

1. 实验目标

- (1) 熟悉 Eigen 的基本运算
- (2) 熟悉基本的线性代数运算
- (3) 熟悉 OpenCV 和 Eigen 之间的联动操作

2. Eigen 的基本运算

首先创建一个矩阵，使用 block 操作来修改矩阵的元素值，替换第三四行、第一二列的元素，得到新的矩阵。

```
#include <iostream>
#include <Eigen/Dense> // Include the Eigen library for matrix operations

using namespace std;
using namespace Eigen;

int main() {
    // Step 1: Create the original 4x4 matrix
    Matrix<int, 4, 4> mat;
    mat << 1, 2, 3, 0,
          4, 5, 6, 7,
          7, 8, 9, 8,
          3, 6, 9, 11;

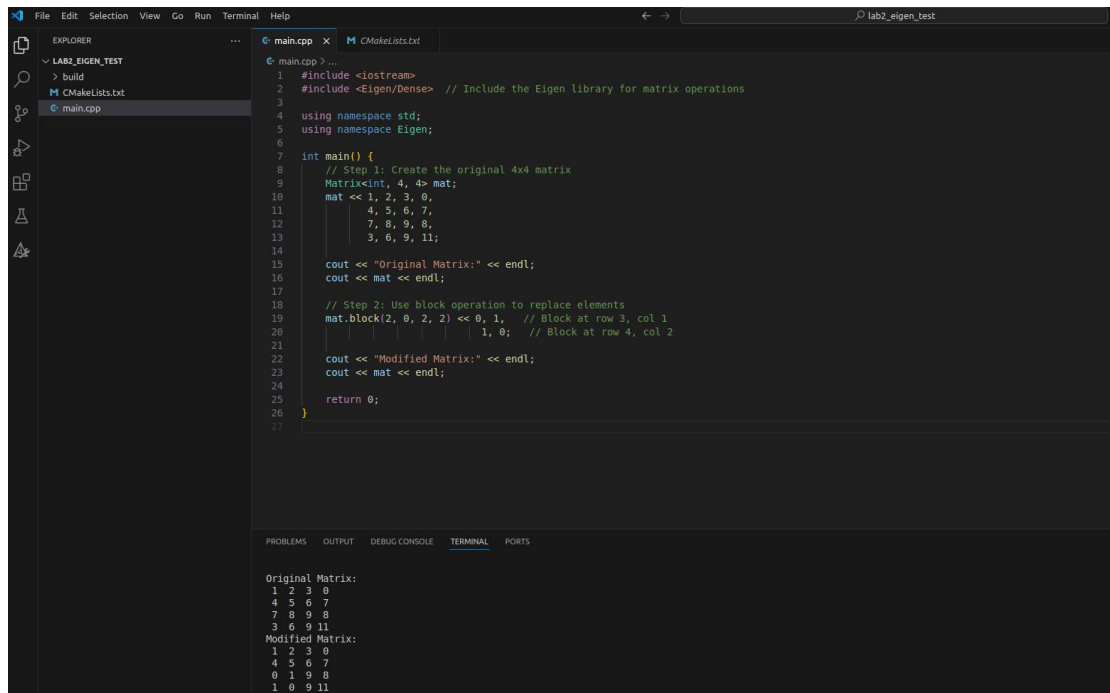
    cout << "Original Matrix:" << endl;
    cout << mat << endl;

    // Step 2: Use block operation to replace elements
    mat.block(2, 0, 2, 2) << 0, 1, // Block at row 3, col 1
              1, 0; // Block at row 4, col 2

    cout << "Modified Matrix:" << endl;
    cout << mat << endl;

    return 0;
}
```

其中，block(start_row, start_col, num_rows, num_cols)的规则如下：start_row 是选定子矩阵开始的行索引，start_col 是选定子矩阵开始的列索引，eigen 的行列都是从 0 开始索引的；num_rows 是要选定的子矩阵的行数，num_cols 是要选定的子矩阵的列数。mat.block(2, 0, 2, 2)表示选择原始矩阵 mat 中从第 3 行第 1 列开始的一个 2×2 的子矩阵。“<<”是 eigen 用于批量赋值的语法，可以快速地将一系列值赋给选定的矩阵块。



```
1 #include <iostream>
2 #include <Eigen/Dense> // Include the Eigen Library for matrix operations
3
4 using namespace std;
5 using namespace Eigen;
6
7 int main() {
8     // Step 1: Create the original 4x4 matrix
9     Matrix<int, 4, 4> mat;
10    mat << 1, 2, 3, 0,
11          4, 5, 6, 7,
12          7, 8, 9, 8,
13          3, 6, 9, 11;
14
15    cout << "Original Matrix:" << endl;
16    cout << mat << endl;
17
18    // Step 2: Use block operation to replace elements
19    mat.block(2, 0, 2, 2) << 0, 1, // Block at row 3, col 1
20    | 1, 0; // Block at row 4, col 2
21
22    cout << "Modified Matrix:" << endl;
23    cout << mat << endl;
24
25    return 0;
26 }
```

Original Matrix:

```
1 2 3 0
4 5 6 7
7 8 9 8
3 6 9 11
```

Modified Matrix:

```
1 2 3 0
4 5 6 7
0 1 9 8
1 0 9 11
```

3. 基本线性代数运算

(1) 矩阵加减

```
#include <iostream>
#include <Eigen/Dense>

using namespace std;
using namespace Eigen;

int main() {
    Matrix3i A;
    A << 1, 3, 7,
        2, 5, 1,
        1, 8, 9;

    Matrix3i B;
    B << 1, 0, 4,
        2, 7, 1,
        1, 2, 3;

    Matrix3i C = A + B;

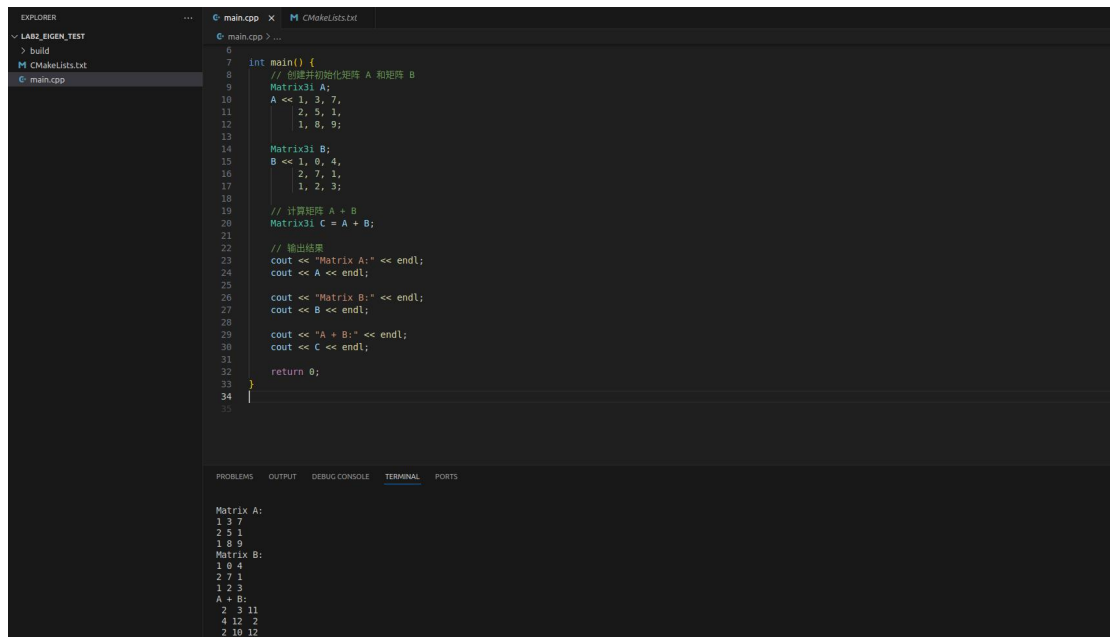
    cout << "Matrix A:" << endl;
    cout << A << endl;

    cout << "Matrix B:" << endl;
    cout << B << endl;

    cout << "A + B:" << endl;
    cout << C << endl;

    return 0;
}
```

