

# 计算机视觉

计算机视觉所

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# 主要内容

- 图像操作
- 2 图像变换
- 3 图像滤波
- 4 图像阈值
- 5 上机实验



### 图像操作

#### 基本数据结构:

```
cv::Mat //矩阵
cv::Point //点坐标 例: cv::Point3d p( x0, x1, x2 );
cv::Scalar //值向量 例: cv::Scalar red( 0, 0, 255);
cv::Size //大小向量 例: cv::Size sz( w, h );
cv::Rect //矩形向量 例: cv::Rect rt( x, y, w, h );
cv::vec //向量 例: Vec2f v2f(x0,x1);
```



### 图像操作

### 图像基本信息

img\_gray.rows; // height of image img\_gray.cols; // width of image img\_gray.channels(); // number of channels

### 图像像素

img\_src.at<uchar>(y, x); //gray image img\_src.at<cv::Vec3b>(y, x); //color image

### 图像区域 (ROI)

img\_rgb(cv::Rect(105, 18, 50, 50)); // clip image img\_roi(roi\_rect).setTo(cv::Scalar(255, 255, 255)); //roi



# 图像操作

### 基本运算

最大,最小,均值,方差

求和,非零数加、减、乘、点乘等其矩阵操作





### 图像缩放

void cv::**resize** (InputArray src, OutputArray dst, Size dsize, double fx = 0, double fy = 0, int interpolation =INTER\_LINEAR)

#### 图像镜像

void cv::flip(InputArray src, OutputArray dst, int flipCode)

$$\mathtt{dst}_{ij} = egin{cases} \mathtt{src}_{\mathtt{src.rows}-i-1,j} & if \ \mathtt{flipCode} = 0 \ \\ \mathtt{src}_{i,\mathtt{src.cols}-j-1} & if \ \mathtt{flipCode} > 0 \ \\ \mathtt{src}_{\mathtt{src.rows}-i-1,\mathtt{src.cols}-j-1} & if \ \mathtt{flipCode} < 0 \end{cases}$$



### 仿射变换 (目标校正)

cv::warpAffine()

视角变换(相机标定) cv::warpPerspective():

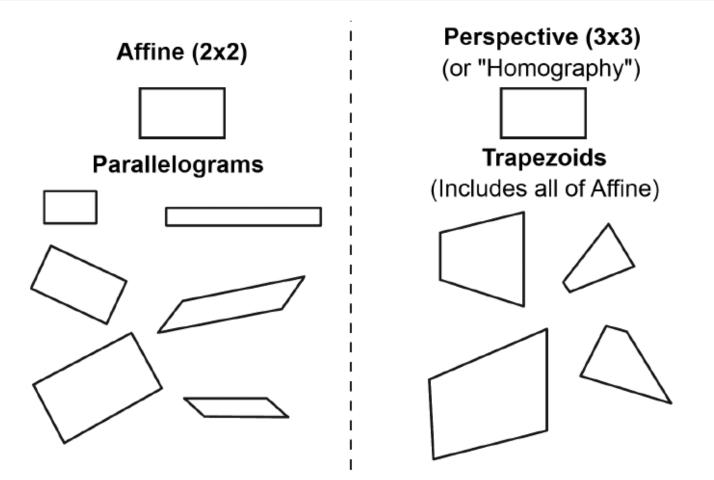


Figure 11-3. Affine and perspective transformations



### 旋转 (特殊的仿射变换)

```
void cv::warpAffine (InputArray src, OutputArray dst, InputArray
M, Size dsize, int flags = INTER LINEAR, int borderMode =
BORDER CONSTANT, const Scalar & borderValue = Scalar() )
旋转矩阵
Mat cv::getRotationMatrix2D (Point2f center, double angle, double
scale)
Ex1:
cv::Mat rot mat = cv::getRotationMatrix2D(center, rotate degree,
1.0);
cv::warpAffine(img src, img rotate, rot mat, src sz);
Ex2:
cv::Rect2f bbox = cv::RotatedRect(cv::Point2f(), img src.size(),
rotate degree).boundingRect();
// adjust transformation matrix--translation transformation
rot mat.at<double>(0, 2) += bbox.width / 2.0 - img src.cols / 2.0;
rot mat.at<double>(1, 2) += bbox.height / 2.0 - img src.rows / 2.0;
cv::warpAffine(img_src, img_urotate, rot_mat, bbox.size());
```



### 对数极坐标(字符识别,形状分析,缺陷检测)

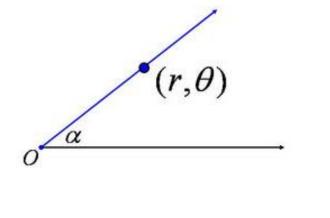
void cv::logPolar (InputArray src, OutputArray dst, Point2f center, double M, int flags)

