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Matlab 影像處理基本概念

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大綱

1. 緒論(介紹matlab比較、圖片檔差別以及影像處理相關應用)
2. 了解影像(RGB矩陣)
3. 灰階化
4. 二值化
5. 模糊
6. 邊緣
7. 影像處理概論

緒論

介紹matlab比較、圖片檔差別以及影像處理相關應用

市面上三大程式語言簡單比較

▶ Matlab :

- ▶ 數據分析、數據可視化、客戶端面板最人性化...



▶ Python :

- ▶ 最通用軟體、資料科學、機器學習、適合當端的橋樑



▶ Java :

- ▶ 軟體開發最愛、最簡潔明瞭且靈活的物件導向



圖片檔

- ▶ PDF
- ▶ TIFF
- ▶ JPEG
- ▶ PNG
- ▶ GIF
- ▶ BMP 、 PSD 、 MS Office...

PDF (Adobe 便攜式文檔格式)

Adobe Portable Document Format

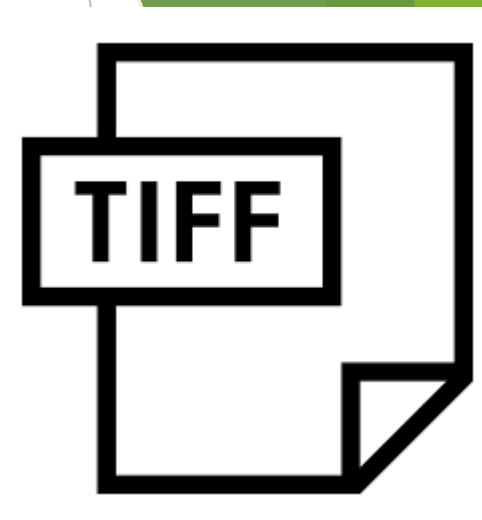
- ▶ 為Adobe製作出來的存檔穩定格式
- ▶ PDF 是一種廣泛用於各種應用程序的格式。PDF 支持單個 PDF 中的多個頁面和各種內容類型。通過無處不在的 PDF 閱讀器，幾乎所有網絡瀏覽器都支持 PDF。許多掃描和內容創建應用程序皆可直接輸出為PDF。
- ▶ 目前最新版本為ISO 32000-2 (PDF-2.0)
- ▶ 加密、二進位壓縮、新字串類型、照片完整性...



TIFF (標記圖像文件格式)

Tagged Image File Format

- ▶ 最初為儲存掃描圖像而設計的，也是一個ISO標準
- ▶ 它是現存圖像文件格式中最複雜的一種，它具有**拓展性**、**方便性**、**可改性**。TIFF採用**無損壓縮**，支持多種色彩圖像模式，由於它儲存的圖像信息非常多，圖像質量高，有利於原稿的複製，很多地方都將此格式用於印刷。
- ▶ 但是這種格式兼容性較差，且體積較大，一般適用於Mac系統用戶以及攝影愛好者，做無損掃描或者印刷出版
- ▶ 故不太常見



JPEG (聯合圖像專家組)

Joint Photographic Experts Group

- ▶ JPEG為一種標準壓縮法，也是使用該算法的文件格式。
- ▶ JPEG 的工作原理是丟棄多達 **99%** 的肉眼無法識別的顏色信息。可以用最少的磁碟空間來得到較好的圖像品質。這最適用於連續色調的圖像，如數碼照片；它不適用於黑白圖像，例如掃描的商業文檔。
- ▶ JPEG也是為一種ISO標準格式
- ▶ JPEG 被認為是一種“有損”算法，因為數據在壓縮過程中實際上被丟棄了。在創建數字圖像時，這通常不是問題，但如果重複轉換圖像，則可能會成為問題，因為每次轉換都會導致 **80-90+%** 的數據丟失。
- ▶ 不過為許多設備及應用程序的默認文件格式



PNG (便攜式網絡圖形)

Portable Network Graphics

- ▶ PNG (Portable Network Graphics) 是一種新興的網絡圖像格式，它只支持無損壓縮，壓縮比有上限，相比於JEPG最大的優勢是**支持完整的透明通道**
- ▶ PNG是目前失真率最小的格式，它兼有JEPG和GIF的色彩模式，還能夠把**圖像文件壓縮到極限以利於網絡傳輸，同時又能保留所有與圖像品質有關的信息**
- ▶ 此外PNG的顯示速度也很快，**只需下載1/64的圖像信息就可以顯示出低解析度的預覽圖像，且PNG也是ISO標準格式**
- ▶ 這個格式的缺點是**不支持動畫應用效果**，如果這方面可以加強，那麼就能完全取代GIF和JEPG了



GIF (圖像互換格式)

Graphics Interchange Format

- ▶ 本義為圖像互換格式，通常情況下它只支持256種顏色，色域較窄，文件壓縮比不高
- ▶ 它的優勢是支持多幀動畫，支持透明背景圖像，並且文件小，下載速度快，可用許多具有同樣大小的圖像文件組成動畫，一般用於做動圖演示
- ▶ 但不為ISO標準格式



BMP、PSD、MS Office

- ▶ **BMP**是Bitmap的簡寫，是Windows系統下的標準位圖格式，未經過壓縮，一般圖像文件比較大
- ▶ **Photoshop Document**是Photoshop的專用圖像格式，拓展名為「.PSD」，它可以保存圖片的完整信息，包括圖層、通道、蒙版文字等
- ▶ **Office** 文件格式都被認為是專有的；每種文件格式都有基於標準的XML版本，但與默認格式相比，它們的使用要少得多。**Microsoft** 對市場的絕對統治確保了版本之間和其他工具之間的某些兼容性，但複雜的創作可能會導致未來潛在的不兼容性以及訪問明顯較舊版本的文件。

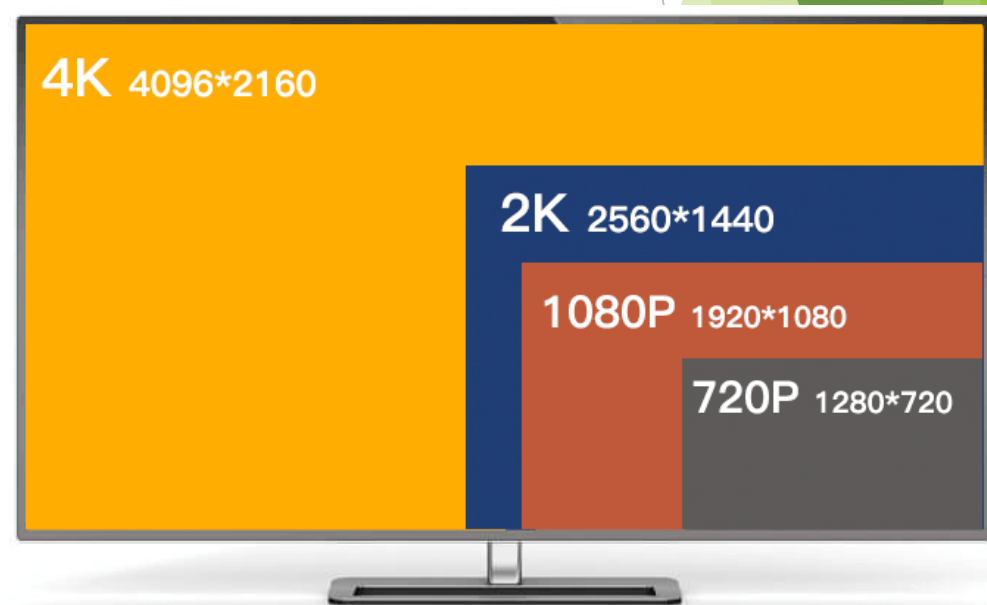


液晶顯示與影像處理的常見詞彙

- ▶ 像素
- ▶ 解析度
- ▶ DPI
- ▶ PPI

解析度

- ▶ **Image resolution**，也可稱”解像度”
- ▶ 我們經常會看到的電腦解析度有： 800×600 ， 1024×768 ， 1440×900 ， 1600×900 ， 1920×1080 等。
- ▶ 這些物理解析度，指的是液晶屏橫向和縱向有多少個像素點。比如 1920×1080 是指橫向有1920個像素點，縱向有1080個像素點。
- ▶ 720P、1080P，數字後面的P，並不是指Pixel（像素），而是指Progressive，它不是解析度，也不是像素，而是美國電視電影工程協會制定的一種高清數位電視的格式標準。



DPI

- ▶ **Dots Per Inch**，每英寸點數
- ▶ DPI是一種解析度的指標，常用在印表機、掃描器、滑鼠等物理設備解析度指標上。
- ▶ 我們常說的印表機是多少dpi，是指：在印表機最高解析度模式下，每英寸可以列印多少個墨點數。
- ▶ 有時候也用來表示字體的清晰度，比如字體大小為96DPI，其實就是96×96DPI，意思和上述一樣。



PPI

- ▶ **Pixels Per Inch**，每英寸像素，也可以叫做像素密度
- ▶ **PPI**是一種解析度的指標，常用來作為圖像的解析度指標。
- ▶ 通常情況下，每一個像素點都是正方形的，也就是說，在橫向和縱向的**PPI**指標都一樣。但是也有一些顯示器是特殊的，其像素點是長方形，那麼它的**PPI**在橫向和縱像就不一樣了。
- ▶ 一台**4:3**的**15**寸顯示器，解析度為**1024×768**，其橫向和縱像的像素密度都是**85PPI**。
- ▶ 有研究機構調查表明，人眼的最高解析度是**300PPI**。蘋果公司在**2010**年推出的**Iphone 4**就借力這個研究結果引出了**Retina**顯示幕的概念，用來指超過**300PPI**的屏。
- ▶ 實際上，根據顯示亮度和顯示介質的不同，人眼的最高解析度並不都是**300PPI**。

了解影像

從各種層面(資料結構、生理感知、光學以及離散訊號)探討

Pixel 與 Image

- ▶ 一張電腦圖片、一幅螢幕畫面、一臺電子跑馬燈，都是由許多小光點組成，一個小光點就是一個「像素」、「畫素」。大量的小光點排列整齊，宛如棋盤方格，構成一張「圖片」。
- ▶ 小光點夠小夠密集，或者相對來說，小光點很遠很渺小，那麼觀看圖片時，相鄰的小光點將糊在一起，彷彿是柔順平滑的圖片。
- ▶ 電視機與相機經常強調畫素與解析度。畫素很高，意思是小光點很多；解析度很高，意思是小光點很密，使得圖片清晰銳利。



Image 的資料結構

255 255 255	255 255 255	255 255 252	255 128 251
255 255 255	255 255 255	255 252 253	254 252 251
255 255 255	255 255 255	255 252 254	254 252 251
255 255 255	255 255 255	253 250 248	250 244 250

...

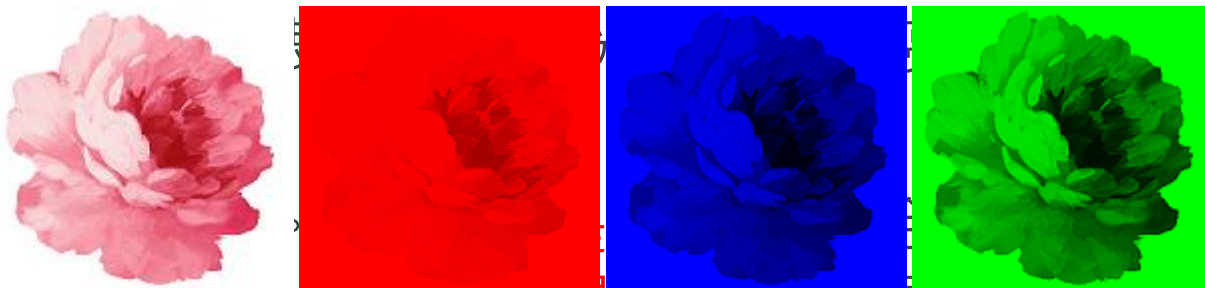
⋮

- 圖片的資料結構，一般是二維陣列，一個元素儲存三個數字 RGB，或者儲存四個數字 RGBA。
- 故之後我們都習慣把影像變成三維矩陣為長*寬*3

RGB

red, green, blue

- ▶ 電腦當中，以整數 0 到 255 ，代表小光點的亮度。 0 是最暗，255 是最亮。 256 種數值已經足夠細膩，超越人類視覺對於亮度的辨別能力！
- ▶ 一個像素擁有三個稱 RGB ，紅綠藍白
- ▶ 三色光疊合，得到是白光、呈現白色。 RGB 都是 0 ，就是無光、呈現黑色。 RGB 都一樣，則呈現灰色。 RGB 不一樣，則呈現各式各樣的彩色。



Alpha

- ▶ 有些圖片額外增加一個數值，代表透明程度；簡稱 **A**，alpha 的首字母

- ▶ 0 是完全透明、片原色；其餘數

- ▶ 左圖所有像素的景的顏色；中圖

50%，看得到一點納貝貝京的顏色；右圖中央 **A** 值高、外圍 **A** 值低。



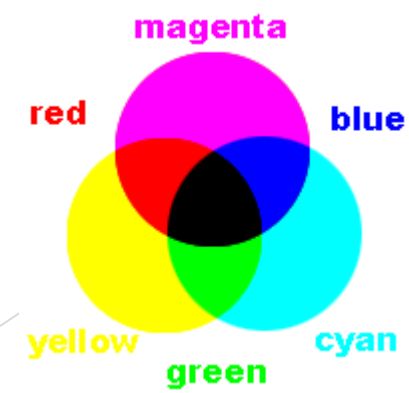
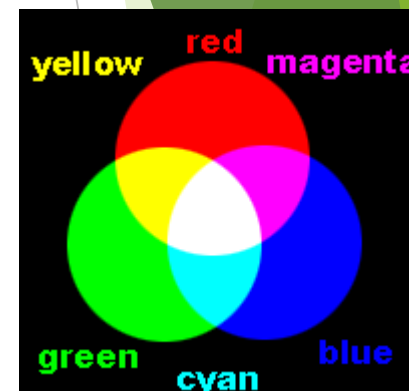
題外話-三原色

▶ 色光的三原色 RGB

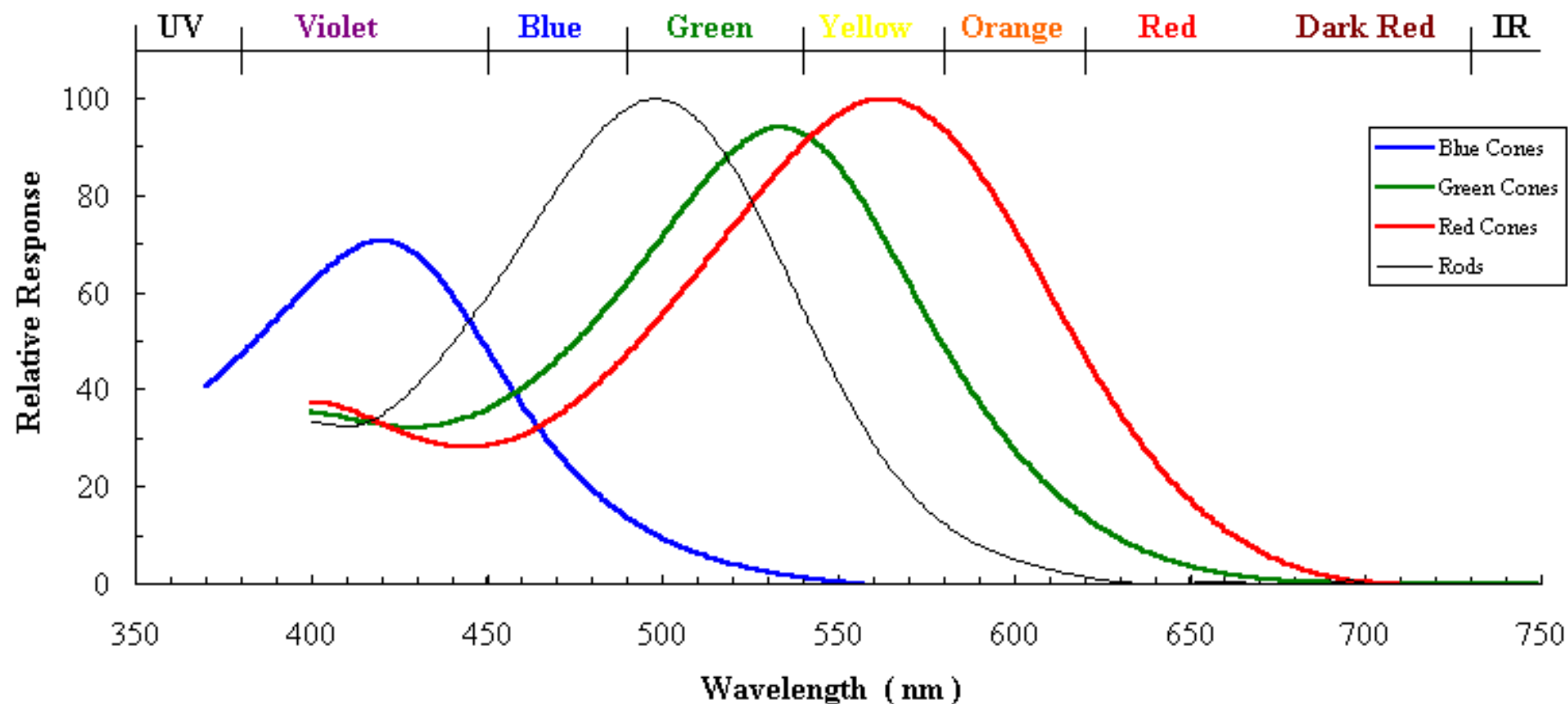
- ▶ 人眼所見的各種色彩是因為光線有不同波長所造成的，經過實驗發現，人類肉眼對其中三種波長的感受特別強烈，只要適當調整這三種光線的強度，就可以讓人類感受到『幾乎』所有的顏色。

