提纲

- 背景知识
- 基本灰度变换函数
- 直方图处理
- 空间滤波基础
- 平滑空间滤波器
- 锐化空间滤波器
- 混合空间增强法

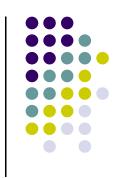


直方图处理(子目录)

- 灰度直方图
- 直方图均衡
- 直方图匹配
- 局部直方图处理
- 在图像增强中使用直方图统计



灰度直方图



• 直方图

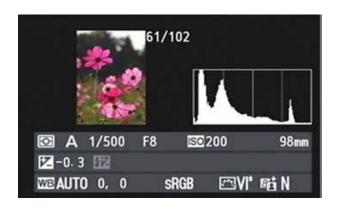
$$h(r_k) = n_k$$

- $r_k \in [0, L-1]$ 表示图像的第k个灰度值
- n_k 表示 r_k 在图像中出现的次数
- 归一化直方图

$$p(r_k) = \frac{n_k}{MN}$$

- 表示 r_k 在图像中出现的概率
- 显然

$$\sum_{k=0}^{L-1} p(r_k) = 1$$

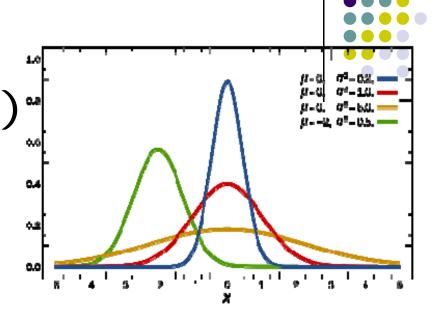




概率

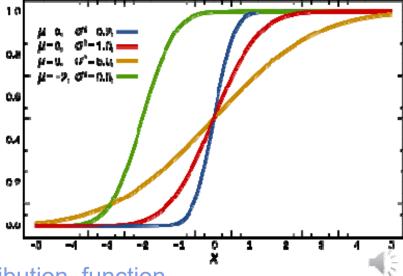
● 概率密度函数 (PDF) "

$$f(x) = \frac{dF(x)}{dx}$$

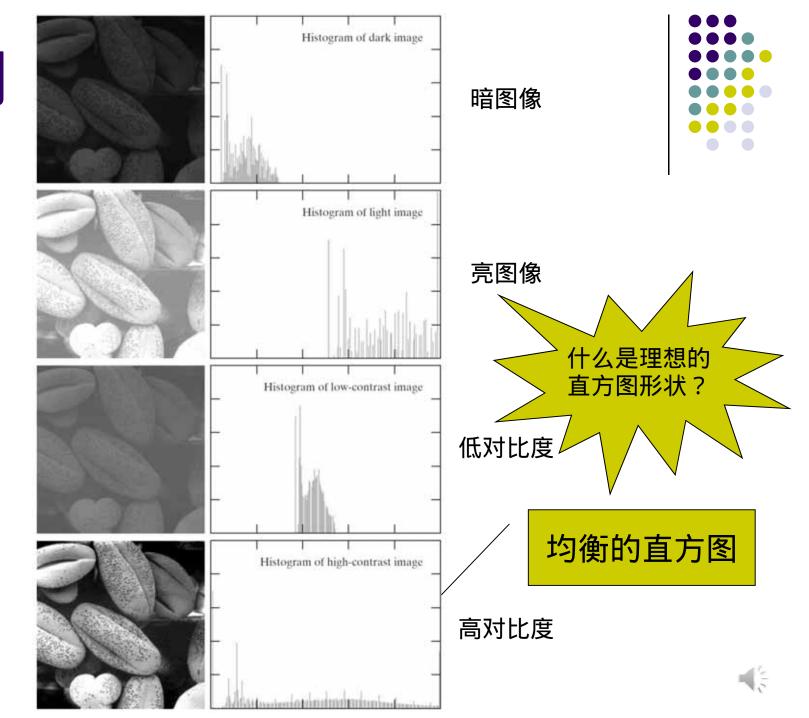


• 累计分布函数(CDF)

