## Image Processing Homework3

## 3017207553 黄千慧

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实现最小二乘法、RANSAC 法、霍夫变换法对于直线方程 y=ax+b,生成一系列纵坐标符合高斯分布的点,再人工加入一系列的 outlier,使用上述三种方法拟合一条直线找到一幅实际图像(较简单的),使用一阶导数或二阶导数找出边缘点,使用上述三种方法,找到其中的直线

下面是最小二乘法、RANSAC法、霍夫变换法实现的代码:

```
# least squares algorithm
 2
     # matrix implement
 3
     def least_squares(x, y):
 4
         x = normalize var(x)
         y = normalize_var(y)
 5
         N = np. size(x,0) \# total number of data
 6
         x = np.vstack((x, np.ones(N))).T
         A = x.T@x
 8
         f = x.T@y
 9
         kb = np.linalg.solve(A, f)
10
          return kb
11
12
     def ransac(x, y):
13
14
         x = normalize var(x)
15
         y = normalize_var(y)
         N = x.shape[0]
16
17
         # the iters value will optime in each loop
         iters = 100000
18
         sigma = 0.25
19
         res k, res b = 0, 0
20
          total = 0
21
         P = 0.99
22
23
          for i in range(iters):
              x_1, x_2 = np.random.choice(x, size=2)
24
              y_1, y_2 = np.random.choice(y, size=2)
25
26
              k = (y_2 - y_1) / (x_2 - x_1)
              b = y_1 - k * x_1
27
28
```

```
29
               inlier_num = 0
30
               for i in range(N):
31
                   y_{temp} = k * x[i] + b
                   if abs(y_{temp} - y[i]) < sigma:
32
33
                        inlier_num += 1
34
               if inlier_num > total:
35
36
                   iters = math.log(1 - P) / math.log(1 - math.pow(
                       inlier_num / N, 2))
                   total = inlier num
37
38
                   res_k, res_b = k, b
39
40
               if inlier_num > N / 2:
                   return [res_k, res_b]
41
42
          return [res_k, res_b]
43
44
      def hough_transform(x, y):
          x = normalize_var(x)
45
          y = normalize_var(y)
46
          N = x.shape[0]
47
48
          sin_val = np.array([math.sin(i * math.pi / 180)
                        for i in range (-90, 90)])
49
50
          \cos_val = np.array([math.cos(i * math.pi / 180)]
51
                        for i in range (-90, 90)])
          hough = np.array([([0] * 180)]
52
                        for i in range (
53
                        \operatorname{math.floor}(\operatorname{np.max}(\sin_{val}) * \operatorname{np.max}(x) +
54
55
                            np.max(cos\_val) * np.max(y))
56
                        )])
          total = 0
57
          \sin_{res} \cos_{res} = 0, 0
58
          for i in range (N):
59
60
               for j in range(N):
61
                   for k in range (180):
62
                        tp = math. floor(sin\_val[k] * y[j] + cos\_val[k]
                            * x[i])
63
                        hough[tp][k] += 1
                        if hough [tp][k] > total:
64
65
                            total = hough[tp][k]
66
                            sin\_res, cos\_res = sin\_val[k], cos\_val[k]
                            p = sin\_val[k] * y[j] + cos\_val[k] * x[i]
67
          return [sin_res, cos_res, p]
68
```

## 实验结果

1. 生成一系列纵坐标符合高斯分布的点,再人工加入一系列的 outlier 如图 1 所示

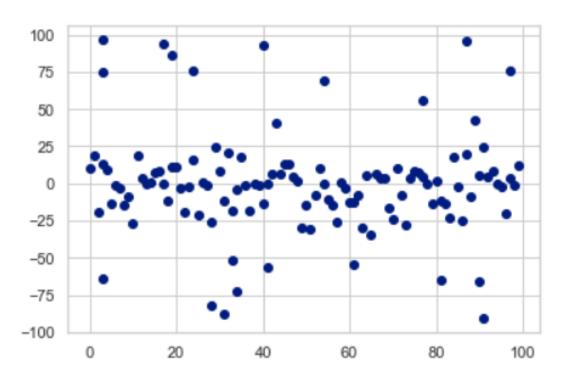


图 1: 点分布情况

- 2. 最小二乘法拟合 如图 2所示
- 3. RANSAC 法拟合 如图 3 所示
- 4. 霍夫变换法拟合 如图 4 所示
- 5. 对图片使用 Canny 算子提取边缘点,再进行 Hough 直线检测 如图 5 所示

运行结果在文件目录的 report/image 目录下

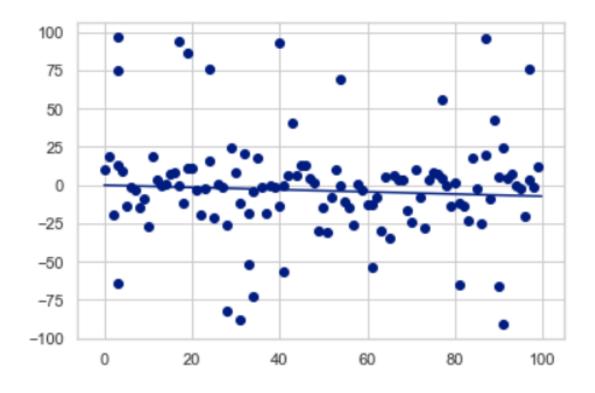


图 2: 最小二乘法拟合

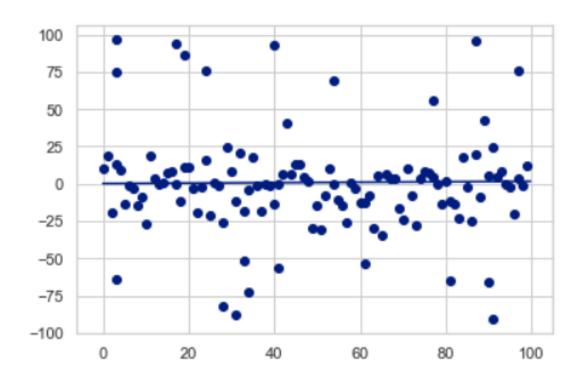


图 3: RANSAC 法拟合

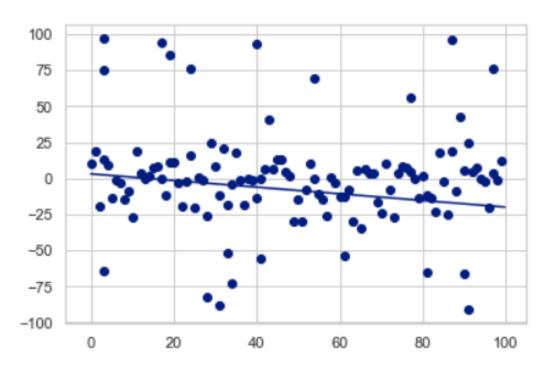


图 4: 霍夫变换法拟合

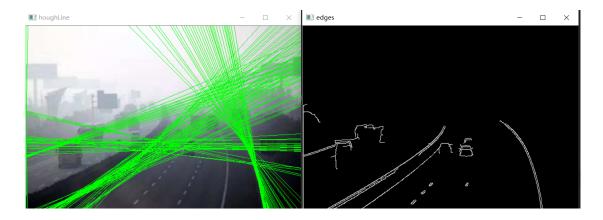


图 5: canny-hough 运行结果