▶ 色料的三原色 CMY

- ▶ 至於顏料的特性剛好和光線相反，顏料是吸收光線，而不是增強光線，因此顏料的三原色必須是可以個別吸收紅、綠、藍的顏色，那就是紅綠藍的補色：青、洋紅與黃色(CMY)，以濃度0~100%來表示。



生理感知角度看RGB



三原色光模仿真彩色顯示

真彩色

三原色

就目前0-

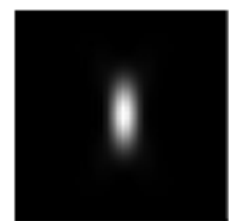
8位元

顯示卡若採取每一像素用24bit表示，三原色光各分到8bit，故強度依照8bit分為256個值
目前最新顯示卡可以支援到 2^{10}

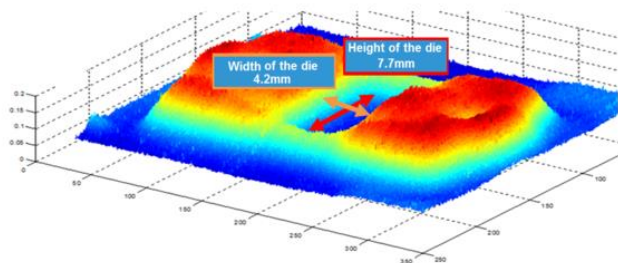
點擴散函數 (PSF)



Object



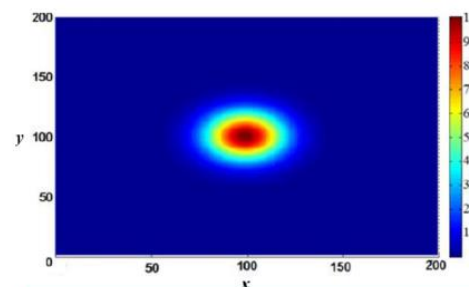
PSF



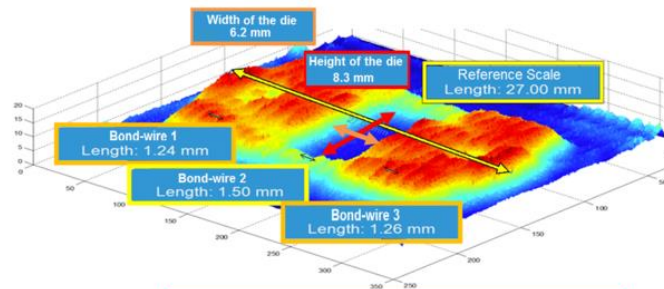
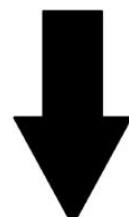
Low resolution THz Image



Deconvolution



Mathematically modelled PSF

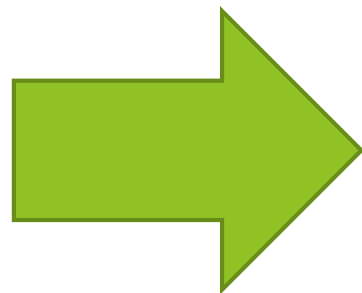


High resolution THz Image

簡單來說

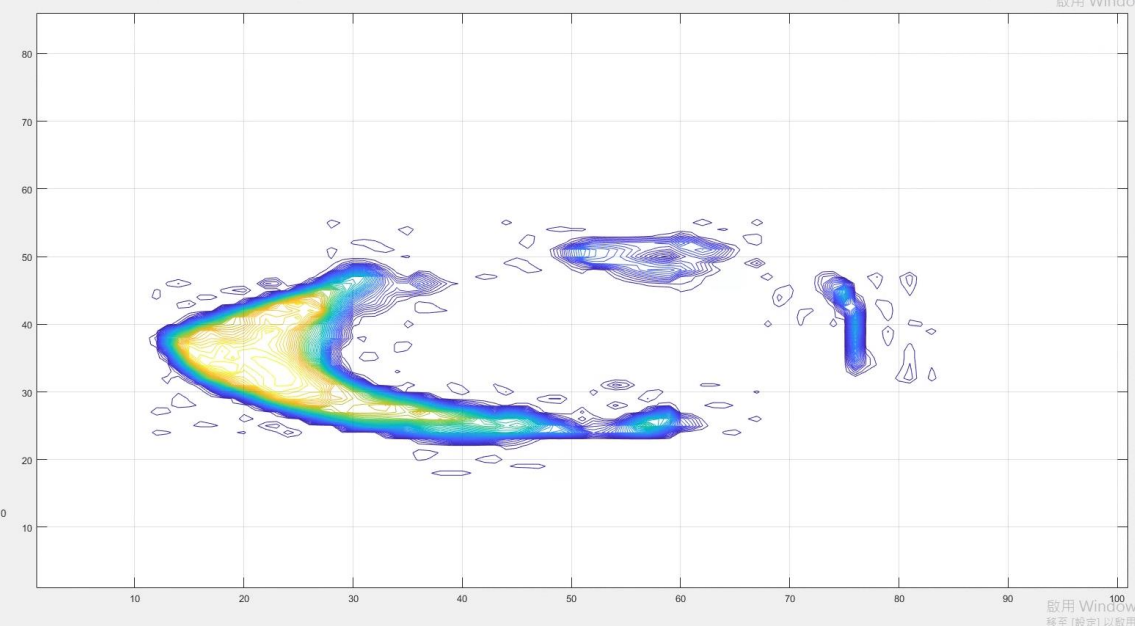
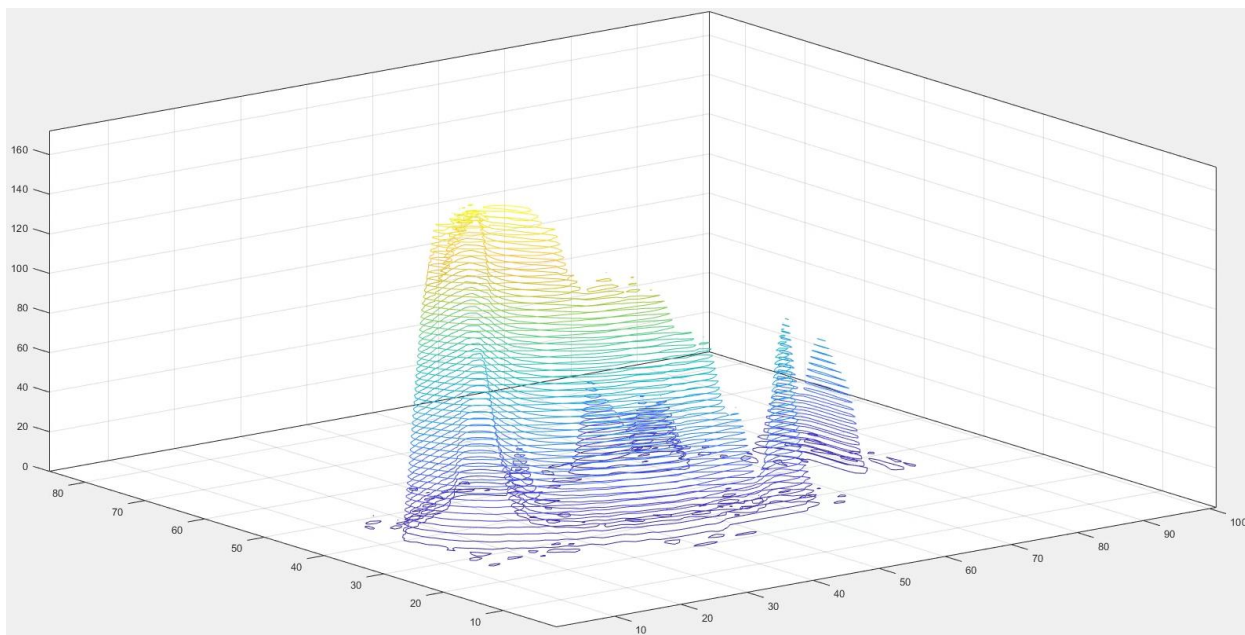
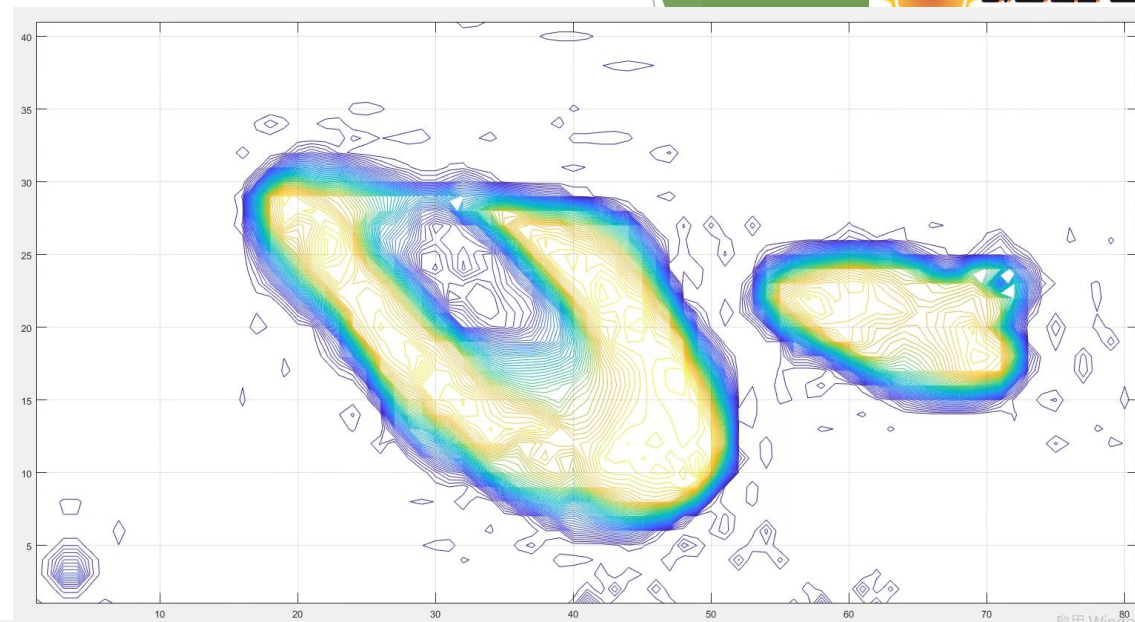


