



# Final Course Review

课程复习纲要

# 各章节需要掌握的内容

- Chapter 1: 重点在了解数字图像处理的应用领域、图像处理的基本定义和范围
- Chapter 2: 2.1、2.3以阅读为主，掌握贯穿全文的基本视觉常识，了解数字图像的获取。除个别部分，2.4-2.6 给出了最基本的数字图像基础概念和操作，需要掌握。
- Chapter 3: 3.2.1-3.2.3、3.3.1、3.4、3.5、3.6、3.7
- Chapter 4: 4.2、4.3、4.4
- Chapter 5: 5.1、5.2、5.3、5.7（部分）
- Chapter 6: 6.1、6.2.1、6.2.2、6.3、6.5.2
- Chapter 8-9: 课堂上介绍过的一些基本概念和对应前面基础的知识(研究生没有这部分)

## Chapter 2

- 人体视觉基本要素和特点
- 分辨率的概念：空间分辨率，灰度分辨率，采样、量化  
改变空间和灰度的分辨率：例如减少一半的空间分辨率和灰度分辨率等
- 采样和量化的概念：
- 像素之间的关系
- 邻接性的两个要素：一个是灰度值的邻接性（值域 $V$ ）、一个是物理位置的邻接性（邻域，如 $N_4(P)$ 等）。



## Gray level and gray level resolution

Reduce an image with 256 gray levels to an image with 128, 64, 32, 16, 8, 4, 2 gray levels:

For example, from 256 to 2 levels, we have to divide all pixel value to 2 groups. One is 0, another is 255. If it is 4 levels, there are 4 group data, such as {0, 85, 170, 255} or {0, 64, 128, 192}.