其中， $\text{Matrix3i } C = A + B$ 这一行是 Eigen 中的矩阵加法运算。



```
6
7 int main() {
8     // 创建并初始化矩阵 A 和矩阵 B
9     Matrix3i A;
10    A << 1, 3, 7,
11        2, 5, 1,
12        1, 8, 9;
13
14    Matrix3i B;
15    B << 1, 0, 4,
16        2, 7, 1,
17        1, 2, 3;
18
19    // 计算矩阵 A + B
20    Matrix3i C = A + B;
21
22    // 输出结果
23    cout << "Matrix A:" << endl;
24    cout << A << endl;
25
26    cout << "Matrix B:" << endl;
27    cout << B << endl;
28
29    cout << "A + B:" << endl;
30    cout << C << endl;
31
32    return 0;
33 }
34
```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

Matrix A:
1 3 7
2 5 1
1 8 9
Matrix B:
1 0 4
2 7 1
1 2 3
A + B:
2 3 11
4 12 2
2 10 12

(2) 标量乘除

```
#include <iostream>
#include <Eigen/Dense>
using namespace std;
using namespace Eigen;

int main() {
    Matrix3i A;
    A << 1, 3, 7,
        2, 5, 1,
        1, 8, 9;

    int scalar = 2;

    Matrix3i B = A * scalar;
    Matrix3i C = A / scalar;

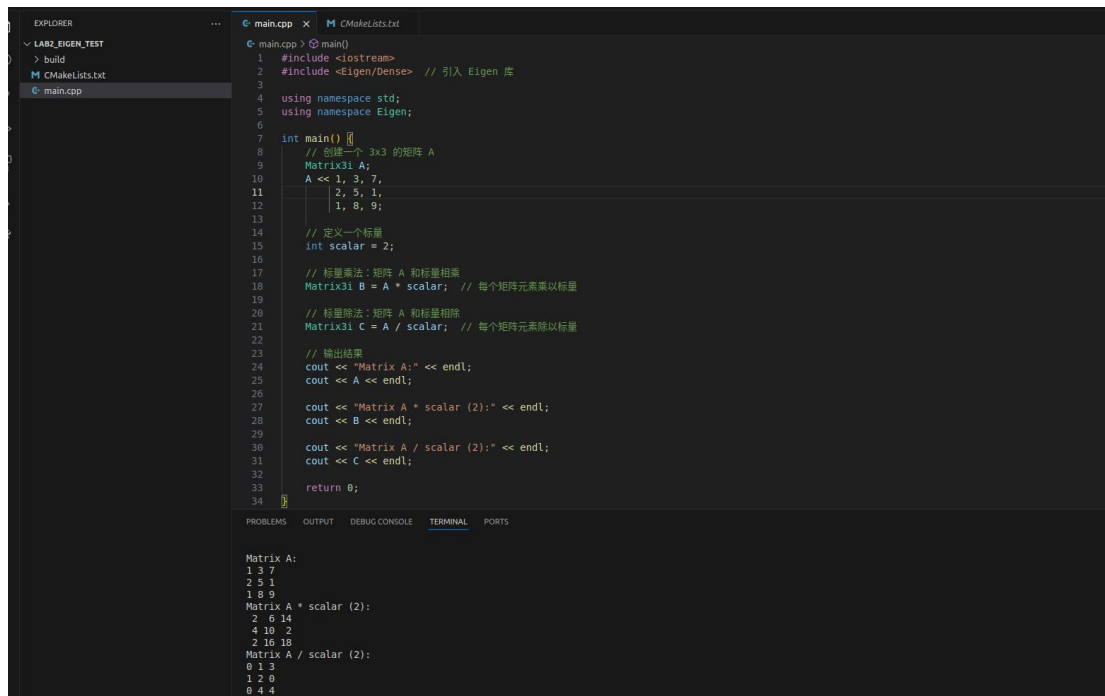
    cout << "Matrix A:" << endl;
    cout << A << endl;

    cout << "Matrix A * scalar (2):" << endl;
    cout << B << endl;

    cout << "Matrix A / scalar (2):" << endl;
    cout << C << endl;

    return 0;
}
```

通过这里的标量除法运算，我发现当矩阵 A 和标量 scalar 都是整数类型时，Eigen 会执行整数除法，除法结果会被取整，即小数部分被丢弃。



```
1 #include <iostream>
2 #include <Eigen/Dense> // 引入 Eigen 库
3
4 using namespace std;
5 using namespace Eigen;
6
7 int main() {
8     // 创建一个 3x3 的矩阵 A
9     Matrix3i A;
10    A << 1, 3, 7,
11         2, 5, 1,
12         1, 8, 9;
13
14    // 定义一个标量
15    int scalar = 2;
16
17    // 标量乘法：矩阵 A 和标量相乘
18    Matrix3i B = A * scalar; // 每个矩阵元素乘以标量
19
20    // 标量除法：矩阵 A 和标量相除
21    Matrix3i C = A / scalar; // 每个矩阵元素除以标量
22
23    // 输出结果
24    cout << "Matrix A:" << endl;
25    cout << A << endl;
26
27    cout << "Matrix A * scalar (2):" << endl;
28    cout << B << endl;
29
30    cout << "Matrix A / scalar (2):" << endl;
31    cout << C << endl;
32
33    return 0;
34 }
```

Matrix A:
1 3 7
2 5 1
1 8 9
Matrix A * scalar (2):
2 6 14
4 10 2
2 16 18
Matrix A / scalar (2):
0.5 1.5
1 2.5
0.5 4 4.5

