

第四章 数字图像处理基础

教字图像处理是借助于数字计算机来处理数字图像。它 有两个主要应用领域: (1)改善图示信息以便人们解释; (2) 为存储、传输和表示而对数字图像进行处理,以便于机器 一、几何变换:旋转、缩放、平移、…… 二、灰度变换:图像反转、伽马矫正、直方图均衡、…… 三、空间滤波:模板运道 yz==== 自动理解。

四、频域滤波: 离散傅里叶变换、离散余弦变换、……

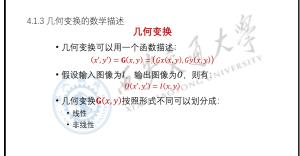


4.1.1 几何变换的定义

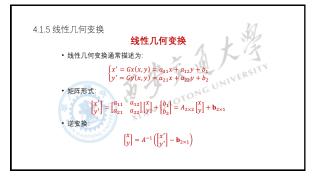
几何变换

- A spatial transformation (also known as a geometric operation) modifies the spatial relationship between pixels in an image, mapping pixel locations in an input image to new locations in an output image.
- 几何变换改变一幅图像像素间的几何关系,将输入图像的 像素位置映射到輸出图像的相应位置。





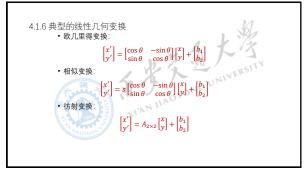




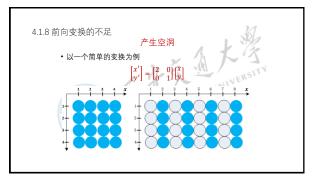


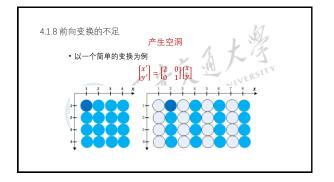








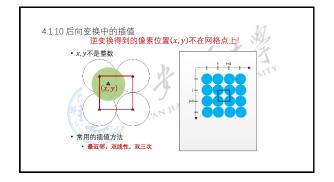


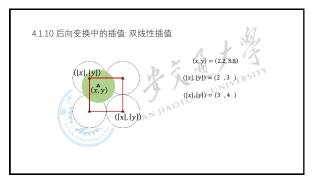


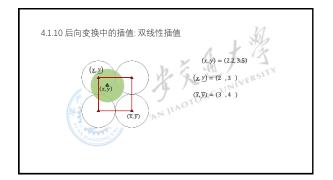


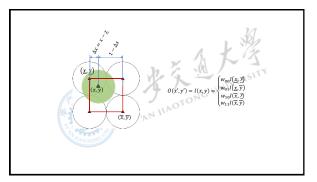


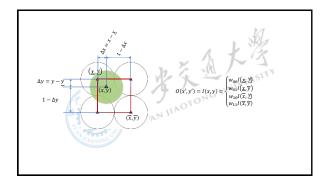


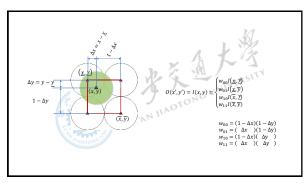


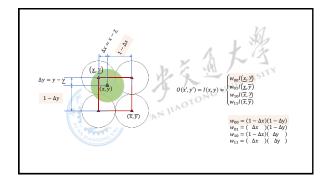




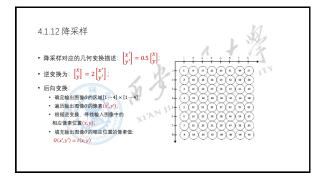


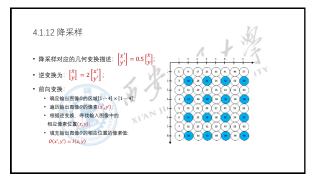


