此次作業目標是要將題目所提供的.64 檔案透過程式轉成由灰階所組成的圖像,並另外計算每個灰階值的數量,作出 Histogram。

## 1. 程式介紹

雖然作業共有兩個小題,但程式碼皆大同小異,因此選擇將兩小題的要求合併於一個介面內完成。主要的演算法程序大致可分為開檔、讀檔後存入一維陣列、利用 for 迴圈將一維陣列轉為二維陣列(圖一)、將二維陣列轉換為灰階圖像、計算各灰階值的數量與作 Histogram 等步驟。此外,也加入了一些限制讓程式更為完善,例如執行上若無法順利讀檔時,跳出"failed reading"警語,並結束工作,避免程式持續反覆讀取(圖二)。

圖一、利用 for 迴圈將一維陣列轉為二維陣列

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version or Qt.

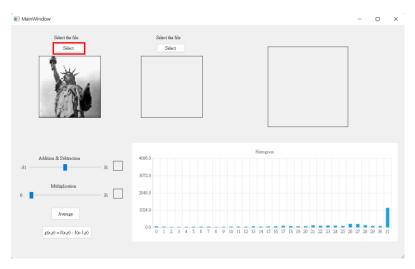
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version of Qt.

Using QByteRef with an index pointing outside the valid range of a QByteArray. The corresponding behavior is deprecated, and will be changed in a future version of Qt.
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圖二、未加入限制前,若無法順利讀檔程式將持續反覆讀取

## 2. UI 介紹

對作業的第一小題而言,按下視窗最左上角的 Select 即可選擇欲讀取的.64檔。開啟檔案後,該檔案經轉換後的灰階影像即呈現於下方方框內,而其 Histogram 則顯示於視窗的右下角 (圖三)。



圖三

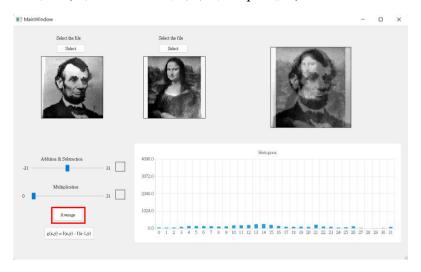
對作業的第二小題而言,先於視窗最左上角的 Select 按鈕選擇 input 檔案,接著拉動視窗左下角的滑動軸即可對 input 檔案的影像進行處理,並將 output 影像與 Histogram 分別呈現於視窗最右上角與右下角的方框內。其中,上放的滑動軸可將 input 影像每個像素的灰階值加一定值(-31~31)後呈現;而下放的滑動軸則可將 input 影像每個像素的灰階值乘以一定值 (0~3.1) 後呈現(圖四)。



圖四

此外,亦可透過視窗最左下角的兩個按鈕對影像進行處理,並同樣將 output 影像與 Histogram 分別呈現於視窗最右上角與右下角的方框內。其中,"Average"按鈕按下後可將視窗上方兩處 Select 按鈕所選之兩個影像的 所有灰階值作平均處理後得到 output 影像(圖五);而"g(x,y) = f(x,y) —

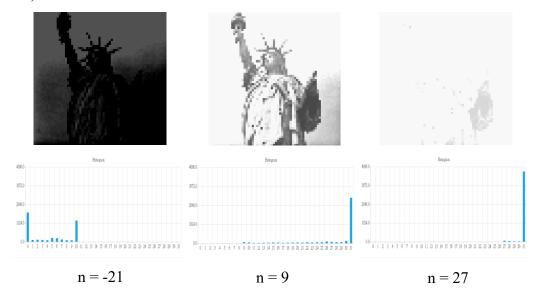
f(x-1,y)"按鈕按下後則可將視窗最左上方 Select 按鈕所選影像的每個像素灰階值與前一像素灰階值相減後得到 output 影像。



圖五、使用"Average"按鈕平均處理兩個 input 影像

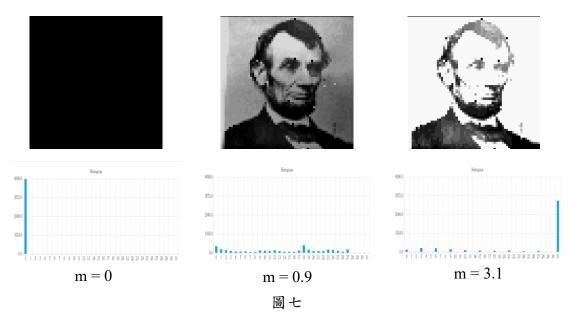
## 3. 結果與討論

在作業的第二小題中可以發現,當對一 input 影像每個像素的灰階值加上一常數 n,若該常數為正數,則愈大影像愈明亮且 Histogram 分布愈靠右;反之,若該常數為負數,則愈小影像愈黑暗且 Histogram 分布愈靠左(圖六)。

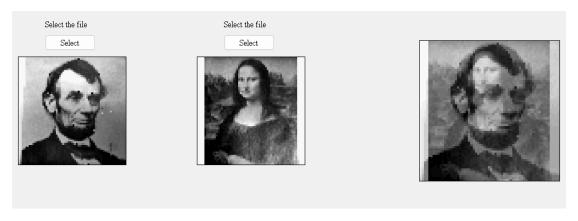


圖六

當對一 input 影像每個像素的灰階值乘以一非負常數 m 時,m 的值愈大,影像愈明亮且 Histogram 分布愈靠右。而當 m=0 時,由於全部像素的灰階值皆變為 0,故影像呈現全黑(圖七)。



當對兩 input 影像每個像素之灰階值取平均後,所得到的 output 影像正如同將兩張底片重複曝光,有疊加的效果(圖八)。



圖八

當把 input 影像的每個像素灰階值與前一像素灰階值相減(即 g(x,y)=f(x,y)-f(x-1,y))時,所得之 output 影像會在原 input 影像之「右亮左暗的明暗交界處」有較大的灰階值,其餘地方的灰階值皆極小,故 output 影像可粗略勾勒出 input 影像之輪廓線(圖九)。



input



output

圖九