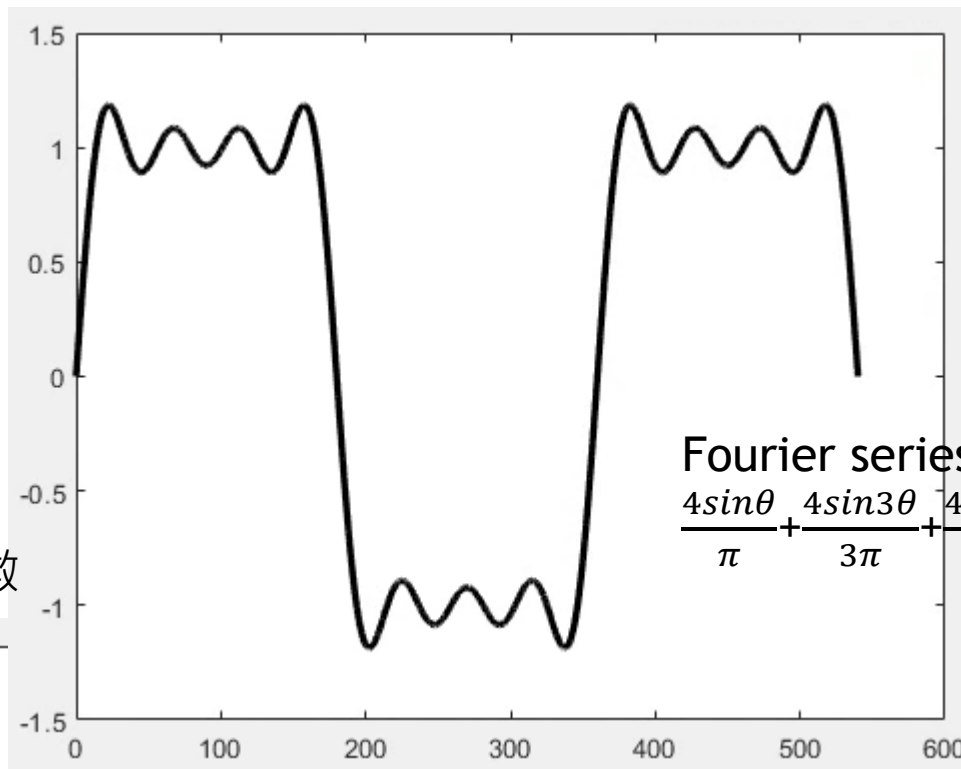
所以
小離題一下



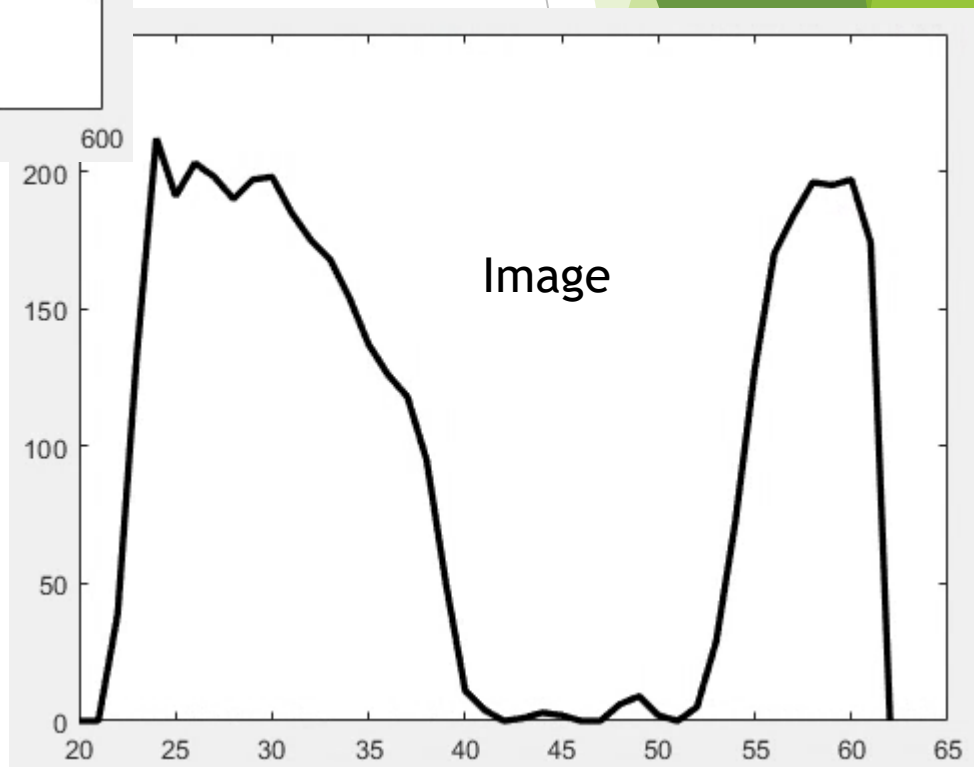
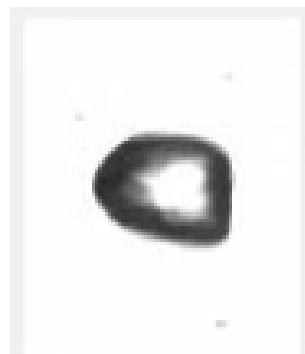
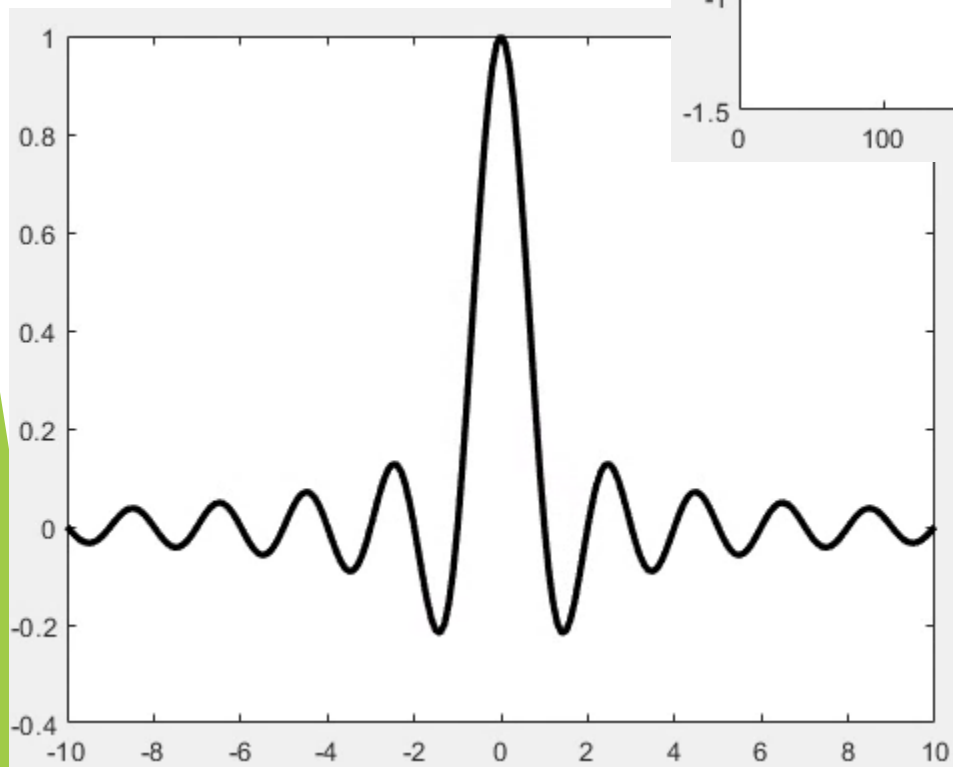
