西安交通大学 数字图像处理作业报告

作业 6: 图像噪声和恢复

摘要:本次报告主要围绕图像的噪声污染与恢复、维纳滤波器的推导与应用两方面展开,详细推导了维纳滤波器的算法,介绍了通过 MATLAB 实现以下操作的具体过程: (1)图像不同方式的加噪及去噪; (2)图像的模糊处理与恢复。去噪与模糊恢复均采用多种算法实现,通过对比得出各算法的优缺点。

关键词:高斯噪声,椒盐噪声,反谐波均值滤波,维纳滤波,约束最小二乘方滤波,MATLAB

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一、基本概念及原理

(1) 高斯噪声

高斯噪声是指它的概率密度函数服从高斯分布的一类噪声。如果一个噪声,它的幅度分布服从高斯分布,而它的功率谱密度又是均匀分布的,则称它为高斯白噪声。高斯白噪声的二阶矩不相关,一阶矩为常数,是指先后信号在时间上的相关性。其产生原因如下:

- 1、图像传感器在拍摄时市场不够明亮、亮度不够均匀:
- 2、电路各元器件自身噪声和相互影响;
- 3、图像传感器长期工作,温度过高。

其概率密度函数为:

$$p(z)=rac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma}e^{-(z-ar{z})^2/2\sigma^2}$$

(2) 椒盐噪声

椒盐噪声又称脉冲噪声,它随机改变一些像素值,是由图像传感器,传输信道,解码处理等产生的黑白相间的亮暗点噪声,往往由图像切割引起。

椒盐噪声具体可以分为白盐噪声和胡椒噪声。白盐噪声又称白噪声,是在图像中添加一些随机的白色像素点(255);胡椒噪声是在图像中添加一些随机的黑色像素点(0);而通常说的椒盐噪声则是在图像中既有白色像素点,又有黑色像素点。

其概率密度函数为:

$$P(z) = \begin{cases} P_a & z = a \\ P_b & z = b \\ 1 - P_a - P_b & else \end{cases}$$

(3) 反谐波均值滤波器

反谐波均值滤波器表达式如下所示:

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

其中Q称为滤波器的阶数。逆谐波均值滤波器能够减少或消除椒盐噪声对图像产生的影响。当Q大于0时,该滤波器消除胡椒噪声;当Q小于0时,该滤波器消除盐粒噪声。因此,该滤波器不能够同时消除胡椒噪声和盐粒噪声。特殊的,当Q=0时,逆谐波均值滤波器简化为算数均值滤波器,当Q=-1时,则简化为谐波均值滤波器。具体原理如下:

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

上式可以看作求(x,y)邻域内所有(s,t)点的加权平均值,权重的分母 $\sum_{(s,t)\in S_{xy}} g(s,t)^Q$ 是一个常数,因此,我们只需考虑分子 $g(s,t)^Q$ 的大小。

当 Q>0 时, g(s,t)^Q对 g(s,t)有增强作用,由于"胡椒"噪声值为 0,对加权平均结果影响较小,所以滤波后噪声点处(x,y)取值和周围 其他值更接近,有利于消除"胡椒"噪声。

当 Q<0 时, g(s,t)^Q对 g(s,t)有削弱作用,由于"白盐"噪声值为 255,取倒数后较小,对加权平均结果影响较小,所以滤波后噪声点处(x,y)取值和周围其他值更接近,有利于消除"白盐"噪声。

(4) 维纳滤波器

维纳滤波也称为最小均方误差滤波,它能处理被退化函数退化和噪声污染的图像。该滤波方法建立在图像和噪声都是随机变量的基础之上,目标是找到未污染图像 f(x,y)的一个估计,使它们之间的均方误差最小,具体推导过程如下所示:

图像的退化模型为

$$g(x,y) = h(x,y) * f(x,y) + \eta(x,y)$$

其中 f(x,y)为原始图像,h(x,y)为退化函数, $\eta(x,y)$ 为噪声函数, g(x,y)为退化的图像。假设 f 与 η 不相关, η 为 0 均值的平稳随机过程。 根据已退化图像 g(x,y)利用线性估计器估计原始图像

$$\hat{f}(x,y) = w(x,y) * g(x,y)$$

其中 $\hat{f}(x,y)$ 为恢复的图像,w(x,y)为恢复滤波器。

最小化均方误差为

$$e^{2}(x, y) = E[f(x, y) - \hat{f}(x, y)]^{2}$$

最小化均方误差可以由正交原则求解,即:最优求解的误差与观测的信号值不相关

$$E[e(n_1, n_2)g^*(m_1, m_2)] = 0$$

进一步分解得

$$E[e(n_1, n_2)g^*(m_1, m_2)] = E[\hat{f}(x, y)g^*(m_1, m_2)]$$

$$= E[w(n_1, n_2) * g(n_1, n_2)g^*(m_1, m_2)]$$

$$\stackrel{?}{\bowtie} R_{fg}(n_1, n_2) = E[f(k_1, k_2)g^*(k_1 - n_1, k_2 - n_2)] \qquad (1)$$

