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9月份工作汇报

TanLin

October 10, 2016



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$$\overline{g(x, y)} = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{i=1}^K g_i(x, y)$$

$$g(x, y) = f(x, y) - h(x, y)$$

$$g(x, y) = f(x, y) \times h(x, y)$$

$$h(x, y) = g(x, y) \div f(x, y)$$



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- 对噪声图像进行相加求平均主要是为了降噪
- 具体操作是：设 $f(x, y)$ 是无噪图像, $\eta(x, y)$ 是噪声, $g(x, y)$ 是噪声干扰图像. 则

$$g(x, y) = f(x, y) + \eta(x, y)$$

- 对 K 副不同的噪声图像进行进行求平均得到, 则

$$\overline{g(x, y)} = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{i=1}^K g_i(x, y)$$



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因为是对 K 副不同噪声图像进行求平均，第一步是添加噪声
得到 K 副噪声图像

Add Gaussian Noise 具体的代码如下：



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- 图像的相减经常用于增强图像之间的差.

$$g(x, y) = f(x, y) - h(x, y)$$

- 因为需要先将图像的每一个最低阶比特置为 0, 所以首先工作是得到每一个像素的最低有效比特为 0 的图像。
- 在 256 级灰度图像中, 每一个像素的灰度是有 8 比特组成的. 也就是一幅 8 比特的图像是由 8 个比特平面组成, 平面 1 包含图像中所有像素的最低阶比特. 所以最低阶比特置为 0, 就是讲像素值 0~1 变为 0.



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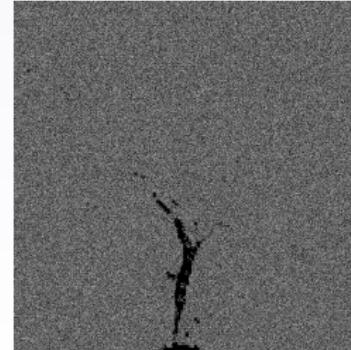
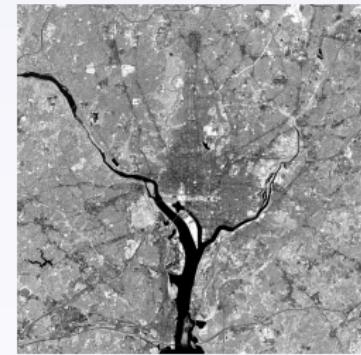
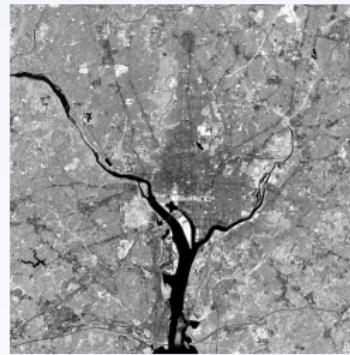




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- 设是由完美图像与阴影图像的乘积来建模的图像. 即
$$g(x, y) = f(x, y) \times h(x, y)$$
- 图像的乘积(相除)常用于阴影矫正.
比如,有一副牙齿的片,你只需看看它的某一部分,这是需要用到图像乘法,将图像与模板图像相乘,它的模板图像的 ROI 区域为 1, 其他为 0, 也就是白色对应 1, 黑色对于 0.



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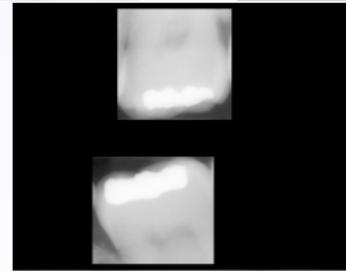
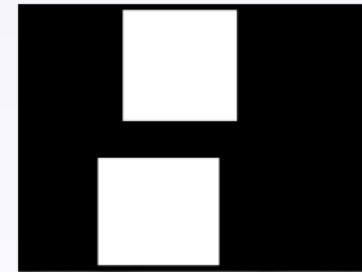




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- 图像相除是将一个图像亮度调高,

$$h(x, y) = g(x, y) \div f(x, y)$$

因为模板的像素值是属于 0~1, 用指定图像除以模板, 那么得到的图像像素值肯定变高. 但是得到的像素值可能 $>= 255$, 那么, 就会导致冗余.



