二维数字图像的数学表达

数字图像的尺寸M×N

函数表示:

$$f(x,y), \quad x = [0, M-1], y = [0, N-1]$$

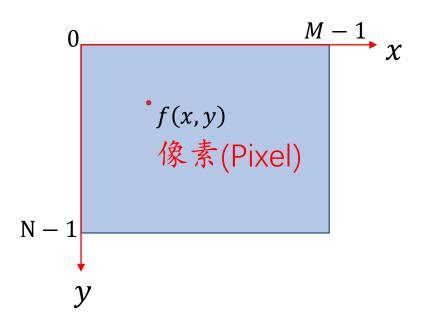
 $f(\vec{X}), \quad \vec{X} = (x,y)'$

矩阵表示:

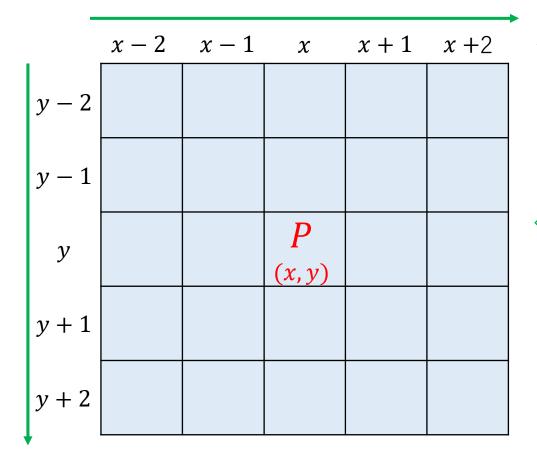
$$f[m, n],$$
 $m = [0, M - 1], n = [0, N - 1]$

函数(图像)值类型标量(灰度)、矢量(彩色)、二值

• 坐标系定义



豫素(pixel)与邻域(neighborhood)



X

P: 当前观察像素(当前点,热点[hot dot])

〈□ P的邻域、窗口(P点周围的像素组成的集合)

(P位于窗口中心,窗口尺寸为奇数)

二维离散信号的卷积

$$h(x,y) * f(x,y) = \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} h(i,j)f(x-i,y-j)$$

$$=\sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty}\sum_{j=-\infty}^{\infty}f(i,j)h(x-i,y-j)$$

二维傅里叶变换

$$\omega = 2\pi u$$

$$X(u) = \int x(t)e^{-j2\pi ut}dt$$

$$x(t) = \int X(u)e^{j2\pi ut}du$$

$$F(u,v) = \int \int f(x,y)e^{-j2\pi(ux+vy)} dxdy$$

$$f(x,y) = \int \int F(u,v)e^{j2\pi(ux+vy)} dudv$$

二维信号的离散傅里叶变换

$$f(x,y),$$
 $x = 0,1,...,M-1; y = 0,1,...,N-1$
 $F(u,v),$ $u = 0,1,...,M-1; v = 0,1,...,N-1$

$$F(u,v) = \frac{1}{MN} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} f(x,y) e^{-j2\pi \left[\frac{xu}{M} + \frac{yv}{N}\right]}$$

$$f(x,y) = \sum_{v=0}^{N-1} \sum_{u=0}^{M-1} F(u,v) e^{j2\pi \left[\frac{xu}{M} + \frac{yv}{N}\right]}$$

$$F(u,v) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} \left[\frac{1}{M} \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} f(x,y) e^{-j2\pi \frac{xu}{M}} \right] e^{-j2\pi \frac{yv}{N}}$$

$$F(u,y) = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} f(x,y) e^{-j2\pi \frac{xu}{M}}$$

$$F(u,v) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} F(u,y) e^{-j2\pi \frac{yv}{N}}$$

数字图像的面积与像素数量

M×N 图像

像素总数: M×N

每像素的面积: σ

图像的总面积: $M \times N \times \sigma$

在不关心图像的物理尺寸的条件下, 像素数与面积不加区别

数字图像文件格式(Image File Formats)

