# 数字图像处理与分析

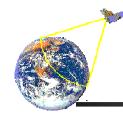
#### 数字图像处理基本运算



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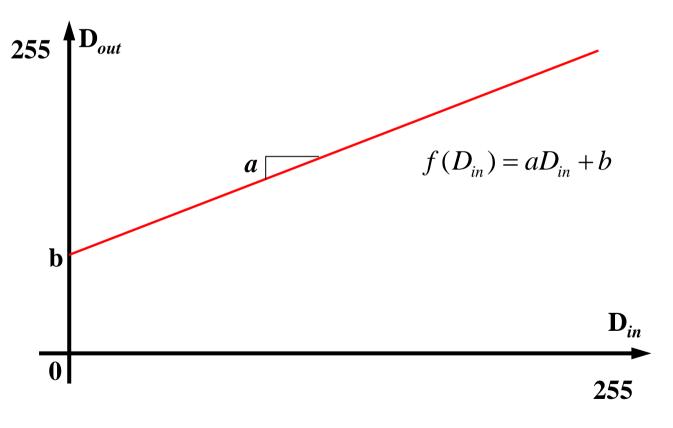
- 图像的像素级运算
  - >点运算 —— 线性点运算、非线性点运算
  - >代数运算 —— 加法、减法、乘法、除法
  - >逻辑运算 —— 求反、异或、或、与
- 图像的空域变换 (基: @素的坐标变换, 其灰度值不变
  - > 几何变换
  - > 非几何变换
- 基本概念—灰度直方图
- 直方图变换
  - > 基本理论
  - > 直方图均衡

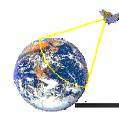
注:变换像素灰度值



■ 线性点运算

$$D_{out} = f(D_{in}) = aD_{in} + b$$





■ 线性点运算

$$I_{out}(x, y) = a * I_{in}(x, y) + b$$

▶a=1, b=0: 恒等

▶a<0: 黑白反转

▶ |a|>1: 增加对比度

▶ |a|<1: 减小对比度

▶**b**>0: 增加亮度

▶b<0: 减小亮度

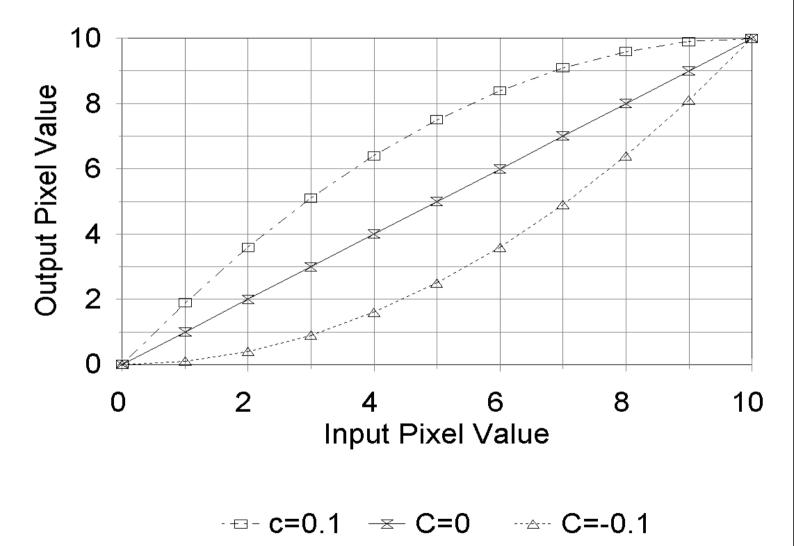


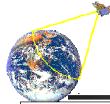
■非线性点运算

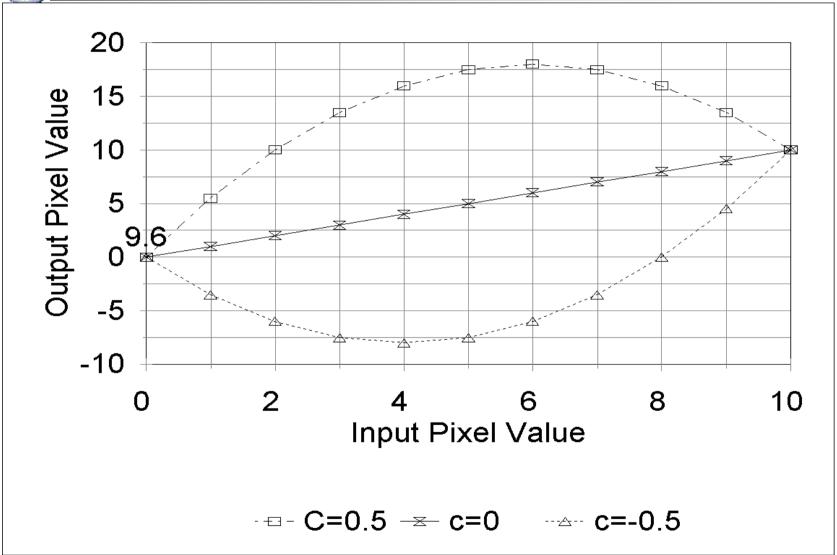
$$f(I(x,y))=I(x,y)+C*I(x,y)*(I(x,y)_m-I(x,y))$$

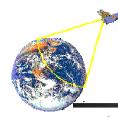
- ▶C>0,增强中间部分亮度
- ▶C<0,减小中间部分亮度





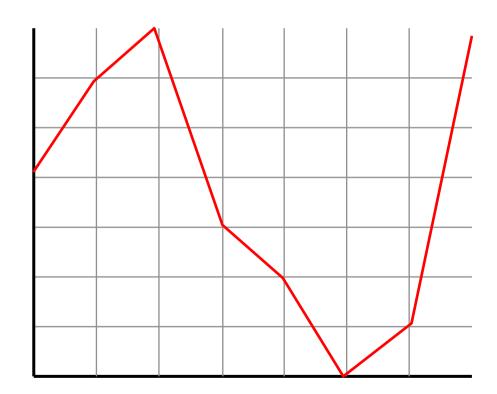


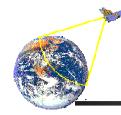




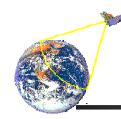
• 映射表点运算

输入像素值	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
输出像素值	4	6	7	3	2	0	1	5





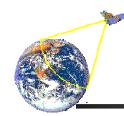
- 点运算特点
  - ▶点运算针对图像中的每一个像素灰度,独立地进行灰度值的改变
  - ▶ 输出图像中每个像素点的灰度值,仅取决于相应输入 像素点的值
  - > 点运算不改变图像内的空间关系
  - > 从像素到像素的操作
  - > 点运算可完全由灰度变换函数或灰度映射表确定
- 实例——"对比度增强、对比度拉伸、灰度变换"



■加法运算的定义

$$C(x,y) = A(x,y) + B(x,y)$$

- 主要应用举例
  - ▶去除"叠加性"噪音
  - > 生成图像叠加效果



■ 去除"叠加性"噪音

对于原图像f(x,y),有一个噪音图像集

$$\{ g_i(x,y) \} i = 1,2,...M$$

其中:  $g_i(x,y) = f(x,y) + h(x,y)_i$ 

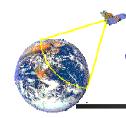
M个图像的均值定义为:

$$g(x,y) = (g_0(x,y)+g_1(x,y)+...+g_M(x,y))/M$$

当:噪音h(x,y);为互不相关,且均值为0时,

上述图像均值将降低噪音的影响。

定理:对M幅加性噪声图像进行平均,可以使图像的平方信噪比提高M倍。 信噪比 = 信号功率/噪声功率



■ 生成图像叠加效果

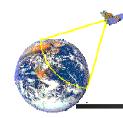
对于两个图像f(x,y)和h(x,y)的均值有:

$$g(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} f(x, y) + \frac{1}{2} h(x, y)$$

会得到二次曝光的效果。推广这个公式为:

$$\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}) = \alpha \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}) + \beta \mathbf{h}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}) \quad \sharp \ \psi \ \alpha + \beta = 1$$

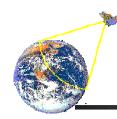
我们可以得到各种<u>图像合成的效果</u>,也可以用于 两张图片的衔接



■减法的定义

$$C(x,y) = A(x,y) - B(x,y)$$

- 主要应用举例
  - >去除不需要的叠加性图案
  - ▶检测同一场景两幅图像之间的变化



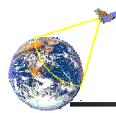
■ 去除不需要的叠加性图案

设: 背景图像b(x,y), 前景背景混合图像f(x,y)

$$\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}) = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}) - \mathbf{b}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y})$$

g(x,y) 为去除了背景的图像。

电视制作的蓝屏技术就基于此

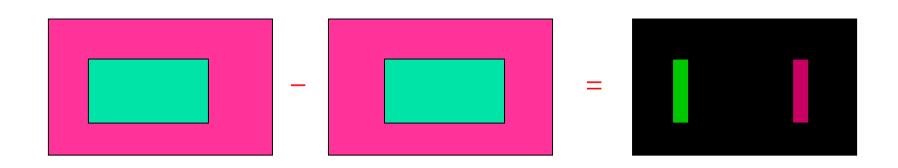


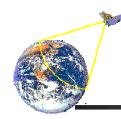
■检测同一场景两幅图像之间的变化

设: 时间1的图像为 $T_1(x,y)$ ,

时间2的图像为 $T_2(x,y)$ 

$$g(x,y) = T_2(x,y) - T_1(x,y)$$





■ 乘法的定义

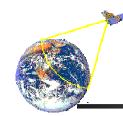
注意:逐点相乘

$$C(x,y) = A(x,y) \times B(x,y)$$

- 主要应用举例
  - > 图像的局部显示

模版中:要提取的 局部区域"1",要 掩蔽的背景"0"

✓用二值蒙板图像与原图像做乘法



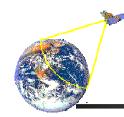
## 图像运算—逻辑运算

- ■逻辑运算—求反、异或、或、与
  - > 求反的定义

$$\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}) = \mathbf{R} - \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y})$$

R为f(x,y)的灰度级,对于8bit灰度图,R=255。

- 产主要应用举例
  - ✓获得一个图像的负像
  - ✓获得一个子图像的补图像



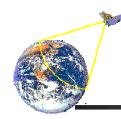
## 图像运算—逻辑运算

- ■逻辑运算—求反、异或、或、与
  - > 异或运算的定义, 主要用于二值图像

 $g(x,y) = f(x,y) \oplus h(x,y)$ 

>主要应用举例

✓获得不相交子图像



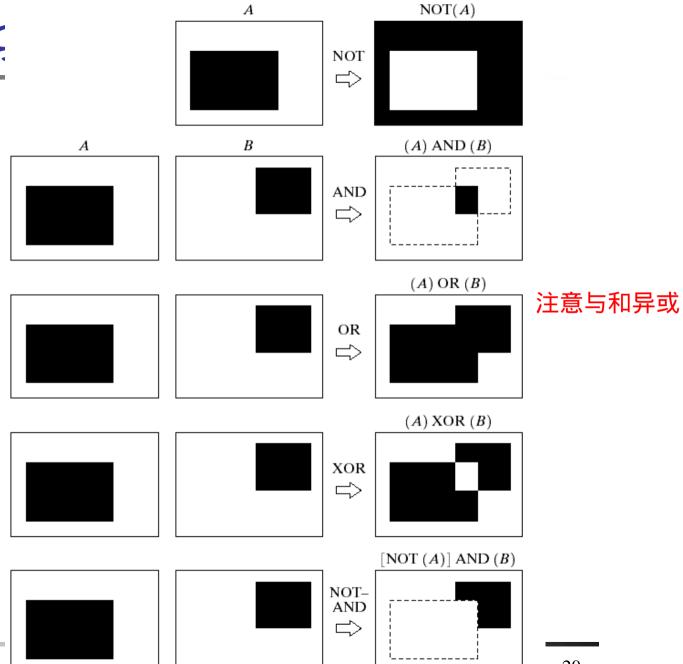
#### 图像运算—逻辑运算

- ■逻辑运算—求反、异或、或、与
- 与运算的定义
  - $ightharpoonup g(x,y) = f(x,y) \wedge h(x,y)$
- 主要应用举例
  - > 求两个子图像的相交子图