## 不同的赋值方式给出不同的视觉效果



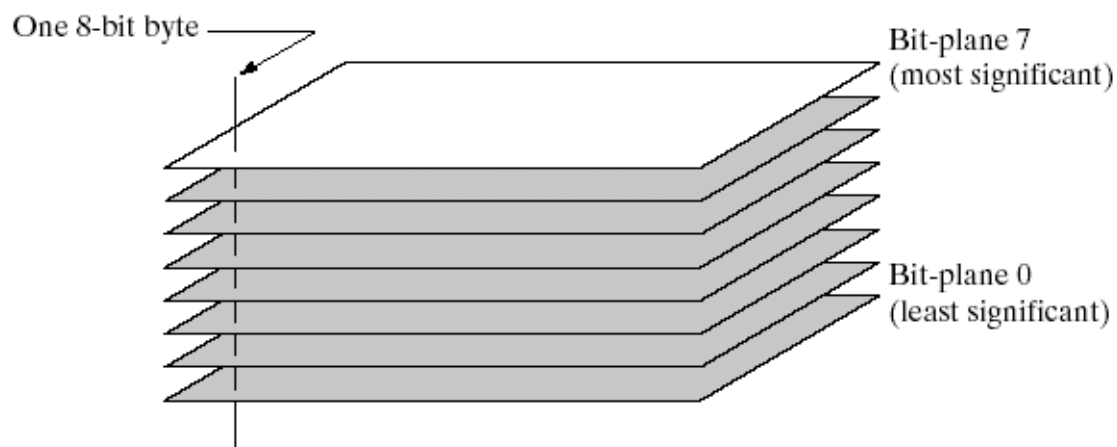
2 levels



4 levels



256 levels



**FIGURE 3.12**  
Bit-plane  
representation of  
an 8-bit image.


# Chapter 3

- 基本的灰度变换

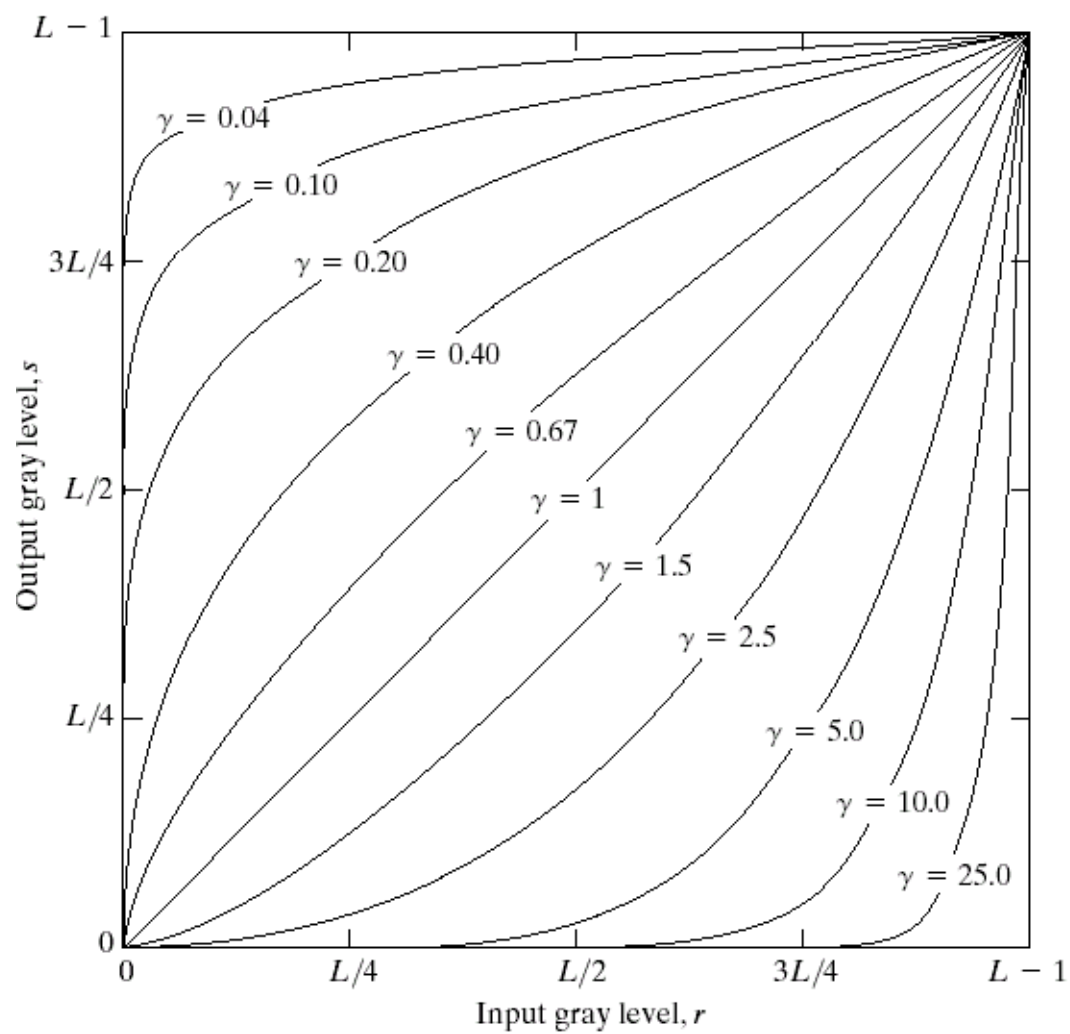
$$g(x,y)=T f(x,y)$$

对数（log）、幂次（Power-law）等

- 直方图均衡化（Histogram equalization）：直方图的定义、计算，直方图均衡化的定义、计算等
- 逻辑和算术运算（减法、加法）
- 空间滤波基本概念、脉冲响应和滤波器的关系
- 光滑滤波、锐化滤波、高提升滤波

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- 如果希望增强图像暗部的细节，灰度变换的曲线应该有什么样的形状？
  - 如果希望增强图像亮部的细节，灰度变换的曲线应该具有什么样的形状？
  - 如果希望同时增强暗部和亮部的细节，变换曲线应该具有什么样的形状？





**FIGURE 3.6** Plots of the equation  $s = cr^\gamma$  for various values of  $\gamma$  ( $c = 1$  in all cases).


## Histogram and Histogram Equalization

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 & 7 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

设一幅图像 $f(x,y)$ 如上所示，背景化为8个灰度级别。给出上图的规范化直方图(Normalized Histogram)，并计算利用直方图均衡化(Histogram Equalization)方法对上图作变换，问灰度值等于1的像素，变换后的灰度值是多少？

r	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
n	5/16	2/16	6/16	0	0	2/16	0	1/16

