```
1 vimport cv2 as cv
2 import numpy as np
3
4 img1 = cv.imread('1.jpg')
5 img2-ori = cv.imread('2.jpg')
6 img2 = cv.resize(img2_ori,(1640,590))
7 img3 = cv.imread('3.jpg')
```

首先,一開始按照第一次作業所學的,讀取照片,而第 5、6 行的程式碼是我在修改照片 2. jpg 的大小,因為如果沒有調整大小,2. jpg 本身太大,會導致 cv2. imshow()的時候只會跑出一小部分,如下圖,因此我將其改成跟 1. jpg 大小一樣的圖片,讓其可以正常顯示

```
gray_1 = cv.cvtColor(img1,cv.CoLOR_BGR2GRAY)

gray_2 = cv.cvtColor(img2,cv.CoLOR_BGR2GRAY)

gray_3 = cv.cvtColor(img3,cv.CoLOR_BGR2GRAY)

cv.immrite('gray_1.jpg',gray_1)

cv.immrite('gray_2.jpg',gray_2)

cv.immrite('gray_3.jpg',gray_3)

filter_1 = cv.blur(gray_1, (5, 5))

filter_2 = cv.blur(gray_2, (5, 5))

filter_3 = cv.blur(gray_3, (5, 5))

cv.immrite('filter_1.jpg',filter_1)

cv.immrite('filter_2.jpg',filter_2)

cv.immrite('filter_3.jpg',filter_3)
```

這邊跟作業一的步驟一樣,將原圖轉成灰階再進行濾波。

```
sobelX_1 = cv.Sobel(img1,cv.CV_64F,1,0)
sobelY_1 = cv.Sobel(img1,cv.CV_64F,0,1)
sobelX_2 = cv.Sobel(img2,cv.CV_64F,1,0)
sobelY_2 = cv.Sobel(img2,cv.CV_64F,0,1)
sobelX_3 = cv.Sobel(img3,cv.CV_64F,0,1)
sobelY_3 = cv.Sobel(img3,cv.CV_64F,0,1)

sobelY_1 = np.uint8(np.absolute(sobelX_1))
sobelY_1 = np.uint8(np.absolute(sobelY_1))
sobelX_2 = np.uint8(np.absolute(sobelX_2))
sobelY_2 = np.uint8(np.absolute(sobelY_2))
sobelX_3 = np.uint8(np.absolute(sobelY_3))
sobelY_3 = np.uint8(np.absolute(sobelY_3))
sobelY_3 = np.uint8(np.absolute(sobelY_3))
sobelCombined_1 = cv.bitwise_or(sobelX_1,sobelY_1)
sobelCombined_2 = cv.bitwise_or(sobelX_2,sobelY_2)
sobelCombined_3 = cv.bitwise_or(sobelX_3,sobelY_3)
```

在做邊緣檢測的時候,我選擇使用 cv2. Sobel()的方式,首先 29-34 行是在對圖形的 $X \times Y$ 軸分別進行邊緣抓取,36-41 則是在計算邊緣梯度值,43-45 則是讓其針對 XY 軸進行邊緣抓取。但是這個方式我覺得他的邊緣檢測不是很好,因此我改用 canny

```
31    canny1 = cv.Canny(filter_1,120,150)
32    canny2 = cv.Canny(filter_2,120,150)
33    canny3 = cv.Canny(filter_3,120,150)
```

```
ret, bin_1 = cv.threshold(sobelCombined_1,127,255,cv.THRESH_BINARY)

ret, bin_1test = cv.threshold(sobelCombined_1,50,50,cv.THRESH_BINARY)

ret, bin_2 = cv.threshold(sobelCombined_2,127,255,cv.THRESH_BINARY)

ret, bin_3 = cv.threshold(sobelCombined_3,127,255,cv.THRESH_BINARY)

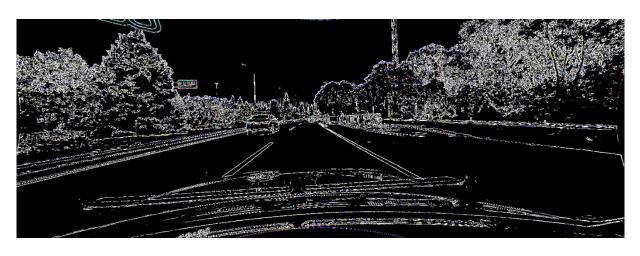
cv.imwrite('bin_1.jpg',bin_1)

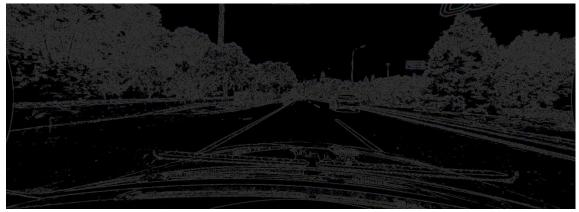
cv.imwrite('bin_1test.jpg',bin_1test)

cv.imwrite('bin_2.jpg',bin_2)

cv.imwrite('bin_3.jpg',bin_3)
```

