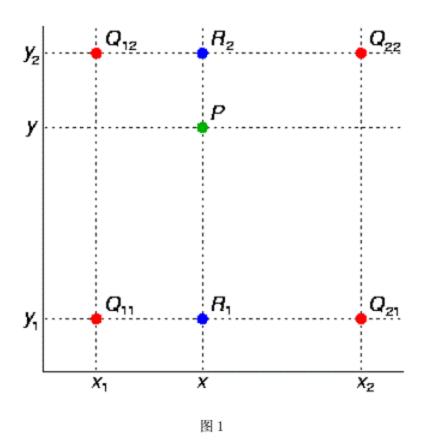
# 双线性插值算法

图像的双线性插值放大算法中,目标图像中新创造的象素值,是由源图像位置在它附近的 2\*2 区域 4 个邻近象素的值通过加权平均计算得出的。双线性内插值算法放大后的图像质量较高,不会出现像素值不连续的的情况。然而次算法具有低通滤波器的性质,使高频分量受损,所以可能会使图像轮廓在一定程度上变得模糊。



## X方向的线性插值

对于标准的双线性差值算法, X 方向的线性插值:

$$f(R_1) \approx \frac{x_2 - x}{x_2 - x_1} f(Q_{11}) + \frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_1} f(Q_{21})$$
 where  $R_1 = (x, y_1)$ , [通用 1]

$$f(R_2) \approx \frac{x_2 - x}{x_2 - x_1} f(Q_{12}) + \frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_1} f(Q_{22})$$
 where  $R_2 = (x, y_2)$ . [通用 2]

具体到我们所实现的算法中,我们使 Q11、Q12、Q21、Q22 为光栅上相邻的四点,即 P 只能落于这四点其中一点上。 $\Delta_{col}$ 是当前像素离像素所属区域原点的

水平距离,比如图 2,各种不同的颜色代表一个区域,区域原点为区域左上角的像素。

$$\delta(R_2) = \left( \operatorname{Color}(Q_{22}) - \operatorname{Color}(Q_{12}) \right) \cdot \Delta_{col} + \operatorname{Color}(Q_{12}) \cdot 256 \quad (1)$$

$$\delta(R_1) = \left( \text{Color}(Q_{21}) - \text{Color}(Q_{11}) \right) \cdot \Delta_{\text{col}} + \text{Color}(Q_{11}) \cdot 256 \quad (2)$$

其中:  $\Delta_{col}$  = (DestColNumber · ((SrcWidth  $\ll$  8)/DestWidth))&255, Color (X) 表示点 X 的颜色, 具体算法使用的是 24 位真彩色格式。

#### Y方向的线性插值

做完 X 方向的插值后再做 Y 方向的插值,对于一般情况,有:

$$f(P) \approx \frac{y_2 - y}{y_2 - y_1} f(R_1) + \frac{y - y_1}{y_2 - y_1} f(R_2).$$
 [通用 3]

而我们的具体算法中, Y 方向的线性插值方法如(3) 所示。Δ<sub>row</sub> 是当前像素离像素所属区域原点的垂直距离,比如图 2,各种不同的颜色代表一个区域,区域原点为区域左上角的像素。

$$Color(P) = (\delta(R_2) \cdot 256 + (\delta(R_2) - \delta(R_1)) \cdot \Delta_{row}) \gg 16 \quad (3)$$

其中:  $\Delta_{row}$  = (DestRowNumber · ((SrcHeight  $\ll$  8)/DestHeight))&255, 由于前面为了便于计算左移了 16 位,因此最后需要右移 16 位保持匹配。

#### 算法描述

```
//Y 方向的插值
    Color(P) = (\delta(R2) * 256 + (\delta(R2) - \delta(R1)) * \Delta_{row}) >> 16;
    将 P 输出到目标位图中。
}
for (目标图像第二行到最末行)
    for (行上的像素++)
        // 源图像上 Q12, Q22, Q11, Q21 的选取见下一节
        获取源图像 Q12, Q22, Q11, Q21 的颜色;
        // X 方向的插值
        \delta (R2) = temp[i++]; // 下一行的\delta (R2)等于上一行的\delta (R1)
        \delta(R1) = (\text{Color}(Q21) - \text{Color}(Q11)) * \Delta_{col} + \text{Color}(Q11) * 256;
        // 保存 \delta (R1)到一个临时数组,因为下一行的\delta (R2)等于这一行的\delta (R1)
        temp[i++] = \delta(R1);
        //Y 方向的插值
        Color(P) = (\delta(R2) * 256 + (\delta(R2) - \delta(R1)) * \Delta_{row}) >> 16;
        将 P 输出到目标位图中。
    }
}
```

