## 第三章作业 黄海浪 9181040G0818

- 1. 滤波前图 3-11 和滤波后图 3-12 的标准差变化较明显,为什么滤波前图 3-13 和滤波后图 3-14 的标准差几乎没有变化?
  - 答: 原图 3-11 的色彩鲜明, 边缘信息多, 边缘亮度的突变较多。而图 3-13 边缘信息少, 在边缘处亮度大多是渐变的, 突变较少。将滤波窗口变大, 也可以使得 3-13 变换后与原图相比有较大的差异。
- 2. 对一个图像A作  $5 \times 5$  的均值滤波得到图像 B,对图像B再做  $5 \times 5$  的均值滤波得到图像 C。那么,对图像A做多大的均值滤波可以直接得到图像 C?
  - 答:两次 5\*5,做第二次 5\*5 时的方格里面的数据最多来原与某个方向的 4 块,那么直接对 A 做 9\*9 的均值滤波可以达到两次 5\*5 的效果,如图:

				С
			В	
		Α		

3. 在图像处理中,彩色到灰度转换公式为:  $gry=0.299 \times red+0.587 \times green+0.114 \times blue$ ,请用 C/C++编程把彩色图像 H0301Rgb. bmp 转成为灰度图像 H0301Gry. bmp,请分别使用"整数除法或者浮点乘法除法变为整数乘法和移位"的编程技巧和直接计算,分别使用 Debug 和 Release 编译,并各执行 1000 次,比较它们的时间花费(C/C++中的时间函数为 clock\_t t=clock())。

筌.

两个公式分别为:  $gry = 0.299 \times red + 0.587 \times green + 0.114 \times blue$  gry = (306\*red + 601\*green + 116\*blue)>>10

因为 1000 次有点比较不出,所以运行了 3000 次,结果如下:

	debug	release
浮点乘	3343. 95	1240. 14
整数乘+移位	2853. 62	850. 589

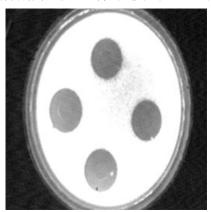
## 主要代码:

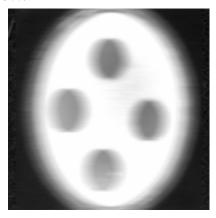
```
clock_t t_start = clock();

for (unsigned times = 0; times < 3000; ++times) {
    auto *pCurImg = data;
    //非查表法 1
    for (auto *pGrayImg = grayData, *pEndGrayImg = pGrayImg + newImgSize; pGrayImg < pEndGrayImg;) {
        *(pGrayImg++) = 0.114 * (*(pCurImg++)) + 0.587 * (*(pCurImg++)) + 0.299 * (*(pCurImg++));
    }
    //#章表法 2

// for (auto *pGrayImg = grayData, *pEndGrayImg = pGrayImg + newImgSize; pGrayImg < pEndGrayImg;) {
        *(pGrayImg++) = (116 * (*(pCurImg++)) + 601 * (*(pCurImg++)) + 306 * (*(pCurImg++))) >> 10;
    }
    clock_t t_end = clock();
    std::cout << (t_end - t_start) / 1000.0;
```

- 4. 参照算法 3-1, 采用 C/C++编程, 实现对于灰度图像 H0302Gry. bmp 每行上的一维均值滤波(邻域大小为 1 行 M 列, M=21)。
  - 答:下面分别为原图和均值滤波后图(边缘没有处理)





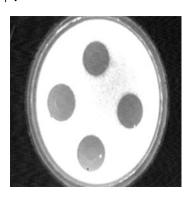
## 主要代码:

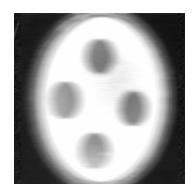
```
unsigned half_x = M >> 1;
unsigned half_y = N >> 1;
unsigned C = (1 << 23) / (M * N);
unsigned width = infoHeader.bitmap_width;</pre>
auto *sumCol = new unsigned[width];
memset(sumCol, c: 0, len: width << 2);</pre>
for (auto *pEnd = data + N * width; pAdd < pEnd;) {
   for (unsigned x = 0; x < width; ++x) {</pre>
auto *resData = new unsigned char[infoHeader.image_size];
memcpy(resData, data, infoHeader.image_size);
      unsigned sum = 0;
for (unsigned x = 0; x < M; ++x) {
   sum += sumCol[x];</pre>
       for (unsigned x = half_x, end_x = width - half_x; x < end_x; ++x) {
    // 乘法换除法
       for (unsigned x = 0; x < width; ++x) {
    sumCol[x] -= *(pDel++);
    sumCol[x] += *(pAdd++);</pre>
delete[] sumCol;
```

5. 参照算法 3-2,采用 C/C++编程,实现对于灰度图像 H0302Gry. bmp 每行上的一维均值滤波(邻域大小为 1 行 M 列, M=21),要使用一维积分图。

答:使用了基于列积分的计算方法得到了一维积分图,在计算时,左边缘和上边缘会少处理一行/一列像素,为了能够直接使用公式 graph(x,y)+graph(m,n)-graph(x,n)-graph(m,y)

最终效果如下:





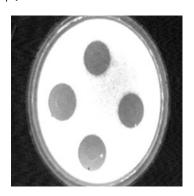
### 主要代码:

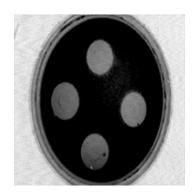
```
//沙姐姐波教研分图

plool BmpFile::avrFilterByGraph(unsigned int M, unsigned int N) {
    if (sumGraph == nullptr) {
        this->getSumGryGraphBySumCol();
    }

    // 國口 M列 M行
    unsigned half_X = M >> 1;
    unsigned half_X = M >> 1;
    unsigned half_X = N >> 1;
    M = (half_X << 1) | 0x0001;
    N = (half_X << 1) | 0x0001;
    unsigned C = (1 << 23) / (M * N);
    unsigned d C = (1 << 23) / (M * N);
    unsigned halgt = infolleader.bitmap_width;
    unsigned halgt = infolleader.bitmap_width;
    unsigned halgt = new unsigned char[infolleader.image_size];
    memcpy(resData = new unsigned char[infolleader.image_size];
    // 光清波鏡鏡近鏡鏡鏡鐘
    auto *resData = new unsigned char[infolleader.image_size];
    // 光清波鏡鏡近鏡鏡鏡鐘
    auto *pBsallSumGraph = sumGraph;
    auto *pBigSumGraph = sumGraph;
    auto *pBigSumGraph = sumGraph;
    auto *pBigSumGraph = sumGraph;
    for (unsigned y = half_y + 1, end_y = hsight - half_y;
        y < end_y; ++y, pSmallSumGraph + width, pBigSumGraph += width) {
        pRes += half_x + 1;
        unsigned sum = 0;
        for (unsigned x = half_x + 1, end_x = width - half_x, x1 = 0, x2 = M; x < end_x; ++x, ++x1, ++x2) {
            sum = x(pBigSumGraph + x2) + *(pSmallSumGraph + x1) - *(pBigSumGraph + x1) - *(pSmallSumGraph + x2);
        }
        pres += half_x;
    }
    delete[] data;
    data = resData;
    return true;
```

6. 使用 MMX 或者 SSE 指令集,用 C/C++编程实现灰度图像 H0302Gry. bmp 的反相。 答: 利用\_mm\_set1\_epi8(0xff)加载了一个全 1 的值给类型\_\_m128i 后会自动高位补 0,再利用\_mm\_xor\_si128(\*pSSE, F1)进行异或处理,达到取反的效果。 最终效果如下:



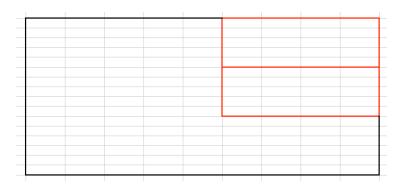


主要代码:

7. 使用算法 3-6 对灰度图像 H0302Gry. bmp 进行中值滤波,分别使用  $5 \times 5$ ,  $13 \times 13$ ,  $21 \times 21$  大小的邻域进行中值滤波,比较这三种邻域时 dbgCmpTimes 的值,并进行分析。

答: 5X5: 6.43626; 13X13: 5.851; 21X21: 5.91256;

三者值差距不大,和窗口大小基本无关,对于同一张图片,从代码中看,可以理解为更新直方图后,小窗口的值和大窗口部分重叠,比较大窗口时比较次数可以简单理解为比较小窗口之和,窗口越大移动窗口次数越少,会在一定程度上降低比较次数。(比如对于H0304Gry.bmp,5X5:3.01665;13X13:2.81271;21X21:2.75748;)



8. 采用高速摄像机(2000fps)对准一个区域进行拍照,该区域有一发炮弹高速飞过。摄像机得到了M幅场景图像,但M幅图像的每一幅中都有炮弹,请问如何才得到一幅没有炮弹的场景图像(一般称为背景图像)?

答:新建一副和拍摄图像一样大的背景图,将M副图像的图对应的像素点用"中值滤波",利用M副图像即可得到没有炮弹的背景图像。

9.

$$T^{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} 和 T^{5} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 等价吗?

答:等价,大部分区域处理的效果一样,但是如果忽略边缘的处理,那么在边缘处不一样。

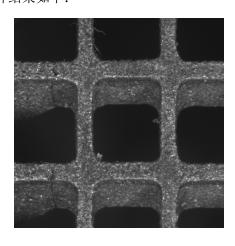
10.

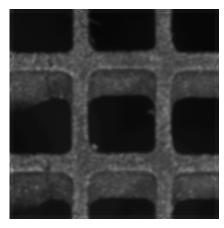
$$T^3 = \frac{1}{16} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
有什么特点?使用它进行图像平滑需要乘法和除法运算吗?

答: 1, 2, 4, 16 分别为 2^0, 2^1, 2^2, 2^4, 可以不用乘法除法运算, 直接用移位。

11. 使用标准差等于 1. 0 的高斯函数计算一维卷积模板 T(j) (-3 <= j <= 3), 得到  $T = \{0.003134, 0.038177, 0.171099, 0.282095, 0.171099, 0.038177, 0.003134\}$ , 按式(3-11) 实现高斯滤波时,会有大量的浮点计算,如何消除这些浮点运算?答:取 T 中最小的那个数 N,乘以 X 后得到的值为整数,再次计算M = [log(X)] + 1,最后的这个 M 即为我们需要的移位数,然后将 N 变为N' = [N < M],计算公式则变为 $ans = N' * Y \gg M$ ,如 T 中最小为 0.003134, $M = [log(10^6)] + 1 = 20$ ,则 0.003134 变为 3286, Y\*0.003134 变为 3286\*Y>>M。

