山东大学 计算机科学与技术 学院

计算机视觉 课程实验报告

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实验题目:几何变换与变形

实验过程中遇到和解决的问题:

实验 2.1: 图像变形

根据给定的公式对图像的坐标进行映射,实现图像的变形。

$$[x,y] = f^{-1}([x',y']) = \begin{cases} [x',y'] & \text{if } r \ge 1\\ [\cos(\theta)x' - \sin(\theta)y', \sin(\theta)x' + \cos(\theta)y'] & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

其中:
$$r = \sqrt{x^{1^2} + y^{1^2}}$$
 $\theta = (1-r)^2$

实现方法:

非插值算法:

1. 读入图像, 处理图像

```
Mat imagebig = imread("E:/pix/cUNJkLuG.jpg");
Mat image_before;
//我找的这个图片太大了,先缩小一点
resize(imagebig, image_before, Size(512, 256), (0, 0), (0, 0), INTER_LINEAR);
Mat image_after(image_before.rows, image_before.cols, CV_8UC3);
```

2. 两个 for 循环遍历图片每一个坐标, 先对 x, y 坐标进行中心归一化处理,根据公式

$$x' = \frac{x - 0.5W}{0.5W}$$
 $y' = \frac{y - 0.5H}{0.5H}$

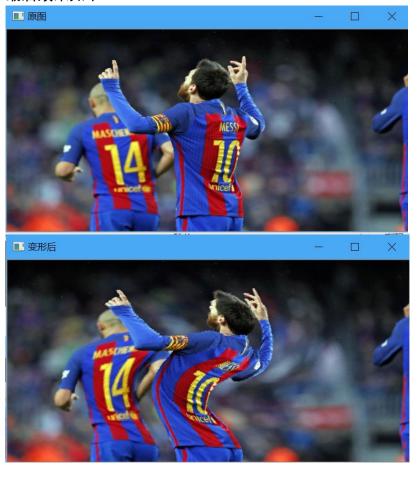
```
for (int i = 0; i < row; i++)
{
    for (int j = 0; j < col; j++)
    {
        //中心归一化坐标
        double x_normal = i / (0.5 * row) - 1;
        double y_normal = j / (0.5 * col) - 1;
```

在根据映射函数进行坐标变换

因为之前进行了坐标中心归一化处理, 所以在坐标变换之后要进行去中心归一化的坐标还原操作。

```
//将中心归一化的坐标还原
int x_after = (x_normal_after + 1) * 0.5 * row;
int y_after = (y_normal_after + 1) * 0.5 * col;
image_after.ptr(i, j)[0] = image_before.ptr(x_after, y_after)[0];
image_after.ptr(i, j)[1] = image_before.ptr(x_after, y_after)[1];
image_after.ptr(i, j)[2] = image_before.ptr(x_after, y_after)[2];
```

最后效果如下:



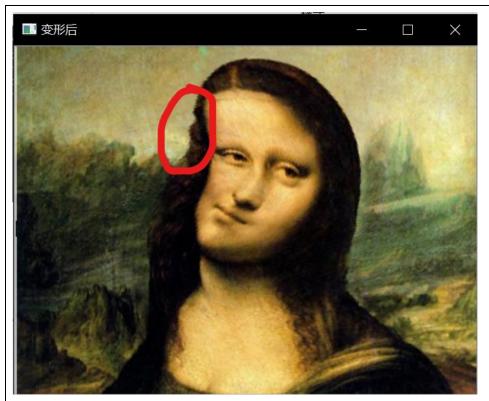
双线性插值:

```
## Intropression(Mark arc) {
    int row = recross;
    int row = recross = recros
```

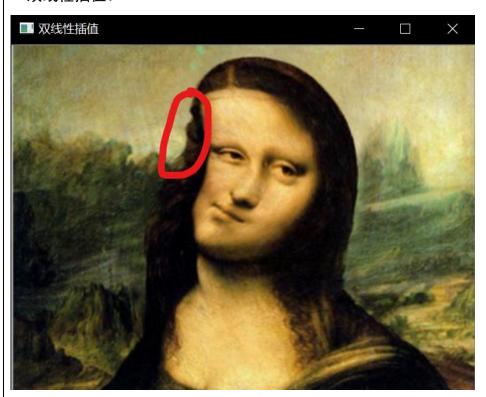
双线性插值的关键步骤:

```
//双线性插值
int i1 = cvFloor(x_before);
int i2 = cvCeil(x_before);
int j1 = cvFloor(y_before);
int j2 = cvCeil(y_before);
double v = x_before - i1;
double u = y_before - j1;
dst.at<Vec3b>(i, j)[0] = cvFloor((1 - u) * (1 - v) * sr
dst.at<Vec3b>(i, j)[1] = cvFloor((1 - u) * (1 - v) * sr
dst.at<Vec3b>(i, j)[2] = cvFloor((1 - u) * (1 - v) * sr
```

对比: 非插值:



双线性插值:



通过对比很清晰的发现,没有经过插值处理的图像在蒙娜丽莎的轮廓上有明显的锯齿。而经过双线性插值的蒙娜丽莎在轮廓处有一种模糊马赛克效果,锯齿不明显。

实验 2.2 电子哈哈镜

思路就是通过 opencv 提供的 videocapture 从摄像头获取图像, 然后一帧一帧 frame 地处理。同时创建 videowriter 变量用于视频的保存。

```
int main()
{
    VideoCapture cap;
    VideoWriter writer;
    int codec = writer.fourcc('M', 'J', 'P', 'G');
    writer = VideoWriter("E:\\计算机视觉\\exp2\\哈哈镜效果.avi", codec, 10, cv::Size(640, 480));
    cap.open(0);
    std::string::basic_string(const char *_Ptr)
```

```
while (1)
{
    Mat frame;
    cap >> frame;
    if (frame.empty()) {
        cout << "finish" << endl;
        break;
    }
    Mat framet = bilinearpolation(frame);
    writer << framet;
    //imshow("input video", solvel(frame));
    imshow("input videol", framet);
    waitKey(1);
}
writer.release();
cap.release();</pre>
```

我先用前面那个小题的图形变换方法试了一下,效果如下



然后自己做了一个放大哈哈镜 非线性插值实现方法:

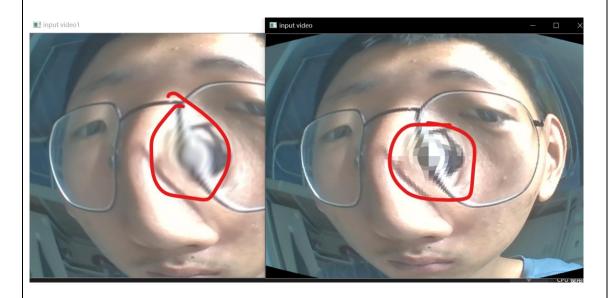
```
//中心归一化坐标
               double x normal = i / (0.5 * row) - 1;
               double y_normal = j / (0.5 * col) - 1;
               double r = 0.8;
               double x_normal_after;
               double y_normal_after;
               //变换后的新坐标
               x_normal_after = (x_normal / 2) * (sqrt(x_normal * x_normal + y_normal * y_normal) / r);
               y_normal_after = (y_normal / 2) * (sqrt(y_normal * y_normal + x_normal * x_normal) / r);
               //将中心归一化的坐标还原
               int x_after = (x_normal_after + 1) * 0.5 * row;
               int y_after = (y_normal_after + 1) * 0.5 * col;
               frame_after.ptr(i, j)[0] = frame.ptr(x_after, y_after)[0];
               frame_after.ptr(i, j)[1] = frame.ptr(x_after, y_after)[1];
               frame after.ptr(i, j)[2] = frame.ptr(x after, y after)[2];
    return frame_after;
线性插值实现方法:
Mat bilinearpolation(Mat& src) {
     int row = src.rows;
     int col = src.cols;
    Mat dst(row, col, CV_8UC3);
     for (int i = 0; i < row; i++) {
          double x normal = i / (0.5 * row) - 1;
          double x_normal_after;
          for (int j = 0; j < col; j++) {
               double y_normal = j / (0.5 * col) - 1;
               double y_normal_after;
               x_normal_after = (x_normal / 2) * (sqrt(x_normal * x_normal + y_normal * y_normal));
               y_normal_after = (y_normal / 2) * (sqrt(y_normal * y_normal + x_normal * x_normal));
               //将中心归一化的坐标还原
               double x_after = (x_normal_after + 1) * 0.5 * row;
               double y_after = (y_normal_after + 1) * 0.5 * col;
               if (x_after < 0) x_after = 0;</pre>
               if (x_after > row - 1) x_after = row - 1;
               if (y_after < 0) y_after = 0;</pre>
               if (y_after > col - 1) y_after = col - 1;
               //双线性插值
               int i1 = cvFloor(x_after);
               int i2 = cvCeil(x_after);
               int j1 = cvFloor(y_after);
```

```
int j2 = cvCeil(y_after);
                                                                                                               double v = x after - i1;
                                                                                                               double u = y_after - j1;
                                                                                                             //dst.at<Vec3b>(i, j)[0] = cvFloor((1 - u) * (1 - v) * src.at<Vec3b>(ii, j1)[0] + (1 - u) * (1 - v) * (1
v * src.at<Vec3b>(i2, j1)[0] + u * (1 - v) * src.at<Vec3b>(i1, j2)[0] + u * v * src.at<Vec3b>(i2, j2)[0]);
                                                                                                             //dst. \, at < Vec3b > (i, j)[1] = cvFloor((1 - u) * (1 - v) * src. \, at < Vec3b > (i1, j1)[1] + (1 - u) * (1 - v) * src. \, at < Vec3b > (i2, i3)[1] + (1 - v) * (1 -
v * src.at<Vec3b>(i2, j1)[1] + u * (1 - v) * src.at<Vec3b>(i1, j2)[1] + u * v * src.at<Vec3b>(i2, j2)[1]);