$$R_g(n_1, n_2) = E[g(k_1, k_2)g^*(k_1 - n_1, k_2 - n_2)] \qquad (2)$$

$$R_{fg}(n_1 - m_1, n_2 - m_2) = \sum_{k_1} \sum_{k_2} w(k_1, k_2) R_g(n_1 - k_1 - m_1, n_2 - k_2 - m_2)$$

$$= w(n_1 - m_1, n_2 - m_2) * R_g(n_1 - m_1, n_2 - m_2)$$
 (3)

换元得

$$R_{fg}(n_1, n_2) = w(n_1, n_2) * R_g(n_1, n_2)$$

等式两端同时取傅里叶变换得

$$W(\omega_1, \omega_2) = \frac{R_{fg}(\omega_1, \omega_2)}{R_{g}(\omega_1, \omega_2)}$$
 (4)

为非因果维纳滤波器, 其中

$$P_{fg}(\omega_1, \omega_2) = \sum_{n_1} \sum_{n_2} R_{fg}(n_1, n_2) e^{-j(n_1\omega_1 + n_2\omega_2)}$$

是两个平稳随机过程的协功率谱,首先对(1)式进行化简得

$$R_{fg}(n_1, n_2) = E[f(k_1 + n_1, k_2 + n_2)g^*(k_1, k_2)]$$

$$= E[f(k_1 + n_1, k_2 + n_2)(h^*(k_1, k_2x, y) * f^*(k_1, k_2) + \eta^*(k_1, k_2))]$$

$$= E\left[f(k_1 + n_1, k_2 + n_2)\left(\sum_{l_1}\sum_{l_2}h^*(l_1, l_2)f^*(k_1 - l_1, k_2 - l_2) + \eta^*(k_1, k_2)\right)\right]$$

$$= \sum_{l_1}\sum_{l_2}h^*(l_1, l_2)E[f(k_1 + n_1, k_2 + n_2)(f^*(k_1 - l_1, k_2 - l_2) + \eta^*(k_1, k_2))]$$

$$= h^*(-n_1, -n_2) * R_f(n_1, n_2)$$

两端同时取傅里叶变换得

$$P_{fg}(\omega_1, \omega_2) = H^*(\omega_1, \omega_2) P_f(\omega_1, \omega_2)$$
 (5)

对(2)式进行化简得

$$R_g(n_1, n_2) = E[g(k_1 + n_1, k_2 + n_2)g^*(k_1, k_2)]$$

$$\begin{split} &= \sum_{m_1} \sum_{m_2} \sum_{l_1} \sum_{l_2} h(m_1, m_2) h^*(l_1, l_2) f(k_1 + n_1 - m_1, k_2 + n_2 - m_2) f^*(k_1 \\ &\qquad \qquad - l_1, k_2 - l_2) \\ &+ \sum_{m_1} \sum_{m_2} h(m_1, m_2) f(k_1 + n_1 - m_1, k_2 + n_2 - m_2) \eta^*(k_1, k_2) \\ &+ \sum_{l_1} \sum_{l_2} h^*(l_1, l_2) f^*(k_1 - l_1, k_2 - l_2) \eta(k_1 + n_1, k_2 + n_2) + R_{\eta}(n_1, n_2) \\ &= \sum_{m_1} \sum_{m_2} \sum_{l_1} \sum_{l_2} h(m_1, m_2) h^*(l_1, l_2) R_f(l_1 + n_1 - m_1, l_2 + n_2 - m_2) \\ &+ R_{\eta}(n_1, n_2) \\ &= \sum_{l_1} \sum_{l_2} h^*(l_1, l_2) h(l_1 + n_1, l_2 + n_2) * R_f(l_1 + n_1, l_2 + n_2) + R_{\eta}(n_1, n_2) \\ &= h^*(-n_1, -n_2) * h(n_1, n_2) * R_f(n_1, n_2) + R_{\eta}(n_1, n_2) \end{split}$$

两端同时取傅里叶变换

$$P_{g}(\omega_{1}, \omega_{2}) = |H(\omega_{1}, \omega_{2})|^{2} P_{f}(\omega_{1}, \omega_{2}) + P_{\eta}(\omega_{1}, \omega_{2})$$
 (6)

将 (5) (6) 代入 (4) 得

$$W(\omega_1, \omega_2) = \frac{H^*(\omega_1, \omega_2)P_f(\omega_1, \omega_2)}{|H(\omega_1, \omega_2)|^2P_f(\omega_1, \omega_2) + P_{\eta}(\omega_1, \omega_2)}$$

$$W(\omega_1, \omega_2) = \frac{H^*(\omega_1, \omega_2) |F(\omega_1, \omega_2)|^2}{|H(\omega_1, \omega_2)|^2 |F(\omega_1, \omega_2)|^2 + |N(\omega_1, \omega_2)|^2}$$

故表达式由下式给出

$$\begin{split} \widehat{F}(u,v) &= W(u,v)G(u,v) \\ &= \frac{H^*(u,v)S_f(u,v)}{|H(u,v)|^2S_f(u,v) + S_{\eta}(u,v)}G(u,v) \\ &= \frac{1}{H(u,v)} \frac{S_h(u,v)}{S_h(u,v) + \frac{S_{\eta}(u,v)}{S_f(u,v)}}G(u,v) \end{split}$$

(5) 约束最小二乘方滤波

对于约束最小二乘方滤波,期望是找一个最小准则函数 C,定义如下:

$$C = \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} \left[\nabla^2 f(x, y) \right]^2$$
$$\|g - H\hat{f}\|^2 = \|\eta\|^2$$
$$\|\omega\|^2 = \omega^T \omega$$

约束最小二乘方滤波的计算公式如下

$$\begin{split} \widehat{F}(u,v) &= \frac{H^*(u,v)}{|H(u,v)|^2 + \frac{1}{\lambda}|C|^2} G(u,v) \\ &= \frac{H^*(u,v)}{|H(u,v)|^2 + \frac{1}{\gamma}|P(u,v)|^2} G(u,v) \end{split}$$

其中,γ是一个参数,必须对它进行调整以满足条件,P(u,v)是函数

$$P(x,y) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

二、高斯噪声的产生与恢复

题目要求在测试图像上产生高斯噪声(需能指定噪声的均值和方差),用多种滤波器恢复图像并分析其优缺点。

在 MATLAB 中,首先用 imread()将图像读入,根据前述原理构建函数 GaussianNoise(Img, av, std)以产生高斯噪声,其中 Img 为输入图像, av 为产生噪声的均值, std 为产生噪声的方差,再构建高斯滤波器 GaussianFilter(Img, masksize, sigma)与中值滤波器

MedianFilter(Img, masksize),这两种滤波器在作业4中已有详细说明,故而在此不再赘述。

添加高斯噪声后的图像如图 2-1 所示,通过观察可以发现,高斯噪声的效果与均值、方差两个参数密切相关,方差越大时越模糊,颗粒感更大、更重,均值越大时,图像越亮、越偏白。



图 2-1 经过不同均值、方差高斯噪声处理的图像

经过模板大小为 5x5 的高斯滤波(sigma=1.5)与中值滤波处理 后的图片如图 2-2 所示,可以看出,两种滤波方式的恢复效果基本相 当,高斯滤波略优一些,得到的图像稍微光滑一些。另外,中值滤波 得到的图像亮度要稍高于高斯滤波得到的图像。



图 2-2 滤波处理前后的图像

三、椒盐噪声的产生与恢复

本题要求在测试图像中加入椒盐噪声(椒和盐噪声密度均是 0.1); 并用学过的滤波器恢复图像,再使用反谐波分析 Q 大于 0 和小于 0 的 作用。

在 MATLAB 中,根据前述原理构建函数 SaltPepperNoise (Img, a, b) 以产生椒盐噪声,其中 Img 为输入图像,a、b 分别对应"胡椒噪声"与"白盐噪声";再构建反谐波均值滤波函数 Contraharmonic (Img, Q)。

添加椒盐噪声后的图像如图 3-1 所示。经过模板大小为 5x5 的高斯滤波(sigma=1.5)与中值滤波处理后的图片如图 3-2 所示,结论与处理高斯噪声的结论基本一致。



图 3-1 椒盐噪声处理后的图像



图 3-2 滤波处理前后的图像

使用反谐波函数 Contraharmonic (Img, Q) 处理受到椒盐噪声污染的图像,处理结果如图 3-3 所示。可以看出,Q为正数时,对胡椒噪声有较好的恢复效果,而对白盐噪声则恢复效果很差,几乎将整幅图

