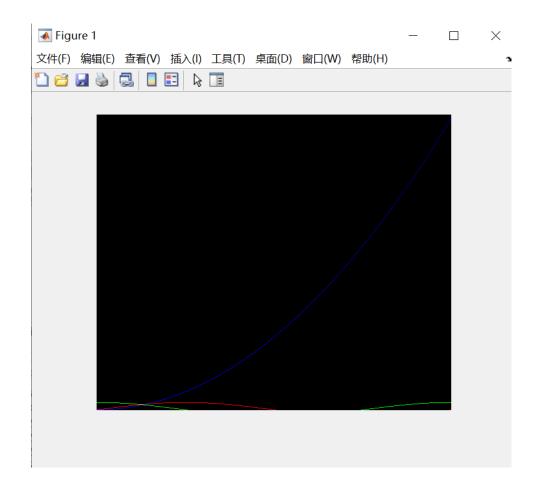
## 3017218144 谢宇豪 软件三班

end

1. 使用 matlab 写一个函数, img=generateFigure (imgW,imgH), 其作用为产生一幅彩色 图像,图像中用红色显示[0,2\*pi]的正弦波,用绿色显示[0,2\*pi]的余弦波,蓝色显示[0,2\*pi] 的 y=x^2 图像。

```
代码:
    function [img] = generateFigure(imgH ,imgW )
    img = uint8(zeros(imgH,imgW,3));
    x = 0: 2*pi/(imgW): 2*pi;
    redy = sin(x);
    greeny = cos(x);
    bluey = x.^2;
    x = int32(x/2/pi*imgW + 1);
    redy = int32(imgH - round(redy*imgH/40));
    greeny = int32(imgH - round(greeny*imgH/40));
    bluey = int32(imgH - round(bluey*imgH/40));
    for i=1: imgW
        if redy(i)>0 \&\& redy(i) <= imgH
             img(redy(i), x(i), 1)=255;
        end
          if greeny(i)>0 && greeny(i) <= imgH
             img(greeny(i), x(i), 2)=255;
          if bluey(i) > 0 && bluey(i) <= imgH
             img(bluey(i), x(i), 3)=255;
          end
    end
    imshow(img);
输入命令: generateFigure (500,600)
得到图片:
```



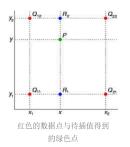
## 2. 不使用 for 循环, 实现 bilinear interpolation。

## 首先了解 bilinear interpolation:

假如我们想得到未知函数 f 在点 P=(x,y) 的值,假设我们已知函数 f 在  $Q_{11}=(x_1,y_1)$ , $Q_{12}=(x_1,y_2)$ , $Q_{21}=(x_2,y_1)$ ,及  $Q_{22}=(x_2,y_2)$  四个点的值。

首先在 x 方向进行线性插值,得到

$$egin{split} f(x,y_1)&pproxrac{x_2-x}{x_2-x_1}f(Q_{11})+rac{x-x_1}{x_2-x_1}f(Q_{21}),\ f(x,y_2)&pproxrac{x_2-x}{x_2-x_1}f(Q_{12})+rac{x-x_1}{x_2-x_1}f(Q_{22}). \end{split}$$



然后在 y 方向进行线性插值,得到

$$egin{aligned} f(x,y) &pprox rac{y_2-y}{y_2-y_1} f(x,y_1) + rac{y-y_1}{y_2-y_1} f(x,y_2) \ &= rac{y_2-y}{y_2-y_1} \left(rac{x_2-x}{x_2-x_1} f(Q_{11}) + rac{x-x_1}{x_2-x_1} f(Q_{21})
ight) + rac{y-y_1}{y_2-y_1} \left(rac{x_2-x}{x_2-x_1}.
ight) \ &= rac{1}{(x_2-x_1)(y_2-y_1)} \left(f(Q_{11})(x_2-x)(y_2-y) + f(Q_{21})(x-x_1)(y_2-y_1) 
ight) \ &= rac{1}{(x_2-x_1)(y_2-y_1)} \left[x_2-x - x-x_1
ight] \left[f(Q_{11}) - f(Q_{12}) - f(Q_{22})
ight] \left[y_2-y - y - y_1 - f(Q_{21}) - f(Q_{22})
ight] \ &= rac{1}{(x_2-x_1)(y_2-y_1)} \left[x_2-x - x - x_1
ight] \left[f(Q_{21}) - f(Q_{22}) - f(Q$$

本题取巧使用三维插值来进行操作: 代码:



## 原图片:

