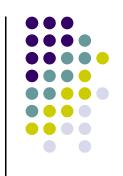
### 空间和灰度分辨率



- 空间分辨率
  - 图像中可辨别的最小细节的度量
  - 单位距离线对数(line pairs per unit distance)
  - 单位距离点数(dots per unit distance)
    - 单位英尺点数(dots per inch, dpi)
    - 报纸 75 dpi,杂志 133 dpi,书 2044 dpi
- 空间单位很重要
  - 图像的像素大小并不能表示清晰程度
  - 像素大小可以用来反映设备的成像能力



### 空间和灰度分辨率



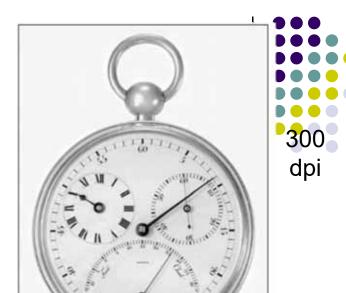
- 灰度分辨率
  - 灰度级别中可体现的最小变化
    - 灰度级别通常是2的整数次幂,如2<sup>8</sup> = 256
  - 用比特数表示灰度分辨率
    - 256个灰度级别意味着8比特灰度分辨率
- 真正可辨别的灰度变化
  - 噪声
  - 饱和度
  - 人类感知能力