像处理成白色。当Q为负数时,对白盐噪声有很好的恢复效果,而对 胡椒噪声的恢复效果很差,几乎将整幅图像处理成黑色。这与前述原 理也是相符合的。



图 3-3 反谐波均值滤波前后的图像

四、模糊处理与恢复

本题要求推导维纳滤波器并构建模糊滤波器模糊 lena 图像(45 度方向, T=1);再在模糊处理后的 lena 图像中增加高斯噪声(均值 =0,方差=10 pixels)以产生模糊图像;最后分别利用维纳滤波与约束最小二乘方滤波,恢复图像,并分析算法的优缺点。

维纳滤波器的具体推导详见第一部分的原理。

根据教材中给出的计算运动模糊时所需的退化函数 $H(u,v) = \frac{T}{\pi(ua+vb)} \sin \left[\pi(ua+vb)\right] e^{-j\pi(ua+vb)}$ 可构建函数 Motion(image, a, b, T) 实现模糊处理,再根据前述原理可构建函数 Weina(image, K)、 $Zuixiao(image, gamma, noise_var)$ 以实现图像恢复。

处理结果如图 4-1 所示,维纳滤波器中参数 K 取值为 0.03,约束最小二乘方滤波中参数 gamma 值为 0.001。由图可知,约束最小二乘方滤波得到的图像较维纳滤波器得到的图像更为清晰。而维纳滤波器得到的图像中并不能消除残留的拖影,相比之下约束最小二乘方滤波的得到的图像对拖影的去除较好。



图 4-1 模糊滤波与恢复处理前后的图像

附录

附录 1:参考文献

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- [2]门敬文•数字图像处理 MATLAB 版[M]. 2007. 2, 国防工业出版社.
- [3]数字图像处理——虚宇宸轩-CSDN 博客