輪廓部分

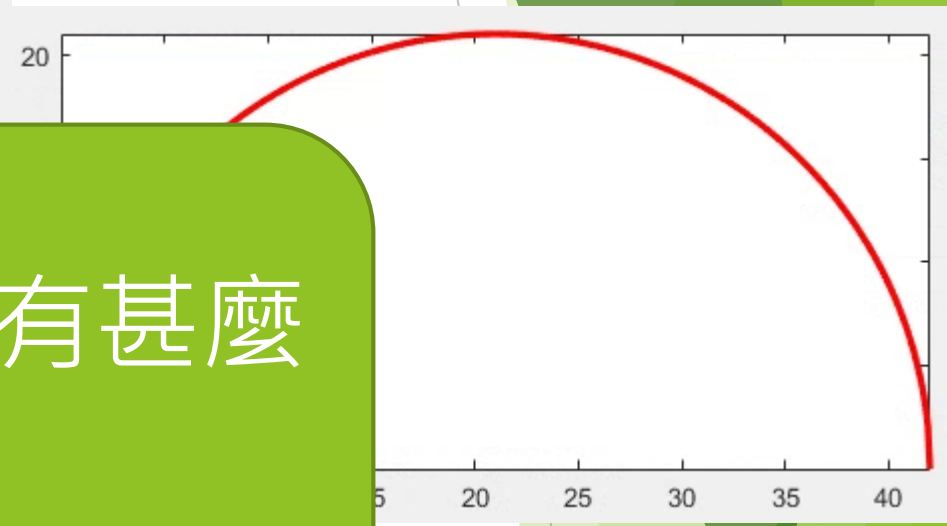
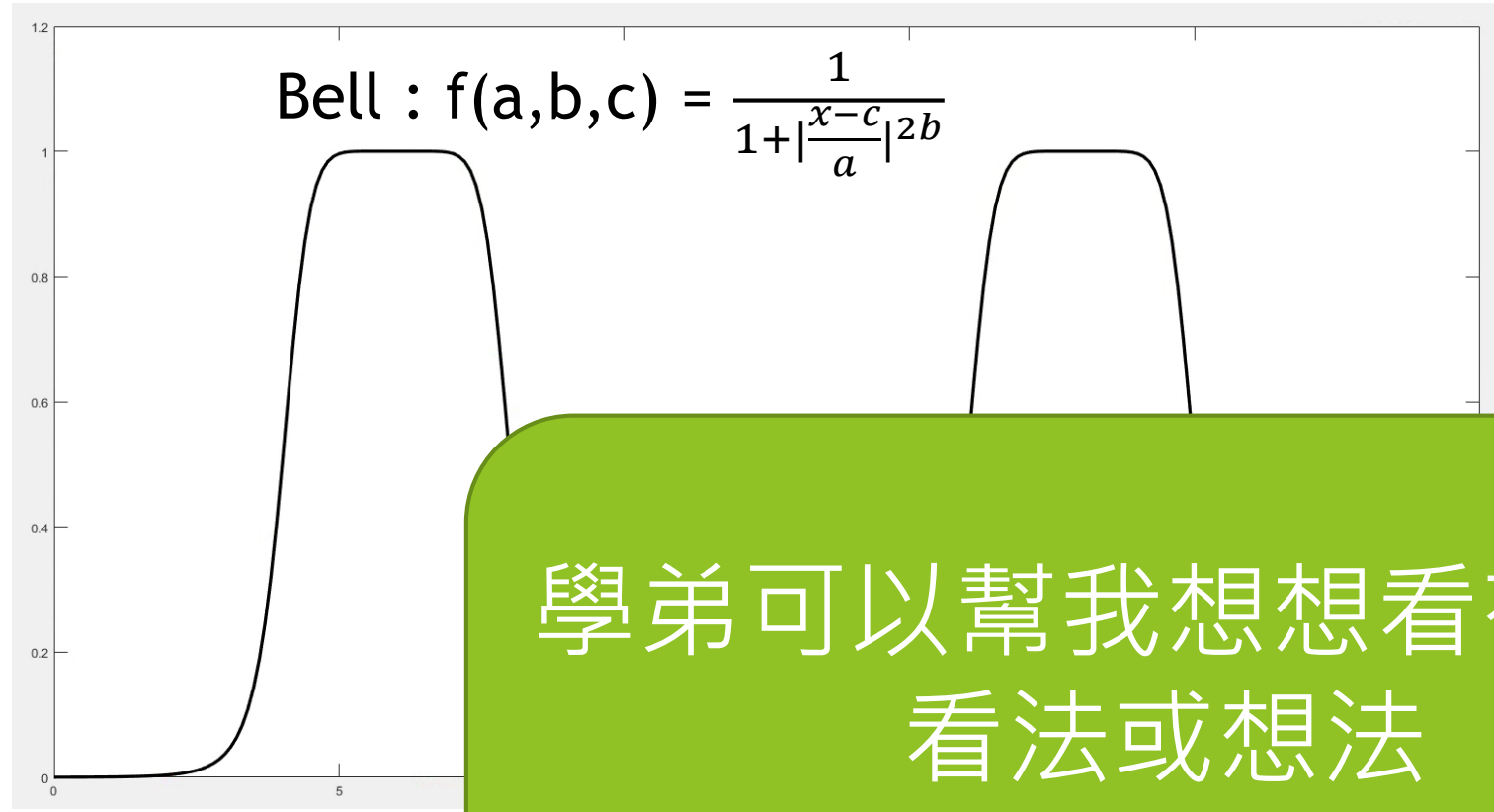
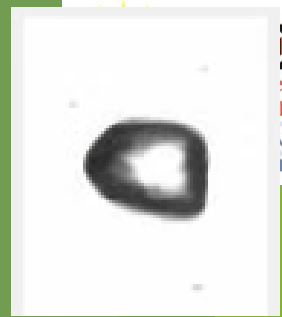
▶ 微調參數：目前閾值要更改(72)





