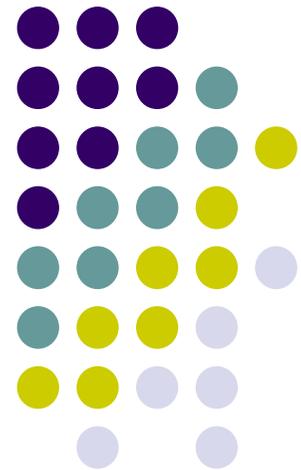


数字图像处理

第五讲

空间域图像增强 (Part IV)

集合/逻辑操作、空间操作、灰度内插



目录

- 集合操作
- 逻辑操作
- 空间操作
 - 单像素操作
 - 邻域操作
 - 几何空间变换
 - 图像配准
- 灰度内插



基本集合操作



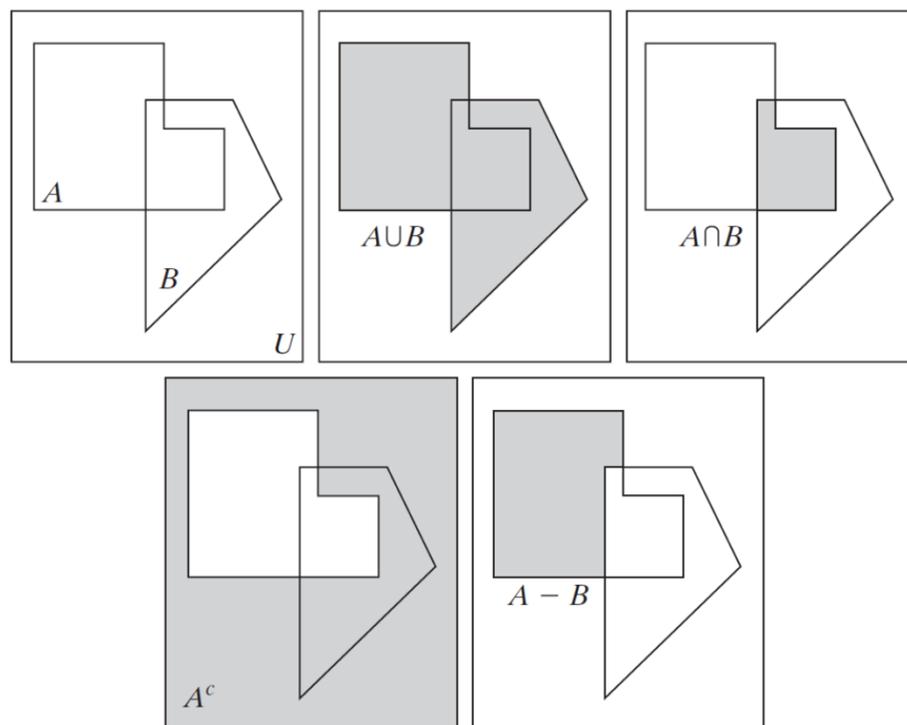
- $a = (a_1, a_2)$ 是 A 的元素: $a \in A$
- a 不是 A 的元素: $a \notin A$
- 空集: \emptyset
- 全集: U
- A 是 B 的子集: $A \subseteq B$
- 集合 A 和 B 的并集: $A \cup B$
- 集合 A 和 B 的交集: $A \cap B$
- 集合 A 和 B 互斥: $A \cap B = \emptyset$

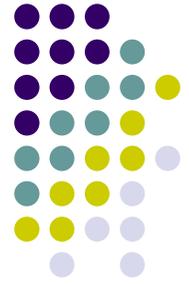
基本集合操作



- 集合 A 的补集: $A^c = \{w | w \notin A\} = U - A$
- 集合 A 和 B 的差:

$$A - B = \{w | w \in A, w \notin B\} = A \cap B^c$$





灰度图像的集合操作

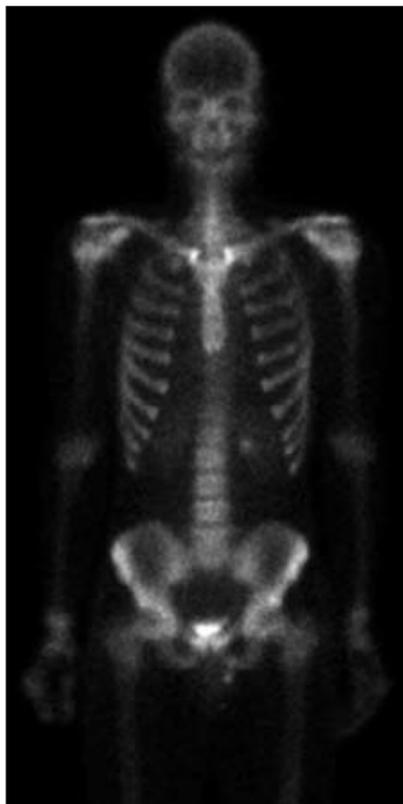
- 灰度图像集合 A
- 元素为三元组 (x, y, z)
 - x 和 y 是空间坐标, z 是灰度
- 集合 A 的补集 (大小不变)

$$A^c = \{(x, y, K - z) | (x, y, z) \in A\}$$

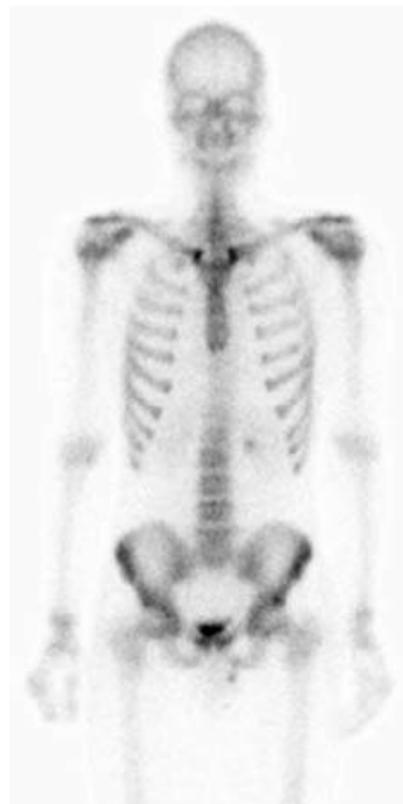
- $K = 2^k - 1$ 为灰度级数, k 为比特数
- 集合 A 和 B 的并集

$$A \cup B = \left\{ \max_z(a, b) \mid a \in A, b \in B \right\}$$

示例



原图



补集操作
得到的负像



与常数图像
的并集

目录

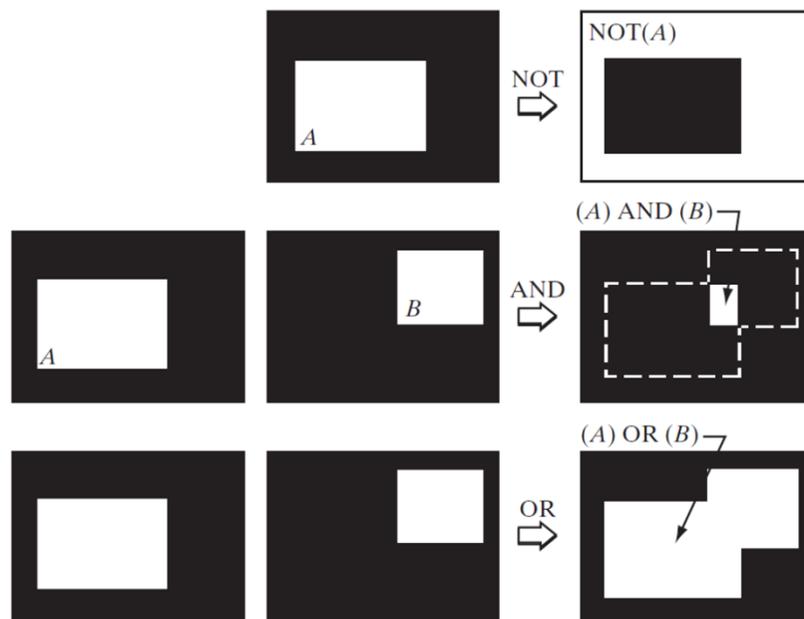
- 集合操作
- 逻辑操作
- 空间操作
 - 单像素操作
 - 邻域操作
 - 几何空间变换
 - 图像配准
- 灰度内插

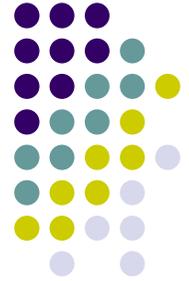




逻辑操作

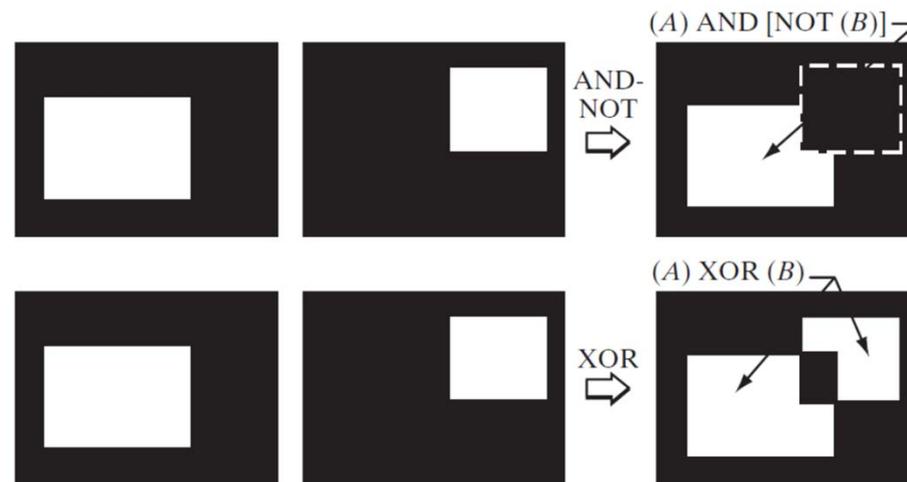
- 二值图像
 - 前景（1值）、背景（0值）
- OR、AND、NOT逻辑操作
 - 集合的并、交和求补操作





逻辑操作

- 属于A不属于B操作
- XOR操作



- 功能完备操作
 - AND、OR和NOT

目录

- 集合操作
- 逻辑操作
- 空间操作
 - 单像素操作
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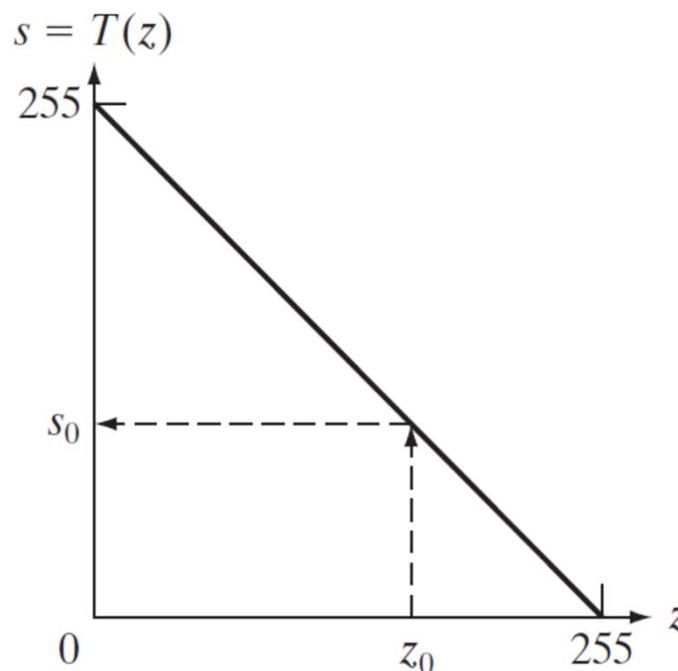


