中国科学技术大学研究生课程《数字图像分析》

# 第二章: 图像变换+形态学

授课老师: 李厚强 (lihq@ustc.edu.cn)

周文罡 (zhwg@ustc.edu.cn)

李礼(<u>lil1@ustc.edu.cn</u>)

胡 洋

(eeyhu@ustc.edu.cn)

### 图像变换



#### □图像变换

- ✔ 可分离和正交图象变换
- ✓ 离散傅立叶变换 (DFT)
- ✓ 离散余弦变换(DCT)
- ✔ 沃尔什/哈达玛变换
- ✓ Karhunen-Loeve变换(KLT)
- ✓ 小波变换(DWT)

### 图像变换

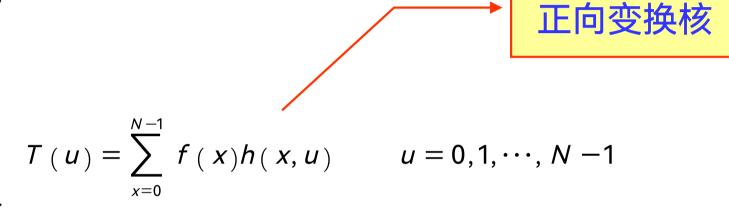


#### □图像变换

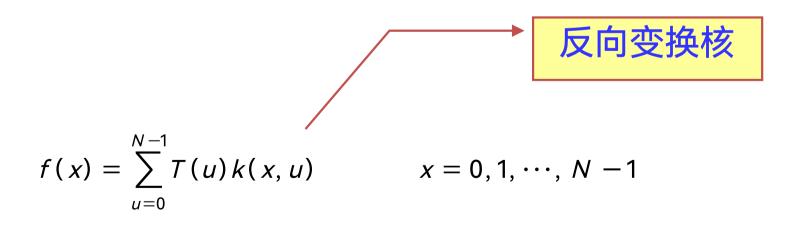
■ 有时候图像的一些处理和分析不适合在像素域中完成, 更适合在变换域中处理,由此引出来了图像变换



- □ 1-D变换
  - 正变换



■ 反变换





#### □ 2-D变换



$$T(u, v) = \sum_{x=0}^{N-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f(x, y) h(x, y, u, v)$$
 (1)

$$f(x, y) = \sum_{u=0}^{N-1} \sum_{v=0}^{N-1} T(u, v) k(x, y, u, v)$$
 (2)

### 正向变换核

变换核与 原始函数及 变换后函数无关

反向变换核



#### □可分离

$$h(x, y, u, v) = h_1(x, u)h_2(y, v)$$
  
1个2-D变换分成2个1-D变换

$$T(x, v) = \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f(x, y) h_2(y, v) \qquad T(u, v) = \sum_{x=0}^{N-1} T(x, v) h_1(x, u)$$

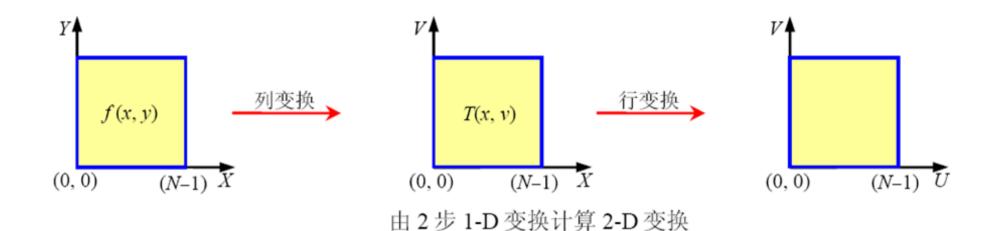
#### □ 对称

$$h(x, y, u, v) = h_1(x, u) h_1(y, v)$$
  
( $h_1$ 与 $h_2$ 的函数形式一样)



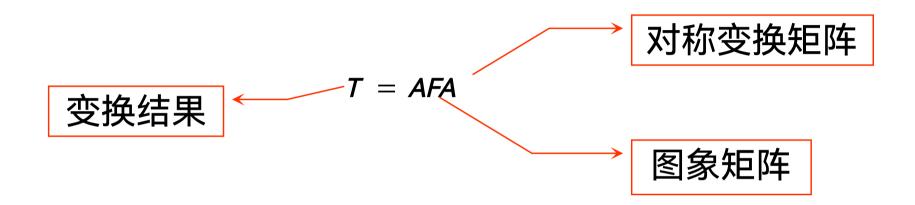
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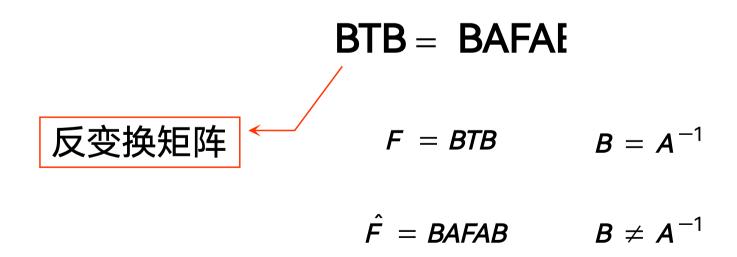
□ 具有可分离变换核的2-D变换可以分成两个步骤计算,每个 步骤用一个1-D变换





□ 可分离且对称







#### □正交

考虑变换矩阵:  $B = A^{-1}$  F = BTB

酉矩阵(\*代表共轭):  $A^{-1} = A^{*T}$ 

如果A为实矩阵,且:  $A^{-1} = A^{\top}$ 

则A为正交矩阵,构成正交变换对

## 离散傅立叶变换 (DFT)



- □二维离散傅立叶变换式
  - 对于N×N的二维矩阵(方阵),二维离散傅立叶变换对为:

$$F(u, v) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{x=0}^{N-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f(x, y) \exp\left\{\frac{-2\pi j(ux + vy)}{N}\right\}$$
$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{u=0}^{N-1} \sum_{v=0}^{N-1} F(u, v) \exp\left\{\frac{+2\pi j(ux + vy)}{N}\right\}$$

## 二维DFT的性质



□ 线性 
$$f_1(x,y) + f_2(x,y)$$

$$F_1(u,v) + F_2(u,v)$$

口比例 
$$f(ax,by)$$

$$\frac{1}{ab}F(\frac{u}{a},\frac{v}{b})$$

口 平移 
$$f(x-a,y-b)$$
$$e^{j2\pi(cx+dy)}f(x,y)$$

$$e^{-j2\pi(au+bv)}F(u,v)$$

$$e^{j2\pi(cx+dy)}f(x,y)$$

$$F(u-c,v-d)$$

□ 巻积 
$$f_1(x,y)*f_2(x,y)$$

$$F_1(u,v)F_2(u,v)$$

$$f_1(x,y)f_2(x,y)$$

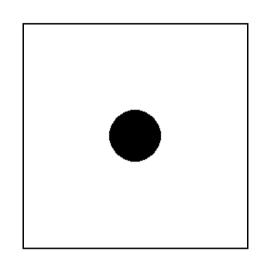
$$F_1(u,v) * F_2(u,v)$$

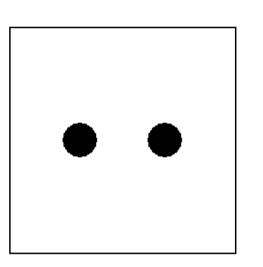
 $f(x\cos\theta + y\sin\theta, -x\sin\theta + y\cos\theta)$ □旋转

