# 《计算机视觉》实验报告

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## 实验 7 SIFT 特征

## 一. 任务1

#### a) 核心代码:

```
1.# Step1 图像加载与预处理
2.def load image (img1 path, img2 path):
     img1 = cv.imread(img1 path)
4. img2 = cv.imread(img2 path)
     # 统一分辨率
5.
6.
    rate = 600 / img1.shape[1]
     img1 = cv.resize(img1, (int(rate*img1.shape[1]), int(rate*im
  g1.shape[0])))
8. img2 = cv.resize(img2, (img1.shape[1], img1.shape[0]))
9.
     # 边界填充(用于拼接时留出空间)
      img1 = cv.copyMakeBorder(img1, 250,250,250,250, cv.BORDER
  CONSTANT)
       img2 = cv.copyMakeBorder(img2, 250,250,250,250, cv.BORDER
11.
  CONSTANT)
12. return img1, img2
13
14. # Step2 特征提取与匹配
15. def match feature point(img1, img2):
16. # SIFT 特征检测
17.
      sift = cv.SIFT create()
18.
      kp1, des1 = sift.detectAndCompute(img1, None)
19.
      kp2, des2 = sift.detectAndCompute(img2, None)
20.
21.
      # FLANN 匹配器
22.
    flann = cv.FlannBasedMatcher(
23.
          dict(algorithm=1, trees=5), # KD-Tree 索引
24.
        dict(checks=50) # 搜索次数
25.
26.
      matches = flann.knnMatch(des1, des2, k=2) # KNN 匹配
27.
      return kp1, kp2, matches
28.
```

```
29. # Step3 匹配点提纯与单应性矩阵计算
30. def get good match(img1, img2, kp1, kp2, matches):
31.
      # 比率测试筛选匹配点
32.
     good match = []
33.
      for m, n in matches:
34.
           if m.distance < 0.5 * n.distance: # Lowe's ratio test</pre>
35.
              good match.append(m)
36.
37.
      # 计算单应性矩阵 (RANSAC 提纯)
       src pts = np.float32([kp1[m.queryIdx].pt for m in good mat
  ch]).reshape(-1, 1, 2)
39.
       dst pts = np.float32([kp2[m.trainIdx].pt for m in good mat
  ch]).reshape(-1, 1, 2)
40.
       M, = cv.findHomography(src pts, dst pts, cv.RANSAC, 5.0)
41.
42.
      # 图像配准
       img2 warped = cv.warpPerspective(img2, M, (img2.shape[1],
  img2.shape[0]))
44.
45.
      # 简单拼接(直接覆盖)
46.
     dst = imgl.copy()
47.
      dst[img2 warped > 0] = img2 warped[img2 warped > 0]
48.
49.
      return M, dst
50.
51. # Step4 图像融合(加权混合)
52. def blend image(img1, img2):
53.
      rows, cols = imq1.shape[:2]
54.
      result = np.zeros((rows, cols, 3), np.uint8)
55.
56.
     # 找到重叠区域边界
       left = next(col for col in range(cols) if img1[:, col].any
   () and img2[:, col].any())
      right = next(col for col in reversed(range(cols)) if img1[:
  , col].any() and img2[:, col].any())
59.
60.
      # 线性加权融合
61.
      for col in range(cols):
          if img1[:, col].any() and img2[:, col].any():
62.
63.
              alpha = (col - left) / (right - left) # 动态权重
64.
               result[:, col] = img1[:, col] * alpha + img2[:, co
  1] * (1 - alpha)
```

