

# 图像处理与机器学习

Digital Image Processing and Machine Learning

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# 第三章 形态学处理

- ◆ 基本概念
- ◆ 集合论基础
- ◆ 数学形态学处理



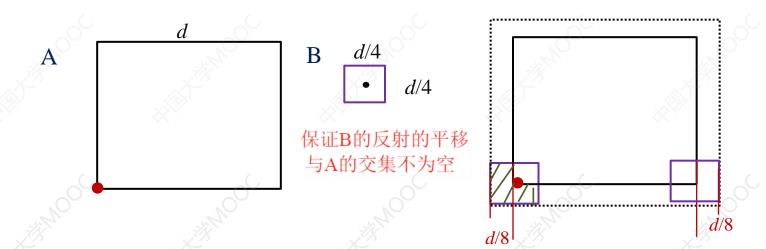
- ◆ 膨胀 (dilation )
- ◆ 腐蚀 (erosion)
- ◆ 开运算 (opening)
- ◆ 闭运算 (Closing)



◆ 膨胀 (dilation)

-- 集合A与B,A被B膨胀的定义 
$$A \oplus B = \left\{ z \mid \stackrel{\hat{}}{B} \right\}_z \cap A \neq \emptyset$$

对B的反射  $\hat{B}$  进行平移,使之与A的交集不为空的点的集合

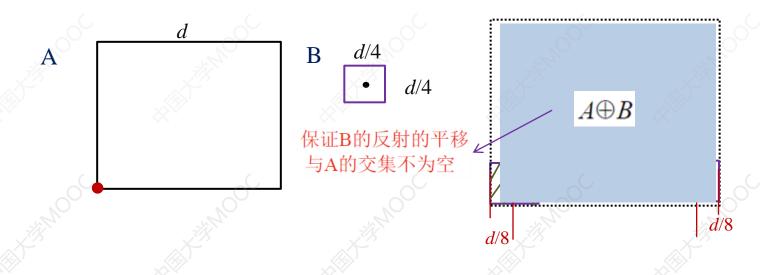




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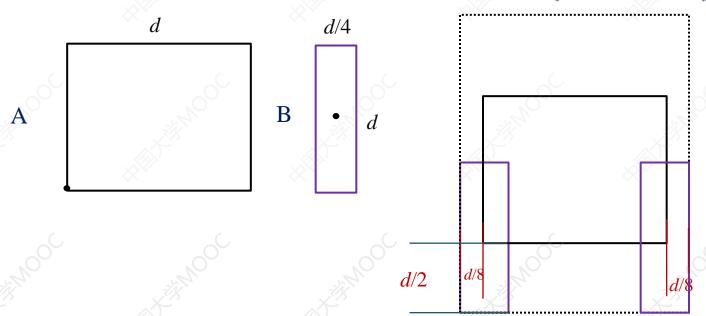
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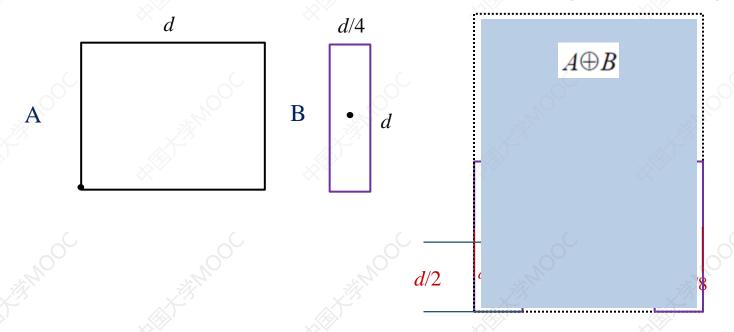


- ◆ 膨胀 (dilation)
  - -- 集合A与B, A被B膨胀的定义  $A \oplus B = \left\{ z \mid \begin{pmatrix} \hat{B} \\ \end{pmatrix}_z \cap A \neq \phi \right\}$





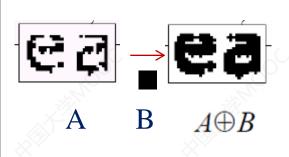
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#### ◆ 膨胀 (dilation)

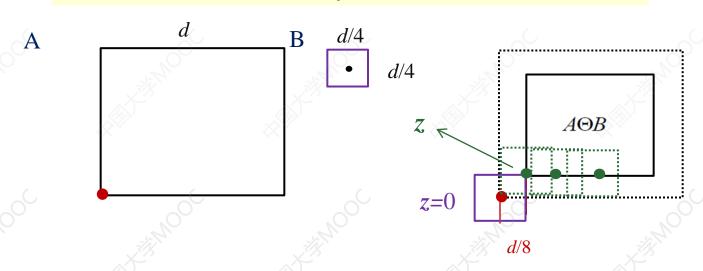
Historically, certain computer programs were written using only two digits rather than four to define the applicable year. Accordingly, the company's software may recognize a date using "00" as 1900 rather than the year 2000.