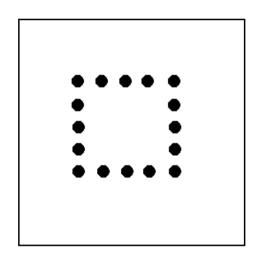
$$F(u\cos\theta + v\sin\theta, -u\sin\theta + v\cos\theta)$$

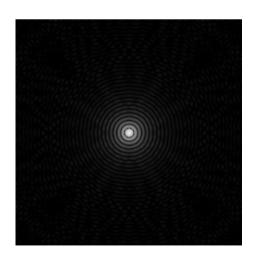
## 线性叠加及尺度变化

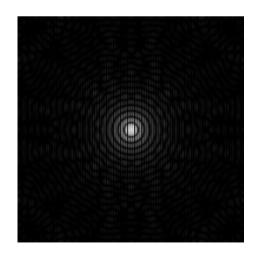


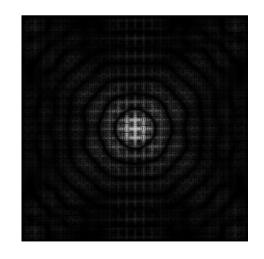






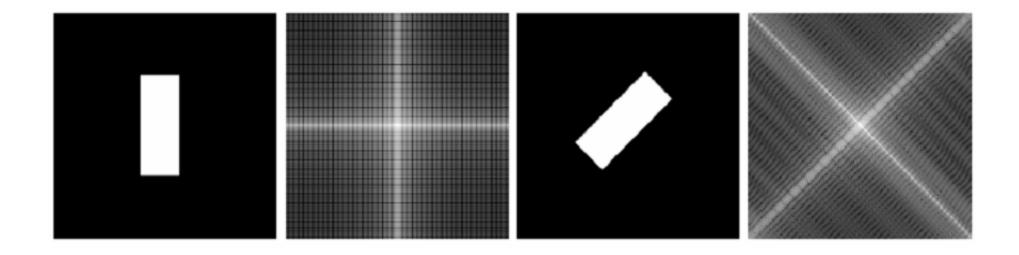






## 旋转性

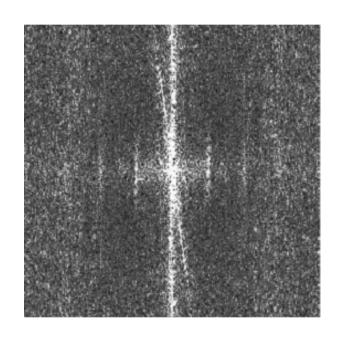




## 实例

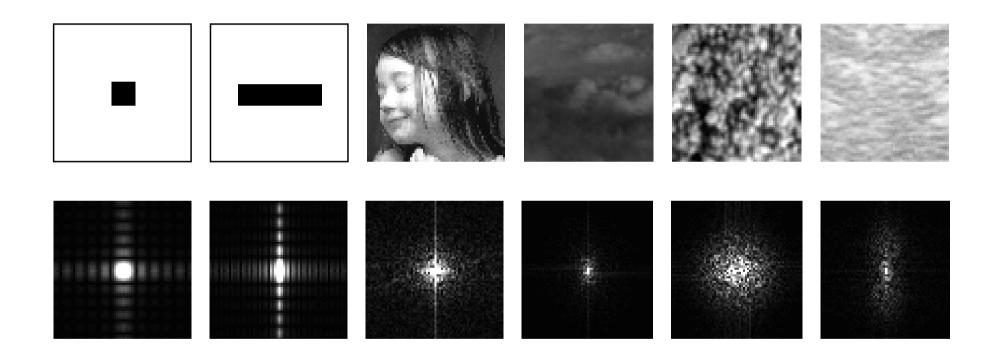






## 典型图象的频谱





## 离散余弦变换 (DCT)



#### □ 1-D离散余弦变换

$$C(u) = \underbrace{a(u)}_{x=0}^{N-1} f(x) \cos \left[ \frac{(2x+1)u\pi}{2N} \right] \qquad u = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$$

$$u = 0, 1, \dots, N - 1$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{u=0}^{N-1} a(u)C(u) \cos \left[ \frac{(2x+1)u\pi}{2N} \right] \qquad x = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$$

$$x = 0, 1, \dots, N - 1$$

$$a(u) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{1/N} & \qquad \\ & \qquad \\ \end{bmatrix} \quad u = 0 \\ \sqrt{2/N} & \qquad \\ & \qquad \\$$

当 
$$u=0$$

## 离散余弦变换 (DCT)



- □ 2-D离散余弦变换
- □一种可分离、正交、对称的变换

$$C(u,v) = a(u) a(v) \sum_{x=0}^{N-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f(x,y) \cos \left[ \frac{(2x+1)u\pi}{2N} \right] \cos \left[ \frac{(2y+1)v\pi}{2N} \right]$$

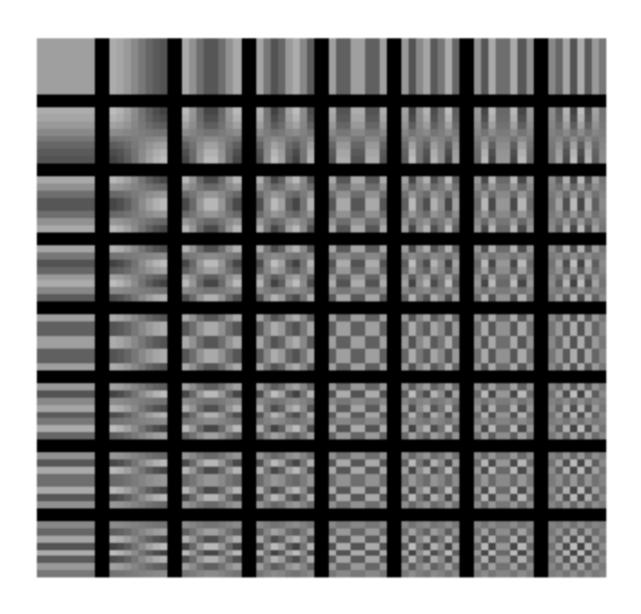
$$f(x, y) = \sum_{u=0}^{N-1} \sum_{v=0}^{N-1} a(u) a(v) C(u, v) \cos \left[ \frac{(2x+1)u\pi}{2N} \right] \cos \left[ \frac{(2y+1)v\pi}{2N} \right]$$

#### 讨论可分离性和对称性

$$h(x, y, u, v) = h_1(x, u) h_2(y, v)$$
  $h(x, y, u, v) = h_1(x, u) h_1(y, v)$ 

## DCT基函数





## DCT的性质



- □ **实**规范正交基
  - 基向量模长为1
- □ 与DFT的关系
  - DCT对应实偶函数的DFT
- □有快速算法
  - 比如类似FFT的算法
  - 如果计算某一个特定频率,还有其他更快的方式
- □能量压缩
  - 应用于JPEG压缩编码