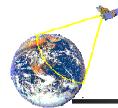




值图像的基本逻辑运算



20



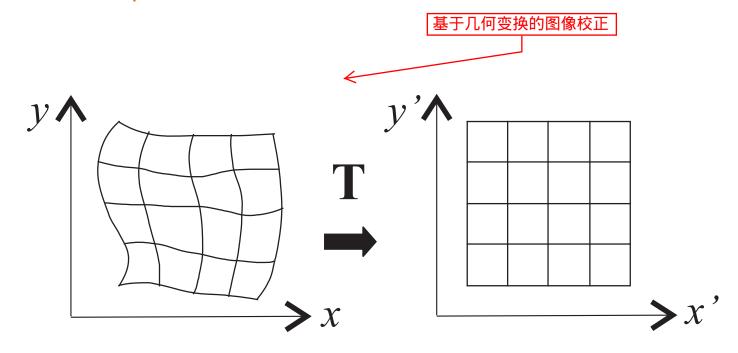
#### 图像的空域变换

- 在图像空间,对图像的形状、像素值等进行 变化、映射等处理
  - > 几何变换
    - ✓改变图像的形状
      - \*基本变换
      - ❖灰度插值
  - > 非几何变换
    - ✓改变图像像素值
      - ❖ 模板运算
      - \* 灰度变换
      - \* 直方图变换

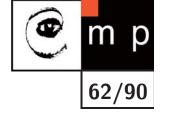
#### **Geometrical Transformation**



Transformation of spatial coordinates



#### **Geometrical Transformation** — What for?



- intentional image transformations (you know where to go)
  - resizing
  - rotation
  - shift
  - warping, texture mapping
- correction of distortions (you know how it should look)
  - projective skew
  - non-linear distortion (fish-eyes)

Techniques shared by Image processing, Computer graphics, even Robotics or Mechanics.

#### **Example of texture mapping**





#### Realization — Rotation and shift



$$x' = \cos(\alpha)x + \sin(\alpha)y + t_x$$
$$y' = -\sin(\alpha)x + \cos(\alpha)y + t_y$$

顺时针旋转+平移

More elegant and efficient

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\alpha) & \sin(\alpha) & t_x \\ -\sin(\alpha) & \cos(\alpha) & t_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

in a matrix form

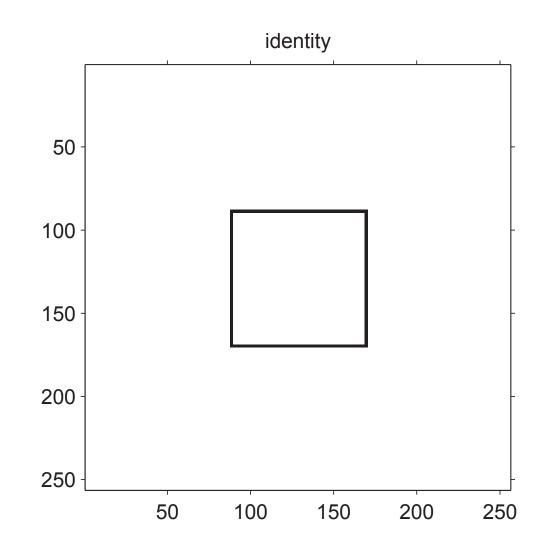
$$\mathbf{x}' = T\mathbf{x}$$

where  $\mathbf{x}'$  and  $\mathbf{x}$  are homogeneous coordinates:  $\mathbf{x} = [\lambda x, \lambda y, \lambda]^T$ ,  $\lambda \neq 0$ .

#### **Identity**



$$T = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$



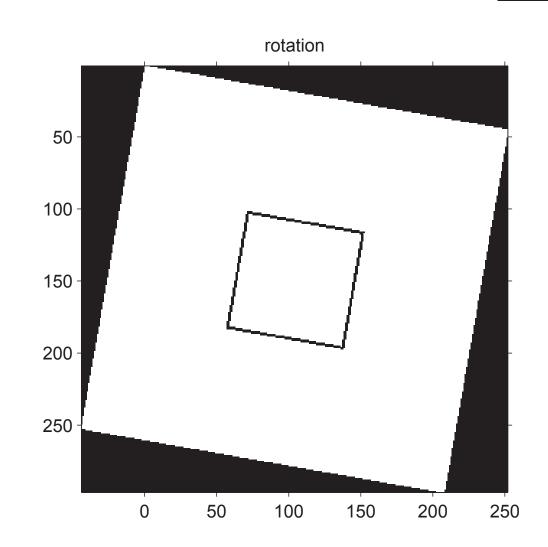
#### **Rotation**



$$T = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\alpha) & \sin(\alpha) & 0 \\ -\sin(\alpha) & \cos(\alpha) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

for 
$$\alpha = 10^{\circ}$$

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9848 & 0.1736 & 0 \\ -0.1736 & 0.9848 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



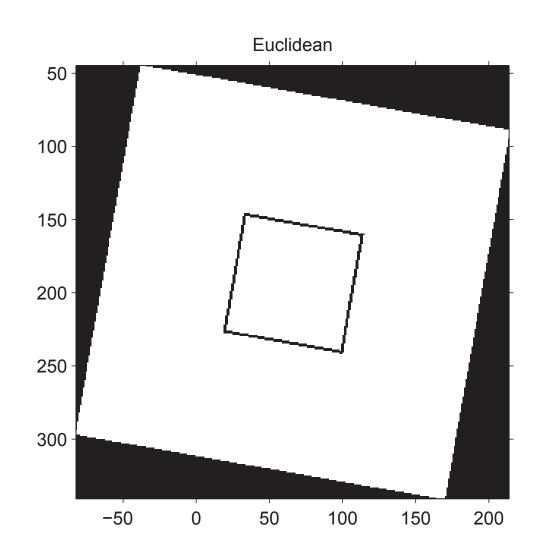
#### **Rotation** + translation



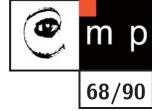
$$T = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\alpha) & \sin(\alpha) & t_x \\ -\sin(\alpha) & \cos(\alpha) & t_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

for 
$$\alpha=10^{\circ}$$
 and  $\mathbf{t}=[-50,30]^T$ 

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9848 & 0.1736 & -50 \\ -0.1736 & 0.9848 & 30 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 250-



#### Affine (仿射变换)

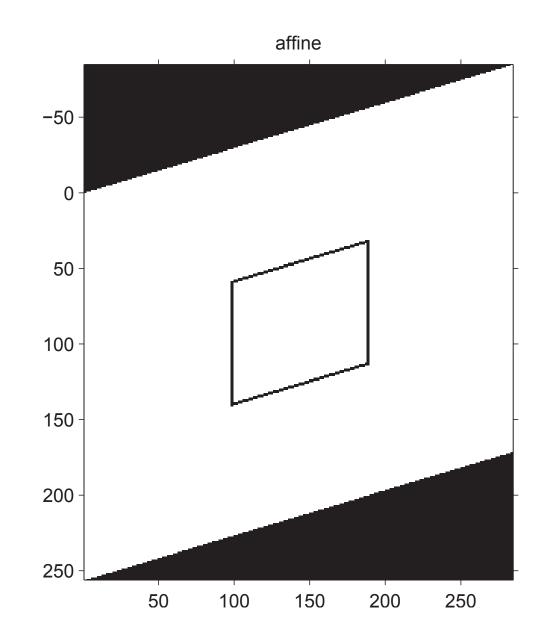


$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9000 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.3000 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

in general

$$T = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

6 degrees of freedom



#### **Projective**

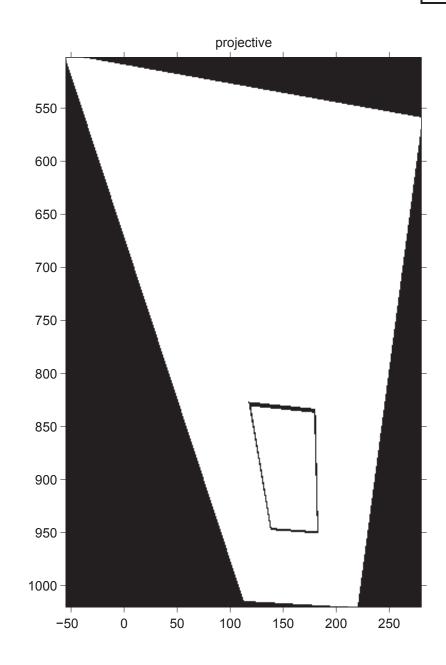


$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 0.445 & -0.147 & 98.400 \\ -0.018 & 0.099 & -50.000 \\ -0.000 & -0.001 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

in general

$$T = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

8 degrees of freedom



#### Correction of converging lines I







#### Correction of converging lines II







#### Correction of converging lines III



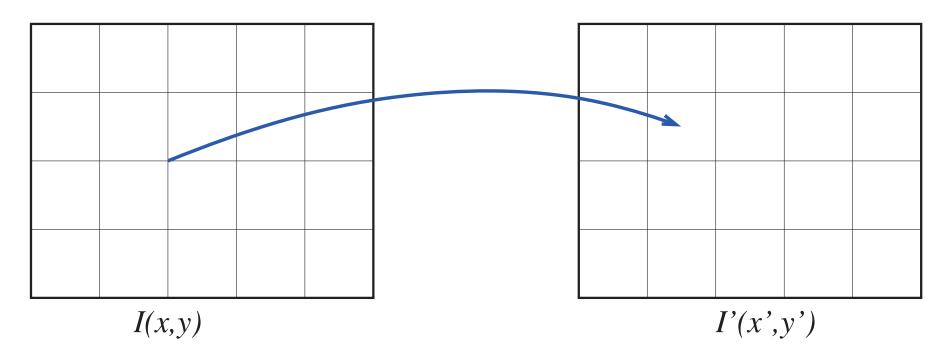




#### **Forward mapping**



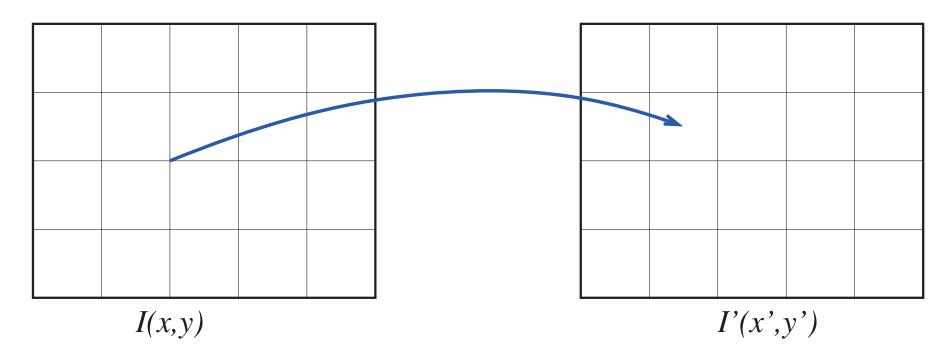
$$\mathbf{x}' = T\mathbf{x};$$



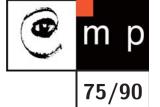
#### Forward mapping — problems



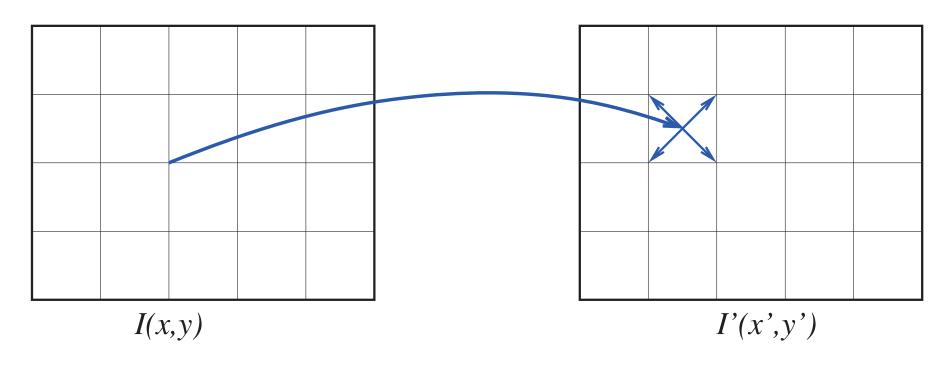
Maps outside the pixel locations. (not in the display grid)

