### Task9

### 2019年5月24日

# 1 图像处理 +180776+ 胡欣毅 (Python 版)

### 2 11 周上课随堂任务

- 1. 选两张图片,resize 到同一尺寸
- 2. 图片进行傅里叶变换得到幅度和相角
- 3. 利用幅度、相角进行恢复、交叉恢复, 判断幅度 (模) 与相位的重要性

```
In [1]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
    import cv2
    import numpy as np
    from scipy.fftpack import fft,ifft
    %matplotlib inline

In [2]: im1 = cv2.imread('../data/4.1.05.tiff')

    gray1 = cv2.cvtColor(im1 , cv2.COLOR_RGB2GRAY)
    plt.figure()
    plt.imshow(gray1,cmap='gray')
    plt.axis("off")
    plt.show()
    gray1.shape
```

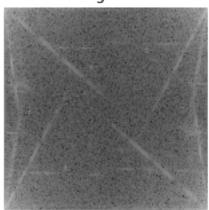
2 11 周上课随堂任务 2



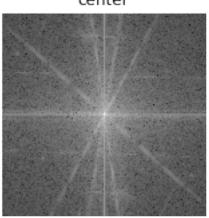


```
plt.axis('off')
plt.title('original')
plt.subplot(122)
plt.imshow(s2x,'gray')
plt.axis('off')
plt.title('center')
plt.show()
```





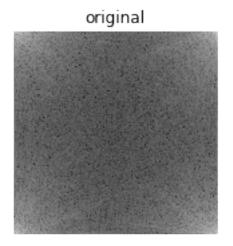
center

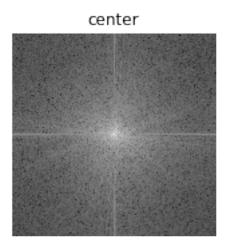


```
In [7]: fy = np.fft.fft2(gray2)
fshifty = np.fft.fftshift(fy)
# 取绝对值: 将复数变化成实数
# 取对数的目的为了将数据变化到较小的范围 (比如 0-255)
s1y = np.log(np.abs(fy))
s2y = np.log(np.abs(fshifty))

In [8]: plt.figure()
plt.subplot(121)
plt.axis('off')
plt.imshow(s1y,'gray')
plt.title('original')
plt.subplot(122)
plt.axis('off')
plt.imshow(s2y,'gray')
```

```
plt.title('center')
plt.show()
```



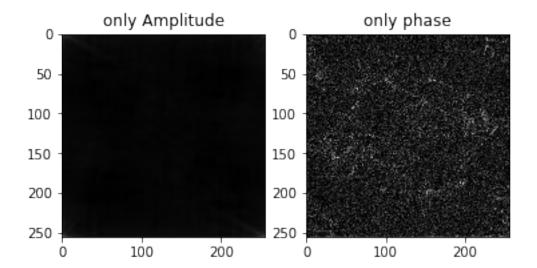


```
In [9]: f1shiftx = np.fft.ifftshift(np.abs(fshiftx))
       img_backx = np.fft.ifft2(f1shiftx)
       # 出来的是复数,无法显示
       img_backx = np.abs(img_backx)
       # 调整大小范围便于显示
       img_backx = (img_backx-np.amin(img_backx))/(np.amax(img_backx)-np.amin(img_backx))
       plt.subplot(121)
       plt.imshow(img_backx,'gray')
       plt.title('only Amplitude')
       # 逆变换--取相位
       f2shiftx = np.fft.ifftshift(np.angle(fshiftx))
       img_backx = np.fft.ifft2(f2shiftx)
       # 出来的是复数, 无法显示
       img_backx = np.abs(img_backx)
       # 调整大小范围便于显示
       img_backx = (img_backx-np.amin(img_backx))/(np.amax(img_backx)-np.amin(img_backx))
       plt.subplot(122)
```

```
plt.imshow(img_backx,'gray')
plt.title('only phase')
```

Out[9]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'only phase')