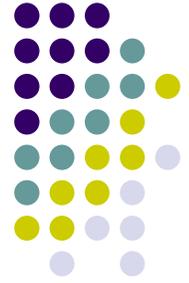
单像素操作



- 以灰度为基础改变单个像素的值
 - 灰度变换

$$s = T(z)$$

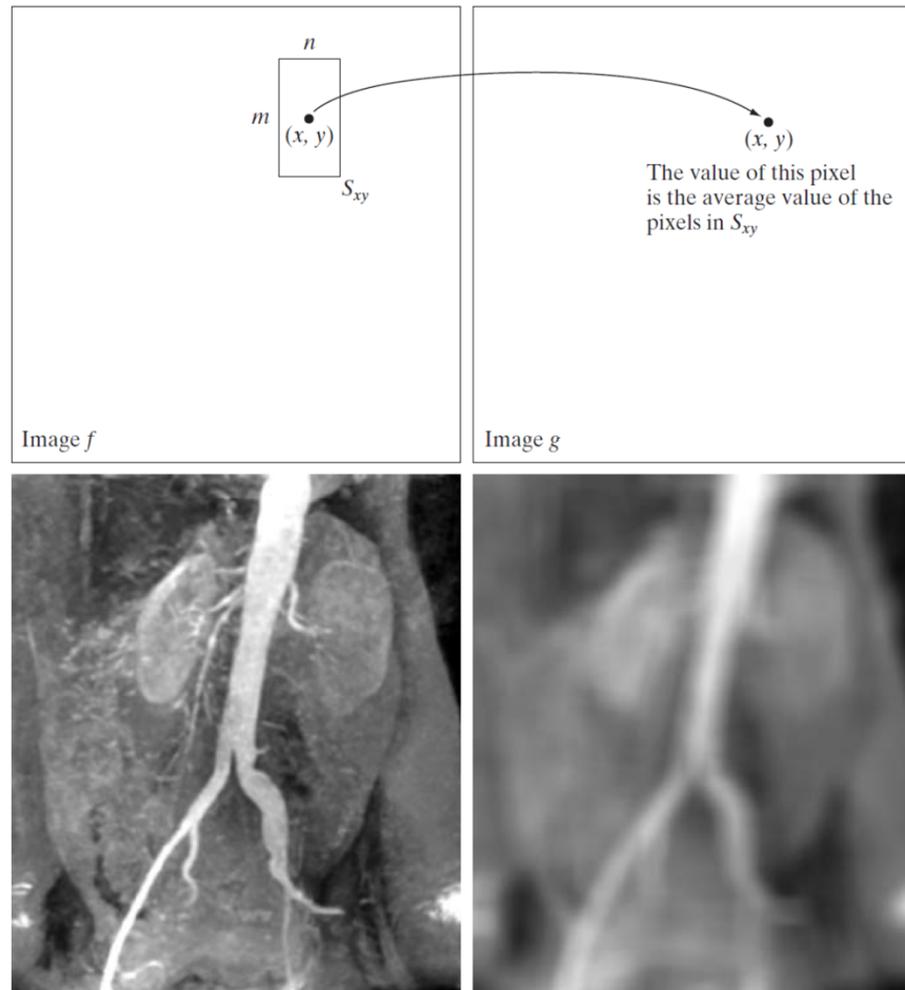




邻域操作

- 由输入坐标 (x, y) 的邻域像素决定
 - 空间滤波

$$g(x, y) = \frac{1}{mn} \sum_{(r, c) \in S_{xy}} f(r, c)$$



讨论



- 单像素操作、邻域操作对单幅图像做处理，不改变像素的空间位置

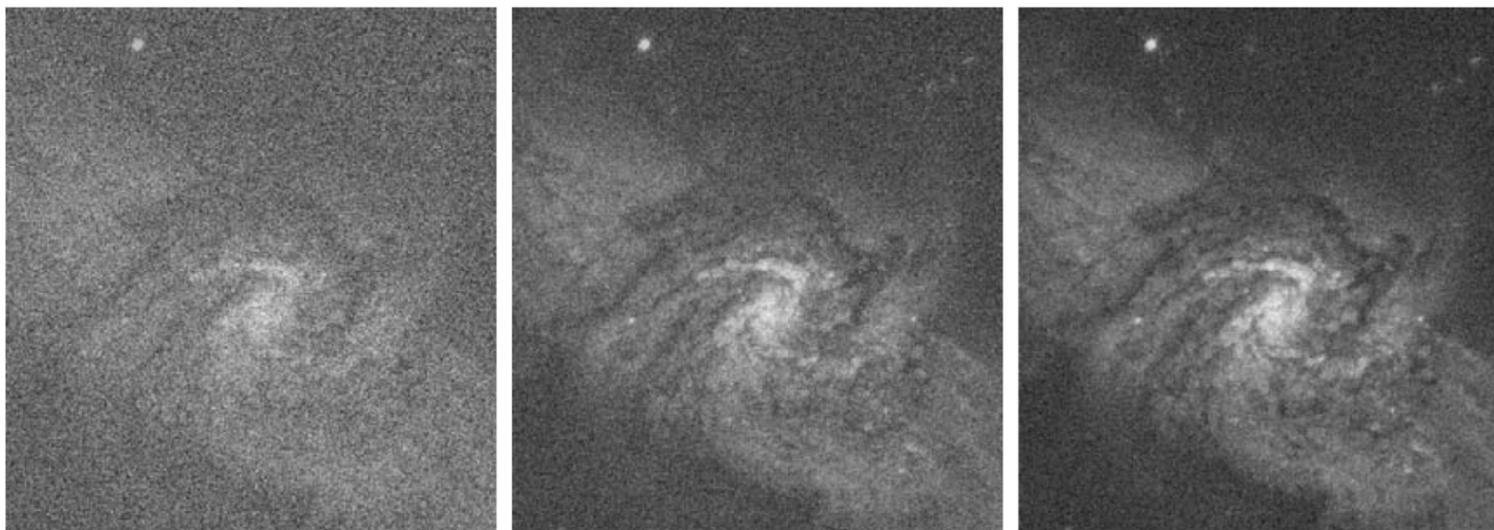


$$s = r + a$$

讨论



- 算术/逻辑运算对多幅图像做处理，也不改变像素的空间位置

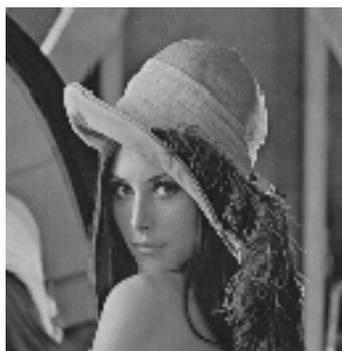


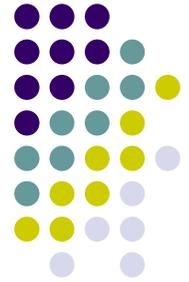
降噪

几何变换



- 几何变换改变像素的空间位置使得图像得到增强





几何变换

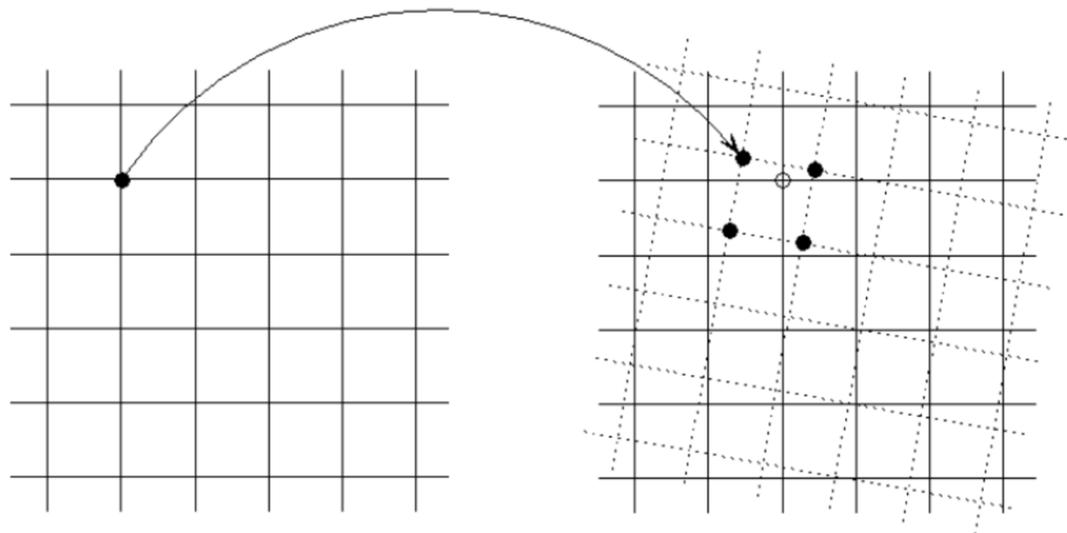
- 橡皮膜操作
 - 在橡皮膜上印刷一幅图像
 - 然后拉伸橡皮膜
- 几何变换包含两个独立的算法：空间变换算法和灰度内插算法
 - 空间变换：描述每个像素空间位置的变换
 - 灰度内插：确定变换后图像像素的灰度级

几何变换



- 图像的每个坐标点 (v, w) 变换到新坐标点 (x, y)

$$(x, y) = T\{(v, w)\}$$



Note: 图像坐标是离散的，网格的。变换后的坐标点可能不落在网格点上。

几何变换



- 空间变换需要满足一个条件
 - 保持图像中曲线型特征的连续性和各物体的连通性
 - 简而言之的话——相邻的输入产生相邻的输出
- 任意的空间变换会弄乱图像内容，或者内容支离破碎
- 一种常用的空间变换：仿射变换 (Affine Transformation)

仿射变换



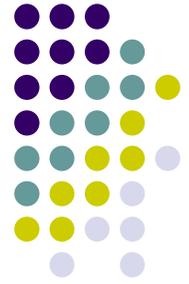
- 仿射变换 (Affine Transformation) 包括了旋转、伸缩、平移、倾斜等变换

$$x = t_{11}v + t_{21}w + t_{31}$$

$$y = t_{12}v + t_{22}w + t_{32}$$

- t_{31} 和 t_{32} 刻画了平移量
- t_{11} 和 t_{22} 刻画了伸缩比例
- t_{12} 和 t_{21} 刻画了倾斜程度
- 整体组合刻画了平移、旋转角度、倾斜程度

仿射变换



- 仿射变换 (Affine Transformation) 包括了旋转、伸缩、平移、倾斜等变换

$$x = t_{11}v + t_{21}w + t_{31}$$

$$y = t_{12}v + t_{22}w + t_{32}$$

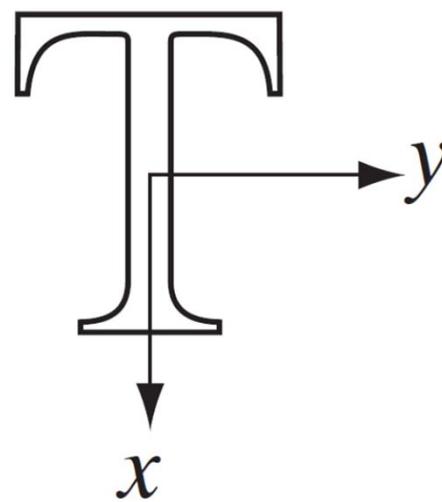
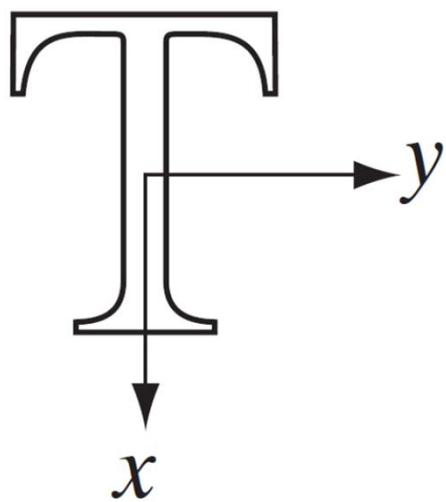
- 优点
 - 保持共线性 (co-linearity)
 - 共线的点变换后依然共线
 - 保持距离比例 (ratios of distance)
 - 线的中心变换后依然是线的中心