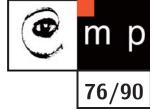


#### Forward mapping — problems

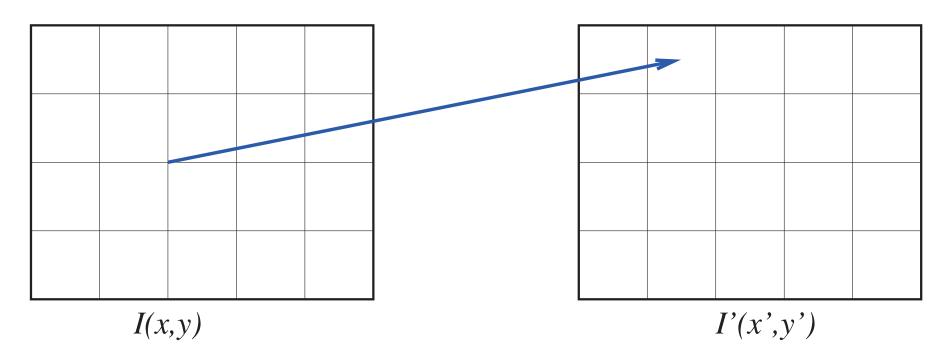


Solution: Spread out the effect of each pixel



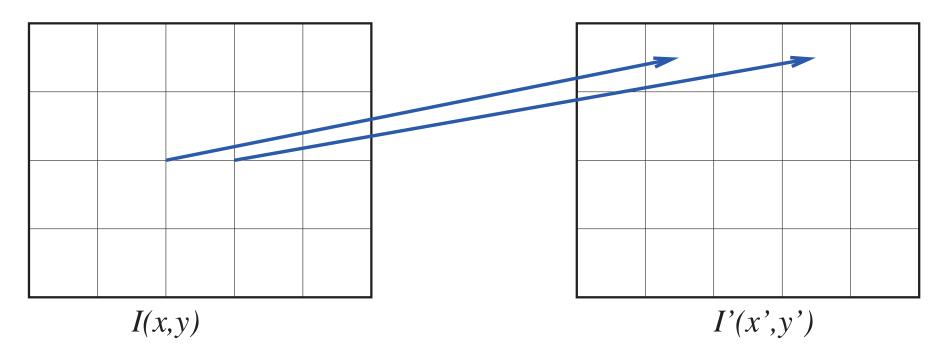


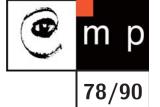
May produce holes in the output (有些显示格点附近没有变换过来的像素,形成hole)



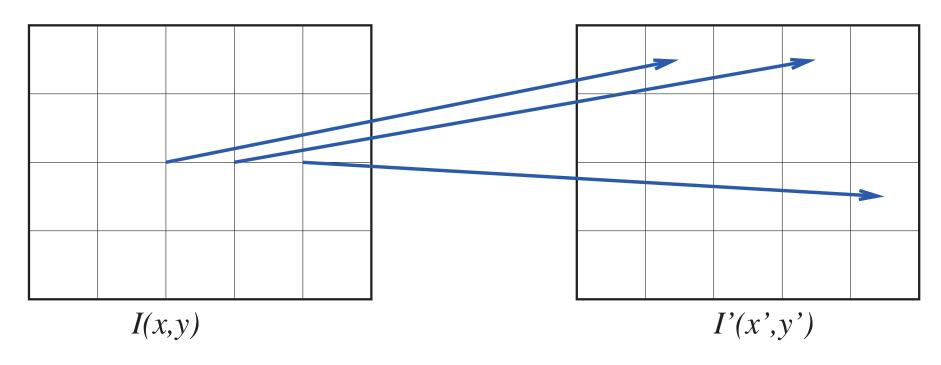


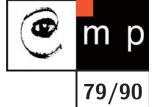
May produce holes in the output



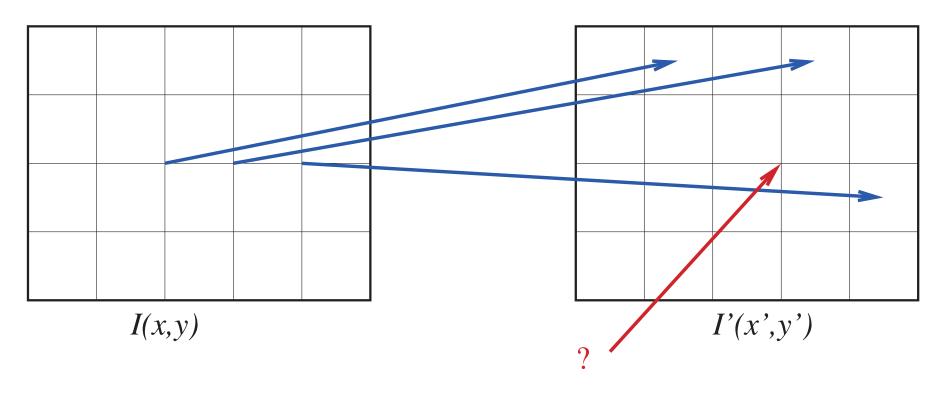


May produce holes in the output





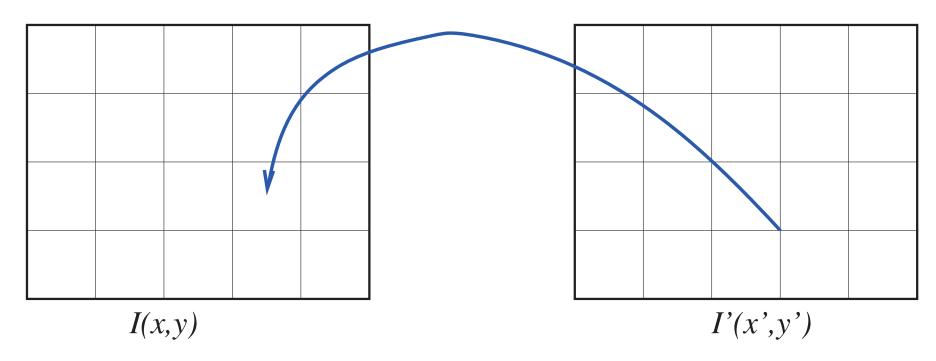
May produce holes in the output



# **Backward mapping**



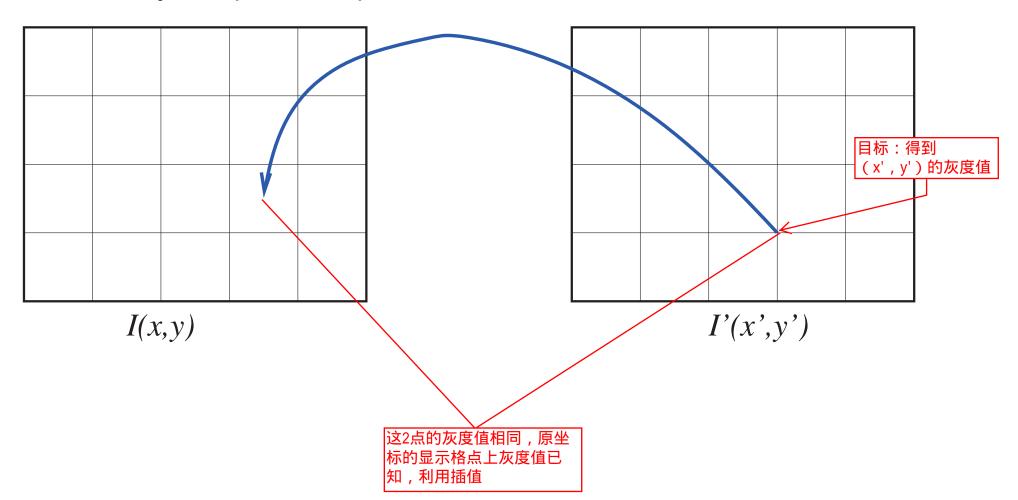
$$\mathbf{x} = T^{-1}\mathbf{x}'$$



## **Backward mapping** — problems



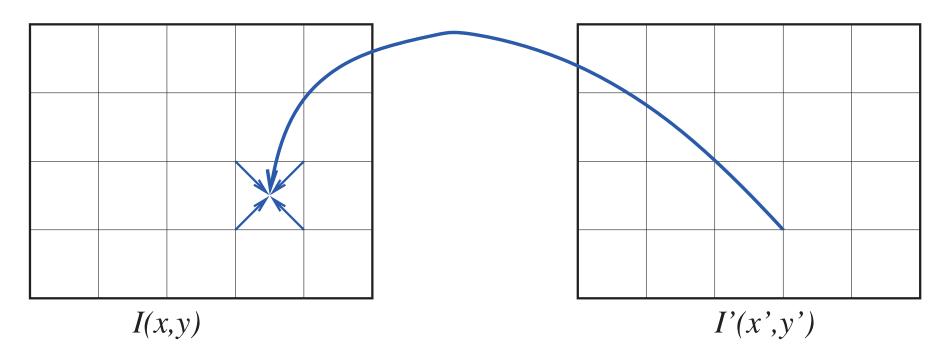
Does not always map from a pixel



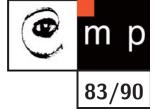
## **Backward mapping** — problems



Solution: Interpolate between pixels



### Interpolation as 2D convolution



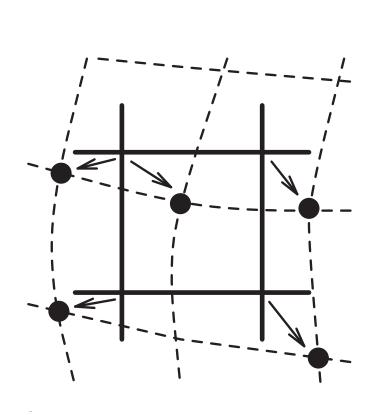
We have sampled (possibly outside the regular grid) function s(x,y) instead of the wanted f(x,y).