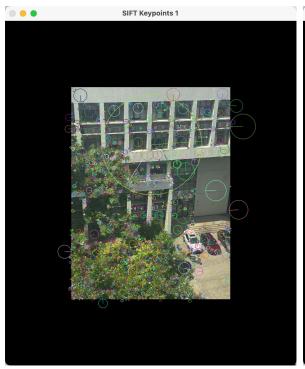
## b) 实验结果截图

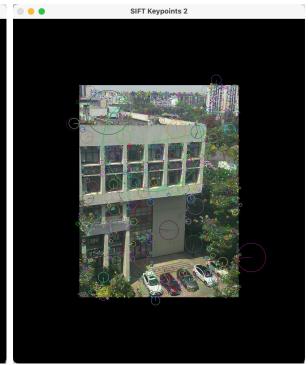
Step1 输入两张同一场景不同视角拍摄的图片



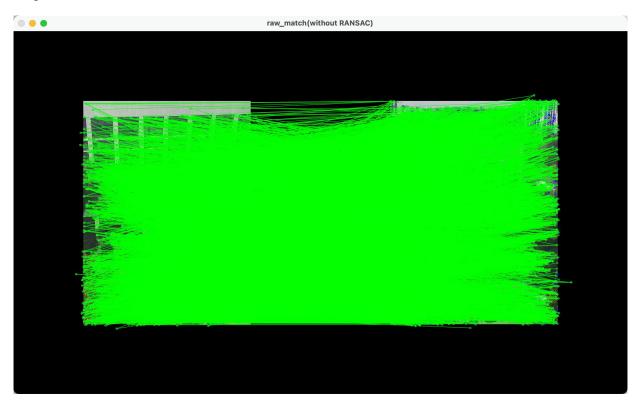


Step2 分别提取图片的 SIFT 特征

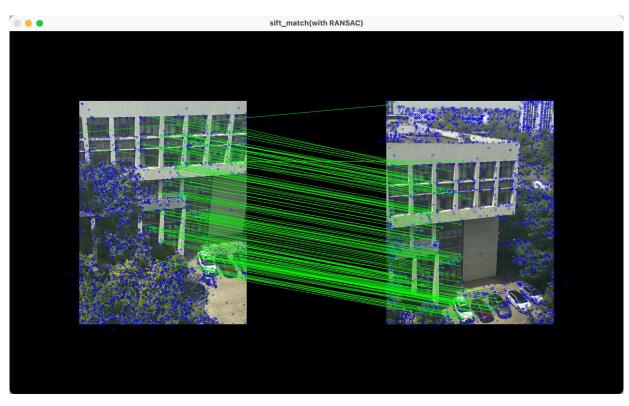




Step3 关键点匹配 (未用 RANSAC 提纯版)



Step4 采用 RANSAC 算法进行提纯



Step5 获取两张图片的变换关系(单应性矩阵,可通过4对匹配点求出),完成拼接

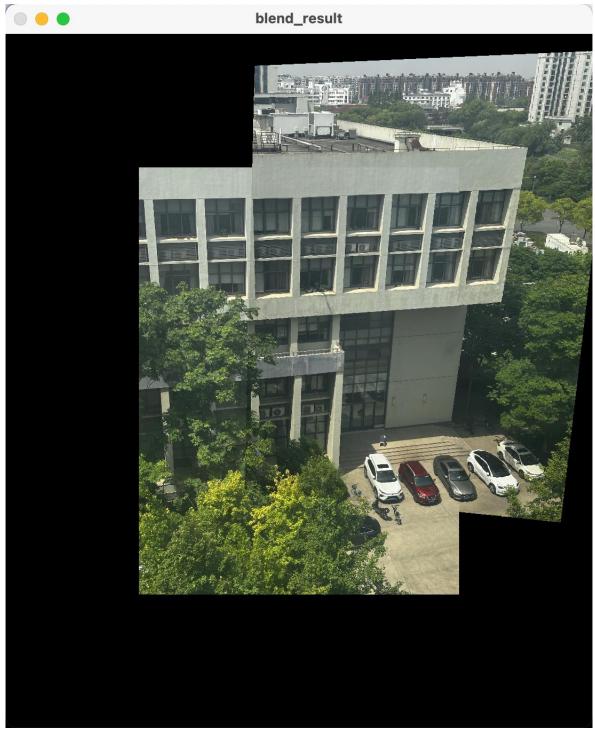
## 单应性矩阵:

[[ 1.12790993e+00 -1.07955738e-02 -2.55370787e+02]

[ 9.11004872e-02 9.34234513e-01 1.72211730e+02]

[ 1.94995855e-04 -1.46831127e-04 1.00000000e+00]]

## blend\_result



## c) 实验小结

通过本实验,我深入理解了基于 SIFT 特征的图像配准原理,掌握了 RANSAC 和单应性变换在计算机视觉中的重要应用。在实验过程中,我也遇到了一些困难,比如匹配点不足,发现是由于部分图像因纹理稀疏导致匹配对数少于 10。对此,我调整了图像分辨率 (实验中发现 600px 宽度效果最佳),并通过修改 contrastThreshold 参数来增加 SIFT 特征点数量。