Computer and Robot Vision

Homework#3

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這次的作業是進行直方圖均衡 Histogram Equalization,對原 lena 圖的 histogram 進行均衡化后得到亮暗分佈更均衡的圖像。

我使用 VS2012 編寫程式

(a) 原圖的 histogram

統計每個值對應的 pixel 的個數, 記錄在 histogram[]中。

根據對應的數量作為高度,畫出直方圖。

```
Mat imgHistogram(300,300,CV_8UC1,Scalar(0));
Point a,b;
a.x=20; a.y=280;
b.x=275; b.y=280;
line(imgHistogram,a,b,CV_RGB(255,255,255),1,8,0);
a.x=20; a.y=280;
b.x=20; b.y=0;
line(imgHistogram,a,b,CV_RGB(255,255,255),1,8,0);
for (int k = 0; k <= 255; k++)</pre>
```

```
{
    a.x=20+k; a.y=280;
    b.x=20+k; b.y=280-( histogram[k]/10 );
    line(imgHistogram,a,b,CV_RGB(255,255,255),1,8,0);
}
```

原圖和畫出的 histogram:



(b) Histogram Equalization

計算每個值對應點個數所占的比例,并累加起來得到累加比例分佈。

```
//cumPercentile初始化
double cumPercentile[256];
memset(cumPercentile,0,sizeof(cumPercentile));

//累加比例分佈
cumPercentile[0]=histogram[0];
for(int i=1;i<=255;i++)
{
    cumPercentile[i]=cumPercentile[i-
1]+(double)(histogram[i])/(double)(imgSize);
}
```

之後把原圖中每個pixel的亮度替換成該亮度值的累加比例(累加比例需要對應到0~255的範圍)。

```
//均衡后的圖
Mat imgEqualization;
img.copyTo(imgEqualization);
//替換
Mat_<uchar>::iterator
iteEqu=imgEqualization.begin<uchar>(),

iteEquEnd=imgEqualization.end<uchar>();
while (iteEqu!=iteEquEnd)
{
    (*iteEqu)=(int)(cumPercentile[(*iteEqu)]*255.0+0.5);
    iteEqu++;
}
```

之後統計新圖的 histogram 并畫出均衡后的 lena 圖和它的 histogram:

```
//histogram初始化
   int hisEqualization[256];
   memset(hisEqualization,0,sizeof(hisEqualization));
   //統計histogram
   Mat_<uchar>::iterator
iteHisEqu=imgEqualization.begin<uchar>(),
iteHisEquEnd=imgEqualization.end<uchar>();
   while (iteHisEqu!=iteHisEquEnd)
   {
       hisEqualization[(*iteHisEqu)]++;
       iteHisEqu++;
   }
   //畫histogram
   Mat imgHisEqualization(300,300,CV 8UC1,Scalar(0));
   Point aEqu, bEqu;
   aEqu.x=20; aEqu.y=280;
   bEqu.x=275; bEqu.y=280;
   line(imgHisEqualization, aEqu, bEqu, CV_RGB(255, 255, 255),1
,8,0);
   aEqu.x=20; aEqu.y=280;
```

```
bEqu.x=20; bEqu.y=0;
  line(imgHisEqualization,aEqu,bEqu,CV_RGB(255,255,255),1
,8,0);
  for (int k = 0; k <= 255; k++)
  {
    aEqu.x=20+k; aEqu.y=280;
    bEqu.x=20+k; bEqu.y=280-( hisEqualization[k]/10 );

  line(imgHisEqualization,aEqu,bEqu,CV_RGB(255,255,255),1
,8,0);
  }</pre>
```

Histogram Equalization 後的結果:

