## HW4

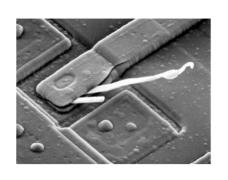
夏浩 19307130268

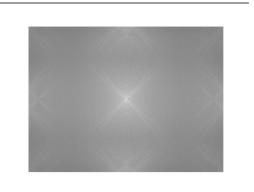
P1.编程实现基于课件中频率域滤波5步骤的:

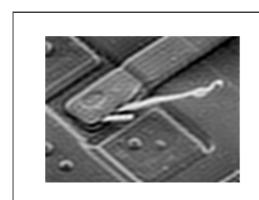
- (1) 低通平滑操作,并把算法应用与图片上,显示原图的频谱图、频域操作结果的频谱图,以及操作结果;
- (2) 实现至少一种图像的锐化操作,该操作是基于频域操作的。
- 备注:图像的时空-频域变换(即离散频域/傅里叶变换和逆变换)可以调用库函数。

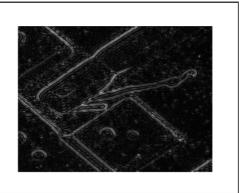
```
import cv2 as cv
import numpy as np
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
def PassFilter(image, d,p='low'):
    m, n = image.shape
    image = cv.copyMakeBorder(image, 0, m, 0, n,
cv.BORDER_REFLECT_101)
    f = np.fft.fft2(image)
    fshift = np.fft.fftshift(f)
    magnitude_spectrum = 20 * np.log(np.abs(fshift))
    def cal_distance(pa, pb):
        from math import sqrt
        dis = sqrt((pa[0] - pb[0]) ** 2 + (pa[1] - pb[1]) ** 2)
        return dis
    def make_transform_matrix(d,p):
        transfor_matrix = np.zeros(image.shape)
        center_point = tuple(map(lambda x: (x - 1) / 2,
image.shape))
        for i in range(transfor_matrix.shape[0]):
            for j in range(transfor_matrix.shape[1]):
                dis = cal_distance(center_point, (i, j))
                if p == 'low':
```

```
k = 1
                else:
                    k = 0
                if dis <= d:
                    transfor_matrix[i, j] = k
                else:
                    transfor_matrix[i, j] = 1-k
        return transfor_matrix
    d_matrix = make_transform_matrix(d,p)
    new_img = np.abs(np.fft.ifft2(np.fft.ifftshift(fshift *
d_matrix)))
    return magnitude_spectrum,new_img[:m, :n]
# read image
img = cv.imread('test2.tif',0)
# show the origin image
print(type(img),img.dtype,img.shape)
plt.imshow(img,cmap='gray')
plt.axis('off')
plt.show()
# process
magnitude_spectrum,low_new_img = PassFilter(img,60,p='low')
_,high_new_img = PassFilter(img,60,p='high')
# show the result
plt.imshow(magnitude_spectrum,cmap="gray")
plt.axis('off')
plt.show()
plt.imshow(low_new_img,cmap="gray")
plt.axis('off')
plt.show()
plt.imshow(high_new_img,cmap="gray")
plt.axis('off')
plt.show()
```









采用镜像填充。

注意到对于低通滤波,有一定的振铃现象。

## **P2.**实现噪声的生成(不可以调用别的库实现的函数)

针对对大脑、心脏图像(或其他多类图像),生成以下两种不同类型、不同强度的噪声,并使用生成的噪声污染图像,对比展示噪声污染前后的图像:

(1) 生成白噪声; (2) 生成其他一种噪声(如高斯、瑞利、椒盐噪声)。

```
import cv2 as cv
import numpy as np
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
import random

def white_noise(img):
    f = np.fft.fft2(img)
    m, n = img.shape
    x,y = int(m/2) -20 , int(n/2) -20
    fshift = np.fft.fftshift(f)
    print(fshift)
    fshift[x, y] = 11115984.30350322+5.04331046e+03j
    fshift[m - x, n - y] = 11115984.30350322+5.04331046e+03j
    new_img = np.abs(np.fft.ifft2(np.fft.ifftshift(fshift)))
```

```
return new_img
def gauss_noise(img, mean=0, var=0.1):
    noise = np.random.normal(mean, var ** 0.5, img.shape)
    noisy = img / 256 + noise
    noisy = np.clip(noisy, 0.0, 1.0)
    return noisy
# read image
img = cv.imread('test2.tif', 0)
# show the origin image
print(type(img),img.dtype, img.shape)
plt.imshow(img,cmap='gray')
plt.axis('off')
plt.show()
# process
noisy1 = gauss_noise(img, 0, 0.1)
noisy2 = white_noise(img)
# show the result
plt.imshow(noisy1,cmap="gray")
plt.axis('off')
plt.show()
plt.imshow(noisy2,cmap="gray")
plt.axis('off')
plt.show()
```

原图, 高斯噪声, 白噪声





在生成高斯噪声时,要注意可能产生的随机数超出范围,需要进行截断操作。

P3.编程实现基于频域的选择滤波器方法,去除大脑CT体膜图像(Shepp-Logan)中的条纹,或自己设计一个有周期噪声的图片,并用频域选择滤波器去除噪声。

备注:图像的时空-频域变换(即离散频域/傅里叶变换和逆变换)可以调用库函数。

```
import cv2 as cv
import numpy as np
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
def notch_filter(img,d=15):
    m, n = img.shape
    img = cv.copyMakeBorder(img, 0, m, 0, n, cv.BORDER_REFLECT_101)
    f = np.fft.fft2(img)
    fshift = np.fft.fftshift(f)
    abs_max = np.max(np.abs(fshift))
    thre_h = abs_max / 1.3
    thre_1 = abs_max/1200
    magnitude_spectrum1 = 20 * np.log(np.abs(fshift)+1)
    def make_transform_matrix(d):
        transfor_matrix = np.ones(img.shape)
        m,n = transfor_matrix.shape
        for i in range(d,m -d):
            for j in range(d, n -d):
```

```
if ((i < 21/50 * m \text{ or } i > 29 /50 * m) \text{ and } (j < 21/50 * m))
21/50 * n or j > 29 /50 * n )) \
                         and thre_1 < np.abs(fshift[i][j]) < thre_h:</pre>
                     transfor_matrix[i-d:i + d,j-d:j+d] = 0
            print(i)
        return transfor_matrix
    d_matrix = make_transform_matrix(d)
    magnitude_spectrum2 = 20 * np.log(np.abs(fshift * d_matrix)+1)
    new_img = np.abs(np.fft.ifft2(np.fft.ifftshift(fshift *
d_matrix)))
    return new_img[:m, :n],magnitude_spectrum1,magnitude_spectrum2
# read image
img = cv.imread('test3.PNG', 0)
# show the origin image
print(type(img),img.dtype, img.shape)
plt.imshow(img,cmap='gray')
plt.axis('off')
plt.show()
# process
new_img,p1,p2 = notch_filter(img)
# show the result
plt.imshow(new_img,cmap="gray")
plt.axis('off')
plt.show()
plt.imshow(p1,cmap="gray")
plt.axis('off')
plt.show()
plt.imshow(p2,cmap="gray")
plt.axis('off')
plt.show()
```