作直方图均衡化变换时，注意灰度值是规范在 $[0, 1]$ 范围内的。因此，若要恢复到整数灰度值，如0—255，需要再做一下相应的变换。


$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 & 7 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

用均值滤波器对上图作处理，给出处理后的图像

# Chapter 4

- 傅立叶变换的基本定义和计算：给定一个函数或者图像，如何计算连续和离散的傅立叶变换
- 傅立叶变换的性质：平移性质、
- 卷积定理
- 空间滤波（器）和频谱域滤波（器）之间的关系，如何相互转换？
- 光滑滤波器和锐化滤波器
- 两次不同滤波顺序是否可调换？为什么？

DFT

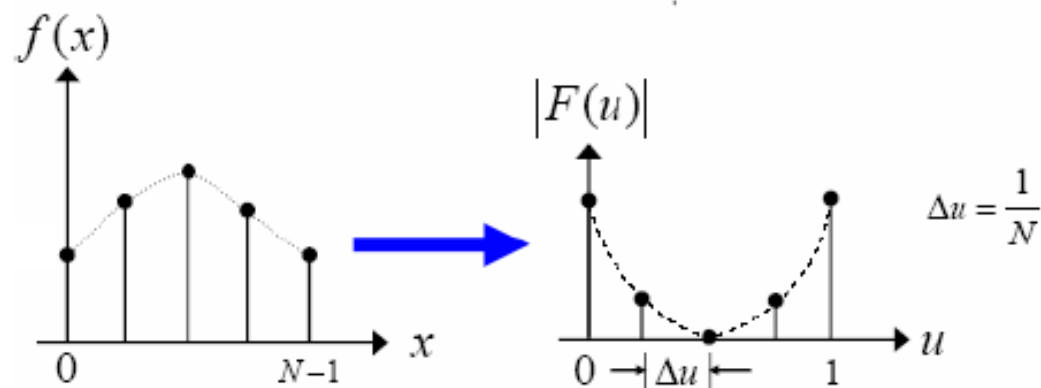
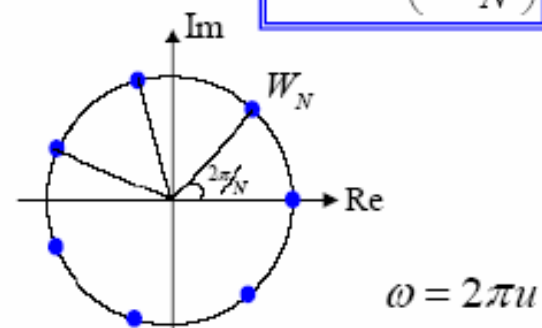
$$F(u) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{x=0}^{N-1} f(x) W_N^{ux}, u = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$$

Inverse DFT

$$f(x) = \sum_{u=0}^{N-1} F(u) W_N^{-ux}, x = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$$

$$W_N^{ux} = \exp[-j2\pi ux / N]$$

$$W_N = \exp\left(-j\frac{2\pi}{N}\right)$$



**例1:** 设仅利用像素点  $(x, y)$  的4-近邻像素 (不用点  $(x, y)$ ) 组成一个低通滤波器。

- (1) 给出它在频域的等价滤波器  $H(u, v)$  ;
- (2) 证明所得结果确实是一个低通滤波器。

**例2:** 利用像素点  $(x, y)$  和其4-近邻像素组成一个高通滤波器:

$$g(x, y) = 4f(x, y) - f(x-1, y) - f(x+1, y) - f(x, y-1) - f(x, y+1)$$

- (1) 给出它在频域的等价滤波器  $H(u, v)$  ;
- (2) 证明所得结果确实是一个高通滤波器。

(1) 滤波后的函数为（设各系数均为1）

$$g(x, y) = \frac{1}{4} \{f(x+1, y) + f(x, y+1) + f(x-1, y) + f(x, y-1)\}$$

对其进行傅里叶变换（借助平移性质）得

$$\begin{aligned} G(u, v) &= \frac{1}{4} \{F(u, v) \exp(j2\pi u / N) + F(u, v) \exp(-j2\pi u / N)\} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{4} \{F(u, v) \exp(j2\pi v / N) + F(u, v) \exp(-j2\pi v / N)\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} F(u, v) [\cos(2\pi u / N) + \cos(2\pi v / N)] \end{aligned}$$

