1. 均值滤波器处理

处理步骤:

对于矩阵中的每个非边界像素,计算其 3×3 邻域内所有像素的平均值。 将计算得到的平均值赋给中心像素。

边界像素保持不变。

得:

$$B_{
m mean} = \left[egin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 4 & 3 \ 1 & 3.33 & 3.33 & 4.33 & 4 \ 5 & 4.78 & 6 & 7.33 & 8 \ 5 & 5 & 7 & 0 & 8 \ 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 \end{array}
ight]$$

2. 中值滤波器处理

处理步骤:

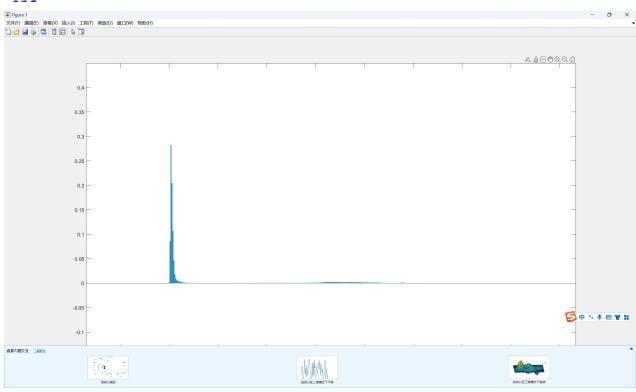
对于矩阵中的每个非边界像素,找出 3×3 邻域内所有像素的中值。 将这个中值赋给中心像素。

边界像素保持不变。

得:

$$B_{
m median} = \left[egin{array}{cccccc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 4 & 3 \ 1 & 6 & 6 & 4 & 4 \ 5 & 6 & 6 & 7 & 8 \ 5 & 5 & 7 & 0 & 8 \ 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 \end{array}
ight]$$

```
function H= my_imhist(img)
% 输入:灰度图像img
% 输出:图像的直方图H
% 创建长度为256的数组hist
hist = zeros(256,1);
% 遍历整个图像矩阵,对于每个像素值,增加hist数组中相应值的计数器
[M,N] = size(img);
for i = 1:M
for j = 1:N
k= img(i,j);
hist(k+1) = hist(k+1) + 1;
end
end
% 将hist数组中的值除以图像中像素的总数,得到每个像素值的归一化直方图
H=hist /(M*N);
---
```