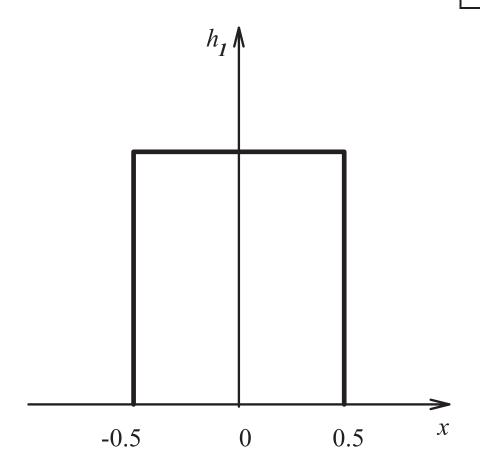
We want to find a good approximation by convolution

$$\hat{f}(x,y) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} s(k,l)h(x-k,y-l)$$

## Interpolation — nearest neighbour



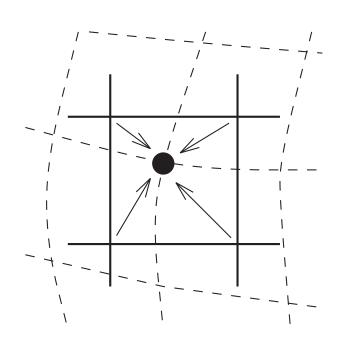


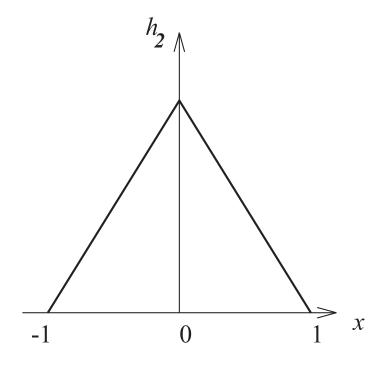


## Interpolation — bilinear



$$\begin{split} \hat{f}(x,y) = & \ \, (1-a)(1-b)\,s(l,k) + a(1-b)\,s(l+1,k) \\ & + b(1-a)\,s(l,k+1) + ab\,s(l+1,k+1) \;, \\ \text{where} & \ \, l = round\,(x) \;, \quad a = x-l \;, \\ & k = round\,(y) \;, \quad b = y-k \;. \end{split}$$



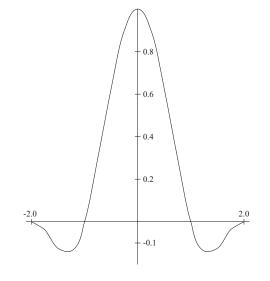


## Interpolation — bicubic



Just 1D, for clarity

$$\hat{f} = \begin{cases} 1 - 2|x|^2 + |x|^3 & \text{pro } 0 \le |x| < 1, \\ 4 - 8|x| + 5|x|^2 - |x|^3 & \text{pro } 1 \le |x| < 2, \\ 0 & \text{elsewhere.} \end{cases}$$



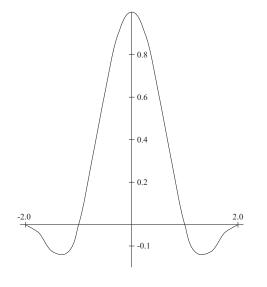
Does not remind you the shape something?

#### Interpolation — bicubic



Just 1D, for clarity

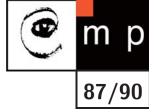
$$\hat{f} = \begin{cases} 1 - 2|x|^2 + |x|^3 & \text{pro } 0 \le |x| < 1, \\ 4 - 8|x| + 5|x|^2 - |x|^3 & \text{pro } 1 \le |x| < 2, \\ 0 & \text{elsewhere.} \end{cases}$$

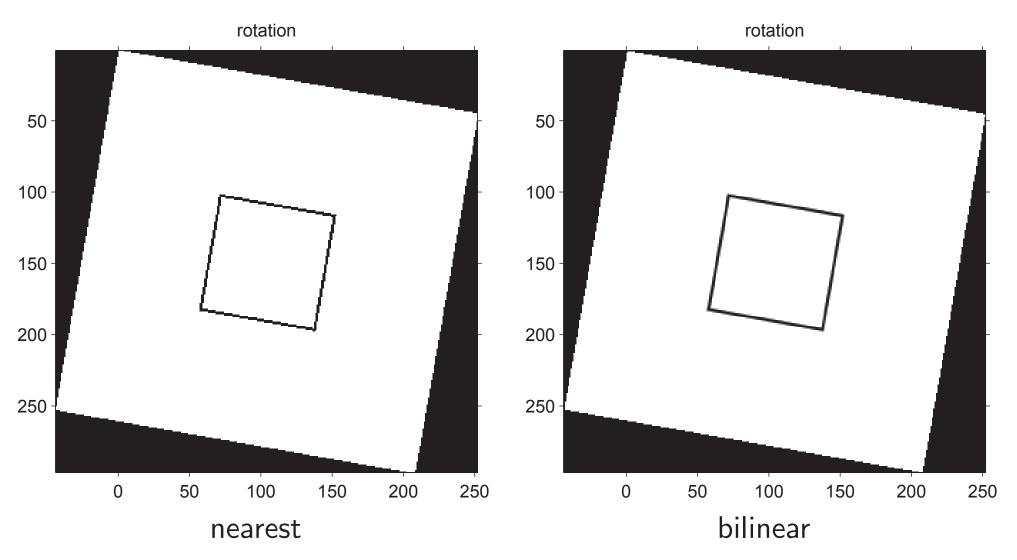


Does not remind you the shape something?

 $\operatorname{sinc}(x)$ ! The ideal reconstructor. 用到无穷多个采样点,无失真恢复

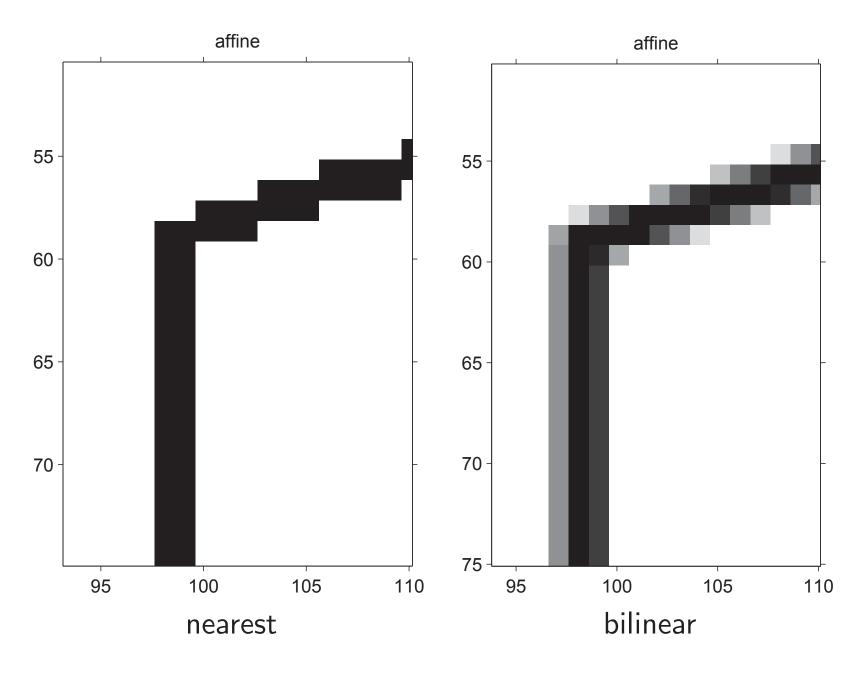
## Interpolation — nearest vs. bilinear





## Interpolation — nearest vs. bilinear — close up

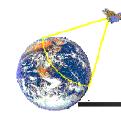




## **Geometrical Transformation** — **Summary**



- Closed form solution, all pixels undergo the same transformation
  - rotation, scaling, translation
  - affine, perspective
- General, deformation meshes. Transformation depends on position (warping, morphing)



- 几何变换的基本概念
  - > 对原始图像,按照需要改变其大小、形状和位置的变化
  - > 变换的类型: 二维平面图像的几何变换、三维图像的几何变换、由三维向二维平面的投影变换等
- 二维图像几何变换的定义

对于原始图像f(x,y), 坐标变换函数

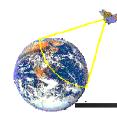
$$x' = a(x,y);$$
  $y' = b(x,y)$ 

唯一确定了几何变换:

$$g(x',y') = f(x,y)$$
  $g(x,y)$  是目标图像

- 二维图像几何变换的基本方式
  - > 多项式变换、透视变换

关键点:灰度值不变



- 多项式变换
  - > 基本公式

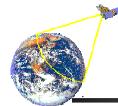
$$\begin{cases} x' = \sum_{i=0}^{M} \sum_{j=0}^{N} a_{ij} x_{i} y_{j} \\ y' = \sum_{i=0}^{M} \sum_{j=0}^{N} b_{ij} x_{i} y_{j} \end{cases}$$

> 线性变换——多项式变换中的一阶变换 可以通过矩阵变换实现

$$x' = ax + by + e$$
,  $y' = cx + dy + f$ 

> 二维图像的基本变换

由线性变换确定的图像的平移、缩放、旋转、镜像与错切

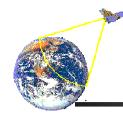


- 二维数字图像基本几何变换的矩阵计算
  - ▶ 原始图像与目标图像之间的坐标变换函数为线性函数 ✓ 可以通过与之对应的线性矩阵变换来实现
  - ▶ 齐次坐标表示法——用n+1维向量表示n维向量 设有变换矩阵T,则二维图像的基本几何变换矩阵为:

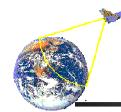
$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = T \times \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & e \\ c & d & f \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

上述变换方式又称之为仿射变换



- 数字图像基本几何变换的矩阵计算(续)
  - >二维图像的基本几何变换具有特征:
    - ✓ 变换前图形上的每一点,在变换后的图形上都有一确定的对应点,如原来直线上的中点变换为新直线的中点
    - ✓ 平行直线变换后仍保持平行,相交直线变换后仍相交
    - ✓变换前直线上的线段比等于变换后对应的线段比



- 数字图像基本几何变换的矩阵计算(续)
  - ▶ 变换矩阵T可以分解为二个子矩阵:
  - ▶子矩阵1:

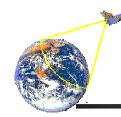
$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}_{2\times 2}$$

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & e \\ c & d & f \end{bmatrix}$$

$$0 \quad 0 \quad 1$$

- > 可实现图像的恒等、比例、镜像、旋转和错切变换
- ▶子矩阵2: [e f]<sup>T</sup>

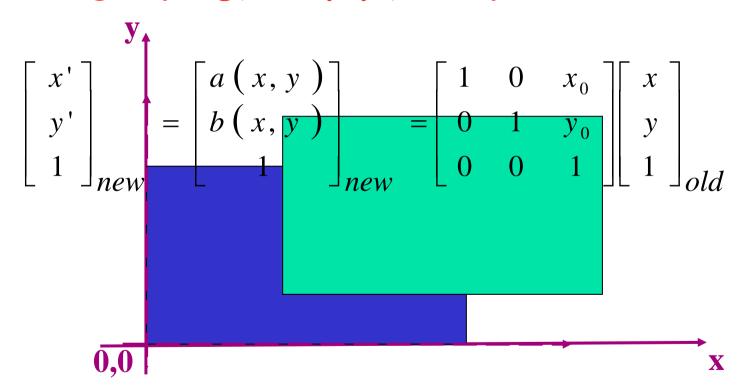
可实现图像的平移变换(e=0,f=0时无平移作用)

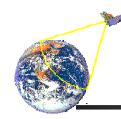


■ 平移变换(只改变图像位置,不改变图像的大小和形状)

谈:  $a(x,y) = x + x_0$ ;  $b(x,y) = y + y_0$ ;

可有: g(x', y')=g(x+x0, y+y0)=f(x, y)

