## 小作业一: 图像透视变换

## 一、实验要求

读入一幅灰度图像,对图像进行透视变换,显示结果。

## 二、算法原理和基本思路

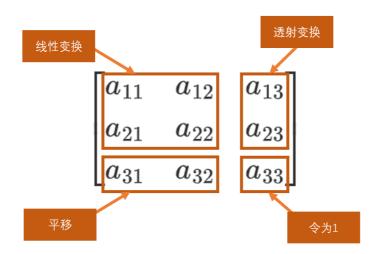
透视变换(Perspective Transformation)是指利用透视中心、像点、目标点三点共线的条件,按透视旋转定律使承影面(透视面)绕迹线(透视轴)旋转某一角度,破坏原有的投影光线束,仍能保持承影面上投影几何图形不变的变换。常用于对图像进行校准。

透视变换通用的变换公式:

u 和 v 是原始图像坐标,通过透视变换后得到的图片坐标为x, y, 其中

$$x=rac{x'}{\omega'} \ y=rac{y'}{\omega'}$$

这是一个从二维空间变换到三维空间的转换,因为图像在二维平面,故除以 $\omega'$ . 变换矩阵可以拆分为四部分:



重写之前的变换公式可以得到:

$$x=rac{x'}{w'}=rac{a_{11}u+a_{21}v+a_{31}}{a_{13}u+a_{23}v+1} \ y=rac{y'}{w'}=rac{a_{12}u+a_{22}v+a_{32}}{a_{13}u+a_{23}v+1}$$

所以,已知变换对应的几个点就可以求取变换公式,特定的变换公式也能产生新的变换后的图片。简单的看一个正方形到四边形的变换。

变换的4组对应点可以表示成:

$$(0,0) o (x_0,y_0), (1,0) o (x_1,y_1), (1,1) o (x_2,y_2), (0,1) o (x_3,y_3)$$

根据变换公式得到:

$$a_{31}=x_0 \ a_{11}+a_{31}-a_{13}x_1=x_1 \ a_{11}+a_{21}+a_{31}-a_{13}x_2-a_{23}x_2=x_2 \ a_{21}+a_{31}-a_{23}x_3=x_3 \ a_{32}=y_0 \ a_{12}+a_{32}-a_{13}y_1=y_1 \ a_{12}+a_{22}+a_{32}-a_{23}y_2-a_{23}y_2=y_2 \ a_{22}+a_{32}-a_{23}y_3=y_3$$

定义几个辅助变量:

$$egin{array}{lll} \Delta x_1 = x_1 - x_2 & \Delta x_2 = x_3 - x_2 & \Delta x_3 = x_0 - x_1 + x_2 - x_3 \ \Delta y_1 = y_1 - y_2 & \Delta y_2 = y_3 - y_2 & \Delta y_3 = y_0 - y_1 + y_2 - y_3 \end{array}$$

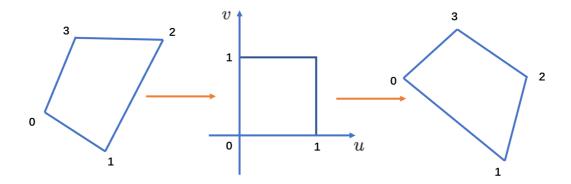
 $\Delta x_3, \Delta y_3$ 都为0时变换平面与原来是平行的,可以得到:

$$egin{aligned} a_{11} &= x_1 - x_0 \ a_{21} &= x_2 - x_1 \ a_{31} &= x_0 \ a_{12} &= y_1 - y_0 \ a_{22} &= y_2 - y_1 \ a_{32} &= y_0 \ a_{13} &= 0 \ a_{12} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

 $\Delta x_3, \Delta y_3$ 不为0时,得到:

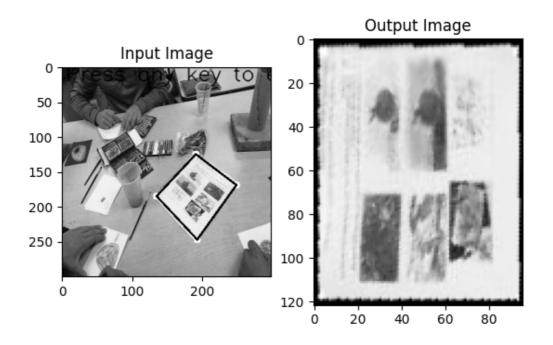
$$egin{aligned} a_{11} &= x_1 - x_0 + a_{12}x_1 \ a_{21} &= x_3 - x_0 + a_{12}x_2 \ a_{31} &= x_0 \ a_{12} &= y_1 - y_0 + a_{13}y_1 \ a_{22} &= y_3 - y_0 + a_{23}y_3 \ a_{32} &= y_0 \ a_{13} &= egin{array}{c|c} \Delta x_3 & \Delta x_2 \ \Delta y_3 & \Delta y_2 \ \end{array} ig/ egin{array}{c|c} \Delta x_1 & \Delta x_2 \ \Delta y_1 & \Delta y_2 \ \end{array} ig/ egin{array}{c|c} \Delta x_1 & \Delta x_2 \ \Delta y_1 & \Delta y_3 \ \end{array} ig/ egin{array}{c|c} \Delta x_1 & \Delta x_2 \ \Delta y_1 & \Delta y_2 \ \end{array} ig/ egin{array}{c|c} \Delta x_1 & \Delta x_2 \ \Delta y_1 & \Delta y_2 \ \end{array} ig/ egin{array}{c|c} \Delta x_1 & \Delta x_2 \ \Delta y_1 & \Delta y_2 \ \end{array} ig/ egin{array}{c|c} \Delta x_1 & \Delta x_2 \ \Delta y_1 & \Delta y_2 \ \end{array} ig/ egin{array}{c|c} \Delta x_1 & \Delta x_2 \ \Delta y_1 & \Delta y_2 \ \end{array} ig/ egin{array}{c|c} \Delta x_1 & \Delta x_2 \ \Delta y_1 & \Delta y_2 \ \end{array} ig/ egin{array}{c|c} \Delta x_1 & \Delta x_2 \ \Delta y_1 & \Delta y_2 \ \end{array} ig/ egin{array}{c|c} \Delta x_1 & \Delta x_2 \ \Delta y_1 & \Delta y_2 \ \end{array} ig/ egin{array}{c|c} \Delta x_1 & \Delta x_2 \ \Delta y_1 & \Delta y_2 \ \end{array} ig/ egin{array}{c|c} \Delta x_1 & \Delta x_2 \ \Delta y_1 & \Delta y_2 \ \end{array} ig/ egin{array}{c|c} \Delta x_1 & \Delta x_2 \ \Delta y_1 & \Delta y_2 \ \end{array} ig/ egin{array}{c|c} \Delta x_1 & \Delta x_2 \ \Delta y_1 & \Delta y_2 \ \end{array} ig/ egin{array}{c|c} \Delta x_1 & \Delta x_2 \ \Delta y_1 & \Delta y_2 \ \end{array} ig/ egin{array}{c|c} \Delta x_1 & \Delta x_2 \ \Delta y_1 & \Delta y_2 \ \end{array} ig/ egin{array}{c|c} \Delta x_1 & \Delta x_2 \ \Delta y_1 & \Delta y_2 \ \end{array} ig/ egin{array}{c|c} \Delta x_1 & \Delta x_2 \ \Delta y_1 & \Delta y_2 \ \end{array} ig/ egin{array}{c|c} \Delta x_1 & \Delta x_2 \ \Delta y_1 & \Delta y_2 \ \end{array} ig/ egin{array}{c|c} \Delta x_1 & \Delta x_2 \ \Delta y_1 & \Delta y_2 \ \end{array} ig/ egin{array}{c|c} \Delta x_1 & \Delta x_2 \ \Delta y_1 & \Delta y_2 \ \end{array} egin{array}{c|c} \Delta x_1 & \Delta x_2 \ \Delta y_1 & \Delta y_2 \ \end{array} egin{array}{c|c} \Delta x_1 & \Delta x_2 \ \Delta y_1 & \Delta y_2 \ \end{array} egin{array}{c|c} \Delta x_1 & \Delta x_2 \ \Delta y_1 & \Delta y_2 \ \end{array} egin{array}{c|c} \Delta x_1 & \Delta x_2 \ \Delta x_2 & \Delta x_1 & \Delta x_2 \ \Delta x_2 & \Delta x_2 \ \Delta x_1 & \Delta x_2 \ \Delta x_2 & \Delta x_2 \ \Delta x_2 & \Delta x_2 \ \Delta x_1 & \Delta x_2 \ \Delta x_2 & \Delta x_2 \ \Delta x_2 & \Delta x_2 & \Delta x_2 \ \Delta x_2 & \Delta x_3 & \Delta x_2 \ \Delta x_2 & \Delta x_3 & \Delta x_2 \ \Delta x_2 & \Delta x_3 & \Delta x_2 \ \Delta x_3 & \Delta x_2 & \Delta x_3 & \Delta x_3 \ \Delta x_2 & \Delta x_3 & \Delta x_$$

求解出的变换矩阵就可以将一个正方形变换到四边形。反之,四边形变换到正方形也是一样的。于是, 我们通过两次变换:四边形变换到正方形+正方形变换到四边形就可以将任意一个四边形变换到另一个四 边形。



三、实验结果

在原图上截取一块区域进行透视变换,得到的输出图像如下:



## 参考资料:

(32条消息) 一文弄懂numpy数组 罗罗攀的博客-CSDN博客

【Python基础】Python中读取图片的6种方式51CTO博客python读取图片

(32条消息) 【图像处理】透视变换 Perspective Transformation xiaowei cqu的博客-CSDN博客 透视变换