國立中與大學

一一一學年度第一學期

數位影像處理

第一次平時作業

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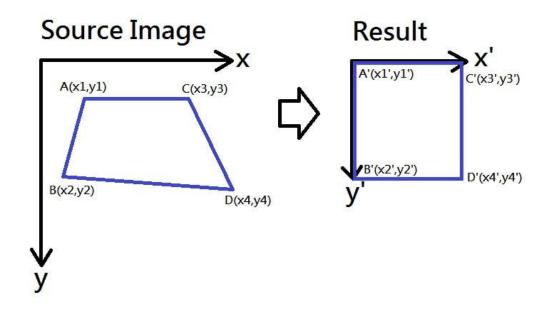
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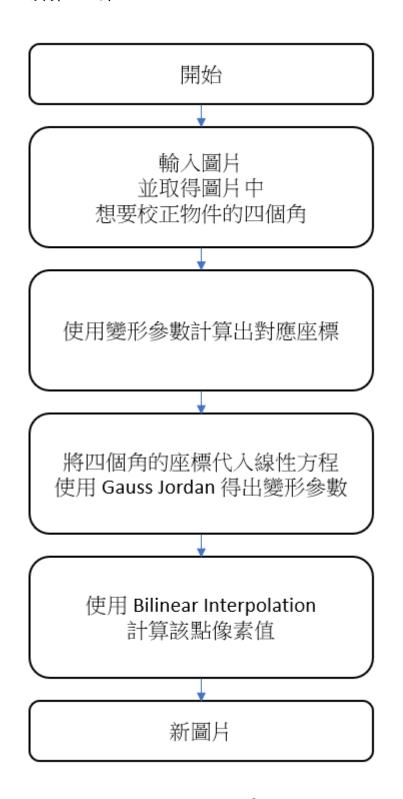
透視變型校正 Perspective Distortion Correction

1.1 題目說明

透視變形是指一般在拍攝影片、照片的時候,你可以看到一個物體及其周圍區域與標準鏡頭中看到的相比完全不同,由於遠近特徵的相對比例變化,發生了彎曲或變形。所以通常我們在自然背景拍攝一張照片時,或多或少都會有一些透視變形存在,而透視變形是由拍攝和觀看圖像的相對距離決定的,因為成像的視角也許會比觀看物體的視角更窄或是更廣,這樣看上去的相對距離就會與所期待的不一樣。因此需做透視變形校正,將圖片中該物體校正為正視該物體的樣子。



1.2 演算法流程



圖二

1.3 詳細流程與說明

1.3.1 圖片取得

拍攝圖片,盡量以矩形的物件為主,從不同角度拍攝

1.3.2 選取物件的四個角

依照該物件的左上、左下、右上、右下,依序選取



圖三

1.3.3 依照選取的點,計算新圖的長與寬

```
# 選取四個角落
corner_point = Get_points( ori_img )
corner_point = np.array( corner_point )
if len( corner_point ) != 4:
    print( "Error, please select 4 point to execute program" )
    exit( 1 )

# 取得新圖片的大小
new_row = Euclidean_dist( corner_point[ 0 ], corner_point[ 1 ] )
new_col = Euclidean_dist( corner_point[ 0 ], corner_point[ 2 ] )
new_size = [ [ 0, 0 ], [ new_row - 1, 0 ], [ 0, new_col - 1 ], [ new_row - 1, new_col - 1 ] ]
a = np.zeros( (ARR_SIZE, ARR_SIZE ), dtype = np.float64 )
b = list( corner_point.T.reshape( -1 ) )
Set_matrix( a, new_size, ARR_SIZE )
```

圖四

1.3.4 計算線性方程

```
def Gauss_jordan( a_copy, b_copy, max_size ):
    i, j, p, s = 0, 0, 0, 0
   a_temp = a_copy.copy()
    ret_solu = b_copy.copy()
    temp = np.zeros( ( max_size, max_size ), dtype = np.float64 )
    for p in range( max_size - 1 ):
       s = p
        r = math.fabs( a_temp[ p, p ] )
        for i in range( p, max_size ):
            if r < math.fabs( a_temp[ i, p ] ):</pre>
                r = math.fabs( a_temp[ i, p ] )
                s = i
        if s != p:
            a_temp[ [ p, s ] ] = a_temp[ [ s, p ] ]
            ret_solu[ p ], ret_solu[ s ] = ret_solu[ s ], ret_solu[ p ]
        for i in range( p + 1, max_size ):
            temp[ i, p ] = a_temp[ i, p ] / a_temp[ p, p ]
            for j in range( p, max_size ):
                a_temp[ i, j ] = a_temp[ i, j ] - temp[ i, p ] * a_temp[ p, j
            ret_solu[ i ] = ret_solu[ i ] - ( temp[ i, p ] * ret_solu[ p ] )
    if a_temp[ p, p ] < 0.0001:
        print( "Error!Can not find the solution!" )
        exit(1)
    for i in range( max size - 1, -1, -1 ):
        u = 0
        for j in range( i + 1, max_size ):
            u = u + a_temp[ i, j ] * ret_solu[ j ]
        ret_solu[ i ] = ( ret_solu[ i ] - u ) / a_temp[ i, i ]
    return ret solu
```