空间分 辨率

1250 dpi





150 dpi

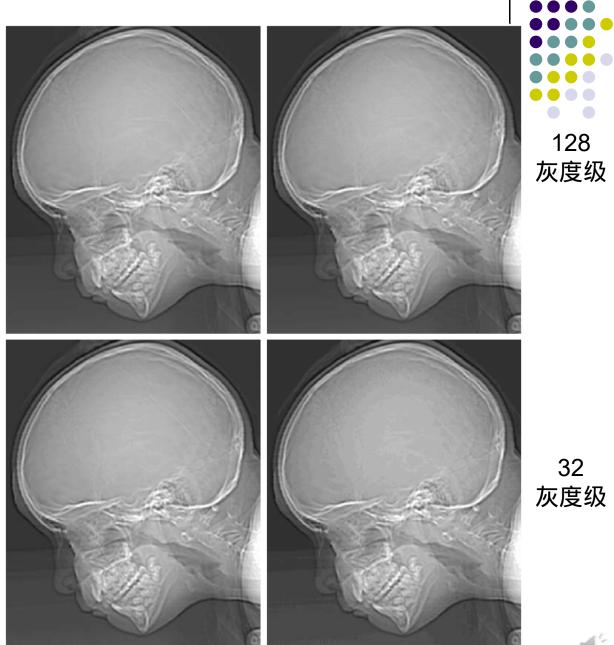




72 dpi



灰度分 256 灰度级 辨率

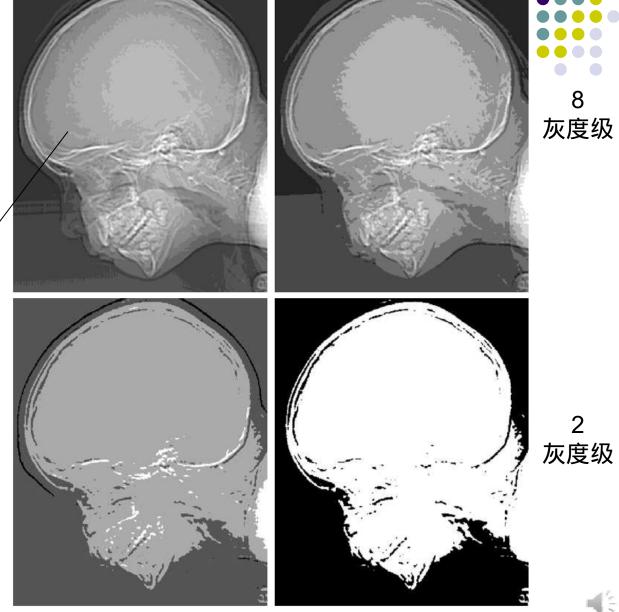


64 灰度级



• 灰度分 16 <sub>灰度级</sub> 辨率

伪轮廓



4 灰度级

## 联合影响



少量细节

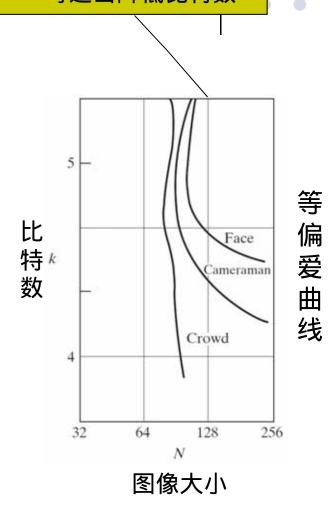


中等细节



大量细节

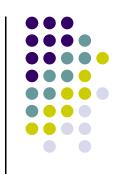
- 1. 图像细节越多,需 要的比特数越少
- 2. 增加空间分辨率,可适当降低比特数







- 最佳量化:使量化误差最小的量化方法
  - 使用均方误差评价量化质量
- 计算过程
  - Z和q分别代表图像灰度和其量化值
  - p(Z)为像素灰度概率密度函数
  - Z的取值范围[ $H_1, H_2$ ],量化层数为K
  - 均方误差  $\delta^2 = \sum_{k=1}^K \int_{Z_k}^{Z_{k+1}} (Z q_k)^2 p(Z) dZ$ 
    - 属于 $[Z_k, Z_{k+1}]$ 的灰度被量化为 $q_k$ , k = 1, ..., K



• 优化问题

$$\min_{Z_1, \dots, Z_{K+1}, q_1, \dots, q_K} \delta^2 = \sum_{k=1}^K \int_{Z_k}^{Z_{k+1}} (Z - q_k)^2 p(Z) dZ$$

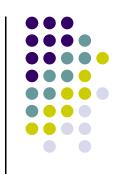
• 假设P(Z)为均匀分布

$$\delta^{2} = p(Z) \sum_{k=1}^{K} \int_{Z_{k}}^{Z_{k+1}} (Z - q_{k})^{2} dZ$$

$$= p(Z) \frac{1}{3} \sum_{k=1}^{K} [(Z_{k+1} - q_{k})^{3} - (Z_{k} - q_{k})^{3}]$$

• 上式分别对 $Z_k$ 和 $q_k$ 求导,并令等于0





• 目标函数 
$$\sum_{k=1}^{K} [(Z_{k+1} - q_k)^3 - (Z_k - q_k)^3]$$

例如对Z<sub>2</sub>求导

$$0 = -3(Z_2 - q_2)^2 + 3(Z_2 - q_1)^2$$

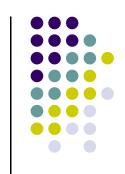
$$Z_2 = \frac{1}{2}(q_1 + q_2)$$

• 以此类推

$$Z_k = \frac{1}{2}(q_{k-1} + q_k), \qquad k = 2,3,...,K$$

•  $Z_k$ 位于 $q_{k-1}$ 和 $q_k$ 的中间





• 目标函数 
$$\sum_{k=1}^{K} [(Z_{k+1} - q_k)^3 - (Z_k - q_k)^3]$$

例如对q<sub>2</sub>求导

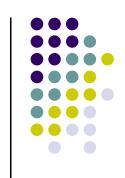
$$0 = -3(Z_3 - q_2)^2 + 3(Z_2 - q_2)^2$$
$$q_2 = \frac{1}{2}(Z_3 + Z_2)$$

• 以此类推

$$q_k = \frac{1}{2}(Z_{k+1} + Z_k), \qquad k = 2,3,...,K$$

•  $q_k$ 位于 $Z_k$ 和 $Z_{k+1}$ 的中间





- 结论
  - $Z_k$ 位于 $q_{k-1}$ 和 $q_k$ 的中间, $q_k$ 位于 $Z_k$ 和 $Z_{k+1}$ 的中间
  - 将区间[ $H_1, H_2$ ]分为连续的K等份