12. 使用 C/C++编程,对灰度图像 H0303Gry. bmp 实现标准差δ = 3 的高斯滤波,使用两个一维高斯平滑的串联实现,并且在像素处理循环中不使用浮点运算。答:用了移位,选取最小的一个,按照题 11 方式计算时 M 可能过大,造成计算溢出,这时取 M 最大为 24 位,因为像素亮度最大为 8 位值即 255。图片结果如下:





```
pool BmpFile::GaussianFilter(int const &sigma) {
     auto *T = new double[wsize];
auto *T_1 = new unsigned[wsize];
auto *T_1 = new unsigned[wsize];
auto *resData = new unsigned char[infoHeader.image_size];
memcpy(resData, data, infoHeader.image_size);
      unsigned M = 0;
double minNum = T[wSize - 1];
      M = fmin( lcpp_x: 24, M);
      for (int j = 0; j < wSize; ++j) {

T_1[j] = unsigned(T[j] * (1 << M));
                       unsigned sum = (*pCur * T_1[0]) >> M;
for (unsigned x = 1; x < wSize; ++x) {
    sum += (*(pCur + x) * T_1[x]) >> M;
      auto *resData2 = new unsigned char[infoHeader.image_size];
for (unsigned y = 0; y < infoHeader.bitmap_height; ++y) {
   for (unsigned x = 0; x < infoHeader.bitmap_width; ++x) {</pre>
                       unsigned sum = (*pCur * T_1[0]) >> M;
for (unsigned x = 1; x < wSize; ++x) {</pre>
       delete[] resData2;
```

13. 算法 3-6 中 threshold 取何值时能够实现二值图像的最小值滤波、最大值滤波和中值滤波?

答: 最大值滤波: threshold=255, 即领域内所有值为 255 才取 255。

最小值滤波: threshold=0, 即领域内所有值为0才取0。

中值滤波: threshold=127, 即领域内所有值平均下来大于等于 127 取 255, 否则取 0。

14. 请分别使用超限平滑和K个邻点平均法,对 3. 2. 1 节中的数据 D1 进行邻域为 3 个像素的均值滤波,写出滤波结果。

超限平滑: 令阈值 C=4

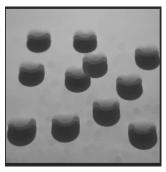
原值	求均值	均值
3	领域不完整, 保持原值	3
3	(3+3+3) /3=3<4	3
3	(3+3+9) /3=5>4	5
9	(3+9+3) /3=5>4	5
3	(3+9+3) /3=5>4	5
3	(3+9+3) /3=5>4	5
9	(9+9+3) /3=7>4	7
9	(9+9+9) /3=9>4	9
9	(9+9+3) /3=7>4	7
3	(9+9+3) /3=7>4	7
9	(9+9+3) /3=7>4	7
9	(9+9+9) /3=9>4	9
9	领域不完整, 保持原值	9

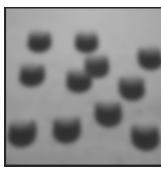
## K 个邻点平均法: 取 K=2

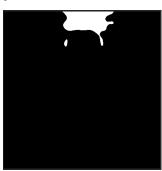
原值	求均值	均值
3	领域不完整, 保持原值	3
3	(3+3) /2=3	3
3	(3+3) /2=3	3
9	(3+3) /2=3	3
3	(3+3) /2=3	3
3	(3+3) /2=3	3
9	(9+9) /2=9	9
9	(9+9) /2=9	9
9	(9+9) /2=9	9
3	(9+9) /2=9	9
9	(9+9) /2=9	9
9	(9+9) /2=9	9
9	领域不完整, 保持原值	9

15. 使用 Photoshop 中的 median Filter 或者 Gaussian Blur,估计拍摄灰度图像 H0304Gry.bmp 时光源的位置,给出不含有药片的光照图像,并通过观察药片的阴影确认得到的光照图像是正确的。

答:首先进行最小值滤波,再进行高斯滤波,最后调整阈值。 图片结果如下,可以看到光是从图片上方的方向打过来的。







# 第一次实验报告

第二章作业更正:

题目 4(修改了第290行,以及去掉变量 A(代码中的 sum))

题目 5: 直接用灰度图像的直方图均衡化,然后得到



题目 7: bmp 文件储存,行顺序反的。彩色图像行储存为 BGR,结果如下:



### 第二章题目7修改后主要代码:

```
BmpFile *BmpFile::load14Raw(const std::string &path, unsigned int width, unsigned int height) {
   std::ifstream infile(path, mode: std::ios::in | std::ios::binary);
    auto size = width * height;
    auto *data = new short int[size];
   infile.seekg( off: 0, dir. std::ios::beg).read(reinterpret_cast<char *>(data), n: size * sizeof(short int));
   infile.close();
    auto *bmp = createGrayBmp(width, height);
   bmp->data = new unsigned char[bmp->infoHeader.image_size];
   memset(bmp->data, c: 0, bmp->infoHeader.image_size);
   // 获取 14位图 直方图
   unsigned short_int_express = 1 << 14;</pre>
    auto *histogram = new unsigned[short_int_express];
    memset(histogram, c: 0, len: sizeof(unsigned) << 14);</pre>
    for (auto *pCur = data, *pEnd = pCur + size; pCur < pEnd;) {</pre>
        histogram[*(pCur++)]++;
    auto *LUT = new unsigned char[short_int_express];
        sum += histogram[i];
       LUT[i] = ((sum << 8) - sum) / size;
    auto *pDesCur = resImg;
    for (auto *pCur = data, *pEnd = pCur + size; pCur < pEnd; pCur++) {
        *(pDesCur++) = LUT[*pCur];
    bmp->writeBitData(width, height, resImg);
   delete[] data;
   delete[] histogram;
   delete[] LUT;
```