圖五 Gauss Jordan 解線性方程

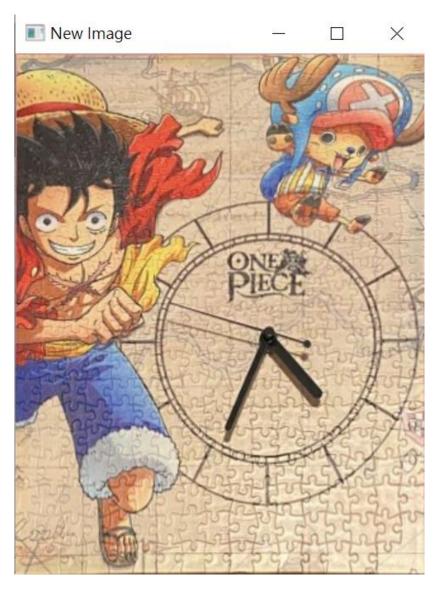
```
# 透視型形態性

def Transform( img_temp, solu_temp, r_temp, c_temp ):
    ret_img = np.zeros( ( r_temp, c_temp, 3 ), dtype = np.uint8 )
    for i in range( r_temp ):
        for j in range( c_temp ):
            float_y = solu_temp[ 0 ] * i + solu_temp[ 1 ] * j + solu_temp[ 2 ] * i * j + solu_temp[ 3 ]
            float_x = solu_temp[ 4 ] * i + solu_temp[ 5 ] * j + solu_temp[ 6 ] * i * j + solu_temp[ 7 ]
            y = math.floor( float_y )
            x = math.floor( float_x )
            v = float_y - y
            u = float_x - x

# Bilinear Interpolation
        ret_img[ i ][ j ] = ( ( 1 - u ) * ( 1 - v ) * img_temp[ x ][ y ]) + ( u * ( 1 - v ) * img_temp[ x + 1 ][ y ]
            v * ( 1 - u ) * img_temp[ x ][ y + 1 ] ) + ( u * v * img_temp[ x + 1 ][ y + 1 ] )
    return ret_img
```

