数字图像处理

第一讲 Matlab速成

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内容大纲

- Matlab相关背景
- Matlab工作环境
- Matlab和图像处理工具箱
- Matlab编程摘要

初识Matlab?

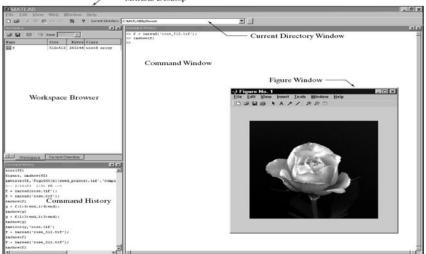
- ➤ Matlab 意即矩阵实验室(matrix laboratory),该软件由 MathWorks公司开发。(http://www.mathworks.com/)
- ➤ MATLAB是一个以数组为基本数据元素的交互式系统。
- ▶ 它是一种用于技术计算的高性能语言
 - 这允许为许多技术计算问题,特别是那些涉及矩阵表示的问题,制定解决方案。
 - 相比标量非交互式语言(如C或Fortran),编写MATLAB程序 所需的时间更少。
- ▶ 它将计算、可视化和编程集成在一个易于使用的环境中。
- ➤ 它是<mark>高校(</mark>数学、工程和科学)和企业(研究、开发和分析)人 员的一种强有力的算法开发工具。

初识Matlab?

- ➤ Matlab的典型应用包括:
 - 数学和计算
 - 算法的开发
 - 数据采集
 - 建模、仿真和原型
 - 数据分析、探索和可视化
 - 科学与工程制图
 - 应用程序开发,包括图形用户界面构建
- ➤ MATLAB包含一系列用于各种应用程序的工具箱:
 - 图像处理工具箱(IPT):扩展MATLAB环境用于解决数字图像处理问题
 - 其他用来补充IPT的工具箱还有信号处理、神经网络、模糊逻辑和小波工具箱

Matlab 工作界面

- MATLAB Desktop



配置环境: 当前目录和搜索路径

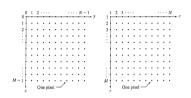
- ➤ 在MATLAB中运行的任何文件都必须位于当前目录或搜索路径上的目录中
- ➤ 默认情况下,搜索路径中包含MATLAB和MathWorks工具箱提供的文件
- ➢ 添加或修改搜索路径,是从桌面上的"文件"菜单中选择"设置路径"

使用MATLAB编辑器来创建. m文件

- ➤ MATLAB编辑器是一个专门用于创建m文件的文本编辑器,也是一个图形化MATLAB调试器。
- ▶ 源文件由扩展名.m表示
- ▶ 编辑器执行一些简单的检查,并使用颜色来区分不同的代码元素
- ▶ 文件必须在当前目录中,或在搜索路径中的目录中。

数字图像的表示

▶ 坐标约定



▶ 图像的矩阵存储形式

$$f(x,y) = \left(\begin{array}{cccc} f(0,0), & f(0,1), & \cdots, & f(0,N-1) \\ f(1,0), & f(1,1), & \cdots, & f(1,N-1) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ f(M-1,0), & f(M-1,1), & \cdots, & f(M-1,N-1) \end{array} \right)$$

➤ Matlab中图像的矩阵存储形式

$$f = \begin{pmatrix} f(1,1), & f(1,2), & \cdots, & f(1,N) \\ f(2,1), & f(2,2), & \cdots, & f(2,N) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ f(M,1), & f(M,2), & \cdots, & f(M,N) \end{pmatrix}$$

读取一幅图像

▶ 图像存储格式

Format Name	Description	Recognized Extensions
TIFF	Tagged Image File Format	.tif,.tiff
JPEG	Joint Photographic Experts Group	.jpg,.jpeg
GIF	Graphics Interchange Format [†]	.gif
BMP	Windows Bitmap	.bmp
PNG	Portable Network Graphics	.png
XWD	X Window Dump	.xwd

 $^{^\}dagger$ GIF is supported by imread, but not by imwrite.