• 
$$\left[ Z_1 = H_1, Z_2 = H_1 + \frac{H_2 - H_1}{K} \right]$$

• 
$$\left[Z_2 = H_1 + \frac{H_2 - H_1}{K}, Z_3 = H_1 + \frac{2(H_2 - H_1)}{K}\right], \dots,$$

• 
$$\left[Z_K = H_1 + \frac{(K-1)(H_2 - H_1)}{K}, Z_{K+1} = H_2\right]$$

• 将 $q_k$ 设置为区间[ $Z_k, Z_{k+1}$ ]的中心

• 
$$q_k = \frac{1}{2}(Z_{k+1} + Z_k), \quad k = 2,3,...,K$$

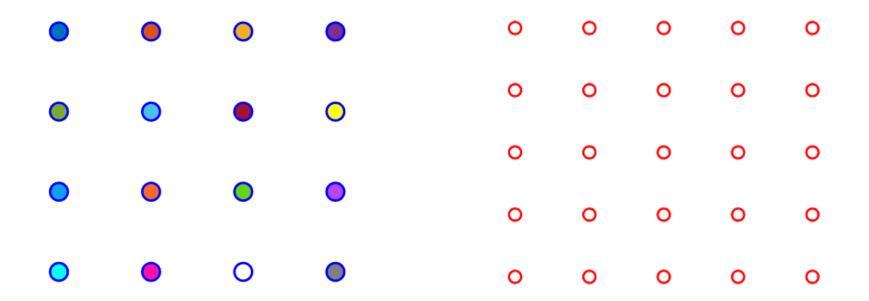
• 量化误差: $\frac{(H_2-H_1)^2}{12K^2}$ 



- 用已知数据来估计未知位置的数值
  - 放大、缩小、旋转、几何校正

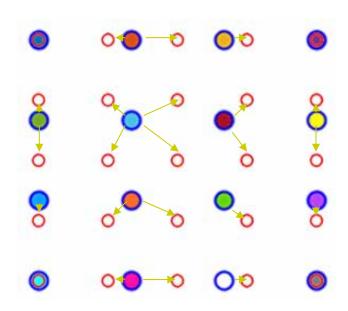
				0	0	0	0	0
•	•	•		0	0	0	0	0
•	•	•	•	0	0	0	0	0
•	•	•		0	0	0	0	0
<u> </u>	•	0		0	0	0	0	0

