图像处理与分析

——图像几何变换与点操作

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目录

- 图像几何坐标变换
- 图像点操作
- 图像直方图变换

像素点的坐标 v = (X,Y,Z,1) , 经过变换后坐标为 v' = (X',Y',Z',1)v' = Av

平移变换 (3D):

$$X' = X + X_0$$
$$Y' = Y + Y_0$$
$$Z' = Z + Z_0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X' \\ Y' \\ Z' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & X_0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & Y_0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & Z_0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X' \\ Y' \\ Z' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & X_0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & Y_0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & Z_0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} X' \\ Y' \\ Z' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & X_0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & Y_0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & Z_0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & X_0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & Y_0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & Z_0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

平移变换 (2D):

$$X' = X + X_0 Y' = Y + Y_0$$

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & X_0 \\ 0 & 1 & Y_0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

尺度变换 (3D):
$$X' = sX$$
 $Y' = sY$ $Z' = sZ_0$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X' \\ Y' \\ Z' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} s & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & s & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & s & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} s & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & s & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & s & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$S = \left[\begin{array}{cccc} s & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & s & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & s & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

旋转变换(绕X轴,Y轴,Z轴)

$$\mathbf{R}_{\alpha} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{R}_{\beta} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \beta & 0 & -\sin \beta & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \sin \beta & 0 & \cos \beta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{R}_{\gamma} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \gamma & \sin \gamma & 0 & 0 \\ -\sin \gamma & \cos \gamma & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

变换级连: 对一个坐标为 ν 的点的平移、放缩、绕Z轴旋转变换可表示为:

$$\mathbf{v}' = \mathbf{R}_{\gamma}[\mathbf{S}(\mathbf{T}\mathbf{v})] = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{v}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X' \\ Y' \\ Z' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \gamma & \sin \gamma & 0 & 0 \\ -\sin \gamma & \cos \gamma & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} s & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & s & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & s & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & X_0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & Y_0 \\ 0 & 0 & s & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X' = s(X + X_0)\cos\gamma + s(Y + Y_0)\sin\gamma$$

$$Y' = -s(X + X_0)\sin\gamma + s(Y + Y_0)\cos\gamma$$

$$Z' = s(Z + Z_0)$$

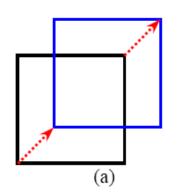
拉伸变换:

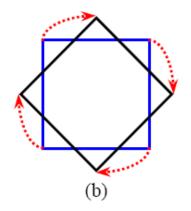
$$L = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} l & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/l & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right|$$

剪切变换:

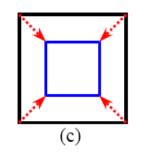
$$J_h = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & j_x & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$J_h = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & j_x & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad J_v = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ j_y & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

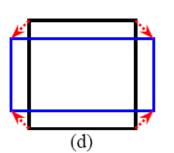




尺度变换



拉伸变换



剪切变换

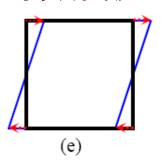


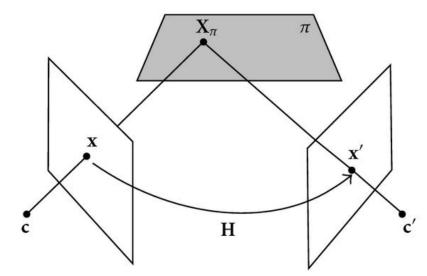
图 3.2.1 五种变换示意

多视角几何 (Multiple View Geometry)

Homography变换

$$\begin{bmatrix} u' \\ v' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \lambda \begin{bmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} & h_{13} \\ h_{21} & h_{22} & h_{23} \\ h_{31} & h_{32} & h_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$u' = \frac{h_{11}u + h_{12}v + h_{13}}{h_{31}u + h_{32}v + h_{33}}$$
$$v' = \frac{h_{21}u + h_{22}v + h_{23}}{h_{31}u + h_{32}v + h_{33}}$$



参考书: Richard Hartley and Andrew Zisserman, Multiple view geometry in computer vision,Cambridge university press.