➤ 使用MATLAB IPT读取一幅图像

f=imread('bird.jpg');

- Imread从当前目录读取文件,如果失败,它将尝试在搜索路径中找到该文件
- 请注意分号(;)。如果把它擦掉,命令窗口将显示图像的矩阵值

获取图像的信息

size(f)

ans = 230 352 3

whos f

Name Size Bytes Class

f 230x352x3 242880 uint8 array

Grand total is 242880 elements using 242880 bytes

imfinfo('bird.jpg')show more info than whos

ans = Filename: 'bird.jpg'

FileModDate: '25-Sep-2002 19:00:16'

FileSize: 7028
Format: 'jpg'
FormatVersion: "

Width: 352 Height: 230 BitDepth: 24

ColorType: 'truecolor' FormatSignature: "

NumberOfSamples: 3 CodingMethod: 'Huffman' CodingProcess: 'Sequential'

Comment: {'ACD Systems Digital Imaging'}

显示或写入图像

- imshow(f)
- ➤ imshow(f, G)
- imshow(f,[low,high])
- imshow(f,[])

示例程序 2.1

- imwrite(f,'filename')
- imwrite(f,'filename','ext')
- imwrite(f,'filename','quality',q)

质量指标 q 的范围是0到100, 值越低, 图像质量越差, 压缩率越高

图像类型

▶ 强度图像/灰度图像

- 灰度图像是一个数据矩阵,它的值被缩放以表示强度。
- 当灰度图像的像素是uint8或uint16类型时,它们的取值是 [0,255]或[0,65535]范围内的整数。
- 如果图像是double类型的,则像素值为浮点数。按照惯例,经 过缩放之后double类型的灰度图像的像素值落在[0,1]范围内

▶ 二进制图像

- 二进制图像是由0和1组成的逻辑阵列。
- 数值阵列使用逻辑函数转换为二进制。
- 如果A包含0和1以外的元素,则使用逻辑函数将所有非零数值转 换为逻辑真(1),并将所有值为0的项转换为逻辑假(0)
- ▶ 索引图像
- ➤ RGB图像

索引图像和RGB图像

- ▶ 图像可以是索引图像的,也可以是真颜色图像。
- ➤ 索引图像将颜色作为索引数组存储到colormap图中。
- ▶ 真彩色图像不使用colormap;相反,每个像素的颜色值直接存储为RGB 三元组。
- ➤ 在MATLAB中,真彩色图像对象的CData属性是一个三维(m×n×3)数组。 这个数组由三个m×n矩阵组成,它们沿着第三维连接在一起。

Image Type	Double-Precision Data (double Array)	8-Bit Data (uint8 Array) 16-Bit Data (uint16 Array)
Indexed (colormap)	Image is stored as a two- dimensional (m-by-n) array of integers in the range [1, length(colormap)]; colormap is an m-by-3 array of floating-point values in the range [0, 1].	Image is stored as a two- dimensional (m-by-n) array of integers in the range [0, 255] (uint8) or [0, 65535] (uint16); colormap is an m-by-3 array of floating-point values in the range [0, 1].
True color (RGB)	Image is stored as a three- dimensional (m-by-n-by-3) array of floating-point values in the range [0, 1].	Image is stored as a three- dimensional (m-by-n-by-3) array of integers in the range [0, 255] (uint8) or [0, 65535] (uint16).

数据类型

Name	Description
double	Double-precision, floating-point numbers in the approximate range -10^{308} to 10^{308} (8 bytes per element).
uint8	Unsigned 8-bit integers in the range [0, 255] (1 byte per element).
uint16	Unsigned 16-bit integers in the range [0,65535] (2 bytes per element).
uint32	Unsigned 32-bit integers in the range [0, 4294967295] (4 bytes per element).
int8	Signed 8-bit integers in the range $[-128, 127]$ (1 byte per element).
int16	Signed 16-bit integers in the range $[-32768, 32767]$ (2 bytes per element).
int32	Signed 32-bit integers in the range [-2147483648, 2147483647] (4 bytes per element).
single	Single-precision floating-point numbers with values in the approximate range -10^{38} to 10^{38} (4 bytes per element).
char	Characters (2 bytes per element).
logical	Values are 0 or 1 (1 byte per element).