$$F_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f_X(t) \, dt$$

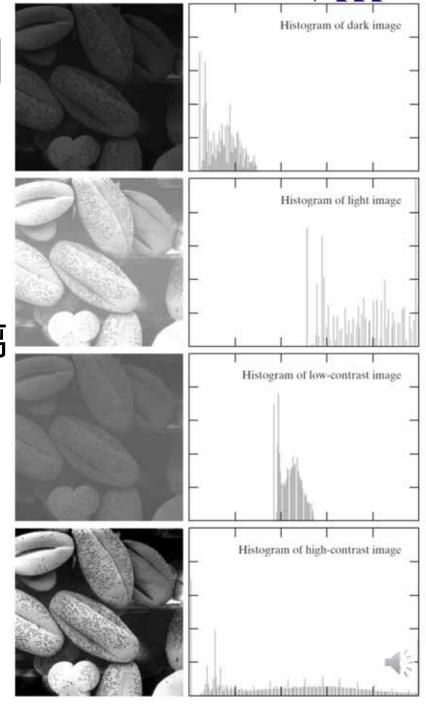


https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cumulative_distribution_function



直方图的简单应用

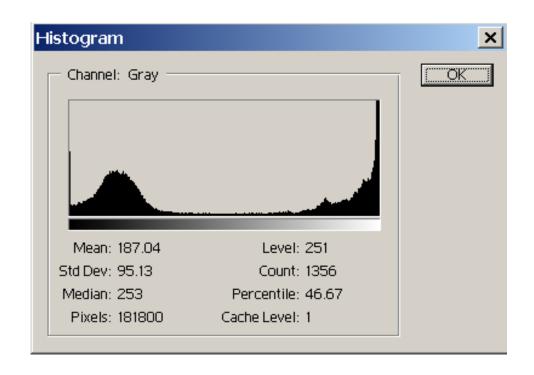
- 检测图像的质量
 - 检查灰度范围
 - 计算方差
 - 计算与均匀分布的距离