多视角几何

(Multiple View Geometry)



$$u'(h_{31}u + h_{32}v + h_{33}) - h_{11}u + h_{12}v + h_{13} = 0$$

$$v'(h_{31}u + h_{32}v + h_{33}) - h_{21}u + h_{22}v + h_{23} = 0$$

如果我们知道n对匹配点 $(u_i,v_i) \leftrightarrow (u'_i,v'_i)$ ($i=1,\ldots,n$),通过如下方程求解 Homography变换

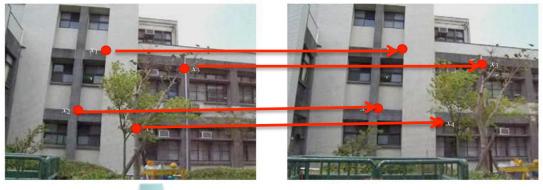
$$\begin{bmatrix} u_1 & v_1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -u_1u_1' & -v_1u_1' & -u_1' \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & u_1 & v_1 & 1 & -u_1v_1' & -v_1v_1' & -v_1' \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ u_n & v_n & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -u_nu_n' & -v_nu_n' & -u_n' \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & u_n & v_n & 1 & -u_nv_n' & -v_nv_n' & -v_n' \end{bmatrix}_{2n \times 9}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
h_{11} \\
h_{12} \\
h_{13} \\
h_{21} \\
h_{22} \\
h_{23} \\
h_{31} \\
h_{32} \\
1
\end{vmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
0 \\
0 \\
\vdots \\
0 \\
0
\end{bmatrix}_{2n \times 1}$$

8个自由度,只需要4对匹配点

多视角几何

(Multiple View Geometry)





$$\begin{bmatrix} u_1 & v_1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -u_1u_1' & -v_1u_1' & -u_1' \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & u_1 & v_1 & 1 & -u_1v_1' & -v_1v_1' & -v_1' \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ u_n & v_n & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -u_nu_n' & -v_nu_n' & -u_n' \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & u_n & v_n & 1 & -u_nv_n' & -v_nv_n' & -v_n' \end{bmatrix}_{2n \times 9}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} h_{11} \\ h_{12} \\ h_{13} \\ h_{21} \\ h_{22} \\ h_{23} \\ h_{31} \\ h_{32} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}_{2n \times 1}$$



$$H = \begin{bmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} & h_{13} \\ h_{21} & h_{22} & h_{23} \\ h_{31} & h_{32} & h_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

• 仿射变换

一个非奇异线性变换接上一个平移变换

$$\begin{bmatrix} q_x \\ q_y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & t_x \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & t_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_x \\ p_y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

一个平面上的仿射变换有6个自由度

$$\boldsymbol{q} = \boldsymbol{H}_{\mathrm{A}} \boldsymbol{p} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{A} & \boldsymbol{t} \\ \boldsymbol{o}^{\mathrm{T}} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{p}$$

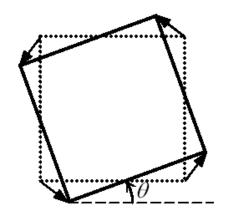
6个自由度,只需要3对匹配点

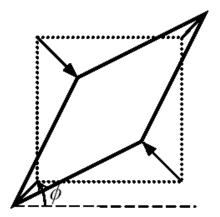
• 仿射变换

线性分量A可考虑成两个基本变换的组合:旋转和非各向同性放缩:

$$A = R(\theta)R(-\phi)DR(\phi)$$

$$\mathbf{D} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{bmatrix}$$





仿射变换

性质:

- (1) 仿射变换将有限点映射为有限点
- (2) 仿射变换将直线映射为直线
- (3) 仿射变换将平行直线映射为平行直线
- (4) 当区域P和Q是没有退化的三角形(即面积不为零),那么存在一个唯一的仿射变换A可将P映射为Q,即Q = A(P)

