

# Image Processing

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## Homework 4

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1. 对于公式

$$\hat{f}(x, y) = \frac{\sum_{(s,t) \in S_{xy}} g(s, t)^{Q+1}}{\sum_{(s,t) \in S_{xy}} g(s, t)^Q}$$

给出的逆谐波滤波回答下列问题：

(a) 解释为什么当  $Q$  是正值时滤波对去除“胡椒”噪声有效？

(b) 解释为什么当  $Q$  是负值时滤波对去除“盐”噪声有效？

由题可得：

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{f}(x, y) &= \frac{\sum_{(s,t) \in S_{xy}} g(s, t)^{Q+1}}{\sum_{(s,t) \in S_{xy}} g(s, t)^Q} = \frac{\sum_{(s,t) \in S_{xy}} g(s, t) \cdot g(s, t)^Q}{\sum_{(s,t) \in S_{xy}} g(s, t)^Q} \\ &= \sum_{(s,t) \in S_{xy}} g(s, t) \cdot \underbrace{\frac{g(s, t)^Q}{\sum_{(s,t) \in S_{xy}} g(s, t)^Q}}_{\text{signal weight}} \end{aligned}$$

因此，当  $Q > 0$  时，该点信号值越小，其在输出项信号权重越小，因此对于信号值为 0 的“胡椒”噪声，其在输出值的权重很小，因此能去除“胡椒”噪声；同理，当  $Q < 0$  时，该点信号值越大，其在输出项信号权重越小，因此对于信号值为 255 的“盐”噪声，其在输出值的权重很小，因此能去除“盐”噪声。

2. 复习理解课本中最佳陷波滤波器进行图像恢复的过程，请推导出  $\omega(x, y)$  最优解的计算过程，即从公式  $\frac{\partial \sigma^2(x, y)}{\partial \omega(x, y)} = 0$  到  $\omega(x, y) = \frac{\overline{\eta(x, y)g(x, y)} - \overline{g(x, y)}\overline{\eta(x, y)}}{\overline{\eta^2(x, y)} - \overline{\eta(x, y)}^2}$  的推导过程。

由题可得：

$$\sigma^2(x, y) = \frac{1}{(2a+1)(2b+1)} \sum_{s=-a}^a \sum_{t=-b}^b \underbrace{([g(x+s, y+t) - w(x, y) \cdot \eta(x+s, y+t)])^2}_A - \underbrace{[g(x, y) - w(x, y)\overline{\eta(x, y)}]}_B^2$$

当  $\frac{\partial \sigma^2(x, y)}{\partial w(x, y)} = 0$ , 有:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial A^2}{\partial w(x, y)} &= -2g(x+s, x+t) \cdot \eta(x+s, y+t) + 2\eta^2(x+s, y+t)w(x, y) \\ -\frac{\partial 2AB}{\partial w(x, y)} &= 2g(x+s, y+t) \cdot \overline{\eta(x, y)} + 2\overline{g(x, y)} \cdot \eta(x+s, y+t) \\ &\quad -4\eta(x+s, y+t) \cdot \overline{\eta(x, y)} \cdot w(x, y) \\ \frac{\partial B^2}{\partial w(x, y)} &= -2\overline{g(x, y)} \cdot \overline{y(x, y)} + 2\overline{\eta(x, y)}^2 w(x, y)\end{aligned}$$

因此可得:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial \sigma^2(x, y)}{\partial w(x, y)} &= \frac{\partial (A^2 - 2AB + B^2)}{\partial w(x, y)} = 0 \\ \implies -2\overline{g(x, y)} \cdot \overline{\eta(x, y)} + 2\eta^2(x, y) \cdot w(x, y) + 2\overline{g(x, y)} \cdot \overline{\eta(x, y)} + 2\overline{g(x, y)} \cdot \overline{\eta(x, y)} \\ &\quad -4\overline{\eta(x, y)}^2 \cdot w(x, y) - 2\overline{g(x, y)} \cdot \overline{\eta(x, y)} + 2\overline{\eta(x, y)}^2 \cdot w(x, y) = 0 \\ \implies (\eta^2(x, y) - \overline{\eta(x, y)}^2) \cdot w(x, y) &= \overline{g(x, y)} \cdot \overline{\eta(x, y)} - \overline{g(x, y)} \cdot \overline{\eta(x, y)} \\ \implies w(x, y) &= \frac{\overline{\eta(x, y)}g(x, y) - \overline{g(x, y)}\overline{\eta(x, y)}}{\eta^2(x, y) - \overline{\eta(x, y)}^2}\end{aligned}$$

证毕

3. 假设我们有一个  $[0, 1]$  上的均匀分布随机数发生器  $U(0, 1)$ , 请基于它构造指数分布的随机数发生器, 推导出随机数生成方程。若我们有一个标准正态分布的随机数发生器  $N(0, 1)$ , 请推导出对数正态分布的随机数生成方程。

(1) 由题可得, 令指数分布的分布函数  $F_{(x)} = 1 - e^{-\lambda x} = w$   
解得  $x = -\frac{\ln(1-w)}{\lambda}, w \sim U(0, 1)$

(2) 由题可得, 令标准正态分布为  $X \sim N(0, 1)$  对数正态分布  $\ln Y = Z \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ ,  
则有  $Y = e^Z, Z = \sigma X + \mu$ , 故则有  $Y = e^{\sigma X + \mu}, X \sim N(0, 1)$