直方图的简单应用

• 分割图像前景和背景





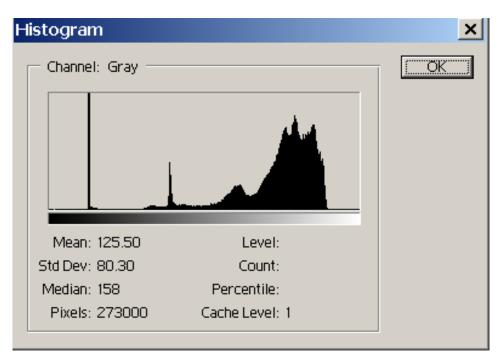
• 从直方图内寻找合适的阈值



直方图的简单应用

• 计算物体面积





• 对直方图进行积分

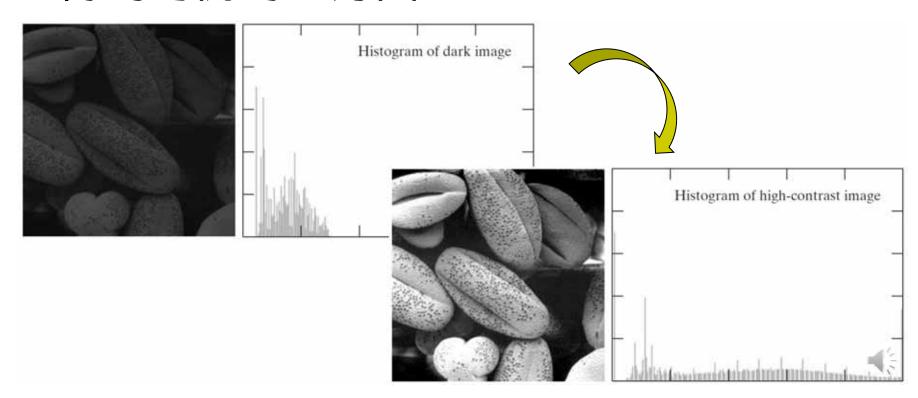


直方图均衡

• 通过灰度变换

$$s = T(r)$$

得到均衡的直方图

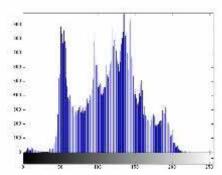


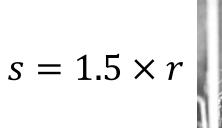
线性变换

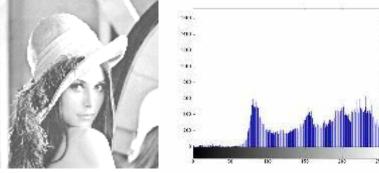


原图







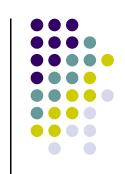


$$s = T(r)$$
$$= a \times r + b$$

$$s = 0.8 \times r$$



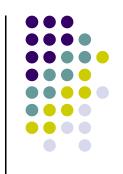
核心问题



- 刻画灰度变换函数与直方图的关系
 - 假设有一幅输入图像A,经过灰度变换函数 s = T(r),产生了输出图像B
 - 输入图像的直方图 $p_r(r)$ 和灰度变换函数T, 如何计算输出图像B的直方图 $p_s(s)$
- 单调递增变换函数
 - $r_2 > r_1 \Rightarrow T(r_2) \ge T(r_1)$
- 严格单调递增变换函数
 - $r_2 > r_1 \Rightarrow T(r_2) > T(r_1)$



单调连续函数



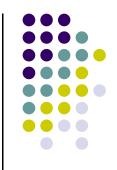
• $r \in [0, L-1]$

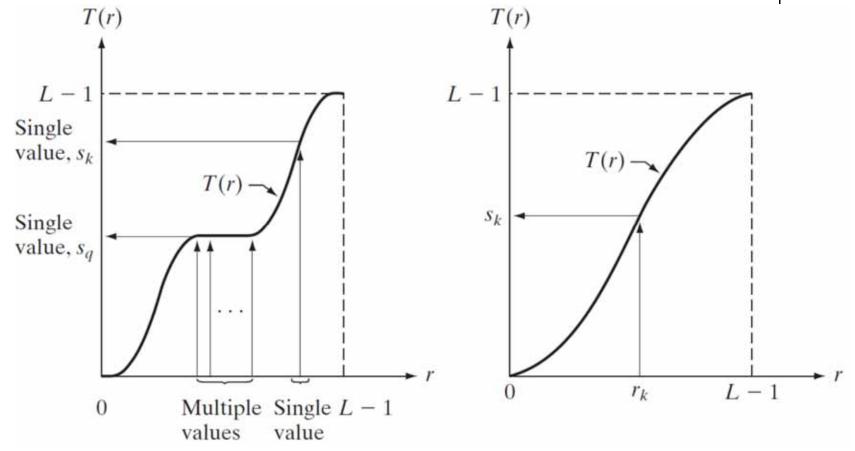
$$s = T(r)$$

- T(r)在区间[0, L-1]为单调递增函数
- 当 $0 \le r \le L 1$ 时, $0 \le T(r) \le L 1$
- 更强的假设
 - T(r)在区间[0,L-1]为严格单调递增函数

$$r = T^{-1}(s)$$





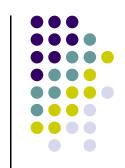


单调递增

严格单调递增



概率密度公式



- 输入图像灰度值概率密度 $p_r(r)$
- 变换函数s = T(r)
- 输出图像灰度值概率密度 $p_s(s)$?