恒等变换

- 坐标公式

$$x = v$$

$$y = w$$

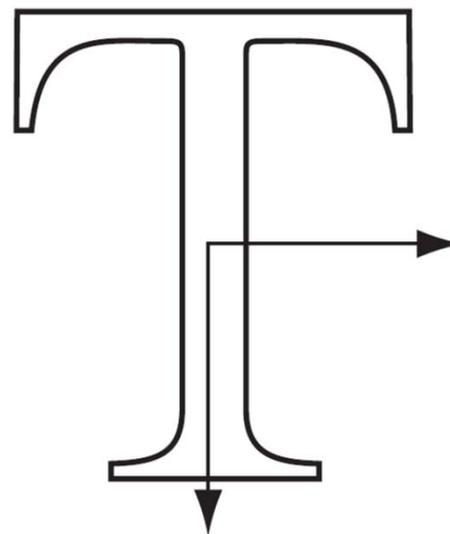
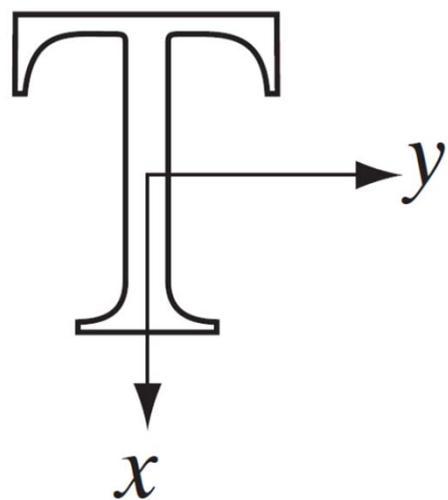


伸缩变换

- 坐标公式

$$x = c_x v$$

$$y = c_y w$$



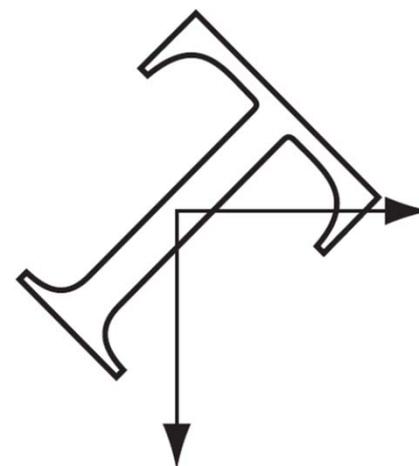
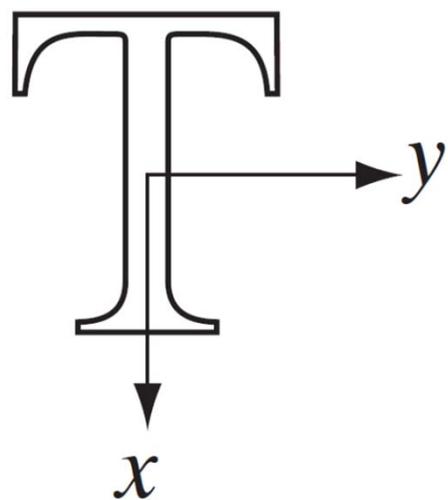
旋转变换



- 坐标公式

$$x = v \cos \theta - w \sin \theta$$

$$y = v \sin \theta + w \cos \theta$$

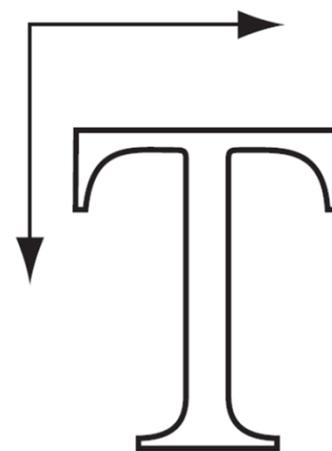
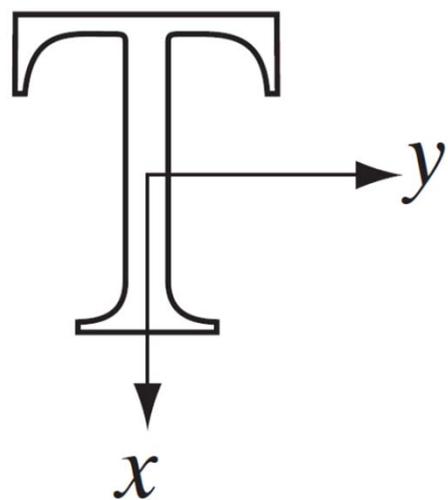


平移变换

- 坐标公式

$$x = v + t_x$$

$$y = w + t_y$$



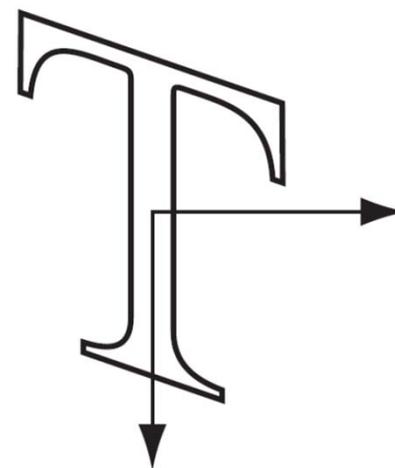
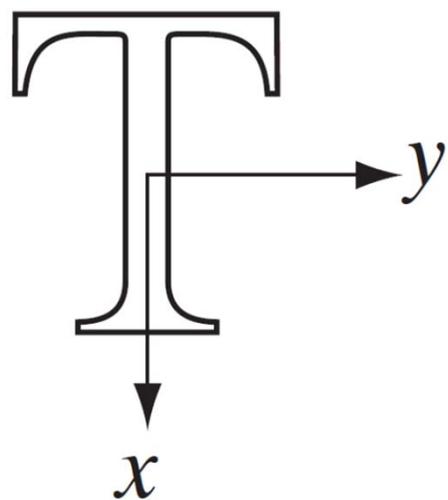
(垂直) 倾斜变换



- 坐标公式

$$x = v + s_v w$$

$$y = w$$



(水平) 倾斜变换



- 坐标公式

$$x = v$$

$$y = s_h v + w$$



仿射变换



- 变换公式

$$x = t_{11}v + t_{21}w + t_{31}$$

$$y = t_{12}v + t_{22}w + t_{32}$$

- 矩阵形式

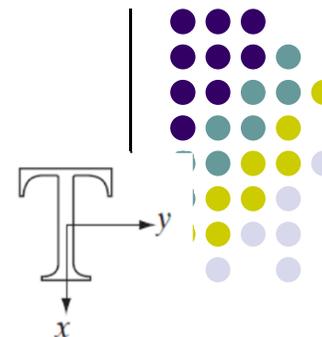
$$[x \ y \ 1] = [v \ w \ 1] \mathbf{T} = [v \ w \ 1] \begin{bmatrix} t_{11} & t_{12} & 0 \\ t_{21} & t_{22} & 0 \\ t_{31} & t_{32} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

仿射变换

恒等变换

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= v \\ y &= w \end{aligned}$$



伸缩变换

$$\begin{bmatrix} c_x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c_y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

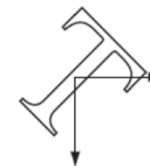
$$\begin{aligned} x &= c_x v \\ y &= c_y w \end{aligned}$$



旋转变换

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta & 0 \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

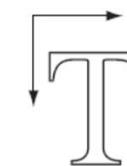
$$\begin{aligned} x &= v \cos \theta - w \sin \theta \\ y &= v \sin \theta + w \cos \theta \end{aligned}$$



平移变换

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

$$\begin{aligned} x &= v + t_x \\ y &= w + t_y \end{aligned}$$



(垂直) 倾斜变换

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ s_v & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= v + s_v w \\ y &= w \end{aligned}$$

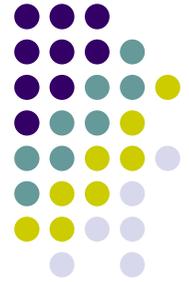


(水平) 倾斜变换

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & s_h & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= v \\ y &= s_h v + w \end{aligned}$$





复杂仿射变换

- 通过一系列仿射变换操作完成
 - 因为仿射变换的组合还是仿射变换
- 矩阵形式

$$[x \ y \ 1] = [v \ w \ 1] \underbrace{T_1 T_2 \cdots}_T$$

- T_i 是基本仿射变换

复杂仿射变换

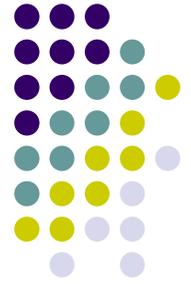


- 逆仿射变换
 - 如果变换后，想把图像复原，怎么操作？
 - 仿射变换是可逆的 $T = T_1T_2T_3$
 - 逆变换矩阵为

$$T^{-1} = T_3^{-1}T_2^{-1}T_1^{-1}$$

- 条件： T_1 、 T_2 、 T_3 是可逆矩阵。
 - 基本变换矩阵都是可逆矩阵

仿射变换



- 前向影射

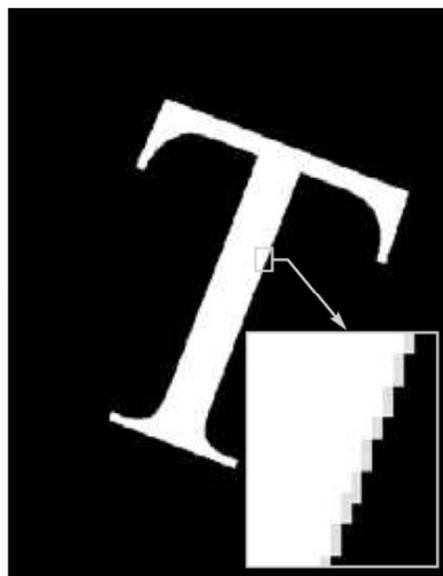
- 根据输入 (v, w) , 计算输出 $(x, y) = T\{(v, w)\}$
- 多个输入对应一个输出、空白输出