#### 不足之处:

- 1. 类里面函数用了很多 new, 但是每次写完 new 我就会加一行 delete, 然后再在他们之间写其他代码, 也不知道如何去改进。
- 2. 然后 MMX 指令求 sumCol 哪一块怎么调试也调不对,4 个数可以分开成一对 两个数,但是分出来的两个数分不开。

#### 成长:

这门课带来了太多太多以前没有接触的编程思维,显得有点措手不及,但是仔细做了之后感觉想的会变多了点。图像处理的知识也越发丰富起来,要能处理,还要处理得快。总的来说,这门课很有意思,学到了很多其他课学不到的知识,非常感谢老师。

```
实验最终代码:
utils/bmpFile.h (主要部分)
class BmpFile {
public:
   const unsigned char_express = 1 << 8;</pre>
   // 是否是 RGB 图
   bool isRgb = true;
   bitmap_file_header fileHeader;
   bitmap_info_header infoHeader;
   bitmap_palette *palette = nullptr;
   unsigned fileHeaderSize = sizeof(fileHeader);
   unsigned infoHeaderSize = sizeof(infoHeader);
   unsigned paletteSize = sizeof(bitmap_palette);
   unsigned paletteNum = 0;
   // 存文件时用的 header
   unsigned char *header = nullptr;
   unsigned headerSize = 0;
   // 文件数据
   unsigned char *data = nullptr;
   // 直方图
   unsigned *histogram = nullptr;
   // 亮度
   double bright = 0;
   // 对比度
   double contrast = 0;
   //积分图
   unsigned *sumGraph = nullptr;
   ~BmpFile() {
      delete[] this->palette;
      delete[] this->header;
      delete[] this->data;
      delete[] this->histogram;
      delete[] this->sumGraph;
   }
   //新建 bmp 图像
   static BmpFile *createGrayBmp(unsigned width, unsigned height);
   //将数据转为8位的数据
```

```
void writeBitData(unsigned width, unsigned height, unsigned char *_data)
const;
   // 将已有的信息写入头
   void copyHeader2Men();
   // 加载图片
   void load(const std::string &);
   // 保存图片
   void save(const std::string &);
   // 反向
   void Invert() const;
   // 如果是灰色 则弄伪彩色
   bool gryPseudoColor() const;
   // rgb 到 gray 图片
   bool rgb2Gray();
   //均值方差规定化
   bool MVR(const double &bright, const double &contrast);
   //得到直方图
   void getHistogram();
   // 得到亮度和对比度
   void getBrightContrast();
   //直方图均衡化
   bool histogramEqualization();
   // 拿到彩色的 Histogram
   void getHistogramRgb();
   //raw 加载
   static BmpFile *load14Raw(const std::string &path, unsigned width,
unsigned height);
   //彩色灰度图像 浮点乘 到 整数乘 测试
   bool rgb2Gray_test1();
   //均值滤波列积分
```

```
bool avrFilterBySumCol(unsigned M, unsigned N);

//积分图实现
void getSumGryGraphBySumCol();

//SSE 实现
void getSumGryGraphBySSE();

//均值滤波 积分图
bool avrFilterByGraph(unsigned M, unsigned N);

//反向 SSE
void InvertBySSE() const;

//中值滤波
double medianFilter(unsigned M, unsigned N);

//高斯滤波
bool GaussianFilter(int const &sigma);
};
```

```
utils/bmpFile.cpp (主要部分)
#include "bmpFile.h"
////////其他操作////////////
///图片反向
void BmpFile::Invert() const {
   // 换成 int 一次 4 个字节
   for (int *pCurImg = reinterpret_cast<int *>(data), *pEndImg =
          pCurImg + infoHeader.image_size / sizeof(int) * sizeof(unsigned
char);
       pCurImg != pEndImg; ++pCurImg) {
      *pCurImg = ~*pCurImg;
   }
}
///灰度图像假彩色 这里用蓝色
bool BmpFile::gryPseudoColor() const {
   if (isRgb) {
      return false;
   }
   memset(palette, 0, paletteNum * paletteSize);
   for (unsigned i = 0; i < paletteNum; ++i) {</pre>
      palette[i].blue = i;
   return true;
}
///rgb 图像转灰度图像
bool BmpFile::rgb2Gray() {
   if (!isRgb) {
      return false;
   // char 表达的最大值 每一个存查找表
   const unsigned &size = char_express;
   auto *red = new double[size];
   auto *blue = new double[size];
   auto *green = new double[size];
   memset(red, 0, size << 3);</pre>
   memset(blue, 0, size << 3);</pre>
   memset(green, 0, size << 3);</pre>
   // 删除已经有的调色板 重新建立 256 色调色板
   delete[] this->palette;
```

```
palette = new bitmap_palette[size];
   // 调色板数量 默认 256
   paletteNum = size;
   // 初始化 0 默认黑色
   memset(palette, 0, sizeof(bitmap_palette) << 8);</pre>
   for (unsigned i = 0; i < size; ++i) {
      // 查找表
      red[i] = 0.299 * i;
      green[i] = 0.587 * i;
      blue[i] = 0.114 * i;
      // 调色板 正常色彩 亮度
      palette[i].red = i;
      palette[i].blue = i;
      palette[i].green = i;
   }
   // 真实图片大小
   unsigned newImgSize = infoHeader.bitmap_width * infoHeader.bitmap_height;
   // 修正对齐
   unsigned img_size = newImgSize;
   unsigned tmpHeaderSize = fileHeaderSize + infoHeaderSize + paletteSize *
paletteNum;
   img_size += 4 - ((tmpHeaderSize + img_size) % 4);
   // 开始赋值
   auto *grayData = new unsigned char[img_size];