(3) 转置

```
#include <iostream>
#include <Eigen/Dense>

using namespace std;
using namespace Eigen;

int main() {
    Matrix3i A;
    A << 1, 2, 3,
        4, 5, 6,
        7, 8, 9;

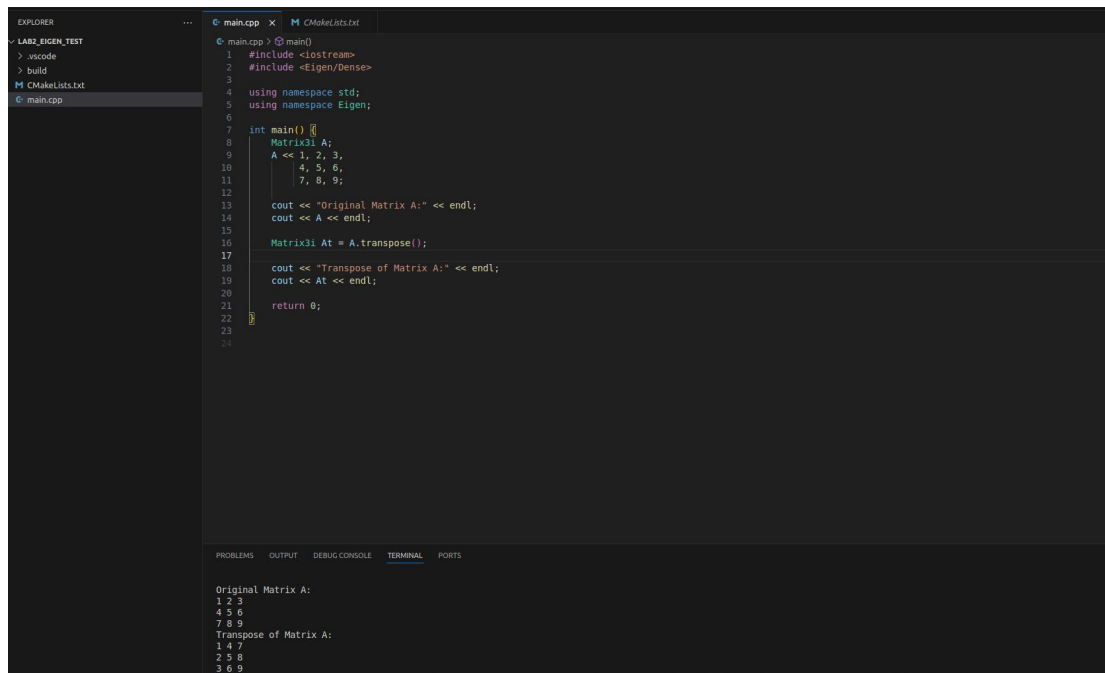
    cout << "Original Matrix A:" << endl;
    cout << A << endl;

    Matrix3i At = A.transpose();

    cout << "Transpose of Matrix A:" << endl;
    cout << At << endl;

    return 0;
}
```

`Eigen::Matrix<T>.transpose()` 是 Eigen 库中用于执行矩阵转置操作的一个函数。`transpose()` 用于返回矩阵的转置。它返回一个新的矩阵对象，该矩阵是原矩阵的转置，而不会修改原始矩阵。



```
1 #include <iostream>
2 #include <Eigen/Dense>
3
4 using namespace std;
5 using namespace Eigen;
6
7 int main() {
8     Matrix3i A;
9     A << 1, 2, 3,
10         4, 5, 6,
11         7, 8, 9;
12
13     cout << "Original Matrix A:" << endl;
14     cout << A << endl;
15
16     Matrix3i At = A.transpose();
17
18     cout << "Transpose of Matrix A:" << endl;
19     cout << At << endl;
20
21     return 0;
22 }
```

Original Matrix A:
1 2 3
4 5 6
7 8 9
Transpose of Matrix A:
1 4 7
2 5 8
3 6 9

(4) 求逆

```
#include <iostream>
#include <Eigen/Dense>

using namespace std;
using namespace Eigen;

int main() {
    Matrix2f A;
    A << 4, 7,
        2, 6;

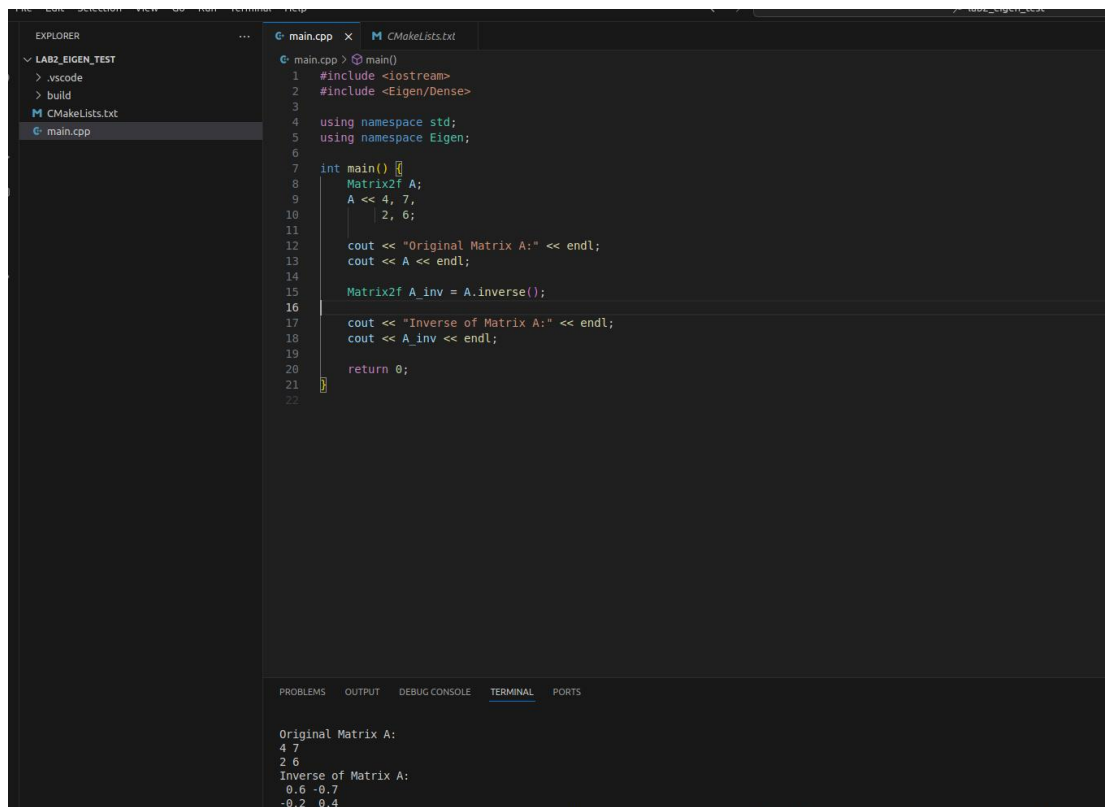
    cout << "Original Matrix A:" << endl;
    cout << A << endl;

    Matrix2f A_inv = A.inverse();

    cout << "Inverse of Matrix A:" << endl;
    cout << A_inv << endl;

    return 0;
}
```

Eigen::Matrix<T>.inverse() 作用：inverse() 是 Matrix 类的成员函数，用于计算矩阵的逆。如果矩阵是非奇异的（行列式不为零），则它有一个逆矩阵，inverse() 将返回这个逆矩阵。如果矩阵是奇异的（即行列式为零），则无法计算逆矩阵，inverse() 会抛出一个错误。



```
1 #include <iostream>
2 #include <Eigen/Dense>
3
4 using namespace std;
5 using namespace Eigen;
6
7 int main() {
8     Matrix2f A;
9     A << 4, 7,
10        2, 6;
11
12     cout << "Original Matrix A:" << endl;
13     cout << A << endl;
14
15     Matrix2f A_inv = A.inverse();
16
17     cout << "Inverse of Matrix A:" << endl;
18     cout << A_inv << endl;
19
20     return 0;
21 }
```