- 通常我们将图像称为"数据-图像类型"的图像。例如"unit8强度图像"仅指代像素值是unit8类型的强度图像。
- ▶ 数据类之间的转换很简单。一般语法是:

B = data dass name(A)

其中数据类名是数据类表第一列中的名称之一。例如,假设A是一个uint8类型的数组。精度更高的double类型数组B是由命令B= double (A)生成的。这种转换在整本书中都很常见,因为MATLAB希望数值计算中的操作数是双精度浮点数。

数据类之间的类型转换

- > 对于uint8, logical数据类型, 类型转换可以轻松地无损实现。
- ➤ 对于double类型,将其转换为任何目标类型时,任何超过目标类型表示范围的取值将由对应的边界值替代。
- ▶ 如果将double类型的矩阵转换为整型,所有的小数转换为整数时都将忽略小数部分
- ➤ 如果将double类型的矩阵转换为逻辑类型的矩阵,非0的数值型数据转换成逻辑真,即1;等于0的数值转换成逻辑假,即0。

- ▶ 工具箱提供了特定的函数进行尺度放缩,为图像数据类型转换 做准备。
- ▶ IPT中的下列函数可用于进行图像中数据类型的转换。

Name	Converts Input to:	Valid Input Image Data Classes
im2uint8	uint8	logical, uint8, uint16, and double
im2uint16	uint16	logical, uint8, uint16, and double
mat2gray	double (in range $[0,1]$)	double
im2double	double	logical, uint8, uint16, and double
im2bw	logical	uint8, uint16, and double

- ➤ 函数 im2uint8 可以检测输入的数据类型,并为工具箱执行所有 必要的缩放以将数据识别为有效的图像数据。
- ➤ 例如,考虑下面的2×2大小的double类型图像,这可能是一个中间计算的结果

```
f= -0.5 0.5
0.75 1.5
G=im2uint8(f)
G=
0 128
191 255
```

➤ 若需要将任意double类型的矩阵转换为放缩到[0,1]区间的double 类型矩阵,可以使用mat2gray函数实现该功能,其基本语法为:

G= mat2gray(A,[Amin,Amax])

其中图像G中像素取值在区间[0,1]之间,0代表纯黑,1代表纯白。参数Amin和Amax的存在使得A中所有小于等于Amin值的像素值变成0,所有大于等于Amax的像素值变成1。如果不显式给出Amax和Amin,

G= mat2gray(A)

则Amax和Amin会被设置为A中实际最大和最小的像素值。

▶ 例如:

```
A=[128,300;-12,66.98];
G=mat2gray(A,[0,255])
G=
   0.5020 1.0000
           0.2627
      0
G=mat2gray(A)
G=
   0.4487 1.0000
           0.2531
      0
```

索引

▶ 数组索引

为了方便数组处理和提高编程效率,MATLAB提供了一系列的强有力的索引组合:

- 1. 向量索引
- 2. 矩阵索引
- 3. 常用函数

▶ 向量索引

1 × N 的数组被称为行向量。

- v=[1234]
- w=v'
- w(1:end)
- zeros(1,4)

索引

▶ 矩阵索引

矩阵在MATLAB中可以很方便地表示:将一系列行向量用方括号括起来,行向量之间用逗号隔开。

- A=[1 2 3;4 5 6]
- A=rand(4,4)
- A=magic(5)
- A=5*ones(3,3)
- A(1,2)
- A(:,2:4)
- sum(A) 与sum(A(:))不一样
- mean(A)和mean(A(:))
- max(A)和max(A(:)) 或者 max(max(A))
- min(A)和 min(A(:)) 或者min(min(A))

常用函数

▶ 将3x4的矩阵调整为2x6矩阵:

M-Function编程简介

▶ 操作符

- +,-,*, .* ,./,/,\^,^,.^,
- · xor,any,all
- 系列函数,如 iscell,ischar
- imadd,imsubtract,immultiply,imdivide