- 反向映射

- 根据输出 (x, y) , 寻找输入 $(v, w) = T^{-1}\{(v, w)\}$
- 灰度内插
- 更加有效

示例

- 图像旋转 21°



最近邻内插



双线性内插



双三次内插



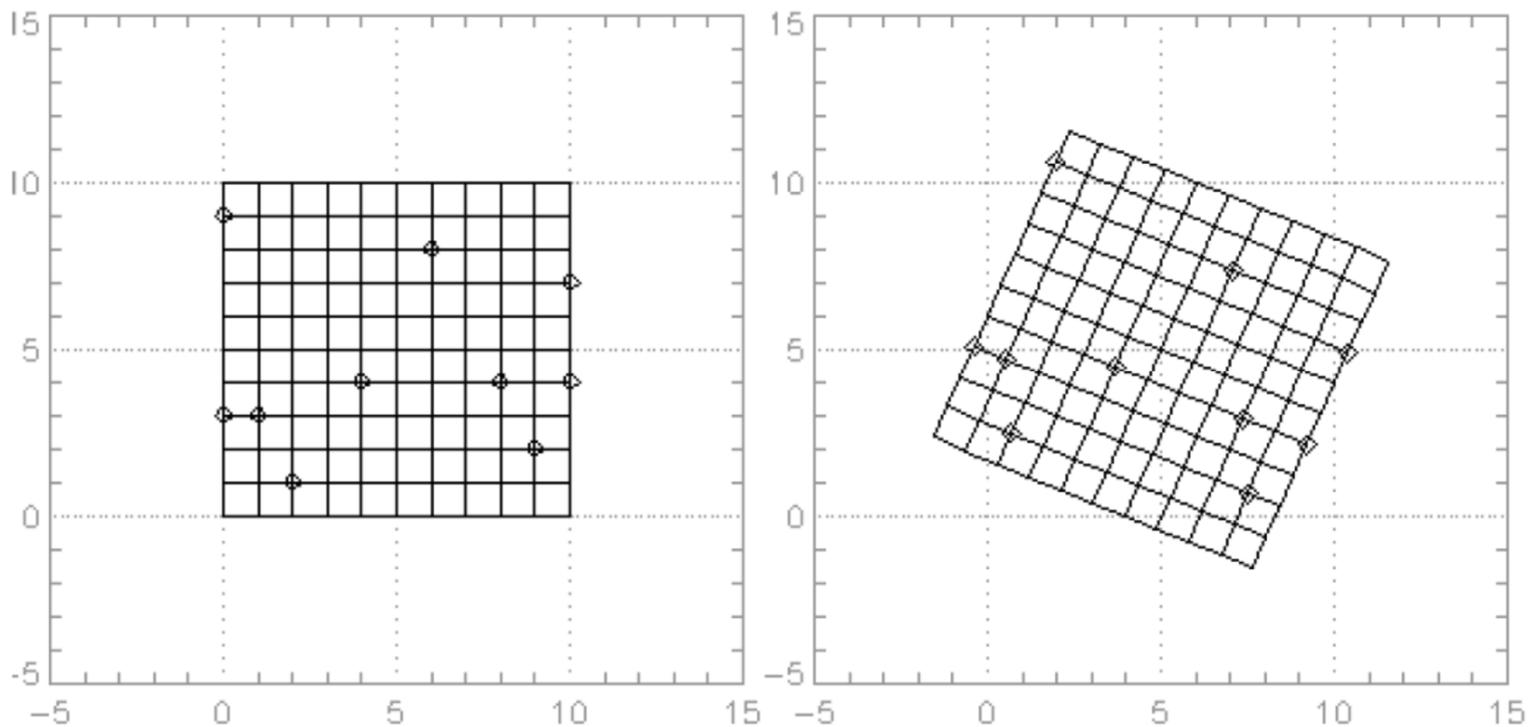
图像配准

- 问题定义
 - 输入图像、输出图像（参考图像）
 - 估计变换函数
- 实际应用
 - 相似时间内不同设备的图像
 - 相同设备不同时间拍摄的图像
- 约束点
 - 输入图像和输出图像中位置已知的相应点

点匹配法



- 在图像中寻找对应的点



具体问题

- 如何将图像A、B对齐？



Image A



Image B

具体问题

- 寻找匹配点

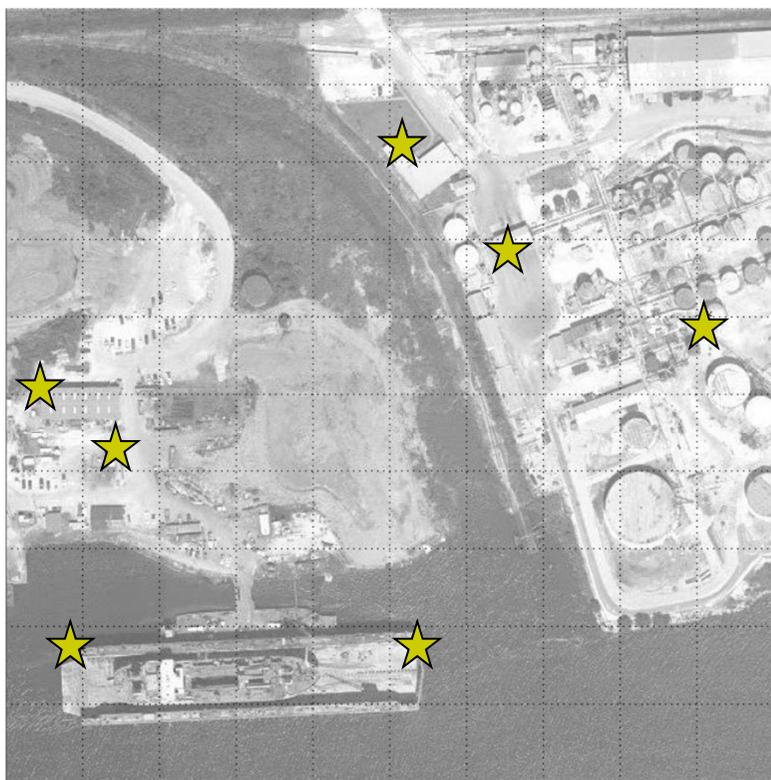


Image *A*

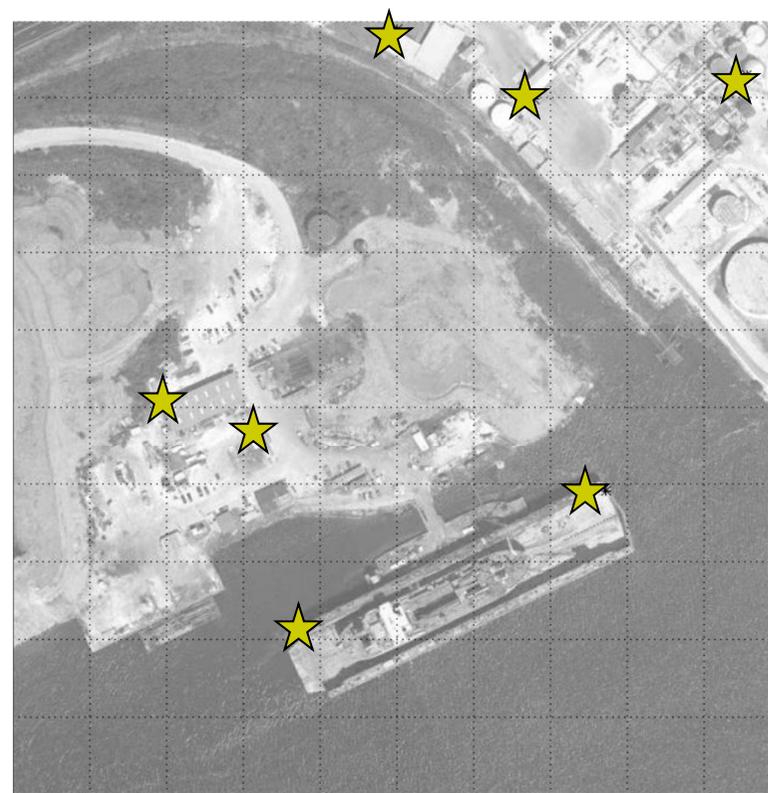
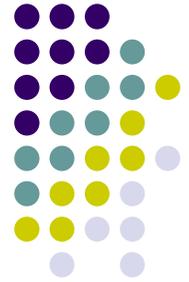


Image *B*

具体问题



- 图像A中的 n 个点

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} v_0 & w_0 & 1 \\ v_1 & w_1 & 1 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ v_{n-1} & w_{n-1} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- 图像B中的 n 个点

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} x_0 & y_0 & 1 \\ x_1 & y_1 & 1 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ x_{n-1} & y_{n-1} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



具体问题

- 寻找最优仿射变换

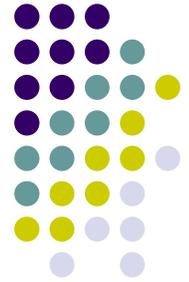
$$Q = PT$$

- 求解线性方程
- 求解最小二乘

$$\min_T \|Q - PT\|_F^2$$

- 闭合解

$$T = (P^\top P)^{-1} P^\top Q$$



具体问题

- 变换矩阵

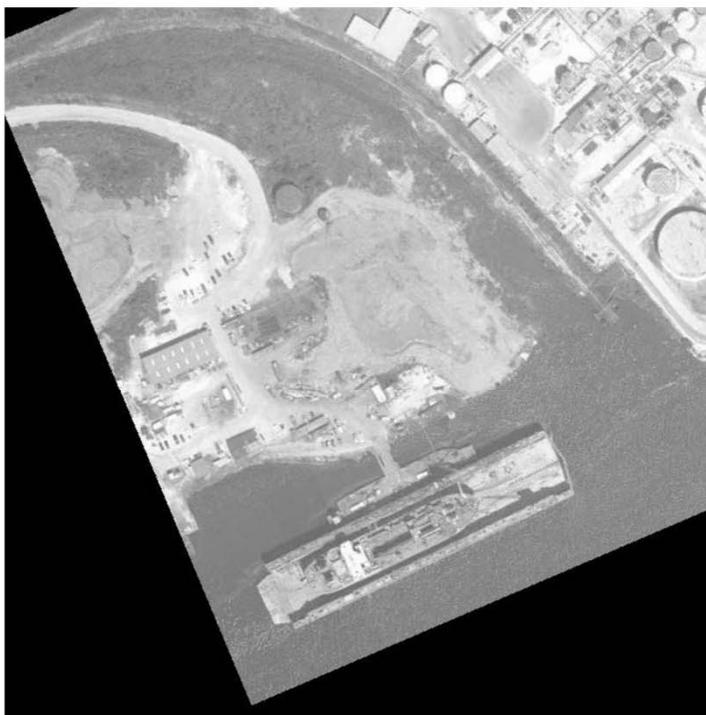
$$T = (P^T P)^{-1} P^T Q = \begin{bmatrix} 0.92 & 0.39 & 0 \\ -0.39 & 0.92 & 0 \\ 224.17 & 10.93 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- 数值结果

X_a	Y_a	X_b	Y_b	X'_a	Y'_a
30.5	325.3	125.8	322.5	126.0	322.8
86.8	271.3	199.3	295.3	198.7	294.9
330.3	534.0	320.0	632.0	320.5	632.2
62.0	110.3	238.0	137.0	238.4	136.8
342.0	115.0	494.0	250.0	493.9	250.4
412.0	437.0	434.3	574.8	433.3	574.7
584.5	384.8	611.8	594.0	612.2	593.8

