## 《计算机视觉》(本科,2023)作业1

1. 将附带的彩色图像(I0)转为灰度图像(记为I1)。

```
import cv2

def convert_to_grayscale(image_path):
    # 读取彩色图像
    image = cv2.imread(image_path)

# 转换为灰度图像
    gray_image = cv2.cvtColor(image, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)

return gray_image

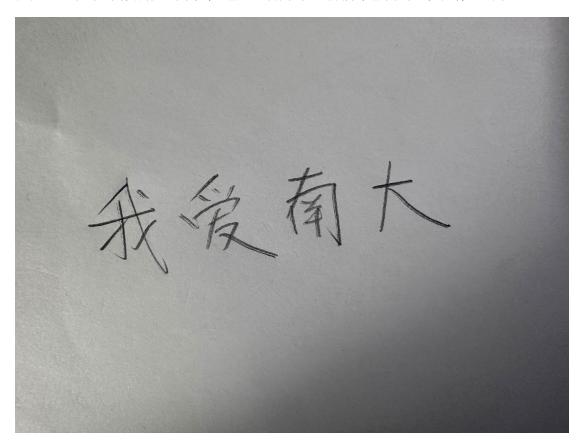
# 指定彩色图像路径
color_image_path = 'hw01-I0.jpeg'

# 转换为灰度图像
gray_image = convert_to_grayscale(color_image_path)

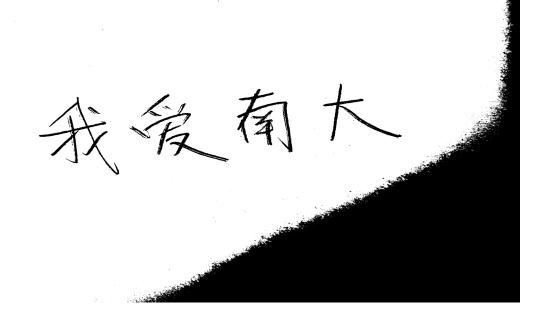
# 保存灰度图像
cv2.imwrite('hw01-I0-grey.jpeg', gray_image)
```



2. 在白纸上手写"我爱南大"四个字, 拍照, 转为与 I1 分辨率相同的二值图像(记为 I2)。



```
import cv2
def convert_to_binary(image_path, width, height):
   image = cv2.imread(image_path)
    resized_image = cv2.resize(image, (width, height))
    gray_image = cv2.cvtColor(resized_image, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
    _, binary_image = cv2.threshold(gray_image, 127, 255, cv2.THRESH_BINARY)
   return binary_image
image_path = 'ilovenju.jpg'
target_width = 5922
target_height = 3567
# 转换为二值图像
binary_image = convert_to_binary(image_path, target_width, target_height)
cv2.imwrite('hw01-I2.jpeg', binary_image)
```



3. 灰度图像每个像素的灰度值为 1 个字节 (8 位),按照从低到高记为 L1、L2、…、L8。将 I1 中每个像素的 L1、L2、…、L8 分别用 I2 替换。对结果进行分析。

```
import numpy as np
def replace_pixel_values(image1_path, image2_path):
    image1 = cv2.imread(image1_path, cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE)
   height, width = image1.shape
   result_images = []
       binary_value = 1 << k
       # 创建结果图像,与输入图像相同大小
               replacement_value = image1[i, j]
                  replacement_value &= ~binary_value
image1_path = 'hw01-I1.jpeg'
image2_path = 'hw01-I2.jpeg'
result_images = replace_pixel_values(image1_path, image2_path)
```

















替换后的图像将展现 I2 的灰度值特征,但仍然保留了 I1 的结构和分布。同时替换的位数越低,结果图片与 I2 就越相似。

4. 将附带彩色图像 I0 的 R、G、B 通道中某个或某几个通道做与问题 3 类似的处理。对结

```
ef replace_pixel_values(image1_path, image2_path,channel):
   image1 = cv2.imread(image1_path)
   image2 = cv2.imread(image2_path, cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE)
  b, g, r = cv2.split(image1)
  channel_pixels = eval(channel)
   height, width = channel_pixels.shape
   result_images = []
      binary_value = 1 << k
      result_image = np.zeros((height, width), dtype=np.uint8)
       for i in tqdm.tqdm(range(height)):
              pixel_value = image2[i, j]
              replacement_value = channel_pixels[i, j]
              if pixel_value & binary_value:
                  # 将I1对应像素的灰度值中的该位设置为1
                  replacement_value |= binary_value
                   replacement_value &= ~binary_value
              result_image[i, j] = replacement_value
           result_image = cv2.merge((result_image, g, r))
           result_image = cv2.merge((b, result_image, r))
           result_image = cv2.merge((b, g, result_image))
      result_images.append(result_image)
image1_path = 'hw01-I0.jpeg'
image2_path = 'hw01-I2.jpeg'
 执行像素值替换
result_images = replace_pixel_values(image1_path, image2_path,'r')
  cv2.imwrite('question4/hw01-I0-{}.jpeg'.format(i), result_images[i])
```

















与题目三一样替换后的图像将展现 I2 的灰度值特征,但仍然保留了 I0 的结构和分布。同时替换的位数越低,结果图片与 I2 就越相似。同时,由于我替换的是 R 通道,所以随着位数降低, I0 的 R 通道特征更为明显,且与 I2 的特征更为相似。