图像文件包含的基本要素:

- 图像属性 尺寸、数据类型、数据组织形式(压缩标准)...
- [成像条件] X线剂量、摆位、...
- 图像数据

✓ Windows Bitmap (BMP)

网络上最常见

- 常见的图像格式:
- ✓ JPEG ←
- ✓ Tagged Image File Format (TIFF)

医疗成像系统

- ✓ Graphics Interchange Format (GIF)
- ✓ Portable Network Graphics (PNG)
- ✓ Digital Imaging and Communications in Medicine (DICOM)

成像(Imaging) & 图像数字化(Image Digitization)

成像的关键因素

• 成像物理模型

目标信息和信息载体(能量形式->传感器)

- ✔ 普通风景(人物)图像:记录光源及物(人)表面反射特性,载体为可见光
- ✓ X光透视图像:记录组织密度,载体为X光
- 硬件系统技术参数

传感器的信噪比/灵敏度/分辨率

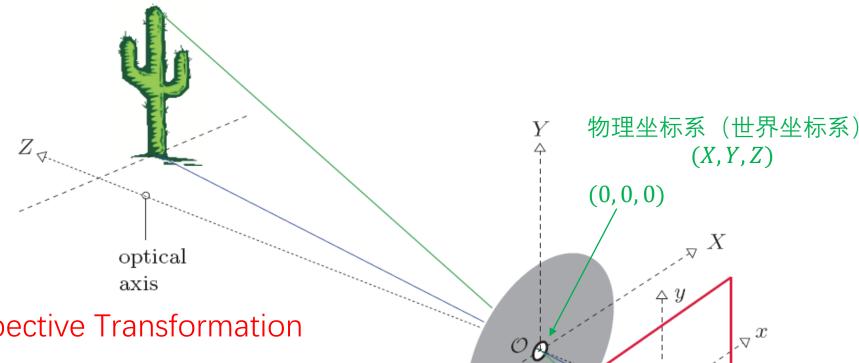
采样系统分辨率/信噪比

• 数据处理方法

增强/提取目标信息,抑制干扰

✓ 图像增强处理、CT重建...

