暨南大学本科实验报告专用纸

①了解图像变换的意义和手段;②熟悉傅里叶变换的公式和基本性质;③掌握基本傅立叶变换(FT)及其反变换的编程方法;④掌握快速傅立叶变换(FFT)及其反变换的编程方法。

(二) 实验内容和要求

利用 Visual C++6.0 软件开发工具编写程序,根据 FT、FFT 算法生成 256 灰 度图像频谱图,根据 FT、FFT 反变换实现频域数据到原图像的恢复,程序 执行结果正确。

(三) 主要仪器设备

仪器: 计算机

实验环境: Windows XP + Visual C++6.0

(四) 实验步骤(附代码)与调试

1.FT&IFT

a.根据 FT 算法以及反变换计算方法,在 bmp 文件中添加两个函数分别实现 傅里叶变换和反变换计算方法,然后再添加两个函数对图像进行傅里叶变换 和反变换。代码如下

①定义变换后的图像指针

BITMAPINFO* lpDIB_FT = NULL;

```
BITMAPINFO* lpDIB_IFT = NULL;
complex <double> *gFD =NULL;
```

②一维傅里叶变换和反变换的计算公式代码实现

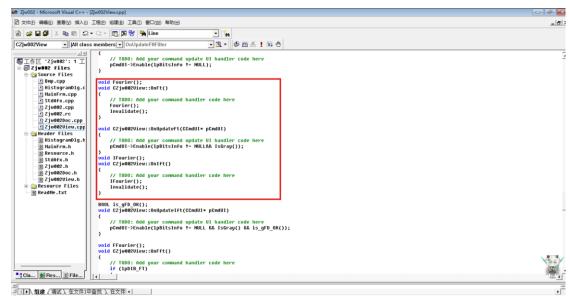
```
//一维傅里叶变换
void FT(complex<double>* TD,complex<double>* FD,int m)
   int x,u;
   double angle;
   for (u=0;u<m;u++) {</pre>
       FD[u]=0;
       for (x=0; x<m; x++) {</pre>
          angle=-2*PI*u*x/m;
          FD[u]+=TD[x]*complex<double>(cos(angle), sin(angle));
       FD[u]/=m;
   }
}
//反变换
void IFT(complex<double>* FD,complex<double>* TD,int m)
{
   int x,u;
   double angle;
   for (x=0;x<m;x++) {</pre>
       TD[x]=0;
       for (u=0;u<m;u++) {</pre>
          angle=2*PI*u*x/m;
          TD[x]+=FD[u]*complex<double>(cos(angle), sin(angle));
       }
   }
   ③对图像进行傅里叶变换和反变换的函数代码
void Fourier(){
   int w = lpBitsInfo->bmiHeader.biWidth;
   int h = lpBitsInfo->bmiHeader.biHeight;
   int LineBytes = (w * lpBitsInfo->bmiHeader.biBitCount + 31) / 32 *
4;
```

```
BYTE* lpBits =
 (BYTE*) & lpBitsInfo->bmiColors[lpBitsInfo->bmiHeader.biClrUsed];
            complex<double >* TD = new complex<double>[w*h];
            complex<double >* FD = new complex<double>[w*h];
            int i,j;
           BYTE* pixel;
            for (i=0;i<h;i++) {</pre>
                        for (j=0;j<w;j++) {</pre>
                                    pixel = lpBits+LineBytes*(h-1-i)+j;
                                    TD[i*w+j] = complex < double > (*pixel * pow(-1,i+j) , 0);
                        }
            }
            for(i = 0;i<h;i++){</pre>
                        FT(&TD[w*i],&FD[w*i],w);
            for (i=0;i<h;i++) {</pre>
                        for (j=0;j<w;j++) {</pre>
                                    TD[j*h+i] = FD[i*w+j];
                        }
            }
            for (i=0;i<w;i++) {</pre>
                       FT(&TD[h*i],&FD[h*i],h);
            }
            DWORD Size = 40 + 1024+LineBytes*h;
           lpDIB_FT=(BITMAPINFO*) malloc(Size);
           memcpy(lpDIB FT,lpBitsInfo,Size);
            lpBits = (BYTE*)&lpDIB FT->bmiColors[256];
           double temp;
            for (i=0;i<h;i++) {</pre>
                        for (j=0;j<w;j++) {</pre>
                                    pixel =lpBits+LineBytes*(h-1-i)+j;
                                    temp=
sqrt(FD[j*h+i].real()*FD[j*h+i].real()+FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()*FD[j*h+i].imag()
g())*1000;
                                    if(temp>255)
                                               temp = 255;
                                    *pixel = (BYTE) (temp);
                        }
            }
```

