

1. 最佳陷波滤波器

$$\frac{\partial \sigma^2}{\partial \omega(x,y)} = 0 \Rightarrow \omega(x,y) = \frac{g(x,y)\eta(x,y) - \bar{g}(x,y)\bar{\eta}(x,y)}{\eta^2(x,y) - \bar{\eta}^2(x,y)}$$

噪声的初始估计:

G : 被污染的图像. F_N : 滤波器 (噪声通, 有效信号阻)

$N(u,v) = F_N(u,v) G(u,v) \rightarrow N(u,v)$: 噪声的频谱

$$\eta(x,y) = \mathcal{F}^{-1} \{ F_N(u,v) G(u,v) \}$$

其中 F_N 为抽取噪声干扰模式的陷波滤波器.

令 $\hat{f}(x,y) = g(x,y) - \omega(x,y)\eta(x,y)$ 1)

$\hat{f}(x,y)$ 为恢复的图像 $\omega(x,y)$ 为调制函数.

定义 loss function $\sigma(x,y)$ 以 x,y 为中心的邻域方差.

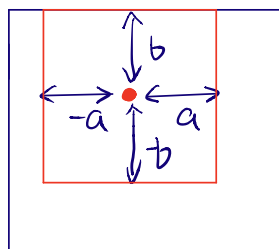
$$\min \sigma^2(x,y) = \frac{1}{(2a+1)(2b+1)} \sum_{s=-a}^{s=a} \sum_{t=-b}^{t=b} [\hat{f}(x+s,y+t) - \bar{f}]^2 \quad 2)$$

$$\bar{f} = \frac{1}{(2a+1)(2b+1)} \sum_{s=-a}^{s=a} \sum_{t=-b}^{t=b} \hat{f}(x+s,y+t)$$

思路. 若信号邻域方差小, 说明该区域无极大值, 无突变. 即平缓发生变化.

通常图像很小邻域内部具有平

滑性质 (Markov 随机场) \rightarrow 信号相邻像素之间, 信号值具有很强的相关性.



可得 1) 式代入 2) 式

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{(2a+1)(2b+1)} \sum_{s=-a}^a \sum_{t=-b}^b \left([g_{x+s, y+t} - \omega(x+s, y+t) \eta(x+s, y+t)] - [\overline{g(x, y)} - \overline{\omega(x, y) \eta(x, y)}] \right)^2$$

若令 $\omega(x+s, y+t) = \omega(x, y)$: 变量个数 $(2a+1)(2b+1)$

对每个 (x, y) 位置, $\omega(x, y)$ 相同 变量为 ω 矩阵

即问题从之前的在邻域 $g(x+s, y+t)$ $s \in [-a, a]$
 $t \in [-b, b]$

每个位置乘一个像素 变成了只乘一个 ω , 即 $\omega(x, y)$.

$$\hookrightarrow \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{(2a+1)(2b+1)} \sum_{s=-a}^a \sum_{t=-b}^b \left([g_{x+s, y+t} - \omega(x, y) \eta(x+s, y+t)] - [\overline{g(x, y)} - \overline{\omega(x, y) \eta(x, y)}] \right)^2$$

为了求极大 σ^2 求 $\frac{\partial \sigma^2}{\partial \omega(x, y)} = 0$.

$$\frac{\partial \sigma^2}{\partial \omega(x, y)} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \omega(x, y)} \frac{1}{(2a+1)(2b+1)} \sum_{s=-a}^a \sum_{t=-b}^b [g(x+s, y+t) - \overline{g(x, y)} + \omega [\overline{\eta(x, y)} - \eta(x+s, y+t)]]^2$$

$$u(s, t) = g(x+s, y+t) - \overline{g(x, y)} \quad (2a+1)(2b+1) = N$$

$$v(s, t) = \overline{\eta(x, y)} - \eta(x+s, y+t)$$

$$\frac{\partial \sigma^2}{\partial \omega(x,y)} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \omega(x,y)} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{s=-a}^{s=a} \sum_{t=-b}^{t=b} [u(s,t) + \omega v(s,t)]^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{s=-a}^{s=a} \sum_{t=-b}^{t=b} 2 [u(s,t) + \omega v(s,t)] \cdot v(s,t) \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

$$u(s,t) + \omega v(s,t) = 0$$

$$\omega = - \frac{u(s,t)}{v(s,t)}$$

$$\omega(x,y) = - \frac{1}{N} \sum_{s=-a}^{s=a} \sum_{t=-b}^{t=b} \frac{g(x+s, y+t) - \overline{g(x,y)}}{\overline{\eta(x,y)} - \eta(x+s, y+t)}$$

$$= - \frac{1}{N} \sum_{s=-a}^{s=a} \sum_{t=-b}^{t=b} \frac{g(x+s, y+t) - \overline{g(x,y)}}{\overline{\eta(x,y)} - \eta(x+s, y+t)} \frac{\overline{\eta(x,y)} + \eta(x+s, y+t)}{\overline{\eta(x,y)} + \eta(x+s, y+t)}$$

$$= - \frac{1}{N} \sum \sum \frac{g(x+s, y+t) \overline{\eta(x,y)} - \overline{g(x,y)} \overline{\eta(x,y)} + g(x+s, y+t) \eta(x+s, y+t) - \overline{g(x,y)} \eta(x+s, y+t)}{\overline{\eta}^2 - \eta^2(x+s, y+t)}$$

folgt $g(x+s, y+t) = g$ $\eta(x+s, y+t) = \eta$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \sum \sum \frac{g \overline{\eta} - \overline{g} \overline{\eta} + g \eta - \overline{g} \eta}{\eta^2 - \overline{\eta}^2}$$

$$= \frac{g(x+s, y+t) \eta(x+s, y+t) - \overline{g}(x+s, y+t) \overline{\eta}(x+s, y+t)}{\eta^2(x+s, y+t)}$$

2. 垂直方向上做了匀速直线运动 $y(t) = v_y t$
 水平方向上做了匀速直线运动 $x(t) = v_x t$

$$g(x, y) = \int_0^{T_1} \int_0^{T_2} f(x - v_x t_1, y - v_y t_2) dt_1 dt_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} G(u, v) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x, y) e^{-j2\pi(ux+vy)} dx dy \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_0^{T_1} \int_0^{T_2} f(x - v_x t_1, y - v_y t_2) dt_1 dt_2 e^{-j2\pi(ux+vy)} dx dy \\ &= \int_0^{T_1} \int_0^{T_2} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x - v_x t_1, y - v_y t_2) e^{-j2\pi(ux+vy)} dx dy \right] dt_1 dt_2 \\ &= \int_0^{T_1} \int_0^{T_2} F(u, v) e^{-j2\pi(uv_x t_1 + v v_y t_2)} dt_1 dt_2 \\ &= F(u, v) \int_0^{T_1} \int_0^{T_2} e^{-j2\pi(uv_x t_1 + v v_y t_2)} dt_1 dt_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$H(u, v) = \int_0^{T_1} \int_0^{T_2} e^{-j2\pi(uv_x t_1 + v v_y t_2)} dt_1 dt_2$$

$$v_x = \frac{a_x}{T_1} \quad v_y = \frac{a_y}{T_2}$$