Original Matrix A:
4 7
2 6
Inverse of Matrix A:
0.6 -0.7
-0.2 0.4

(5) 矩阵相乘

```
#include <iostream>
#include <Eigen/Dense>
```

```
using namespace std;
using namespace Eigen;
```

```
int main() {
    Vector3d a(1, 1, 1);
    Vector3d b(3, 4, 5);

    cout << "Dot product:" << endl;
    cout << a.dot(b) << endl;

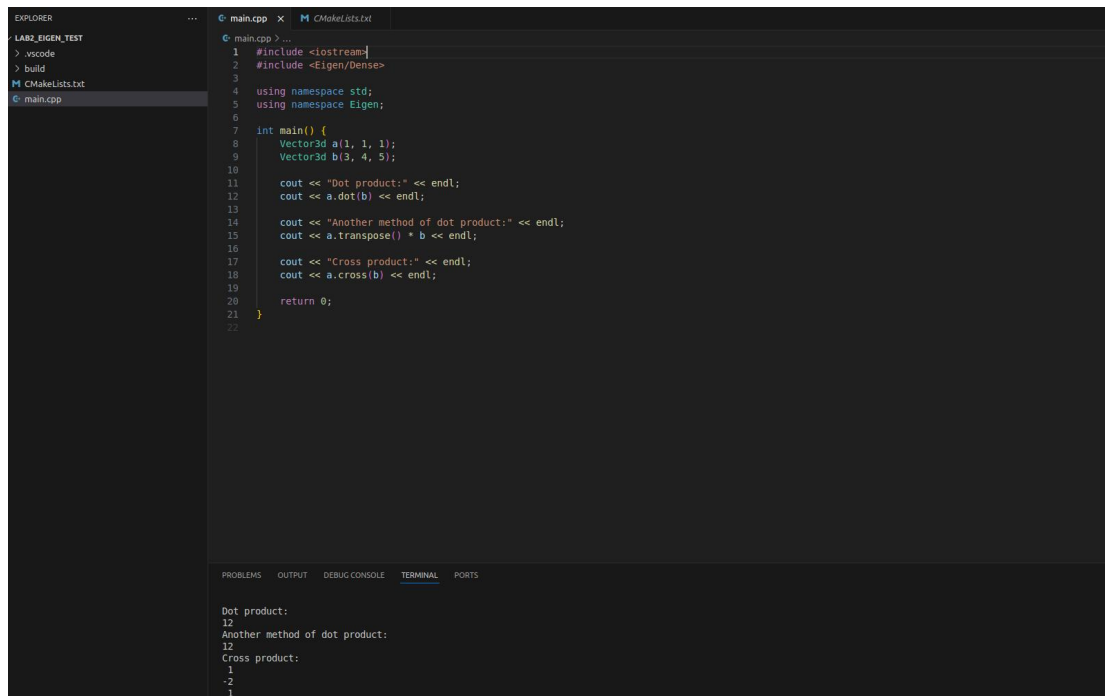
    cout << "Another method of dot product:" << endl;
    cout << a.transpose() * b << endl;

    cout << "Cross product:" << endl;
    cout << a.cross(b) << endl;

    return 0;
}
```

点积：a.dot(b)，直接调用 dot 方法计算两个向量的点积；a.transpose() * b：
另一种计算点积的方式，先将 a 转置，然后与 b 做矩阵乘法，得到点积的结果。

叉积：a.cross(b)，直接调用 cross 方法来计算两个三维向量的叉积。



```
1 #include <iostream>
2 #include <Eigen/Dense>
3
4 using namespace std;
5 using namespace Eigen;
6
7 int main() {
8     Vector3d a(1, 1, 1);
9     Vector3d b(3, 4, 5);
10
11     cout << "Dot product:" << endl;
12     cout << a.dot(b) << endl;
13
14     cout << "Another method of dot product:" << endl;
15     cout << a.transpose() * b << endl;
16
17     cout << "Cross product:" << endl;
18     cout << a.cross(b) << endl;
19
20     return 0;
21 }
```

Dot product:
12
Another method of dot product:
12
Cross product:
1
-2
1

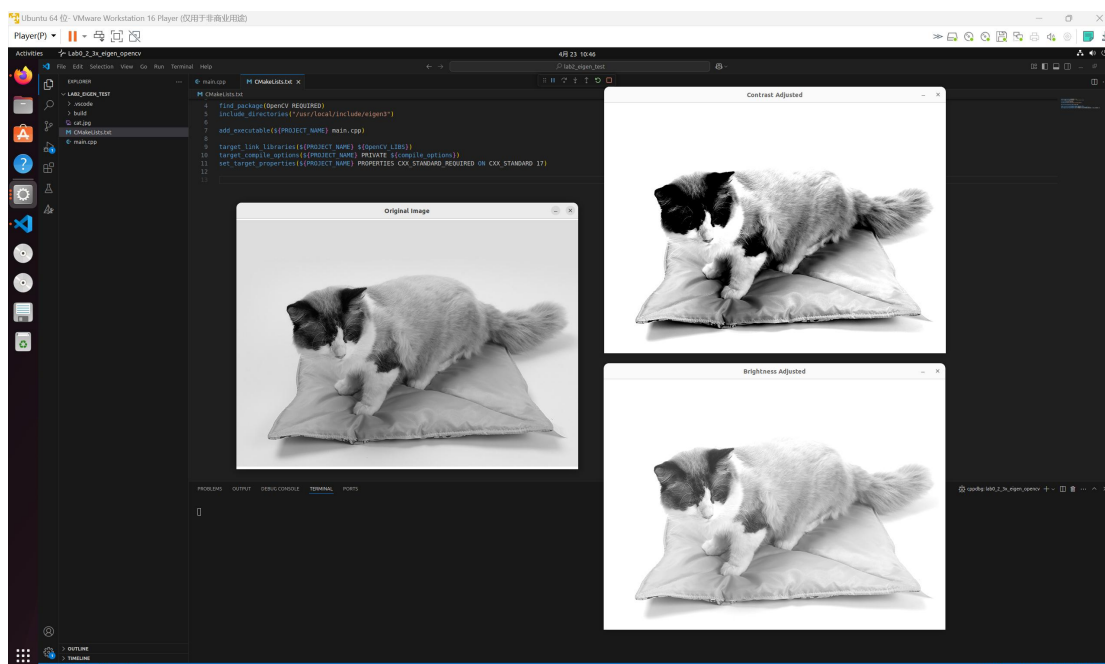
4. OpenCV 和 Eigen 联动

(1) 将 OpenCV Mat 转化为 Eigen 矩阵

```
#include <Eigen/Dense>
#include <Eigen/Core>
#include <opencv2/core/eigen.hpp>
```