$$p_s(s) = p_r(r) \left| \frac{\mathrm{d}r}{\mathrm{d}s} \right| = p_r(r) \left| \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}s}{\mathrm{d}r} \right)^{-1} \right|$$

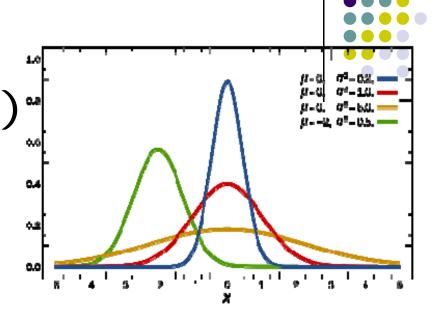
$$= p_r(T^{-1}(s)) \frac{1}{|T'(T^{-1}(s))|}$$



概率

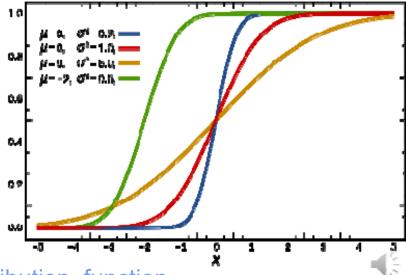
● 概率密度函数 (PDF) "

$$f(x) = \frac{dF(x)}{dx}$$



• 累计分布函数(CDF)

$$F_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f_X(t) \, dt$$



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cumulative_distribution_function

证明过程
$$f(x) = \frac{dF(x)}{dx}$$



- https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Probability/Tr ansformation of Probability Densities
 - 单调递增

$$p_s(s) = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}s} P[S \le s] = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}s} P[T(R) \le s]$$

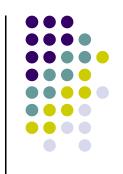
$$= \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}s} P[R \le T^{-1}(s)] = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}s} P[R \le r]$$

$$= \frac{\mathrm{d}P[R \le r]}{\mathrm{d}r} \frac{\mathrm{d}r}{\mathrm{d}s} = p_r(r) \frac{\mathrm{d}r}{\mathrm{d}s}$$

• 单调递减



小测试



线性运算

$$s = T(r) = a \times r + b$$

计算 $p_r(r)$ 经线性运算后的直方图 $p_s(s)$:

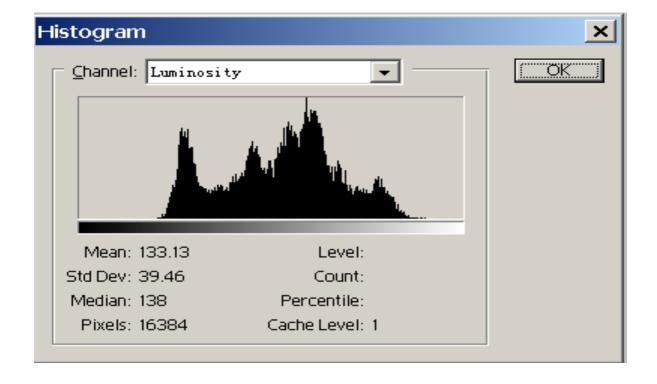
$$p_s(s) = p_r(T^{-1}(s)) \frac{1}{|T'(T^{-1}(s))|} = \frac{1}{a} p_r(\frac{s-b}{a})$$