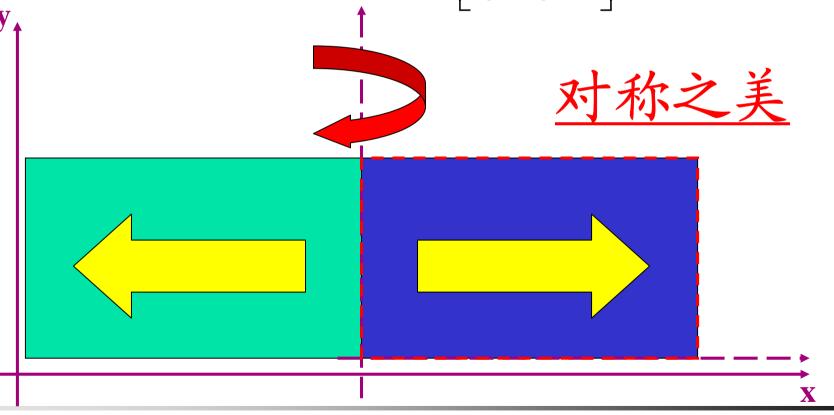


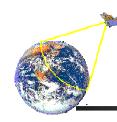


■ 水平镜像

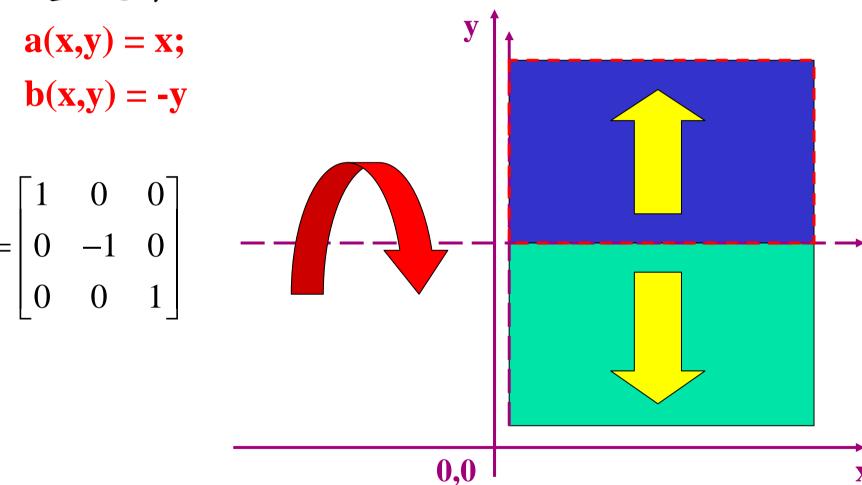
$$a(x,y) = -x; b(x,y) = y;$$

$$T = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$





# ■垂直镜像



X

#### ■ 缩放变换:

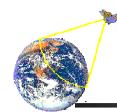
x方向缩放c倍, y方向缩放d倍

$$a(x,y) = x \times c;$$
  $b(x,y) = y \times d;$ 

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}_{new} = \begin{bmatrix} a(x,y) \\ b(x,y) \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}_{new} = \begin{bmatrix} c & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & d & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}_{old}$$

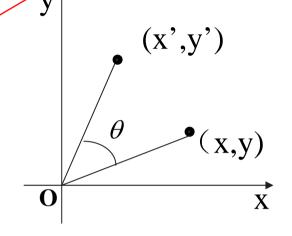
c,d 相等,按比例缩放

c,d 不相等,不按比例缩放—<u>几何畸变</u>

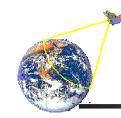


■ 旋转变换:绕原点旋转 θ 度 Jul

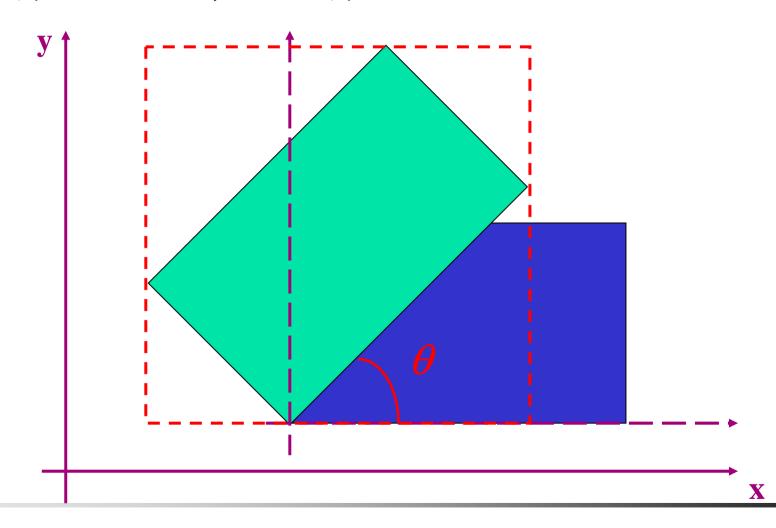
设: 
$$\begin{cases} x' = x\cos\theta - y\sin\theta \\ y' = x\sin\theta + y\cos\theta \end{cases}$$

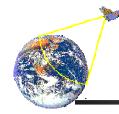


$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}_{new} = \begin{bmatrix} a(x,y) \\ b(x,y) \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}_{new} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) & 0 \\ \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}_{old}$$

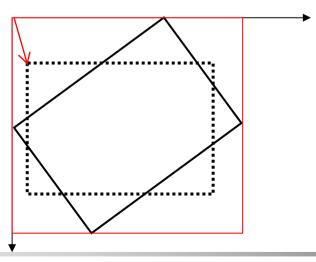


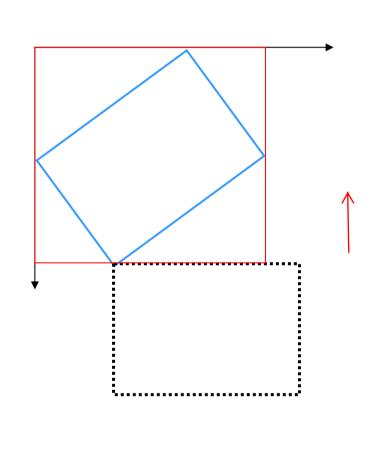
■ 旋转变换:绕原点旋转 θ 度



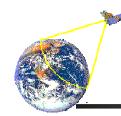


- ■旋转变换的注意点
  - 1)图像旋转之前,为 了避免信息的丢 失,一定有平移坐 标, 具体的做法有 如图所示的两种方 法。





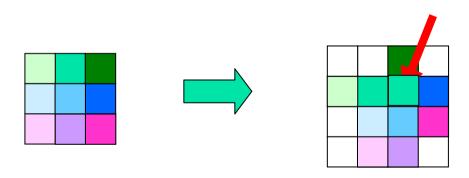
Rotate



■旋转变换的注意点

图像的旋转注意点:

2)图像旋转之后,会出现许多的空洞点,对这些空洞点必须进行填充处理,否则画面<u>效</u>果不好。称这种操作为插值处理。



经过插值处理之后,图像效果就变得自然。



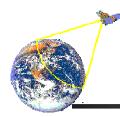
#### 图像的错切变换

图像的错切变换实际上是景物在平面上的非垂直投影效 果。

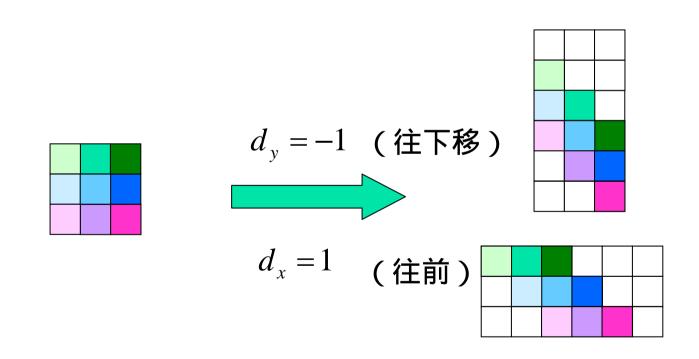
$$\begin{cases} x' = x + d_x y \\ y' = y \end{cases} (x 方 向 的 错 切) \qquad \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & d_x & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

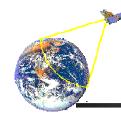
$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}_{new} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & d_x & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}_{old}$$

$$\begin{cases} x' = x \\ y' = y + d_y x \end{cases} (y 方 向 的 错 切)$$



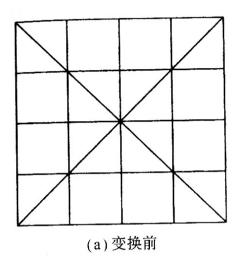
- >例: 图像的错切变换
  - ✓可以看到,错切之后原图像的像素排列方向改变。与 旋转不同的是,x方向与y方向独立变化。

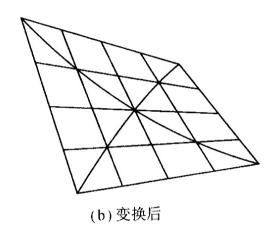




■ 伪仿射变换——双线性几何变换

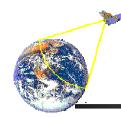
$$x' = ax + by + gxy + e$$
$$y' = cx + dy + hxy + f$$



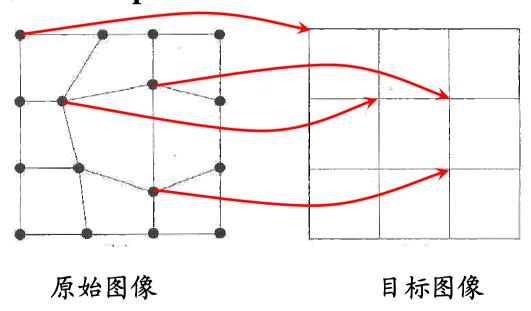


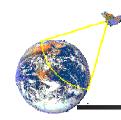
#### >特点:

- ✓与xy平面上坐标轴平行的直线,变换为x'y'平面上的直线
- ✓与xy平面上坐标轴不平行的直线,变换为x'y'平面上的曲线



- 任意变形变换——非线性几何变换
  - > 在二维平面上, 实现图像几何形状的任意变换
  - > 在二维平面上, 校正图像的几何失真
  - >特征:一般的,原始图像与目标图像之间,存在一一对 应的特征点(tiepoints,GCPs)



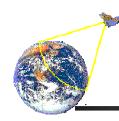


- 任意变形变换——非线性几何变换(续)
  - 模型:一般的,原始图像与目标图像之间的坐标变换函数为非线性 函数,需用高阶多项式进行近似描述
    - ✓ 例: 三阶多项式变换

$$x = a_0 + a_1 X + a_2 Y + a_3 X^2 + a_4 XY + a_5 Y^2 + a_6 X^3 + a_7 X^2 Y + a_8 XY^2 + a_9 Y^3$$
  
$$y = b_0 + b_1 X + b_2 Y + b_3 X^2 + b_4 XY + b_5 Y^2 + b_6 X^3 + b_7 X^2 Y + b_8 XY^2 + b_9 Y^3$$

▶ 通过原始图像与目标图像之间多个对应特征点(GCP点),可以确定上述多项式中的未知参数 利田夕△对应特征

利用多个对应特征点对的的坐标,确定多项式参数



- 任意变形变换——非线性几何变换(续)
  - > 多项式阶数与GCP数量的关系:

确定多项式变换参 数的必要条件

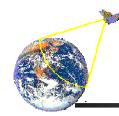
坐标点间的RMS

$$GCPs \ge \frac{(t+1)(t+2)}{2}$$
 t: 多项式阶数

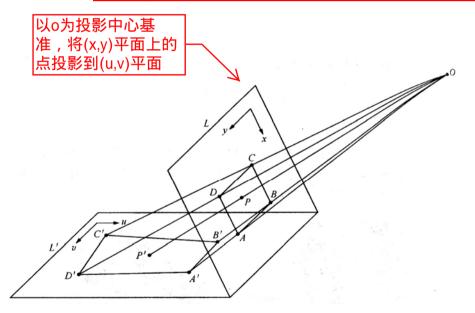
▶ 通过多项式变换进行任意变形变换后的误差,通常用均 方误差表示:

$$RMS = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n} (x_{jr} - x_{ji})^{2} + \sum_{j=1}^{n} (y_{jr} - y_{ji})^{2}}{n}}$$

