# 附录 MATLAB 图像处理命令

```
1.applylut
功能:
     在二进制图像中利用 lookup 表进行边沿操作。
语法:
          A = applylut(BW,lut)
举例
     lut = makelut('sum(x(:)) == 4',2);
     BW1 = imread('text.tif');
     BW2 = applylut(BW1,lut);
     imshow(BW1)
     figure, imshow(BW2)
                    Cross-Correlation Used
To Locate A Known
Target in an Image
                                               To Locate A Enown
Target in an Image
相关命令:
     makelut
2.bestblk
功能:
     确定进行块操作的块大小。
语法:
     siz = bestblk([m n],k)
     [mb,nb] = bestblk([m n],k)
举例
     siz = bestblk([640 800],72)
     siz =
          64
                 50
相关命令:
     blkproc
3.blkproc
```

功能:

### 实现图像的显式块操作。

#### 语法:

B = blkproc(A,[m n],fun)

B = blkproc(A,[m n],fun,P1,P2,...)

 $B = blkproc(A,[m\ n],[mborder\ nborder],fun,...)$ 

B = blkproc(A, 'indexed', ...)

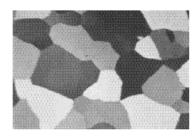
### 举例

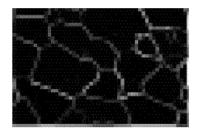
I = imread('alumgrns.tif');

 $I2 = blkproc(I,[8\ 8],'std2(x)*ones(size(x))');$ 

imshow(I)

figure, imshow(I2,[]);





#### 相关命令:

colfilt, nlfilter,inline

4. brighten

# 功能:

增加或降低颜色映像表的亮度。

#### 语法:

brighten(beta)

newmap = brighten(beta)

newmap = brighten(map,beta)

brighten(fig,beta)

#### 相关命令:

imadjust, rgbplot

#### 5. bwarea

#### 功能:

计算二进制图像对象的面积。

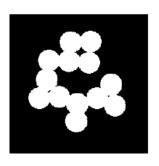
# 语法:

total = bwarea(BW)

#### 举例

BW = imread('circles.tif');

imshow(BW);



```
bwarea(BW)
    ans =
             15799
相关命令:
    bweuler, bwperim
6.bweuler.
功能:
    计算二进制图像的欧拉数。
语法:
    eul = bweuler(BW,n)
举例
    BW = imread('circles.tif');
    imshow(BW);
    bweuler(BW)
    ans =
相关命令:
    bwmorph, bwperim
7. bwfill
功能:
    填充二进制图像的背景色。
语法:
    BW2 = bwfill(BW1,c,r,n)
    BW2 = bwfill(BW1,n)
    [BW2,idx] = bwfill(...)
    BW2 = bwfill(x,y,BW1,xi,yi,n)
    [x,y,BW2,idx,xi,yi] = bwfill(...)
    BW2 = bwfill(BW1, 'holes', n)
    [BW2,idx] = bwfill(BW1,'holes',n)
举例
```

 $BW1 = [1\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0$ 

 $1\; 1\; 1\; 1\; 1\; 0\; 0\; 0$ 

 $1\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0$ 

10001110

 $1\; 1\; 1\; 1\; 0\; 1\; 1\; 1$ 

10011010

 $1\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0$ 

10001110]

BW2 = bwfill(BW1,3,3,8)

BW2 =

 $1\; 0\; 0\; 0\; 0\; 0\; 0\; 0$ 

11111000

 $1\; 1\; 1\; 1\; 1\; 0\; 1\; 0$ 

1111110

 $1\; 1\; 1\; 1\; 0\; 1\; 1\; 1$ 

10011010

 $1\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0$ 

10001110

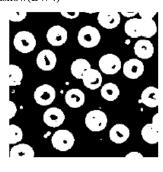
I = imread('blood1.tif');

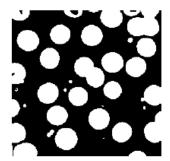
 $BW3 = \sim im2bw(I);$ 

BW4 = bwfill(BW3,'holes');

imshow(BW3)

figure, imshow(BW4)





### 相关命令:

bwselect, roifill

8.bwlabel

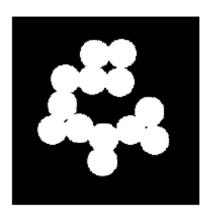
功能:

标注二进制图像中已连接的部分。

语法:

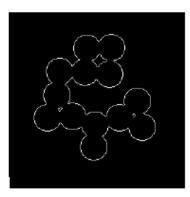
```
L = bwlabel(BW,n)
      [L,num] = bwlabel(BW,n)
举例
      BW = [1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0]
            1 \; 1 \; 1 \; 0 \; 1 \; 1 \; 0 \; 0
            11101100
            1\; 1\; 1\; 0\; 0\; 0\; 1\; 0
            11100010
            1\; 1\; 1\; 0\; 0\; 0\; 1\; 0
            1\; 1\; 1\; 0\; 0\; 1\; 1\; 0
            11100000]
      L = bwlabel(BW,4)
      L =
            1\; 1\; 1\; 0\; 0\; 0\; 0\; 0
            11102200
            1\; 1\; 1\; 0\; 2\; 2\; 0\; 0
            11100030
            1\; 1\; 1\; 0\; 0\; 0\; 3\; 0
            1\; 1\; 1\; 0\; 0\; 0\; 3\; 0
            11100330
            1\; 1\; 1\; 0\; 0\; 0\; 0\; 0
      [r,c] = find(L==2);
      rc = [r c]
      rc =
            2 5
            3 5
            2 6
            3 6
相关命令:
      bweuler, bwselect
9.bwmorph
功能:
      提取二进制图像的轮廓。
语法:
      BW2 = bwmorph(BW1, operation)
      BW2 = bwmorph(BW1, operation, n)
举例
      BW1 = imread('circles.tif');
```

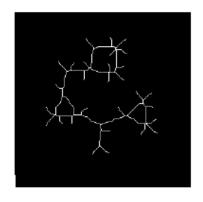
### imshow(BW1);