• 相似变换

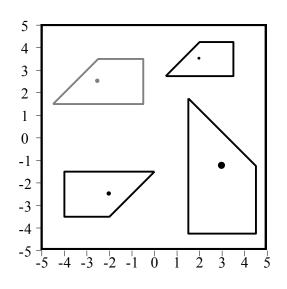
$$\begin{bmatrix} q_x \\ q_y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} s\cos\theta & -s\sin\theta & t_x \\ s\sin\theta & s\cos\theta & t_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_x \\ p_y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\boldsymbol{q} = \boldsymbol{H}_{\mathrm{S}} \boldsymbol{p} = \begin{bmatrix} s\boldsymbol{R} & t \\ \boldsymbol{o}^{\mathrm{T}} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{p}$$

s(>0)表示各向同性放缩,R是一个特殊的 2×2 正交矩阵 $(R^TR = RR^T = I)$,对应这里的旋转。典型特例为纯旋转 (此时t=0)和纯平移(此时R=I)

• 相似变换

- 保形性(保持形状)或保 角性;
- 相似变换可以保持两条曲线 在交点处的角度
- 平面上的相似变换有4个自由度,所以可根据2组点的对应性来计算

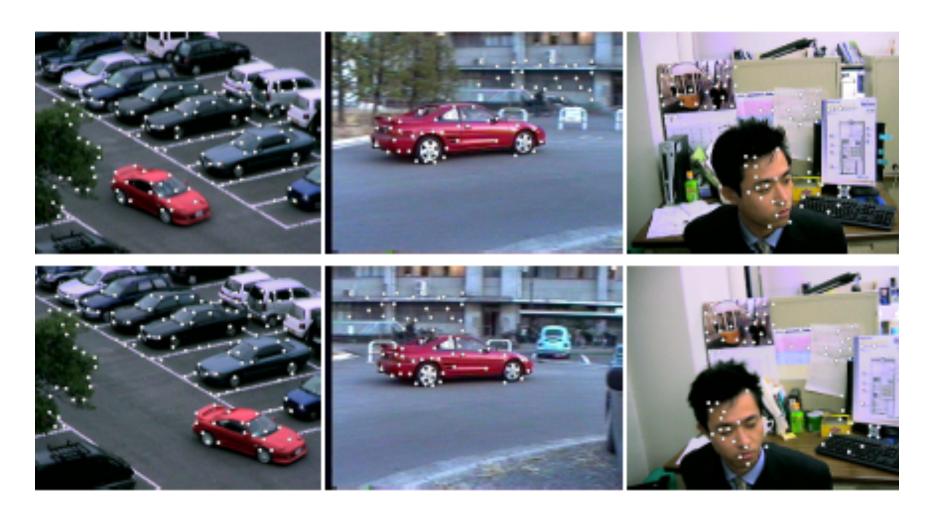


刚体变换:保持向量空间的每一对点的距离,包括 旋转、平移、反射或它们的组合

$$\boldsymbol{q} = H_{\mathrm{I}} \boldsymbol{p} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{R} & \boldsymbol{t} \\ \boldsymbol{\theta}^{\mathrm{T}} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{p} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{x}' \\ \boldsymbol{y}' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e\cos\theta & -e\sin\theta & t_x \\ e\sin\theta & e\cos\theta & t_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{x} \\ \boldsymbol{y} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

e=1,那么等距还能保持朝向且是欧氏变换。e=-1,将反转朝向,即变换矩阵相当于一个镜像与一个欧氏变换的组合

图像特征匹配与运动估计



Rene Vidal, et al., Generalized Principal Component Analysis (GPCA), IEEE PAMI 2005.

目录

- 图像几何坐标变换
- 图像点操作
- 图像直方图变换

图像的点运算

图像像素点上的加法运算:对图像的逐像素点进行操作,例如:

模型
$$g(x,y) = f(x,y) + e(x,y)$$
 运算
$$\bar{g}(x,y) = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^{M} g_i(x,y)$$
 均值
$$E\{\bar{g}(x,y)\} = f(x,y)$$
 方差
$$\sigma_{\bar{g}(x,y)} = \sqrt{1/M} \times \sigma_{e(x,y)}$$

图像增强—灰度映射

灰度映射:一种点操作,将图像 f(x,y)中的每个像素点的灰度按特定映射关系进行变换得到g(x,y)