## DCT变换结果示例





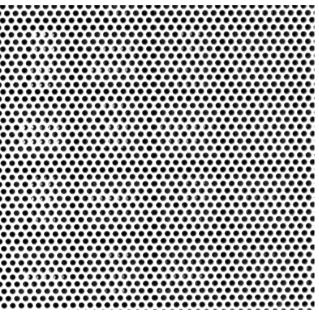


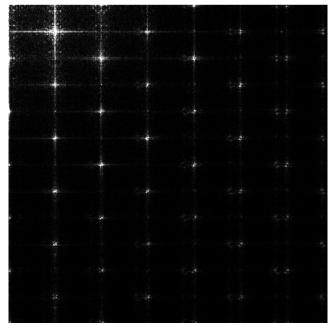
## DCT变换结果示例





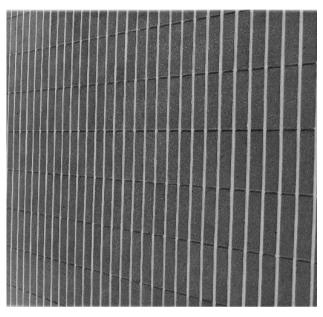


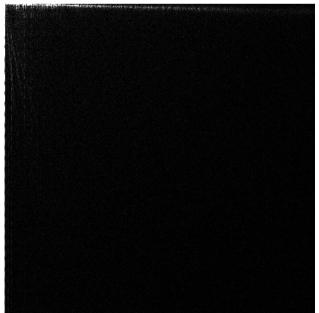


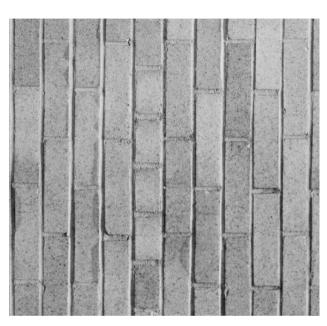


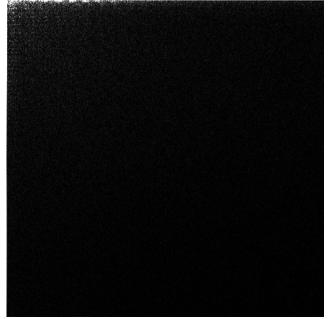
## DCT变换结果示例











#### 沃尔什/哈达玛变换



- □ 沃尔什(Walsh)/哈达玛变换,其基函数与DFT和DCT不同,不是正弦形的,而是方波的各种变形
- □ 在这类变换中,哈达玛(Hadamard)变换在图象处理中 应用比较广泛
- □ 运算简单,只需加减运算
- □ 缺乏明确物理意义和较直观的解释

### 哈达玛变换的递推式



□2K×2K哈达玛递推式:

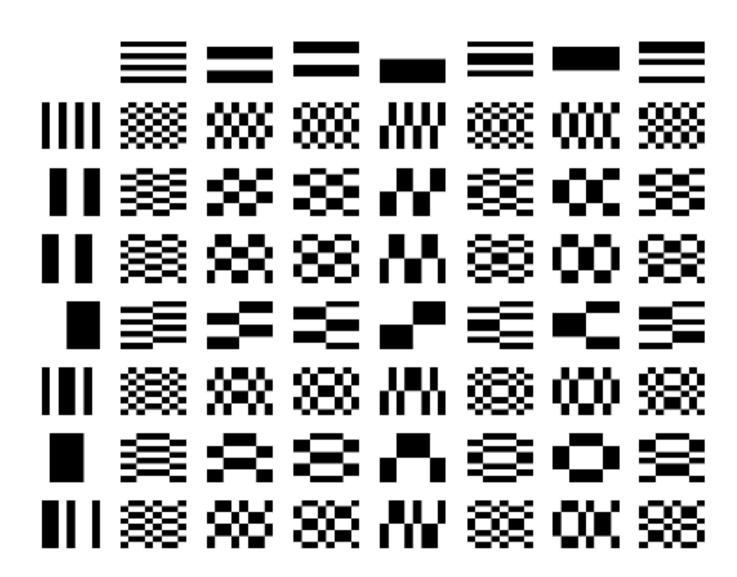
$$H_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H_{2N} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} H_N & H_N \\ H_N & -H_N \end{bmatrix}$$

## 沃尔什/哈达玛变换



基图象



## Karhunen-Loeve变换 (PCA)



- □ 优化目标:希望原始数据变换后的表达在每个维度上不存在(线性)相关性,因为相关性意味着数据的不同维度间不完全独立,就必然存在重复表示的信息。即:数据不同维度的协方差为0
- □ 希望由新的基所得到的数据表达的协方差矩阵中,除对 角线上的方差元素外,其余所有的协方差元素全部为0 (矩阵对角化)

## 协方差矩阵及优化目标



- □ 设原始数据为M个N维向量,首先将数据每个维度减去各自维度的均值,使每个维度的均值都变为0,记为矩阵X(每一列对应一个样本向量)
- □ 基变换矩阵记为矩阵P,则基变换后的数据可以记为:

$$Y = PX$$

□ 显然, Y每个维度的均值也为0。因此, Y的协方差矩阵为:

$$D_Y = \frac{1}{M} Y Y^T$$

$$= \frac{1}{M} (PX)(PX)^T$$

$$= \frac{1}{M} PXX^T P^T$$

$$= P \left(\frac{1}{M} X X^T\right) P^T$$

$$= PD_X P^T$$

目标变换矩阵P: 能让原始数据协 方差矩阵对角化

## 协方差矩阵及优化目标



- □ 我们知道:
  - 协方差矩阵D<sub>X</sub>是一个实对称矩阵
  - 实对称矩阵不同特征值对应的特征向量必然正交
  - 特征向量构成的变换矩阵可以使协方差矩阵对角化
- $\square$  P是协方差矩阵 $D_X$ 的特征向量单位化后按行排列出的矩阵,其中每一行都是 $D_X$ 的一个特征向量
- □ 如果P按照特征值从大到小,将特征向量从上到下排列,则用P的前k行组成的矩阵乘以原始数据矩阵X,就得到了我们需要的降维后的数据矩阵Y

## 算法步骤



#### 原始数据为M个N维向量:

- 1. 将原始数据按列组成N行M列的矩阵X;
- 2. 将X的每一行(每个维度)进行零均值化;
- 3. 求出协方差矩阵 $D_X = \frac{1}{M}XX^T$ ;
- 4. 求出 $D_X$ 的特征值及对应的特征向量;
- 5. 将特征向量按对应特征值大小从上到下按行排列成矩阵,取前 k行组成矩阵P;
- 6. Y = PX即为降维到k维后的数据。

## K-L变换一例(1)



#### 图象点序列:

$$(4, 2)$$
 ,  $(4, 3)$  ,  $(4, 4)$  ,  $(4, 5)$  ,  $(4, 6)$  ,

$$(5, 3)$$
,  $(5, 4)$ ,  $(5, 5)$ ,  $(5, 6)$ ,  $(5, 7)$ ,

$$(6, 4), (6, 5), (6, 6), (6, 7), (6, 8),$$

# 均值 $\begin{bmatrix} \overline{x} \\ \overline{y} \end{bmatrix} = E \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4.4 \\ 4.3 \end{bmatrix}$

**协方差** 
$$\sum_{x} = E\left\{\begin{bmatrix} x - \overline{x} \\ y - \overline{y} \end{bmatrix} [x - \overline{x} \quad y - \overline{y}] \right\} = \begin{bmatrix} 3.286 & 3.099 \\ 3.099 & 4.579 \end{bmatrix}$$