附录 2: 源代码

(1) 噪声添加与恢复

```
1.
     clc
2.
      clear
3.
4.
     lena=imread('C:\Users\LENOVO\Desktop\ImageProcessHomework\Homework6\lena.bmp');
5.
6.
     %task1
7.
     lena g1=GaussianNoise(lena,0,0.1)
8.
     lena_g2=GaussianNoise(lena,0,0.3)
9.
     lena_g3=GaussianNoise(lena,0,0.5)
10.
     lena_g4=GaussianNoise(lena,0.3,0.1)
11.
     lena_g5=GaussianNoise(lena,-0.3,0.1)
12.
13. figure
14.
     subplot(2,3,1);imshow(lena);title('原始图像');
15.
     subplot(2,3,4);imshow(lena_g1);title('高斯噪声,av=0,std=0.1');
16.
     subplot(2,3,5);imshow(lena_g2);title('高斯噪声,av=0,std=0.3');
17.
     subplot(2,3,6);imshow(lena_g3);title('高斯噪声,av=0,std=0.5');
18.
     subplot(2,3,2);imshow(lena_g4);title('高斯噪声,av=0.3,std=0.1');
19.
     subplot(2,3,3);imshow(lena_g5);title('高斯噪声,av=-0.3,std=0.1');
20.
21.
    lena_gg=GaussianFilter(lena_g1,5,1.5)
22.
     lena gm=MedianFilter(lena g1,5)
23.
24.
     figure
25.
     subplot(2,2,1);imshow(lena);title('原始图像');
26.
     subplot(2,2,2);imshow(lena g1);title('高斯噪声,av=0,std=0.1');
27.
     subplot(2,2,3);imshow(lena_gg);title('高斯滤波,5*5, sigma=1.5');
28.
     subplot(2,2,4);imshow(lena_gm);title('中值滤波,5*5');
29.
30.
     %task2
31. lena_s1=SaltPepperNoise(lena,0,0.1)
32.
     lena_s2=SaltPepperNoise(lena,0.1,0)
33.
     lena_s3=SaltPepperNoise(lena, 0.1, 0.1)
34.
35.
     figure
36.
     subplot(2,2,1);imshow(lena);title('原始图像');
37.
     subplot(2,2,2);imshow(lena_s1);title('椒盐噪声,a=0,b=0.1');
38.
     subplot(2,2,3);imshow(lena_s2);title('椒盐噪声,a=0.1,b=0');
39.
     subplot(2,2,4);imshow(lena_s3);title('椒盐噪声,a=0.1,b=0.1');
40.
```

```
41. lena sg=GaussianFilter(lena s3,5,1.5)
42.
     lena_sm=MedianFilter(lena_s3,5)
43.
44. figure
45. subplot(2,2,1); imshow(lena); title('原始图像');
46.
     subplot(2,2,2);imshow(lena_s3);title('椒盐噪声, a=0.1, b=0.1');
47.
     subplot(2,2,3);imshow(lena_sg);title('高斯滤波,5*5, sigma=1.5');
48.
     subplot(2,2,4);imshow(lena_sm);title('中值滤波,5*5');
49.
50.
     lena_wc1=Contraharmonic(lena_s1,1)
51. lena_wc2=Contraharmonic(lena_s1,-1)
52.
     lena_bc1=Contraharmonic(lena_s2,1)
53. lena_bc2=Contraharmonic(lena_s2,-1)
54.
     lena_sc1=Contraharmonic(lena_s3,1)
55. lena_sc2=Contraharmonic(lena_s3,-1)
56.
     figure
57.
     subplot(3,3,1);imshow(lena_s1);title('自盐噪声');
58.
     subplot(3,3,2);imshow(lena_wc1);title('自盐噪声, Q=1');
59.
     subplot(3,3,3);imshow(lena_wc2);title('白盐噪声, Q=-1');
60.
     subplot(3,3,4);imshow(lena_s2);title('胡椒噪声');
61.
     subplot(3,3,5);imshow(lena_bc1);title('胡椒噪声, Q=1');
62.
     subplot(3,3,6);imshow(lena_bc2);title('胡椒噪声, Q=-1');
63.
     subplot(3,3,7);imshow(lena_s3);title('椒盐噪声');
64.
     subplot(3,3,8);imshow(lena_sc1);title('椒盐噪声,Q=1');
65.
     subplot(3,3,9);imshow(lena_sc2);title('椒盐噪声,Q=-1');
66.
67. %加高斯噪声:
68.
     function Img_out=GaussianNoise(Img,av,std)
69. [M,N]=size(Img);
70.
     u1=rand(M,N); u2=rand(M,N);
71. x=std*sqrt(-2*log(u1)).*cos(2*pi*u2)+av;
72.
     Img_out=uint8(255*(double(Img)/255+x));
73. end
74.
75. %加椒盐噪声:
76. function Img_out=SaltPepperNoise(Img,a,b)
77. [M,N]=size(Img);
78.
     x=rand(M,N);
79. Img_out=Img;
80.
     Img_out(find(x<=a))=0;</pre>
81. Img_out(find(x>a&x<(a+b)))=255;
82.
     end
83.
84. % 高斯滤波:
```

```
85. function Img_out=GaussianFilter(Img,masksize,sigma)
86.
     for i=1:masksize
87.
     for j=1:masksize
88.
             x=i-ceil(masksize/2);
89.
             y=j-ceil(masksize/2);
90.
             h(i,j)=exp(-(x^2+y^2)/(2*sigma^2))/(2*pi*sigma^2);
91.
       end
92.
     end
93. Img_out=uint8(conv2(Img,h,'same'));
94.
95.
96. % 中值滤波:
97. function Img_out=MedianFilter(Img, masksize)
98.
     exsize=floor(masksize/2); %各方向扩展大小
99. Imgex=padarray(Img,[exsize,exsize],'replicate','both'); %扩展图片
100. [m,n]=size(Img);
101. Img_out=Img; %将 Img_out 准备为和 Img 相同的 size
102. for i=1:m
103. for j=1:n
104.
             neighbor=Imgex(i:i+masksize-1,j:j+masksize-1); %截取邻域
105.
             Img_out(i,j)=median(neighbor(:)); %中值滤波
106.
         end
107. end
108. end
109.
110. %反谐波均值滤波:
111. function Img_out=Contraharmonic(Img,Q)
112. [M,N]=size(Img);
113. ImgSize=3; ImgSize=(ImgSize-1)/2;
114. Img out=Img;
115. for x=1+ImgSize:1:M-ImgSize
116.
         for y=1+ImgSize:1:M-ImgSize
117.
          is=Img(x-ImgSize:1:x+ImgSize,y-ImgSize:1:y+ImgSize);
118.
             Img_out(x,y) = sum(double(is(:)).^(Q+1))/sum(double(is(:)).^(Q));
119.
       end
120. end
121. end
```