                                                                                                             //dst. at < Vec3b > (i, j)[2] = cvFloor((1 - u) * (1 - v) * src. at < Vec3b > (i1, j1)[2] + (1 - u) * (1 - v) * src. at < Vec3b > (i2, j1)[2] + (1 - u) * (1 - v) * 
v * src. at<Vec3b>(i2, j1)[2] + u * (1 - v) * src. at<Vec3b>(i1, j2)[2] + u * v * src. at<Vec3b>(i2, j2)[2]);
                                                                                                             //优化算法减少乘法次数
                                                                                                               for (int x = 0; x < 3; x^{++}) {
                                                                                                                                                 double h1 = src.at < Vec3b > (i1, j1)[x]*1.0 + 1.0*v * (src.at < Vec3b > (i2, j1)[x]*1.0 - 1.0*v * (src.at < Vec3b > (i2, j1)[x]*1.0 - 1.0*v * (src.at < Vec3b > (i2, j1)[x]*1.0 - 1.0*v * (src.at < Vec3b > (i2, j1)[x]*1.0 - 1.0*v * (src.at < Vec3b > (i2, j1)[x]*1.0 - 1.0*v * (src.at < Vec3b > (i2, j1)[x]*1.0 - 1.0*v * (src.at < Vec3b > (i2, j1)[x]*1.0 - 1.0*v * (src.at < Vec3b > (i2, j1)[x]*1.0 - 1.0*v * (src.at < Vec3b > (i2, j1)[x]*1.0 - 1.0*v * (src.at < Vec3b > (i2, j1)[x]*1.0 - 1.0*v * (src.at < Vec3b > (i2, j1)[x]*1.0 - 1.0*v * (src.at < Vec3b > (i2, j1)[x]*1.0 - 1.0*v * (src.at < Vec3b > (i2, j1)[x]*1.0 - 1.0*v * (src.at < Vec3b > (i2, j1)[x]*1.0 - 1.0*v * (src.at < Vec3b > (i2, j1)[x]*1.0 - 1.0*v * (src.at < Vec3b > (i2, j1)[x]*1.0 - 1.0*v * (src.at < Vec3b > (i2, j1)[x]*1.0 - 1.0*v * (src.at < Vec3b > (i2, j1)[x]*1.0 - 1.0*v * (src.at < Vec3b > (i2, j1)[x]*1.0 - 1.0*v * (src.at < Vec3b > (i2, j1)[x]*1.0 - 1.0*v * (src.at < Vec3b > (i2, j1)[x]*1.0 - 1.0*v * (src.at < Vec3b > (i2, j1)[x]*1.0 - 1.0*v * (src.at < Vec3b > (i2, j1)[x]*1.0 - 1.0*v * (src.at < Vec3b > (i2, j1)[x]*1.0 - 1.0*v * (src.at < Vec3b > (i2, j1)[x]*1.0 - 1.0*v * (src.at < Vec3b > (i2, j1)[x]*1.0 - 1.0*v * (src.at < Vec3b > (i2, j1)[x]*1.0 - 1.0*v * (src.at < Vec3b > (i2, j1)[x]*1.0 - 1.0*v * (src.at < Vec3b > (i2, j1)[x]*1.0 - 1.0*v * (src.at < Vec3b > (i2, j1)[x]*1.0 - 1.0*v * (src.at < Vec3b > (i2, j1)[x]*1.0 - 1.0*v * (src.at < Vec3b > (i2, j1)[x]*1.0 - 1.0*v * (src.at < Vec3b > (i2, j1)[x]*1.0 - 1.0*v * (src.at < Vec3b > (i2, j1)[x]*1.0 - 1.0*v * (src.at < Vec3b > (i2, j1)[x]*1.0 - 1.0*v * (src.at < Vec3b > (i2, j1)[x]*1.0 - 1.0*v * (src.at < Vec3b > (i2, j1)[x]*1.0 - 1.0*v * (src.at < Vec3b > (i2, j1)[x]*1.0 - 1.0*v * (src.at < Vec3b > (i2, j1)[x]*1.0 - 1.0*v * (src.at < Vec3b > (i2, j1)[x]*1.0 - 1.0*v * (src.at < Vec3b > (i2, j1)[x]*1.0 - 1.0*v * (src.at < Vec3b > (i2, j1)[x]*1.0 - 1.0*v * (src.at < Vec3b > (i2, j1)[x]*1.0 - 1.0*v * (src.at < Vec3b > (i2, j1)[x]*1.0 - 1.0*v * (src.at < Vec3b > (i2, j1)[x]*1.0 - 1.0*v * (src.at <
1.0*src.at\langle Vec3b \rangle(i1, j1)[x]);
                                                                                                                                                  double h2 = src.at\langle Vec3b \rangle(i1, j2)[x]*1.0 + 1.0*v * (src.at\langle Vec3b \rangle(i2, j2)[x]*1.0 -