 $BW2 = bwmorph(BW1, 'remove'); \\ BW3 = bwmorph(BW1, 'skel', Inf); \\ imshow(BW2)$ 

figure, imshow(BW3)





# 相关命令:

bweuler, bwperim, dilate, erode

10. bwperim

功能:

计算二进制图像中对象的周长。

语法:

BW2 = bwperim(BW1,n)

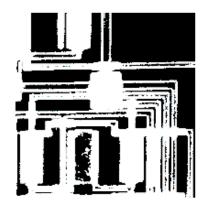
举例

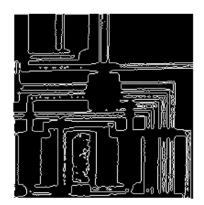
BW1 = imread('circbw.tif');

BW2 = bwperim(BW1,8);

imshow(BW1)

figure, imshow(BW2)





bwarea, bweuler, bwfill

11. bwselect

#### 功能:

在二进制图像中选择对象。

#### 语法:

BW2 = bwselect(BW1,c,r,n)

BW2 = bwselect(BW1,n)

[BW2,idx] = bwselect(...)

### 举例

BW1 = imread('text.tif');

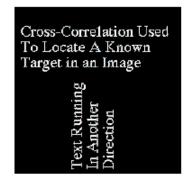
 $c = [16\ 90\ 144];$ 

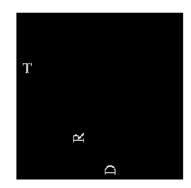
 $r = [85 \ 197 \ 247];$ 

BW2 = bwselect(BW1,c,r,4);

im show (BW1)

figure, imshow(BW2)





### 相关命令:

bwfill, bwlabel, impixel, roipoly, roifill

12.cmpermute

```
功能:
    调整颜色映像表中的颜色。
语法:
    [Y,newmap] = cmpermute(X,map)
    [Y,newmap] = cmpermute(X,map,index)
举例
    To order a colormap by luminance, use:
    ntsc = rgb2ntsc(map);
    [dum,index] = sort(ntsc(:,1));
    [Y,newmap] = cmpermute(X,map,index);
相关命令:
    randperm
13 . cmunique
功能:
    查找颜色映像表中特定的颜色及相应的图像。
语法:
    [Y,newmap] = cmunique(X,map)
    [Y,newmap] = cmunique(RGB)
    [Y,newmap] = cmunique(I)
相关命令:
    gray2ind, rgb2ind
14 . col2im
功能:
    将矩阵的列重新组织到块中。
语法:
    A = col2im(B,[m n],[mm nn],block_type)
    A = col2im(B,[m n],[mm nn])
相关命令:
    blkproc, colfilt, im2col, nlfilter
15. colfilt
功能:
    利用列相关函数进行边沿操作。
语法:
    B = colfilt(A,[m n],block\_type,fun)
    B = colfilt(A,[m n],block\_type,fun,P1,P2,...)
    B = colfilt(A,[m\ n],[mblock\ nblock],block\_type,fun,...)
    B = colfilt(A,'indexed',...)
```

blkproc, col2im, im2col, nlfilter

16 . colorbar

# 功能:

显示颜色条。

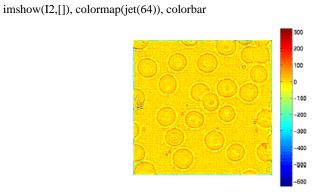
### 语法:

colorbar('vert')
colorbar('horiz')
colorbar(h)
colorbar

h = colorbar(...)

### 举例

I = imread('blood1.tif'); h = fspecial('log'); I2 = filter2(h,I);



### 17 . conv2

# 功能:

进行二维卷积操作。

### 语法:

C = conv2(A,B)

C = conv2(hcol,hrow,A)

C = conv2(...,shape)

### 举例

A = magic(5)

A =

17 24 1 8 15

23 5 7 14 16

4 6 13 20 22

```
11 18 25 2 9
    B = [1\ 2\ 1; 0\ 2\ 0; 3\ 1\ 3]
    B =
        121
        020
        3 1 3
    C = conv2(A,B)
    C =
        17 58 66 34 32 38 15
        23 85 88 35 67 76 16
        55 149 117 163 159 135 67
        79 78 160 161 187 129 51
        23 82 153 199 205 108 75
        30 68 135 168 91 84 9
        33 65 126 85 104 15 27
相关命令:
    filter2
18 . convmtx2
功能:
    计算二维卷积矩阵。
语法:
    T = convmtx2(H,m,n)
    T = convmtx2(H,[m n])
相关命令:
    conv2
19 . convn
功能:
    计算 n 维卷积。
语法:
    C = convn(A,B)
    C = convn(A,B,shape)
相关命令:
    conv2
20 . corr2
功能:
    计算两个矩阵的二维相关系数。
```

10 12 19 21 3

# 语法:

r = corr2(A,B)

# 相关命令:

std2

21 . dct2

# 功能:

进行二维离散余弦变换。

### 语法:

B = dct2(A)

B = dct2(A,m,n)

B = dct2(A,[m n])

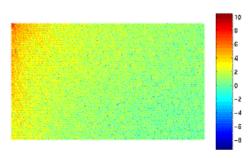
### 举例

RGB = imread('autumn.tif');

I = rgb2gray(RGB);

J = dct2(I);

imshow(log(abs(J)),[]), colormap(jet(64)), colorbar



J(abs(J) < 10) = 0;

K = idct2(J)/255;

imshow(K)



# 相关命令:

fft2, idct2, ifft2

22 . dctmtx

功能:

### 计算离散余弦变换矩阵。

#### 语法:

D = dctmtx(n)

### 相关命令:

dct2

23 . dilate

#### 功能:

放大二进制图像。

#### 语法:

BW2 = dilate(BW1,SE)

BW2 = dilate(BW1,SE,alg)

BW2 = dilate(BW1,SE,...,n)

#### 举例

BW1 = imread('text.tif');

SE = ones(6,2);

BW2 = dilate(BW1,SE);

im show (BW1)

figure, imshow(BW2)





### 相关命令:

bwmorph, erode

24 . dither

#### 功能:

通过抖动增加外观颜色分辨率,转换图像。

#### 语法:

X = dither(RGB, map)