具体问题

- 实际效果



Mapped *A*



Original *B*



一般流程

- 建模（双线性近似）

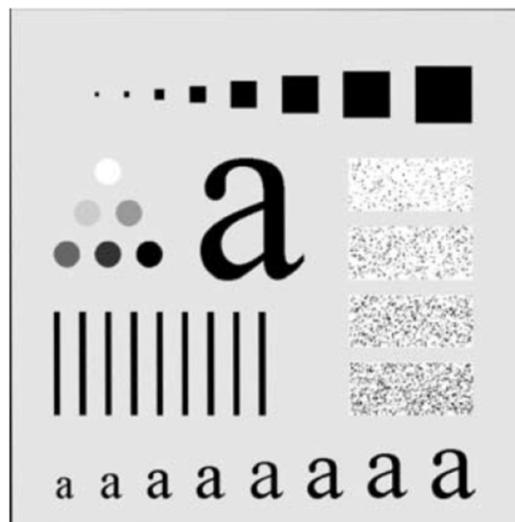
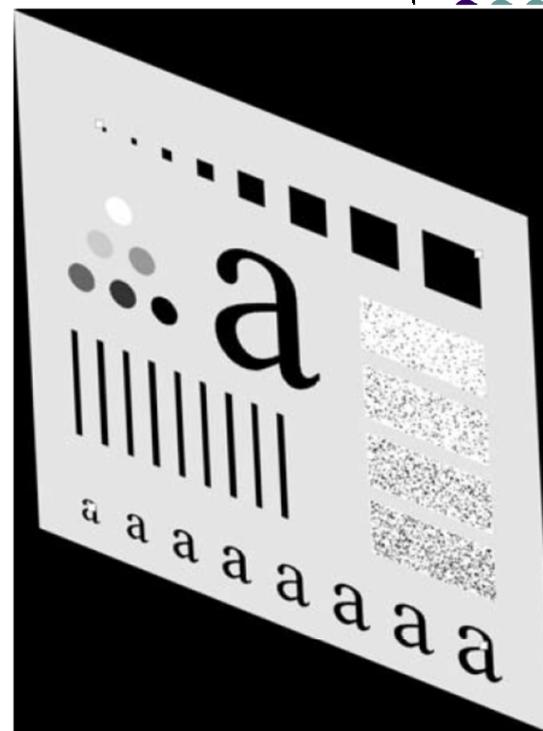
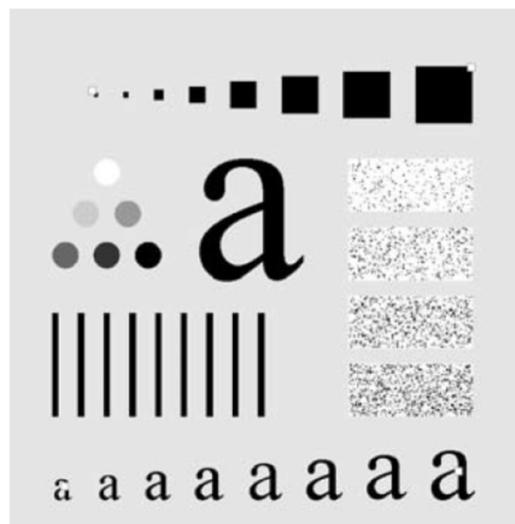
$$x = c_1v + c_2w + c_3vw + c_4$$

$$y = c_5v + c_6w + c_7vw + c_8$$

- 8个参数
- 寻找约束点
 - 4个约束点、8个方程，求解方程组
- 执行映射
 - 灰度内插
- 增加约束点
 - 将原图分成多个4边形，逐个处理

示例

- 4个约束点
 - 手动选择



效果展示

- 几何校正



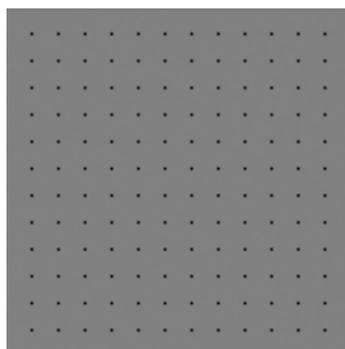
变形后的老虎



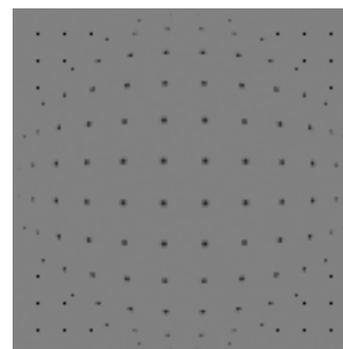
校正后的老虎

效果展示

- 几何校正



测试靶



对应的鱼眼图像

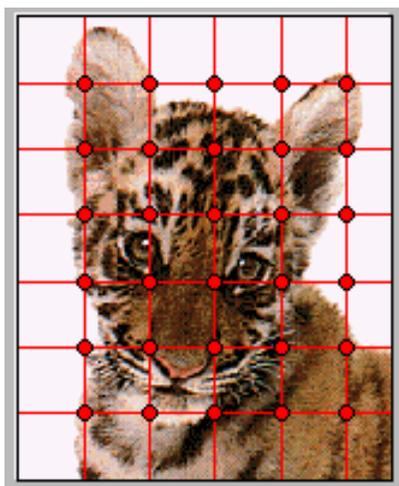
效果展示

- 图像卷绕



效果展示

- 图像卷绕



目录

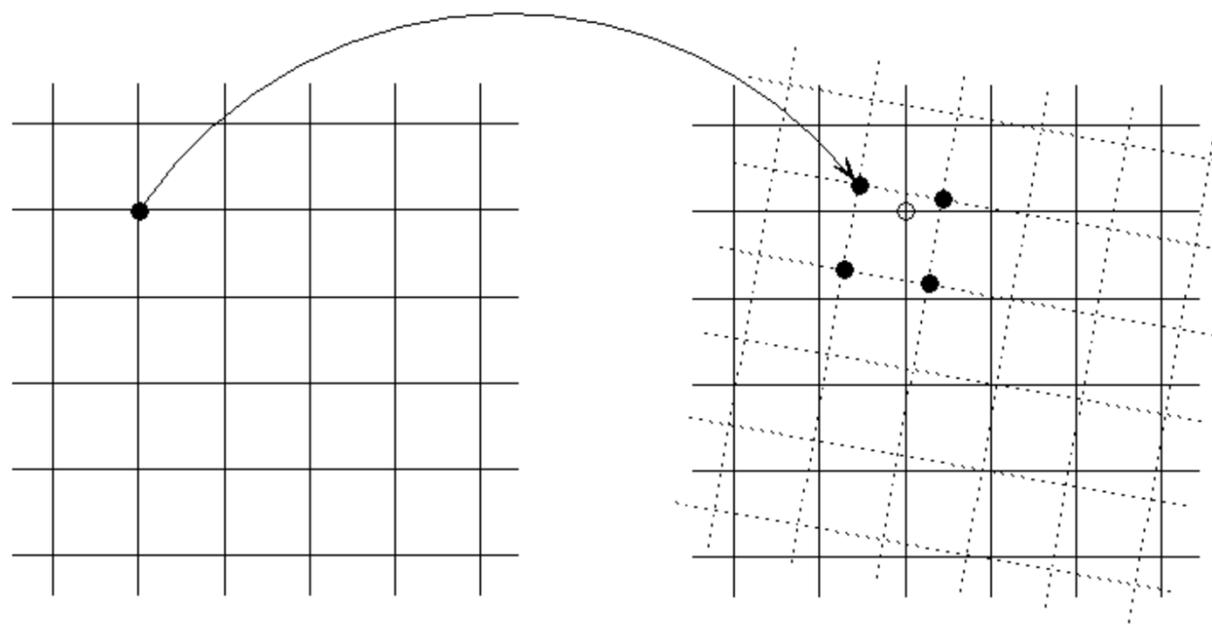
- 集合操作
- 逻辑操作
- 空间操作
 - 单像素操作
 - 邻域操作
 - 几何空间变换
 - 图像配准
- 灰度内插



引言



- 变换后，原图像的网格点未必落入网格点



引言

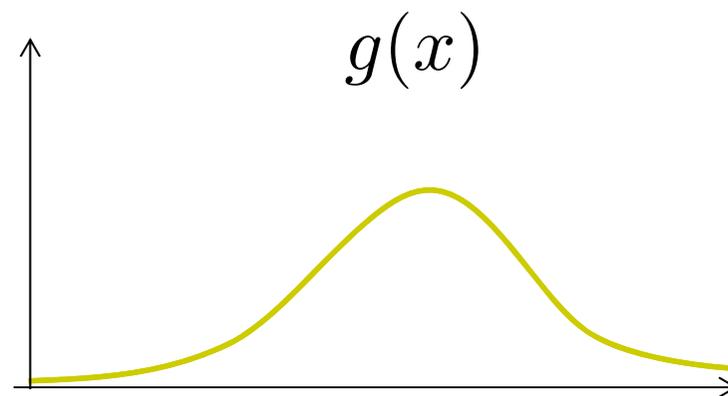
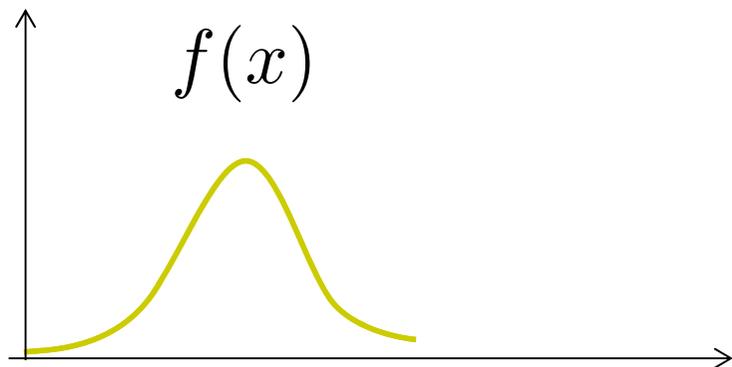


函数图像的放大缩小

放大一倍:

$$g(x) = f\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)$$

$$g(2x) = f(x)$$

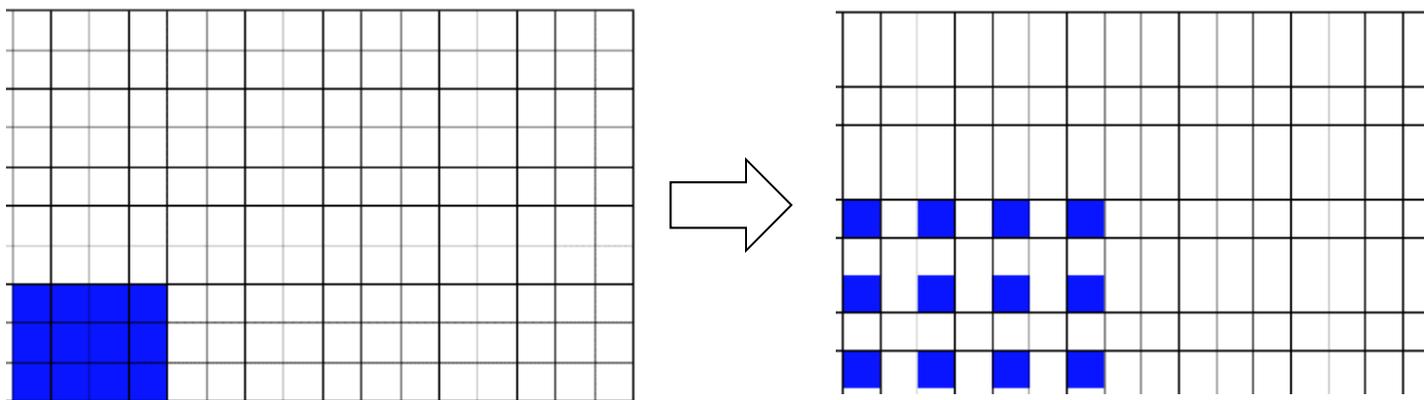


引言



图像的放大缩小

$$g[2x, 2y] = f[x, y]$$

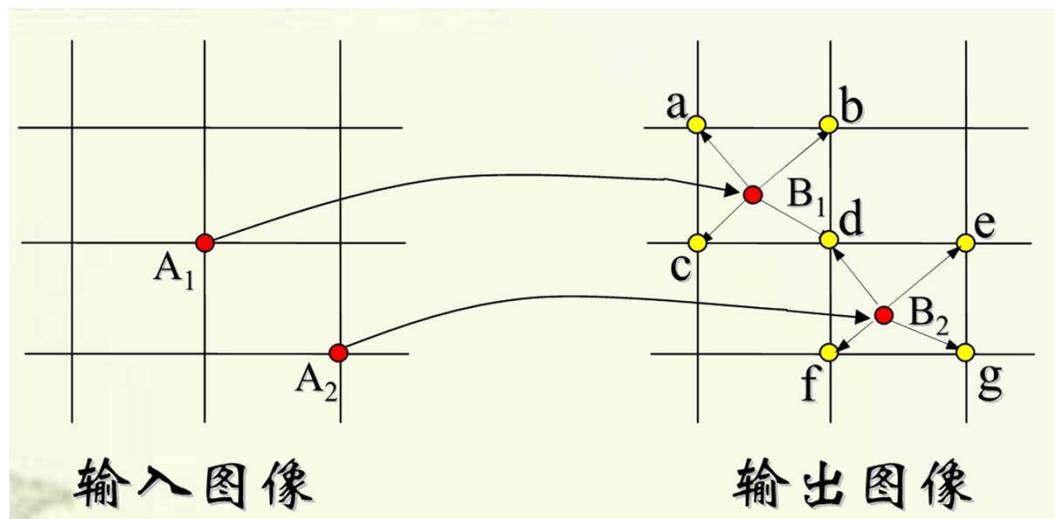


灰度内插



- 前向映射

- 通过输入图像像素位置，计算输出图像对应的像素位置
- 将该位置像素的灰度值分配给其相邻四个网格位置

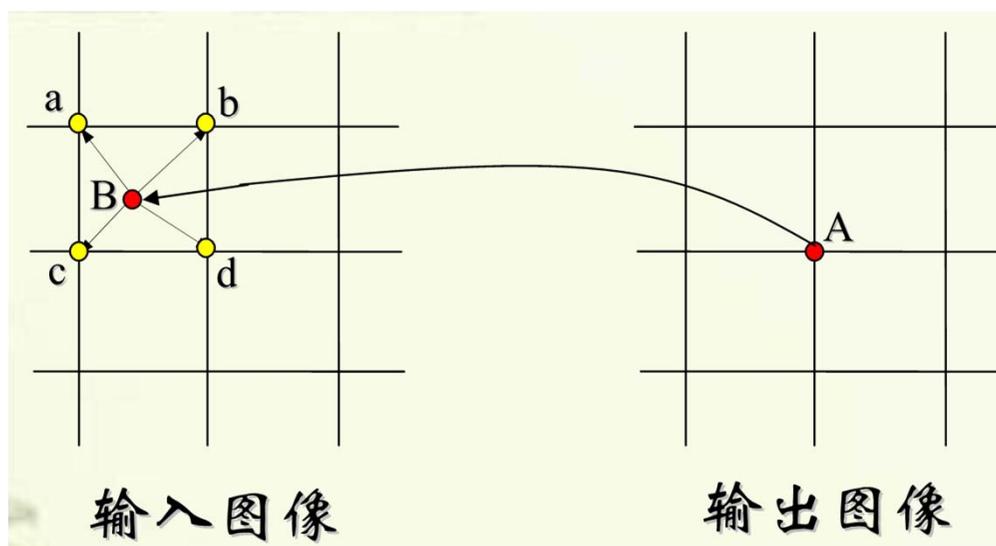


灰度内插

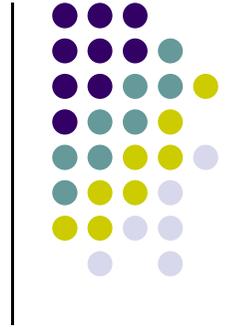


- 反向映射

- 通过输出图像像素位置，计算输入图像中涉及到所有对应的像素位置；
- 根据输入图像相邻四个像素的灰度值计算该位置像素的灰度值。



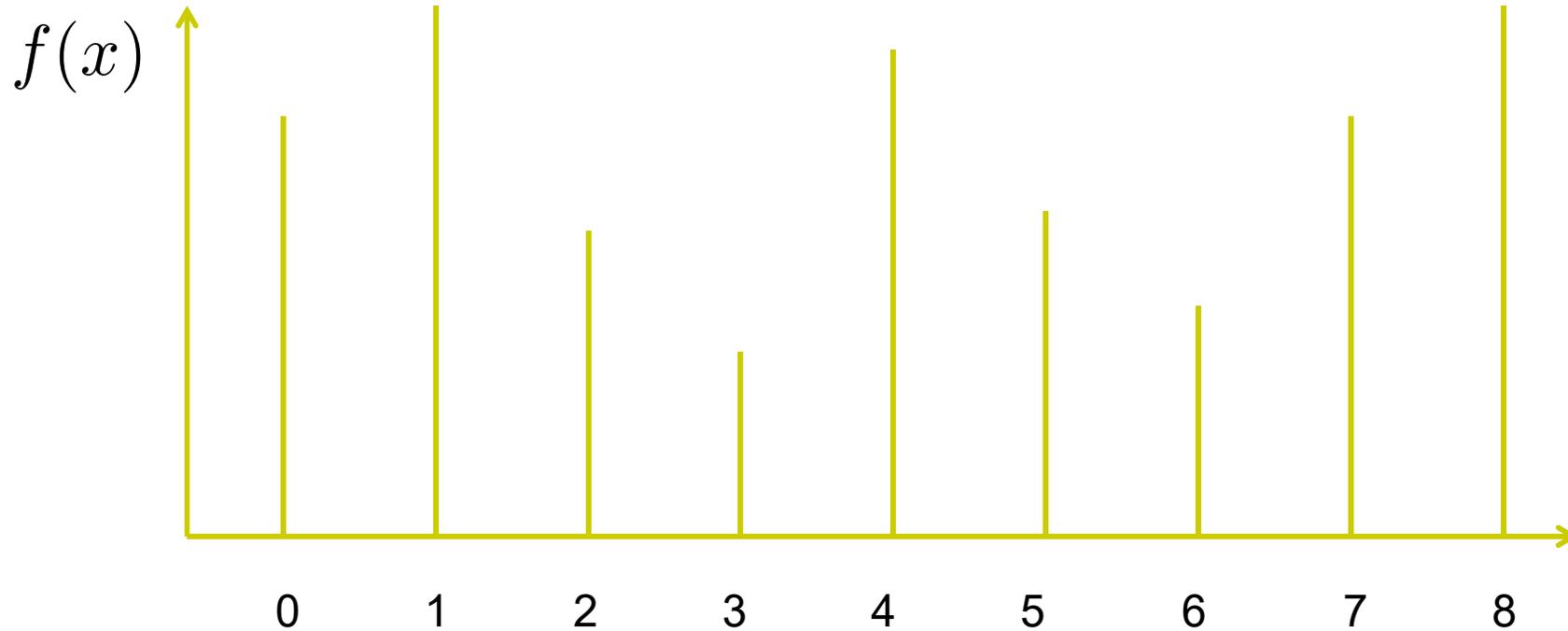
插值



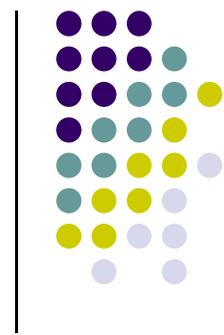
$$f(0) = 10$$

$$f(1) = 12$$

$$f(0.5) = ?$$



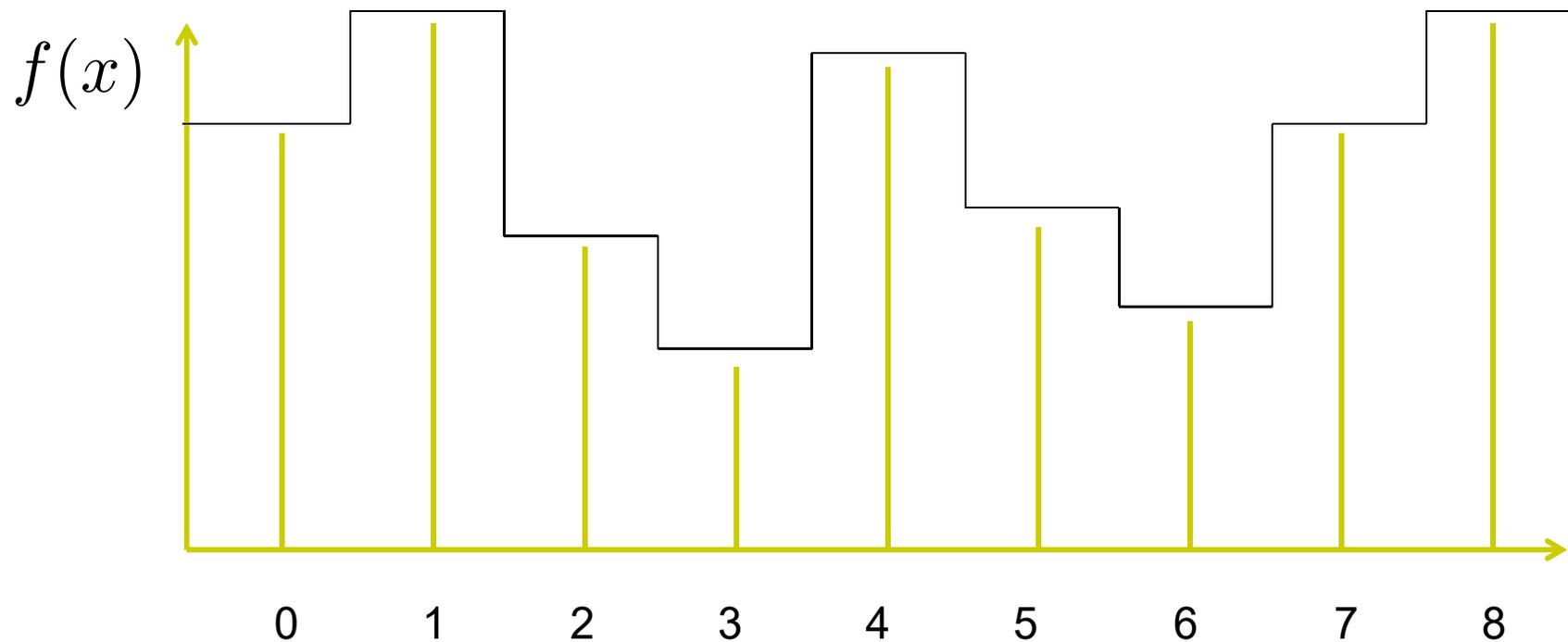
最近邻内插



$$f(0) = 10$$

$$f(1) = 12$$

$$f(0.4) = f(0), f(0.6) = f(1), f(0.5) = \dots$$



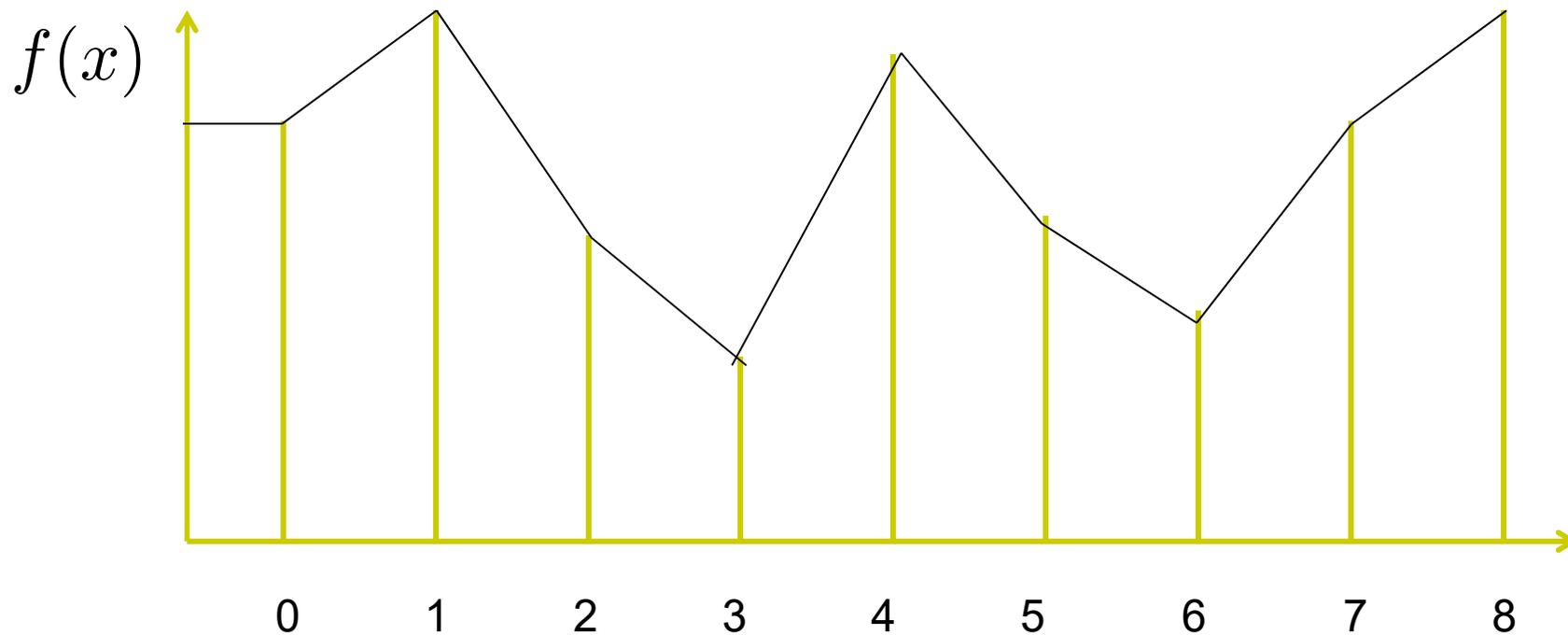
线性内插



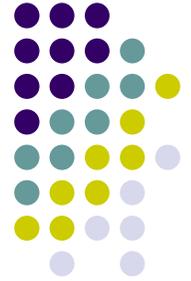
$$f(0) = 10, f(1) = 12$$

解出 $[0,1]$: $f(x) = 10 + x * 2$

$$f(0.4) = 10.8$$



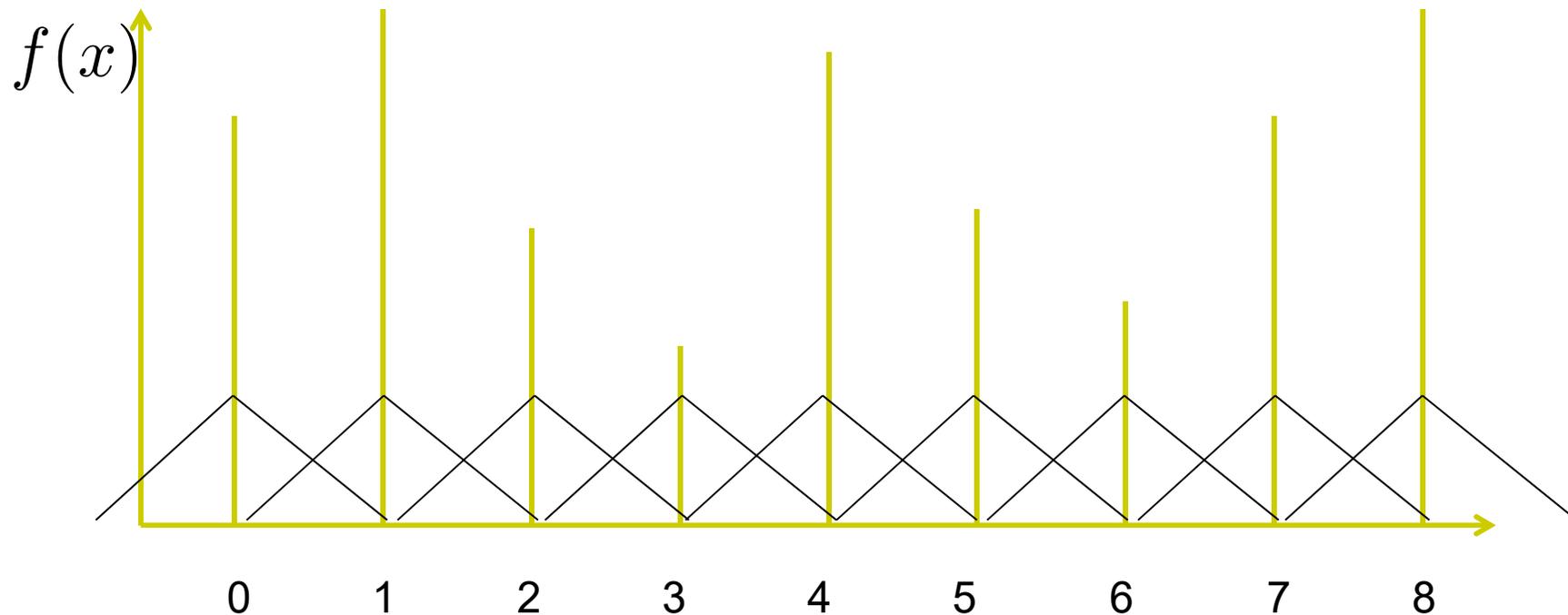
线性内插



线性插值 $f(0) = 10, f(1) = 12$

另一种写法: $f(x) = (1 - x) * f(0) + (x - 0) * f(1)$

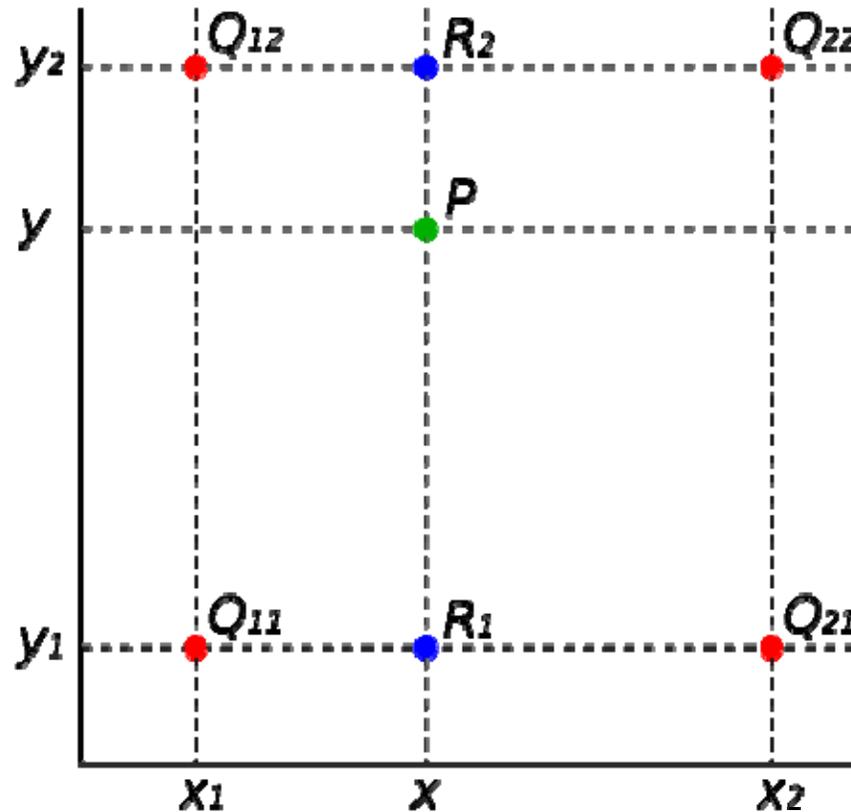
$$f(0.4) = 0.6 * 10 + 0.4 * 12 = 6 + 4.8 = 10.8$$



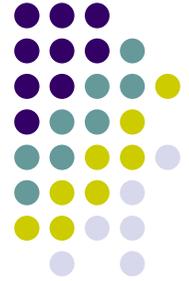
双线性内插



- $Q_{11} = (x_1, y_1)$, $Q_{12} = (x_1, y_2)$, $Q_{21} = (x_2, y_1)$,
 $Q_{22} = (x_2, y_2)$, $P = (x, y)$
- 估计 $f(x, y)$

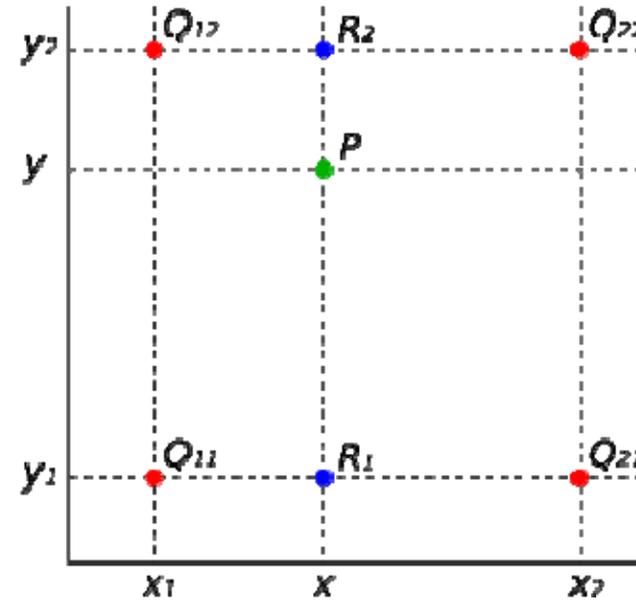


双线性内插



• 计算公式

$$f(x, y_1) \approx \frac{x_2 - x}{x_2 - x_1} f(Q_{11}) + \frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_1} f(Q_{21}),$$
$$f(x, y_2) \approx \frac{x_2 - x}{x_2 - x_1} f(Q_{12}) + \frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_1} f(Q_{22}).$$



$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y) &\approx \frac{y_2 - y}{y_2 - y_1} f(x, y_1) + \frac{y - y_1}{y_2 - y_1} f(x, y_2) \\ &= \frac{y_2 - y}{y_2 - y_1} \left(\frac{x_2 - x}{x_2 - x_1} f(Q_{11}) + \frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_1} f(Q_{21}) \right) + \frac{y - y_1}{y_2 - y_1} \left(\frac{x_2 - x}{x_2 - x_1} f(Q_{12}) + \frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_1} f(Q_{22}) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{(x_2 - x_1)(y_2 - y_1)} (f(Q_{11})(x_2 - x)(y_2 - y) + f(Q_{21})(x - x_1)(y_2 - y) + f(Q_{12})(x_2 - x)(y - y_1) + f(Q_{22})(x - x_1)(y - y_1)) \\ &= \frac{1}{(x_2 - x_1)(y_2 - y_1)} \begin{bmatrix} x_2 - x & x - x_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f(Q_{11}) & f(Q_{12}) \\ f(Q_{21}) & f(Q_{22}) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_2 - y \\ y - y_1 \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$



双线性内插

- 另一种算法

$$f(x, y) \approx a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 y + a_3 xy,$$

- 求解方程组

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_1 & y_1 & x_1 y_1 \\ 1 & x_1 & y_2 & x_1 y_2 \\ 1 & x_2 & y_1 & x_2 y_1 \\ 1 & x_2 & y_2 & x_2 y_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f(Q_{11}) \\ f(Q_{12}) \\ f(Q_{21}) \\ f(Q_{22}) \end{bmatrix}$$

双线性内插



- 另一种算法

$$f(x, y) \approx a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 y + a_3 xy,$$