- 用已知数据来估计未知位置的数值
  - 放大、缩小、旋转、几何校正



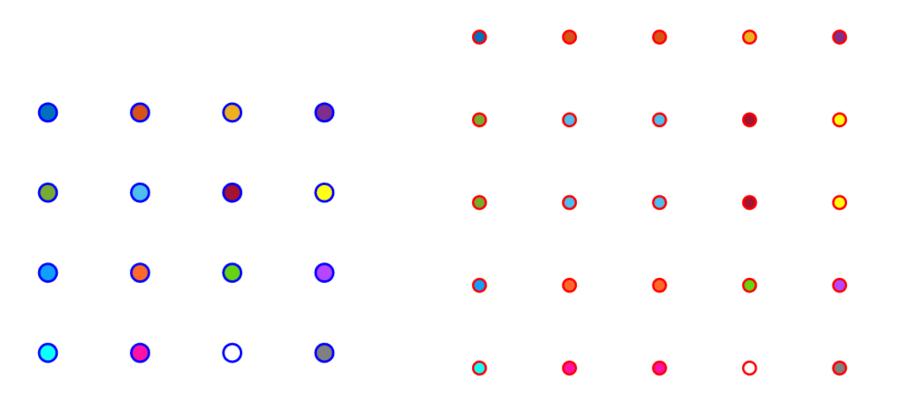


- 用已知数据来估计未知位置的数值
  - 放大、缩小、旋转、几何校正

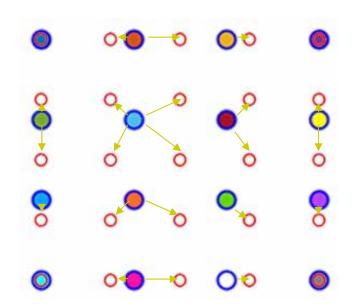




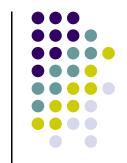
- 用已知数据来估计未知位置的数值
  - 放大、缩小、旋转、几何校正



- 1. 最近邻内插
  - 使用最近邻的像素进行赋值

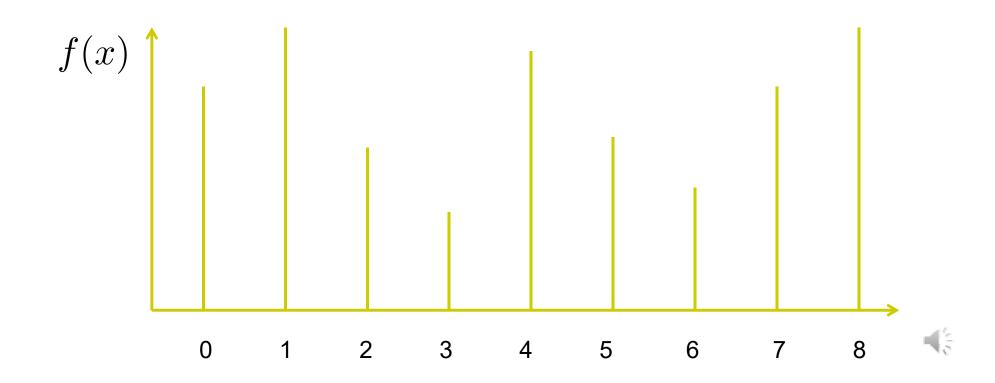




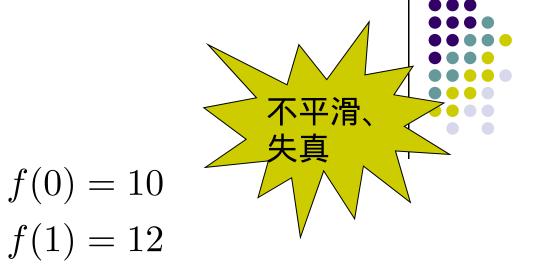


1. 最近邻内插

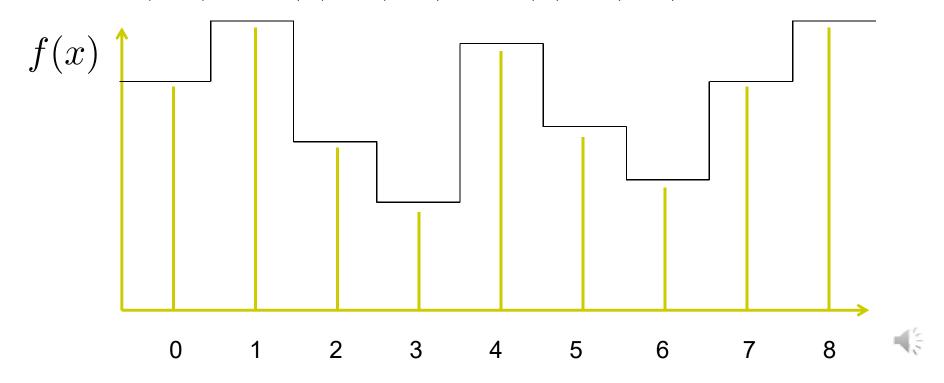
$$f(0) = 10$$
$$f(1) = 12$$

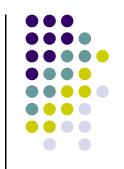


#### 1. 最近邻内插



$$f(0.4) = f(0), f(0.6) = f(1), f(0.5) = \dots$$