(2) 模糊处理与恢复

```
    clc
    clear
```

```
4.
      lena=imread('C:\Users\LENOVO\Desktop\ImageProcessHomework\Homework6\lena.bmp');
5.
     %task3
6.
7.
     figure(1);
8.
      subplot(241);
9.
     imshow(uint8(lena)); title('lena');
10.
     subplot(242);
11. [~, ~, lena_m1] = Motion(lena, 0.1, 0.1, 1);
12.
     imshow(lena_m1); title('lena motion');
13. subplot(246);
14.
     lena_m2 = imnoise(lena_m1, 'gaussian', 0, 0.01);
15. imshow(uint8(lena_m2)); title('lena motion gaussian');
16.
17. subplot(243);
18.
     [~, ~, image_IF] = Weina(lena_m1, 0.03);
19. imshow(image_IF); title('lena weina');
20.
     subplot(244);
21. [image_IF] = Zuixiao(lena, 0.001, 0);
22.
     imshow(uint8(image_IF)); title('lena zuixiao');
23. subplot(247);
24. [~, ~, image_IF] = Weina(lena_m2, 0.03);
25. imshow(image_IF); title('lena weina');
26. subplot(248);
27. [image_IF] = Zuixiao(lena, 0.001, 0.001);
28.
     imshow(uint8(image_IF)); title('lena zuixiao');
29.
30. %% hw6 Helper functions
31. %
32.
33. % Motion function
34.
     function [image_F, image_G, image_IF] = Motion(image, a, b, T)
35.
         image_F = fftshift(fft2(double(image)));
36.
         [P, Q] = size(image_F);
37.
        image_H = zeros(P,Q); image_G = zeros(P,Q);
38.
         for u = 1:P
39.
             for v = 1:Q
40.
                 x = u - P / 2;
41.
                 y = v - Q / 2;
42.
                 temp = pi * (x * a + y * b);
43.
                 if temp == 0
44.
                     temp = 1;
45.
46.
                 image_H(u,v) = (T / temp) * sin(temp) * exp(- temp * sqrt(-1));
47.
                 image_G(u,v) = image_H(u,v)*image_F(u,v);
```

```
48.
                                     end
49.
                          end
50.
                          image_IF = uint8(abs(ifft2(ifftshift(image_G))));
51. end
52.
53. % Weina function
54.
               function [image_F, image_G, image_IF] = Weina(image, K)
55.
                          image_F = fftshift(fft2(double(image)));
56.
                          [P, Q] = size(image_F);
57.
                         a = 0.1; b = 0.1; T = 1;
58.
                          image_H = zeros(P,Q); image_G = zeros(P,Q);
59.
                          for u = 1:P
60.
                                     for v = 1:Q
61.
                                             x = u - P / 2;
62.
                                               y = v - Q / 2;
63.
                                              temp = pi * (x * a + y * b);
64.
                                               if temp == 0
65.
                                                         temp = 1;
66.
                                               end
67.
                                             image_H(u,v) = (T / temp) * sin(temp) * exp(- temp * sqrt(-1));
68.
                                     end
69.
                          end
70.
                          for u = 1:P
71.
                                for v = 1:Q
72.
                                               image_G(u,v)=(1/image_H(u,v)*(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2/((abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v)))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v))^2+(abs(image_H(u,v
          K))*image_F(u,v);
73.
                                   end
74.
                          end
75.
                          image_If = ifft2(ifftshift(image_G));
76.
                          image_IF = 256.*image_If./max(max(image_If));
77.
                          image_IF = uint8(real(image_IF));
78.
             end
79.
80.
               % Zuixiao function
81. function [image_IF] = Zuixiao(image, gamma, noise_var)
82.
                          [hei,wid,~] = size(image);
83.
                         % Simulate a motion blur.
84.
                          LEN = 50;
85.
                         THETA = 45;
86.
                          PSF = fspecial('motion', LEN, THETA);
87.
                          blurred = imfilter(image, PSF, 'conv', 'circular');
88.
                          % Inverse filter
89.
                          Pf = psf2otf(PSF,[hei,wid]);
90.
                          % Simulate additive noise.
```

```
91.
       noise mean = 0;
92.