## K-L变换一例(2)



□ 在维数小时,由本征多项式为零求协方差矩阵的本征值:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3.268 - \lambda & 3.099 \\ 3.099 & 4.579 - \lambda \end{bmatrix} = \lambda^2 - 7.865 \lambda + 5.443 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = 7.098$$
  $\lambda_2 = 0.768$ 

□ 再把本征值代入  $\sum_{x} \overline{\phi}_{i} = \lambda_{i} \overline{\phi}_{i}$  求出特征矢量:

$$\vec{\phi}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1.23 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \vec{\phi}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1.23 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

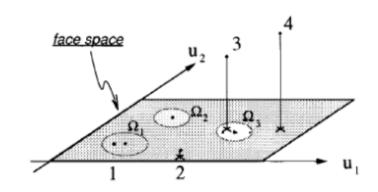
□ 把相互垂直的二特征矢量作为新的坐标,新坐标的主轴 方向为所变换数据方差最大的方向

## K-L变换应用实例 —— 人脸识别



- 1. 把每一幅人脸列化,视为随机向量*F*的不同实现。
- 2. 估计*F*协方差矩阵*C*,并计算其特征值特征向量。 (C是半正定矩阵,维数不大于图像数,对应不同特征值的特征向量正交, 特征脸)
- 3. 选择对应少量最大特征值的特征向量组成特征脸空间
- 4. 每张脸映射为特征脸空间的点(计算内积),以其坐标作为特征向量。
- 5. 采用模式识别方法, 进行分类识别。

(如欧式距离)



## 人脸库













































































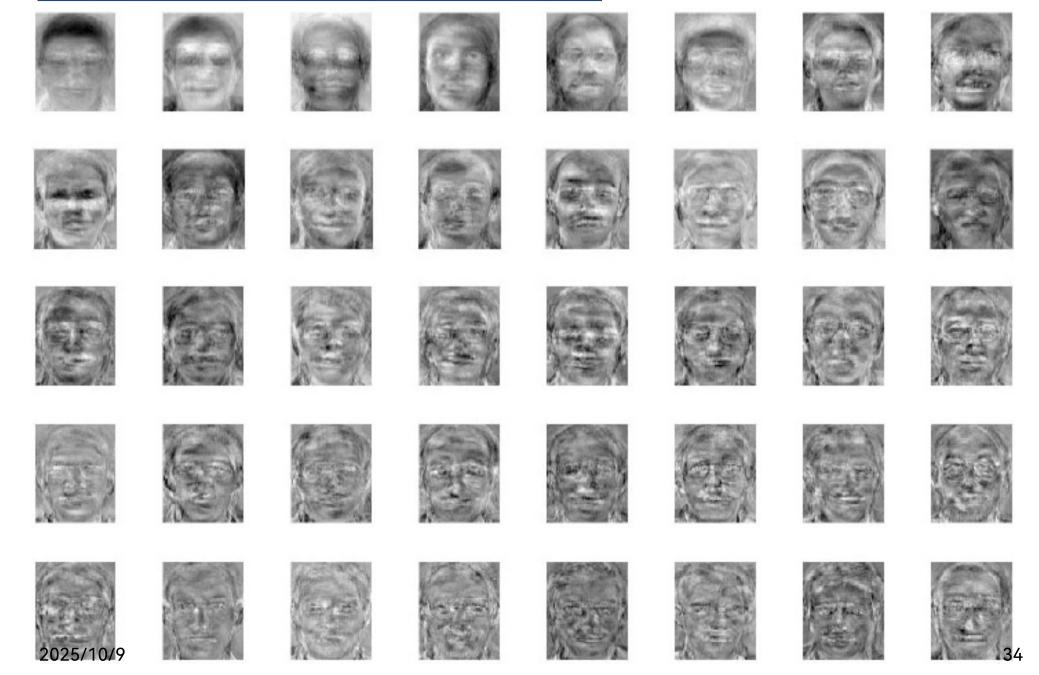






## 特征脸





# 特征脸空间 (top 8)



















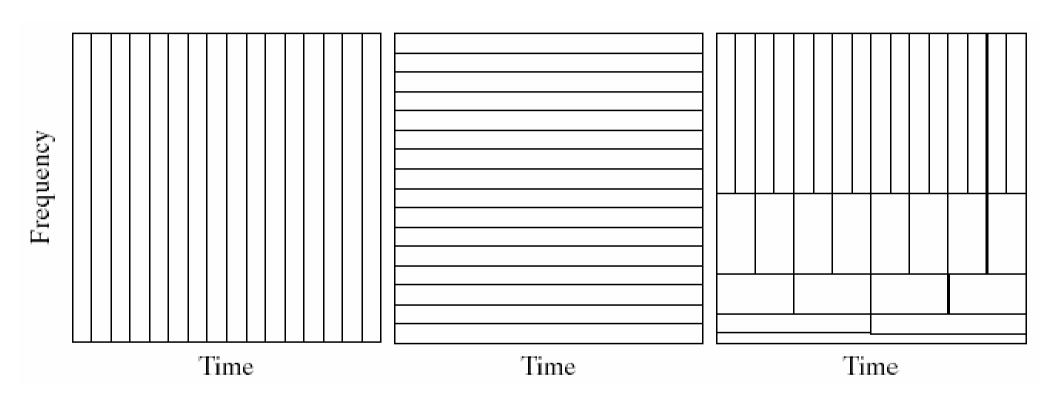
## 小波变换(DWT)



- □ 傅立叶变换
  - 变换之后丢掉了时域信息
  - 无法定位相应的频率峰值的位置
- □时频域分析
  - 小波变换在二维时频空间分析信号
- □变换
  - 理想的基本小波是过程很短的振荡函数
  - 如同傅立叶变换有连续、离散的变换,小波也有连续、离散的变换

# 1维离散小波变换

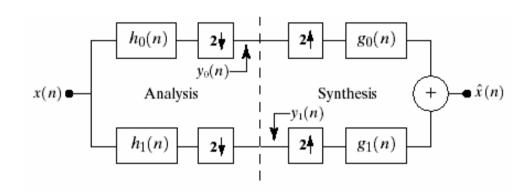


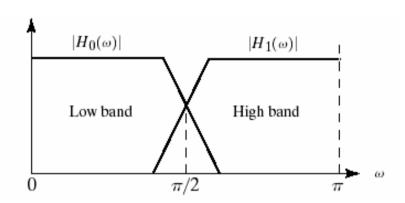


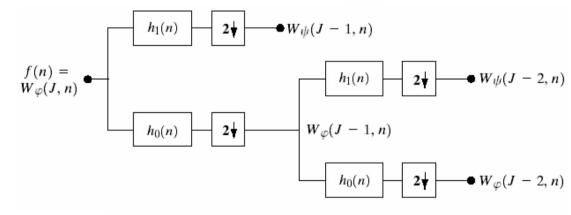
时频铺叠(从左到右: Dirac、Fourier、wavelet)

