

图像处理-作业一

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1 绘制 $[0, 2\pi]$ 上 $y_1=\sin x, y_2=\cos x, y_3=x^2$ 曲线在同一张图片中

1) 思路一

所用语言: python3

所用库: PIL, numpy

思路: 初始化X数组, 分别计算出Y1、Y2、Y3, 新建指定大小的二维数组后按比例插值, 最后将二维数组转为图片输出。

代码:

```
1 from PIL import Image
2 import numpy as np
3
4 def generateFigure(shape=(256, 256), thickness=1):
5     step = 2 * np.pi / shape[0]
6     X = np.arange(0, 2 * np.pi + step, step)
7     Y1, Y2, Y3 = np.sin(X), np.cos(X), X ** 2
8     MAX = shape[1] // 2
9     img = np.zeros((shape[1], shape[0], 3), dtype=np.
10                    uint8)
11     for i in range(shape[0]):
12         for t in range(-thickness // 2, thickness //
13                        2, 1):
14             y1, y2, y3 = int(Y1[i] / step) + t, int(Y2
15                [i] / step) + t, int(Y3[i] / step) + t
```

```

13         if np.abs(y1) < MAX:
14             img[-y1 + MAX, i, 0] = 255 - np.abs(t)
15                 / thickness * 256
16         if np.abs(y2) < MAX:
17             img[-y2 + MAX, i, 1] = 255 - np.abs(t)
18                 / thickness * 256
19         if np.abs(y3) < MAX:
20             img[-y3 + MAX, i, 2] = 255 - np.abs(t)
21                 / thickness * 256
22     img = Image.fromarray(img)
23     img.show()
24     img.save(r"./result/homework1_1.jpg")

```

结果:

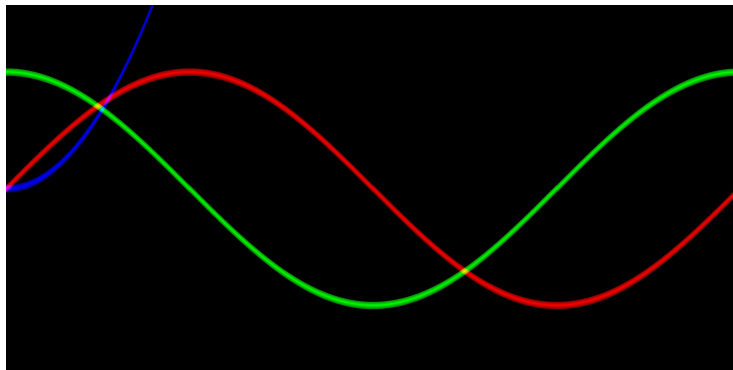


图 1: result1

2) 思路二

所用语言: python3

所用库: matplotlib, numpy

思路: 初始化X数组, 分别计算出Y1、Y2、Y3, 直接使用matplotlib库绘制曲线。

代码:

```

1 import numpy as np
2 from matplotlib import pyplot as plt

```

```

3
4 def generateFigure2():
5     X = np.arange(0, 2 * np.pi, 0.001)
6     Y1, Y2, Y3 = np.sin(X), np.cos(X), X ** 2
7     plt.plot(X, Y1, 'r', label="y=sinx")
8     plt.plot(X, Y2, 'g', label="y=cosx")
9     plt.plot(X, Y3, 'b', label="y=x^2")
10    plt.xlabel("X")
11    plt.ylabel("Y")
12    plt.legend()
13    plt.savefig(r"./result/homework1_2.jpg")
14    plt.show()

```

结果:

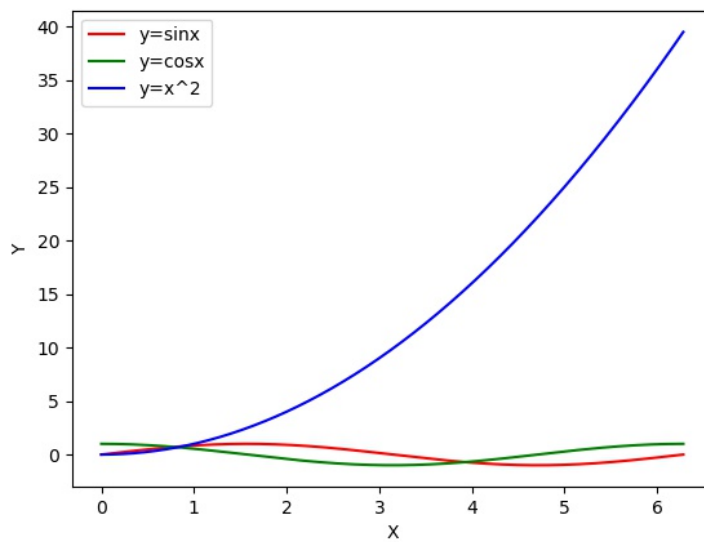


图 2: result2

2 不使用for的双线性插值

普通的双线性插值(未调包), 详情见

<https://github.com/3017218062/Image-Super-Resolution/tree/master/interpolation>