> 变换示例



- 二维图像的透视变换
  - 》将一个平面上的点P(x,y),以投影中心O为基准,投影成另一个平面上的点P'(x,y)
  - > 可看作为三维物体向二维图像透视投影的特殊形式





二维图像透视变换示例

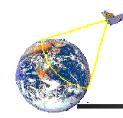


- 二维图像的透视变换(续)
  - >二维图像透视变换函数及其齐次坐标表示为:

$$x' = \frac{ax + by + e}{mx + ly + 1}; \quad y' = \frac{cx + dy + f}{mx + ly + 1} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = T \times \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad T = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & e \\ c & d & f \\ m & l & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

注:mx+ly+1=1

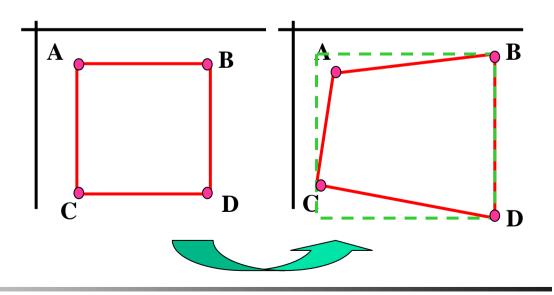
>与前面关于齐次变换矩阵的描述类似,这里引入第三个子矩阵[m 1],实现图像的透视变换

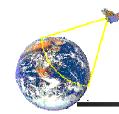


- 二维图像的透视变换(续)
  - > 变换式中共有8个独立的参数,可采用图像点对的方式,进行二维平面图像的透视投影计算

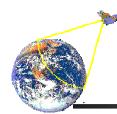
$$x' = \frac{ax + by + e}{mx + ly + 1}; \quad y' = \frac{cx + dy + f}{mx + ly + 1}$$

- > 2个独立的方程
- >8个独立的参数
- > 4个GCP, 4x2≥8



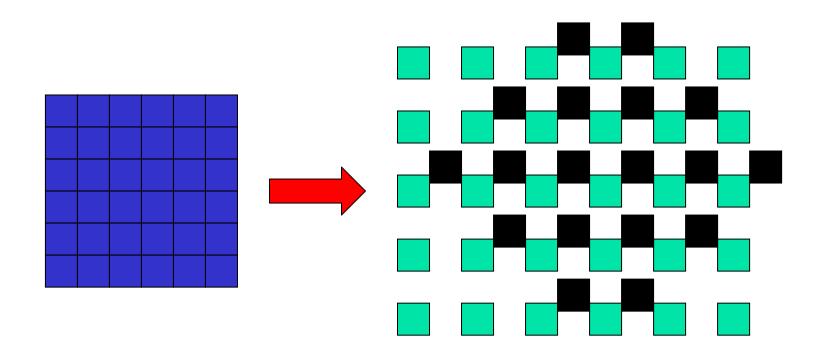


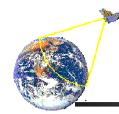
- 基本几何变换的特征
  - ▶坐标空间的变化
    - ✓范围发生变化
    - ✓大小发生变化
  - >像素值的变化
    - ✔像素值不发生变化——位置改变



》旋转、缩放、变形变换中的<u>漏点</u>、不规则点问题

新坐标系显示格点 上的像素值待确定



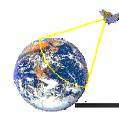


- ■离散几何变换的计算问题
  - >空间坐标
    - ✓向前映射法
    - ✓向后映射法

重采样变换 —》对于显示格

点的重采样

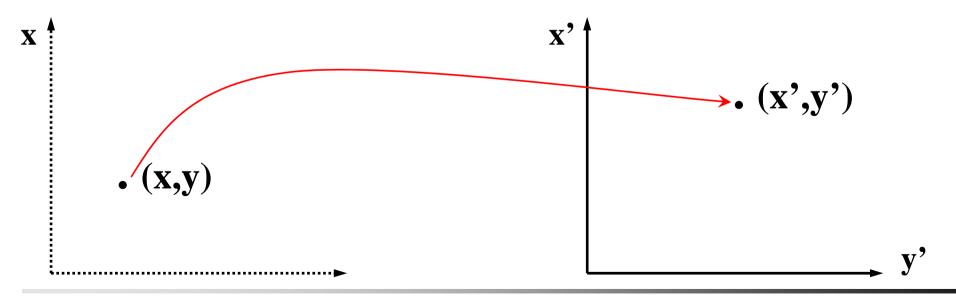
- ▶像素值计算——灰度插值(重采样)
  - ✓最近邻插值法
  - ✓双线性插值(一阶插值)
  - ✓高阶插值

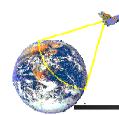


■向前映射计算法

$$g(x',y') = g(a(x,y), b(x,y))=f(x, y);$$

▶从原图像坐标计算出目标图像坐标
✓镜像、平移变换使用这种计算方法

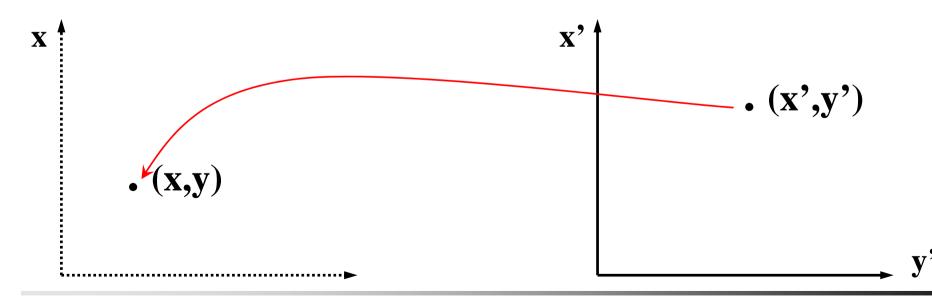




■ 向后映射计算法 ×

 $g(x', y')=f(a^{-1}(x',y'), b^{-1}(x',y'));$ 

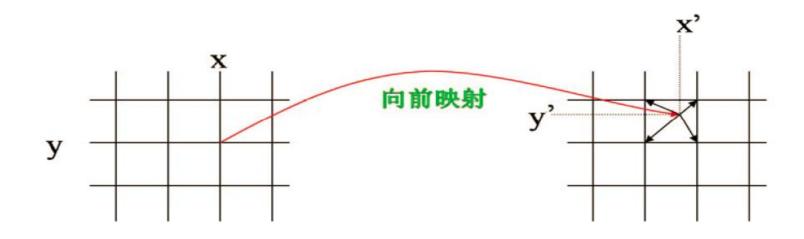
▶从结果图像的坐标计算原图像的坐标 √旋转、缩放、变形可以使用



## 有关向前和向后映射

#### 插值: 向前映射

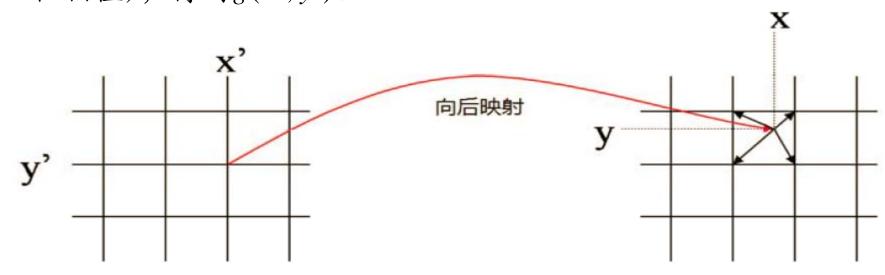
- ■显示格点(x,y)经向前映射后一般都不在显示格点上(见下图), 因此变换后图像显示格点上的像素值需要据映射后的像素插值 得到。
- ■除平移或对称映射情形, 计算复杂。



## 有关向前和向后映射(续)

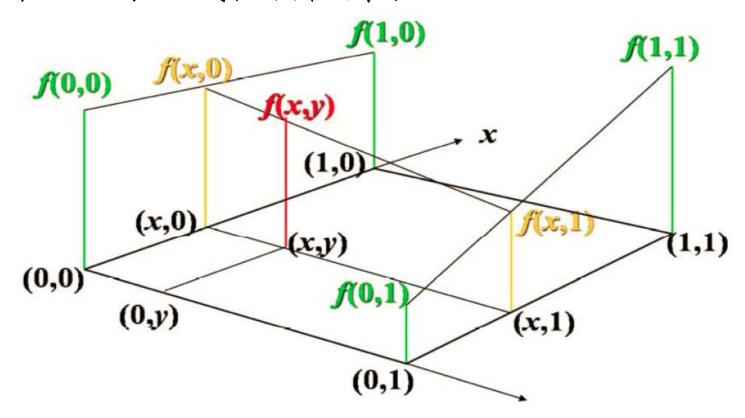
#### 插值: 向后映射

- ■对于一般几何变换,先后映射比较直观和简单。给定目标图像显示格点上(x',y')的像素值,经向后映射得到在原图像上的位置 $(x,y)=(a^{-1}(x',y'),b^{-1}(x',y'))$ 一般不在显示格点上。
- ■可以由其在原图像上近邻的 4 个显示格点,通过插值(例如双线性插值),得到g(x',y')。

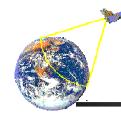


## 有关向前和向后映射(续)

以下给出了双线性插值图示:



$$f(x,y) = (1-x)*(1-y)*f(0,0) + (1-x)*y*f(0,1) + x*(1-y)*f(1,0) + x*y*f(1,1)$$

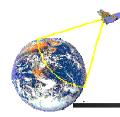


- 复合变换——多种变换的计算
  - >注意计算的顺序
  - > 将多级变换合并为一级变换
- 例: 围绕任意坐标点的旋转 (x0, y0)
  - (1) 将(x0, y0) 点平移至坐标原点(0,0)
  - (2) 旋转
  - (3) 平移回(x0, y0)点



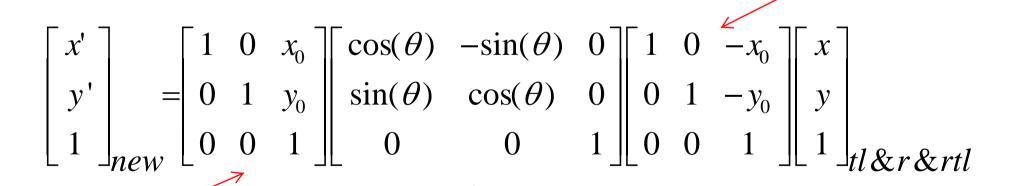
■ 复合变换——多种变换的计算

(2) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}_{transl} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) & 0 \\ \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}_{trans \& rot}$$



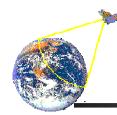
(3) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}_{trans \& rot} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -x_0 \\ 0 & 1 & -y_0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}_{old}$$

通过矩阵的线性运算形成一次变换式



第三次:反平移

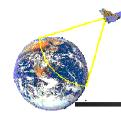
第二次:旋转



- 灰度插值——最近邻插值法
  - > 选择最临近点像素灰度值

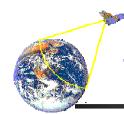
(x',y') 点像 素的灰度值 为原图的 (x,y)点的 素值

( <b>x</b> , <b>y</b> )		(x+1,y)	
	. (x',y	<b>'</b> )	
(x,y+1)		(x+1,y+1	l)



- 灰度插值——最近邻插值法
  - >特点
    - ✓简单快速
    - √灰度保真性好
    - √误差较大
    - √视觉特性较差 马赛克效应





■ 灰度插值——双线性插值(一阶插值)

$$f'(x',y') = \\ a \cdot f(x,y) + b \cdot f(x,y+1) \\ f''(x',y') = \\ c \cdot f(x,y) + d \cdot f(x+1,y) \\ f'''(x',y') = \\ u \cdot f(x,y+1) + v \cdot f(x+1,y+1) \\ f''''(x',y') = \\ w \cdot f(x+1,y) + z \cdot f(x+1,y+1)$$