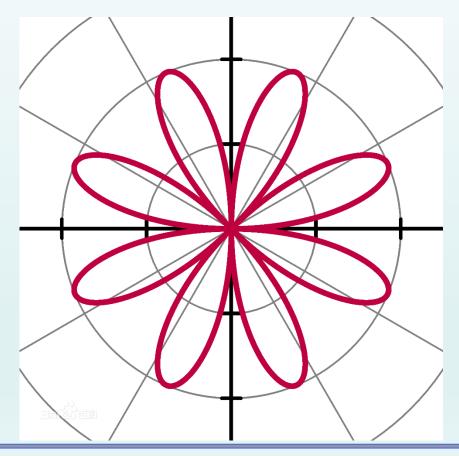
直角坐标

极坐标

直线  $y = \tan \alpha \cdot x$ 

$$\theta = \alpha$$

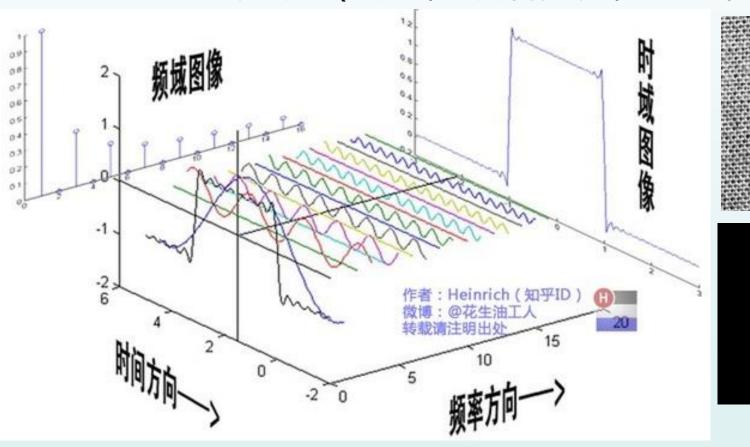


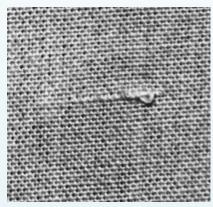


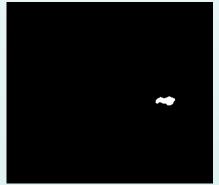
方程为  $r(\theta) = 2 \sin 4\theta$ 的玫瑰线



### Fourier变换(去噪,缺陷检测,显著性分析)



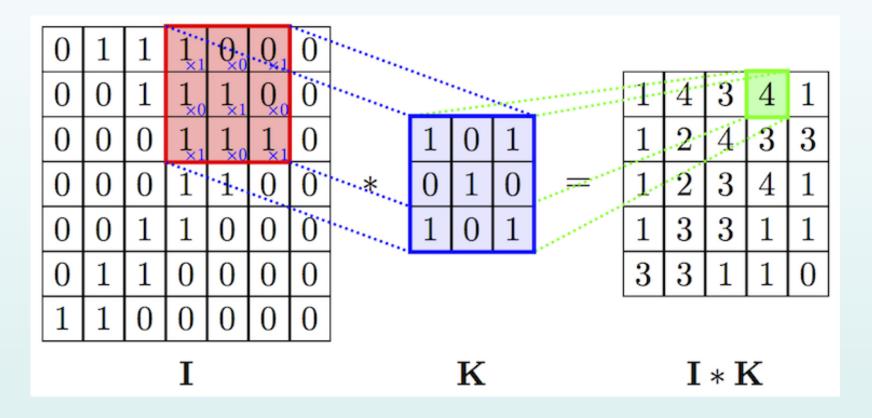






# 图像滤波

### 空间卷积及卷积核 (局部操作)



卷积核:大小,值



# 图像滤波

### 空间卷积滤波器 (去噪)

均值滤波

$$\frac{1}{9} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

void cv::blur(InputArray src, OutputArray dst, Size ksize, Point anchor =
Point(-1,-1), int borderType = BORDER\_DEFAULT)

中值滤波

void cv::medianBlur(InputArray src, OutputArray dst, int ksize)

高斯滤波

void cv::GaussianBlur(InputArray src, OutputArray dst, Size ksize, double sigmaX, double sigmaY = 0, int borderType = BORDER\_DEFAULT)

双边滤波

void cv::bilateralFilter(InputArray src, OutputArray dst, int d, double sigmaColor, double sigmaSpace, int borderType = BORDER\_DEFAULT)



# 图像滤波

### 形态学滤波器 (OCR, 指纹识别)

void cv::morphologyEx(InputArray src, OutputArray dst, int op,
InputArray kernel, Point anchor = Point(-1,-1), int iterations = 1, int
borderType = BORDER\_CONSTANT, const Scalar & borderValue =
morphologyDefaultBorderValue() )

```
enum cv::MorphTypes {
    cv::MORPH_ERODE = 0,
    cv::MORPH_DILATE = 1,
    cv::MORPH_OPEN = 2,
    cv::MORPH_CLOSE = 3,
    cv::MORPH_GRADIENT = 4,
    cv::MORPH_TOPHAT = 5,
    cv::MORPH_BLACKHAT = 6,
    cv::MORPH_HITMISS = 7
}
```

```
enum cv::MorphShapes {
    cv::MORPH_RECT = 0,
    cv::MORPH_CROSS = 1,
    cv::MORPH_ELLIPSE = 2
}
```

```
egin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \ 1 & 1 & 1 \ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}
```



# 图像阈值 (目标分割)

### 单阈值

$$dst(x,y) = \begin{cases} 255, & src(x,y) > T \\ 0, & src(x,y) \le T \end{cases}$$

#### 多阈值

$$dst(x,y) = \begin{cases} 255, & src(x,y) > T_1 \\ 0, & T_2 \le src(x,y) \le T_1 \\ 255, & src(x,y) < T_2 \end{cases}$$

### 自适应阈值

$$dst(x,y) = \begin{cases} 255, & R(src(x,y)) > T \\ 0, & otherwise \end{cases}$$



# 上机实验

- 1. 图像统计 (ex-02-1)
- 2. 图像旋转 (ex-02-2)
- 3. 图像去噪 (ex-02-3)
- 4. 图像阈值 (ex-02-4)
- 5. 形态学运算 (ex-02-5)

#### 附加实验

1. Fourier变换



#### 2. 目标计数





### 选题

- 1. 截屏软件
- 2. 平面目标校正
- 3. 环型文字识别
- 4. 人脸自动替换
- 5. 目标计数