   memset(grayData, 0, img_size);
// clock_t t_start = clock();
     for (unsigned times = 0; times < 1000; ++times) {
   auto *pCurImg = data;
   //查表法 BGR 顺序
   for (auto *pGrayImg = grayData, *pEndGrayImg = pGrayImg + newImgSize;
pGrayImg < pEndGrayImg;) {</pre>
      *(pGrayImg++) = int(blue[*(pCurImg++)] + green[*(pCurImg++)] +
red[*(pCurImg++)]);
   }
   //非查表法
        for (auto *pGrayImg = grayData, *pEndGrayImg = pGrayImg +
newImgSize; pGrayImg < pEndGrayImg;) {</pre>
            *(pGrayImg++) = 0.114 * (*(pCurImg++)) + 0.587 * (*(pCurImg++))
+ 0.299 * (*(pCurImg++));
        }
//
// }
```

```
// clock_t t_end = clock();
// std::cout << (t_end - t_start);</pre>
   // 修正 data
   delete[] this->data;
   this->data = grayData;
   // 修正图片信息
   fileHeader.offset_bits = tmpHeaderSize;
   fileHeader.file_size = tmpHeaderSize + img_size;
   infoHeader.image_size = img_size;
   infoHeader.planes = 1;
   infoHeader.image_depth = 8;
   this->isRgb = false;
   // 释放临时内存
   delete[] red;
   delete[] blue;
   delete[] green;
   return true;
}
///均值方差规定化(针对于灰度图像)
bool BmpFile::MVR(const double &_bright, const double &_contrast) {
   if (this->isRgb) {
      return false;
   }
   // 获取亮度
   this->getBrightContrast();
   auto *LUT = new unsigned char[char_express];
   for (unsigned i = 0; i < char_express; ++i) {</pre>
      LUT[i] = fmax(0, fmin(255, (i - this->bright) * _contrast /
this->contrast + _bright));
   }
   for (auto *pCur = data, *pEnd = pCur + infoHeader.image_size; pCur <</pre>
pEnd; pCur++) {
      *pCur = LUT[*pCur];
   delete[] LUT;
   return true;
```

```
}
/// 获取直方图
void BmpFile::getHistogram() {
   delete[] histogram;
   histogram = new unsigned[char_express];
   memset(histogram, 0, sizeof(unsigned) << 8);</pre>
   for (auto *pCur = data, *pEnd = pCur + infoHeader.image_size; pCur <</pre>
pEnd;) {
      histogram[*(pCur++)]++;
   }
}
/// 获取亮度对比度
void BmpFile::getBrightContrast() {
   if (histogram == nullptr) {
       this->getHistogram();
   }
   unsigned sum = 0;
   for (unsigned i = 0; i < char_express; ++i) {</pre>
       sum += histogram[i] * i;
   }
   bright = double(sum) / infoHeader.image_size;
   contrast = 0.0;
   for (unsigned i = 0; i < char_express; ++i) {</pre>
       contrast += histogram[i] * (i - bright) * (i - bright);
   }
   contrast = sqrt(contrast / (infoHeader.image_size - 1));
}
/// 直方图均衡化
bool BmpFile::histogramEqualization() {
   // 获取直方图
   if (histogram == nullptr) {
      this->getHistogram();
   auto *LUT = new unsigned char[char_express];
   for (unsigned i = 0, sum = 0; i < char_express; ++i) {</pre>
       sum += histogram[i];
      LUT[i] = ((sum << 8) - sum) / infoHeader.image_size;</pre>
   }
```

```
// 修改后
    LUT[0] = ((histogram[0] << 8) - histogram[0]) / infoHeader.image_size;</pre>
    for (unsigned i = 1; i < char_express; ++i) {</pre>
         histogram[i] += histogram[i - 1];
//
         LUT[i] = ((histogram[i] << 8) - histogram[i]) /</pre>
infoHeader.image_size;
// }
   for (auto *pCur = data, *pEnd = pCur + infoHeader.image_size; pCur <</pre>
pEnd; pCur++) {
      *pCur = LUT[*pCur];
   }
   delete[] LUT;
   return true;
}
/// 加载一个 14 位 raw 图像
BmpFile *BmpFile::load14Raw(const std::string &path, unsigned int width,
unsigned int height) {
   std::ifstream infile(path, std::ios::in | std::ios::binary);
   if (!infile) {
       std::cerr << "Open file failed." << std::endl;</pre>
       throw;
   auto size = width * height;
   auto *data = new short int[size];
   // 读取文件
   infile.seekg(0, std::ios::beg).read(reinterpret_cast<char *>(data), size
* sizeof(short int));
   infile.close();
   // 新建一个 bmp 文件
   auto *bmp = createGrayBmp(width, height);
   // 初始化 bmp 的数据
   bmp->data = new unsigned char[bmp->infoHeader.image_size];
   memset(bmp->data, 0, bmp->infoHeader.image_size);
   // 获取 14 位图 直方图
   unsigned short_int_express = 1 << 14;</pre>
   auto *histogram = new unsigned[short_int_express];
   memset(histogram, 0, sizeof(unsigned) << 14);</pre>
   for (auto *pCur = data, *pEnd = pCur + size; pCur < pEnd;) {</pre>
       histogram[*(pCur++)]++;
   }
```

```
// 计算得到查找表 (直方图均衡化)