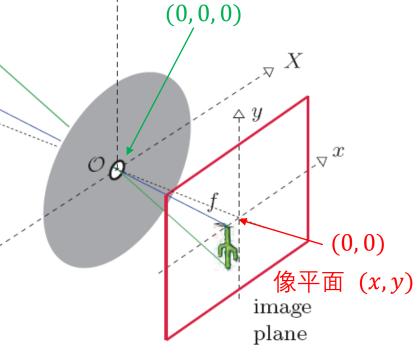
基本成像坐标系--针孔相机模型



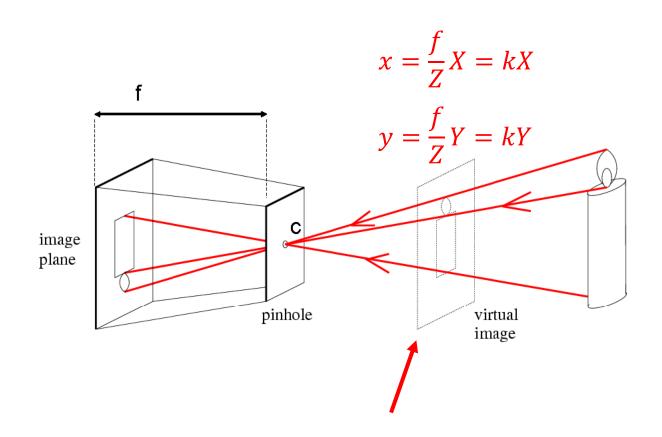
透视变换 Perspective Transformation

像平面平行于世界坐标系的XOY平面

$$x = -f\frac{X}{Z} \qquad y = -f\frac{Y}{Z}$$

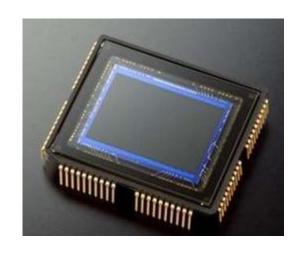


图像处理中实际使用的透视变换模型



常见光电传感器

面阵光电传感器



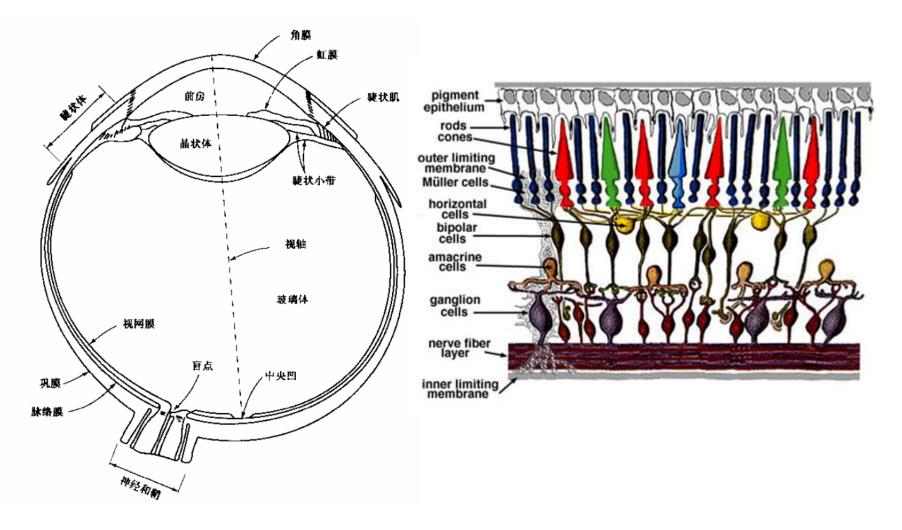
多数相机使用

线阵光电传感器



极高分辨率相机或工业系统使用

完美的成像系统:人眼



图像的数字化

采样

成像平面的离散化

(图像分辨率)

【物理意义vs习惯表达】

量化

图像值的离散化

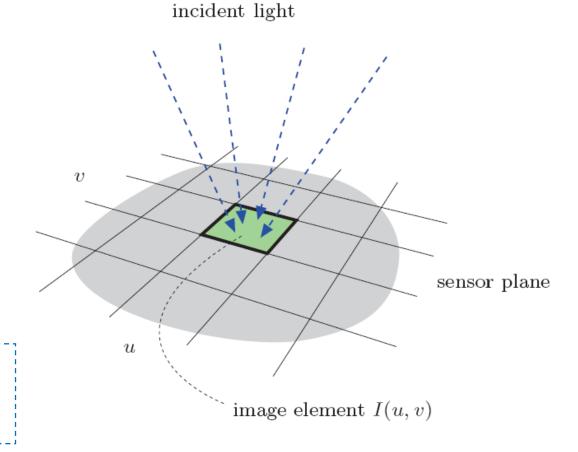
(像素值的分辨率)

⇔误区

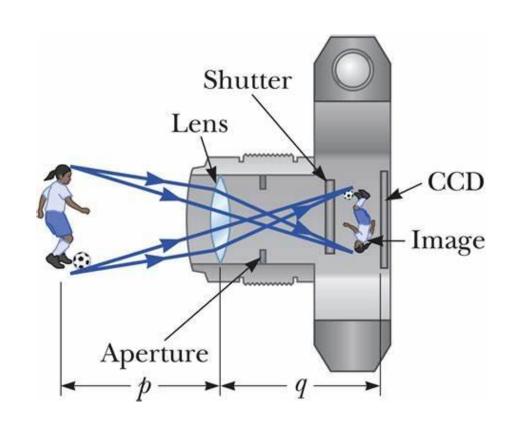
图像灰度范围[0,255]