所以频域的等价滤波器为

$$H(u, v) = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(2\pi u / N) + \cos(2\pi v / N)]$$

(2) 上述滤波器以N为周期，在 $u=0, v=0$ 时取到最大值，在一个周期内随着频率值的增加其幅值逐渐减小，这表明该滤波器的功能相当于一个低通滤波器。

# Chapter 5

- 基本的噪声模型
- 如何建立图像的噪声模型
- 最基本的噪声滤波方法
- 逆滤波存在的问题



# Chapter 6

- 色彩基础：基本色彩概念和常识
- 色彩模型（以RGB、HSI和CMY或CMYK为主）
- 伪彩色图像图像处理
- 真彩色图像处理中需要注意的问题

# Chapter 8

- 图像压缩的基本框架
- 熵的定义
- 图像信息熵和压缩的关系
- 以课堂上简介的基本概念为主

# Chapter 9

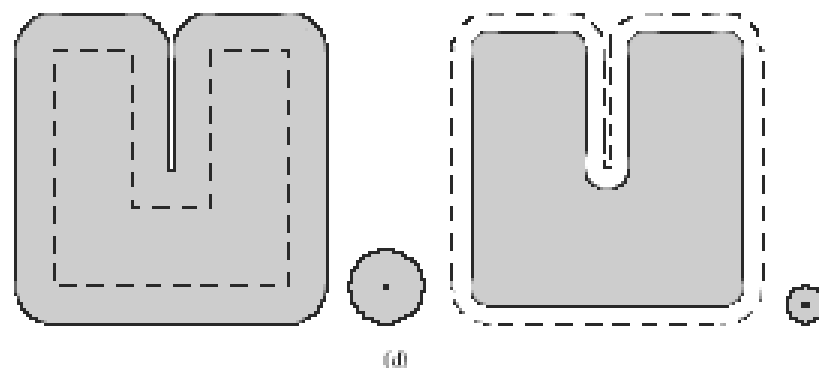
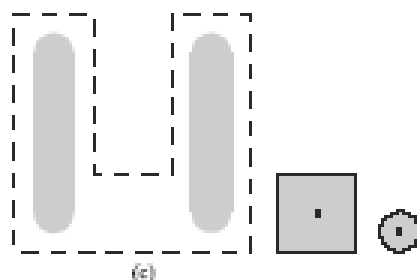
- 膨胀腐蚀的定义和计算
- 开操作闭操作的定义和计算

## Problem 9.6

Refer to Fig. P9.6. The center of each structuring element is shown as a black dot. Solution (a) was obtained by eroding the original set (shown dashed) with the structuring element shown (note that the origin is at the bottom, right). Solution (b) was obtained by eroding the original set with the tall rectangular structuring element shown. Solution



(c) was obtained by first eroding the image shown down to two vertical lines using the rectangular structuring element; this result was then dilated with the circular structuring element. Solution (d) was obtained by first dilating the original set with the large disk shown. Then dilated image was then eroded with a disk of half the diameter of the disk used for dilation.



## Problem 9.19

(a) Select a one-pixel border around the image of the T, assuming that the resulting subimage is odd, let the origin be located at the horizontal/vertical midpoint of this subimage (if the dimensions were even, we could just as easily select any other point). The resulting of applying the hit-or-miss transform would be a single point where the two T's were in perfect registration. The location of the point would be the same as the origin of the structuring element.

(b) The hit-or-miss transform and (normalized) correlation are similar in the sense that they produce their maximum value at the location of a perfect match, and also in the mechanics of sliding the template (structuring element) past all locations in the image. Major differences are the lack of a complex conjugate in the hit-or-miss transform, and the fact that this transform produced a single nonzero binary value in this case, as opposed to the multiple nonzero values produced by correlation of the two images.