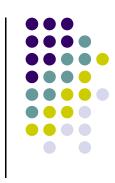


$$s = T(r) = 1.2 \times r + 50$$







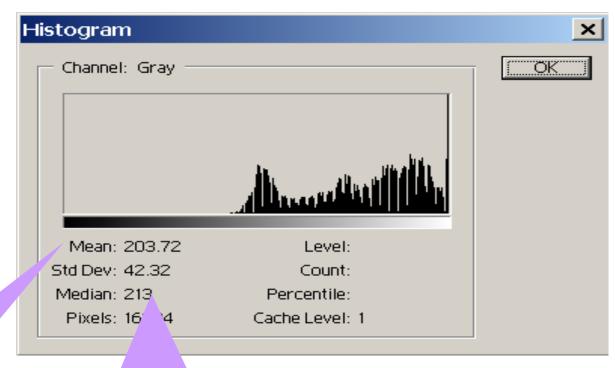




 $s = T(r) = 1.2 \times r + 50$

均值:203.72 ≈

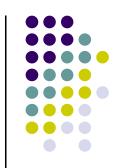
1.2*133.13+50



中值:213≈1.2*138+50



直方图均衡化



- 输入图像灰度值概率密度 $p_r(r)$
- 变换函数s = T(r)
- 输出图像灰度值概率密度 $p_s(s)$

$$p_s(s) = p_r(r) \left| \frac{\mathrm{d}r}{\mathrm{d}s} \right| = p_r(r) \left| \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}s}{\mathrm{d}r} \right)^{-1} \right|$$

• 如何设计T(r)使得 $p_s(s)$ 成为均匀分布?



直方图均衡化

$$f(x) = \frac{dF(x)}{dx}$$

• 变换函数

$$s = T(r) = (L - 1) \int_0^r p_r(w) dw$$

- 单调递增
- 属于区间[0, L − 1]

效果

$$\frac{ds}{dr} = \frac{dT(r)}{dr}$$

$$= (L-1)\frac{d}{dr} \left[\int_0^r p_r(w) dw \right]$$

$$= (L-1)p_r(r)$$

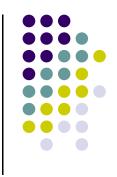
$$p_s(s) = p_r(r) \left| \frac{dr}{ds} \right|$$

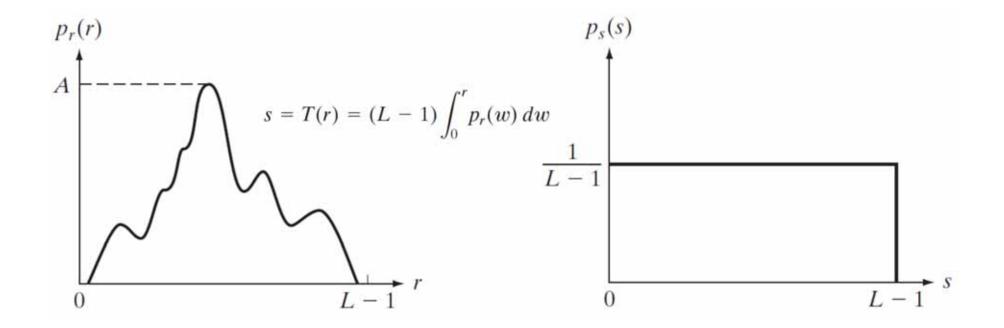
$$= p_r(r) \left| \frac{1}{(L-1)p_r(r)} \right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{L-1} \qquad 0 \le s \le L-1$$

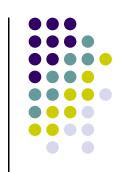


图形示意









• 输入图像灰度值的概率密度

$$p_r(r) = \begin{cases} \frac{2r}{(L-1)^2} & \text{for } 0 \le r \le L-1\\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

• 变换函数

$$s = T(r) = (L - 1) \int_0^r p_r(w) \, dw = \frac{2}{L - 1} \int_0^r w \, dw = \frac{r^2}{L - 1}$$

• 输出图像灰度值的概率密度

$$p_s(s) = p_r(r) \left| \frac{dr}{ds} \right| = \frac{2r}{(L-1)^2} \left| \left[\frac{ds}{dr} \right]^{-1} \right| = \frac{2r}{(L-1)^2} \left| \left[\frac{d}{dr} \frac{r^2}{L-1} \right]^{-1} \right|$$
$$= \frac{2r}{(L-1)^2} \left| \frac{(L-1)}{2r} \right| = \frac{1}{L-1}$$

