1. Exercises

1.1 Storage:

- 1. $128 = 2^7$, So there should be 7 bit planes in this image.
- 2. 7^{th} panel is the most visually significant one.
- 3. $\frac{1024*2048*128}{8} = 33554432 = 2^{25}$ Byte.

1.2 Adjacency

- i. 4-path does not exist. Because None of the elements in
- ii. $V = \{1, 2, 3\}$ locates in q's 4's area.
- iii. The shortest length of 8-path is 4.
- iv. The shortest length of m-path is 5.

1.3 Logical Operations

- i. $A \cap B \cap C$
- ii. $(A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C) \cup (B \cap C)$
- iii. $(B (A \cup C)) \cup (A \cap C A \cap B \cap C)$

2. Programming Tasks



Original Image

2.2 Scaling

1. Down-scale to 192 × 128 (width: 192, height: 128), 96×64 , 48×32 , 24×16 and 12×8 :



192 × 128



96 × 64



 48×32



 24×16

Ж.

 12×8

2. Down-scale to 300 \times 200:



300 × 200

3. Up-scale to 450 \times 300:



450 × 300

4. Scale to 500 \times 200:

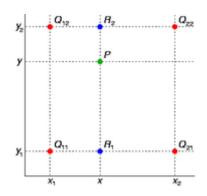


 500×200

5. Detailedly discuss how you implement the scaling operation:

为了让人看懂,还是用中文。

a) 双线性插值原理:



图中: 红色点为原图像的点; 绿色点为带插值点

首先在x方向进行插值,得到 R_1 和 R_2 两点:

$$f(R_1) \approx \frac{x_2 - x}{x_2 - x_1} f(Q_{11}) + \frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_1} f(Q_{21})$$

$$f(R_2) \approx \frac{x_2 - x}{x_2 - x_1} f(Q_{12}) + \frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_1} f(Q_{22})$$

然后在 y 方向进行插值,得到 P 点:

$$f(P) \approx \frac{y_2 - y}{y_2 - y_1} f(R_1) + \frac{y - y_1}{y_2 - y_1} f(R_2)$$

所以,所求的结果f(x,y):

$$f(P) \approx \frac{(x_2 - x_1)(y_2 - y)}{(x_2 - x_1)(y_2 - y_1)} f(Q_{11}) + \frac{(x_1 - x_1)(y_2 - y)}{(x_2 - x_1)(y_2 - y_1)} f(Q_{21}) + \frac{(x_2 - x_1)(y_2 - y_1)}{(x_2 - x_1)(y_2 - y_1)} f(Q_{12}) + \frac{(x_1 - x_1)(y_2 - y_1)}{(x_2 - x_1)(y_2 - y_1)} f(Q_{22})$$

在实际使用中, x_1 和 x_2 , y_1 和 y_2 均相差为 1

即
$$(x_2 - x_1)(y_2 - y_1) = 1$$
,所以原式可以化简为
$$f(P) \approx (x_2 - x_1)(y_2 - y)f(Q_{11}) + (x_1 - x_1)(y_2 - y)f(Q_{21}) + (x_2 - x_1)(y_1 - y_1)f(Q_{12}) + (x_1 - x_1)(y_1 - y_1)f(Q_{22})$$

为减少变量便于计算,使用

$$u$$
来代替 (x_1-x) — u 实际为 P 点横坐标的小数部分 v 来代替 (y_1-x) — u 实际为 P 点纵坐标的小数部分

所以,得到的最终公式为:

$$f(P) \approx (1 - u)(1 - v)f(Q_{11}) + u (1 - v)f(Q_{21}) +$$

$$(1 - u)v f(Q_{12}) + u v f(Q_{22})$$

b) 实现

- i. 由于在 scaling 的过程中,会发生待插值点出现在边界的情况。 为了使用通用的方法来处理所有带插值点,在插值前,为原矩 阵添加外边界。详见代码 extendBorder(img)->NewImg
- ii. 通过 scaling 前后的宽高对应比例,来寻找带插值点。详见代码 scale(img, size)->NewImg

2.3 Quantization

1. Reduce grey level resolution to 128, 32, 8, 4 and 2 levels:



128 grey level resolution



32 grey level resolution



8 grey level resolution

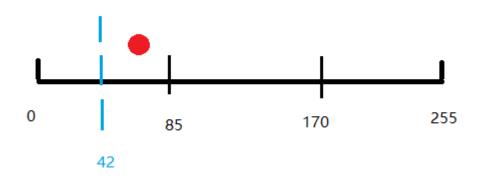


4 grey level resolution



2 grey level resolution

2. Detailedly discuss how you implement the quantization operation 原理



图为降低到 4 个灰度级时, 算法的解释用图

图中,我们将 256 个灰度级别降低为 4 个灰度级别, [0,255]的区间划分为 3 个区间(0,85),(85,170)和(170,255), 红点为灰度值落在(0,85)间的某一个灰度值。

对于落在相应区间的灰度值,采取就近取值的原则。例如图上的红点,距离 85 比距离 0 要近,所以在量化时该灰度值会被统一为 85 而不是 0。

实现:

将区间按照所给灰度级划分成相应的份数(可能会不均匀, 区间长度进行向下取整)。判断灰度值距离哪个区间端点较近, 采用作差取绝对的方法进行判断。

详见代码 quantize(img, level) ->NewImg