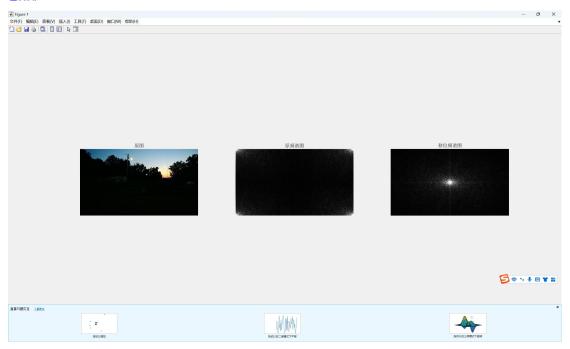


傅里叶:

```
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```

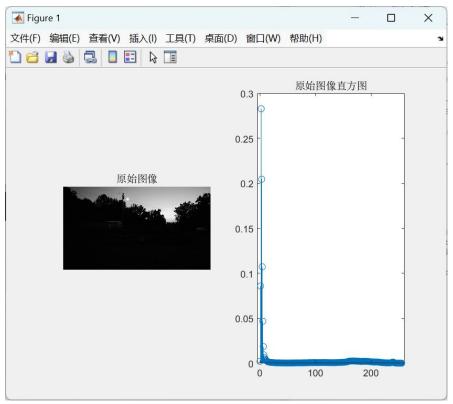
H=hist /(M*N);

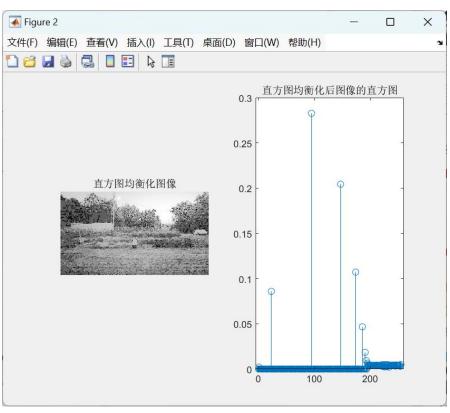
and



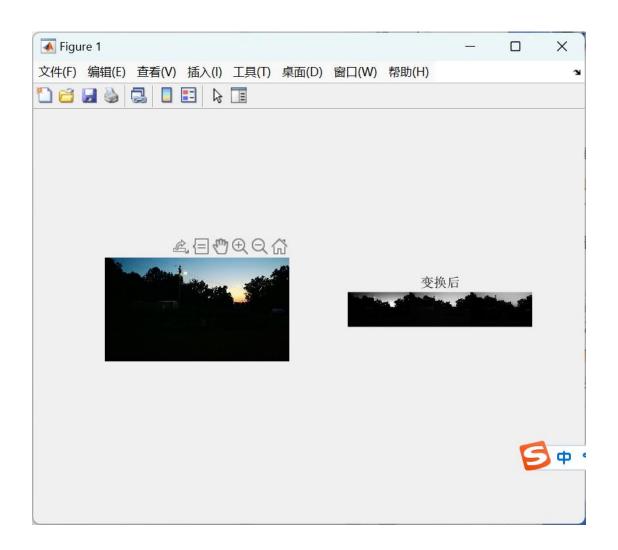
```
1
          Img= imread('p.jpg');
          Img=rgb2gray(Img);
          %绘制原始图像的直方图
          [height,width]=size(Img);
          [counts1, x] = imhist(Img,256);
counts2 = counts1/height/width;
          figure(1),
          subplot(1,2,1)
         imshow(Img);title('原始图像');
subplot(1,2,2),
 10
 11
          stem(x, counts2); title('原始图像直方图');
 13
          %统计每个灰度的像素值累计数目
 14
 15
          NumPixel = zeros(1,256);%统计各灰度数目, 共256个灰度级
         for i = 1:height
   for j = 1: width
 16
 17
             19
             NumPixel(Img(i,j) + 1) = NumPixel(Img(i,j) + 1) + 1;
 20
         end
 22
 23
          %将频数值算为频率
 25
         ProbPixel = zeros(1,256);
for i = 1:256
 26 📮
             ProbPixel(i) = NumPixel(i) / (height * width * 1.0);
 28
          end
 29
          %函数cumsum来计算cdf,并将频率(取值范围是0.0~1.0)映射到0~255的无符号整数
```

```
%函数cumsum来计算cdf,并将频率(取值范围是0.0~1.0)映射到0~255的无符号整数
CumuPixel = cumsum(ProbPixel);
CumuPixel = uint8(255 .* CumuPixel + 0.5);
%直方图均衡。赋值语句右端, Img(i,j)被用来作为CumuPixel的索引
for i = 1:height
   for j = 1: width
       Img(i,j) = CumuPixel(Img(i,j)+1);
   end
end
%显示更新后的直方图
figure(2),
subplot(1,2,1),
imshow(Img); title('直方图均衡化图像');
[counts1, x] = imhist(Img,256);
counts2 = counts1/height/width;
subplot(1,2,2),
stem(x, counts2); title('直方图均衡化后图像的直方图');
```





```
%参数声明
rH = 1;
rL = 0.1;
c = 0.2;%介于rH和rL之间
D0 = 0.2;
image = imread('p.jpg');
[M, N] = size(image);
%取对数
img_log = log(double(image) + 1);
%平移到中心,判断语句代替指数计算
img_py = zeros(M, N);
for i = 1:M
  for j= 1:N
      if mod(i+j, 2) == 0
          img_py(i,j) = img_log(i, j);
          img_py(i,j) = -1 * img_log(i, j);
      end
  end
end
% 对填充后的图像进行傅里叶变换
img_py_fft = fft2(img_py);
%同态滤波函数
img_tt = zeros(M, N);
deta_r = rH - rL;
D = D0^2:
m mid=floor(M/2);%中心点坐标
n_mid=floor(N/2);
for i = 1:M
  for j =1:N
       dis = ((i-m_mid)^2+(j-n_mid)^2);
       img_t(i, j) = deta_r * (1-exp((-c)*(dis/D))) + rL;
   end
end
%滤波
img_temp = img_py_fft.*img_tt;
%反变换,取实部,绝对值
img_temp = abs(real(ifft2(img_temp)));
%指数化
img_temp = exp(img_temp) - 1;
%归一化处理
max_num = max(img_temp(:));
min_num = min(img_temp(:));
range = max_num - min_num;
img_after = zeros(M,N,'uint8');
for i = 1 : M
   for j = 1 : N
       img_after(i,j) = uint8(255 * (img_temp(i, j)-min_num) / range);
    end
end
subplot(1,2,1), imshow(image), title('原图像');
subplot(1,2,2), imshow(img_after), title('变换后');
```



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