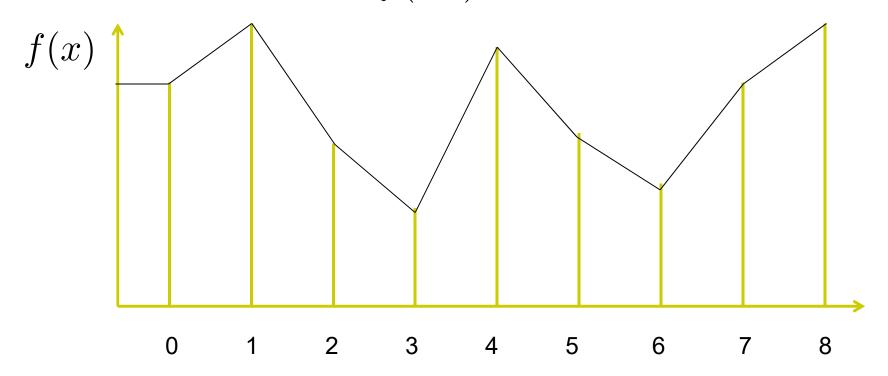


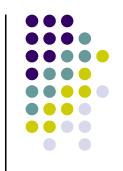
- 2. 双线性内插
  - 线性内插

$$f(0) = 10, f(1) = 12$$

$$f(x) = 10 + x * 2$$

$$f(0.4) = 10.8$$





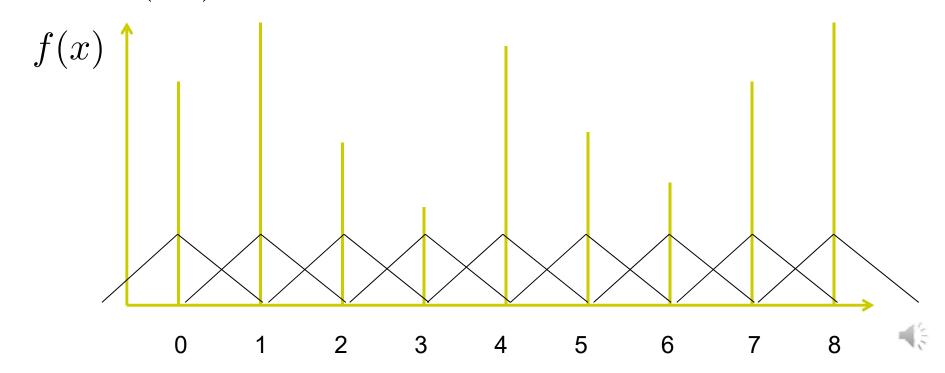
#### 2. 双线性内插

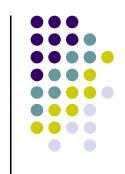
• 线性内插

$$f(0) = 10, f(1) = 12$$

$$f(x) = 10 + x * 2$$

$$f(0.4) = 0.6 * 10 + 0.4 * 12 = 6 + 4.8 = 10.8$$

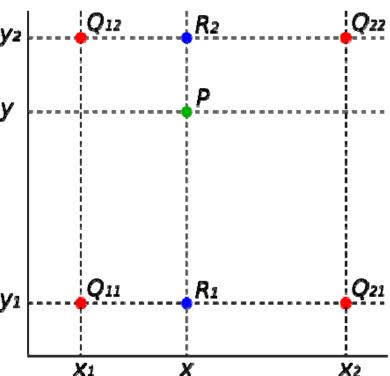




#### 2. 双线性内插

•  $Q_{11} = (x_1, y_1), Q_{12} = (x_1, y_2), Q_{21} = (x_2, y_1), Q_{22} = (x_2, y_2), P = (x, y)$ 