         blurred_noisy = imnoise(blurred, 'gaussian', ...
93.
                               noise_mean, noise_var);
94.
         % Try restoration using Home Made Constrained Least Squares Filtering.
95.
         p = [0 -1 0; -1 4 -1; 0 -1 0];
96.
         P = psf2otf(p,[hei,wid]);
97.
         If = fft2(blurred_noisy);
98.
         numerator = conj(Pf);
99.
         denominator = Pf.^2 + gamma*(P.^2);
100.
         image IF = ifft2( numerator.*If./ denominator );
101.
102. %% hw4 Helper functions
103. %
104.
105. % Helper function
106. function image_C=Conv(image, maskSize, Filter)
107. [image_M, image_N] = size(image);
108.
         image_extend = wextend('2D','zpd',image,floor(maskSize/2));
109.
       image_C = zeros([image_M, image_N]);
110.
        for i = 1:maskSize
111.
       for j = 1:maskSize
112.
                 image_C = image_C + double(image_extend(i:(image_M + i - 1), j:(image_N +
   j - 1))) * Filter(i, j);
113.
       end
114.
         end
115. end
116.
117. % Median Filter by maskSize
118. function image_M = Median(image, maskSize)
119.
      MFM = ones(maskSize) / maskSize^2;
120.
         image_M = Conv(image, maskSize, MFM);
121. end
122.
123. % Gaussian Filter by maskSize
124. function image G=Gaussian(image, maskSize)
125. GFM = zeros(maskSize);
126.
         sigma = 1.5;
127.
       for i = 1:maskSize
128.
             for j = 1:maskSize
129.
                 x = i - floor(maskSize/2) - 1;
130.
                 y = j - floor(maskSize/2) - 1;
131.
               GFM(i,j) = exp(-(x^2+y^2)/(2*sigma^2))/(2*pi*sigma^2);
132.
             end
133.
         end
```

```
134.
         GFM = GFM / sum(sum(GFM));
135.
       image_G = Conv(image, maskSize, GFM);
136. end
137.
138. % Unsharp Filter by maskSize
139. function image U = Unsharp(image)
140.
         image_blur = Gaussian(image, 3);
141.
       image_unsharp_mask = double(image) - image_blur;
142.
         image_sharpened = double(image) + image_unsharp_mask;
143.
       image U = image sharpened;
144. end
145.
146. % Sobel Filter by maskSize
147. function image_S = Sobel(image)
148.
         SFMx = [1,0,-1;2,0,-2;1,0,-1];
149. SFMy = [1,2,1;0,0,0;-1,-2,-1];
150.
         image_Sx = Conv(image, 3, SFMx);
151.
       image_Sy = Conv(image, 3, SFMy);
152.
         image_S = abs(image_Sx) + abs(image_Sy);
153. end
154.
155.\ \% Laplace Filter by maskSize
156. function image_L = Laplace(image)
157. LFM = [1,1,1;1,-8,1;1,1,1];
158.
         image_L = Conv(image, 3, LFM);
159. end
160.
161. % Canny Filter by maskSize
162. function image_C = Canny(image)
163. image_C = edge(image, 'canny');
164. end
165.
166. %% hw5 Helper functions
167. %
168.
169. % Helper function
170. function [image_F, image_G, image_IF, image_r] = BLPF(image, bn, D0)
171. image_F = fftshift(fft2(double(image)));
172.
         [P, Q] = size(image_F);
173.
       image_Ft = 0; image_Gt = 0;
174.
         image_D = zeros(P,Q); image_H = zeros(P,Q); image_G = zeros(P,Q);
175.
       for u = 1:P
176.
             for v = 1:Q
177.
            image_D(u,v) = sqrt((u-fix(P/2))^2+(v-fix(Q/2))^2);
```

```
178.
                  image H(u,v) = \frac{1}{(1+(image D(u,v)/D0)^{2*bn)}};
179.
                  image_G(u,v) = image_H(u,v)*image_F(u,v);
180.
                  image_Fd = (abs(image_F(u,v)))^2;
181.
                  image_Ft = image_Ft+image_Fd;
182.
                  image_Gd = (abs(image_G(u,v)))^2;
183.
                 image Gt = image Gt+image Gd;
184.
              end
185.
         end
186.
         image_IF = uint8(real(ifft2(ifftshift(image_G))));
187.
         image r = image Gt/image Ft;
188. end
189.
190. % GLPF function
191. function [image_F, image_G, image_IF, image_r] = GLPF(image, D0)
192.
          image_F = fftshift(fft2(double(image)));
193.
         [P, Q] = size(image_F);
194.
         image_Ft = 0; image_Gt = 0;
195.
         image_D = zeros(P,Q); image_H = zeros(P,Q); image_G = zeros(P,Q);
196.
         for u = 1:P
197.
              for v = 1:Q
198.
                 image_D(u,v) = sqrt((u-fix(P/2))^2+(v-fix(Q/2))^2);
199.
                 image_H(u,v) = exp(-image_D(u,v)^2/(2*D0^2));
200.
                 image_G(u,v) = image_H(u,v)*image_F(u,v);
201.