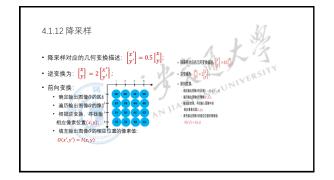




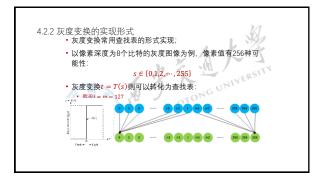


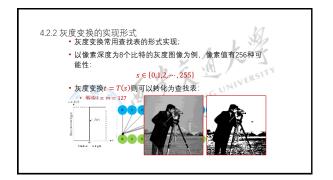




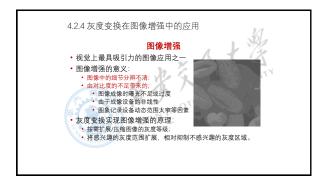


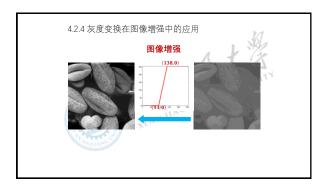


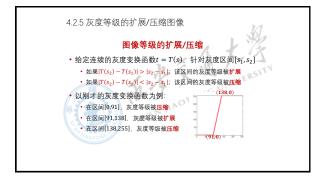


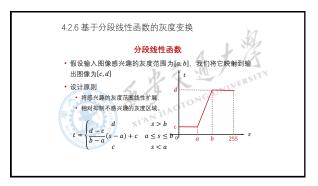


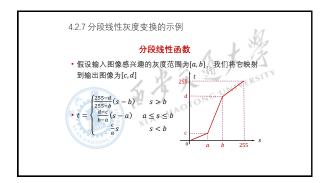


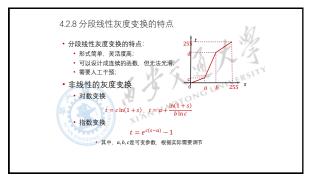


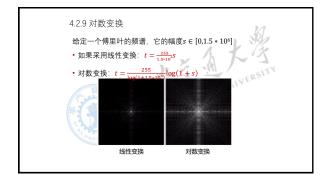


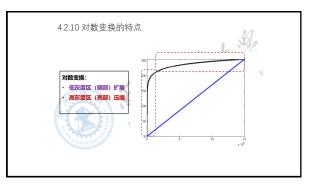


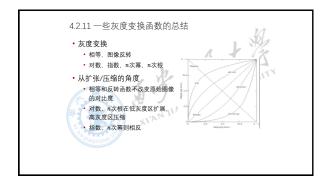


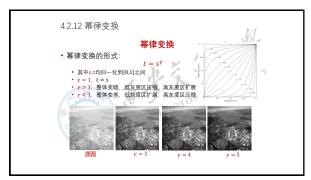


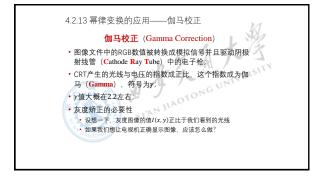


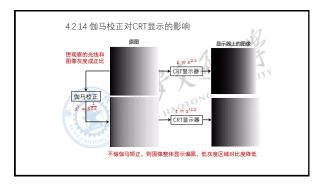




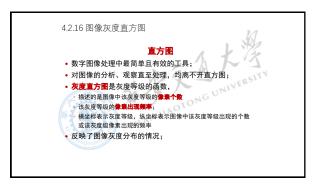


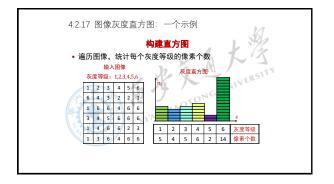


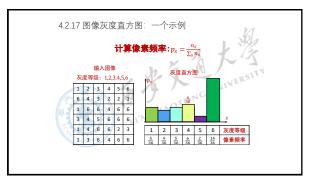




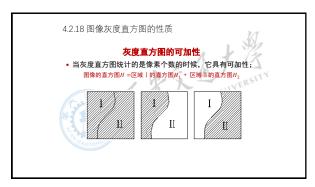


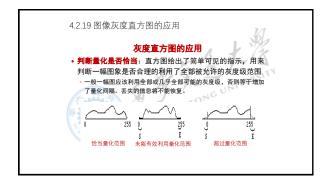


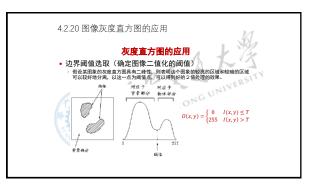


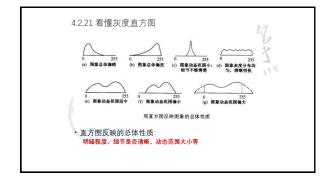


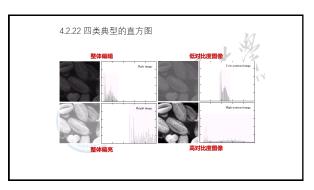


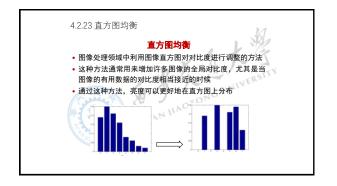




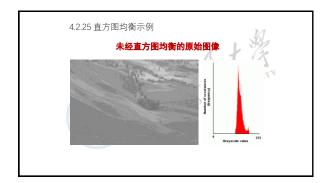


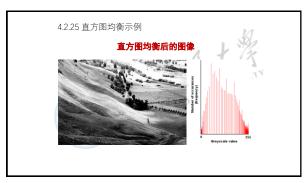