- ◆腐蚀 (dilation and erosion )
  - -- 集合A与B,A被B腐蚀的定义  $A\Theta B = \{z \mid (B)_z \subseteq A\}$

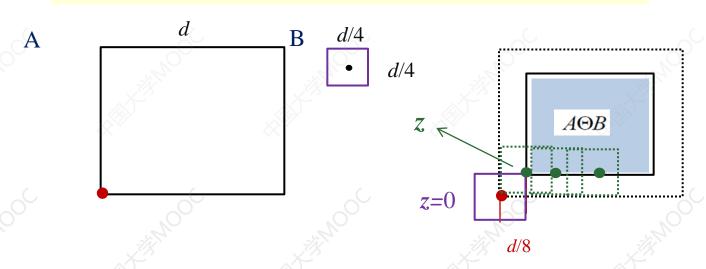
将B平移 z 之后, $(B)_z$  被包含在A的点的集合





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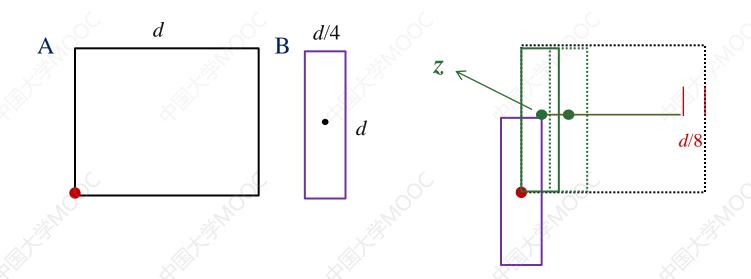
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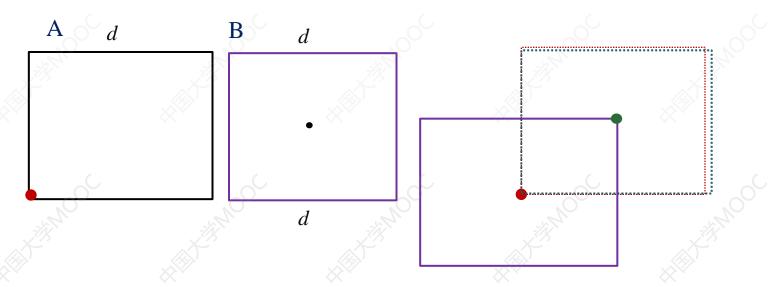
将B平移 z 之后,(B)z被包含在A的点的集合





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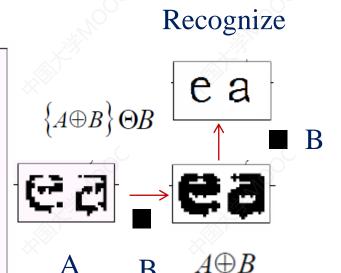
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#### ◆ 膨胀 (dilation)

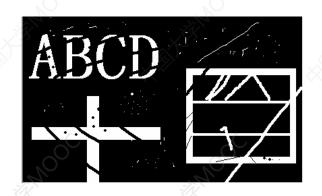
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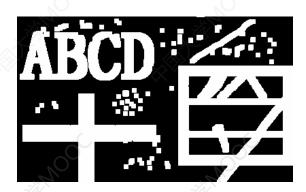




#### ◆膨胀

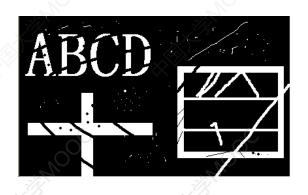
- -- 将与物体接触所有背景点合并到该物体中
- -- 使边界向外部扩张的过程
- -- 可以用来填补物体中的空洞







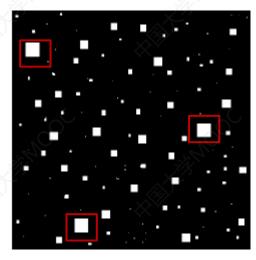
- ◆腐蚀
  - -- 一种消除边界点,
  - -- 使边界向内部收缩的过程
  - -- 用来消除小且无意义的物体