Point spread function : sinc 函数





學弟可以幫我想想看有甚麼
看法或想法
都可以提出來看看=)

Half_circle * transfe

image

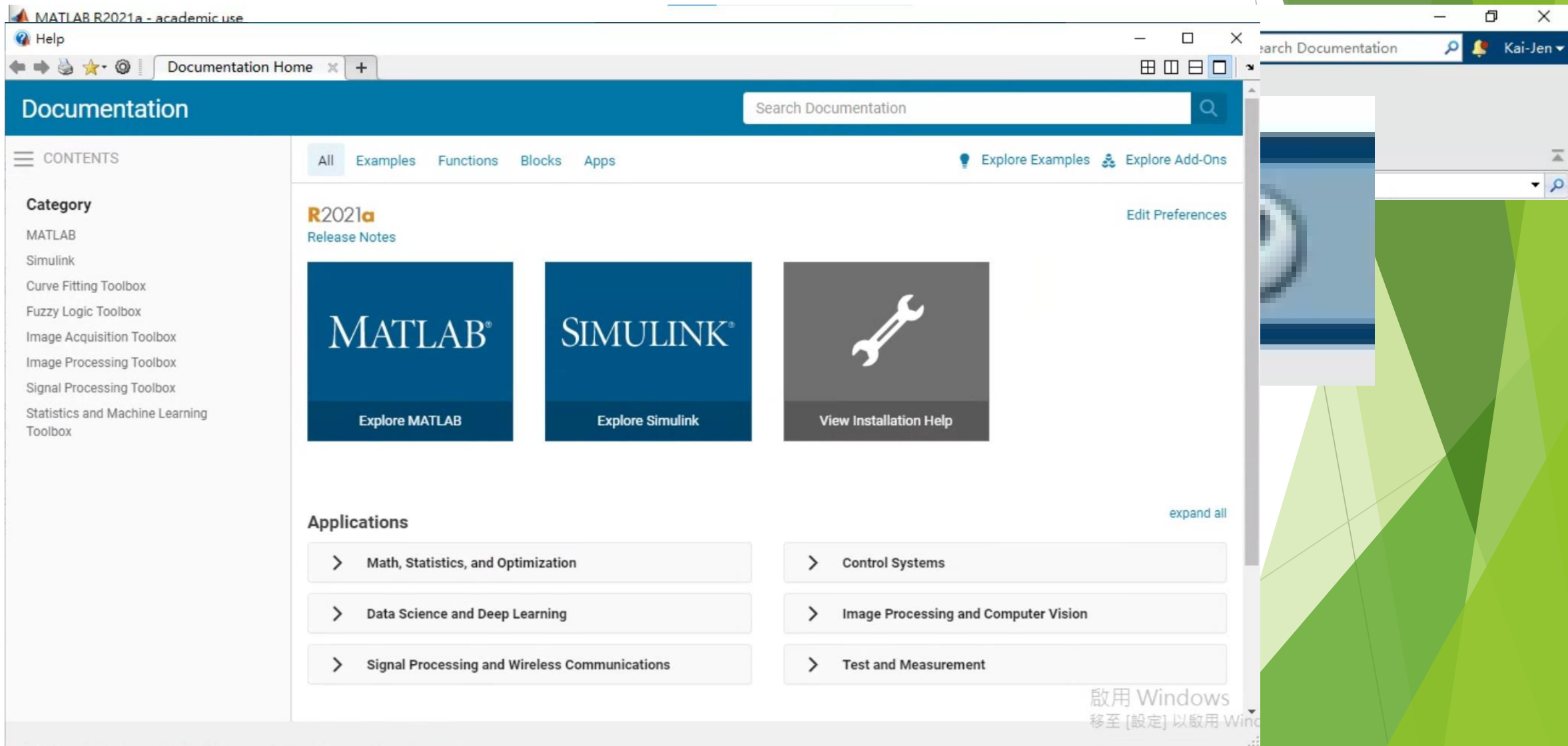
Transfer function = Half_circle * image * Point spread function * Bell * Fourier series⁻¹

$$TF = Hc^{-1} \times image \times PSF^{-1} \times B^{-1} \times Fs^{-1}$$

基本影像處理

matlab

matlab ?help



The screenshot shows the MATLAB R2021a documentation website. The browser title is "MATLAB R2021a - academic use". The page has a blue header with "Documentation" and a search bar. Below the header, there are navigation tabs for "All", "Examples", "Functions", "Blocks", and "Apps". The main content area features a "R2021a Release Notes" section with three large buttons: "Explore MATLAB", "Explore Simulink", and "View Installation Help". Below this is an "Applications" section with a grid of six expandable categories: "Math, Statistics, and Optimization", "Data Science and Deep Learning", "Signal Processing and Wireless Communications", "Control Systems", "Image Processing and Computer Vision", and "Test and Measurement". A sidebar on the left lists various toolboxes under the "Category" heading. The bottom right corner of the browser window shows a Windows notification: "啟用 Windows 移至 [設定] 以啟用 Windows".

MATLAB R2021a - academic use

Help

Documentation Home

Documentation

Search Documentation

CONTENTS

Category

- MATLAB
- Simulink
- Curve Fitting Toolbox
- Fuzzy Logic Toolbox
- Image Acquisition Toolbox
- Image Processing Toolbox
- Signal Processing Toolbox
- Statistics and Machine Learning Toolbox

R2021a Release Notes

Explore MATLAB

Explore Simulink

View Installation Help

Applications

- Math, Statistics, and Optimization
- Data Science and Deep Learning
- Signal Processing and Wireless Communications
- Control Systems
- Image Processing and Computer Vision
- Test and Measurement

啟用 Windows 移至 [設定] 以啟用 Windows

imread

imread

Read image from graphics file

Syntax

```
A = imread(filename)
A = imread(filename,format)
A = imread( ___,idx)
A = imread( ___,Name,Value)
[A,map] = imread( ___)
[A,map,transparency] =
```

影像檔案格式	副檔名	相關字串
微軟視窗的 Bitmap	bmp	'bmp'
階層式資料格式 (Hierarchical Data Format)	hdf	'hdf'
Joint Photographic Expert Group	jpg 或 jpeg	'jpg' 或 'jpeg'
微軟視窗的 Paintbrush	pcx	'pcx'
可攜式網路圖形 (Portable Network Graphics)	png	'png'
標記式影像檔案格式 (Tagged Image File Format)	tiff	'tif' 或 'tiff'
X視窗傾印 (X Windows Dump)	xwd	'xwd'
圖形交換格式 (Graphic Interchange Format)	gif	'gif'

specified by filename, inferring the multi-image file, then imread reads the first

the format of the file with the standard file with the name specified by filename, it

images from a multi-image file. This syntax, and HDF4 files. You must specify a

specific options using one or more name-arguments in the previous syntaxes.

filename into A and reads its associated are automatically rescaled into the range

returns the image transparency. This

syntax applies only to PNG, CUR, and ICO files. For PNG files, transparency is the alpha channel, if one is present. For CUR and ICO files, it is the AND (opacity) mask.

uint (不帶正負號)

Bit Depth

位深度是用於表示每個圖像像素的位數。

位深度是通過將每樣本位數與每像素樣本相乘來計算的。因此，對於每個顏色分量（或樣本）使用 **8** 位並且每個像素使用三個樣本的格式具有 **24** 位深度。有時與位深度相關聯的樣本大小可能不明確。例如，**48** 位位深是代表六個 **8** 位樣本、四個 **12** 位樣本還是三個 **16** 位樣本？有關樣本大小信息，請參閱算法以避免這種歧義。

Algorithms

For most image file formats, `imread` uses 8 or fewer bits per color plane to store image pixels. This table lists the class of the returned image array, `A`, for the bit depths used by the file formats.

