

图像处理与机器学习

Digital Image Processing and Machine Learning

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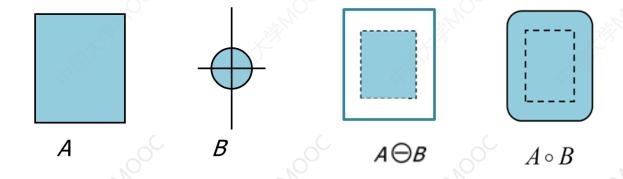


- ◆ 膨胀 (dilation)
- ◆ 腐蚀 (erosion)
- ◆ 开运算 (opening)
- ◆ 闭运算 (Closing)



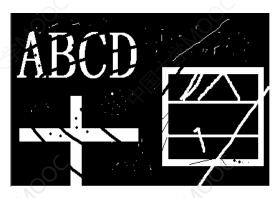
- ◆ 开运算
 - -- 用图像B对图像A做开运算: 先腐蚀再膨胀

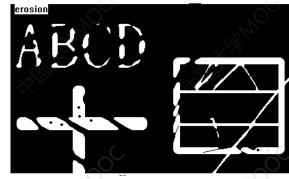
$$A \circ B = (A \Theta B) \oplus B$$

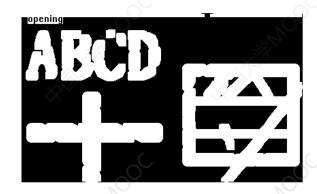




- ◆ 开运算
 - -- 用来消除小物体、在纤细处分离物体
 - -- 平滑较大物体的边界同时并不明显改变其面积



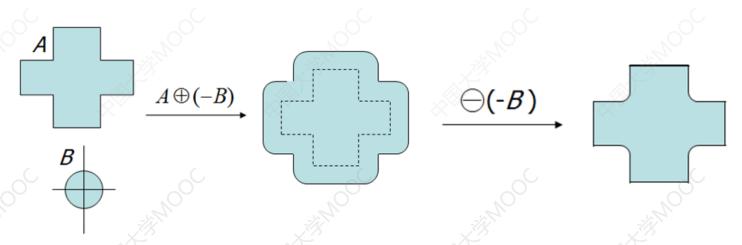






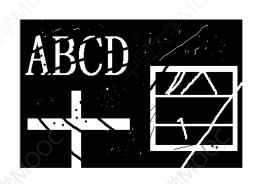
- ◆ 闭运算
 - --用图像B对图像A做闭运算:先膨胀再腐蚀

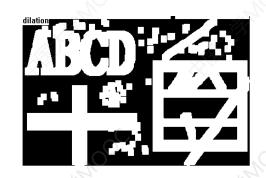
$$A \bullet B = [A \oplus (-B)] \ominus (-B)$$

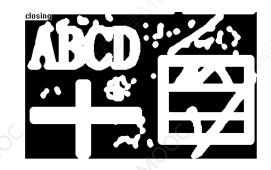




- ◆ 闭运算
 - -- 用来填充物体内细小空洞
 - -- 连接邻近物体
 - -- 平滑其边界的同时并不明显改变其面积









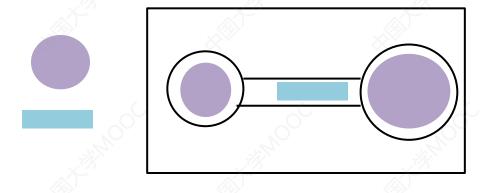


◆ 形态学处理应用: 边界提取





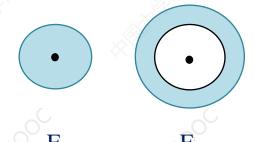
◆ 形态学处理应用: 识别物体形状

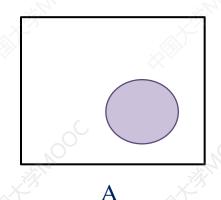


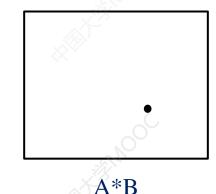


- ◆ 击中击不中变换(hit-miss transformation)
 - -- 两个结构元素,记为E和F, 构成结构元素对B=(E,F) E∩F = Ø
 - -- 分别探测图像内部和外部,从而确定物体形状

$$A*B = (A \ominus E) \cap (A^C \ominus F)$$

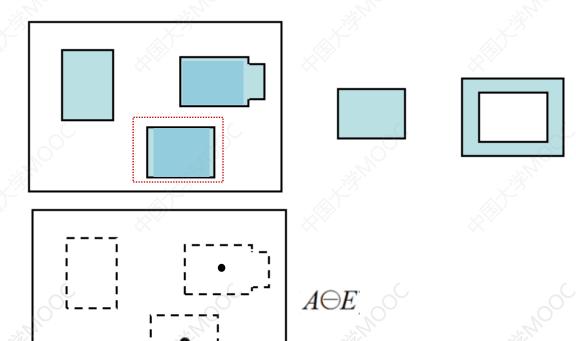


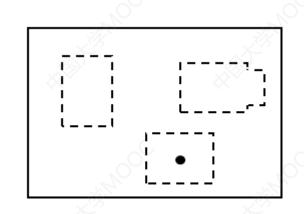






◆ 形态学处理应用: 识别物体形状





$$A*B = (A \ominus E) \cap (A^C \ominus F)$$



谢谢

本课程所引用的一些素材为主讲老师多年的 教学积累,来源于多种媒体及同事和同行的交流 ,难以一一注明出处,特此说明并表示感谢!