BW = dither(I)

#### 相关命令:

rgb2ind

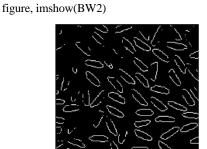
25 . double

```
功能:
     转换数据为双精度型。
语法:
     B = double(A)
举例
     A = imread('saturn.tif');
     B = sqrt(double(A));
相关命令:
     im2double, im2uint, uint8
26 . edge
功能:
     识别强度图像中的边界。
语法:
     BW = edge(I, 'sobel')
     BW = edge(I, 'sobel', thresh)
     BW = edge(I,'sobel',thresh,direction)
     [BW,thresh] = edge(I,'sobel',...)
     BW = edge(I, 'prewitt')
     BW = edge(I, 'prewitt', thresh)
     BW = edge(I,'prewitt',thresh,direction)
     [BW,thresh] = edge(I,'prewitt',...)
     BW = edge(I, 'roberts')
     BW = edge(I,'roberts',thresh)
     [BW,thresh] = edge(I,roberts',...)
     BW = edge(I,'log')
     BW = edge(I, 'log', thresh)
     BW = edge(I,'log',thresh,sigma)
     [BW,threshold] = edge(I,log',...)
     BW = edge(I, 'zerocross', thresh, h)
     [BW,thresh] = edge(I,'zerocross',...)
     BW = edge(I, 'canny')
     BW = edge(I, 'canny', thresh)
     BW = edge(I, 'canny', thresh, sigma)
```

```
[BW, threshold] = edge(I, 'canny', ...) \\
```

### 举例

$$\begin{split} &I = imread('rice.tif'); \\ &BW1 = edge(I,'prewitt'); \\ &BW2 = edge(I,'canny'); \\ &imshow(BW1); \end{split}$$





### 27 . erode

### 功能:

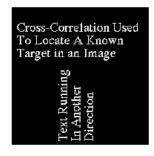
弱化二进制图像的边界。

#### 语法:

BW2 = erode(BW1,SE) BW2 = erode(BW1,SE,alg) BW2 = erode(BW1,SE,...,n)

### 举例

BW1 = imread('text.tif'); SE = ones(3,1); BW2 = erode(BW1,SE); imshow(BW1) figure, imshow(BW2)





# 相关命令:

bwmorph, dilate

28.fft2

功能:

进行二维快速傅里叶变换。

语法:

B = fft2(A)

B = fft2(A,m,n)

举例

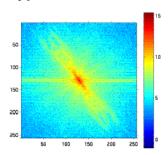
load imdemos saturn2

imshow(saturn2)



B = fftshift(fft2(saturn2));

im show (log(abs(B)), []), color map (jet(64)), color bar



### 相关命令:

dct2, fftshift, idct2, ifft2

29 . fftn

功能:

进行n维快速傅里叶变换。

语法:

B = fftn(A)

B = fftn(A, siz)

相关命令:

fft2, ifftn

30 . fftshift

功能:

```
把快速傅里叶变换的 DC 组件移到光谱中心。
语法:
    B = fftshift(A)
举例
    B = fftn(A);
    C = fftshift(B);
相关命令:
    fft2, fftn, ifftshift
31.filter2
功能:
    进行二维线性过滤操作。
语法:
    B = filter2(h,A)
    B = filter2(h,A,shape)
举例
    A = magic(6)
    A =
         35 1 6 26 19 24
         3 32 7 21 23 25
         31 9 2 22 27 20
         8 28 33 17 10 15
         30 5 34 12 14 16
         4 36 29 13 18 11
    h = fspecial('sobel')
    h=
         121
         000
         -1 -2 -1
    B = filter2(h,A,'valid')
         -844-8
         -23 -44 -5 40
         -23 -50 1 40
         -8 4 4 -8
相关命令:
    conv2, roifilt2
32 . freqspace
```

```
功能:
```

确定二维频率响应的频率空间。

```
语法:
```

[f1,f2] = freqspace(n)

[f1,f2] = freqspace([m n])

[x1,y1] = freqspace(...,'meshgrid')

f = freqspace(N)

f = freqspace(N, 'whole')

#### 相关命令:

fsamp2, fwind1, fwind2

33 . freqz2

#### 功能:

计算二维频率响应。

#### 语法:

[H,f1,f2] = freqz2(h,n1,n2)

[H,f1,f2] = freqz2(h,[n2 n1])

[H,f1,f2] = freqz2(h,f1,f2)

[H,f1,f2] = freqz2(h)

[...] = freqz2(h,...,[dx dy])

[...] = freqz2(h,...,dx)

freqz2(...)

#### 举例

Hd = zeros(16,16);

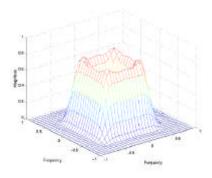
Hd(5:12,5:12) = 1;

Hd(7:10,7:10) = 0;

h = fwind1(Hd,bartlett(16));

colormap(jet(64))

freqz2(h,[32 32]); axis ([-1 1 -1 1 0 1])



#### 功能:

用频率采样法设计二维 FIR 过滤器。

#### 语法:

h = fsamp2(Hd)

h = fsamp2(f1,f2,Hd,[m n])

#### 举例

[f1,f2] = freqspace(21,'meshgrid');

Hd = ones(21);

 $r = sqrt(f1.^2 + f2.^2);$ 

Hd((r<0.1)|(r>0.5)) = 0;

colormap(jet(64))

mesh(f1,f2,Hd)

#### 相关命令:

conv2, filter2, freqspace, ftrans2, fwind1, fwind2

35 . fspecial

#### 功能:

创建预定义过滤器。

#### 语法:

h = fspecial(type)

h = fspecial(type, parameters)

#### 举例

I = imread('saturn.tif');

h = fspecial('unsharp',0.5);

I2 = filter2(h,I)/255;

imshow(I)

figure, imshow(I2)