Bit Depth in File	Class of Array Returned by <code>imread</code>
1 bit per pixel	<code>logical</code>
2 to 8 bits per color plane	<code>uint8</code>
9 to 16 bits per pixel	<code>uint16</code> (BMP, JPEG, PNG, and TIFF) For the 16-bit BMP packed format (5-6-5), MATLAB returns <code>uint8</code>

Imread小叮嚀 \(反斜線) or /(斜線)

windows系統

📁 > 本機 > 桌面 > bubble > Bubble column

📁 C:\Users\ASUS\Desktop\bubble\Bubble column

MacOS、Linux系統



%%

```
image = imread(['C:/Users/ASUS/Desktop/bubble/20210317/40.OV/RecordedImage_TM-6740GE_00-11-1C-F0-16-91_003.jpg']);
```

```
Error using imread>get full filename (line 570)
```

```
File "C:\Users\ASUS\Desktop\bubble\20210317\40.OV\RecordedImage_TM-6740GE_00-11-1C-F0-16-91_003.jpg" does not exist.
```

```
Error in imread (line 377)|
```

```
    fullname = get_full_filename(filename);
```

```
Error in trybu (line 95)
```

```
image = imread(['C:\Users\ASUS\Desktop\bubble\20210317\40.OV\RecordedImage_TM-6740GE_00-11-1C-F0-16-91_003.jpg']);
```


imshow

imshow

Display image

Syntax

```
imshow(I)  
imshow(I,[low high])  
imshow(I,[])  
imshow(RGB)  
imshow(BW)  
imshow(X,map)  
imshow(filename)  
imshow(___,Name,Value)
```

```
himage = imshow(___)
```

```
imshow(I,RI)  
imshow(X,RX,map)
```

Description

`imshow(I)` displays the grayscale image `I` in a figure. `imshow` uses the default display range for the image data type and optimizes figure, axes, and image object properties for image display.

`imshow(I,[low high])` displays the grayscale image `I`, specifying the display range as a two-element vector, `[low high]`. For more information, see the `DisplayRange` parameter.

`imshow(I,[])` displays the grayscale image `I`, scaling the display based on the range of pixel values in `I`. `imshow` uses `[min(I(:)) max(I(:))]` as the display range. `imshow` displays the minimum value in `I` as black and the maximum value as white. For more information, see the `DisplayRange` parameter.

`imshow(RGB)` displays the truecolor image `RGB` in a figure.

`imshow(BW)` displays the binary image `BW` in a figure. For binary images, `imshow` displays pixels with the value `0` (zero) as black and `1` as white.

`imshow(X,map)` displays the indexed image `X` with the colormap `map`. A colormap matrix can have any number of rows, but it must have exactly 3 columns. Each row is interpreted as a color, with the first element specifying the intensity of red, the second green, and the third blue. Color intensity can be specified on the interval `[0, 1]`.

`imshow(filename)` displays the image stored in the graphics file specified by `filename`.

`imshow(___,Name,Value)` displays an image, using name-value pairs to control aspects of the operation.

`himage = imshow(___)` returns the image object created by `imshow`.

`imshow(I,RI)` displays the image `I` with associated 2-D spatial referencing object `RI`.

`imshow(X,RX,map)` displays the indexed image `X` with associated 2-D spatial referencing object `RX` and colormap `map`.

imshow 實例

```

Users > iamha > Desktop > b
- C:\Users\iamha\Desktop\bubb
parameter.m x bootstrap_p
figure; imshow(1-B5)

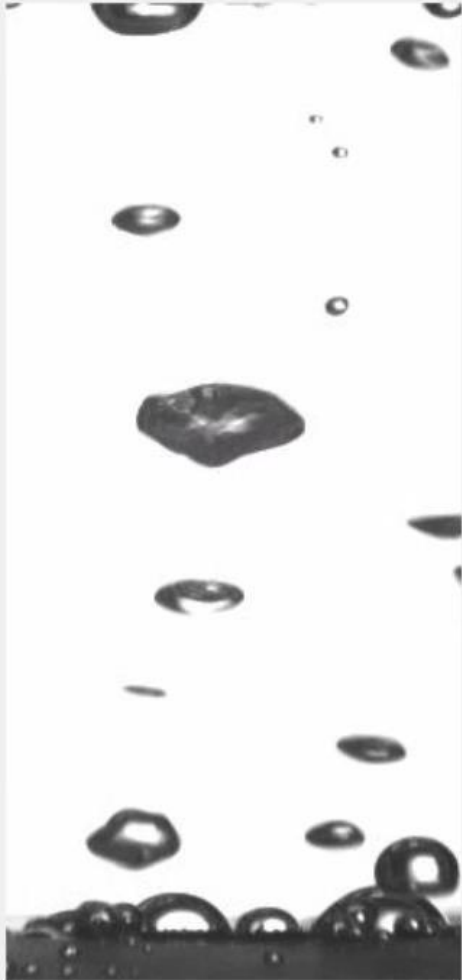
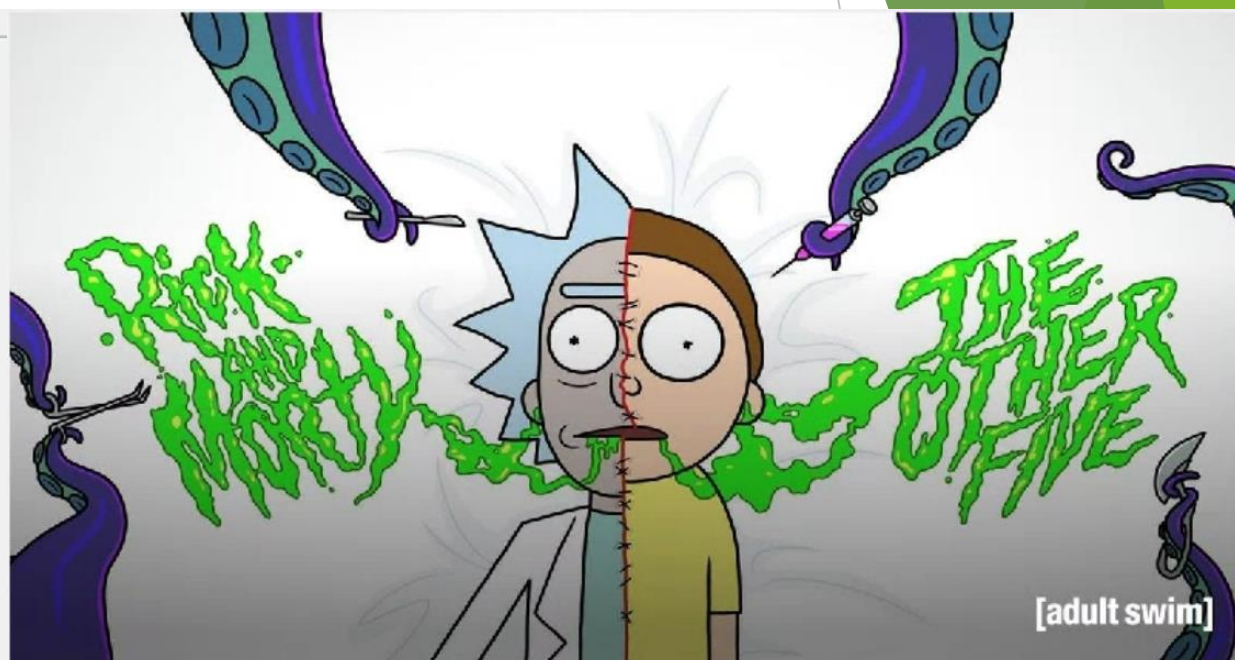
%% testing bubble size
image = imread('C:/Users/
% img = imbinarize(image,
% img = imcrop(img,[1 1 2
figure; imshow(image)


%%
image = imread(['C:/Users
figure; imshow(image); titl
img = imbinarize(image, 'a

figure; imshow(img); title(
img = imread('img_01_1_2014

d Window
MATLAB? See resources for Getti

r in trybu (line 95)
e = imread(['C:/Users/ASUS/I
  
```

Workspace	
Name ▲	Value
 image	630x1200x3 uint8

Write Image

imwrite

Write image to graphics file

Syntax

```
imwrite(A,filename)
```

```
imwrite(A,map,filename)
```

```
imwrite(___,fmt)
```

```
imwrite(___,Name,Value)
```