Operator	Name	MATLAB Function	Comments and Examples
+	Array and matrix addition	plus(A, B)	a + b, $A + B$, or $a + A$.
-	Array and matrix subtraction	minus(A, B)	a - b, $A - B$, $A - a$, or $a - A$.
. *	Array multiplication	times(A, B)	C = A.*B, C(I, J) = $A(I, J)*B(I, J).$
*	Matrix multiplication	mtimes(A, B)	A*B, standard matrix multiplication, or a*A, multiplication of a scalar times all elements of A.
- /	Array right division	rdivide(A, B)	C = A./B, C(I, J) = $A(I, J)/B(I, J).$
- \	Array left division	ldivide(A, B)	$C = A. \B, C(I, J)$ = $B(I, J)/A(I, J)$.
/	Matrix right division	mrdivide(A, B)	A/B is roughly the same as A*inv(B), depending on computational accuracy.
\	Matrix left division	mldivide(A, B)	A\B is roughly the same as inv(A)*B, depending on computational accuracy
.^	Array power	power(A, B)	If C = A.^B, then C(I, J) = A(I, J)^B(I, J).
^	Matrix power	mpower(A, B)	See online help for a discussion of this operator.
• 5	Vector and matrix transpose	transpose(A)	A.'. Standard vector and matrix transpose.
T.	Vector and matrix complex conjugate transpose	ctranspose(A)	A'. Standard vector and matrix conjugate transpose When A is real A.' = A'.
+	Unary plus	uplus (A)	+A is the same as 0 + A.
-	Unary minus	uminus (A)	-A is the same as $0 - A$ or $-1*A$.
:	Colon		Discussed in Section 2.8.

Function	Description
imadd	Adds two images; or adds a constant to an image.
imsubtract	Subtracts two images; or subtracts a constant from an image.
immultiply	Multiplies two images, where the multiplication is carried out between pairs of corresponding image elements; or multiplies a constant times an image.
imdivide	Divides two images, where the division is carried out between pairs of corresponding image elements; or divides an image by a constant.
imabsdiff	Computes the absolute difference between two images.
imcomplement	Complements an image. See Section 3.2.1.
imlincomb	Computes a linear combination of two or more images. See Section 5.3.1 for an example.

Operator	Name
<	Less than
<=	Less than or equal to
>	Greater than
>=	Greater than or equal to
==	Equal to
~=	Not equal to

TABLE 2.6
Relational
operators.

Operator	Name
&	AND
1	OR
~	NOT

TABLE 2.7 Logical operators.

Function	Comments
xor (exclusive OR)	The xor function returns a 1 only if both operands are logically different; otherwise xor returns a 0.
all	The all function returns a 1 if all the elements in a vector are nonzero; otherwise all returns a 0. This function operates columnwise on matrices.
any	The any function returns a 1 if any of the elements in a vector is nonzero; otherwise any returns a 0. This function operates columnwise on matrices.

TABLE 2.8 Logical functions.

Function	Description	
iscell(C)	True if C is a cell array.	
iscellstr(s)	True if s is a cell array of strings.	
ischar(s)	True if s is a character string.	
isempty(A)	True if A is the empty array, [].	
isequal(A, B)	True if A and B have identical elements and dimensions.	
isfield(S, 'name')	True if 'name' is a field of structure S.	
isfinite(A)	True in the locations of array A that are finite.	
isinf(A)	True in the locations of array A that are infinite.	
isletter(A)	True in the locations of A that are letters of the alphabet.	
islogical(A)	True if A is a logical array.	
ismember(A, B)	True in locations where elements of A are also in B.	
isnan(A)	True in the locations of A that are NaNs (see Table 2.10 for a definition of NaN).	
isnumeric(A)	True if A is a numeric array.	
isprime(A)	True in locations of A that are prime numbers.	
isreal(A)	True if the elements of A have no imaginary parts.	
isspace(A)	True at locations where the elements of A are whitespace characters.	
issparse(A)	True if A is a sparse matrix.	
isstruct(S)	True if S is a structure.	

TABLE 2.9

Some functions that return a logical 1 or a logical 0 depending on whether the value or condition in their arguments are true or false. See online help for a complete list.

Function	Value Returned
ans	Most recent answer (variable). If no output variable is assigned to an expression, MATLAB automatically stores the result in ans.
eps	Floating-point relative accuracy. This is the distance between 1.0 and the next largest number representable using double-precision floating point.
i(orj)	Imaginary unit, as in 1 + 2i.
NaN or nan	Stands for Not-a-Number (e.g., 0/0).
pi	3.14159265358979
realmax	The largest floating-point number that your computer can represent
realmin	The smallest floating-point number that your computer can represent.
computer	Your computer type.
version	MATLAB version string.

TABLE 2.10

Some important variables and constants.

M-Function 编程简介

▶ 语句关键字

If, for, while, break, continue, switch, return, try...catch

Statement	Description
if	if, together with else and elseif, executes a group of statements based on a specified logical condition.
for	Executes a group of statements a fixed (specified) number of times.
while	Executes a group of statements an indefinite number of times, based on a specified logical condition.
break	Terminates execution of a for or while loop.
continue	Passes control to the next iteration of a for or while loop, skipping any remaining statements in the body of the loop.
switch	switch, together with case and otherwise, executes different groups of statements, depending on a specified value or string.
return	Causes execution to return to the invoking function.
trycatch	Changes flow control if an error is detected during execution.

TABLE 2.11 Flow control statements.

代码优化

- ➤ MATLAB 语言专门针对矩阵运算进行了优化。尽可能地利用 这一优势可以极大地加快计算速度。
 - ✔ 循环向量化
 - ✓ 数组预分配

循环向量化

- ➤ 向量化是指将for循环和while循环转换为等价的向量或者矩阵操作。
- ▶ 循环向量化之后代码长度将明显缩短,这不仅可以带来计算速度 的显著提高,还能提高代码可读性。

```
例如: f(x)=Asin(x/2pi)

• for x= 1:M

f(x)=A*sin((x-1)/(2*pi));

end

下面的代码更加高效:

• x=0:M-1;
```

f = A*sin(x/(2*pi));

循环向量化

- 》类似地,使用meshgrid函数可以对 f(x,y) = Asin(ux + vy)的计算过程设 行优化
 - [C,R]=meshgrid(c,r)

这个函数将行向量c和r指定的域转换为数组C和R,可以用于两个多量的函数的估值和三维曲面的绘制(注意,在meshgrid的输入和输出中都将列放在了第一个参数的位置)。

```
例子: c=[0,1] r=[0 1 2]
>>[C R]=meshgrid(c,r)
C = 0 1
0 1
0 1
R = 0 0
1 1
2 2
```

循环向量化

▶ 常用函数

数组预分配

- ➤ 在处理数字或逻辑数组时,预分配是指创建特定维度的元素全部为0的数组。
- ➤ 例如,如果我们要处理图像f和g,两幅图像的大小都是1024 ×1024,预分配的语句如下

f=zeros(1024); g=zeros(1024);

➤ 在处理大型数组时,预分配有助于减少内存碎片。动态内存分配可能会导致内存碎片化,这带来的结果是,在计算过程中内存中可用空间有很多,但是没有足够的连续内存来容纳一个大变量。通过允许MATLAB在计算开始时为大型数据结构保留足够的内存,预分配有助于防止这种情况的发生。

交互式 1/0

disp(argument)

如果参数是数组,则显示其内容。如果参数是文本字符串,则 disp显示字符串中的字符。

例如:

```
A=[1 2; 3 4];
disp(A);
sc='Digital image processing';
disp(sc);
```

交互式 I/0

```
t=input('message')
  t=input('message', 's')
   例子:
      t=input('Enter your data:','s')
      class(t)
      size(t)
      n=str2num(t)
      size(n)
      class(n)
```

交互式 1/0

```
>>t='12.6, x2y, z';

>>[a,b,c]=strread(t,'%f%q%q','delimiter',',')

a =

12.6000

b =

'x2y'

c =

'z'
```

交互式 1/0

> strcmp(s1, s2)

如果字符串s1和s2相同,则返回1,否则返回0

例子:

strcmp(b,'x2y') strcmp(b,'z')

元胞/单元数组(Cell arrays)和结构体(structure)

▶ 元胞数组

元胞数组是一个多维数组, 元胞数组里面的元素是其他数组元素的 复制。

例如: c={' gauss'; [1 0;0 1],3}

> 结构体

结构体同元胞数组非常类似,在某种意义上,它们允许将不同数据 的集合分组到单个变量中。

例如:

S.char string='gucas'; S.matrix=[1 0;0 1]; S.scalar=3;