                 image_Fd = (abs(image_F(u,v)))^2;
202.
                  image_Ft = image_Ft+image_Fd;
203.
                 image_Gd = (abs(image_G(u,v)))^2;
204.
                  image_Gt = image_Gt+image_Gd;
205.
              end
206.
         end
207.
         image IF = uint8(real(ifft2(ifftshift(image G))));
208.
         image_r = image_Gt/image_Ft;
209. end
210.
211. % BHPF function
212. function [image_F, image_G, image_IF, image_r] = BHPF(image, bn, D0)
213.
         image_F = fftshift(fft2(double(image)));
214.
         [P, Q] = size(image F);
215.
         image_Ft = 0; image_Gt = 0;
216.
         image_D = zeros(P,Q); image_H = zeros(P,Q); image_G = zeros(P,Q);
217.
         for u = 1:P
218.
              for v = 1:0
219.
                 image D(u,v) = sqrt((u-fix(P/2))^2+(v-fix(Q/2))^2);
220.
                 image_H(u,v) = \frac{1}{(1+(D0/image_D(u,v))^(2*bn))};
221.
                 image_G(u,v) = image_H(u,v)*image_F(u,v);
```

```
222.
                 image_Fd = (abs(image_F(u,v)))^2;
223.
                 image_Ft = image_Ft+image_Fd;
224.
                 image_Gd = (abs(image_G(u,v)))^2;
225.
                 image_Gt = image_Gt+image_Gd;
226.
             end
227.
         end
228.
         image_IF = uint8(real(ifft2(ifftshift(image_G))));
229.
         image_r = image_Gt/image_Ft;
230, end
231.
232. % GHPF function
233. function [image_F, image_G, image_IF, image_r] = GHPF(image, D0)
234.
         image_F = fftshift(fft2(double(image)));
235.
        [P, Q] = size(image_F);
236.
         image_Ft = 0; image_Gt = 0;
237.
         image_D = zeros(P,Q); image_H = zeros(P,Q); image_G = zeros(P,Q);
238.
         for u = 1:P
239.
            for v = 1:Q
240.
                 image_D(u,v) = sqrt((u-fix(P/2))^2+(v-fix(Q/2))^2);
241.
                 image_H(u,v) = 1-exp(-image_D(u,v)^2/(2*D0^2));
242.
                 image_G(u,v) = image_H(u,v)*image_F(u,v);
243.
                 image_Fd = (abs(image_F(u,v)))^2;
244.
                 image_Ft = image_Ft+image_Fd;
245.
                 image_Gd = (abs(image_G(u,v)))^2;
246.
                 image_Gt = image_Gt+image_Gd;
247.
             end
248.
         end
249.
         image_IF = uint8(real(ifft2(ifftshift(image_G))));
250.
         image_r = image_Gt/image_Ft;
251. end
252.
253. % LHPF function
254. function [image_F, image_G, image_IF, image_r] = LHPF(image, c)
255.
         image_F = fftshift(fft2(double(image)));
256.
         [P, Q] = size(image F);
257.
         image_Ft = 0; image_Gt = 0;
258.
         image_D = zeros(P,Q); image_H = zeros(P,Q); image_G = zeros(P,Q);
259.
         for u = 1:P
260.
             for v = 1:0
261.
                 image_D(u,v) = sqrt((u-fix(P/2))^2+(v-fix(Q/2))^2);
262.
                 image_H(u,v) = 1+c*4*pi^2*image_D(u,v)^2;
263.
                 image_G(u,v) = image_H(u,v)*image_F(u,v);
264.
                 image_Fd = (abs(image_F(u,v)))^2;
265.
                 image_Ft = image_Ft+image_Fd;
```

```
266.
                 image_Gd = (abs(image_G(u,v)))^2;
267.
                 image_Gt = image_Gt+image_Gd;
268.
             end
269.
         end
270.
         image_IF = uint8(real(ifft2(ifftshift(image_G))));
271.
         image r = image Gt/image Ft;
272. end
273.
274. % UHPF function
275. function [image_F, image_G, image_IF, image_r] = UHPF(image, k1, k2, D0)
276.
         image_F = fftshift(fft2(double(image)));
277.
        [P, Q] = size(image_F);
278.
         image_Ft = 0; image_Gt = 0;
279.
         image_D = zeros(P,Q); image_H = zeros(P,Q); image_G = zeros(P,Q);
280.
         for u = 1:P
281.
             for v = 1:Q
282.
                 image_D(u,v) = sqrt((u-fix(P/2))^2+(v-fix(Q/2))^2);
283.
                 image_H(u,v) = 1-exp(-image_D(u,v)^2/(2*D0^2));
284.
                 image_G(u,v) = (k1+k2*image_H(u,v))*image_F(u,v);
285.
                 image_Fd = (abs(image_F(u,v)))^2;
286.
                 image_Ft = image_Ft+image_Fd;
287.
                 image_Gd = (abs(image_G(u,v)))^2;
288.
                 image_Gt = image_Gt+image_Gd;
289.
             end
290.
         end
291.
         image_IF = uint8(real(ifft2(ifftshift(image_G))));
292.
         image_r = image_Gt/image_Ft;
293. end
```