1.0*src.at\langle Vec3b \rangle(i2, j1)[x]);
                                                                                                                                                 dst.at < Vec3b > (i, j)[x] = cvFloor(h1 + u * (h2 - h1));
                                   return dst;
优化代码执行效率:
我想到的提高效率的方法是减少乘法次数。
在计算差值的时候本来计算一次有6个乘法:
dst. at < Vec3b > (i, j)[x] = cvFloor((1 - u) * (1 - v) * src. at < Vec3b > (i1, j1)[x] + (1 - u) * v * src. at < Vec3b > (i2, j1)[x] + (1 - u) * v * src. at < Vec3b > (i2, j2)[x] + (1 - u) * v * src. at < Vec3b > (i3, j2)[x] + (1 - u) * v * src. at < Vec3b > (i4, j2)[x] + (1 - u) * v * src. at < Vec3b > (i5, j2)[x] + (1 - u) * v * src. at < Vec3b > (i5, j2)[x] + (1 - u) * v * src. at < Vec3b > (i5, j2)[x] + (1 - u) * v * src. at < Vec3b > (i5, j2)[x] + (1 - u) * v * src. at < Vec3b > (i5, j2)[x] + (1 - u) * v * src. at < Vec3b > (i5, j2)[x] + (1 - u) * v * src. at < Vec3b > (i5, j2)[x] + (1 - u) * v * src. at < Vec3b > (i5, j2)[x] + (1 - u) * v * src. at < Vec3b > (i5, j2)[x] + (1 - u) * v * src. at < Vec3b > (i5, j2)[x] + (1 - u) * v * src. at < Vec3b > (i5, j2)[x] + (1 - u) * v * src. at < Vec3b > (i5, j2)[x] + (1 - u) * v * src. at < Vec3b > (i5, j2)[x] + (1 - u) * v * src. at < Vec3b > (i5, j2)[x] + (1 - u) * v * src. at < Vec3b > (i5, j2)[x] + (1 - u) * v * src. at < Vec3b > (i5, j2)[x] + (1 - u) * v * src. at < Vec3b > (i5, j2)[x] + (1 - u) * v * src. at < Vec3b > (i5, j2)[x] + (1 - u) * v * src. at < Vec3b > (i5, j2)[x] + (1 - u) * v * src. at < Vec3b > (i5, j2)[x] + (1 - u) * v * src. at < Vec3b > (i5, j2)[x] + (1 - u) * v * src. at < Vec3b > (i5, j2)[x] + (1 - u) * v * src. at < Vec3b > (i5, j2)[x] + (1 - u) * v * src. at < Vec3b > (i5, j2)[x] + (1 - u) * v * src. at < Vec3b > (i5, j2)[x] + (1 - u) * v * src. at < Vec3b > (i5, j2)[x] + (1 - u) * v * src. at < Vec3b > (i5, j2)[x] + (1 - u) * v * src. at < Vec3b > (i5, j2)[x] + (1 - u) * v * src. at < Vec3b > (i5, j2)[x] + (i
j1)[x] + u * (1 - v) * src.at < Vec3b > (i1, j2)[x] + u * v * src.at < Vec3b > (i2, j2)[x]);
根据老师上课讲的方法可以优化成3个乘法
             float bilinear(float a, float b, float c, float d, float dx, float dy)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                           // = (1-dx)*a + dx*b
                                          float h1=a+dx*(b-a);
                                          float h2=c+dx*(d-c);
                                         return h1+dy*(h2-h1);
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     (d_x, d_y)
代码实现如下
                                                                                                               for (int x = 0; x < 3; x^{++}) {
```

double h1 = src.at<Vec3b>(i1, j1)[x]*1.0 + 1.0*v * (src.at<Vec3b>(i2, j1)[x]*1.0 -

这样大大减少了乘法次数,提高了计算速度,改进了实时性。

最终效果:左边是进行了双线性插值优化的,右边是没有进行插值优化的,明显右边的有很多小方块(锯齿)。左边就比较模糊,过渡自然。



随实验报告提交了一个几秒钟的视频。

结果分析与体会:

在本次实验中,我学习了利用 opencv 进行对图像的几何变换与变形。在第二个小实验中我将第一个实验中的方法函数进行了封装,实现了对视频进行处理,只做了一个简易的电子哈哈镜。

同时,通过对比非插值方法和双线性插值生成的图像之间的差异,更加深刻地 认识到了插值计算的重要性。

在改善实时性方面,我通过减少双线性插值中的乘法次数提高运算速度,进而提高实时性。

总之,在本次试验中收获很多,而且感觉趣味性很高,可以通过自己编写函数 实现不同样式的"哈哈镜"。