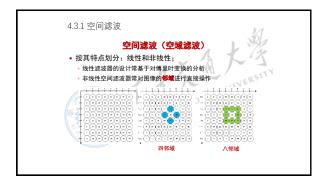






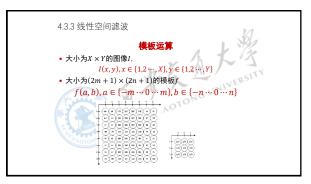


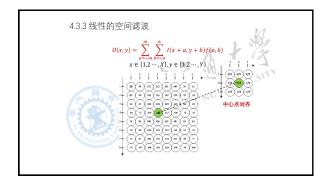


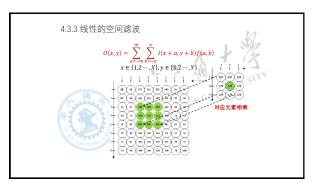


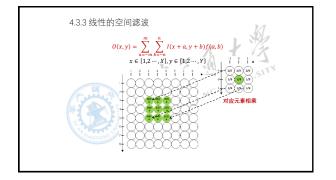


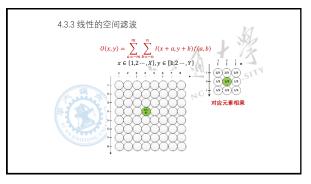




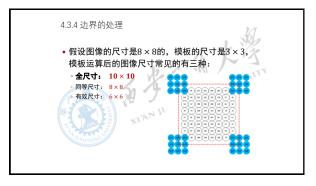


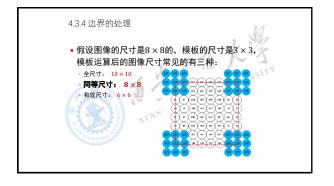


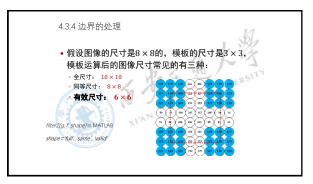




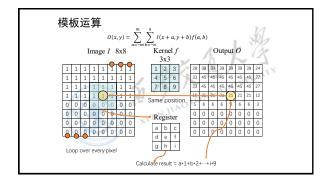


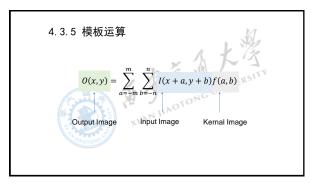


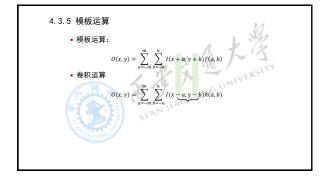


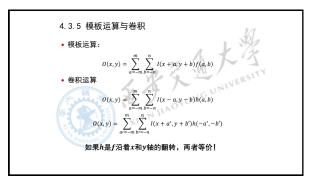












4.3.5 模板运算与卷积

模板运算:

$$O(x,y) = \sum_{a=-m}^{m} \sum_{b=-n}^{n} I(x+a, y+b) f(a,b)$$

$$\frac{\overline{\alpha}}{\alpha} = \frac{\overline{\alpha}}{a_{n-m}} \sum_{b=-n}^{n} I(x-a,y-b)h(a,b)
O(x,y) = \sum_{a'=-m}^{m} \sum_{b'=-n}^{n} I(x+a',y+b')h(-a',-b')
\frac{\alpha}{a'} = \frac{1}{a'} \sum_{a'=-m}^{n} \sum_{b'=-n}^{n} I(x+a',y+b')h(-a',-b')
\frac{\alpha}{a'} = \frac{1}{a'} \sum_{a'=-m}^{n} \sum_{b'=-n}^{n} I(x-a,b') = \frac{1}{a'} \sum_{b'=-n}^{n} \frac{1}{a'} \sum_{b'=-n}^{n} I(x-a,b') = \frac{1}{a'} \sum_{b$$