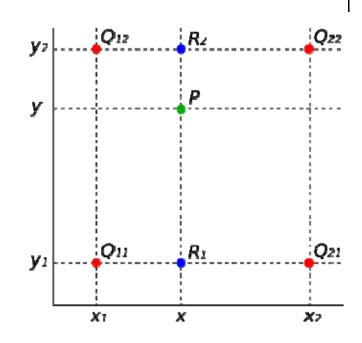
估计f(x,y)



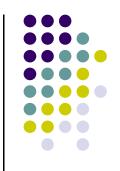


#### 2. 双线性内插

$$f(x,y_1)pproxrac{x_2-x}{x_2-x_1}f(Q_{11})+rac{x-x_1}{x_2-x_1}f(Q_{21}), \ f(x,y_2)pproxrac{x_2-x}{x_2-x_1}f(Q_{12})+rac{x-x_1}{x_2-x_1}f(Q_{22}).$$



$$\begin{split} f(x,y) &\approx \frac{y_2 - y}{y_2 - y_1} f(x,y_1) + \frac{y - y_1}{y_2 - y_1} f(x,y_2) \\ &= \frac{y_2 - y}{y_2 - y_1} \left( \frac{x_2 - x}{x_2 - x_1} f(Q_{11}) + \frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_1} f(Q_{21}) \right) + \frac{y - y_1}{y_2 - y_1} \left( \frac{x_2 - x}{x_2 - x_1} f(Q_{12}) + \frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_1} f(Q_{22}) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{(x_2 - x_1)(y_2 - y_1)} \left( f(Q_{11})(x_2 - x)(y_2 - y) + f(Q_{21})(x - x_1)(y_2 - y) + f(Q_{12})(x_2 - x)(y - y_1) + f(Q_{22})(x - x_1)(y - y_1) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{(x_2 - x_1)(y_2 - y_1)} \left[ x_2 - x - x - x_1 \right] \left[ f(Q_{11}) - f(Q_{12}) - f(Q_{22}) \right] \left[ y_2 - y - y_1 \right]. \end{split}$$



#### 2. 双线性内插

• 书上的版本

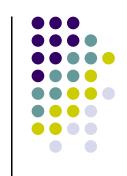
$$f(x,y)pprox a_0+a_1x+a_2y+a_3xy,$$

• 利用4个近邻构造方程组

$$egin{bmatrix} 1 & x_1 & y_1 & x_1y_1 \ 1 & x_1 & y_2 & x_1y_2 \ 1 & x_2 & y_1 & x_2y_1 \ 1 & x_2 & y_2 & x_2y_2 \end{bmatrix} egin{bmatrix} a_0 \ a_1 \ a_2 \ a_3 \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} f(Q_{11}) \ f(Q_{21}) \ f(Q_{22}) \end{bmatrix}$$

• 求解方程组





#### 2. 双线性内插

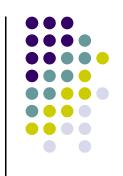
• 书上的版本

$$f(x,y)pprox a_0+a_1x+a_2y+a_3xy,$$

• 利用4个近邻构造方差组

$$a_0 = rac{f(Q_{11})x_2y_2}{(x_1-x_2)(y_1-y_2)} + rac{f(Q_{12})x_2y_1}{(x_1-x_2)(y_2-y_1)} + rac{f(Q_{21})x_1y_2}{(x_1-x_2)(y_2-y_1)} + rac{f(Q_{22})x_1y_1}{(x_1-x_2)(y_1-y_2)}, \ a_1 = rac{f(Q_{11})y_2}{(x_1-x_2)(y_2-y_1)} + rac{f(Q_{12})y_1}{(x_1-x_2)(y_1-y_2)} + rac{f(Q_{21})y_2}{(x_1-x_2)(y_1-y_2)} + rac{f(Q_{22})y_1}{(x_1-x_2)(y_2-y_1)}, \ a_2 = rac{f(Q_{11})x_2}{(x_1-x_2)(y_2-y_1)} + rac{f(Q_{12})x_2}{(x_1-x_2)(y_1-y_2)} + rac{f(Q_{21})x_1}{(x_1-x_2)(y_1-y_2)} + rac{f(Q_{22})x_1}{(x_1-x_2)(y_2-y_1)}, \ a_3 = rac{f(Q_{11})}{(x_1-x_2)(y_1-y_2)} + rac{f(Q_{12})}{(x_1-x_2)(y_2-y_1)} + rac{f(Q_{21})x_1}{(x_1-x_2)(y_2-y_1)} + rac{f(Q_{22})x_1}{(x_1-x_2)(y_2-y_1)}.$$