   auto *LUT = new unsigned char[short_int_express];
   for (unsigned i = 0, sum = 0; i < short_int_express; ++i) {</pre>
      sum += histogram[i];
      LUT[i] = ((sum << 8) - sum) / size;
   }
   // 将数据按照响应格式储存
   auto *resImg = new unsigned char[bmp->infoHeader.image_size];
   auto *pDesCur = resImg;
   for (auto *pCur = data, *pEnd = pCur + size; pCur < pEnd; pCur++) {</pre>
      *(pDesCur++) = LUT[*pCur];
   bmp->writeBitData(width, height, resImg);
   delete[] resImg;
   delete[] data;
   delete[] histogram;
   delete[] LUT;
   return bmp;
}
///彩色灰度图像 浮点乘 到 整数乘 测试
bool BmpFile::rgb2Gray test1() {
   if (!isRgb) {
      return false;
   }
   // char 表达的最大值 每一个存查找表
   const unsigned &size = char express;
   // 删除已经有的调色板 重新建立 256 色调色板
   delete[] this->palette;
   palette = new bitmap_palette[size];
   // 调色板数量 默认 256
   paletteNum = size;
   // 初始化 Ø 默认黑色
   memset(palette, 0, sizeof(bitmap_palette) << 8);</pre>
   for (unsigned i = 0; i < size; ++i) {
      // 调色板 正常色彩 亮度
      palette[i].red = i;
      palette[i].blue = i;
      palette[i].green = i;
   }
```

```
// 真实图片大小
   unsigned newImgSize = infoHeader.bitmap_width * infoHeader.bitmap_height;
   // 修正对齐
   unsigned img_size = newImgSize;
   unsigned tmpHeaderSize = fileHeaderSize + infoHeaderSize + paletteSize *
paletteNum;
   img_size += 4 - ((tmpHeaderSize + img_size) % 4);
   // 开始赋值
   auto *grayData = new unsigned char[img_size];
   memset(grayData, 0, img_size);
   clock t t start = clock();
   for (unsigned times = 0; times < 3000; ++times) {</pre>
      auto *pCurImg = data;
      //非查表法 1
      for (auto *pGrayImg = grayData, *pEndGrayImg = pGrayImg + newImgSize;
pGrayImg < pEndGrayImg;) {</pre>
          *(pGrayImg++) = 0.114 * (*(pCurImg++)) + 0.587 * (*(pCurImg++)) +
0.299 * (*(pCurImg++));
      }
      //非查表法 2
        for (auto *pGrayImg = grayData, *pEndGrayImg = pGrayImg +
//
newImgSize; pGrayImg < pEndGrayImg;) {</pre>
            *(pGrayImg++) = (116 * (*(pCurImg++)) + 601 * (*(pCurImg++)) +
306 * (*(pCurImg++))) >> 10;
//
       }
   }
   clock t t end = clock();
   std::cout << (t_end - t_start) / 1000.0;</pre>
   // 修正 data
   delete[] this->data;
   this->data = grayData;
   // 修正图片信息
   fileHeader.offset_bits = tmpHeaderSize;
   fileHeader.file_size = tmpHeaderSize + img_size;
   infoHeader image_size = img_size;
   infoHeader.planes = 1;
   infoHeader.image_depth = 8;
   this->isRgb = false;
```

```
return true;
}
/// 均值滤波列积分
bool BmpFile::avrFilterBySumCol(unsigned M, unsigned N) {
   // 窗口 M 列 N 行
   unsigned half_x = M >> 1;
   unsigned half_y = N >> 1;
   M = (half x << 1) | 0x0001;
   N = (half_y << 1) \mid 0x0001;
   unsigned C = (1 << 23) / (M * N);
   unsigned width = infoHeader.bitmap_width;
   unsigned height = infoHeader.bitmap_height;
   auto *sumCol = new unsigned[width];
   memset(sumCol, 0, width << 2);</pre>
   // 初始化 sumCol
   auto *pAdd = data, *pDel = data;
   for (auto *pEnd = data + N * width; pAdd < pEnd;) {</pre>
       for (unsigned x = 0; x < width; ++x) {
          sumCol[x] += *(pAdd++);
      }
   }
   auto *resData = new unsigned char[infoHeader.image_size];
   memcpy(resData, data, infoHeader.image_size);
   // 进行滤波 跳过边缘的处理
   for (auto *pCur = resData + half_y * width, *pEnd = resData + (height -
half_y) * width; pCur < pEnd;) {
      // 初始化 sum
      unsigned sum = 0;
      for (unsigned x = 0; x < M; ++x) {
          sum += sumCol[x];
      }
      pCur += half_x;
       for (unsigned x = half_x, end_x = width - half_x; x < end_x; ++x) {
         // 乘法换除法
          *(pCur++) = (sum * C) >> 23;
          // 更新 sum
          sum -= sumCol[x - half_x];
          sum += sumCol[x + half_x + 1];
      }
      pCur += half_x;
      for (unsigned x = 0; x < width; ++x) {
          sumCol[x] = *(pDel++);
```

```
sumCol[x] += *(pAdd++);
      }
   }
   delete[] data;
   data = resData;
   delete[] sumCol;
   return true;
}
///基于列积分的积分图实现
void BmpFile::getSumGryGraphBySumCol() {
   delete[] sumGraph;
   unsigned width = infoHeader.bitmap_width;
   auto *sumCol = new unsigned[width];
   memset(sumCol, 0, width << 2);</pre>