4.3.6 模板运算与卷积的性质

- 任意一个空间相关运算总存在等价的卷积运算, 卷积具有的性质可以移 植到相关运算。
- 线性:
- ∘可加性

• 可交换性:

 $f \otimes (h_1 + h_2) = f \otimes h_1 + f \otimes h_2$

• 比例关系

 $f \otimes (kh) = k(f \otimes h)$

 $f \otimes h = h \otimes f$

4.3.6 模板运算与卷积的性质

结合律:

 $f \otimes h \otimes g = f \otimes (h \otimes g)$

· 如果对图像进行一系列的线性滤波

 $((f \otimes h_1) \otimes h_2) \otimes h_3$

• 等价于采用一个模板对图像进行滤波

• 微分性质:

 $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(f\otimes h) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}f\otimes h$

4.3.7 常用的空域滤波

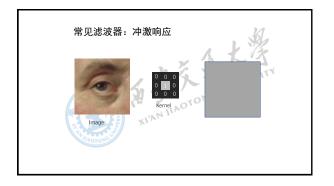
• 用于平滑:

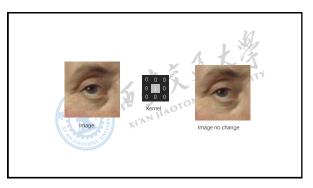
。高斯滤波器,均值滤波器;

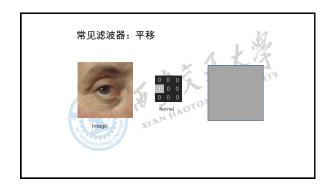
• 用于边缘提取:

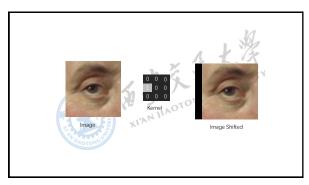
Sobel滤波器,prewitt算子,拉普拉斯算子 运动模糊: AIAN II AOTONG