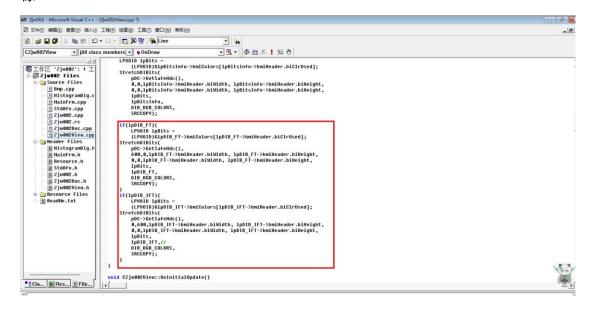
```
delete TD;
   //delete FD;
   gFD = FD;
}
void IFourier(){
   int w = lpBitsInfo->bmiHeader.biWidth;
   int h = lpBitsInfo->bmiHeader.biHeight;
   int LineBytes = (w * lpBitsInfo->bmiHeader.biBitCount + 31) / 32 *
4;
   BYTE* lpBits =
(BYTE*)&lpBitsInfo->bmiColors[lpBitsInfo->bmiHeader.biClrUsed];
   complex<double >* TD = new complex<double>[w*h];
   int i,j;
   for(i = 0;i<w;i++){</pre>
       IFT(&gFD[h*i],&TD[h*i],h);
   for (i=0; i<h; i++) {</pre>
       for (j=0;j<w;j++) {</pre>
           gFD[j*h+i] = TD[i*w+j];
       }
   for (i=0;i<h;i++) {</pre>
       IFT(&gFD[w*i],&TD[w*i],w);
   }
   DWORD Size = 40 + 1024+LineBytes*h;
   lpDIB IFT=(BITMAPINFO*) malloc(Size);
   memcpy(lpDIB_IFT,lpBitsInfo,Size);
   lpBits = (BYTE*)&lpDIB IFT->bmiColors[256];
   BYTE *pixel;
   for (i=0;i<h;i++) {</pre>
       for (j=0;j<w;j++) {</pre>
           pixel =lpBits+LineBytes*(h-1-i)+j;
```

```
*pixel = (BYTE) (TD[w*i+j].real()/pow(-1,i+j));
}
delete TD;
delete gFD;
gFD=NULL;
}
```