(2) 使用 Eigen 函数处理图像

使用 OpenCV 读取图像文件并创建数组，将其转换为 eigen 矩阵，并对图像进行操作。得到对比度调整、亮度调整后的图像如下图所示，效果较为明显。



```

#include <Eigen/Dense>
#include <Eigen/Core>
#include <opencv2/core/eigen.hpp>
#include <opencv2/opencv.hpp>

// Function to adjust brightness
Eigen::MatrixX_d adjustBrightness(const Eigen::MatrixX_d& image, double alpha) {
    Eigen::MatrixX_d result = image.array() + alpha; // Add alpha to each pixel to adjust brightness
    result = result.cwiseMax(0.0); // Ensure the pixel values are non-negative
    result = result.cwiseMin(255.0); // Ensure the pixel values do not exceed 255
    return result;
}

// Function to adjust contrast
Eigen::MatrixX_d adjustContrast(const Eigen::MatrixX_d& image, double contrastFactor) {
    Eigen::MatrixX_d result = (image.array() - 128.0) * contrastFactor + 128.0; // Adjust contrast
    result = result.cwiseMax(0.0); // Ensure the pixel values are non-negative
    result = result.cwiseMin(255.0); // Ensure the pixel values do not exceed 255
    return result;
}

int main() {
    cv::Mat img = cv::imread("/home/jeff/work/lab2_eigen_test/cat.jpg", cv::IMREAD_GRAYSCALE);
    // Read in grayscale

    if (img.empty()) {
        std::cerr << "Could not open or find the image!" << std::endl;
        return -1;
    }

    // Convert cv::Mat to Eigen matrix
    Eigen::MatrixX_d eigenImg(img.rows(), img.cols);
    for (int i = 0; i < img.rows; ++i) {
        for (int j = 0; j < img.cols; ++j) {
            eigenImg(i, j) = img.at<uchar>(i, j);
        }
    }

    // Adjust brightness and contrast
    double brightnessAlpha = 50.0;
    double contrastFactor = 2;

    Eigen::MatrixX_d brightImg = adjustBrightness(eigenImg, brightnessAlpha);
    Eigen::MatrixX_d contrastImg = adjustContrast(eigenImg, contrastFactor);

    // Convert Eigen matrix back to cv::Mat for displaying
    cv::Mat brightMat(brightImg.rows(), brightImg.cols(), CV_8UC1);
    cv::Mat contrastMat(contrastImg.rows(), contrastImg.cols(), CV_8UC1);

    for (int i = 0; i < brightImg.rows(); ++i) {
        for (int j = 0; j < brightImg.cols(); ++j) {
            brightMat.at<uchar>(i, j) = static_cast<uchar>(brightImg(i, j));
            contrastMat.at<uchar>(i, j) = static_cast<uchar>(contrastImg(i, j));
        }
    }

    // Display
    cv::imshow("Original Image", img);
    cv::imshow("Brightness Adjusted", brightMat);
    cv::imshow("Contrast Adjusted", contrastMat);
}

```



```

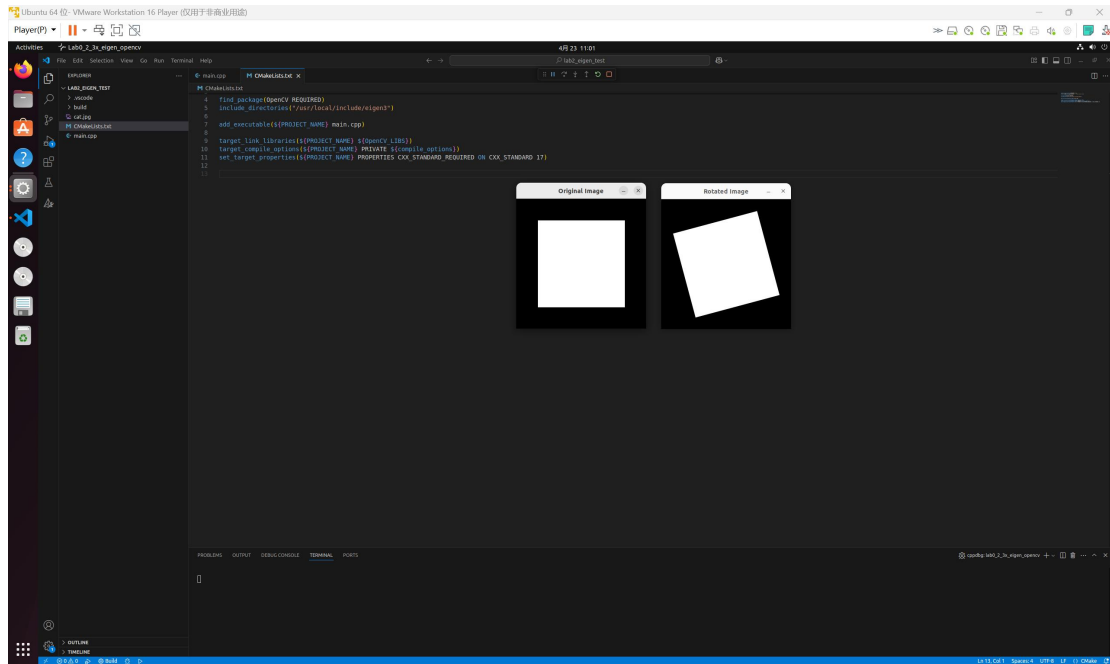
cv::waitKey(0);

return 0;
}

```

(3) 创建图像并使用 Eigen 函数逆时针旋转 15 度

使用 OpenCV 绘制矩形，将其转换为 eigen 矩阵，并应用旋转函数生成旋转后的图像，图像逆时针旋转 15 度。



```

#include <Eigen/Dense>
#include <Eigen/Core>
#include <opencv2/core/eigen.hpp>
#include <opencv2/opencv.hpp>

Eigen::MatrixX_d rotateImage(const Eigen::MatrixX_d& original, double angle) {
    double angle_rad = angle * M_PI / 180.0;

    Eigen::Matrix2d rotationMatrix;
    rotationMatrix << cos(angle_rad), -sin(angle_rad),
                    sin(angle_rad), cos(angle_rad);

    int rows = original.rows();
    int cols = original.cols();

    int newRows = std::round(abs(cos(angle_rad) * rows) + abs(sin(angle_rad) * cols));
    int newCols = std::round(abs(sin(angle_rad) * rows) + abs(cos(angle_rad) * cols));

    Eigen::MatrixX_d rotatedImage(newRows, newCols);
    rotatedImage.setZero();

    int centerX = newCols / 2;
    int centerY = newRows / 2;

    for (int i = 0; i < rows; ++i) {

```

```

        for (int j = 0; j < cols; ++j) {
            int newI = centerY + std::round(rotationMatrix(0, 0) * (i - rows / 2) + rotationMatrix(0, 1) * (j - cols / 2));
            int newJ = centerX + std::round(rotationMatrix(1, 0) * (i - rows / 2) + rotationMatrix(1, 1) * (j - cols / 2));

            if (newI >= 0 && newI < newRows && newJ >= 0 && newJ < newCols) {
                rotatedImage(newI, newJ) = original(i, j);
            }
        }
    }

    return rotatedImage;
}

int main() {
    cv::Mat img(300, 300, CV_8UC1, cv::Scalar(0));
    cv::rectangle(img, cv::Point(50, 50), cv::Point(250, 250), cv::Scalar(255), -1);

    cv::Point2f center(img.cols / 2.0, img.rows / 2.0);
    cv::Mat rotationMatrix = cv::getRotationMatrix2D(center, 15, 1.0);

    cv::Mat rotatedImg;
    cv::warpAffine(img, rotatedImg, rotationMatrix, img.size(), cv::INTER_LINEAR,
cv::BORDER_CONSTANT, cv::Scalar(0));

    cv::imshow("Original Image", img);
    cv::imshow("Rotated Image", rotatedImg);
    cv::waitKey(0);

    return 0;
}

```

（4）（延伸任务）用 OpenCV 读取图像并使用 Eigen 应用高斯模糊算法

使用 Eigen 函数创建一个高斯模糊算子，其矩阵维度为 5×5 ， $\sigma=10.0$ 。使用 OpenCV 导入一张 512×512 大小的图像，转换为 Eigen 矩阵，使用 Eigen 函数应用高斯算子。然后将其反向转换为 OpenCV 图像并显示。

高斯模糊通过高斯函数对每一个像素点进行加权平均，将其与周围的像素混合，使图像显得更加平滑柔和。高斯函数可表示为：

$$G(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

扩展到二维空间可用于处理图像，二维高斯函数可表示为：

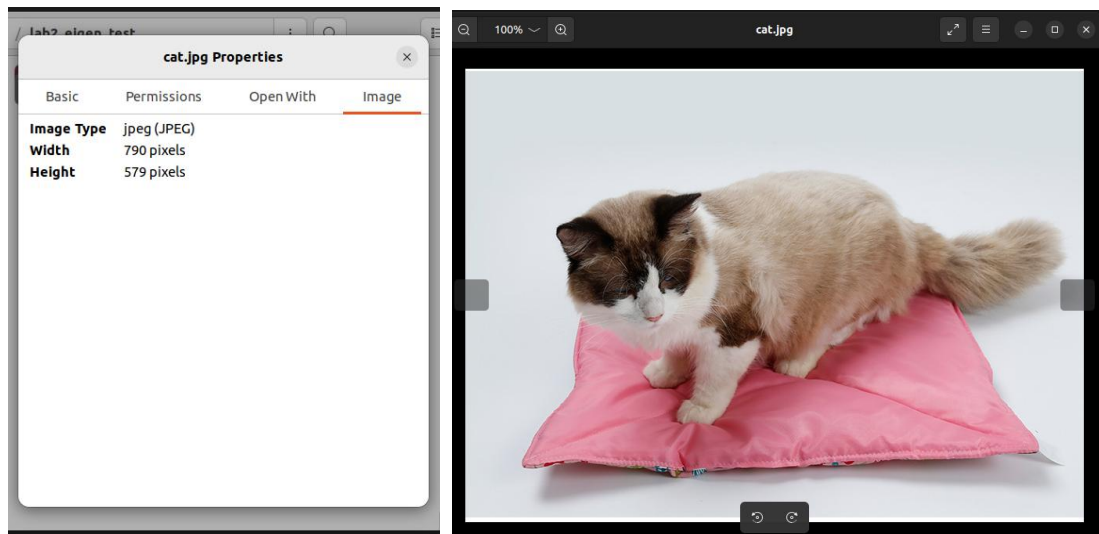
$$G(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

其中， x 和 y 是相对中心点的位置坐标。 σ 是标准差，决定模糊的程度； σ 越大，模糊效果越强。

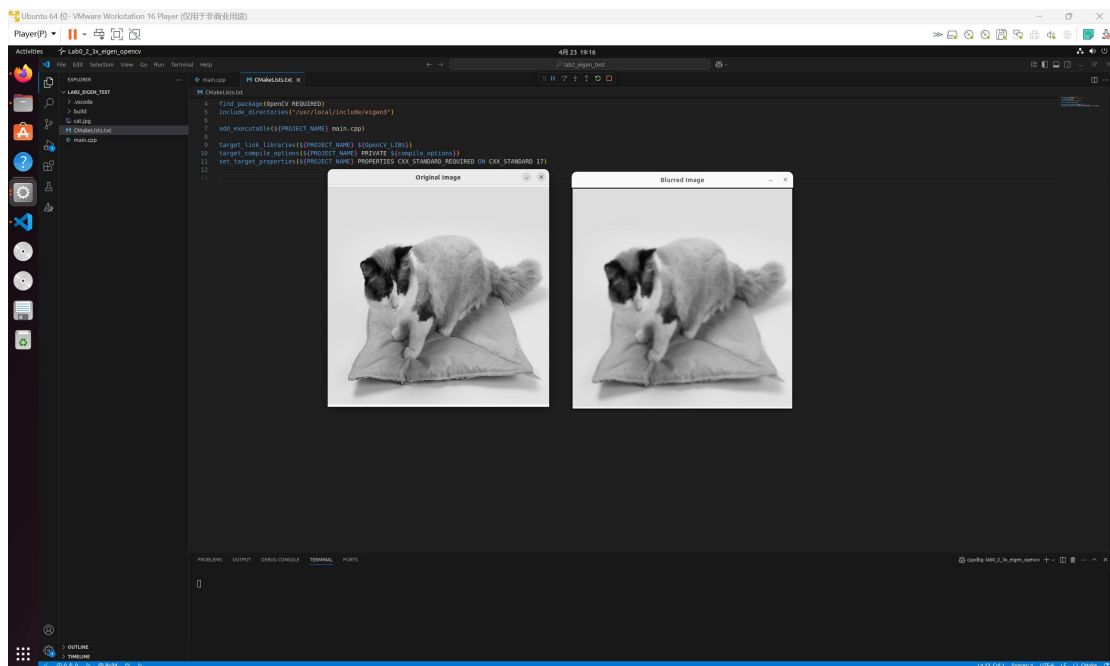
高斯模糊的实现是用高斯核的小窗口对图像进行逐点扫描，可表示为：

$$I_{blurred} = \sum_{i=-k}^k \sum_{j=-k}^k I(x+i, y+j) \cdot K(i, j)$$

其中 I 为原图像，K 为核函数。



由于我的图像的原始尺寸为 790px×579px，因此在导入后先修改尺寸为要求的 512×512 尺寸。实现效果与代码如下。



```
#include <Eigen/Dense>
#include <Eigen/Core>
#include <opencv2/core/eigen.hpp>
#include <opencv2/opencv.hpp>
#include <iostream>
#include <cmath>

// Create Gaussian Kernel
Eigen::MatrixX_d createGaussianKernel(int size, double sigma) {
    Eigen::MatrixX_d kernel(size, size);
    int halfSize = size / 2;
```

```

double sum = 0.0;

for (int i = -halfSize; i <= halfSize; ++i) {
    for (int j = -halfSize; j <= halfSize; ++j) {
        double exponent = -(i * i + j * j) / (2 * sigma * sigma);
        kernel(i + halfSize, j + halfSize) = exp(exponent) / (2 * M_PI * sigma * sigma);
        sum += kernel(i + halfSize, j + halfSize);
    }
}

kernel /= sum;

return kernel;
}

//Gaussian Blur
Eigen::MatrixXd applyGaussianBlur(const Eigen::MatrixXd& image, const Eigen::MatrixXd& kernel)
{
    int kernelSize = kernel.rows();
    int halfSize = kernelSize / 2;
    int rows = image.rows();
    int cols = image.cols();
    Eigen::MatrixXd result(rows, cols);

    for (int i = halfSize; i < rows - halfSize; ++i) {
        for (int j = halfSize; j < cols - halfSize; ++j) {
            double value = 0.0;
            for (int ki = -halfSize; ki <= halfSize; ++ki) {
                for (int kj = -halfSize; kj <= halfSize; ++kj) {
                    value += image(i + ki, j + kj) * kernel(ki + halfSize, kj + halfSize);
                }
            }
            result(i, j) = value;
        }
    }

    return result;
}

int main() {
    cv::Mat img = cv::imread("/home/jeff/work/lab2_eigen_test/cat.jpg", cv::IMREAD_GRAYSCALE);
    // Load image in grayscale
    if (img.empty()) {
        std::cerr << "Could not open or find the image!" << std::endl;
        return -1;
    }
    cv::resize(img, img, cv::Size(512, 512));

    // Convert to Eigen matrix
    Eigen::MatrixXd eigenImg(img.rows, img.cols);
    for (int i = 0; i < img.rows; ++i) {
        for (int j = 0; j < img.cols; ++j) {
            eigenImg(i, j) = static_cast<double>(img.at<uchar>(i, j));
        }
    }

    // Gaussian Kernel
    Eigen::MatrixXd gaussianKernel = createGaussianKernel(5, 10.0); // 5x5 kernel, sigma=10.0

    // Gaussian Blur