# 1维离散小波变换

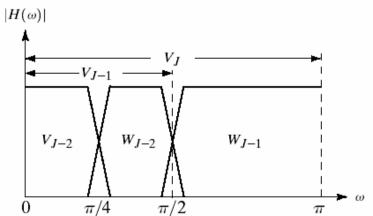






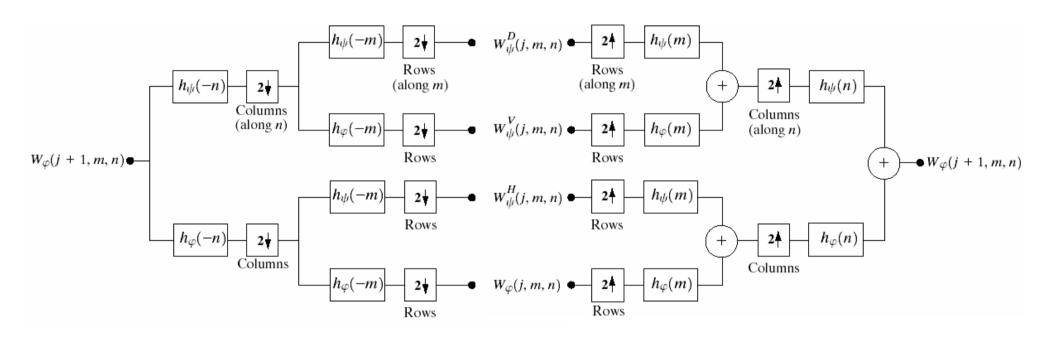


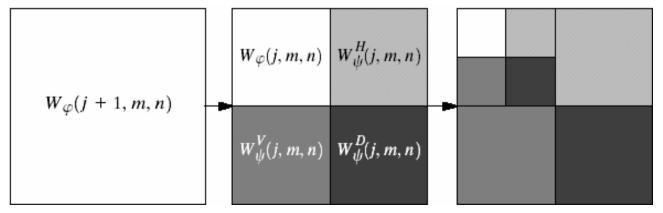
对低频进行 进一步分解



# 2维离散小波变换

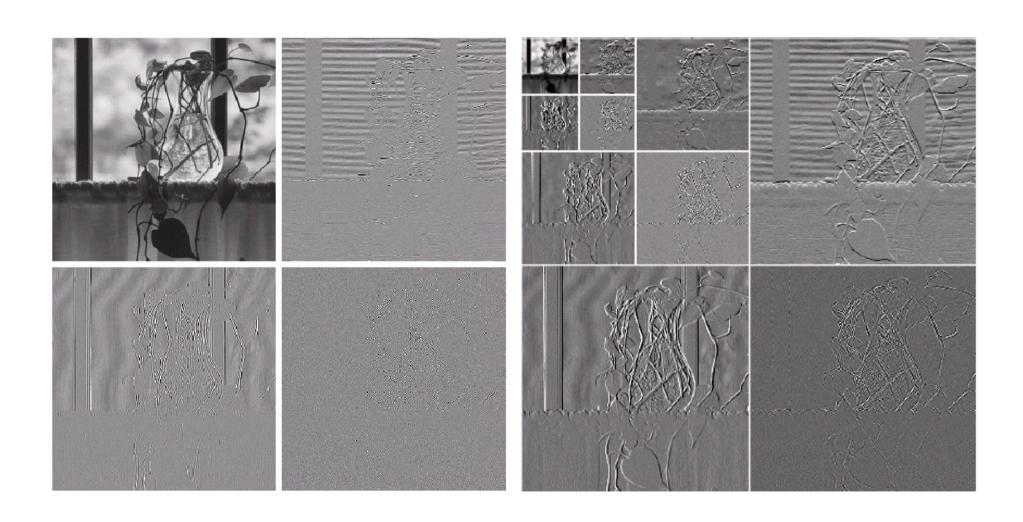






## 实例

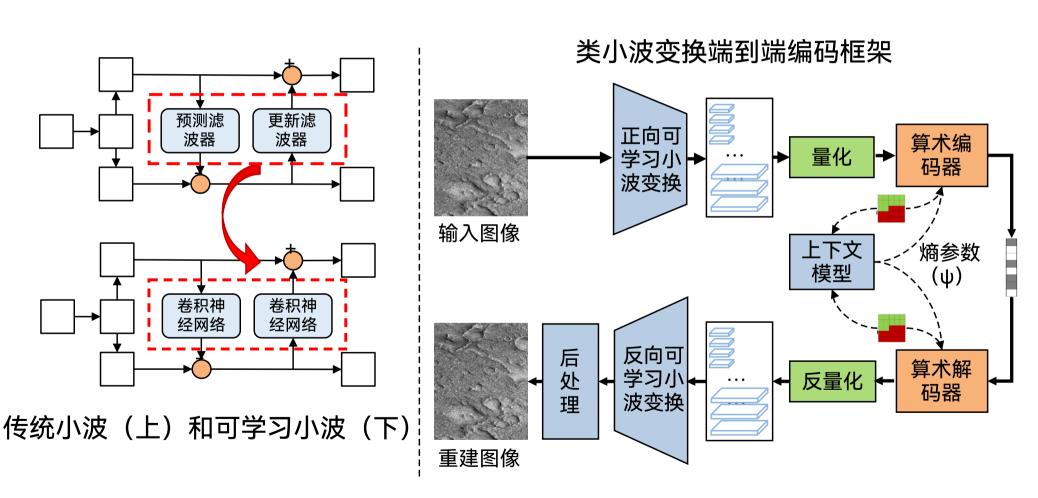




## 可学习类小波变换



□ 将传统小波提升结构中的算子替换为非线性神经网络,建 立可学习类小波变换的端到端图像编码框架



Ma, Haichuan, et al. "End-to-end optimized versatile image compression with wavelet-like transform." IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence 44.3 (2020): 1247–1263.

# 形态学



### □形态学

- ■二值形态学
  - ✔ 基本定义
  - ✔ 基本运算
  - ✔ 实用算法

# 二值形态学



### □ 基本集合定义

■ 集合:用大写字母表示,空集记为∅

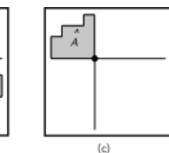
■ 元素:用小写字母表示

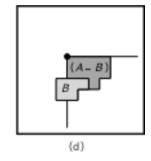
■ 子集 🚾

■ 并集:

■ 交集:

x<sub>2</sub> (A)<sub>x</sub>





- 补集 $A^c = \{x | x \notin A\}$
- 位移:  $(A)_x = \{y | y = a + x, a \in A\}$
- **映像**  $\hat{A} = \{x | x = -a, a \in A\}$

## 二值形态学基本运算



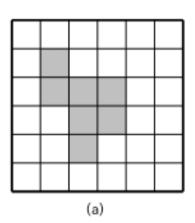
- □集合运算
  - A为图象集合, B 为结构元素(集合)
  - 数学形态学运算是用 B 对 A 进行操作
  - 结构元素要指定1个原点(参考点)



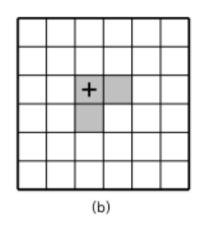
- □膨胀
  - 膨胀的算符为⊕

$$A \oplus B = \{x | \left[ \left( \hat{B} \right)_x \cap A \right] \neq \emptyset \}$$