b.在视图类中调用之



c.在视图类的 onDraw 函数添加绘制代码,使其可以正确地绘制变换后的图像



2.FFT&IFFT

a. 在 bmp 文件中添加两个函数分别实现快速傅里叶变换和反变换计算方法,

然后再添加两个函数对图像进行快速傅里叶变换和反变换。代码如下

①快速傅里叶变换和反变换的计算公式代码实现

```
BOOL is gFD OK(){
   return (gFD != NULL);
}
//快速傅里叶变换
void FFT(complex<double> * TD, complex<double> * FD, int r)
   // 计算付立叶变换点数
   LONG count = 1 \ll r;
   // 计算加权系数
   int i;
   double angle;
   complex<double>* W = new complex<double>[count / 2];
   for (i = 0; i < count / 2; i++)
       angle = -i * PI * 2 / count;
      W[i] = complex<double> (cos(angle), sin(angle));
   }
   // 将时域点写入X1
   complex<double>* X1 = new complex<double>[count];
   memcpy(X1, TD, sizeof(complex<double>) * count);
   // 采用蝶形算法进行快速付立叶变换,输出为频域值x2
   complex<double>* X2 = new complex<double>[count];
   int k,j,p,size;
   complex<double>* temp;
   for (k = 0; k < r; k++)
   {
       for (j = 0; j < 1 \iff k; j++)
       {
          size = 1 << (r-k);
          for (i = 0; i < size/2; i++)</pre>
          {
             p = j * size;
             X2[i + p] = X1[i + p] + X1[i + p + size/2];
             X2[i + p + size/2] = (X1[i + p] - X1[i + p + size/2]) * W[i]
* (1<<k)];
          }
       }
```

```
temp = X1;
      X1 = X2;
      X2 = temp;
   }
   // 重新排序(码位倒序排列)
   for (j = 0; j < count; j++)
   {
      p = 0;
      for (i = 0; i < r; i++)</pre>
          if (j & (1<<i))</pre>
             p += 1 << (r-i-1);
          }
      FD[j]=X1[p];
      FD[j] /= count;
   }
   // 释放内存
   delete W;
   delete X1;
   delete X2;
   }
/快速傅里叶反变换
//IFFT反变换
void IFFT(complex<double> * FD, complex<double> * TD, int r)
   // 付立叶变换点数
   LONG count;
   // 计算付立叶变换点数
   count = 1 \ll r;
   // 分配运算所需存储器
   complex<double> * X = new complex<double>[count];
   // 将频域点写入X
   memcpy(X, FD, sizeof(complex<double>) * count);
   // 求共轭
   for(int i = 0; i < count; i++)</pre>
      X[i] = complex<double> (X[i].real(), -X[i].imag());
   // 调用快速付立叶变换
```

```
FFT(X, TD, r);
   // 求时域点的共轭
   for (i = 0; i < count; i++)
      TD[i] = complex<double> (TD[i].real() * count, -TD[i].imag() *
count);
   // 释放内存
   delete X;
   ②对图像讲行傅里叶变换和反变换的函数代码
void FFourier()
{
   //图像的宽度和高度
   int width = lpBitsInfo->bmiHeader.biWidth;
   int height = lpBitsInfo->bmiHeader.biHeight;
   int LineBytes = (width * lpBitsInfo->bmiHeader.biBitCount + 31)/32
* 4;
   //指向图像数据指针
   BYTE* lpBits =
(BYTE*) & lpBitsInfo->bmiColors[lpBitsInfo->bmiHeader.biClrUsed];
   // FFT宽度(必须为2的整数次方)
   int FFT w = 1;
   // FFT宽度的幂数,即迭代次数
   int wp = 0;
   while(FFT w * 2 <= width)</pre>
     FFT w *= 2;
     wp ++;
   }
   // FFT高度(必须为2的整数次方)
   int FFT h = 1;
   // FFT高度的幂数,即迭代次数
   int hp = 0;
   while(FFT h * 2 <= height)</pre>
      FFT h *= 2;
      hp ++;
   }
   // 分配内存
```

```
complex<double>* TD = new complex<double>[FFT w * FFT h];
complex<double>* FD = new complex<double>[FFT w * FFT h];
int i, j;
BYTE* pixel;
for(i = 0; i < FFT h; i++) // 行
   for(j = 0; j < FFT w; j++) // 列
       // 指向DIB第i行,第j个象素的指针
       pixel = lpBits + LineBytes * (height - 1 - i) + j;
      // 给时域赋值
       TD[j + FFT_w * i] = complex < double > (*pixel* pow(-1,i+j), 0);
   }
}
for(i = 0; i < FFT h; i++)</pre>
   // 对y方向进行快速付立叶变换
   FFT(&TD[FFT w * i], &FD[FFT w * i], wp);
}
// 保存中间变换结果
for(i = 0; i < FFT h; i++)</pre>
   for (j = 0; j < FFT w; j++)
       TD[i + FFT h * j] = FD[j + FFT w * i];
   }
}
for(i = 0; i < FFT w; i++)</pre>
{
   // 对x方向进行快速付立叶变换
   FFT(&TD[i * FFT h], &FD[i * FFT h], hp);
}
//生成频谱图像
//为频域图像分配内存
LONG size = 40 + 1024 + LineBytes * height;
lpDIB FT = (LPBITMAPINFO) malloc(size);
if (NULL == lpDIB FT)
```

```
return;
   memcpy(lpDIB FT, lpBitsInfo, size);
   //指向频域图像数据指针
   lpBits =
(BYTE*)&lpDIB FT->bmiColors[lpDIB FT->bmiHeader.biClrUsed];
   double temp;
   for(i = 0; i < FFT h; i++) // 行
      for(j = 0; j < FFT w; j++) // 列
      {
          // 计算频谱幅度
          temp = sqrt(FD[j * FFT h + i].real() * FD[j * FFT h + i].real()
+
                    FD[j * FFT h + i].imag() * FD[j * FFT h + i].imag())
*2000;
          // 判断是否超过255
          if (temp > 255)
             // 对于超过的,直接设置为255
             temp = 255;
          }
          pixel = lpBits + LineBytes * (height - 1 - i) + j;
          // 更新源图像
          *pixel = (BYTE) (temp);
      }
   }
   delete TD;
   gFD = FD;
   }
```

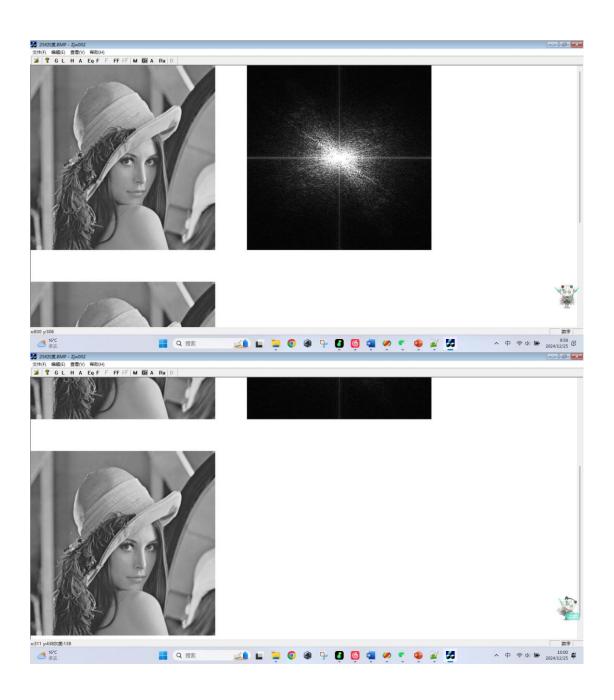
b.在视图类中调用之

```
### Amangement of the content of th
```

```
### Securice of the production of the productio
```

(五) 实验结果与分析

1.傅里叶变换和反变换



2.快速傅里叶变换



3.实验结果分析

通过本次实验,我掌握了傅里叶变换和反变换的计算方法以及快速傅里叶变换和 反变换的计算方法,并利用代码实现了以上算法,将其运用到实际的图像处理中, 让我理解了尤其是快速傅里叶变换和反变换在工程上的作用。