#### 相关命令:

conv2, edge, filter2, fsamp2, fwind1, fwind2

36 . ftrans2

#### 功能:

通过频率转换设计二维 FIR 过滤器。

#### 语法:

```
h = ftrans2(b,t)
     h = ftrans2(b)
举例
     colormap(jet(64))
     b = remez(10,[0\ 0.05\ 0.15\ 0.55\ 0.65\ 1],[0\ 0\ 1\ 1\ 0\ 0]);
     [H,w] = freqz(b,1,128,'whole');
     plot(w/pi\!\!-\!\!1,\!fftshift(abs(H)))
相关命令:
     conv2, filter2, fsamp2, fwind1, fwind2
37 . fwind1
功能:
     用一维窗口方法设计二维 FIR 过滤器。
语法:
     h = fwind1(Hd,win)
     h = fwind1(Hd, win1, win2)
     h = fwind1(f1, f2, Hd,...)
举例
     [f1,f2] = freqspace(21,'meshgrid');
     Hd = ones(21);
     r = sqrt(f1.^2 + f2.^2);
     Hd((r<0.1)|(r>0.5)) = 0;
     colormap(jet(64))
     mesh(f1,f2,Hd)
相关命令:
     conv2, filter2, fsamp2, freqspace, ftrans2, fwind2
38 . fwind2
功能:
     用二维窗口方法设计二维 FIR 过滤器。
语法:
     h = fwind2(Hd, win)
     h = fwind2(f1,f2,Hd,win)
举例
     [f1,f2] = freqspace(21,'meshgrid');
     Hd = ones(21);
     r = sqrt(f1.^2 + f2.^2);
     Hd((r<0.1)|(r>0.5)) = 0;
     colormap(jet(64))
     mesh(f1,f2,Hd)
```

conv2, filter2, fsamp2, freqspace, ftrans2, fwind1

39 . getimage

#### 功能:

从坐标轴取得图像数据。

#### 语法:

A = getimage(h)

[x,y,A] = getimage(h)

[...,A,flag] = getimage(h)

[...] = getimage

### 举例

imshow rice.tif

I = getimage;

40 . gray2ind

### 功能:

转换灰度图像为索引图像。

# 语法:

[X,map] = gray2ind(I,n)

### 相关命令:

ind2gray

41 . grayslice

#### 功能:

从灰度图像创建索引图像。

#### 语法:

X = grayslice(I,n)

X = grayslice(I,v)

### 举例

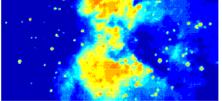
I = imread('ngc4024m.tif');

X = grayslice(I, 16);

imshow(I)

figure, imshow(X,jet(16))





gray2ind

42 . histeq

# 功能:

用柱状图均等化增强对比。

### 语法:

J = histeq(I,hgram)

J = histeq(I,n)

[J,T] = histeq(I,...)

# 举例

I = imread('tire.tif');

J = histeq(I);

imshow(I)

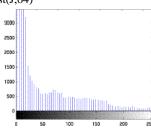
figure, imshow(J)

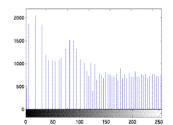




imhist(I,64)

figure; imhist(J,64)





### 相关命令:

brighten, imadjust, imhist

43 . hsv2rgb

### 功能:

转换 HSV 值为 RGB 颜色空间。

### 语法:

rgbmap = hsv2rgb(hsvmap)

RGB = hsv2rgb(HSV)

### 相关命令:

```
rgb2hsv, rgbplot
44 . idct2
功能:
    计算二维离散反余弦变换。
语法:
    B = idct2(A)
    B = idct2(A,m,n)
    B = idct2(A,[m n])
相关命令:
    dct2, dctmtx, fft2, ifft2
45 . ifft2
功能:
    计算二维快速傅里叶反变换。
语法:
    B = ifft2(A)
    B = ifft2(A,m,n)
相关命令:
    fft2, fftshift, idct2
46 . ifftn
功能:
    计算n维快速傅里叶反变换。
语法:
    B = ifftn(A)
    B = ifftn(A,siz)
相关命令:
    fft2, fftn, ifft2
47 .sim2bw
功能:
    转换图像为二进制图像。
语法:
    BW = im2bw(I,level)
    BW = im2bw(X,map,level)
    BW = im2bw(RGB, level)
举例
    load trees
    BW = im2bw(X,map,0.4);
    imshow(X,map)
```

#### figure, imshow(BW)





### 相关命令:

ind2gray, rgb2gray

48 . im2col

功能:

重调图像块为列。

语法:

 $B = im2col(A,[m n],block\_type)$ 

B = im2col(A,[m n])

B = im2col(A, 'indexed',...)

相关命令:

blkproc, col2im, colfilt, nlfilter

49 . im2double

功能:

转换图像矩阵为双精度型。

语法:

I2 = im2double(I1)

RGB2 = im2double(RGB1)

BW2 = im2double(BW1)

X2 = im2double(X1, 'indexed')

相关命令:

double, im2uint8, uint8

50 . im2uint8

功能:

转换图像阵列为8位无符号整型。

语法:

I2 = im2uint8(I1)

RGB2 = im2uint8(RGB1)

BW2 = im2uint8(BW1)

X2 = im2uint8(X1, 'indexed')

im2uint16, double, im2double, uint8, imapprox, uint16

51. im2uint16

功能:

转换图像阵列为16位无符号整型。

#### 语法:

I2 = im2uint16(I1)

RGB2 = im2uint16(RGB1)

X2 = im2uint16(X1, 'indexed')

#### 相关命令:

im2uint8, double, im2double, uint8, uint16, imapprox

52 . imadjust

功能:

调整图像灰度值或颜色映像表。

#### 语法:

J = imadjust(I,[low high],[bottom top],gamma)

newmap = imadjust(map,[low high],[bottom top],gamma)

RGB2 = imadjust(RGB1,...)

#### 举例

I = imread('pout.tif');

 $J = imadjust(I,[0.3 \ 0.7],[]);$ 

imshow(I)

figure, imshow(J)





#### 相关命令:

brighten, histeq

53 . imapprox

功能:

对索引图像进行近似处理。

语法:

[Y,newmap] = imapprox(X,map,n)

```
[Y,newmap] = imapprox(X,map,tol)
     Y = imapprox(X, map, newmap)
     [...] = imapprox(...,dither_option)
相关命令:
    cmunique, dither, rgb2ind
54 . imcontour
功能:
     创建图像数据的轮廓图。
语法:
     imcontour(I,n)
     imcontour(I,v)
     imcontour(x,y,...)
     imcontour(...,LineSpec)
     [C,h] = imcontour(...)
举例
    I = imread('ic.tif');
    imcontour(I,3)
```

clabel, contour, LineSpec

55 . imcrop

功能:

剪切图像。

语法:

I2 = imcrop(I)

X2 = imcrop(X,map)

RGB2 = imcrop(RGB)

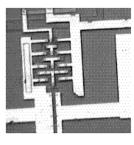
I2 = imcrop(I,rect)

X2 = imcrop(X,map,rect)

RGB2 = imcrop(RGB,rect)

```
[...] = imcrop(x,y,...)
[A,rect] = imcrop(...)
[x,y,A,rect] = imcrop(...)
举例

I = imread('ic.tif');
I2 = imcrop(I,[60 40 100 90]);
imshow(I)
figure, imshow(I2)
```





zoom

56 . imfeature

#### 功能:

计算图像区域的特征尺寸。

#### 语法:

stats = imfeature(L,measurements) stats = imfeature(L,measurements,n)

# 举例

BW = imread('text.tif'); L = bwlabel(BW); stats = imfeature(L, 'all'); stats(23) ans = Area: 89

Centroid: [95.6742 192.9775]

BoundingBox: [87.5000 184.5000 16 15]

MajorAxisLength: 19.9127 MinorAxisLength: 14.2953

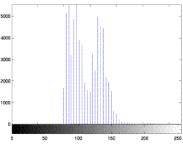
Eccentricity: 0.6961 Orientation: 9.0845

ConvexHull: [28x2 double]

ConvexArea: 205 Image: [15x16 uint8] FilledImage: [15x16 uint8] FilledArea: 122 EulerNumber: 0 Extrema: [8x2 double] EquivDiameter: 10.6451 Solidity: 0.4341 Extent: 0.3708 PixelList: [89x2 double] 相关命令: bwlabel 57. imfinfo 功能: 返回图形文件信息。 语法: info = imfinfo(filename,fmt) info = imfinfo(filename) 举例 info = imfinfo('canoe.tif') info = Filename:'canoe.tif' FileModDate: '25-Oct-1996 22:10:39' FileSize: 69708 Format: 'tif' FormatVersion: [] Width: 346 Height: 207 BitDepth: 8 ColorType: 'indexed' FormatSignature: [73 73 42 0] ByteOrder: 'little-endian' NewSubfileType: 0 BitsPerSample: 8 Compression: 'PackBits' PhotometricInterpretation: 'RGB Palette'

ConvexImage: [15x16 uint8]

```
StripOffsets: [ 9x1 double]
          SamplesPerPixel: 1
          RowsPerStrip: 23
          StripByteCounts: [ 9x1 double]
          XResolution: 72
          YResolution: 72
          ResolutionUnit: 'Inch'
          Colormap: [256x3 double]
          PlanarConfiguration: 'Chunky'
          TileWidth: []
          TileLength: []
          TileOffsets: []
          TileByteCounts: []
          Orientation: 1
          FillOrder: 1
          GrayResponseUnit: 0.0100
          MaxSampleValue: 255
          MinSampleValue: 0
          Thresholding: 1
相关命令:
     imread, imwrite
58 . imhist
功能:
     显示图像数据的柱状图。
语法:
     imhist(I,n)
     imhist(X, map)
     [counts,x] = imhist(...)
举例
     I = imread('pout.tif');
     imhist(I)
```



histeq

59 . immovie

功能:

创建多帧索引图的电影动画。

语法:

mov = immovie(X, map)

举例

load mri

mov = immovie(D,map);

相关命令:

montage

60 . imnoise

功能:

增加图像的渲染效果。

语法:

J = imnoise(I, type)

J = imnoise(I,type,parameters)

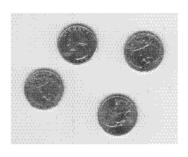
举例

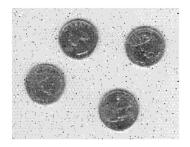
I = imread('eight.tif');

J = imnoise(I, 'salt & pepper', 0.02);

imshow(I)

figure, imshow(J)





### 相关命令:

rand

61. impixel

功能:

确定像素颜色值。

语法:

```
P = impixel(I)
     P = impixel(X, map)
     P = impixel(RGB)
     P = impixel(I,c,r)
     P = impixel(X,map,c,r)
     P = impixel(RGB,c,r)
     [c,r,P] = impixel(...)
     P = impixel(x,y,I,xi,yi)
     P = impixel(x,y,X,map,xi,yi)
     P = impixel(x,y,RGB,xi,yi)
     [xi,yi,P] = impixel(x,y,...)
举例
     RGB = imread('flowers.tif');
     c = [12\ 146\ 410];
     r = [104 \ 156 \ 129];
     pixels = impixel(RGB,c,r)
     pixels =
           61 59 101
           253 240 0
           237 37 44
相关命令:
     improfile, pixval
62. improfile
功能:
沿线段计算剖面图的像素值。
语法:
     c = improfile
     c = improfile(n) \\
     c = improfile(I,xi,yi)
     c = improfile(I, xi, yi, n)
     [cx,cy,c] = improfile(...)
     [cx,cy,c,xi,yi] = improfile(...)
     [...] = improfile(x,y,I,xi,yi)
     [...] = improfile(x,y,I,xi,yi,n)
```

[...] = improfile(...,method)

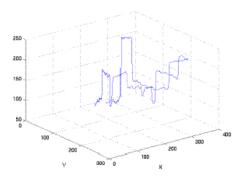
### 举例

I = imread('alumgrns.tif');

 $x = [35 \ 338 \ 346 \ 103];$ 

y = [253 250 17 148];

improfile(I,x,y), grid on



### 相关命令:

impixel, pixval

63 . imread

#### 功能:

从图形文件中读取图像。

#### 语法:

A = imread(filename,fmt)

[X,map] = imread(filename,fmt)

[...] = imread(filename)

[...] = imread(...,idx) (TIFF only)

[...] = imread(...,ref) (*HDF only*)

[...] = imread(...,'BackgroundColor',BG) (PNG only)

[A,map,alpha] = imread(...) (PNG only)

#### 举例

[X,map] = imread('flowers.tif',6);

info = imfinfo('skull.hdf');

[X,map] = imread('skull.hdf',info(4).Reference);

 $bg = [255 \ 0 \ 0];$ 

A = imread('image.png','BackgroundColor',bg);

[A,map,alpha] = imread('image.png');

### 相关命令:

imfinfo, imwrite, fread, double, uint 8, uint 16

64 . imresize

功能:

改变图像大小。

语法:

B = imresize(A,m,method)

B = imresize(A,[mrows ncols],method)

B = imresize(...,method,n)

B = imresize(...,method,h)

65 . imrotate

功能:

旋转图像。

语法:

B = imrotate(A,angle,method)

B = imrotate(A,angle,method,'crop')

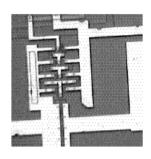
举例

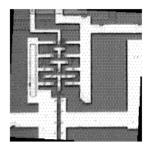
I = imread('ic.tif');

J = imrotate(I,-4,'bilinear','crop');

imshow(I)

figure, imshow(J)





### 相关命令:

imcrop, imresize

66 . imshow

功能:

显示图像。

语法:

```
imshow(I,n)
     imshow(I,[low high])
     im show (BW) \\
     imshow(X,map)
     imshow(RGB)
     imshow (..., display\_option)
     imshow(x,y,A,...)
     imshow filename
    h = imshow(...)
相关命令:
     getimage, imread, iptgetpref, iptsetpref, subimage, truesize, warp
67 . imwrite
功能:
     把图像写入图形文件中。
语法:
     imwrite(A,filename,fmt)
     imwrite(X,map,filename,fmt)
     imwrite(...,filename)
     imwrite(...,Param1,Val1,Param2,Val2...)
举例
     imwrite (X, map, 'flowers.hdf', 'Compression', 'none', ...\\
     'WriteMode', 'append')
相关命令:
    imfinfo, imread
68 . ind2gray
功能:
     把检索图像转化为灰度图像。
语法:
     I = ind2gray(X,map)
举例
     load trees
     I = ind2gray(X,map);
     imshow(X,map)
     figure,imshow(I)
```





gray2ind, imshow, rgb2ntsc

69 . ind2rgb

功能:

转化索引图像为 RGB 真彩图像。

语法:

RGB = ind2rgb(X,map)

相关命令:

ind2gray, rgb2ind

70 . iptgetpref

功能:

获取图像处理工具箱参数设置。

语法:

value = iptgetpref(prefname)

举例

value = iptgetpref('ImshowAxesVisible')

value =

off

相关命令:

imshow, iptsetpref

71 . iptsetpref

功能:

设置图像处理工具箱参数。

语法:

ipt setpref(prefname, value)

举例

iptsetpref('ImshowBorder','tight')

相关命令:

imshow, iptgetpref, truesize

72 . i radon

### 功能:

进行反 Radon 变换。

# 语法:

I = iradon(P, theta)

I = iradon(P, theta, interp, filter, d, n)

[I,h] = iradon(...)

# 举例

P = phantom(128);

R = radon(P,0:179);

I = iradon(R,0:179, 'nearest', 'Hann');

imshow(P)

figure, imshow(I)





#### 相关命令:

radon, phantom

73 . isbw

功能:

判断是否为二进制图像。

语法:

flag = isbw(A)

相关命令:

isind, isgray, isrgb

74 . isgray

功能:

判断是否为灰度图像。

语法:

flag = isgray(A)

相关命令:

isbw, isind, isrgb

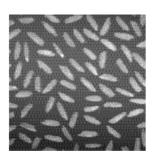
75 . isind

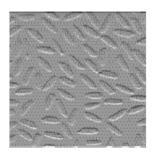
```
功能:
    判断是否为索引图像。
语法:
    flag = isind(A)
相关命令:
    isbw, isgray, isrgb
76 . isrgb
功能:
    判读是否为 RGB 真彩图像。
语法:
    flag = isrgb(A)
相关命令:
    isbw, isgray, isind
77 . makelut
功能:
    创建一个用于 apply lut 函数的 lookup 表。
语法:
    lut = makelut(fun,n)
    lut = makelut(fun,n,P1,P2,...)
举例
    f = inline('sum(x(:)) >= 2');
    lut = makelut(f,2)
    lut =
        0
        0
        0
        1
        1
        1
        0
        1
```

```
1
1
相关命令:
applylut
78.mat2gray
功能:
转化矩阵为灰度图像。
语法:
I = mat2gray(A,[amin amax])
I = mat2gray(A)
举例

I = imread('rice.tif');
J = filter2(fspecial('sobel'),I);
K = mat2gray(J);
imshow(I)
```

figure, imshow(K)





## 相关命令:

gray2ind

79 . mean2

功能:

计算矩阵元素的平均值。

语法:

b = mean2(A)

相关命令:

std2, mean, std

80 . medfilt2

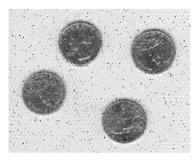
功能:

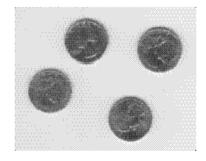
进行二维中值过滤。

语法:

```
B = medfilt2(A,[m n])
B = medfilt2(A)
B = medfilt2(A,'indexed',...)
举例

I = imread('eight.tif');
J = imnoise(I,'salt & pepper',0.02);
K = medfilt2(J);
imshow(J)
figure, imshow(K)
```





filter2, ordfilt2, wiener2

81 . montage

## 功能:

在矩形框中同时显示多幅图像。

## 语法:

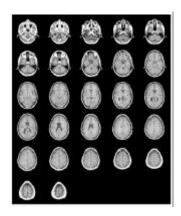
$$\begin{split} & montage(I) \\ & montage(BW) \\ & montage(X,map) \\ & montage(RGB) \end{split}$$

h = montage(...)