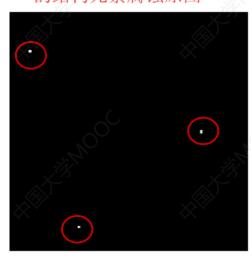


包含边长为1,3,5,7,9和15像素正方形



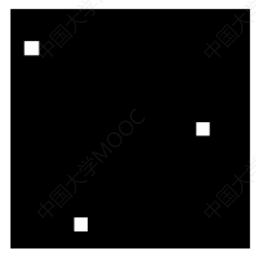
图a 二值图像

使用13×13像素大小的结构元素腐蚀原图



图b a被腐蚀图像

使用13×13像素大小的 结构元素膨胀图b



图c b被膨胀图像

使用腐蚀消除图像的细节部分,产生滤波器的作用



- ◆ 图像形态学处理运算实现
  - -- 二值图像: 0,1代表两个不同的灰度级
  - -- 逻辑运算: 与、或、非

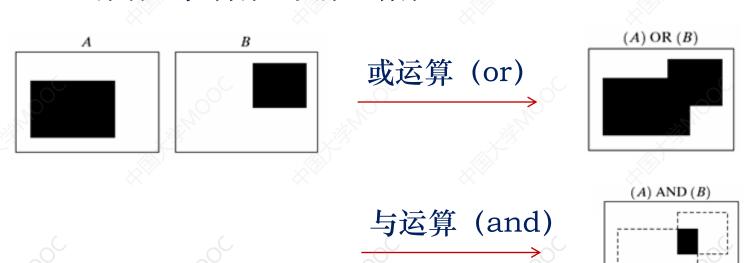
p	q	$p$ AND $q$ (also $p \cdot q$ )	p  OR  q  (also  p + q)	NOT $(p)$ (also $\bar{p}$ )
0	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	1	× 1
1	0	0	1	0
1	1	1	1	0



膨胀

腐蚀

- ◆ 二值图像的逻辑运算
  - -- 集合A与B并集、交集、补集

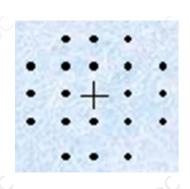


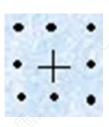


- ◆ 形态学运算
  - -- 邻域运算
  - -- 结构元素: 特殊定义的邻域 (structure element)
  - -- 在每个像素位置上,结构元素与二值图像对应的区域
  - -- 进行特定的逻辑运算
  - -- 逻辑运算的结果为输出图像的相应像素取值

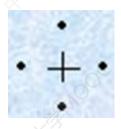


- ◆ 几种简单的结构元素
  - -- 圆形、方形、菱形等





1	1	1
1	1	10
1	1	1



0	1	0
1	1	1
0	1	0



#### ◆ 腐蚀运算

- -- 给定二值图像 *I(x,y)*
- -- 结构元素的二值模板 T(i,j)

1	1	1
1	1	1
1	1	1

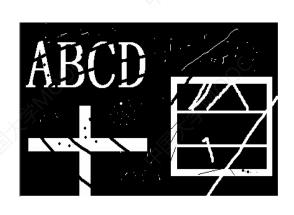
-- 输出二值图像 E(x, y)

$$E(x,y) = (I \odot T)(x,y) = \underset{i=0, j=0}{\overset{m,n}{\sum}} [I(x+i, y+j) \& T(i,j)]$$

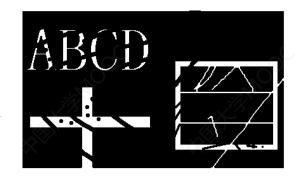


#### ◆ 腐蚀运算的编程实现

$$E(x, y) = (I \odot T)(x, y) = \underset{i=0, j=0}{\overset{m,n}{N}} [I(x+i, y+j) \& T(i, j)]$$



图形点(gray=255)在其3x3 邻域 只要有若干个背景点 则该点设为背景点(0)。





#### ◆ 膨胀运算

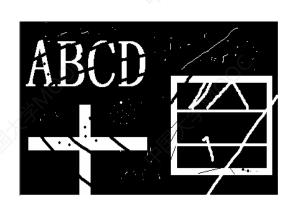
- -- 给定二值图像 *I(x,y)*
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- -- 输出二值图像 E(x, y)

$$E(x,y) = (I \oplus T)(x,y) = OR_{i=0,j=0}^{m,n} [I(x+i,y+j) \& T(i,j)]$$

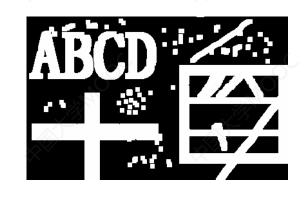


#### ◆ 膨胀运算的编程实现

$$E(x,y) = (I \oplus T)(x,y) = \mathop{OR}_{i=0,j=0}^{m,n} [I(x+i,y+j) \& T(i,j)]$$



背景点(gray=0)在其3x3 邻域 只要有若干个图形点 则该点设为图形点(255)。





# 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!