   sumGraph = new unsigned[infoHeader.image_size];
   auto *pRes = sumGraph;
   for (auto *pCur = data, *pEnd = data + infoHeader.image_size; pCur <</pre>
pEnd;) {
      sumCol[0] += *(pCur++);
      *(pRes++) = sumCol[0];
      for (unsigned x = 1; x < width; ++x, ++pRes) {
          sumCol[x] += *(pCur++);
          *pRes = *(pRes - 1) + sumCol[x];
      }
   }
   delete[] sumCol;
}
/// 用指令集获取积分图 有错误 还需要调试...
void BmpFile::getSumGryGraphBySSE() {
   delete[] sumGraph;
   sumGraph = new unsigned[infoHeader.image_size];
   unsigned width = infoHeader.bitmap_width;
   auto *sumCol = new unsigned[width];
   auto *pRes = sumGraph;
   memset(sumCol, 0, width << 2);</pre>
// auto *p = std::align(1 << 8, width, reinterpret_cast<void *&>(sumCol),
reinterpret_cast<size_t &>(width));
   __m128i *pSumSSE, A;
```

```
for (auto *pCur = data, *pEnd = data + infoHeader.image_size; pCur <</pre>
pEnd;) {
      sumCol[0] += *(pCur++);
      *(pRes++) = sumCol[0];
      for (unsigned x = 1; x \le 3; ++x, ++pRes) {
          sumCol[x] += *(pCur++);
          *pRes = *(pRes - 1) + sumCol[x];
      }
      pSumSSE = (m128i *) (sumCol + 4);
      for (unsigned x = 4; x < width; pCur += 4) {
         A = _mm_cvtepi16_epi64(_mm_loadl_epi64((__m128i *) pCur));
         *(pSumSSE++) = _mm_add_epi32(*pSumSSE, A);
          for (unsigned i = 0; i < 4; ++i, ++pRes) {
             *(pRes) = *(pRes - 1) + sumCol[x++];
         }
      }
   delete[] sumCol;
}
///均值滤波积分图
bool BmpFile::avrFilterByGraph(unsigned int M, unsigned int N) {
   if (sumGraph == nullptr) {
      this->getSumGryGraphBySumCol();
   // 窗口 M 列 N 行
   unsigned half_x = M \gg 1;
   unsigned half_y = N >> 1;
   M = (half_x << 1) \mid 0x0001;
   N = (half y << 1) | 0x0001;
   unsigned C = (1 << 23) / (M * N);
   unsigned width = infoHeader.bitmap_width;
   unsigned height = infoHeader.bitmap_height;
   auto *resData = new unsigned char[infoHeader.image_size];
   memcpy(resData, data, infoHeader.image_size);
   // 进行滤波 跳过边缘的处理
   auto *pRes = resData + half_y * width;
   auto *pSmallSumGraph = sumGraph;
   auto *pBigSumGraph = sumGraph + N * width;
   // +1 是确保 算 sum 的公式为正确的(4个值),否则应该为一个值或者两个值 但这样会少处理
一行一列像素
   for (unsigned y = half_y + 1, end_y = height - half_y;
```

```
y < end_y; ++y, pSmallSumGraph += width, pBigSumGraph += width) {</pre>
       pRes += half_x + 1;
      unsigned sum = 0;
       for (unsigned x = half_x + 1, end_x = width - half_x, x1 = 0, x2 = M;
x < end x; ++x, ++x1, ++x2)  {
          sum = *(pBigSumGraph + x2) + *(pSmallSumGraph + x1) -
*(pBigSumGraph + x1) - *(pSmallSumGraph + x2);
          *(pRes++) = (sum * C) >> 23;
      }
      pRes += half_x;
   }
   delete[] data;
   data = resData;
   return true;
}
///图片反向 SSE
void BmpFile::InvertBySSE() const {
   // F1 高位会自动补 1
   _{m128i} F1 = _{mm_set1_epi8(0xff)};
    m128i *pSSE = (__m128i *) data;
   for (auto *pCur = data, *pEnd = data + infoHeader.image_size; pCur <</pre>
pEnd; pCur += 16) {
      *(pSSE++) = _mm_xor_si128(*pSSE, F1);
   }
}
///中值滤波
double BmpFile::medianFilter(unsigned int M, unsigned int N) {
   // 窗口 M 列 N 行
   unsigned half_x = M \gg 1;
   unsigned half_y = N >> 1;
   M = (half_x << 1) \mid 0x0001;
   N = (half_y << 1) \mid 0x0001;
   unsigned wSize = M * N;
   unsigned width = infoHeader.bitmap_width;
   unsigned height = infoHeader.bitmap_height;
   unsigned tmp_histogram[char_express];
   // 领域内像素总个数
   unsigned dbgCmpTimes = 0;
   auto *resData = new unsigned char[infoHeader.image_size];
   memcpy(resData, data, infoHeader.image_size);
```

```
auto *pRes = resData + half_y * width;
for (unsigned y = half_y, end_y = height - half_y; y < end_y; ++y) {</pre>
   // 初始化直方图 每一行
   unsigned y1 = y - half_y;
   unsigned y2 = y + half_y;
   memset(tmp_histogram, 0, char_express << 2);</pre>
   auto *pCur = data + y1 * width;
   // 领域内的计算
   for (unsigned i = y1; i \le y2; ++i, pCur += width) {
       for (unsigned j = 0, end_j = (half_x << 1) + 1; j < end_j; ++j) {
          ++tmp_histogram[*(pCur + j)];
       }
   }
   // 计算中值
   unsigned num = 0;
   unsigned med = -1;