#### 2. 双线性内插

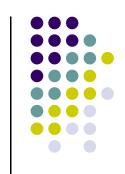
• 其他形式

$$f(x,y)pprox b_{11}f(Q_{11})+b_{12}f(Q_{12})+b_{21}f(Q_{21})+b_{22}f(Q_{22}),$$

• 根据前面的结果,可得

$$egin{bmatrix} b_{11} \ b_{12} \ b_{21} \ b_{22} \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} 1 & x_1 & y_1 & x_1y_1 \ 1 & x_1 & y_2 & x_1y_2 \ 1 & x_2 & y_1 & x_2y_1 \ 1 & x_2 & y_2 & x_2y_2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \end{pmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}} egin{bmatrix} 1 \ x \ y \ xy \end{bmatrix}$$





- 3. 双三次内插
  - 函数f , 一阶导数 $f_x$ 和 $f_v$  , 二阶导数 $f_{xv}$
  - 四个坐标点(0,0), (1,0), (0,1), (1,1)
  - 计算插值函数

$$p(x,y) = \sum_{i=0}^3 \sum_{j=0}^3 a_{ij} x^i y^j. egin{array}{c} p_y(x,y) = \sum_{i=0}^3 \sum_{j=1}^3 a_{ij} x^i j y^{j-1}, \ p_{xy}(x,y) = \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^3 a_{ij} i x^{i-1} j y^{j-1}. \end{array}$$

$$p_x(x,y) = \sum\limits_{i=1}^{3}\sum\limits_{j=0}^{3}a_{ij}ix^{i-1}y^j,$$

$$p_y(x,y) = \sum\limits_{i=0}^{3} \sum\limits_{j=1}^{3} a_{ij} x^i j y^{j-1},$$

$$p_{xy}(x,y) = \sum\limits_{i=1}^{3}\sum\limits_{j=1}^{3}a_{ij}ix^{i-1}jy^{j-1}.$$

- 共有16个系数
- 仅利用f在四个坐标点上的信息



#### 3. 双三次内插

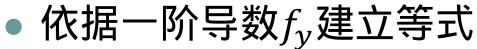
#### • 依据函数值建立等式

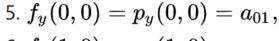
1. 
$$f(0,0)=p(0,0)=a_{00},$$
  
2.  $f(1,0)=p(1,0)=a_{00}+a_{10}+a_{20}+a_{30},$   
3.  $f(0,1)=p(0,1)=a_{00}+a_{01}+a_{02}+a_{03},$   
4.  $f(1,1)=p(1,1)=\sum\limits_{i=0}^{3}\sum\limits_{j=0}^{3}a_{ij}.$ 

#### • 依据一阶导数 $f_x$ 建立等式

1. 
$$f_x(0,0)=p_x(0,0)=a_{10},$$
  
2.  $f_x(1,0)=p_x(1,0)=a_{10}+2a_{20}+3a_{30},$   
3.  $f_x(0,1)=p_x(0,1)=a_{10}+a_{11}+a_{12}+a_{13},$   
4.  $f_x(1,1)=p_x(1,1)=\sum\limits_{i=1}^3\sum\limits_{j=0}^3a_{ij}i,$ 