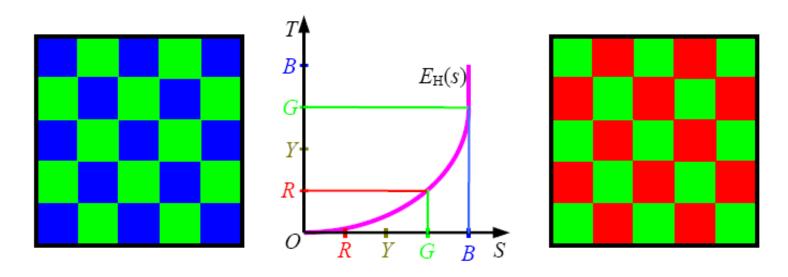


图 4.3.1 直接灰度映射原理

图像增强—灰度映射

- 1、图象求反
- 3、动态范围压缩

- 2、增强对比度
- 4、灰度切分

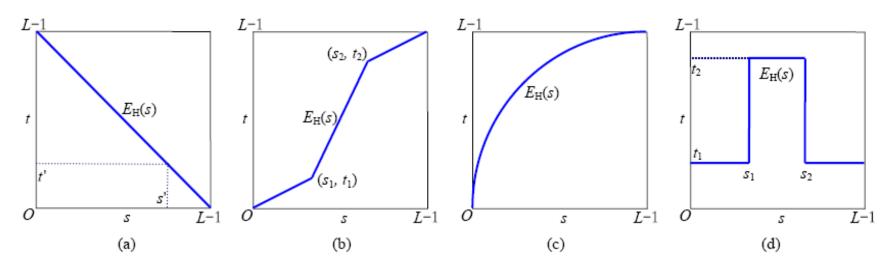
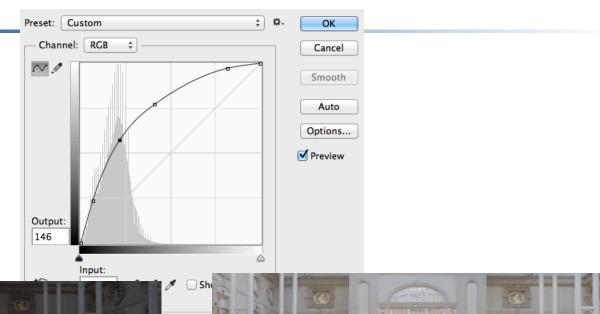


图 4.3.3 典型灰度映射函数示例

图像的点运算——灰度映射







目录

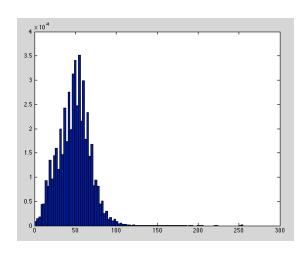
- 图像几何坐标变换
- 图像点操作
- 图像直方图变换

图像增强—直方图映射

• 直方图: 反映了图像统计量(灰度等)的统计分布规律。



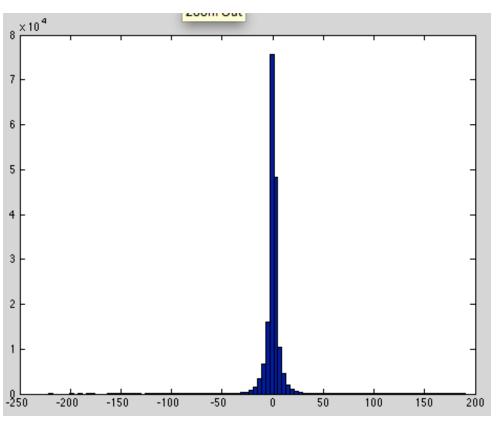
灰度直方图



im = imread('th12.jpg');
figure,hist(double(im(:)), 100)

图像增强—直方图映射

梯度直方图-(x方向)

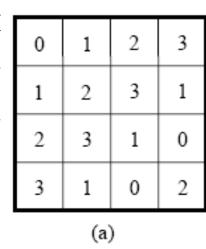


im = double(imread('th12.jpg')); gx = im(:, :, 1) - im([1, 1 : end-1], :, 1); figure,hist(gx(:), 100)

直方图计算

灰度统计直方图计算 计算图像像素的灰度值分布情况

直方图是包含 L 个元素的数组(每个元素称为bin),对原图的灰度值统计每个bin对应灰度出现的频率



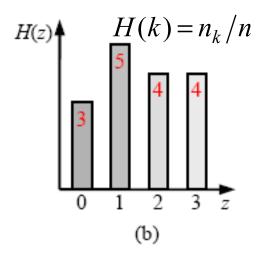
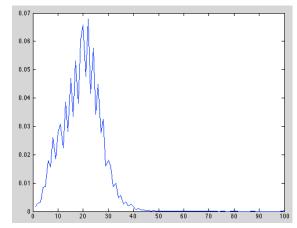


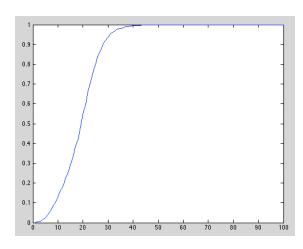
图 4.4.1 图像和直方图

直方图计算

• 灰度累积统计直方图计算







灰度直方图:

$$p_s(s_k) = n_k/n$$

$$0 \le s_k \le 1$$
$$k = 0, 1, \dots, L - 1$$

累积直方图:

$$t_k = \sum_{i=0}^k \frac{n_i}{n} = \sum_{i=0}^k p_s(s_i)$$

图像增强: 直方图均衡化

• 直方图均衡化:借助直方图变换实现(归一的)灰度映射

均衡化基本思想:

变换原始图象的直方图使其为均匀分布

==> 大动态范围

可以使象素灰度值的动态范围最大

==>增强图象整体对比度(反差)

图像增强: 直方图均衡化

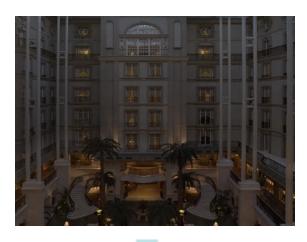
• 直方图均衡化:将图像累积直方图作为增强函数

$$t_k = E_H(s_k) = \sum_{i=0}^k \frac{n_i}{n} = \sum_{i=0}^k p_s(s_i)$$

 S_k :原图灰度值; t_k :均衡化图像灰度值。

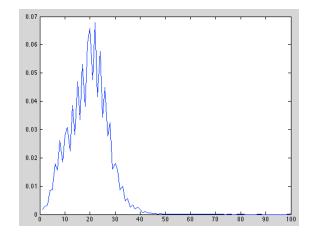
- 增强函数需要满足的条件
 - (1) $E_{H}(s)$: 单值单增函数, $0 \le s \le L-1$ 各灰度级在变换后仍保持排列次序
 - (2) $0 \le E_H(s) \le L 1$ 变换前后灰度值动态范围一致

直方图均衡化





第一步: 计算 归一化直方图

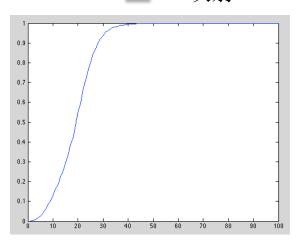




第二步: 计算 累积直方图

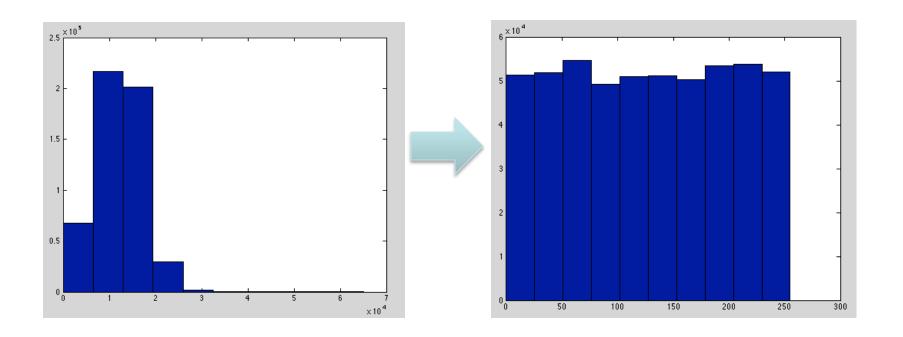


第三步: 灰度 映射



直方图均衡化

• 直方图均衡化例子



直方图均衡化

直方图均衡化程序 (histeq)

```
im = double(imread('th12.jpg'));

R = histeq(double(im(:,:,1)/255), 100);

G = histeq(double(im(:,:,2)/255), 100);

B = histeq(double(im(:,:,3)/255), 100);

imeq(:,:,1) = R;

imeq(:,:,2) = G;

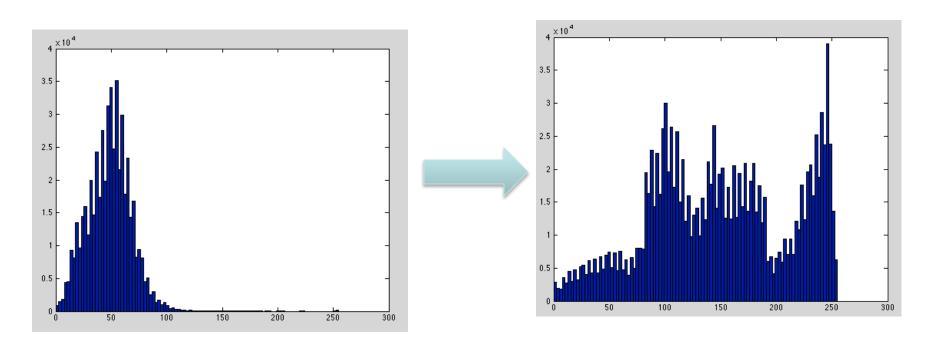
imeq(:,:,3) = B;

figure,imshow(uint8(imeq * 255))

figure, hist(imeq(:) * 255)

figure, hist(im(:) * 255)
```

• 直方图规定化:将图像的直方图映射到规定的直方图,实现图像增强



借助直方图变换实现规定/特定的灰度映射

(1) 对原始直方图进行灰度均衡化

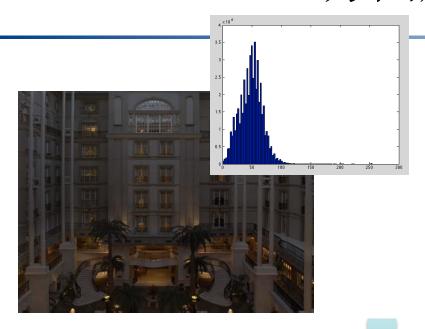
$$t_k = EH_s(s_i) = \sum_{i=0}^k p_s(s_i)$$

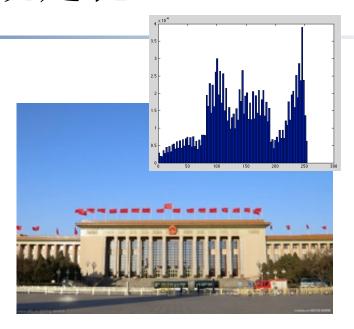
(2) 规定需要的直方图, 计算能使规定直方 图均衡化的变换

$$v_l = EH_u(u_j) = \sum_{j=0}^{l} p_u(u_j)$$

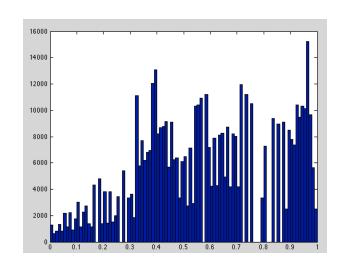
(3) 将原始直方图对应映射到规定直方图 $t_i = EH_u^{-1}(EH_s(s_i))$











直方图规定化程序 (histeq)

```
im = imread('th12.jpg');
imt = imread('target.jpg');
ht = hist(double(imt(:)), 100);
R = histeq(double(im(:,:,1)/255), ht);
G = histeq(double(im(:,:,2)/255), ht);
B = histeq(double(im(:,:,3)/255), ht);
imeq(:,:,1) = R;
imeq(:,:,2) = G;
imeq(:,:,3) = B;
figure,imshow(uint8(imeq * 255))
```

作业和练习

- 1. 拍摄或选取一幅低光条件下拍摄的相片,通过程序实现 直方图均衡化、规定化,并观察效果;
- 2. 尝试图像处理软件Photoshop的图像调节软件 Image -> Adjustments -> Brightness / contrast、Levels、Curves、Exposure
- 3. 查阅文献,复习和了解Multi-view Geometry。