

# Python编程与人工智能实践





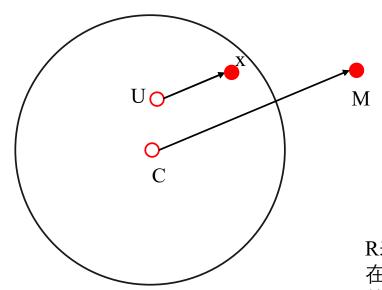
应用篇:基于Dlib+局部平移的瘦脸特效 (Thin Face)

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# 瘦脸特效的基本原理

Interactive Image Warping 局部平移技术



R表示半径 在圆边缘处 的点不平移

- (1) 只对一个圆形区域内的像素点进行 修改(**平移**)
- (2) 区域内所有点移动方向相同
- (3) 距离圆心越近, 平移的距离越大 距离圆心越远, 平移的距离越小

若平移后,一个点位于x处,那么平移前这个点位于? u

移动方向相同:  $\dfrac{\vec{\mathrm{U}} - \vec{\mathrm{x}}}{\vec{\mathrm{C}} - \vec{\mathrm{M}}} = \lambda \qquad \lambda < 1$ 

$$\lambda = \left(\frac{R^2 - \left|\vec{\mathbf{x}} - \vec{\mathbf{C}}\right|^2}{(R^2 - \left|\vec{\mathbf{x}} - \vec{\mathbf{C}}\right|^2) + \alpha \left|\vec{\mathbf{M}} - \vec{\mathbf{C}}\right|^2}\right)^2$$



$$\frac{\vec{U}-\vec{x}}{\vec{C}-\vec{M}} = \lambda$$

x处的像素值,由U处的像素值进行替换

$$\lambda = \left(\frac{R^2 - \left|\vec{\mathbf{x}} - \vec{\mathbf{C}}\right|^2}{(R^2 - \left|\vec{\mathbf{x}} - \vec{\mathbf{C}}\right|^2) + \alpha \left|\vec{\mathbf{M}} - \vec{\mathbf{C}}\right|^2}\right)^2$$

$$\lambda = \left(\frac{R^{2} - \left|\vec{x} - \vec{C}\right|^{2}}{(R^{2} - \left|\vec{x} - \vec{C}\right|^{2}) + \alpha \left|\vec{M} - \vec{C}\right|^{2}}\right)^{2} \qquad \vec{U} = \vec{x} - \left(\frac{R^{2} - \left|\vec{x} - \vec{C}\right|^{2}}{(R^{2} - \left|\vec{x} - \vec{C}\right|^{2}) + \alpha \left|\vec{M} - \vec{C}\right|^{2}}\right)^{2} (\vec{M} - \vec{C})$$

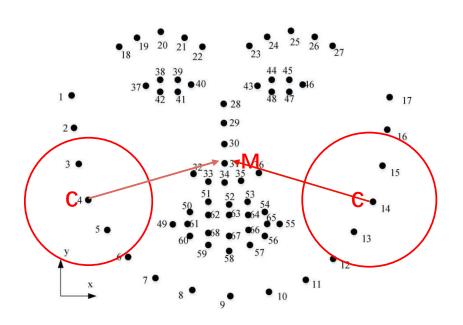
需要确定的参数: C, 主要变化的位置(圆心)

M,主要的变化的方向

R. 变化的区域

a. 变化的程度





## 瘦脸任务:

## 右脸

点4 为圆心,4-6的距离为R,点31(鼻子处) 为M

# 左脸

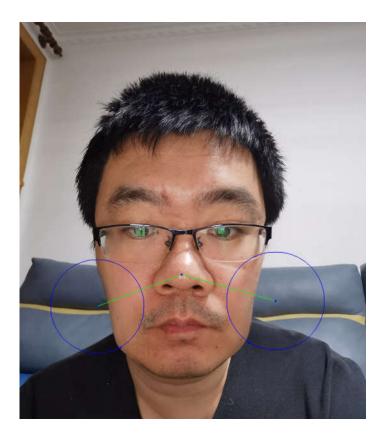
点14 为圆心,14-12的距离为R,点31(鼻子处) 为M



效果:

# a = 0.6







#### 代码实现:

#### 获取68个关键点

```
# 获取图像中的人脸关键点
# 输入
# img: 图像
# det face: 人脸检测器
# det landmarks : 人脸关键点检测器
def get landmarks points(img, det face, det landmarks):
   # 转换为灰度
   gray = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR BGR2GRAY)
   # 检测人脸区域
   face rects = det face(gray, 0)
   # 获取68个关键点
   landmarks = det landmarks(gray, face rects[0])
   # 获取关键点的坐标
   landmarks points = []
   parts = landmarks.parts()
   for part in parts:
       landmarks points.append((part.x,part.y))
   return landmarks points
```



```
h,w,c = img.shape
# 文件拷贝
copy_img = np.zeros_like(img)
copy_img = img.copy()

# 创建蒙板
mask = np.zeros((h,w),dtype = np.uint8)
cv2.circle(mask,pt_C,np.int32(r),255,cv2.FILLED)

# 计算 CM 之间的距离
pt_C = np.float32(pt_C)
pt_M = np.float32(pt_M)
dis_M_C = np.dot((pt_C-pt_M),(pt_C-pt_M))
```

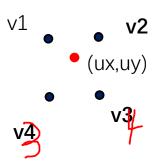
$$\vec{\mathbf{U}} = \vec{\mathbf{x}} - \left( \frac{R^2 - \left| \vec{\mathbf{x}} - \vec{\mathbf{C}} \right|^2}{(R^2 - \left| \vec{\mathbf{x}} - \vec{\mathbf{C}} \right|^2) + \alpha \left| \vec{\mathbf{M}} - \vec{\mathbf{C}} \right|^2} \right)^2 (\vec{\mathbf{M}} - \vec{\mathbf{C}})$$

```
# 只对蒙板内大于0的数进行处理
for i in range(w):
   for j in range(h):
       # 只计算半径内的像素
       if mask[j,i] ==0:
          continue
       # 计算 XC之间的距离
      pt X = np.array([i,j],dtype = np.float32)
       dis X C = np.dot((pt X-pt C), (pt X-pt C))
       # 计算缩放比例
       radio = (r*r-dis X C)/(r*r-dis X C+a*dis M C)
       radio = radio*radio
       # 计算 目标图像(i, j)处由源图像U点替换
       pt U = pt X-radio*(pt M-pt C)
       # 利用双线性差值法, 计算U点处的像素值
       value = BilinearInsert(img,pt U)
       # 像素替换
       copy img[j,i] = value
return copy img
```



```
# 双线性差值
```

```
def BilinearInsert(src,pt U):
    ux = pt U[0]
    uy = pt U[1]
    x1=np.float32(int(ux))
    x2=x1+1
    y1=np.float32(int(uy))
    y2=y1+1
    v1 = np.float32(src[int(y1),int(x1)])
    v2 = np.float32(src[int(y1),int(x2)])
    v3 = np.float32(src[int(y2),int(x1)])
    v4 = np.float32(src[int(y2),int(x2)])
    part1 = v1 * (x2 - ux) * (y2 - uy)
    part2 = v2 * (ux - x1) * (y2 - uy)
    part3 = v3 * (x2 - ux) * (uy - y1)
    part4 = v4 * (ux - x1) * (uy - y1)
    insertValue=part1+part2+part3+part4
    return insertValue.astype(np.uint8)
```





```
pif name == " main ":
    det face = dlib.get frontal face detector()
    # 加载标志点检测器
    det landmarks = dlib.shape predictor("../faceswap/shape predictor 68 face landmarks GTX.dat")
    # 打开图片
    img = cv2.imread('yuhong.jpg')
    # 获取源图像的68个关键点的坐标
    landmarks = get landmarks points(img,det face,det landmarks)
    landmarks = np.array(landmarks)
    # 瘦脸程度调节
    a = 0.6
    # 右脸缩放
    pt C right = landmarks[3]
    pt M = landmarks[30]
    r right = np.sqrt(np.dot(landmarks[3]-landmarks[5]), landmarks[3]-landmarks[5]))
    img thin = localTranslationWap(img,pt C right,pt M,r right,a)
    # 左脸缩放
    pt C left = landmarks[13]
    pt M = landmarks[30]
    r left = np.sqrt(np.dot(landmarks[13]-landmarks[11],landmarks[13]-landmarks[11]))
    img thin = localTranslationWap(img thin,pt C left,pt M,r left,a)
    # 结果显示
    cv2.imshow('input',img)
    cv2.imshow('output',img thin)
```