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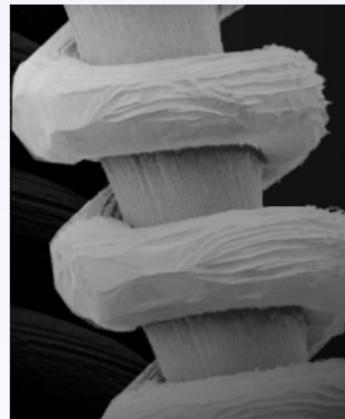
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- The complement is defined as the pairwise differences between a constant and the intensity of every pixel in an image.
- set $A = \{(x, y, z) | (x, y, z) \in A\}$, $A^c = \{(x, y, K - z) | (x, y, z) \in A\}$.
其中 $K = 2^k - 1$, 我们这里是用的 8 比特的图, 所以 $K = 255$.
此时, A^c 与 A 是大小相同的图像.



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- The union operations for gray-scale values usually are defined as the max of corresponding pixels pairs.

- A 与 B 的并集可以表示为:

$$A \cup B = \{ \max(a, b) | a \in A, b \in B \}$$

- B 是与 A 大小相同的图像, m 为 A 中的元素的平均灰度值, B 的 z 为 $3m$.

- 对 A 与 B 求并集, 得到的图像与 A, B 大小是一样的, 如果 A 的值超过 $3m$, 则用 A 表示, 其余的为 $3m$, 即中间灰度值.



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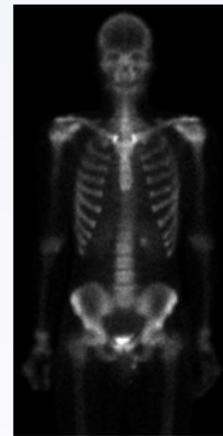
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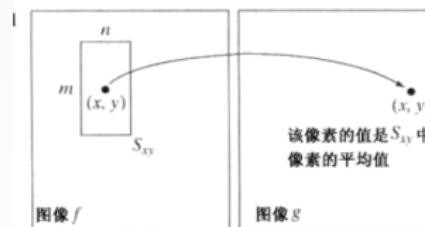
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- 邻域操作就是计算一个大小为 $m \times n$, 中心在 (x, y) 的矩形邻域中求像素的平均值, 并且映射到输出图像的相应坐标位置.

设 $g(x, y)$ 是输出图像, $f(r, c)$ 是原图像,

$$g(x, y) = \frac{1}{mn} \cdot \sum f(r, c)$$





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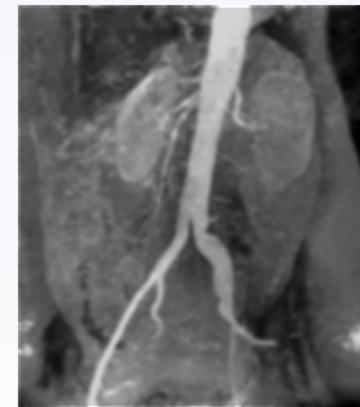
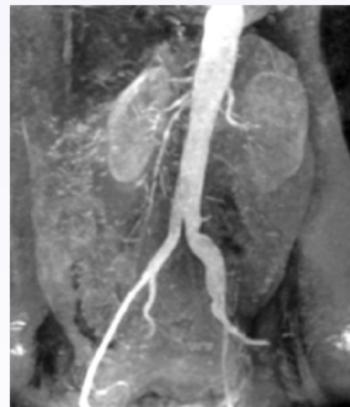
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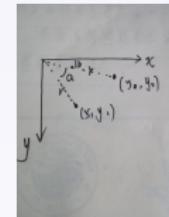
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■ 旋转的原理:



■ 以图像的左上角是其坐标原点，X 轴沿着水平方向向右，Y 轴沿着竖直方向向下。而在旋转的过程一般使用旋转中心为坐标原点的笛卡尔坐标系，所以图像旋转的第一步就是坐标系的变换，原坐标是 (x_0, y_0) ，旋转之后坐标是 (x_1, y_1) ，一开始角度是 b ，旋转角度是 a ，如图所示，可以很容易推导出旋转坐标方程为：

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = x_0 \cos(a) - y_0 \sin(a) \\ y_1 = x_0 \sin(a) + y_0 \cos(a) \end{cases}$$



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- 设原图像的四个点分别是 $(0,0), (\text{src.cols},0), (0,\text{src.rows}), (\text{src.cols},\text{src.rows})$, 那么旋转之后的坐标可以由上面的公式求出来.
- 将这四个坐标取出旋转之后, 新的四个坐标. 设 top 为旋转后最高点的纵坐标, down 为旋转后最低点的纵坐标, left 为旋转后最左边点的横坐标, right 为旋转后最右边点的横坐标, 此时的原点是 (left,top) .
旋转后的宽和高为 newWidth,newHeight, 则可得到下面的关系:

$$\begin{cases} \text{newHeight} = \text{down} - \text{top} \\ \text{newWidth} = \text{right} - \text{left} \end{cases}$$

- 那么在新的坐标系下, 原图像坐标是以 $(j+\text{left},i+\text{top})$ 的变化映射到新的图像的, 其中 (j,i) 为新的图像的坐标.



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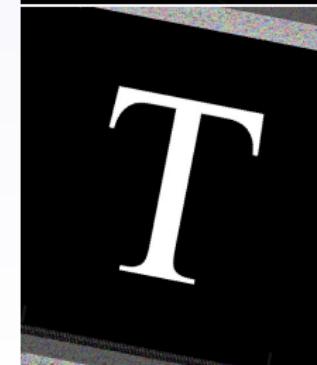
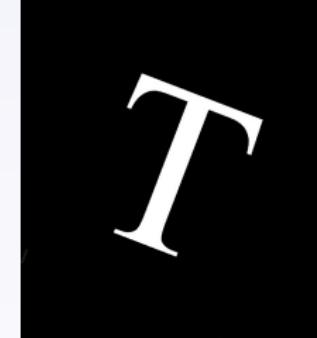
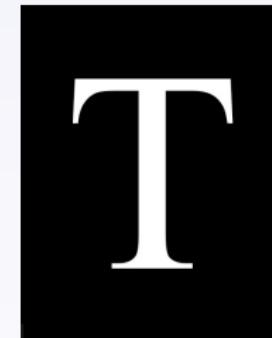
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- 图像配准前, 需要一个参考图像和一个几何畸变图像. 几何畸变就是图像的垂直和水平方向都发生了变化.
- 图像的几何畸变就是运用的 Shear(vertical) 和 Shear(horizontal),

$$\begin{cases} x = i + s * j \\ y = s * i + j \end{cases}$$

- (i,j) 是原图像的像素点, (x,y) 是偏移之后图像的像素点, 其中 s 是偏移角度.



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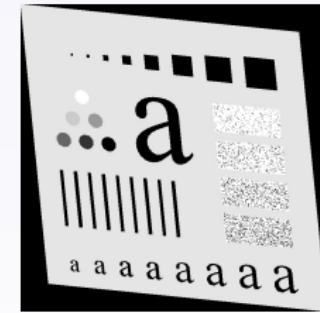
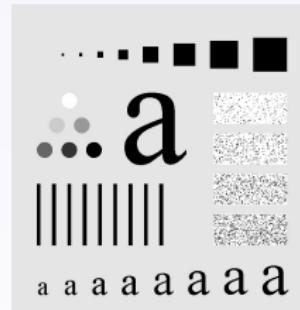
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