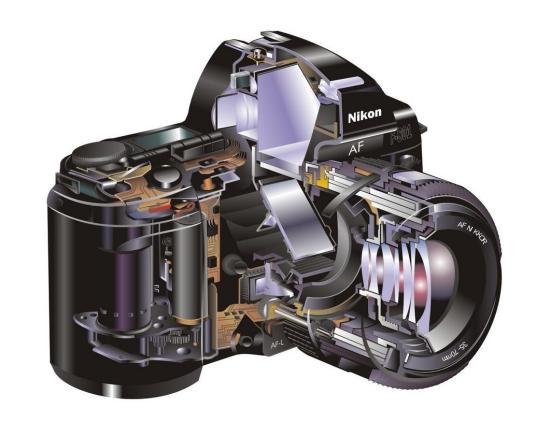
图像清晰度

【分辨率 vs 信噪比】



普通光学相机结构



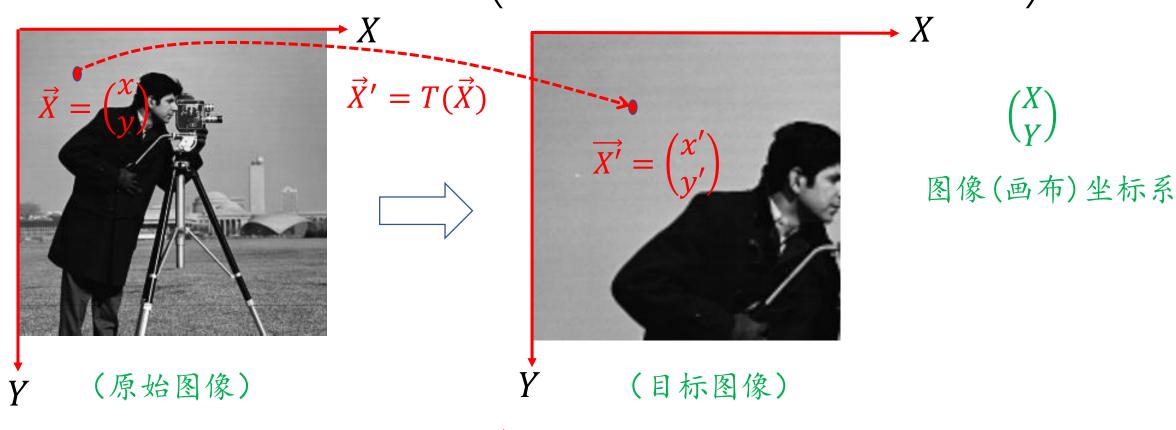


图像的信噪比

光通量、传感器信噪比

表现指标: 曝光速度, 分辨率...

图像几何变换(Geometric Transform)



$$f(\vec{X}) \longrightarrow f(\vec{X'})$$

′方射变换(Affine Transformation)

$$\mathbf{X'} = \mathbf{AX} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\begin{cases} x' = a_{11}x + a_{12}y + a_{13} \\ y' = a_{21}x + a_{22}y + a_{23} \end{cases}$$

覆盖: 平移、旋转、缩放等组合

平移 (Translation)

$$\begin{cases} x' = x + t_x \\ y' = y + t_y \end{cases} \qquad \mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & t_x \\ 0 & 1 & t_y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & t_x \\ 0 & 1 & t_y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} t_x \\ t_y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 15 \\ 30 \end{pmatrix}$$



