任务一: OpenMv 图像处理

原图:



(1) 能获取图像任意一点的像素值,getPixel(x,y)

```
def getPixel(x,y):
    im=Image.open('1.bmp')#文件的路径
    im2=im.convert("RGB")
    print(im2.mode)
    print(im2.getpixel((x,y)))#(0,0)表示像素点的坐标
```

getPixel(x: 10, y: 10) #要求一

(64, 160, 192)

(2) 能将图像的任意一行和一列像素值在显示窗口画出来 drawRow(row),drawCol(col)

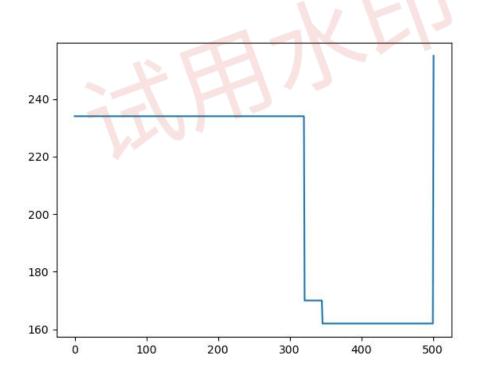
```
# 要求2: 将任意一行和一列的像素值在窗口显示

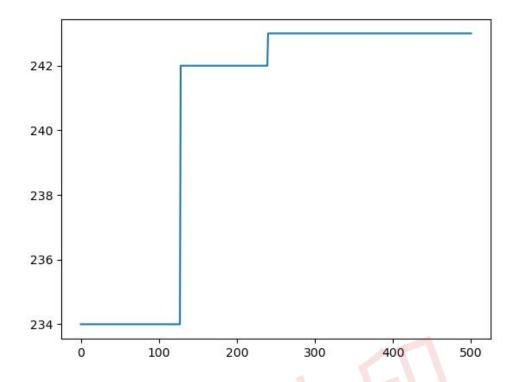
1 usage

def drawRow(row):
    pixels = list(img.getdata())
    width, height = img.size
    print(width,height)
    row_pixels = pixels[row*width:(row+1)*width]
    plt.plot(row_pixels)
    plt.show()

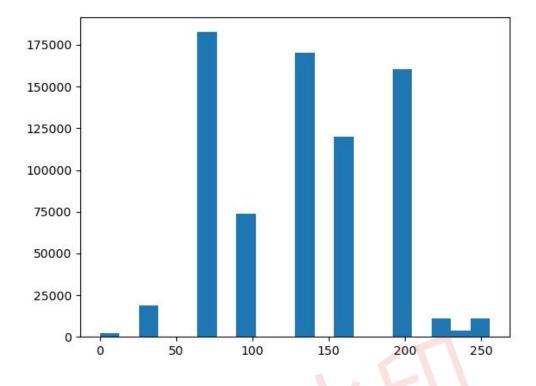
1 usage

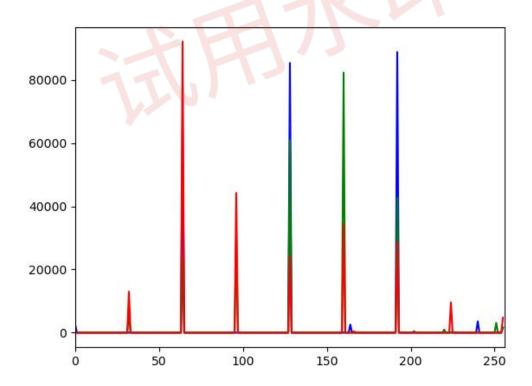
def drawCol(col):
    pixels = list(img.getdata())
    width, height = img.size
    col_pixels = [pixels[i*width+col] for i in range(height)]
    plt.plot(col_pixels)
    plt.show()
```