# 调整大小范围便于显示



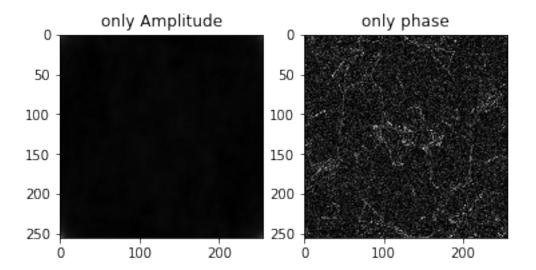
```
In [10]: f1shifty = np.fft.ifftshift(np.abs(fshifty))
    img_backy = np.fft.ifft2(f1shifty)
# 出来的是复数,无法显示
    img_backy = np.abs(img_backy)
# 调整大小范围便于显示
    img_backy = (img_backy-np.amin(img_backy))/(np.amax(img_backy)-np.amin(img_backy))

plt.subplot(121)
plt.imshow(img_backy,'gray')
plt.title('only Amplitude')

# 逆变换--取相位
f2shifty = np.fft.ifftshift(np.angle(fshifty))
img_backy = np.fft.ifft2(f2shifty)
# 出来的是复数,无法显示
img_backy = np.abs(img_backy)
```

```
img_backy = (img_backy-np.amin(img_backy))/(np.amax(img_backy)-np.amin(img_backy))
plt.subplot(122)
plt.imshow(img_backy,'gray')
plt.title('only phase')
```

Out[10]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'only phase')

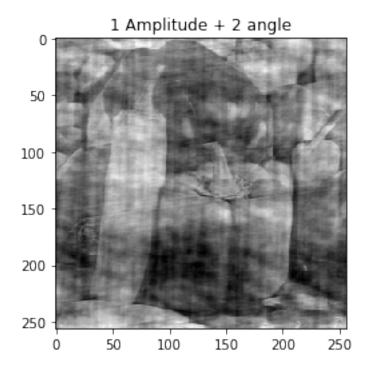


```
In [11]: # 逆变换--将两者合成
    s1x = np.abs(fshiftx) # 取振幅
    s1y_angle = np.angle(fshifty) # 取相位
    s1_real = s1x*np.cos(s1y_angle) # 取实部
    s1_imag = s1x*np.sin(s1y_angle) # 取虚部
    s2 = get_complex(s1_real,s1_imag)

f2shift = np.fft.ifftshift(s2) # 对新的进行逆变换
    img_back = np.fft.ifft2(f2shift)
    # 出来的是复数,无法显示
    img_back = np.abs(img_back)
    # 调整大小范围便于显示
    img_back = (img_back-np.amin(img_back))/(np.amax(img_back)-np.amin(img_back))

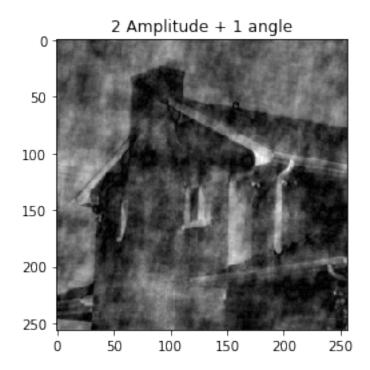
plt.figure()
    plt.imshow(img_back,'gray')
```





# In [12]: # 逆变换--将两者合成 s1y = np.abs(fshifty) # 取振幅 s1x\_angle = np.angle(fshiftx) # 取相位 s1\_real = s1y\*np.cos(s1x\_angle) # 取实部 s1\_imag = s1y\*np.sin(s1x\_angle) # 取虚部 s2 = get\_complex(s1\_real,s1\_imag) f2shift = np.fft.ifftshift(s2) # 对新的进行逆变换 img\_back = np.fft.ifft2(f2shift) # 出来的是复数,无法显示 img\_back = np.abs(img\_back) # 调整大小范围便于显示 img\_back = (img\_back-np.amin(img\_back))/(np.amax(img\_back)-np.amin(img\_back)) plt.figure() plt.imshow(img\_back,'gray')

```
plt.title('2 Amplitude + 1 angle')
plt.show()
```