```

```

Eigen::MatrixXd blurredImg = applyGaussianBlur(eigenImg, gaussianKernel);

// Back to OpenCV Mat
cv::Mat blurredMat(img.rows, img.cols, CV_8UC1);
for (int i = 0; i < img.rows; ++i) {
    for (int j = 0; j < img.cols; ++j) {
        blurredMat.at<uchar>(i, j) = static_cast<uchar>(std::min(255.0, std::max(0.0, blurredImg(i, j))));
    }
}

cv::imshow("Original Image", img);
cv::imshow("Blurred Image", blurredMat);

cv::waitKey(0);

return 0;
}

```

在此基础上，需要进行一些额外的工作来评估高斯模糊算法的效果。使用 DFT 离散傅里叶变换分析并比较原始图像和处理后图像的频域特性。DFT 用于将图像从空间域转换到频域，便于观察低频、高频成分的分布。DFT 可用公式表示为：

$$F(u, v) = \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f(x, y) e^{-j2\pi(\frac{ux}{M} + \frac{vy}{N})}$$

其中， $f(x,y)$ 为原始图像在空间域中的像素值； $F(u,v)$ 为图像在频域中的频率分量； M 和 N 为图像的宽度和高度。

增加可视化函数来计算和显示频域特性。通过傅里叶变化从时域转换到频域，解释图像中不同频率的成分。通过对数变化和颜色映射，频谱中的高低频部分都可以被清晰地可视化，便于观察分析。同时，计算高频能量、低频能量、能量均值与方差进行频域特征计算。¹

```

cv::Mat visualizeDFT(const cv::Mat& img, cv::Mat& magnitudeFloat) {
    // Convert input image to floating-point matrix
    cv::Mat planes[] = {cv::Mat_<float>(img), cv::Mat::zeros(img.size(), CV_32F)};
    cv::Mat complexImg;
    cv::merge(planes, 2, complexImg);

    // Perform DFT
    cv::dft(complexImg, complexImg);

    // Split into real and imaginary parts
    cv::split(complexImg, planes);
    cv::magnitude(planes[0], planes[1], magnitudeFloat);

    // Apply logarithmic scaling and normalize the magnitude
}

```

¹ 参考网页 https://blog.csdn.net/BIYing_Aurora/article/details/146398642?spm=1001.2014.3001.5502

```

cv::log(magnitudeFloat + 1, magnitudeFloat);
cv::normalize(magnitudeFloat, magnitudeFloat, 0, 1, cv::NORM_MINMAX);

// Convert magnitude to 8-bit and apply color map
cv::Mat magnitude8U;
magnitudeFloat.convertTo(magnitude8U, CV_8U, 255);
cv::Mat magnitudeColorMap;
cv::applyColorMap(magnitude8U, magnitudeColorMap, cv::COLORMAP_JET);

return magnitudeColorMap; // Return the color-mapped DFT magnitude image
}

```

```

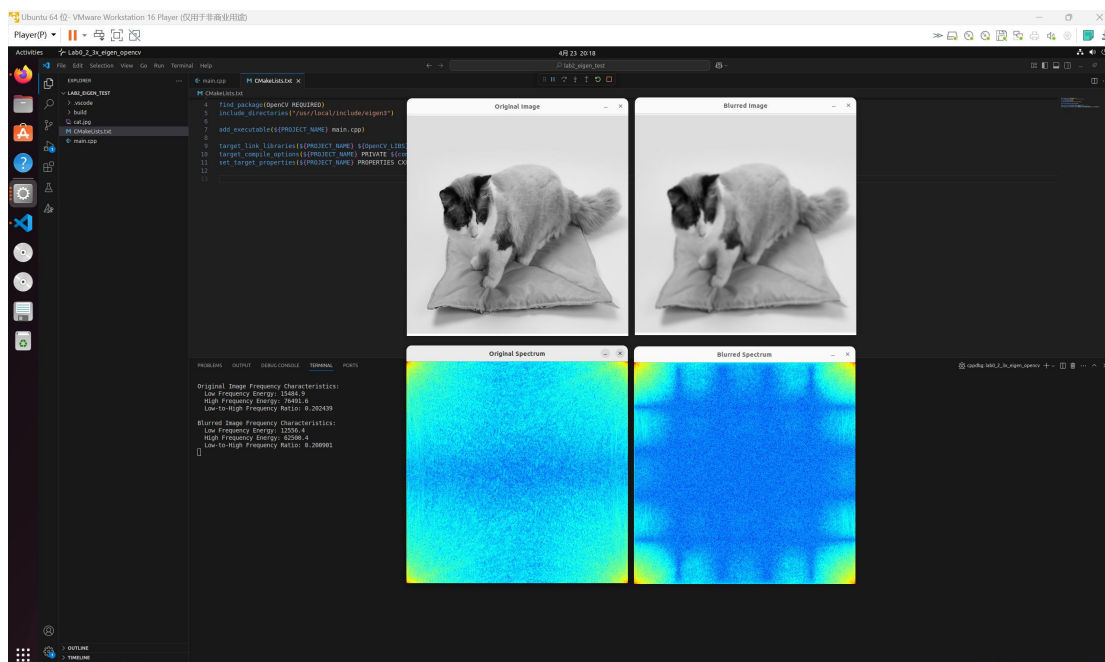
// Calculate frequency domain features
void calculateFrequencyFeatures(const cv::Mat& magnitudeImg, float& lowFreqEnergy, float&
highFreqEnergy) {
    int cx = magnitudeImg.cols / 2;
    int cy = magnitudeImg.rows / 2;
    int radius = std::min(cx, cy) / 2;

    lowFreqEnergy = 0.0f;
    highFreqEnergy = 0.0f;

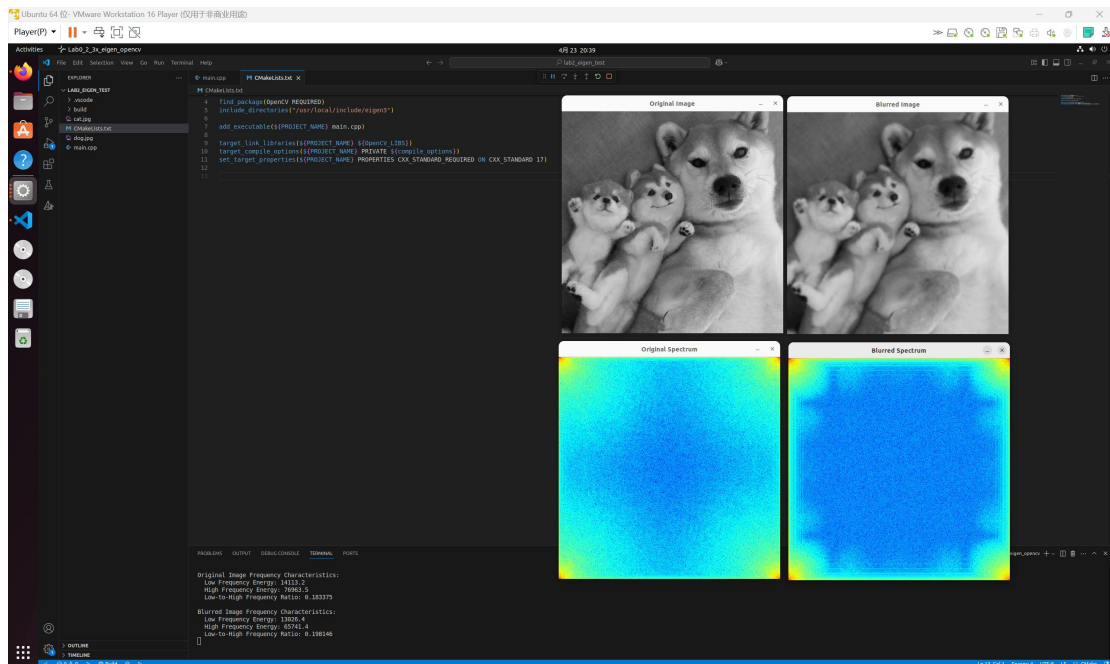
    CV_Assert(magnitudeImg.type() == CV_32F);

    for (int i = 0; i < magnitudeImg.rows; ++i) {
        for (int j = 0; j < magnitudeImg.cols; ++j) {
            float value = magnitudeImg.at<float>(i, j); // Get magnitude data
            int dist = std::sqrt((i - cy) * (i - cy) + (j - cx) * (j - cx));
            if (dist < radius)
                lowFreqEnergy += value; // Add to low frequency energy
            else
                highFreqEnergy += value; // Add to high frequency energy
        }
    }
}