(3) 能统计图像的像素直方图 getHist(image),并计算图像的信息熵,getEntropy(image)





```
# 要求3 : 计算图像的信息熵

1 usage

def getEntropy():
    # img = cv2.imread('20201210_3.bmp',0)
    # img = np.zeros([16,16]).astype(np.uint8)

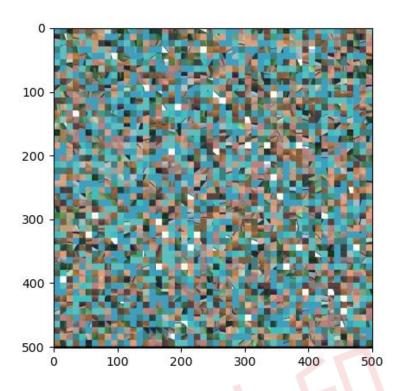
a = [i for i in range(256)]
    img = np.array(a).astype(np.uint8).reshape(16, 16)

hist_cv = cv.calcHist( images: [img], channels: [0], mask: None, histSize: [256], ranges: [0, 256]) # [0,256]的范围是6
    P = hist_cv / (len(img) * len(img[0])) # 概率
    E = np.sum([p * np.log2(1 / p) for p in P])
    print("一维熵: "_LE) # 熵
```

一维熵: 8.0

(4) 能将图像分成任意块大小,PermutationFun(inputImage, blockwidth, blockheight,seed), 例如 4*4,8*8,16*16,32*32,64*64,并置乱块的位置并显示(类似马赛克效果);能指定区域内的图像分块并置乱块的顺序再显示(本条可以调用软件或库的读图接口)

```
def PermutationFun(inputImage, blockwidth, blockheight, sed):
   seed(sed)
   width, height = inputImage.size
   xblock = width // blockwidth
   yblock = height // blockheight
   regions = []
    for i in range(0, yblock * blockheight, blockheight):
        for j in range(0, xblock * blockwidth, blockwidth):
           region = inputImage.crop((j, i, j + blockwidth, i + blockheight))
           regions.append(region)
   shuffle(regions)
   outputImage = Image.new( mode: 'RGB', size: (width, height))
    idx = 0
    for i in range(0, yblock * blockheight, blockheight):
        for j in range(0, xblock * blockwidth, blockwidth):
           outputImage.paste(regions[idx], box: (j, i))
           idx += 1
   plt.imshow(outputImage)
   plt.show()
```



(5)尝试截图图像的任意一个区域并存为另一幅图像

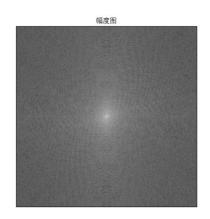
```
def crop_bmp(input_filename, output_filename, left, top, right, bottom):
    data = read_bmp(input_filename)
    file_header = data[:14]
    info_header = data[14:54]
    pixels = data[54:]
    width = int.from_bytes(info_header[4:8], byteorder='little')
    height = int.from_bytes(info_header[8:12], byteorder='little')
    row_size = (width * 3 + 3) & ~3
    pixel_array_offset = int.from_bytes(file_header[10:14], byteorder='little')
    cropped_pixels = bytearray()
    for y in range(top, bottom):
        start = pixel_array_offset + y * row_size + left * 3
        end = start + (right - left) * 3
        cropped_pixels.extend(pixels[start:end])
    new_width = right - left
    new_height = bottom - top
    new_row_size = (\text{new\_width} * 3 + 3) \& ~3
    new_pixel_array_size = new_row_size * new_height
    new_file_size = 14 + 40 + new_pixel_array_size
```

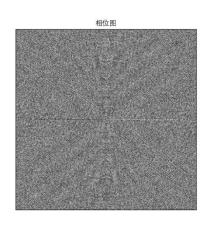


(6) 理解 FFT 的优势:用一维的 DFT 变换对图像块进行变换,分别显示其幅度图和相位图(注意如何可视化结果,例如,将系数区间归一化到[0,255],或者系数取对数等);用 FFT 变换来对图像块进行变换,看看其速度;

代码详见 img_function2.py, 结果如下:

一维DFT变换时间: 0.017153501510620117 FFT变换时间: 0.010176420211791992





(7) 理解 DCT 变换的能量聚集特性,8*8 变换后,保留左上角 k 个系数后(做 Zigzag 扫描,将 8*8 转化为 64 维向量),再做逆 DCT 变换,恢复原始图像,比较原始图像与恢复图像的 PSNR 值和 SSIM 值(需要查阅 PSNR 和 SSIM 的公式并实现)

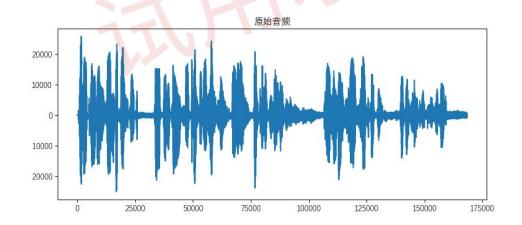
代码详见 img_function_3,测试结果如下:

PSNR: 20.848105719360333 SSIM: 0.6260750701162212

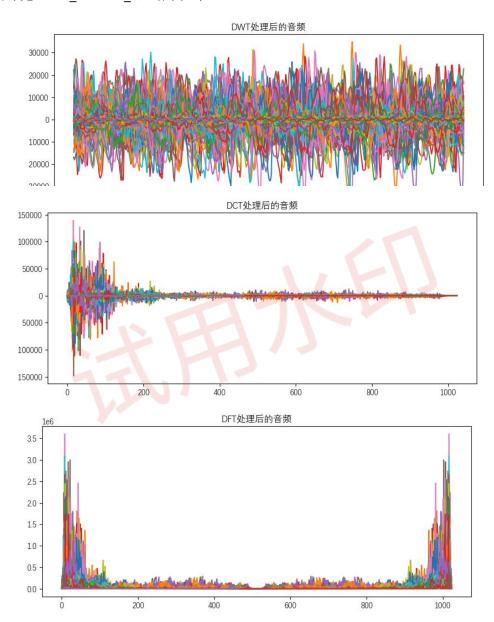
任务二: wav 音频文件处理

(1) 能阅读 wav 音频文件,并将原始的 PCM 音频数据显示出来,并画出其大小示意图 (画出波形图)

```
# 画出原始音频,以及处理后音频的图形
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 4))
plt.plot(data)
plt.title('原始音频')
plt.show()
```

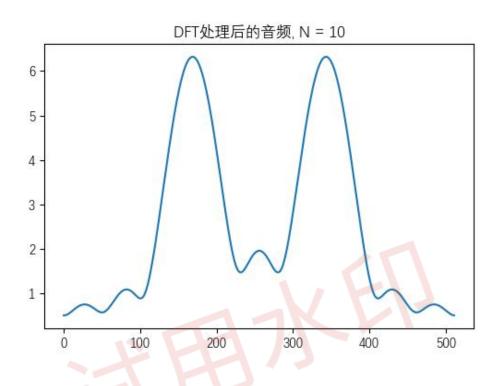


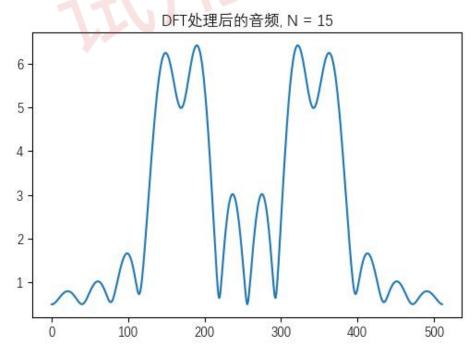
(2) 读入音频文件,以 1024 长度对音频分窗处理,然后对其进行一维的 DFT,DCT,DWT 处理,然后画出原始音频,以及处理后音频的图形 代码详见 audio_function_1,结果如下:

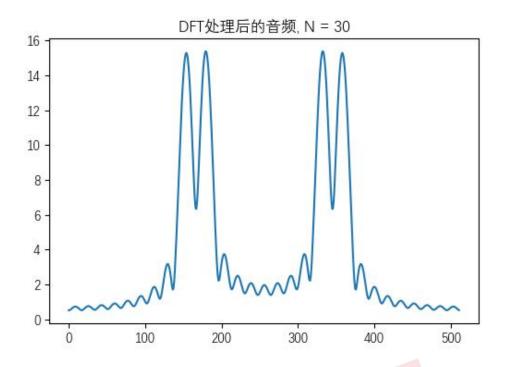


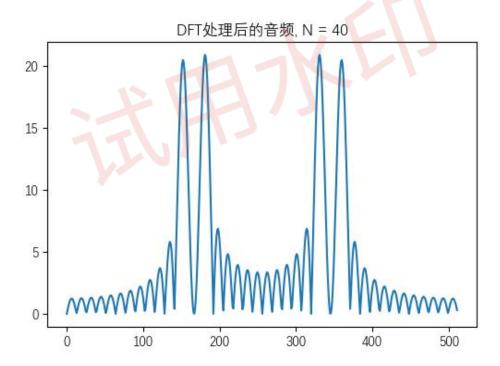
任务三: 模拟信号分析

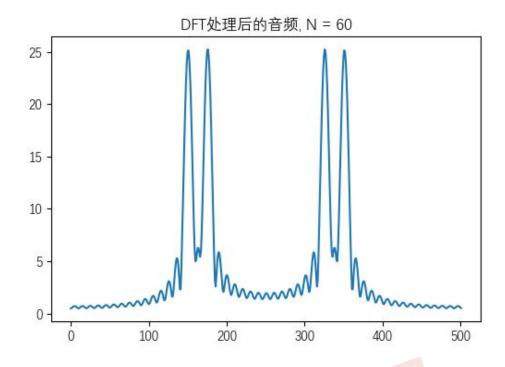
模拟两个信号的频率分别是 F1 = 30 Hz,F2 = 35 Hz,假设按照采样区间为 T = 0.02 秒进行采样.考虑不同数据长度 N = 10, 15, 30, 40,60,70, 100, 并填 0 扩充至 512 个点,然后分别画出其图像,并解释其现象!(参考课件内容)

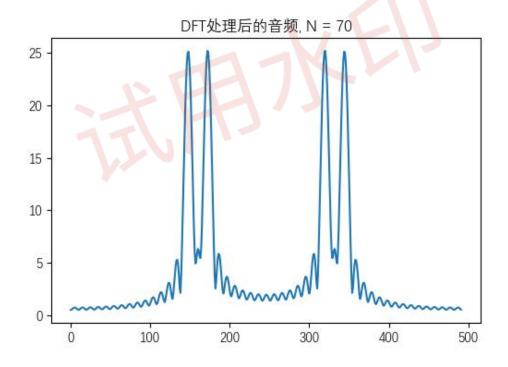


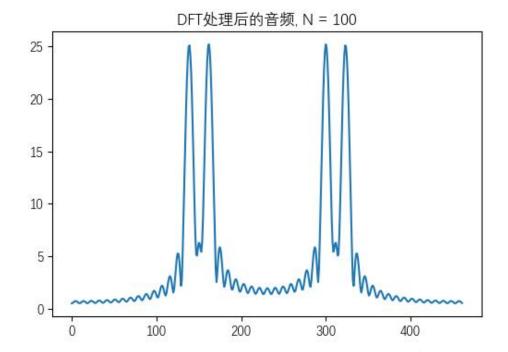












分析: 已知

DFT的频率分辨率是指:

$$F_{res} \sim \frac{1}{NT} [Hz]$$

由 F2-F1=5Hz > 1/NT 解得 N > 10, 其中 T 为固定值 0.02, 所以只有在 N 大于 10 之后的 图像才能观察到四段波峰的现象,并且随着 N 越大越明显。因为分辨率与采样区间、点数 有关,所以可以通过: 1 增加采样率⇒扩展频率区间 2 增加观察时间⇒提高频率分辨率的 方法来提升分辨率,本次因为 T 是固定值,故采用的是 1 方法。