圖六 變形並做 Bilinear Interpolation

1.4 結果圖



圖七



圖八



圖九

1.5 程式碼

```
import cv2
import numpy as np
import math
import os
from os import walk
ARR SIZE = 8
def Set matrix( a temp, corner temp, arr size):
    for i in range(0, arr size):
         if i < 4:
              a temp[i, 0] = corner temp[i][0]
              a temp[i, 1] = corner temp[i][1]
              a_temp[ i, 2 ] = corner_temp[ i ][ 0 ] * corner_temp[ i ][ 1 ]
              a temp [i, 3] = 1
              print("result= \n", a temp[i, 0], a temp[i, 1], a temp[i, 2],
a temp[i, 3])
         else:
              a temp[i, 4] = corner temp[i - 4][0]
              a temp[i, 5] = corner temp[i-4][1]
              a temp[i, 6] = corner temp[i - 4][0] * corner temp[i -
4 ][ 1 ]
              a temp[i, 7] = 1
def Mouse handler( event, x, y, flags, data ):
    if event == cv2.EVENT LBUTTONDOWN and len( data[ 'points' ])
< 4:
         cv2.circle( data[ 'img' ], ( x, y ), 3, ( 255, 0, 0 ), 5 )
         cv2.imshow( "Image", data[ 'img' ] )
         print( "get points: (x, y) = (\{\}, \{\})".format( x, y )
         data['points'].append((x, y))
def Get points( im ):
    ret data = { 'img': im.copy(), 'points': [] }
```

```
cv2.namedWindow("Image", 0)
     h, w, dim = im.shape
     cv2.resizeWindow( "Image", w, h)
     cv2.imshow('Image', im')
     cv2.setMouseCallback( "Image", Mouse handler, ret data )
     cv2.waitKey()
     return ret data['points']
def Gauss jordan( a copy, b copy, max size):
     i, j, p, s = 0, 0, 0, 0
     a \text{ temp} = a \text{ copy.copy()}
     ret solu = b copy.copy()
     temp = np.zeros( ( max size, max size ), dtype = np.float64 )
     for p in range( max size - 1):
          s = p
          r = \text{math.fabs}(a \text{ temp}[p, p])
          for i in range(p, max size):
               if r < \text{math.fabs}(a \text{ temp}[i, p]):
                    r = math.fabs(a temp[i, p])
                    s = i
          if s != p:
               a temp[[p, s]] = a temp[[s, p]]
               ret solu[p], ret solu[s] = ret solu[s], ret solu[p]
          for i in range(p + 1, max size):
               temp[i, p] = a temp[i, p] / a temp[p, p]
               for j in range(p, max size):
                    a_{temp}[i,j] = a_{temp}[i,j] - temp[i,p] * a_{temp}[p,
j ]
               ret solu[i] = ret solu[i] - (temp[i, p] * ret solu[p])
     if a temp[p, p] < 0.0001:
          print( "Error!Can not find the solution!" )
          exit(1)
```

```
for i in range( max size -1, -1, -1):
         u = 0
         for j in range(i + 1, max size):
              u = u + a temp[i, j] * ret solu[j]
         ret solu[i] = (ret solu[i] - u) / a temp[i, i]
    return ret solu
# 透視變形轉換
def Transform( img temp, solu temp, r_temp, c_temp ):
    ret img = np.zeros( (r_temp, c_temp, 3), dtype = np.uint8)
    for i in range( r temp ):
         for j in range( c temp ):
             float y = \text{solu temp}[0] * i + \text{solu temp}[1] * j +
solu temp[2]*i*j+solu temp[3]
             float x = \text{solu temp}[4] * i + \text{solu temp}[5] * j +
solu temp[6]*i*j+solu temp[7]
             y = math.floor(float y)
             x = math.floor(float x)
             v = float y - y
             u = float x - x
             # Bilinear Interpolation
             ret img[i][j] = ((1 - u) * (1 - v) * img temp[x][y])
+ (u * (1 - v) * img temp[x + 1][y]) + (
                       v * (1 - u) * img temp[x][y + 1]) + (u * v *
img temp[x + 1][y + 1])
    return ret img
# 用原圖計算新圖的歐式距離
def Euclidean dist(x, y):
    ret dist = (abs(x - y) ** 2).sum() ** (1/2)
    return int( ret dist )
if name == ' main ':
    print("DIP Homework 1~~\n")
```

```
# 取得所有圖片
     picture name = []
     now path = os.getcwd()
     for root, dirs, files in walk( now path ):
          for file in files:
               if '.jpg' in file:
                    picture name.append(file)
     #Run 全部圖片
    for cnt in range( len( picture_name ) ):
          # 讀取圖片
         ori img = cv2.imread( picture name[
                                                                         ],
                                                                 cnt
cv2.IMREAD COLOR)
          # 選取四個角落
          corner point = Get points( ori img )
          corner point = np.array( corner point )
          if len( corner point ) != 4:
               print("Error, please select 4 point to execute program")
               exit(1)
          # 取得新圖片的大小
         new_row = Euclidean_dist( corner_point[ 0 ], corner_point[ 1 ] )
         new col = Euclidean dist( corner point[ 0 ], corner point[ 2 ] )
         new size = \begin{bmatrix} 0, 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \text{new row - 1, 0} \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0, \text{new col - 1} \end{bmatrix},
[ new row - 1, new col - 1 ] ]
         a = np.zeros( (ARR SIZE, ARR SIZE), dtype = np.float64)
          b = list(corner point.T.reshape(-1))
          Set matrix( a, new size, ARR SIZE )
          # 解方程式
          solu = Gauss jordan( a, b, ARR SIZE )
          # 開始轉換
```

def main():

```
new_img = Transform( ori_img, solu, new_row, new_col )

# 輸出
cv2.imshow( 'New Image', new_img )
cv2.imwrite( 'output_' + picture_name[ cnt ], new_img )
cv2.waitKey()
cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```

main()

1.6 心得分享

這次的實做我覺得很有趣,是我第一次做影像處理,以前都認為只要用套件,很快就可以完成了,但這次自己在實做的過程,對此大大的改觀,現在雖然有很多套件可以用,但若沒有自己動手做一次,很難去理解其中的精隨,也不會去想有沒有什麼更好的方法,很感謝教授的指導,也謝謝辛苦改作業的學長姊。