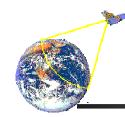
$$f(x',y') = .....$$

$$(x,y)$$

$$(x+1,y)$$

$$(x+1,y+1)$$

$$f(x',y') = .....$$

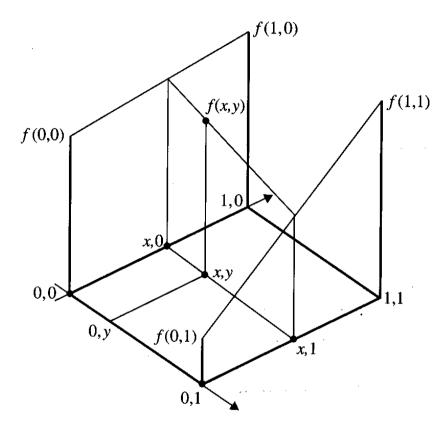


- 双线性插值——简化计 算方法
  - > 应用双曲抛物面方程

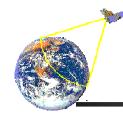
$$f(x,y) = ax + by + cxy + d$$

▶归一化坐标值

> 可有:

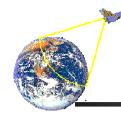


$$f(x,y) = [f(1,0)-f(0,0)]x + [f(0,1)-f(0,0)]y$$
  
+ [f(1,1)+f(0,0)-f(0,1)-f(1,0)]xy+f(0,0)

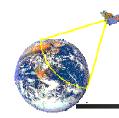


- 线性运算理论
  - 如果f 是一个线性运算,则  $f(x_1+x_2,y)=f(x_1,y)+f(x_2,y)$
  - f(x,y)=ax+by+cxy+d
  - >则有

$$f(x_1 + x_2, y) = a(x_1 + x_2) + by + c(x_1 + x_2)y + d$$
  
$$f(x_1 + x_2, y) = ax_1 + ax_2 + by + cx_1y + cx_2y + d$$



- 灰度插值——双线性插值(一阶插值)
  - > 双线性插值一般理论——双曲抛物面方程插值 f(x,y) = ax + by + cxy + d
  - > 需得到四个未知参数——利用四个已知点
  - >特点
    - ✓计算中较为充分地考虑相邻各点的特征,具有灰度平滑过渡特点
    - ✓一般情况下可得到满意结果
    - ✓具有低通滤波特性,使图像轮廓模糊
    - ✓平滑作用使图像细节退化,尤其在放大时
    - ✓ 不连续性会产生不希望的结果

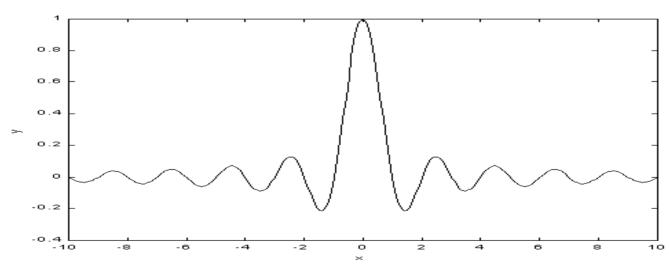


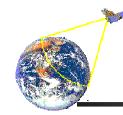
- 灰度插值——最佳插值函数
  - ▶在满足Nyquist条件下。从离散信号x(nTs)可恢复

连续信号x(t):

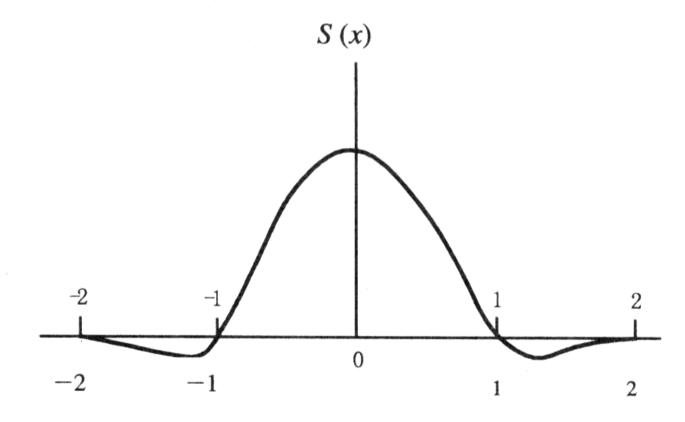
无失真恢复,但需要无穷抽样点

$$x(t) = \sum_{i=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(nT_s) \sin c(\frac{\pi}{T_s}(t-nT_s))$$





- 灰度插值——高阶插值
  - >如果简化计算, 仅取原点周围有限范围函数:

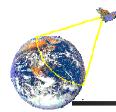




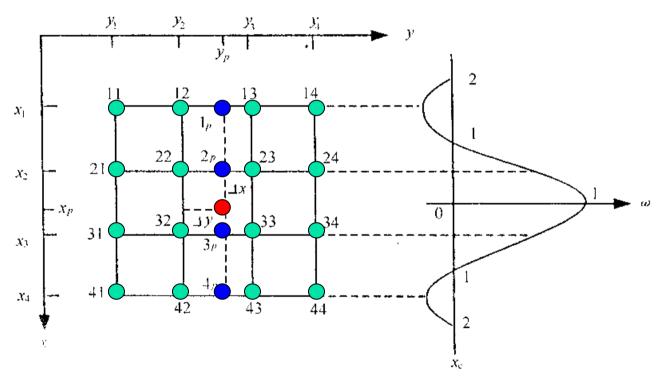
- 灰度插值——高阶插值
  - $\rightarrow$ 并利用三次多项式来近似理论上的最佳插值函数 $\sin c(x)$ :

$$S(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - 2|x|^2 + |x|^3 & |x| < 1 \\ 4 - 8|x| + 5|x|^2 - |x|^3 & 1 \le |x| \le 2 \\ 0 & |x| > 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

▶由此形成常用的三次卷积插值算法,又称三次 内插法,两次立方法(Cubic)。CC插值法等



- 灰度插值——三次卷积插值算法实现
  - 利用待插值点周围的16个邻点像素值:



- ▶ 首先确定辅助点位1p, 2p, 3p, 4p各点亮度值
- ▶ 再由确定p点亮度值

## 双立方插值 (Bicubic)

#### 插值公式:

$$f(i+x, j+y) = \mathbf{ABC}$$

S(x)为双立体插值核

其中:  $0 \le |x|, |y| \le 1$ , A, B和C为矩阵

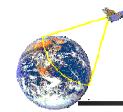
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} S(1+x) & S(x) & S(1-x) & S(2-x) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{C} = \begin{bmatrix} S(1+y) & S(y) & S(1-y) & S(2-y) \end{bmatrix}^{\tau}$$

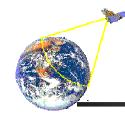
## 双立方插值 (Bicubic)

矩阵B则用到相邻 16 个格点的灰度值:

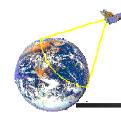
$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} f(i-1,j-2) & f(i,j-2) & f(i+1,j-2) & f(i+2,j-2) \\ f(i-1,j-1) & f(i,j-1) & f(i+1,j-1) & f(i+2,j-1) \\ f(i-1,j) & f(i,j) & f(i+1,j) & f(i+2,j) \\ f(i-1,j+1) & f(i,j+1) & f(i+1,j+1) & f(i+2,j+1) \end{bmatrix}$$



- 灰度插值——三次卷积插值算法特点
  - ▶ 为满足二维Nyquist条件下,最佳重构公式的近似
  - > 只有图像满足特定的条件,三次卷积插值算法才可获得最佳结果
  - > 可使待求点的灰度值更好地模拟实际可能值
  - > 可取得更好的视觉效果
  - > 三次卷积内插突出的优点是高频信息损失少,可将噪声平滑
  - ▶4×4时,像元均值和标准差信息损失小
  - > 计算量大为增加



- 灰度插值——图像处理中内插方法的选择
  - > 内插方法的选择除了考虑图像的显示要求 及计算量,还要考虑内插结果对分析的影响
    - ✓当纹理信息为主要信息时,最近邻采样将严重 改变原图像的纹理信息
    - ✓但灰度信息为主要信息时,双线性内插及三次 卷积内插将减少图像异质性,增加图像同质 性,其中,双线性内插方法使这种变化更为明 显



■非几何变换的定义

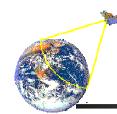
对于原图像f(x,y), 灰度值变换函数

唯一确定了非几何变换:

$$\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}) = \mathbf{T}(\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}))$$

g(x,y)是目标图像

- 非几何变换属于像素值的变换,没有几何位置的改变——灰度变换
- 灰度变换的目的是为了改善画质,使图像的显示效果更加清晰



### ■ 基本非几何变换类型

Negative: s = L - 1 - r

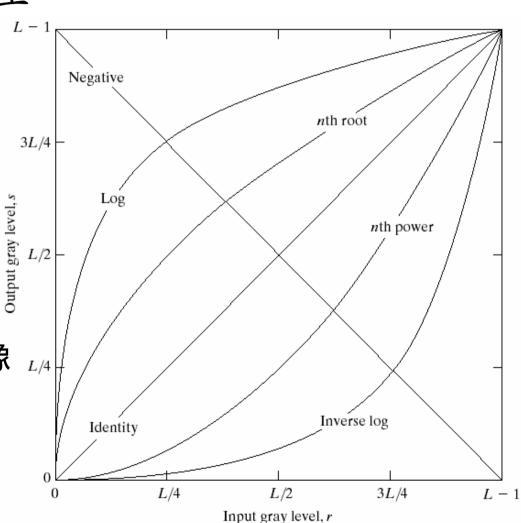
Log:  $s = c \log(1+r)$ 

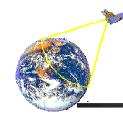
Inverse Log:  $s = e^{cr} - 1$ 

Power-law:  $s = cr^{\gamma}$ 

• • • • •

r和s分别为原图像和目标图像 灰度值





■ 彩色图像的非几何变换定义

对于彩色原图像f(x,y),颜色值变换函数

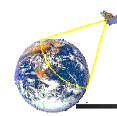
$$T_r(f(x,y)); T_g(f(x,y)); T_b(f(x,y));$$

唯一确定了非几何变换:

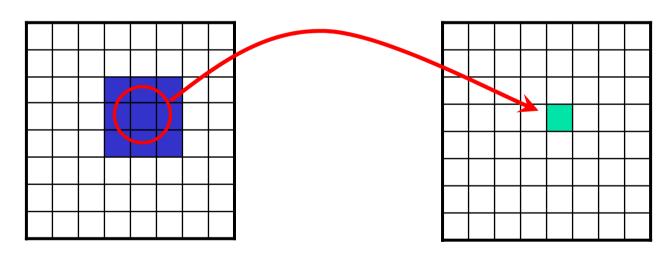
$$\mathbf{g_r}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}) = \mathbf{T_r}(\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}))$$

$$\mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{g}}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}) = \mathbf{T}_{\mathbf{g}}(\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}))$$

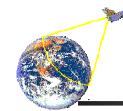
$$\mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{h}}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}) = \mathbf{T}_{\mathbf{h}}(\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}))$$



- ■离散非几何变换的计算
  - >简单变换—像素值一一对应的映射
    - ✓如伪彩色变换
  - >复杂变换—同时考虑相邻各点的像素值



✓通常通过模板运算进行

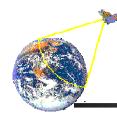


- ■模板的定义
  - > 所谓模板就是一个系数矩阵
  - ▶模板大小: 经常是奇数, 如:
    - 3x3 5x5 7x7 .....
  - >模板系数:矩阵的元素

 $\mathbf{w_1} \ \mathbf{w_2} \ \mathbf{w_3}$ 

 $\mathbf{w_4} \ \mathbf{w_5} \ \mathbf{w_6}$ 

 $\mathbf{w_7} \ \mathbf{w_8} \ \mathbf{w_9}$ 



## ■模板运算的定义

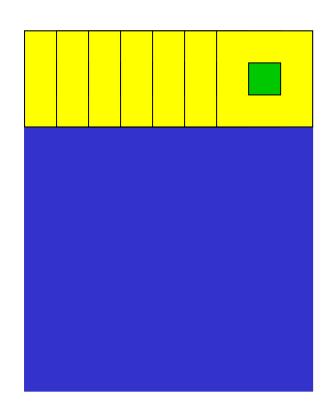
对于某图像的子图像:

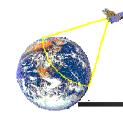
$$\mathbf{Z}_1 \ \mathbf{Z}_2 \ \mathbf{Z}_3$$

z5的模板运算公式为:

$$\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{w}_1 \mathbf{z}_1 + \mathbf{w}_2 \mathbf{z}_2 + \dots + \mathbf{w}_9 \mathbf{z}_9$$
$$\mathbf{w}_1, \ \mathbf{w}_2, \ \dots \mathbf{w}_9$$

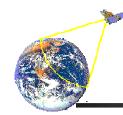
为加权系数。





- 灰度变换(点运算)的定义(1)
  - 对于输入图像f(x, y), 灰度变换T将产生一个输出 图像g(x, y), g(x, y)的每一个像素值,均取决于 f(x, y)中对应点的像素值

$$\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}) = \mathbf{T}(\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}))$$



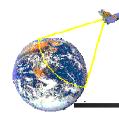
灰度变换(点运算)的定义(2)
 对于原图像f(x,y), 灰度值变换函数
 T(f(x,y))

由于灰度值总是有限个,如:0-255

非几何变换可定义为:

 $\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{T}(\mathbf{r})$ 

其中R,r在0-255之间取值



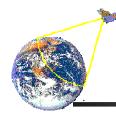
• 灰度变换(点运算)的实现

R=T(r) 定义了输入像素值与输出像素之间的映射关系,通常通过查表来实现。

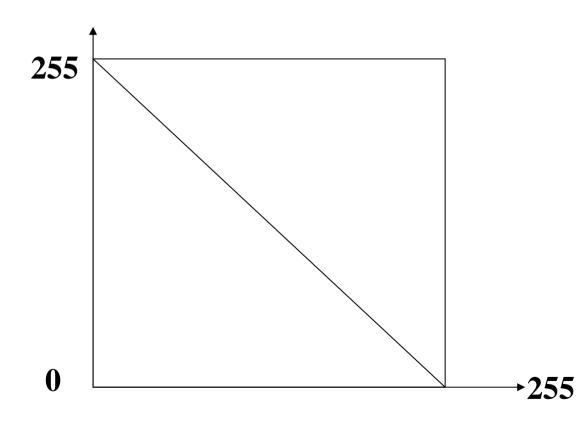
因此灰度级变换也被称为LUT(Look Up Table)变换。

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 ...... 250 251 252 253 254 255

0 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 ...... 252 253 254 254 254 255

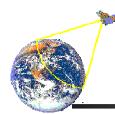


- 灰度变换例 1
  - ▶图像求反

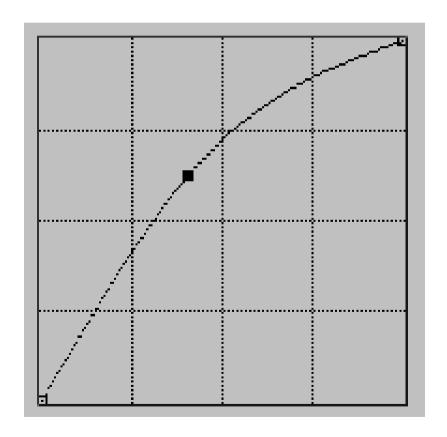






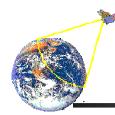


- 灰度变换例-2
  - >对比度拉伸



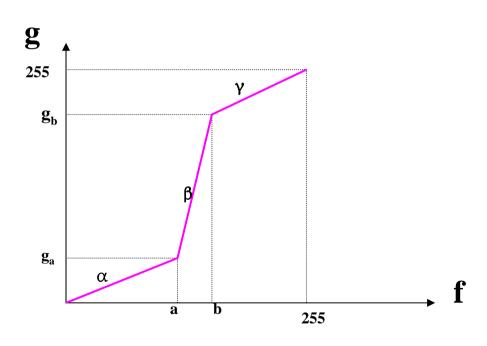




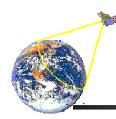


- 灰度变换例-3
  - >对比度展宽——突出图像中关心的部分
  - >方法:

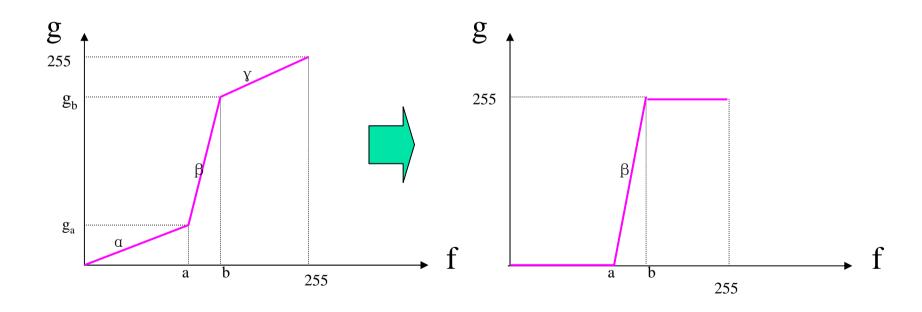
$$g = \begin{cases} \alpha f & 0 \le f < a \\ \beta (f - a) + g_a & a \le f < b \\ \gamma (f - b) + g_b & b \le f < L \end{cases}$$

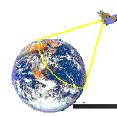


>实例

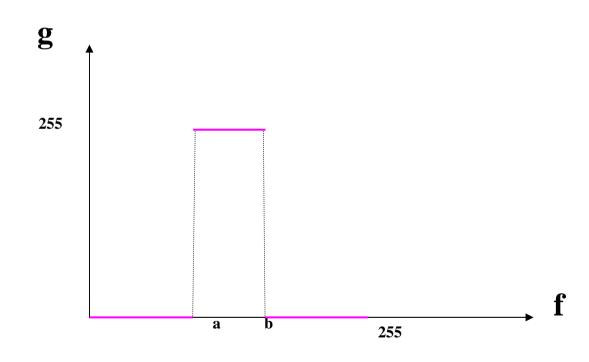


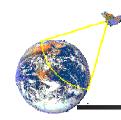
- 灰度变换例-4





- 灰度变换例 5
  - <u>灰度级切片</u>——只保留感兴趣的部分,其余部分 置为0 <sub>只关注形状</sub>





- 灰度变换例 6
  - >灰度级修正

#### 记录装置中心光轴附近光衰减较小

- ✓通过记录装置把一景物变成一幅图像时,景物上每一点 所反射的光,并不是按同一比例转化成图像上相应点的 灰度,靠近光轴的光要比远离光轴的光衰减得要少一些。
- ✓灰度级修正的目的是:使画面中的每个关心的细节信息 通过灰度级修正之后,可以变得清楚可见。

例如:指数衰减律

$$I(x, y) = e(x, y) * g(x, y)$$

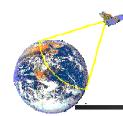
$$g(x, y) = e^{-1}(x, y) * I(x, y)$$

e(x,y): 衰减函数

I(x,y): 待修正图像

g(x,y): 原图像

辨识e(x,y) ->g(x,y)



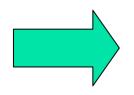
#### 灰度变换例 - 7

作用:进行亮暗限幅

将区间[a,b]内的灰度值	5
拉伸到[0,255]	

乡线性动态范围调整: 
$$h^*(x,y) = \begin{cases} 0 & h(x,y) <= a \\ \frac{255}{b-a}h(x,y) - \frac{255a}{(b-a)} & h(x,y) \in (a,b) \\ 255 & h(x,y) >= b \end{cases}$$

1	3	9	9	8
2	1	3	7	3
3	6	0	6	4
6	8	2	0	5
2	9	2	6	0

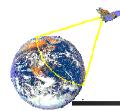


2	3	7	7	7
2	2	3	7	3
3	6	2	6	4
6	7	2	2	5
0	7	2	6	2

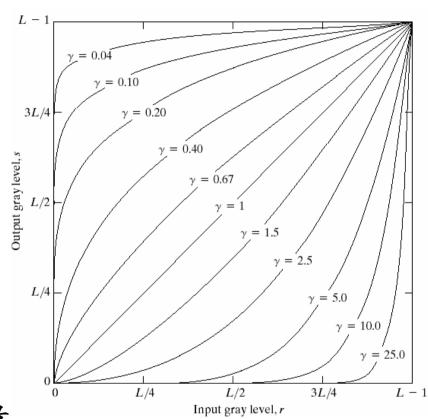
0	2	9	9	9
0	0	2	9	2
2	7	0	7	4
7	9	0	0	5
^	0	0	7	Λ

y=1.8\*x-3.6





- 灰度变换例-8
  - > 图像输入输出的Gamma失真
  - ightharpoonup Gamma校正  $s = cr^{\gamma}$ 
    - ✓ 校正图像获取设备对于图像像素 亮度相应的非线性
    - ✓ 校正图像显示设备中输入信号与 亮度显示之间的非线性关系
    - ✓ 校正图像中不同像素值显示时的 亮度感觉
      - ❖人的感知觉,心理量和物理量 一般呈对数关系
      - ❖ 越暗处感觉越细,对同等光强的变化,暗处比亮处敏感



# 伽马校正说明 (1)

#### 伽马失真:

实际应用中,许多显示设备,包括显示器和打印机等对图像像素的灰度值的响应为指数规律(Power Law)。例如 CRT 显示器的响应指数为 2.5,图像输出:

$$s = r^{1/2.5} = r^{0.4}$$

产生的图像比期望要暗

## 伽马校正说明 (2)

#### 伽马校正:

假定待校正像素值为r,校正后的像素值为s,像素值范围[0,255],则有校正公式:

$$s = 255 \times \left[\frac{r}{255}\right]^{\gamma}$$
 归一化到 0-1 之间正数

 $\gamma$  < 1,提高灰度级,使图像变亮

γ>1,降低灰度级,使图像变暗

## 伽马校正说明 (3)

• 例: 人体胸上部脊椎骨折的核磁共振图像

•  $\gamma < 1$  提高灰度级,使图像变亮。 $c=1, \gamma = 0.6, 0.4, 0.3$ 



 $\gamma = 0.4$ 

增强效果最好



a b FIGURE 3.8 (a) Magnetic resonance (MR) image of a fractured human spine. (b)-(d) Results of applying the transformation in Eq. (3.2-3) with c = 1 and y = 0.6, 0.4, and0.3, respectively. (Original image for this example courtesy of Dr. David R. Pickens, Department of Radiology and

Radiological Sciences, Vanderbilt University Medical Center.)

## 伽马校正说明 (4)

- 例: 航空地面图像
- $\gamma > 1$ 降低灰度级,使图像变暗c=1,  $\gamma = 3.4.5$



#### FIGURE 3.9

(a) Aerial image. (b)-(d) Results of applying the transformation in Eq. (3.2-3) with c = 1 and  $\gamma = 3.0, 4.0, and$ 5.0, respectively. (Original image for this example courtesy of NASA.)