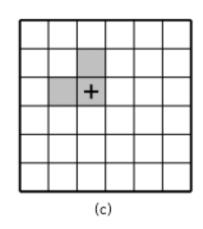




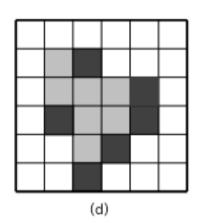
结构元素B



B的映象



集合 $A \oplus B$ 

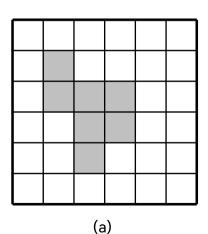




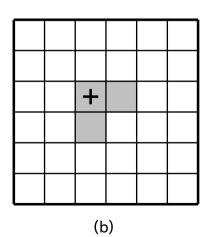
- 腐蚀
  - 腐蚀的算符为⊖

$$A \ominus B = \{x | (B)_x \subseteq A\}$$

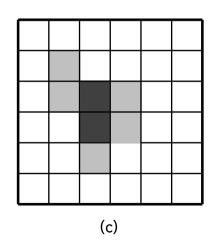
集合A



结构元素B 集合A



В





- □ 原点不包含在结构元素中时的膨胀和腐蚀
  - 原点包含在结构元素中

✓ 腐蚀运算: A B ⊂ A

■ 原点不包含在结构元素中

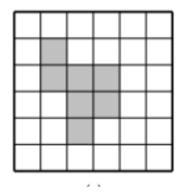
 $\checkmark$  腐蚀运算: A  $B \subseteq A$ , 或 A B ⊄ A

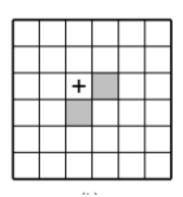


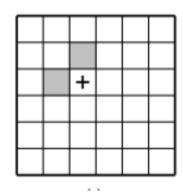
### □ 原点不包含在结构元素中时的膨胀运算

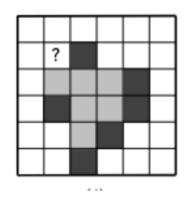


$$A \oplus B = \{x | \left[ \left( \hat{B} \right)_x \cap A \right] \neq \emptyset \}$$

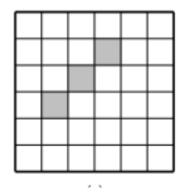


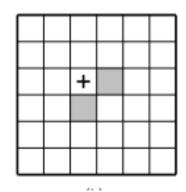


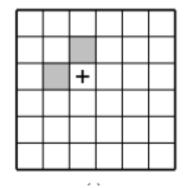


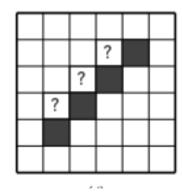


#### A在膨胀中自身完全消失了





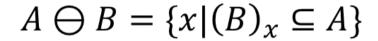


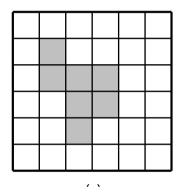


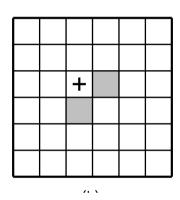


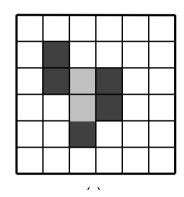
### □ 原点不包含在结构元素中时的腐蚀运算



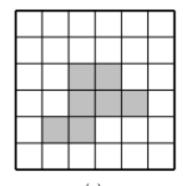


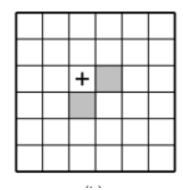


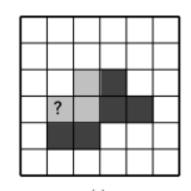




 $A \quad B \not\subset A$ 





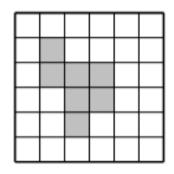


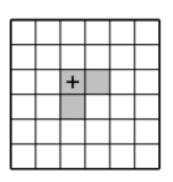


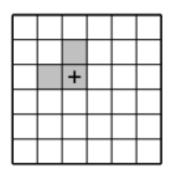
### □用向量运算实现膨胀和腐蚀

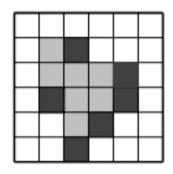
$$A \oplus B = \{x | x = a + b, 对于任意 a \in A 和 b \in B\}$$

$$A = \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (2, 2), (3, 2), (2, 3), (3, 3), (2, 4)\}$$
  
 $B = \{(0, 0), (1, 0), (0, 1)\}$ 









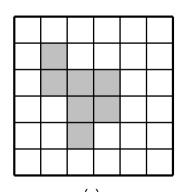
$$A \oplus B = \{(1, 1), (2, 1), (1, 2), (2, 2), (3, 2), (4, 2), (1, 3), (2, 3), (3, 3), (4, 3), (2, 4), (3, 4), (2, 5)\}$$

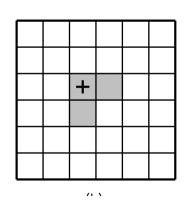


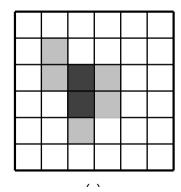
### □用向量运算实现膨胀和腐蚀

$$A \ominus B = \{x | (x + b) \in A$$
对每一个 $b \in B\}$ 

$$A = \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (2, 2), (3, 2), (2, 3), (3, 3), (2, 4)\}$$
  
 $B = \{(0, 0), (1, 0), (0, 1)\}$ 







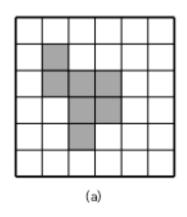
$$A = \{(2, 2), (2, 3)\}$$

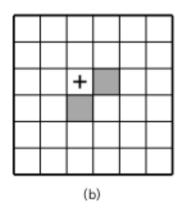


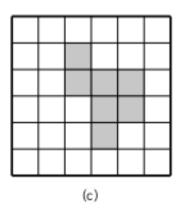
### □用位移运算实现膨胀和腐蚀

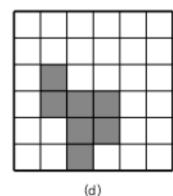
#### 按每个b来位移A并把结果或(OR)起来

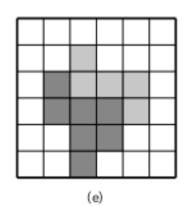
$$A \oplus B = \bigcup_{b \in B} (A)_b$$









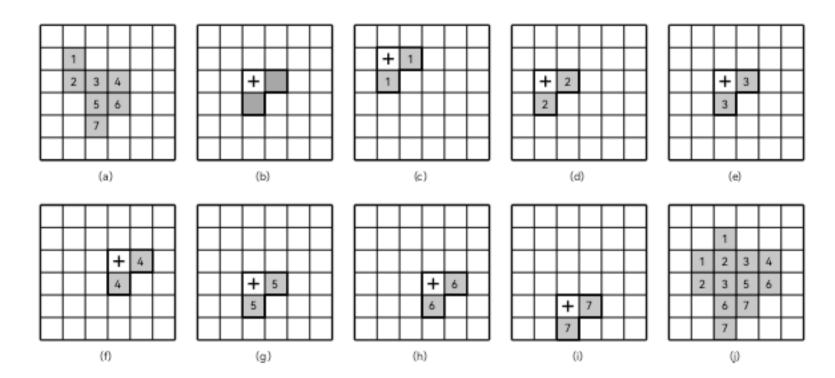




### □用位移运算实现膨胀和腐蚀

#### 按每个a来位移B并把结果或(OR)起来

$$A \oplus B = \bigcup_{a \in A} (B)_a$$

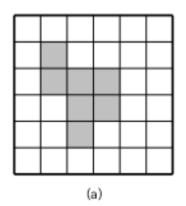


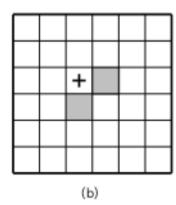


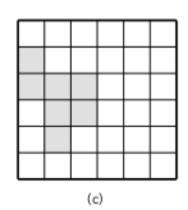
### □用位移运算实现膨胀和腐蚀

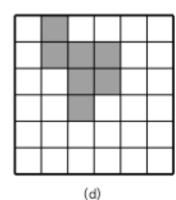
#### 按每个b来负位移A并把结果交(AND)起来

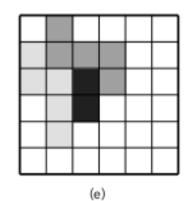
$$A \ominus B = \bigcap_{b \in B} (A)_{-b}$$