這邊進行二值化,其中71 是我在用於觀察不同的分類閥值、最大值所形成的圖片是什麼,因為像素的灰度值如果小於閥值 = 前景(白色),反之大於閥值 = 背景(黑色),下列兩張圖分別為70、71 程式碼所生成的圖形,用以分別不同閥值所造成的差異,最後我選擇是使用70 行所設定的閥值。





```
# morphology_1_smallkernalogen = cv.morphologyEx(bin_1,cv.MORPH_OPEN,(1,1)) 測試kernal大小的影響
# morphology_1_largekernalopen = cv.morphologyEx(bin_1,cv.MORPH_OPEN,(500,500))
# cv.imshow('test1',morphology_1 smallkernalogen)
# cv.waitKey(0)
# cv.waitKey(0)
# cv.waitKey(0)

# cv.waitKey(0)

# morphology_1open = cv.morphologyEx(bin_1,cv.MORPH_OPEN,(10,10))
# morphology_open_close = cv.morphologyEx(morphology_1open,cv.MORPH_CLOSE,(10,10))
# morphology_1close = cv.morphologyEx(morphology_1open,cv.MORPH_OPEN,(10,10))
# morphology_close_open = cv.morphologyEx(morphology_1open,cv.MORPH_CLOSE,(10,10))
# morphology_close_open = cv.morphologyEx(morphology_1close,cv.MORPH_OPEN,(10,10))
# cv.immrite('pen_then_close.jpg',morphology_open_close)
cv.immrite('close_then_open.jpg',morphology_close_open)
# cv.imshow('test',open)
# cv.waitKey(0)
# cv.waitKey(0)
# cv.waitKey(0)
# cv.waitKey(0)
# cv.waitKey(0)
```

```
mor11 = cv.morphologyEx(bin_1,cv.MORPH_OPEN,(10,10))
mor22 = cv.morphologyEx(bin_2,cv.MORPH_OPEN,(10,10))
mor33 = cv.morphologyEx(bin_3,cv.MORPH_OPEN,(10,10))
mor1 = cv.morphologyEx(mor11,cv.MORPH_OPEN,(10,10))
mor2 = cv.morphologyEx(mor22,cv.MORPH_OPEN,(10,10))
mor3 = cv.morphologyEx(mor33,cv.MORPH_OPEN,(10,10))
cv.imwrite('mor1.jpg',mor1)
cv.imwrite('mor2.jpg',mor2)
cv.imwrite('mor3.jpg',mor3)
```

這邊因為不同的 kernal 值會影響所產生的圖片,因此我分別測試了不同的 kernal 值所產生的圖片,但我覺得沒什麼差別,最後就一律使用(10,10)接著我分別生成兩張圖片,分別按照順序進行,開運算-閉運算、閉運算-開運算,所產生的圖,因為開運算是去除圖像中的小對象,而閉運算是填充小空洞,使空隙增大。下列分別是先進行開運算以及先進行閉運算的圖片





因為我認為先進行開運算讓其去除一些小對象,像是平滑車道邊緣、分開相連的車道,再用閉運算填補一些小空間

```
cimg1 = np.copy(img1)
 cimg2 = np.copy(img2)
cimg3 = np.copy(img3)
lines = cv.HoughLinesP(mor1,1,np.pi/180,45,minLineLength=50,maxLineGap=4)
    x1, y1, x2, y2 = line[0]
    cv.line(cimg1, (x1, y1), (x2, y2), (0, 255, 0), 2)
cv.imshow('test',cimg1)
cv.imwrite('cimg1.jpg',cimg1)
cv.waitKey(0)
lines = cv.HoughLinesP(mor2,1,np.pi/180,40,minLineLength=140,maxLineGap=190)
for line in lines:
    x1, y1, x2, y2 = line[0]
     cv.line(cimg2, (x1, y1), (x2, y2), (0, 255, 0), 2)
cv.imshow('test',cimg2)
cv.imwrite('cimg2.jpg',cimg2)
cv.waitKey(0)
lines = cv.HoughLinesP(mor3,1,np.pi/180,40,minLineLength=140,maxLineGap=190)
    x1, y1, x2, y2 = line[0]
    cv.line(cimg3, (x1, y1), (x2, y2), (0, 255, 0), 2)
cv.imshow('test',cimg3)
cv.imwrite('cimg2.jpg',cimg2)
cv.waitKey(0)
```

121-123 複製一份新的原圖,之後就是利用 HoughLinesP,裡面內容依序為,毒入圖片、像素單位的精度、可能搜尋的角度、閥值、接受的最小長度直線、線段間最小間隔,再來 128 中最後兩個參數一個是第一次作業的顏色,另一個是線條粗度