# 算法中 Q12, Q22, Q11, Q21 的选取

我们以放大两倍为例,说明选取 Q12, Q22, Q11, Q21 的过程。源图像 3\*3 区域放大为目标区域 6\*6 区域。设以下为目标图像:

A	A	В	В		
A	A	В	В		
		С	С		
		C	С		
				D	D
				D	D

图 2

目标图像 A 像素区域对应的 Q21, Q22, Q11, Q12, 以红色区域为原点向右下方扩展的 2\*2 区域。

Q21	Q22	
Q11	Q12	

图 3

目标图像 B 像素区域对应的 Q21, Q22, Q11, Q12, 以蓝色区域为原点向右下方扩展的 2\*2 区域。

Q21	Q22
Q11	Q12

图 4

目标图像 C 像素区域对应的 Q21, Q22, Q11, Q12, 以绿色区域为原点向右下方扩展的 2\*2 区域。

Q21	Q22
Q11	Q12

图 5

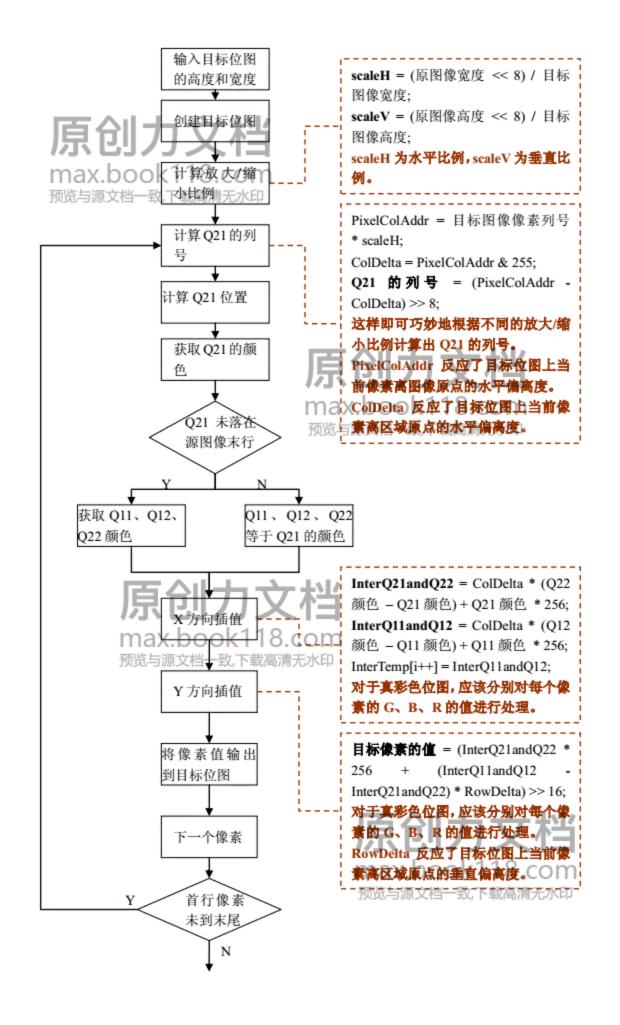
目标图像 D 像素区域对应的 Q21, Q22, Q11, Q12, 目标图像处于最后两行的 边界情况,将 Q21, Q22, Q11, Q12 这四个点的值设为一样。