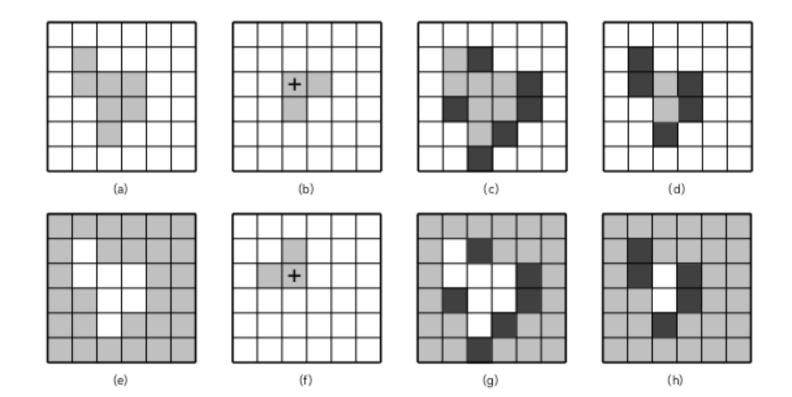




### □膨胀和腐蚀的对偶性

$$(A \oplus B)^c = A^c \ominus \widehat{B} \qquad (A \ominus B)^c = A^c \oplus \widehat{B}$$

$$(A \ominus B)^c = A^c \oplus \hat{B}$$





### □膨胀和腐蚀的对偶性

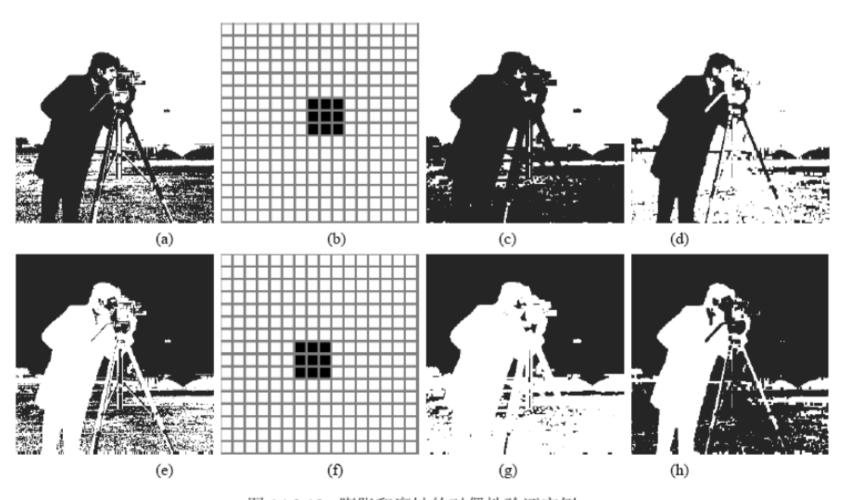


图 14.2.12 膨胀和腐蚀的对偶性验证实例



### □ 开启和闭合定义

- 膨胀和腐蚀并不互为逆运算
- 它们可以级连结合使用
- 开启: 先对图象进行腐蚀然后膨胀其结果

$$A \circ B = (A \ominus B) \oplus B$$

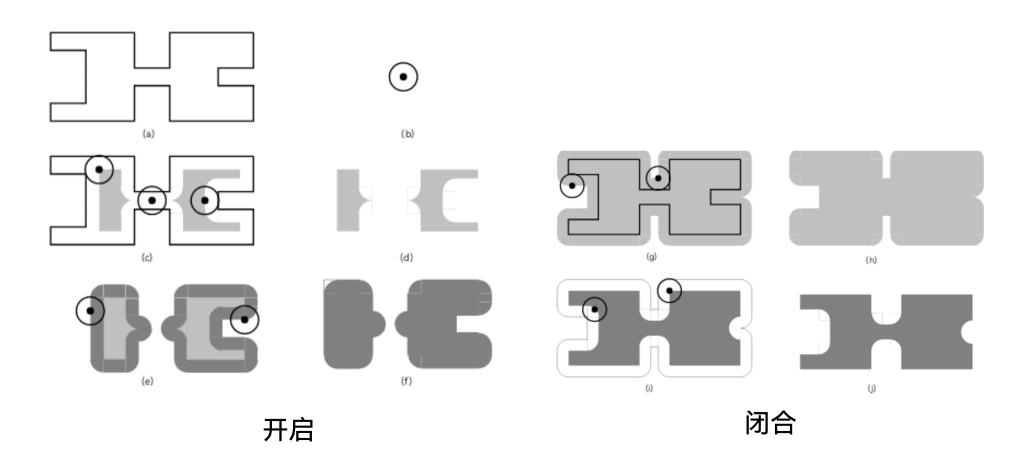
■ 闭合: 先对图象进行膨胀然后腐蚀其结果

$$A \cdot B = (A \oplus B) \ominus B$$

■ 开启和闭合不受原点是否在结构元素之中的影响



- □开启和闭合定义
  - 开启运算可以把比结构元素小的突刺滤掉
  - 闭合运算可以把比结构元素小的缺口或孔填充上





### □开启和闭合定义



原图





图 14.2.14 开启和闭合实例



### □ 开启和闭合的对偶性

■ 开启和闭合也具有对偶性

$$(A \circ B)^c = A^c \cdot \hat{B}$$

$$(A \cdot B)^c = A^c \circ \hat{B}$$

$$(A \circ B)^c = [(A \ominus B) \oplus B]^c = (A \ominus B)^c \ominus \widehat{B} = A^c \oplus \widehat{B} \ominus \widehat{B} = A^c \cdot \widehat{B}$$

$$(A \cdot B)^c = [(A \oplus B) \ominus B]^c = (A \oplus B)^c \oplus \hat{B} = A^c \ominus \hat{B} \oplus \hat{B} = A^c \circ \hat{B}$$



- □ 击中-击不中变换
  - 形状检测的一种基本工具
  - 对应两个操作,所以用到两个结构元素
  - 设A为原始图象、E和F为一对不重合的集合

$$A \cap (E,F) = (A \ominus E) \cap (A^c \ominus F) = (A \ominus E) \cap (A \ominus F)^c$$

E: 击中结构元素

F: 击不中结构元素



### □ 击中-击不中变换

$$A \cap (E,F) = (A \ominus E) \cap (A^c \ominus F) = (A \ominus E) \cap (A \ominus F)^c$$