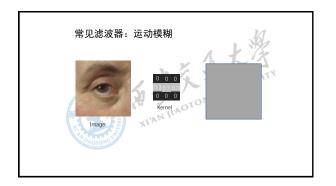
• 运动模糊: 。运动模糊算子

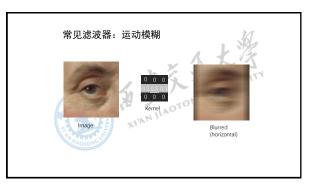


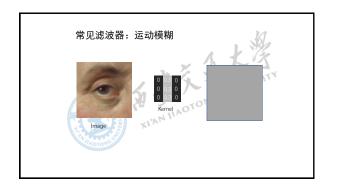






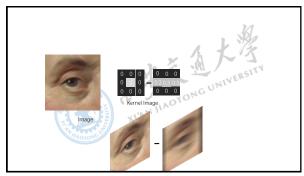


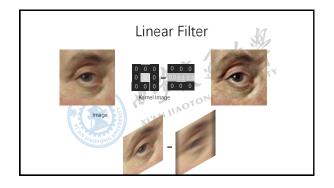


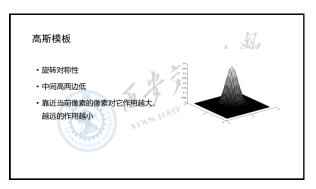


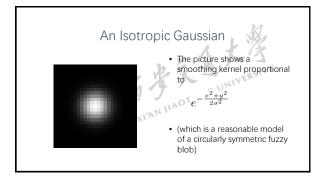


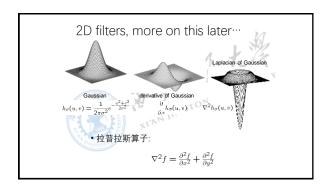




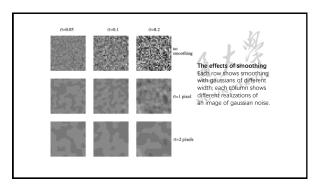






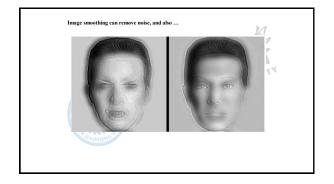


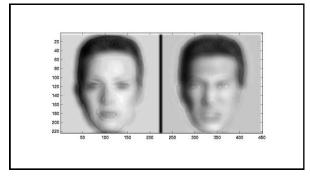


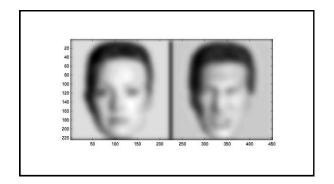


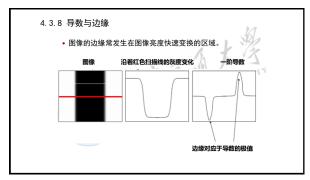


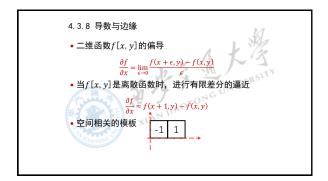


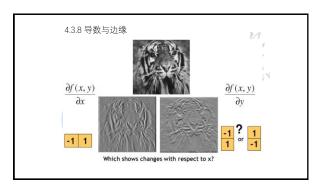




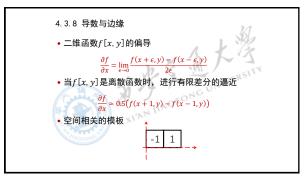






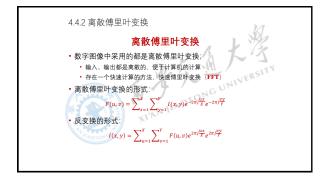


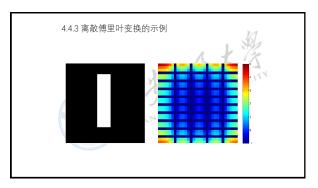








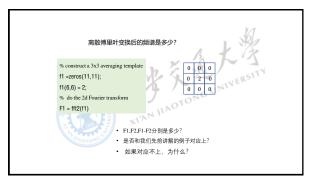






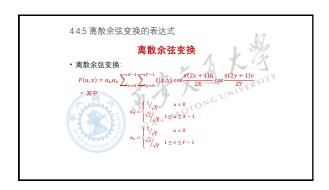




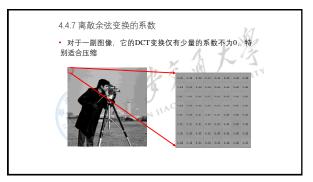


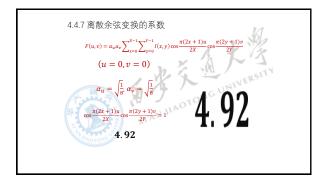
a散余弦变换
The discrete cosine transform (DCT) represents an image as a sum of sinusoids of varying magnitudes and frequencies.
高散余弦变换将图像表示成一组不同幅度、频率的三角函数之和。
在数字图像分析中非常重要:

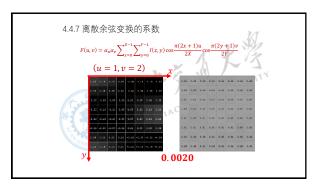
・图像增强、图像分析、图像恢复、图像压缩。
・对于一副图像,它的DCT变换仅有少量的系数不为0.特别适合压缩。
・DCT是JPEG压缩标准的核心部分









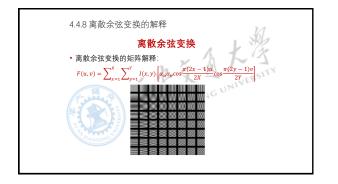


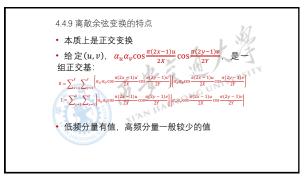












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4.4.9 离散余弦变换的特点

• 计算的可分离

F(u,v) = \sum_{s=1}^{x} \sum_{j=1}^{y} I(x,y) \left[ a_{u}a_{v}\cos\frac{\pi(2x-1)u}{2X}\cos\frac{\pi(2y-1)v}{2Y} \right]
• 可以转化为先对进行离散余弦变换,然后再对x进行离散预先变换。
F(u,v)
= \sum_{x=1}^{x} \sum_{y=1}^{Y} I(x,y) \left[ a_{u}a_{v}\cos\frac{\pi(2x-1)u}{2X}\cos\frac{\pi(2y-1)v}{2Y} \right]
= \sum_{x=1}^{x} a_{u}\cos\frac{\pi(2x-1)u}{2X} \sum_{y=1}^{Y} \left[ a_{v}I(x,y)\cos\frac{\pi(2y-1)v}{2Y} \right]
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