## 举例

load mri

montage(D,map)



immovie

82 . nlfilter

功能:

进行边沿操作。

语法:

B = nlfilter(A,[m n],fun)

B = nlfilter(A,[m n],fun,P1,P2,...)

B = nlfilter(A, 'indexed',...)

举例

 $B = nlfilter(A,[3\ 3], 'median(x(:))');$ 

相关命令:

blkproc, colfilt

83 . ntsc2rgb

功能:

转换 NTSC 的值为 RGB 颜色空间。

语法:

rgbmap = ntsc2rgb(yiqmap)

RGB = ntsc2rgb(YIQ)

相关命令:

rgb2ntsc, rgb2ind, ind2rgb, ind2gray

84 . ordfilt2

功能:

进行二维统计顺序过滤。

语法:

B = ordfilt2(A,order,domain)

B = ordfilt2(A,order,domain,S)

B = ordfilt2(...,padopt)
相关命令:
 medfilt2

85. phantom
功能:
 产生一个头部幻影图像。
语法:
 P = phantom(def,n)
 P = phantom(E,n)
 [P,E] = phantom(...)

举例

P = phantom('Modified Shepp-Logan',200);



## 相关命令:

radon, iradon

imshow(P)

86. pixval

功能:

显示图像像素信息。

语法:

pixval on

pixval off

pixval

pixval(fig,option)

相关命令:

impixel, improfile

87 . qtdecomp

功能:

进行四叉树分解。

```
语法:
     S = qtdecomp(I)
     S = qtdecomp(I,threshold)
     S = qtdecomp(I,threshold,mindim)
     S = qtdecomp(I,threshold,[mindim\ maxdim])
     S = qtdecomp(I,fun)
     S = qtdecomp(I,fun,P1,P2,...)
举例
     I = \ [1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 2\ 3\ 6\ 6
          11214568
          1 1 1 1 10 15 7 7
          1 1 1 1 20 25 7 7
          20 22 20 22 1 2 3 4
          20 22 22 20 5 6 7 8
          20 22 20 20 9 10 11 12
          22 22 20 20 13 14 15 16];
     S = qtdecomp(I,5);
     full(S)
     ans =
          4\;0\;0\;0\;2\;0\;2\;0
          00001120
          00001100
          4\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 2\ 0\ 2\ 0
          0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 2\ 0\ 2\ 0
          0\,0\,0\,0\,0\,0\,0\,0
相关命令:
     qtgetblk, qtsetblk
88 . qtgetblk
功能:
     获取四叉树分解中的块值。
语法:
     [vals,r,c] = qtgetblk(I,S,dim)
```

```
[vals,idx] = qtgetblk(I,S,dim)
举例
     [vals,r,c] = qtgetblk(I,S,4)
     vals(:,:,1) =
          1111
          1121
          1111
          1111
     vals(:,:,2) =
          20 22 20 22
          20 22 22 20
          20 22 20 20
          22 22 20 20
     r =
          1
          5
     c =
          1
          1
相关命令:
     qtdecomp, qtsetblk
89 . qtsetblk
功能:
     设置四叉树分解中的块值。
语法:
     J = qtsetblk(I,S,dim,vals)
举例
     newvals = cat(3, zeros(4), ones(4));
     J = qtsetblk(I,S,4,newvals)
     J =
          0\,0\,0\,0\,2\,3\,6\,6
          0\,0\,0\,0\,4\,5\,6\,8
          0000101577
```

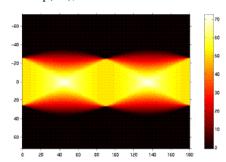
```
0000202577
11111234
11115678
11119101112
111113141516
相关命令:
qtdecomp, qtgetblk
90.radon
功能:
计算Radon变换。
语法:
R=radon(I,theta)
```

R = radon(I, theta, n)

## [R,xp] = radon(...) 举例

 $iptsetpref('ImshowAxesVisible','on') \\ I = zeros(100,100); \\ I(25:75,25:75) = 1; \\ theta = 0:180; \\ [R,xp] = radon(I,theta);$ 

imshow(theta,xp,R,[]), colormap(hot), colorbar



#### 相关命令:

iradon, phantom

91 . rgb2gray

#### 功能:

转换 RGB 图像或颜色映像表为灰度图像。

#### 语法:

$$\begin{split} &I = rgb2gray(RGB) \\ &newmap = rgb2gray(map) \end{split}$$

## 相关命令:

ind2gray, ntsc2rgb, rgb2ind, rgb2ntsc

92 . rgb2hsv

功能:

转化 RGB 值为 HSV 颜色空间。

语法:

hsvmap = rgb2hsv(rgbmap)

HSV = rgb2hsv(RGB)

相关命令:

hsv2rgb, rgbplot

93 . rgb2ind

功能:

转化 RGB 图像为索引图像。

语法:

[X,map] = rgb2ind(RGB,tol)

[X,map] = rgb2ind(RGB,n)

X = rgb2ind(RGB, map)

[...] = rgb2ind(...,dither\_option)

举例

RGB = imread('flowers.tif');

[X,map] = rgb2ind(RGB,128);

imshow(X,map)



#### 相关命令:

cmunique, dither, imapprox, ind2rgb, rgb2gray

94 . rgb2ntsc

功能:

转化 RGB 的值为 NTSC 颜色空间。

语法:

yiqmap = rgb2ntsc(rgbmap)

YIQ = rgb2ntsc(RGB)

ntsc2rgb, rgb2ind, ind2rgb, ind2gray

95 . rgb2ycbcr

功能:

转化 RGB的值为 YcbCr 颜色空间。

语法:

ycbcrmap = rgb2ycbcr(rgbmap)

YCBCR = rgb2ycbcr(RGB)

相关命令:

ntsc2rgb, rgb2ntsc, ycbcr2rgb

96 . rgbplot

功能:

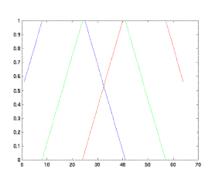
划分颜色映像表。

语法:

rgbplot(map)

举例

rgbplot(jet)



## 相关命令:

colormap

97 . roicolor

功能:

选择感兴趣的颜色区。

语法:

BW = roicolor(A,low,high)

BW = roicolor(A,v)

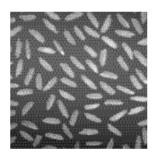
举例

I = imread('rice.tif');

BW = roicolor(I, 128, 255);

imshow(I);

## figure, imshow(BW)





## 相关命令:

roifilt2, roipoly

98 . roifill

功能:

在图像的任意区域中进行平滑插补。

## 语法:

J = roifill(I,c,r)

J = roifill(I)

J = roifill(I,BW)

[J,BW] = roifill(...)