结论:相位重要

# 4 基于 Numpy

```
In [15]: im1_fft_abs
        im1_fft_angle
        im2_fft_abs
         im2_fft_angle
Out[15]: array([[ 0.
                           , -0.5688778, 3.09290434, \ldots, -1.23062992,
                -3.09290434, 0.5688778],
                [-1.78706163, -0.5780556, -0.69662736, ..., 2.5907168,
                -3.04053237, -0.82268402],
                [-0.35148906, 0.72898341, 2.46928307, ..., -0.24777614,
                -0.33834047, 2.46728396],
                [-0.25799946, -2.26311786, 0.71997, ..., -0.94423013,
                -1.8563527 , 0.72145563],
                [0.35148906, -2.46728396, 0.33834047, ..., 2.58321396,
                -2.46928307, -0.72898341],
                [\ 1.78706163,\ 0.82268402,\ 3.04053237,\ \ldots,\ 1.51899348,
                 0.69662736, 0.5780556 ]])
In [16]: # dst1 ~dst4
        #恢复
         # dst1 :im1_fft_abs im1_fft_angle
         # dst2 :im2_fft_abs im2_fft_angle
        # 交叉
         # dst3 :im1_fft_abs im2_fft_angle
         # dst4 :im2_fft_abs im1_fft_angle
In [17]: # dst1 :im1_fft_abs im1_fft_angle
        real = im1_fft_abs*np.cos(im1_fft_angle )
        imag = im1_fft_abs*np.sin(im1_fft_angle )
        dst1 = np.fft.ifft2(get_complex(real,imag) )
        plt.figure()
        plt.imshow(np.abs(dst1),cmap='gray')
        plt.axis("off")
        plt.show()
```



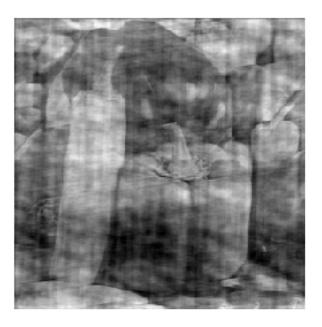
```
In [18]: # dst2 :im2_fft_abs im2_fft_angle
    real = im2_fft_abs*np.cos(im2_fft_angle )
    imag = im2_fft_abs*np.sin(im2_fft_angle )
    dst2 = np.fft.ifft2(get_complex(real,imag) )

plt.figure()
    plt.imshow(np.abs(dst2),cmap='gray')
    plt.axis("off")
    plt.show()
```



```
In [19]: # dst3 :im1_fft_abs im2_fft_angle
    real = im1_fft_abs*np.cos(im2_fft_angle )
    imag = im1_fft_abs*np.sin(im2_fft_angle )
    dst3 = np.fft.ifft2(get_complex(real,imag) )

    plt.figure()
    plt.imshow(np.abs(dst3),cmap='gray')
    plt.axis("off")
    plt.show()
```



```
In [20]: # dst4 :im2_fft_abs im1_fft_angle
    real = im2_fft_abs*np.cos(im1_fft_angle )
    imag = im2_fft_abs*np.sin(im1_fft_angle )
    dst4 = np.fft.ifft2(get_complex(real,imag) )

plt.figure()
    plt.imshow(np.abs(dst4),cmap='gray')
    plt.axis("off")
    plt.show()
```



结论:相位重要

# 5 基于 SciPy

```
im2_fft = fft(gray2)
im2_fft_abs = np.abs(im2_fft)
im2_fft_angle = np.angle(im2_fft)

In [24]: # dst1 :im1_fft_abs im1_fft_angle
    real = im1_fft_abs*np.cos(im1_fft_angle )
    imag = im1_fft_abs*np.sin(im1_fft_angle )
    dst1 = ifft(get_complex(real,imag) )

    plt.figure()
    plt.imshow(np.abs(dst1),cmap='gray')
    plt.axis("off")
    plt.show()
```



```
In [25]: # dst2 :im2_fft_abs im2_fft_angle
    real = im2_fft_abs*np.cos(im2_fft_angle )
    imag = im2_fft_abs*np.sin(im2_fft_angle )
    dst2 = ifft(get_complex(real,imag) )
```

```
plt.figure()
plt.imshow(np.abs(dst2),cmap='gray')
plt.axis("off")
plt.show()
```



```
In [26]: # dst3 :im1_fft_abs im2_fft_angle
    real = im1_fft_abs*np.cos(im2_fft_angle )
    imag = im1_fft_abs*np.sin(im2_fft_angle )
    dst3 = ifft(get_complex(real,imag) )

    plt.figure()
    plt.imshow(np.abs(dst3),cmap='gray')
    plt.axis("off")
    plt.show()
```



```
In [27]: # dst4 :im2_fft_abs im1_fft_angle
    real = im2_fft_abs*np.cos(im1_fft_angle )
    imag = im2_fft_abs*np.sin(im1_fft_angle )
    dst3 = ifft(get_complex(real,imag) )

    plt.figure()
    plt.imshow(np.abs(dst3),cmap='gray')
    plt.axis("off")
    plt.show()
```



结论: 相位重要

6 图像处理 +180776+ 胡欣毅 (C++ 版)

C++