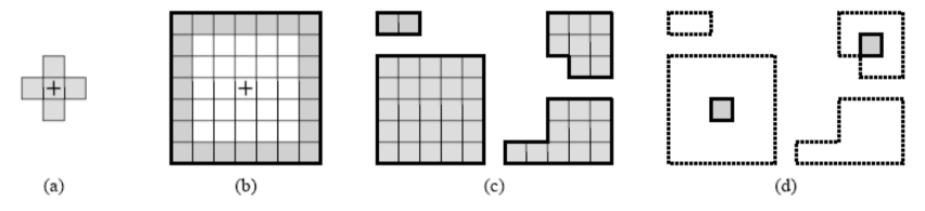


图 14.3.1 击中-击不中变换示例

(a): 击中结构元素 (b): 击不中结构元

(c): 原始图像 **(b**): 变换结果



### □ 击中-击不中变换 ((e)和(f)来自于别的变换)

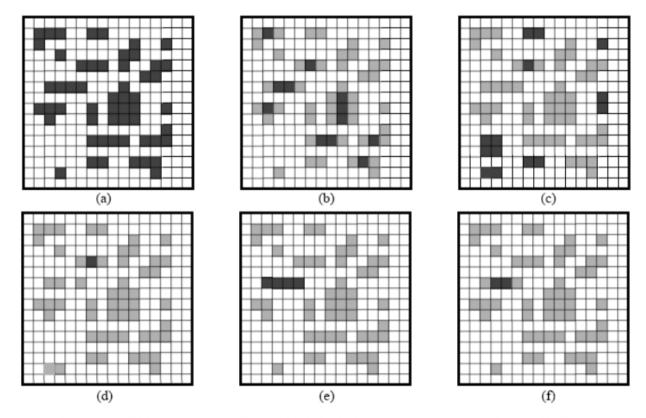
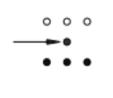


图 14.3.2 利用击中-击不中算子以提取包含水平方向上有连续 3 个像素的线段

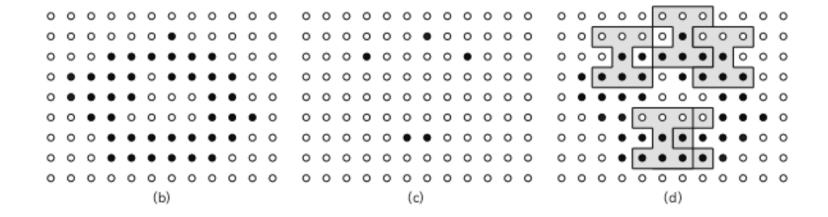


- □ 击中-击不中算子中的击中模板与击不中模板不重合,可以被结合成一个结构元素,1对应击中模板,0对应击不中模板,X表示不关心的像素
- □ 击中-击不中变换中的结构元素
  - *A* ↑ *B*的结果中仍保留的目标象素对应在*A*中其邻域与结构元素*B*对应的象素

$$A \cap B = (A \cap B_o) \cap (A^c \cap B_b)$$



(a)



## 二值形态学实用算法



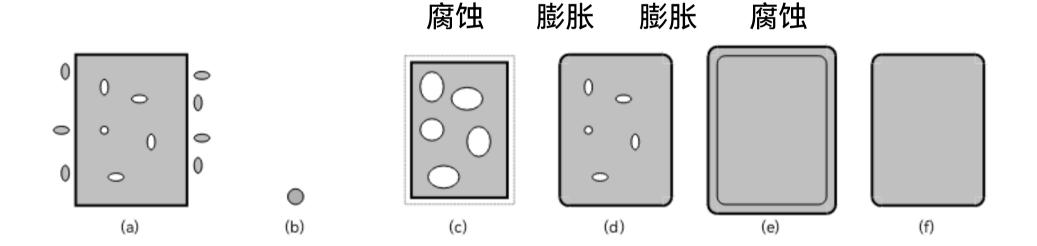
- □噪声滤除
- □目标检测
- □边界提取
- □区域填充
- □ 连通组元提取
- □ 区域骨架提取

# 二值形态学实用算法-1



- □噪声滤除
  - 先开启后闭合

 $\{[(A \ominus B) \oplus B] \oplus B\} \ominus B = (A \circ B) \cdot B$ 



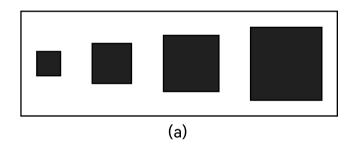
## 二值形态学实用算法-11



- □目标检测 (击中击不中变换)
  - 3×3, 5×5, 7×7和9×9的实心正方形

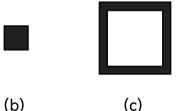
3×3实心正方形

9×9方框

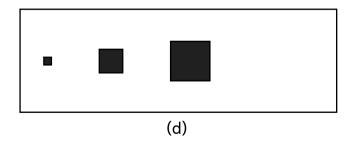


(b) : E

(c) : F



(c)



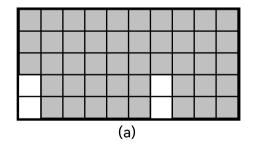
## 二值形态学实用算法-III

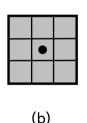


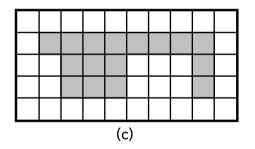
### □边界提取

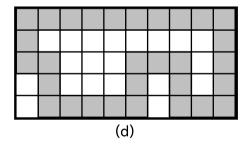
■ 先用1个结构元素B腐蚀 A,再求取腐蚀结果和A的差集就可得到边界  $\beta$  (A)

$$\beta(A) = A - (A \ominus B)$$









结构元素是8-连通的,而所得到的边界是4-连通的

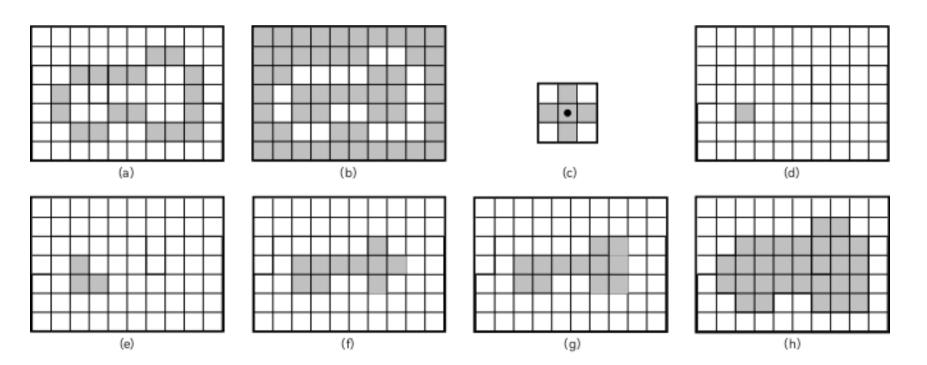
## 二值形态学实用算法-IV



### □区域填充

$$X_k = (X_{k-1} \oplus B) \cap A^c$$
  $k = 1,2,3,...$ 

取内部一个点,按照模板膨胀,取交集,迭代多次;最后与(a)取并集



结构元素是4-连通的,而原填充的边界是8-连通的