#### 3. 双三次内插





6. 
$$f_y(1,0) = p_y(1,0) = a_{01} + a_{11} + a_{21} + a_{31}$$
,

7. 
$$f_y(0,1) = p_y(0,1) = a_{01} + 2a_{02} + 3a_{03}$$
,

8. 
$$f_y(1,1) = p_y(1,1) = \sum\limits_{i=0}^3 \sum\limits_{j=1}^3 a_{ij} j.$$

#### • 依据二阶导数 $f_{xy}$ 建立等式

1. 
$$f_{xy}(0,0) = p_{xy}(0,0) = a_{11}$$
,

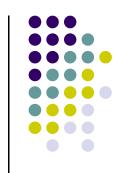
2. 
$$f_{xy}(1,0) = p_{xy}(1,0) = a_{11} + 2a_{21} + 3a_{31}$$
,

3. 
$$f_{xy}(0,1) = p_{xy}(0,1) = a_{11} + 2a_{12} + 3a_{13}$$
,

4. 
$$f_{xy}(1,1) = p_{xy}(1,1) = \sum\limits_{i=1}^{3}\sum\limits_{j=1}^{3}a_{ij}ij.$$





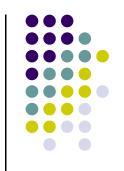


#### 3. 双三次内插

• 离散情况下的导数近似

$$egin{split} f_x(x,y) &pprox rac{f(x+h,y) - f(x-h,y)}{2h} \ f_y(x,y) &pprox rac{f(x,y+k) - f(x,y-k)}{2k} \ f_{xx}(x,y) &pprox rac{f(x+h,y) - 2f(x,y) + f(x-h,y)}{h^2} \ f_{yy}(x,y) &pprox rac{f(x,y+k) - 2f(x,y) + f(x,y-k)}{k^2} \ f_{xy}(x,y) &pprox rac{f(x+h,y+k) - f(x+h,y-k) - f(x-h,y+k) + f(x-h,y-k)}{4hk} \end{split}$$



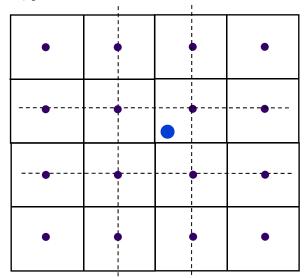


#### 3. 双三次内插

• 书上的版本

$$p(x,y) = \sum_{i=0}^3 \sum_{j=0}^3 a_{ij} x^i y^j.$$

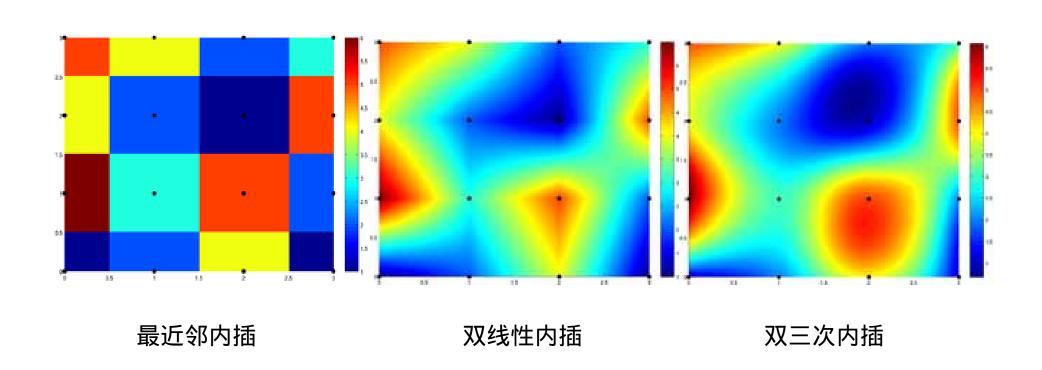
• 寻找16个近邻



• 列出方程组,求解系数



#### • 平滑程度







72 dpi







最近邻内插

双线性内插

双三次内插





150 dpi







最近邻内插

双线性内插

双三次内插