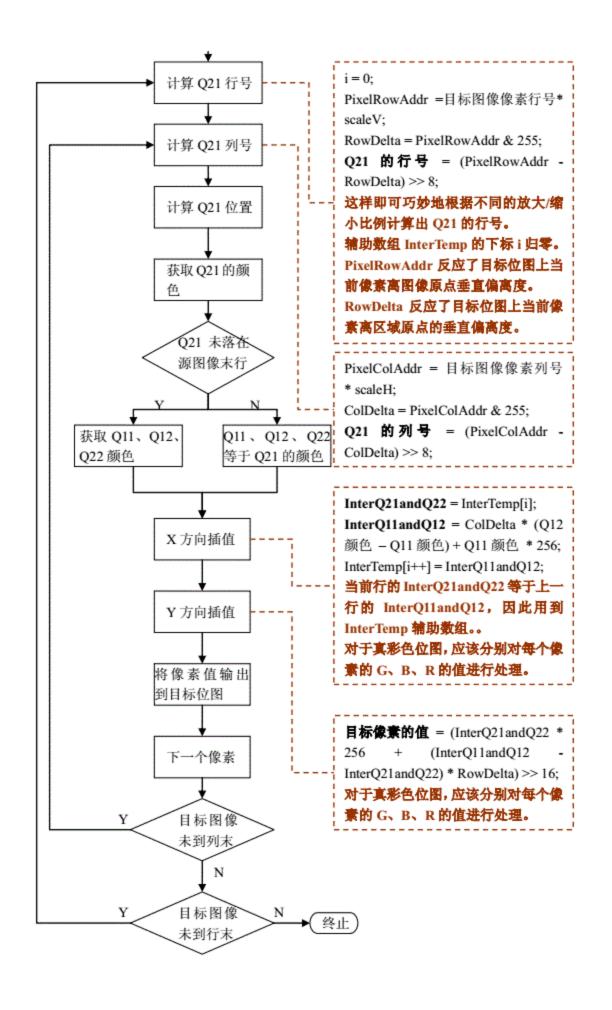
	Q11=Q12=Q22=Q21

图 6

# 程序流程图

流程图右边虚线框中为相关过程的注解。





## 双线性插值图像放大/缩小算法

```
void ResizeWorkingBitmap(tWorkBMP *a, tWorkBMP *b, WORD bx, WORD by)
{
    unsigned int PtAR = 0, PtBR = 0, PtCR = 0, PtDR = 0, PixelValueR = 0;
    unsigned int PtAG = 0, PtBG = 0, PtCG = 0, PtDG = 0, PixelValueG = 0;
    unsigned int PtAB = 0, PtBB = 0, PtCB = 0, PtDB = 0, PixelValueB = 0;
    register unsigned SpixelColNum = 0, SpixelRowNum = 0, DestCol = 0, DestRow = 0;
    unsigned int SpixelColAddr = 0, SpixelRowAddr = 0;
    unsigned int ColDelta = 0, RowDelta = 0, scaleV = 0, scaleH = 0;
    unsigned int ContribAandBR = 0, ContribCandDR = 0;
    unsigned int ContribAandBG = 0, ContribCandDG = 0;
    unsigned int ContribAandBB = 0, ContribCandDB = 0;
    unsigned int ContribTem[2048 * 3];// Max width is 2048
    int i = 0;
    CreateWorkingBitmap(bx, by, b);
    // Calculation of zoom proportion
    scaleH = (a->x << 8) / bx;
    scaleV = (a->y << 8) / by;
    // First line of destination image
    for (DestCol = 0; DestCol < bx; DestCol++)</pre>
         // Horizontal distance between origin of image and current pixel
         SpixelColAddr = DestCol * scaleH;
         // Horizontal distance between A and current pixel
         ColDelta = SpixelColAddr & 255;
         // Column number of A
         SpixelColNum = (SpixelColAddr - ColDelta) >> 8;
         // Get color of A
         PtAB = a->b[3 * SpixelRowNum * a->x + 3 * SpixelColNum];
         PtAG = a \rightarrow b[3 * SpixelRowNum * a \rightarrow x + 3 * SpixelColNum + 1];
         PtAR = a - b[3 * SpixelRowNum * a - x + 3 * SpixelColNum + 2];
         // Get color of B, C, D
         if ((SpixelColNum + 1) < a->x)
              PtBB = a-b[3 * SpixelRowNum * a-bx + 3 * (SpixelColNum + 1)];
              PtBG = a - b[3 * SpixelRowNum * a - x + 3 * (SpixelColNum+1) + 1];
              PtBR = a - b[3 * SpixelRowNum * a - x + 3 * (SpixelColNum+1) + 2];
```

```
PtCB = a-b[3 * (SpixelRowNum+1) * a-bx + 3 * SpixelColNum];
              PtCG = a - b[3 * (SpixelRowNum+1) * a - x + 3 * SpixelColNum + 1];
              PtCR = a - b[3 * (SpixelRowNum+1) * a - x + 3 * SpixelColNum + 2];
              PtDB = a \rightarrow b[3 * (Spixe1RowNum + 1) * a \rightarrow x + 3 * (Spixe1Co1Num + 1)];
              PtDG = a\rightarrow b[3 * (SpixelRowNum+1) * a\rightarrow x + 3 * (SpixelColNum+1) + 1];
              PtDR = a-b[3 * (SpixelRowNum+1) * a-bx + 3 * (SpixelColNum+1) + 2];
         }
         else
         {
              PtBB = PtCB = PtDB = PtAB;
              PtBG = PtCG = PtDG = PtAG;
              PtBR = PtCR = PtDR = PtAR;
         }
         // X-direction interpolation of blue
         ContribAandBB = ColDelta * (PtBB - PtAB) + PtAB * 256;
         ContribCandDB = ColDelta * (PtDB - PtCB) + PtCB * 256;
         ContribTem[i++] = ContribCandDB;
         // Y-direction interpolation of blue
         PixelValueB = (ContribAandBB * 256 + (ContribCandDB - ContribAandBB) * RowDelta) >>
16:
         // X-direction interpolation of green
         ContribAandBG = ColDelta * (PtBG - PtAG) + PtAG * 256;
         ContribCandDG = ColDelta * (PtDG - PtCG) + PtCG * 256;
         ContribTem[i++] = ContribCandDG;
         // Y-direction interpolation of green
         PixelValueG = (ContribAandBG * 256 + (ContribCandDG - ContribAandBG) * RowDelta) >>
16;
         // X-direction interpolation of red
         ContribAandBR = ColDelta * (PtBR - PtAR) + PtAR * 256;
         ContribCandDR = ColDelta * (PtDR - PtCR) + PtCR * 256;
         ContribTem[i++] = ContribCandDR;
         // Y-direction interpolation of red
         PixelValueR = (ContribAandBR * 256 + (ContribCandDR - ContribAandBR) * RowDelta) >>
16;
         // Output current pixel to destination image
         b->b[3 * DestRow * bx + 3 * DestCol] = PixelValueB;
         b->b[3 * DestRow * bx + 3 * DestCol + 1] = PixelValueG;
         b->b[3 * DestRow * bx + 3 * DestCol + 2] = PixelValueR;
    }
```

```
// Other line of destination image
for (DestRow = 1; DestRow < by; DestRow++)
     i = 0;
     // Vertical distance between origin of image and current pixel
     SpixelRowAddr = DestRow * scaleV;
     // Vertical distance between A and current pixel
     RowDelta = SpixelRowAddr & 255;
     // Row number of A
     SpixelRowNum = (SpixelRowAddr - RowDelta) >> 8;
     for (DestCol = 0; DestCol < bx; DestCol++)</pre>
          Spixe1ColAddr = DestCol * scaleH;
          ColDelta = SpixelColAddr & 255;
          SpixelColNum = (SpixelColAddr - ColDelta) >> 8;
          PtAB = a->b[3 * SpixelRowNum * a->x + 3 * SpixelColNum];
          PtAG = a-b[3 * SpixelRowNum * a-bx + 3 * SpixelColNum + 1];
          PtAR = a \rightarrow b[3 * SpixelRowNum * a \rightarrow x + 3 * SpixelColNum + 2];
          if (((SpixelColNum+1) <a->x)&&((SpixelRowNum+1) <a->y))
          {
               PtCB = a - b[3 * (SpixelRowNum + 1) * a - x + 3 * SpixelColNum];
               PtCG = a \rightarrow b[3 * (SpixelRowNum + 1) * a \rightarrow x + 3 * SpixelColNum + 1];
               PtCR = a - b[3 * (SpixelRowNum + 1) * a - bx + 3 * SpixelColNum + 2];
               PtDB = a - b[3 * (Spixe1RowNum + 1) * a - bx + 3 * (Spixe1Co1Num + 1)];
               PtDG = a \rightarrow b[3 * (SpixelRowNum + 1) * a \rightarrow x + 3 * (SpixelColNum+1) + 1];
               PtDR = a \rightarrow b[3 * (SpixelRowNum + 1) * a \rightarrow x + 3 * (SpixelColNum+1) + 2];
         }
          else
          {
               PtBB = PtCB = PtDB = PtAB;
               PtBG = PtCG = PtDG = PtAG;
               PtBR = PtCR = PtDR = PtAR;
         }
          ContribAandBB = ContribTem[i];
          ContribCandDB = ColDelta * (PtDB - PtCB) + PtCB * 256;
          ContribTem[i++] = ContribCandDB;
          PixelValueB = (ContribAandBB * 256 + (ContribCandDB - ContribAandBB) * RowDelta) >>
```

```
ContribAandBG = ContribTem[i];
              ContribCandDG = ColDelta * (PtDG - PtCG) + PtCG * 256;
              ContribTem[i++] = ContribCandDG;
              PixelValueG = (ContribAandBG * 256 + (ContribCandDG - ContribAandBG) * RowDelta) >>
16;
              ContribAandBR = ContribTem[i];
              ContribCandDR = ColDelta*(PtDR-PtCR)+PtCR*256;
              ContribTem[i++] = ContribCandDR;
              PixelValueR = (ContribAandBR * 256 + (ContribCandDR - ContribAandBR) * RowDelta) >>
16;
              b->b[3 * DestRow * bx + 3 * DestCol] = PixelValueB;
              b->b[3 * DestRow * bx + 3 * DestCol + 1] = PixelValueG;
              b\rightarrow b[3 * DestRow * bx + 3 * DestCol + 2] = PixelValueR;
         }
    }
}
```