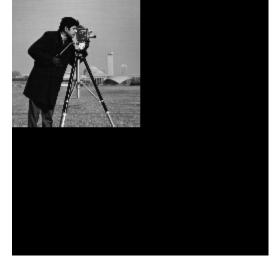


缩放 (Scaling)

$$\begin{cases} x' = s_x \cdot x \\ y' = s_y \cdot y \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} s_x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & s_y & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$





$$s_x = s_y = 0.5$$

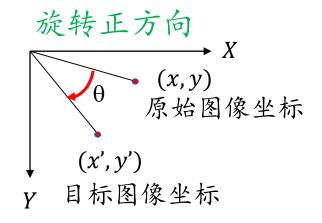


$$s_x = s_y = 2.0$$

旋转(Rotation)

$$\begin{cases} x' = \cos \theta \cdot x - \sin \theta \cdot y \\ y' = \sin \theta \cdot x + \cos y \end{cases} \mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta & 0 \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \downarrow & (x', y') \\ y & \text{Extraction} \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta & 0 \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

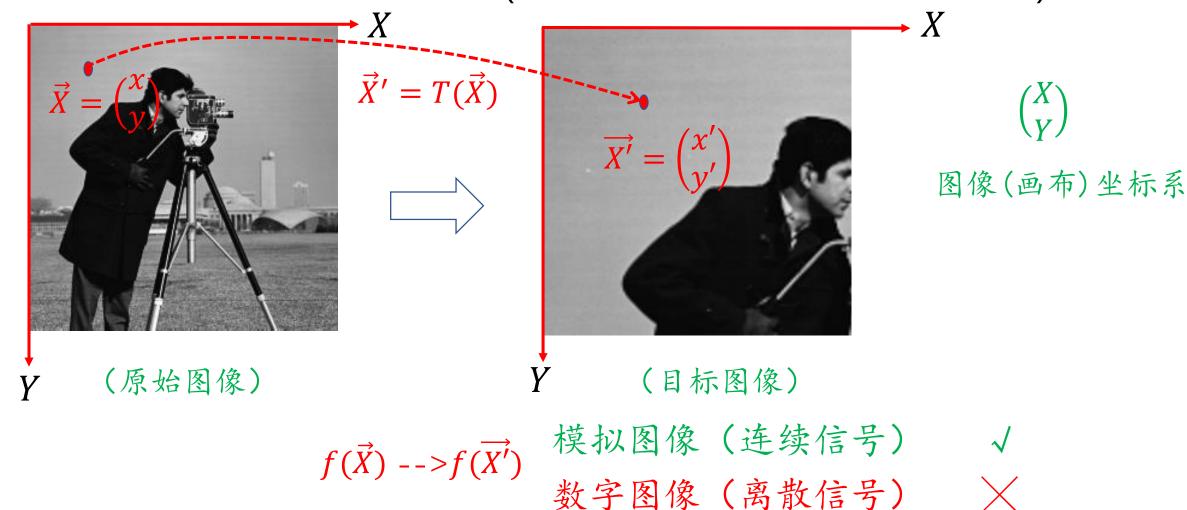




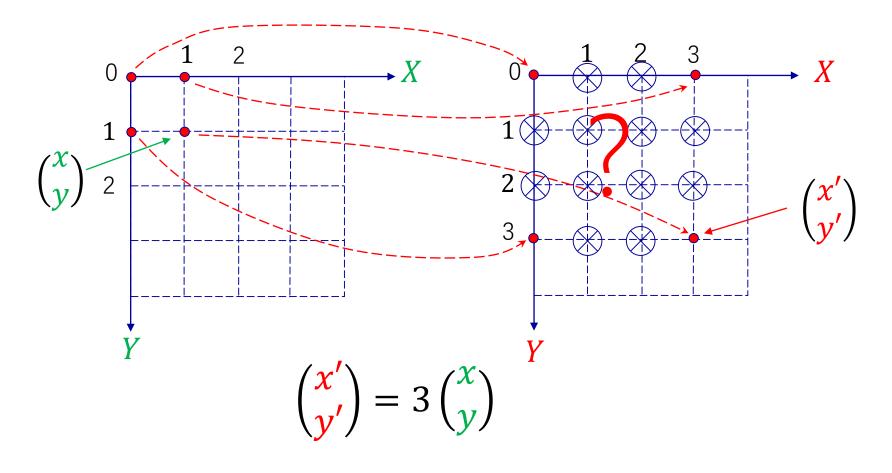
$$\theta = -30^{\circ}$$



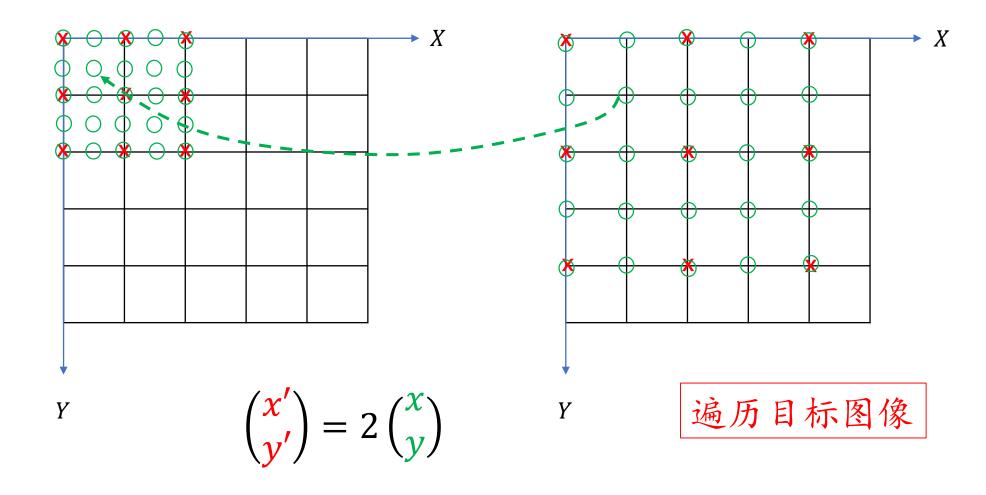
图像几何变换(Geometric Transform)



图像插值(interpolation)问题



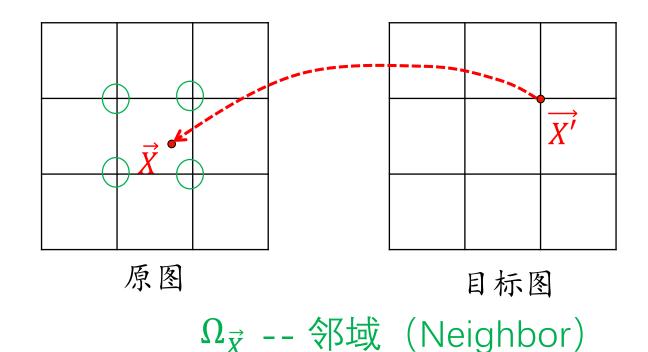
程序实现几何变换的遍历问题



插值 (Interpolation)

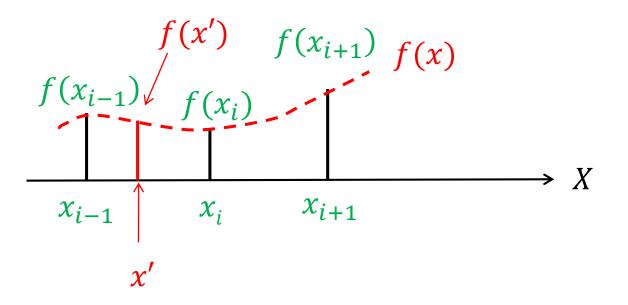
$$f(\overrightarrow{X'}) \leftarrow f(\overrightarrow{X}) = ?$$

$$f(\vec{X}) \leftarrow f(\Omega_{\vec{X}})$$

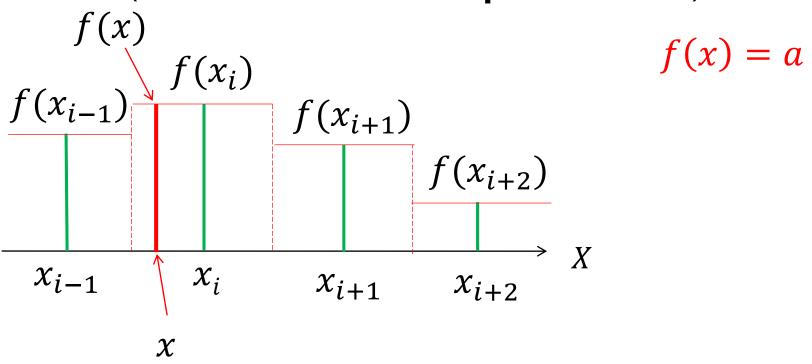


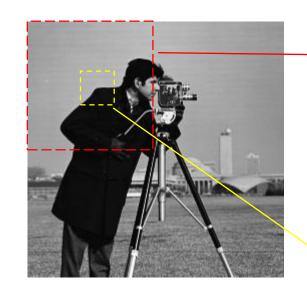
2021/11/1 LIST 24

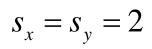
插值原理



最近邻插值(Nearest Interpolation)

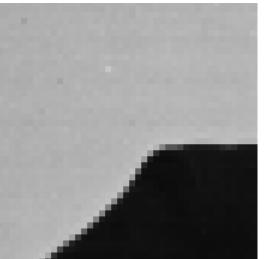




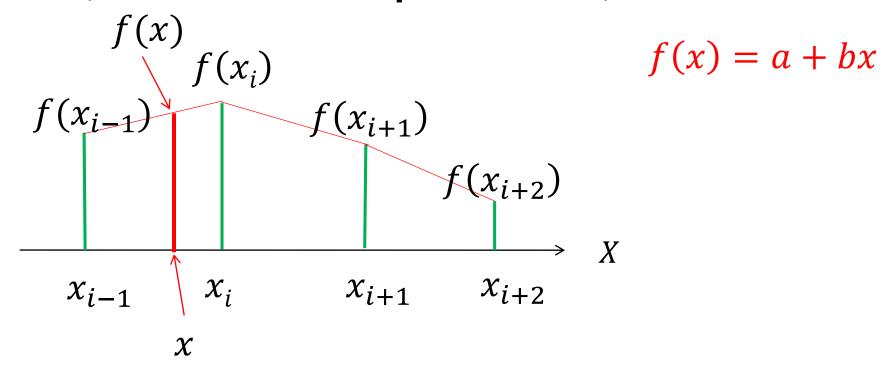




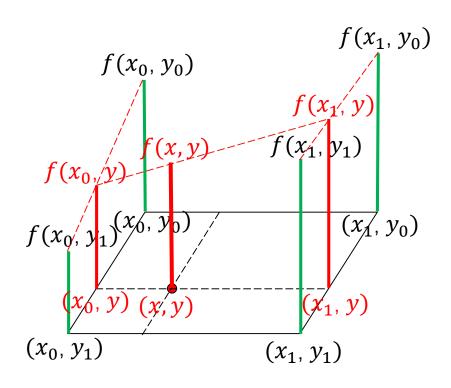
$$S_x = S_y = 6$$



线性插值 (Linear Interpolation)



双线性插值 (Bilinear Interpolation)



$$x_{0} = [x], x_{1} = x_{0} + 1$$

$$y_{0} = [y], y_{1} = y_{0} + 1$$

$$f(x_{0}, y_{0}) \ f(x_{0}, y_{1}) \ f(x_{1}, y_{0}) \ f(x_{1}, y_{1}) \longrightarrow f(x, y)$$

$$f(x_{0}, y_{0}) \ f(x_{0}, y_{1}) \longrightarrow f(x_{0}, y)$$

$$f(x_{1}, y_{0}) \ f(x_{1}, y_{1}) \longrightarrow f(x_{1}, y)$$

$$f(x_{0}, y) \ f(x_{1}, y) \longrightarrow f(x, y)$$