```



根据以上方式进行评估，可得如上图所示结果。高斯模糊作为一个低通滤波器，过滤掉了高频部分，对应图像中快速变化的细节和边缘，减少了高频成分。得到结果高频能量由 76491.6 减少至了高斯模糊后的 62500.4，与理论相符。



更换输入图片，结果如上图所示，高频能量由 76963.5 减少至了高斯模糊后的 65741.4，与理论相符。

(5) (延伸任务) 评估 Eigen lib 性能并比较

对于任意维度的随机矩阵使用自己的 C++代码实现矩阵加法和标量乘法，并与基于 Eigen 库的操作进行比较。比较两种实现的运行时间时，为排除操作系统或其他进程的影响，统一操作运行多轮计时。

```
#include <iostream>
#include <Eigen/Dense>
#include <cstdlib>
#include <chrono>

using namespace Eigen;
using namespace std;
using namespace std::chrono;

// matrix addition
MatrixXd matrixAddManual(const MatrixXd& A, const MatrixXd& B) {
    int rows = A.rows();
    int cols = A.cols();
    MatrixXd C(rows, cols);

    for (int i = 0; i < rows; ++i) {
        for (int j = 0; j < cols; ++j) {
            C(i, j) = A(i, j) + B(i, j);
        }
    }
}
```

```

    return C;
}

// scalar multiplication
MatrixXd scalarMultiplyManual(const MatrixXd& A, double scalar) {
    int rows = A.rows();
    int cols = A.cols();
    MatrixXd C(rows, cols);

    for (int i = 0; i < rows; ++i) {
        for (int j = 0; j < cols; ++j) {
            C(i, j) = A(i, j) * scalar;
        }
    }
    return C;
}

int main() {
    int dims[] = {50, 500};

    for (int dim : dims) {
        MatrixXd A = MatrixXd::Random(dim, dim);
        MatrixXd B = MatrixXd::Random(dim, dim);
        double scalar = rand() % 100;

        auto start = high_resolution_clock::now();
        for (int i = 0; i < 10000; ++i) {
            MatrixXd C_eigen = A + B;
        }
        auto end = high_resolution_clock::now();
        auto duration_eigen_add = duration_cast<microseconds>(end - start);
        cout << "Eigen Matrix Add Time for " << dim << "x" << dim << ": " <<
duration_eigen_add.count() << " microseconds" << endl;

        start = high_resolution_clock::now();
        for (int i = 0; i < 1000; ++i) {
            MatrixXd C_manual = matrixAddManual(A, B);
        }
        end = high_resolution_clock::now();
        auto duration_manual_add = duration_cast<microseconds>(end - start);
        cout << "Manual Matrix Add Time for " << dim << "x" << dim << ": " <<
duration_manual_add.count() << " microseconds" << endl;

        start = high_resolution_clock::now();
        for (int i = 0; i < 10000; ++i) {
            MatrixXd C_eigen = A * scalar;
        }
        end = high_resolution_clock::now();
        auto duration_eigen_scalar = duration_cast<microseconds>(end - start);
        cout << "Eigen Scalar Multiply Time for " << dim << "x" << dim << ": " <<
duration_eigen_scalar.count() << " microseconds" << endl;

        start = high_resolution_clock::now();
        for (int i = 0; i < 10000; ++i) {
            MatrixXd C_manual = scalarMultiplyManual(A, scalar);
        }
        end = high_resolution_clock::now();
        auto duration_manual_scalar = duration_cast<microseconds>(end - start);
        cout << "Manual Scalar Multiply Time for " << dim << "x" << dim << ": " <<
duration_manual_scalar.count() << " microseconds" << endl;
    }
}

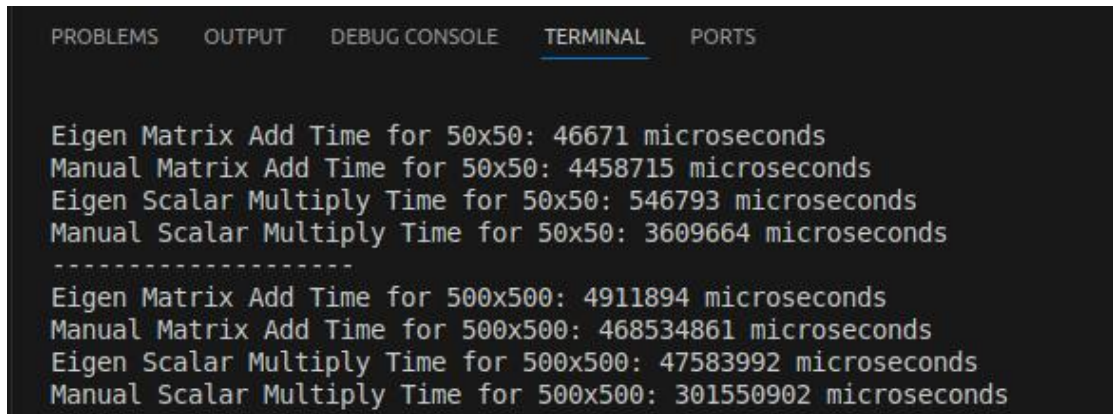
```



```
    cout << "-----" << endl;
}

return 0;
}
```

每种操作分别执行 1000 次，以减少系统抖动或其他进程干扰的影响。得到下图所示结果。



The screenshot shows a terminal window with tabs for PROBLEMS, OUTPUT, DEBUG CONSOLE, TERMINAL, and PORTS. The TERMINAL tab is active, displaying benchmark results for 50x50 and 500x500 matrices. The results compare Eigen library performance with manual implementation for matrix addition and scalar multiplication, each performed 1000 times.

Operation	Matrix Size	Eigen Time (microseconds)	Manual Time (microseconds)
Matrix Add	50x50	46671	4458715
Scalar Multiply	50x50	546793	3609664
Matrix Add	500x500	4911894	468534861
Scalar Multiply	500x500	47583992	301550902

对于 50×50 矩阵，基于 `eigen` 库实现 1000 次矩阵相加总共需要 0.046671 秒，而手动实现矩阵相加需要 4.458715 秒；基于 `eigen` 库实现 1000 次标量乘法需要 0.546793 秒，而手动实现需要 3.609664 秒。

对于 500×500 矩阵，基于 `eigen` 库实现 1000 次矩阵相加总共需要 4.911894 秒，而手动实现需要 468.534861 秒；基于 `eigen` 库实现 1000 次标量乘法需要 47.583992 秒，而手动实现需要 301.550902 秒。

由上对比可知，基于 `eigen` 库开发可以很大程度缩短矩阵运算的时间。