图像处理作业报告

第一次作业

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任务: Bmp图像格式简介,以7.bmp为例说明; 思路: 用imfinfo函数读取7.bmp的文件信息

运行结果:

Filename: 'D:\Program Files\MATLAB\R2016b\bin\imgprocess\firstassignment\7.bmp'

FileModDate: '03-Jun-2011 11:17:32'

FileSize: 1134
Format: 'bmp'

FormatVersion: 'Version 3 (Microsoft Windows 3.x)'

Width: 7 Height: 7 BitDepth: 8

ColorType: 'indexed'

FormatSignature: 'BM' NumColormapEntries: 256

Colormap: [256×3 double]

RedMask: []
GreenMask: []
BlueMask: []

ImageDataOffset: 1078

BitmapHeaderSize: 40

NumPlanes: 1

CompressionType: 'none'

BitmapSize: 56
HorzResolution: 0
VertResolution: 0
NumColorsUsed: 0

NumImportantColors: 0

结果分析和说明:

该图片由 7×7 个像素构成,每个像素都是一个 8 位的整型变量。Colormap 是一个 256 ×3 的双精度浮点数,用来定义图像显示用的颜色查找表。

2.

任务: 把 lena 512*512 图像灰度级逐级递减 8-1 显示;

思路: 读取 lena 图像,降低像素的位,显示。

运行结果:

1位灰度图像



2位灰度图像



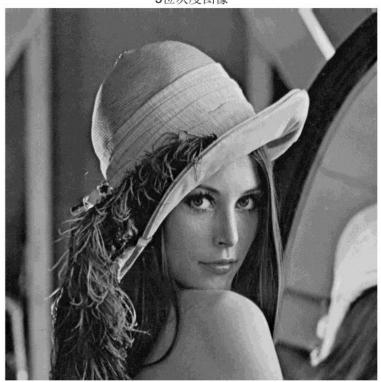
3位灰度图像



4位灰度图像



5位灰度图像



6位灰度图像



7位灰度图像



8位灰度图像



3.

任务: 计算 lena 图像的均值方差;

思路: 读取图像,通过 mean 和 var 函数直接计算均值和方差。

运行结果:

 $i_{mean} =$

99.0512

 $_{S} =$

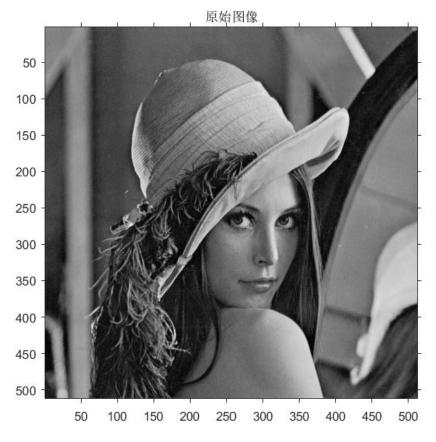
2.7960e+03

4.

任务: 把 lena 图像用近邻、双线性和双三次插值法 zoom 到 2048*2048;

思路:将放大后的像素点的位置对应到原图的位置,用原图这个位置附近的像素点的值的 线性组合算出改该点的值。

运行结果:















5.

任务: 把 lena 和 elain 图像分别进行水平 shear(参数可设置为 1.5,或者自行选择)和 旋转 30 度,并采用用近邻、双线性和双三次插值法 zoom 到 2048*2048;

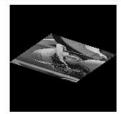
思路: shear 只是将原图所有像素的坐标转换到新的坐标系下,像素的值并不改变。旋转使用 matlab 自带的 imrotate 函数。Zoom 采用任务 4 中我自己写的插值函数。

运行结果:

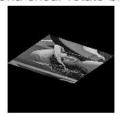
lena-shear-rotate-near



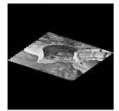
lena-shear-rotate-bli



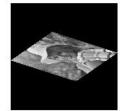
lena-shear-rotate-bic



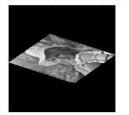
elain-shear-rotate-near



elain-shear-rotate-bli



elain-shear-rotate-bic



源代码:

1.

task1.m

%task1, Bmp图像格式简介,以7.bmp为例说明; [X, map, alpha] =

imread('7.bmp');

info = imfinfo('7.bmp')

```
2.
task2.m
% task2将图像的位数降低
I=imread('lena.bmp');
for bit=[1:8];
maxint=uint8(2^bit);
% BWI=imbinarize(I);
% BWI=im2bw(I, int);
% BWI=imadjust(I,[0;1],[0;int]);
iafter=(I/maxint)*maxint;
% subplot(2, 4, bit)
figure;
imshow(iafter);
title(sprintf('%d灰度图像',(9-bit)));
```

end

```
3.
task3.m
%task3求图像的均值方差
I=imread('lena.bmp');
i=double(I);
i_mean=mean2(i)%均值
s=var(i(:))%方差
4.
task4.m
%task4,插值
I=imread('lena.bmp');
figure
% subplot(2, 4, 1);
imshow(I);
axis on
title('原始图像')
I1=nearzoom(I,4);%最近邻插值
figure
% subplot (2, 4, 2);
imshow(I1);
axis on
```

```
title('我的最近邻插值')
I2=blizoom(I,4);%双线性插值
figure
% subplot(2, 4, 3);
imshow(I2);
axis on
title('我的双线性插值')
I3=biczoom(I,4);%三次样条插值
figure
% subplot (2, 4, 4);
imshow(I3);
title('我的三次样条插值')
Il 2=interp2(double(I), 4, 'nearest');%最近邻插值
I1 2=uint8(I1 2);
figure
% subplot (2, 4, 6);
imshow(I1_2);
axis on
title('最近邻插值')
I2_2=interp2(double(I), 4, 'linear');%双线性插值
```

```
I2_2=uint8(I2_2);
figure
% subplot (2, 4, 7);
imshow(I2 2);
axis on
title('双线性插值')
I3_2=interp2(double(I), 4, 'spline');%三次样条插值
I3_2=uint8(I3_2);
figure
% subplot (2, 4, 8);
imshow(I3_2);
axis on
title('三次样条插值')
nearzoom.m
%task4_1, 实现近邻插值放大图片
function imt=nearzoom(image, xscale, yscale)
%nearzoom(image, scale)
%or nearzoom(image, width, height)
[xs, ys] = size(image);
if nargin == 2
    yscale=xscale;
```

```
else if nargin ==3
     xscale=xscale/xs;
     yscale=yscale/ys;
   end
end
if xscale <= 0</pre>
    xscale('缩放倍数 scale的值应该大于0!');
end
imt=zeros(ceil(xs*xscale), ceil(ys*yscale));
imt=uint8(imt);
for i=1:(ceil(xs*xscale)) %amplify th image
   if ceil(i/xscale)>xs %防止溢出,因为xscale变成double型缩小
了,除以XScale之后再进一法取整可能会溢出,下同
       i=i-1;
   end
   for j=1:ceil((ys*yscale))
        if ceil(j/yscale)>ys
       i=i-1;
        end
       imt(i, j) = image(ceil(i/xscale), ceil(j/yscale));
```

```
end
end
% figure, imshow(imt);
% axis on
Blizoom.m
%task4_2,实现双线性插值放大图片
function imt=blizoom(image, xscale, yscale)
%blizoom(image, scale)
%or blizoom(image, width, height)
[xs, ys]=size(image);
if nargin == 2
    yscale=xscale;
else if nargin ==3
      xscale=xscale/xs;
      yscale=yscale/ys;
    end
end
if xscale<=0||yscale<=0</pre>
    sprintf('缩放倍数 scale的值应该大于0!');
```

```
imt=zeros(ceil(xs*xscale), ceil(ys*yscale));
image=double(image);
imagez=zeros(xs+2, ys+2);%给原图像周围加0
for i=2:xs+1
    for j=2:ys+1
         imagez(i, j)=image(i-1, j-1);
    end
end
for zi=1:(xs*xscale) %amplify th image
    for z j=1: (ys*yscale)
         x=zi/xscale;
         y=zj/yscale;%放大后图片对应原图的坐标
         i=floor(x);%对应到原图上的坐标
         u=x-i;
         j=floor(y);
         v=y-j;
         i = i + 1; j = j + 1;
         imt(zi, zj) = (1-u)*(1-v)*imagez(i, j)+ (1-v)*imagez(i, j)
u) * v * i \, magez \, (i, \, j+1) + u * (1-v) * i \, magez \, (i+1, \, j) + u * v * i \, magez \, (i+1, \, j+1) \; ;
```

```
end
end
imt=uint8(imt);
% figure, imshow(imt);
% axis on
biczoom.m
%task4_3, 实现三次插值放大图片
function imt=biczoom(image, xscale, yscale)
%biczoom(image, scale)
%or biczoom(image, width, height)
[xs, ys]=size(image);
if nargin == 2
    yscale=xscale;
else if nargin ==3
      xscale=xscale/xs;
      yscale=yscale/ys;
    end
end
if xscale<=0</pre>
```

```
sprintf('缩放倍数 scale的值应该大于0!');
end
imt=zeros(ceil(xs*xscale), ceil(ys*yscale));
image=double(image);
imagez=zeros(xs+4, ys+4);%给原图像周围加0
for i=3:xs+2
   for j=3:ys+2
       imagez(i, j)=image(i-2, j-2);
   end
end
for zi=1:(xs*xscale) %amplify th image
   x=zi/xscale;
   i=floor(x);%i,j为对应到原图上的坐标
    u=x-i;
    i = i + 2;
    A = [sw(1+u) sw(u) sw(1-u) sw(2-u)];
   for zj=1:(ys*yscale)
       y=zj/yscale;%x, y为放大后图片对应原图的坐标
       j=floor(y);
       v=y-j;
```

```
j = j + 2;
        C=[sw(2-v); sw(1-v); sw(v); sw(1+v)];
        B=[imagez(i-1:i+2, j+2), imagez(i-1:i+2, j+1), imagez(i-1:i+2, j+1)]
1:i+2, j), imagez(i-1:i+2, j-1)];
        imt(zi, zj) = A*B*C;
    end
end
imt=uint8(imt);
% figure, imshow(imt);
% axis on
sw.m
%三次插值的权重函数
function A=sw(w1)
w=abs(w1);
a=-0.5;
if w<1&&w>=0
  A=1-(a+3)*w^2+(a+2)*w^3;
else if w \ge 1\&w \le 2
  A=a*w^3-5*a*w^2+(8*a)*w-4*a;
else
  A=0;
```

```
end
end
end
5.
task5_1.m
%task5,把lena和elain图像分别进行水平shear(参数可设置为1.5,或
者自行选择)和旋转30度,并采用用近邻、双线性和双三次插值法zoom
到2048*2048;
I1=imread('lena.bmp');
I2=imread('elain1.bmp');
shearmat=[1, 1; 0, 1];
I1=shear(I1, shearmat);
I2=shear(I2, shearmat);
I1=imrotate(I1, 30, 'bicubic', 'loose');
I1_n=nearzoom(I1, 2048, 2048);
I1 bli=blizoom(I1, 2048, 2048);
I1 bic=biczoom(I1, 2048, 2048);
I2=imrotate(I2, 30, 'bicubic', 'loose');
I2_n=nearzoom(I2, 2048, 2048);
I2_bli=blizoom(I2, 2048, 2048);
I2 bic=biczoom(I2, 2048, 2048);
```

```
figure
```

```
subplot(231), imshow(I1_n); title('lena-shear-rotate-near');
subplot (232), imshow(I1 bli); title ('lena-shear-rotate-bli');
subplot(233), imshow(I1 bic); title('lena-shear-rotate-bic');
subplot (234), imshow (I2 n); title ('elain-shear-rotate-near');
subplot(235), imshow(I2 bli); title('elain-shear-rotate-bli');
subplot (236), imshow (I2 bic); title ('elain-shear-rotate-bic');
shear.m
%task5, 把lena和elain图像分别进行水平shear(参数可设置为1.5,或
者自行选择)和旋转30度,并采用用近邻、双线性和双三次插值法zoom
到2048*2048;
function IS=shear(image, shearmat);
%shearmat should be a 2x2 \text{ mat}: [1, 0; m, 1]
[xs, ys]=size(image);
IS=zeros (xs+shearmat (2, 1)*ys, shearmat (1, 2)*xs+ys);
IS=uint8(IS);
for i=1:xs
   for j=1:ys
        IS (i+j*shearmat(2,1), shearmat(1,2)*i+j)=image(i,j);
   end
end
```

- % figure
- % imshow(IS);
- % axis on