- 求解方程组

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \frac{f(Q_{11})x_2y_2}{(x_1 - x_2)(y_1 - y_2)} + \frac{f(Q_{12})x_2y_1}{(x_1 - x_2)(y_2 - y_1)} + \frac{f(Q_{21})x_1y_2}{(x_1 - x_2)(y_2 - y_1)} + \frac{f(Q_{22})x_1y_1}{(x_1 - x_2)(y_1 - y_2)}, \\ a_1 &= \frac{f(Q_{11})y_2}{(x_1 - x_2)(y_2 - y_1)} + \frac{f(Q_{12})y_1}{(x_1 - x_2)(y_1 - y_2)} + \frac{f(Q_{21})y_2}{(x_1 - x_2)(y_1 - y_2)} + \frac{f(Q_{22})y_1}{(x_1 - x_2)(y_2 - y_1)}, \\ a_2 &= \frac{f(Q_{11})x_2}{(x_1 - x_2)(y_2 - y_1)} + \frac{f(Q_{12})x_2}{(x_1 - x_2)(y_1 - y_2)} + \frac{f(Q_{21})x_1}{(x_1 - x_2)(y_1 - y_2)} + \frac{f(Q_{22})x_1}{(x_1 - x_2)(y_2 - y_1)}, \\ a_3 &= \frac{f(Q_{11})}{(x_1 - x_2)(y_1 - y_2)} + \frac{f(Q_{12})}{(x_1 - x_2)(y_2 - y_1)} + \frac{f(Q_{21})}{(x_1 - x_2)(y_2 - y_1)} + \frac{f(Q_{22})}{(x_1 - x_2)(y_1 - y_2)}. \end{aligned}$$

双线性内插



- 另一种形式

$$f(x, y) \approx b_{11} f(Q_{11}) + b_{12} f(Q_{12}) + b_{21} f(Q_{21}) + b_{22} f(Q_{22}),$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} b_{11} \\ b_{12} \\ b_{21} \\ b_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_1 & y_1 & x_1 y_1 \\ 1 & x_1 & y_2 & x_1 y_2 \\ 1 & x_2 & y_1 & x_2 y_1 \\ 1 & x_2 & y_2 & x_2 y_2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \right)^T \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ x \\ y \\ xy \end{bmatrix}$$

效果展示

- 用最近邻内插和双线性内插的方法分别将老虎放大1.5倍。



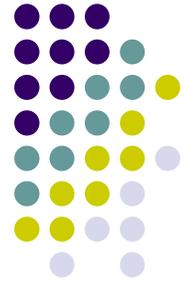
效果展示



采用最近邻内插放大1.5倍



采用双线性内插放大1.5倍



双三次内插

- 函数 f , 一阶导数 f_x 和 f_y , 二阶导数 f_{xy}
- 四个坐标点 $(0,0)$, $(1,0)$, $(0,1)$, $(1,1)$
- 计算插值函数

$$p(x, y) = \sum_{i=0}^3 \sum_{j=0}^3 a_{ij} x^i y^j.$$

- 导数计算公式

$$p_x(x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=0}^3 a_{ij} i x^{i-1} y^j,$$

$$p_y(x, y) = \sum_{i=0}^3 \sum_{j=1}^3 a_{ij} x^i j y^{j-1},$$

$$p_{xy}(x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^3 a_{ij} i x^{i-1} j y^{j-1}.$$

双三次内插



- 依据函数值建立等式

1. $f(0, 0) = p(0, 0) = a_{00},$
2. $f(1, 0) = p(1, 0) = a_{00} + a_{10} + a_{20} + a_{30},$
3. $f(0, 1) = p(0, 1) = a_{00} + a_{01} + a_{02} + a_{03},$
4. $f(1, 1) = p(1, 1) = \sum_{i=0}^3 \sum_{j=0}^3 a_{ij}.$

- 依据一阶导数 f_x 建立等式

1. $f_x(0, 0) = p_x(0, 0) = a_{10},$
2. $f_x(1, 0) = p_x(1, 0) = a_{10} + 2a_{20} + 3a_{30},$
3. $f_x(0, 1) = p_x(0, 1) = a_{10} + a_{11} + a_{12} + a_{13},$
4. $f_x(1, 1) = p_x(1, 1) = \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=0}^3 a_{ij}i,$



双三次内插

- 依据一阶导数 f_y 建立等式

5. $f_y(0, 0) = p_y(0, 0) = a_{01},$

6. $f_y(1, 0) = p_y(1, 0) = a_{01} + a_{11} + a_{21} + a_{31},$

7. $f_y(0, 1) = p_y(0, 1) = a_{01} + 2a_{02} + 3a_{03},$

8. $f_y(1, 1) = p_y(1, 1) = \sum_{i=0}^3 \sum_{j=1}^3 a_{ij}j.$

- 依据二阶导数 f_{xy} 建立等式

1. $f_{xy}(0, 0) = p_{xy}(0, 0) = a_{11},$

2. $f_{xy}(1, 0) = p_{xy}(1, 0) = a_{11} + 2a_{21} + 3a_{31},$

3. $f_{xy}(0, 1) = p_{xy}(0, 1) = a_{11} + 2a_{12} + 3a_{13},$

4. $f_{xy}(1, 1) = p_{xy}(1, 1) = \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^3 a_{ij}ij.$

双三次内插



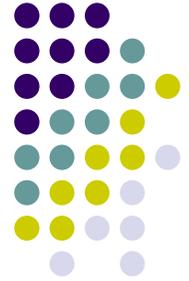
- 求解线性方程 $a = A^{-1}x$

$$\alpha = [a_{00} \ a_{10} \ a_{20} \ a_{30} \ a_{01} \ a_{11} \ a_{21} \ a_{31} \ a_{02} \ a_{12} \ a_{22} \ a_{32} \ a_{03} \ a_{13} \ a_{23} \ a_{33}]^T$$

$$x = [f(0,0) \ f(1,0) \ f(0,1) \ f(1,1) \ f_x(0,0) \ f_x(1,0) \ f_x(0,1) \ f_x(1,1) \ f_y(0,0) \ f_y(1,0) \ f_y(0,1) \ f_y(1,1) \ f_{xy}(0,0) \ f_{xy}(1,0) \ f_{xy}(0,1) \ f_{xy}(1,1)]^T$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & 3 & 0 & 0 & -2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 & 3 & 0 & 0 & -2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 9 & -9 & -9 & 9 & 6 & 3 & -6 & -3 & 6 & -6 & 3 & -3 & 4 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ -6 & 6 & 6 & -6 & -3 & -3 & 3 & 3 & -4 & 4 & -2 & 2 & -2 & -2 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -6 & 6 & 6 & -6 & -4 & -2 & 4 & 2 & -3 & 3 & -3 & 3 & -2 & -1 & -2 & -1 \\ 4 & -4 & -4 & 4 & 2 & 2 & -2 & -2 & 2 & -2 & 2 & -2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

双三次内插



- 图像处理—离散近似

$$f_x(x, y) \approx \frac{f(x + h, y) - f(x - h, y)}{2h}$$

$$f_y(x, y) \approx \frac{f(x, y + k) - f(x, y - k)}{2k}$$

$$f_{xx}(x, y) \approx \frac{f(x + h, y) - 2f(x, y) + f(x - h, y)}{h^2}$$

$$f_{yy}(x, y) \approx \frac{f(x, y + k) - 2f(x, y) + f(x, y - k)}{k^2}$$

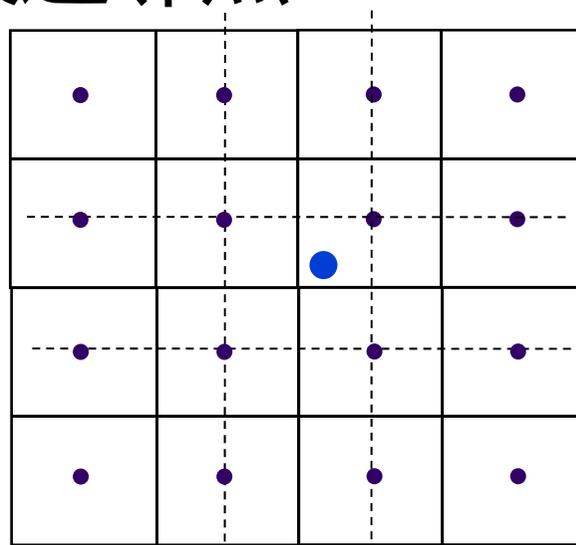
$$f_{xy}(x, y) \approx \frac{f(x + h, y + k) - f(x + h, y - k) - f(x - h, y + k) + f(x - h, y - k)}{4hk}$$



双三次内插

- 另一种解法
$$p(x, y) = \sum_{i=0}^3 \sum_{j=0}^3 a_{ij} x^i y^j.$$

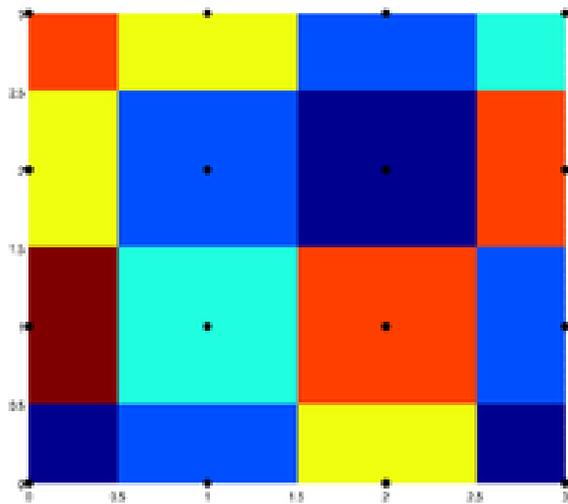
- 寻找16个最近邻点



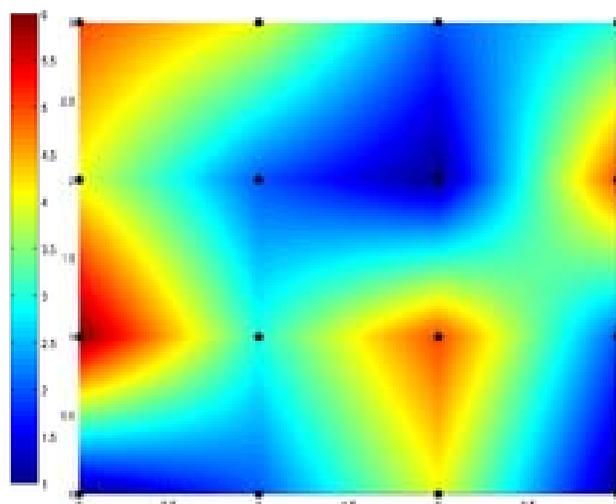
- 写出16个方程求解

效果展示

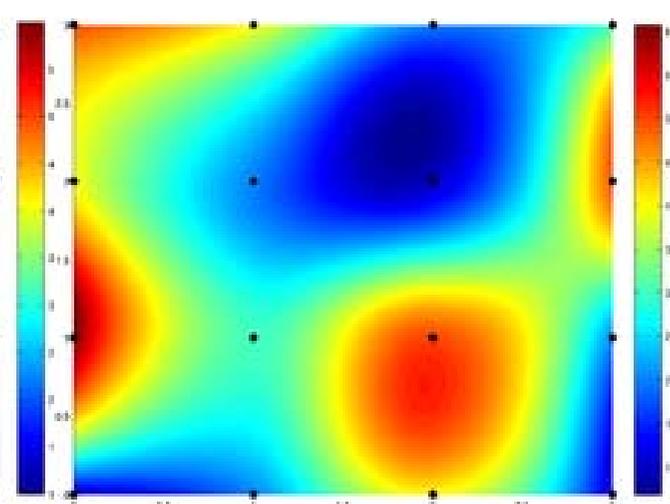
- 平滑程度



最近邻内插



双线性内插



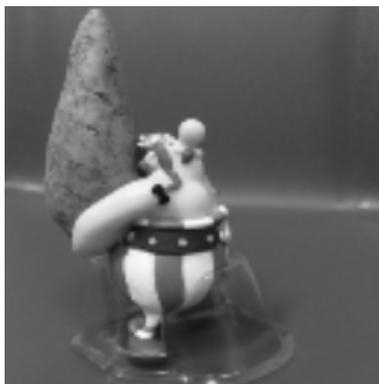
双三次内插

效果展示

最近邻内插



双线性内插



双三次内插



128 → 1024

64 → 1024





下一讲

- 10月12日（星期六）