J = roifill(x,y,I,xi,yi)

[x,y,J,BW,xi,yi] = roifill(...)

## 举例

I = imread('eight.tif');

 $c = [222\ 272\ 300\ 270\ 221\ 194];$ 

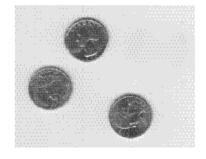
 $r = [21\ 21\ 75\ 121\ 121\ 75];$ 

J = roifill(I,c,r);

imshow(I)

figure, im show (J)





roifilt2, roipoly

99 . roifilt2

#### 功能:

过滤敏感区域。

#### 语法:

J = roifilt2(h,I,BW)

J = roifilt2(I,BW,fun)

J = roifilt2(I,BW,fun,P1,P2,...)

#### 举例

h = fspecial('unsharp');

J = roifilt2(h,I,BW);

imshow(J)



## 相关命令:

filter2, roipoly

100 . roipoly

#### 功能:

选择一个敏感的多边形区域。

#### 语法:

BW = roipoly(I, c, r)

BW = roipoly(I)

BW = roipoly(x,y,I,xi,yi)

[BW,xi,yi] = roipoly(...)

[x,y,BW,xi,yi] = roipoly(...)

#### 举例

I = imread('eight.tif');

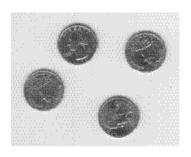
 $c = [222\ 272\ 300\ 270\ 221\ 194];$ 

 $r = [21\ 21\ 75\ 121\ 121\ 75];$ 

BW = roipoly(I,c,r);

imshow(I)

#### figure, imshow(BW)

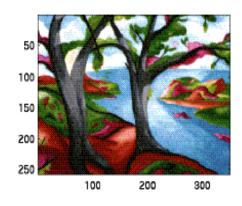


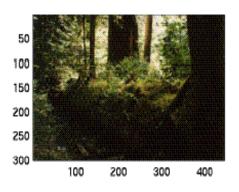


```
相关命令:
    roifilt2, roicolor, roifill
101 . std2
功能:
    计算矩阵元素的标准偏移。
语法:
    b = std2(A)
相关命令:
    corr2, mean2
102 . subimage
功能:
    在一幅图中显示多个图像。
语法:
    subimage(X,map)
    subimage(I) \\
    subimage(BW)
    subimage(RGB)
    subimage(x,y,...)
    h = subimage(...)
举例
    load trees
    [X2,map2] = imread('forest.tif');
    subplot(1,2,1), subimage(X,map)
```

subplot(1,2,2), subimage(X2,map2)

相关命令:





103 . truesize

功能:

调整图像显示尺寸。

语法:

truesize(fig,[mrows mcols])

truesize(fig)

相关命令:

imshow, iptsetpref, iptgetpref

104 . uint8

功能:

转换数据为8位无符号整型。

语法:

B = uint8(A)

举例

 $a = [1 \ 3 \ 5];$ 

b = uint8(a);

whos

Name Size Bytes Class

a 1x3 24 doublearray

b 1x3 3 uint8 array

相关命令:

double, im2double, im2uint8

105 . uint16

功能:

转换数据为16位无符号整型。

语法:

I = uint16(X)

## 举例

```
a = [1 3 5];
b = uint16(a);
whos
Name Size Bytes Class
a 1x3 24 double array
b 1x3 6 uint16 array
```

## 相关命令:

double, datatypes, uint8, uint32, int8, int16, int32.

106 . warp

## 功能:

将图像显示到纹理映射表面。

## 语法:

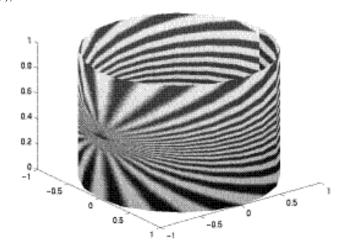
```
warp(X,map)
warp(I,n)
warp(BW)
warp(RGB)
warp(z,...)
warp(x,y,z,...)
h = warp(...)
```

## 举例

```
[x,y,z] = cylinder;

I = imread('testpat1.tif');

warp(x,y,z,I);
```



## 相关命令:

imshow

107 . wiener2

功能:

进行二维适应性去噪过滤处理。

语法:

J = wiener2(I,[m n],noise)

[J,noise] = wiener2(I,[m n])

举例

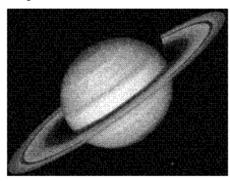
I = imread('saturn.tif');

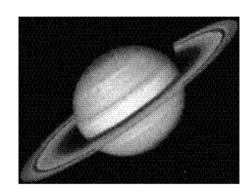
J = imnoise(I,'gaussian',0,0.005);

K = wiener2(J,[5 5]);

imshow(J)

figure, imshow(K)





## 相关命令:

filter2, medfilt2

108 . ycbcr2rgb

功能:

转化 YcbCr 值为 RGB 颜色空间。

语法:

rgbmap = ycbcr2rgb(ycbcrmap)

RGB = ycbcr2rgb(YCBCR)

相关命令:

ntsc2rgb, rgb2ntsc, rgb2ycbcr

109 . zoom

功能:

缩放图像。

语法:

zoom on

zoom off

zoom out

zoom reset
zoom
zoom xon
zoom yon
zoom(factor)
zoom(fig,option)

# 相关命令:

imcrop