   for (unsigned i = 0; i < char_express; ++i) {</pre>
       num += tmp_histogram[i];
       if ((num << 1) > wSize) {
          med = i;
          break;
       }
   }
   // 进行滤波
   pRes += half x;
   for (unsigned x = half_x, end_x = width - half_x; x < end_x; ++x) {
       *(pRes++) = med;
      // 更新直方图
       unsigned j1 = x - half_x;
       unsigned j2 = x + half x + 1;
      pCur = data + y1 * width;
      // 对每一行
       for (unsigned i = y1; i \le y2; ++i, pCur += width) {
          unsigned v = *(pCur + j1);
          // 减左边
          --tmp_histogram[v];
          if (v <= med) {</pre>
             --num;
          }
          // 加右边
          v = *(pCur + j2);
          ++tmp_histogram[v];
          if (v <= med) {</pre>
             ++num;
```

```
}
          }
          if ((num << 1) < wSize) {</pre>
             for (med++; med < char_express; ++med) {</pre>
                 dbgCmpTimes += 2;
                 num += tmp_histogram[med];
                 if ((num << 1) > wSize) { break; }
             }
             ++dbgCmpTimes;
          } else {
             while (((num - tmp_histogram[med]) << 1) > wSize) {
                 ++dbgCmpTimes;
                 num -= tmp_histogram[med];
                 --med;
             }
             dbgCmpTimes += 2;
          }
      }
      pRes += half_x;
   delete[] data;
   data = resData;
   return double(dbgCmpTimes) / (width - (half_x << 1)) / (height - (half_y
<< 1));
}
double calTj(double const &j, double const &sigma) {
   double sigma_2 = sigma * sigma;
   return exp(-(j * j) * 0.5 / sigma_2) / sqrt(2 * M_PI * sigma_2);
}
bool BmpFile::GaussianFilter(int const &sigma) {
   int wSize = 3 * sigma + 1;
   auto *T = new double[wSize];
   auto *T_1 = new unsigned[wSize];
   auto *resData = new unsigned char[infoHeader.image_size];
   memcpy(resData, data, infoHeader.image_size);
   // 计算值
   for (int j = 0; j < wSize; ++j) {
      T[j] = calTj(j, sigma);
   // 将值转为整数类型的
   unsigned M = 0;
```

```
double minNum = T[wSize - 1];
   // 即余下的值 与 原来的值相比基本无变化
   while (1e6 * (minNum - int(minNum)) > minNum) {
      minNum *= 2;
      M++;
   }
   // 避免计算时溢出
   M = fmin(24, M);
   for (int j = 0; j < wSize; ++j) {
      T_1[j] = unsigned(T[j] * (1 << M));
   // 开始计算
   for (auto *pCur = data + wSize, *pEnd = data + infoHeader.image_size -
wSize, *pRes = resData + wSize;
       pCur < pEnd; pCur += wSize << 1, pRes += wSize << 1) {
       auto *rowEnd = pCur + infoHeader.bitmap_width - (wSize << 1);</pre>
      while (pCur < rowEnd) {</pre>
          unsigned sum = (*pCur * T 1[0]) >> M;
          for (unsigned x = 1; x < wSize; ++x) {
             sum += (*(pCur + x) * T_1[x]) >> M;
             sum += (*(pCur - x) * T_1[x]) >> M;
          }
          *(pRes++) = sum;
          pCur++;
       }
   }
   // 转一下
   auto *resData2 = new unsigned char[infoHeader.image_size];
   for (unsigned y = 0; y < infoHeader.bitmap_height; ++y) {
       for (unsigned x = 0; x < infoHeader.bitmap width; ++x) {
          *((resData2 + x * infoHeader.bitmap_height) + y) = *((resData + y
* infoHeader.bitmap_width) + x);
       }
   }
   // 重新计算 resData
   memcpy(resData, resData2, infoHeader.image_size);
   // 开始计算
   for (auto *pCur = resData + wSize, *pEnd = resData +
infoHeader.image_size - wSize, *pRes = resData2 + wSize;
       pCur < pEnd; pCur += wSize << 1, pRes += wSize << 1) {
      auto *rowEnd = pCur + infoHeader.bitmap_height - (wSize << 1);</pre>
      while (pCur < rowEnd) {</pre>
          unsigned sum = (*pCur * T_1[0]) >> M;
          for (unsigned x = 1; x < wSize; ++x) {
```

```
sum += (*(pCur + x) * T_1[x]) >> M;
             sum += (*(pCur - x) * T_1[x]) >> M;
          }
          *(pRes++) = sum;
          pCur++;
      }
   // 再转回去
   for (unsigned y = 0; y < infoHeader.bitmap_width; ++y) {</pre>
      for (unsigned x = 0; x < infoHeader.bitmap_height; ++x) {
          *((resData + x * infoHeader.bitmap_width) + y) = *((resData2 + y *
infoHeader.bitmap_height) + x);
      }
   }
   delete[] resData2;
   delete[] data;
   data = resData;
   delete[] T;
   delete[] T_1;
   return true;
}
```