- Format supported: 'bmp', 'gif', 'hdf', 'jpg', 'jpeg', 'jp2', 'jpx', 'pcx', 'pnm', 'ppm', 'ras', 'tif', 'tiff', 'xwd'

```
29 -         B = [0 1 0;1 1 1;0 1 0];
30 -         A1 = imdilate(1-img,B);
31 -         A2 = imdilate(A1,B);
32 -
33 -         i1 = bwmorph(1-A1,'open');
34 -
35 -         se3=strel('disk',2);
36 -         A4 = imerode(i1,se3);
37 -
38 -         BW2 = imfill(1-i1,'holes');
39 -
40 -         imwrite(1-BW2,['C:/Users/iamha/Desktop/bubble/0317before/80.0W/
41 -         end
42 -     end
43 - end
```

Image Variable in Workspace

```
whos
```

Name	Size	Bytes	Class
I	291x240	69840	uint8

- Image matrix:

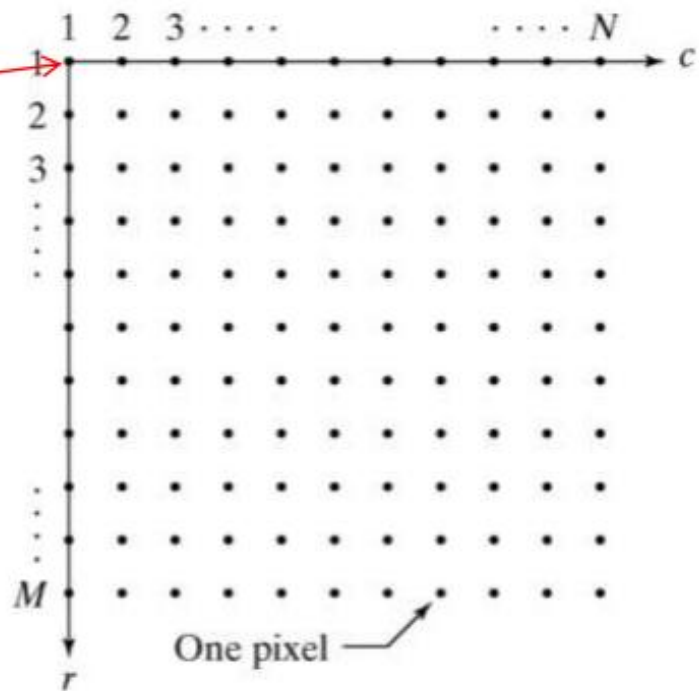


Image Info: imageinfo('pout.tif')

Filename	C:\Program Files\MATLAB\R2014a\toolbox\images\imdata\pout.tif
FileModDate	25-九月-2013 16:12:06
FileSize	69004
Format	tif
Width	240
Height	291
BitDepth	8
ColorType	grayscale
FormatSignature	[73 73 42 0]
ByteOrder	little-endian
BitsPerSample	8
SamplesPerPixel	1
RowsPerStrip	34
StripByteCounts	[1x9 double]
XResolution	72
YResolution	72
ResolutionUnit	Inch
MaxSampleValue	255
MinSampleValue	0

colormap

colormap

View and set current colormap

Syntax

```
colormap map  
colormap(map)  
colormap(target,map)
```

```
cmap = colormap  
cmap = colormap(target)
```

Description

`colormap map` sets the colormap for the current figure to one of the predefined colormaps. If you set the colormap for the figure, then axes and charts in the figure use the same colormap. The new colormap is the same length (number of colors) as the current colormap. When you use this syntax, you cannot specify a custom length for the colormap. To learn more about colormaps, see [What Is a Colormap?](#)

`colormap(map)` sets the colormap for the current figure to the colormap specified by `map`.

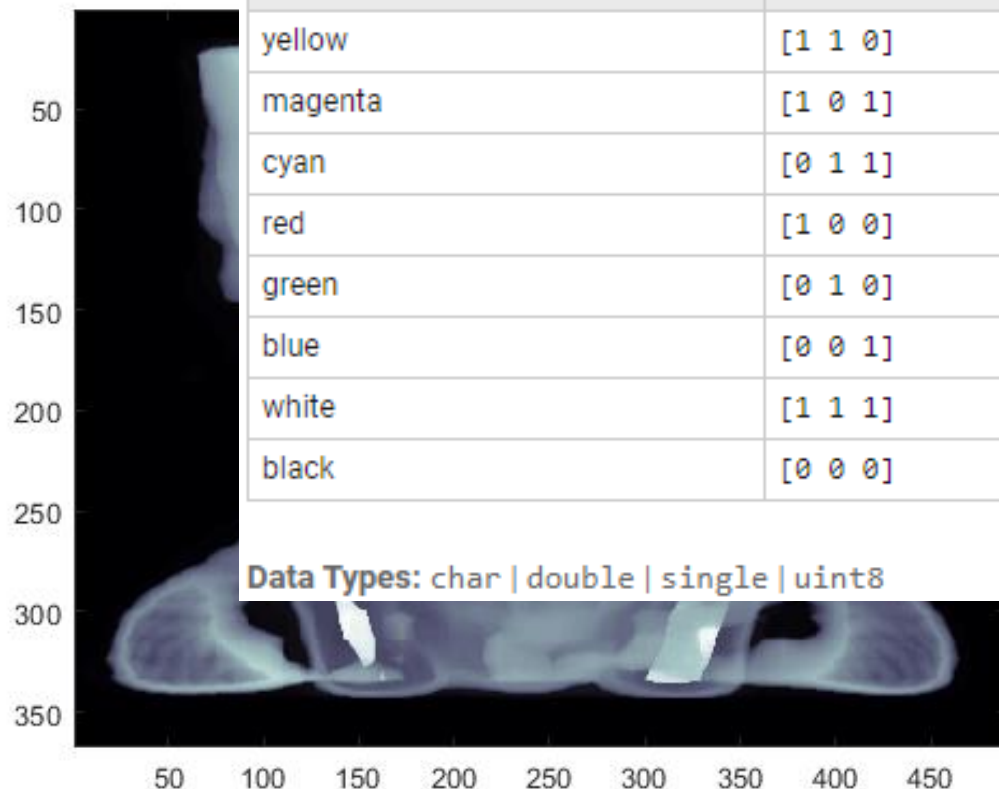
`colormap(target,map)` sets the colormap for the figure, axes, or chart specified by `target`, instead of for the current figure.

`cmap = colormap` returns the colormap for the current figure as a three-column matrix of RGB triplets.

`cmap = colormap(target)` returns the colormap for the figure, axes, or chart specified by `target`.






















Color example

```
load spine
image(X)
colormap(map)
```



Color	double or single RGB Triplet	uint8 RGB Triplet
yellow	[1 1 0]	[255 255 0]
magenta	[1 0 1]	[255 0 255]
cyan	[0 1 1]	[0 255 255]
red	[1 0 0]	[255 0 0]
green	[0 1 0]	[0 255 0]
blue	[0 0 1]	[0 0 255]
white	[1 1 1]	[255 255 255]
black	[0 0 0]	[0 0 0]

Data Types: char | double | single | uint8

Colormap Name	Color Scale
parula	
turbo	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	

有關於影像類別及其資料型態的關係

影像類別	資料型態	
	double	uint8
索引影像 (Indexed Images)	影像矩陣大小： $m \times n$ 色盤矩陣大小： $k \times 3$, $k \leq 256$ 色盤資料範圍：介於 $[0, 1]$ 的實數 影像顯示指令： <code>image</code>	
	影像資料範圍：介於 $[1, k]$ 的整數	影像資料範圍：介於 $[0, k-1]$ 的整數
強度影像 (Intensity Images)	影像矩陣大小： $m \times n$ 色盤矩陣大小： $k \times 3$, $k \leq 256$ (色盤通常是灰階) 色盤資料範圍：介於 $[0, 1]$ 的實數 影像顯示指令： <code>imagesc</code>	
	影像資料範圍：任意實數(但通常是 $[0,1]$)	影像資料範圍：介於 $[0, 255]$ 的整數
全彩影像 (Truecolor Images)	影像矩陣大小： $m \times n \times 3$ 影像顯示指令： <code>image</code>	
	影像資料範圍：介於 $[0, 1]$ 的實數	影像資料範圍：介於 $[0, 255]$ 的整數

imcrop

imcrop

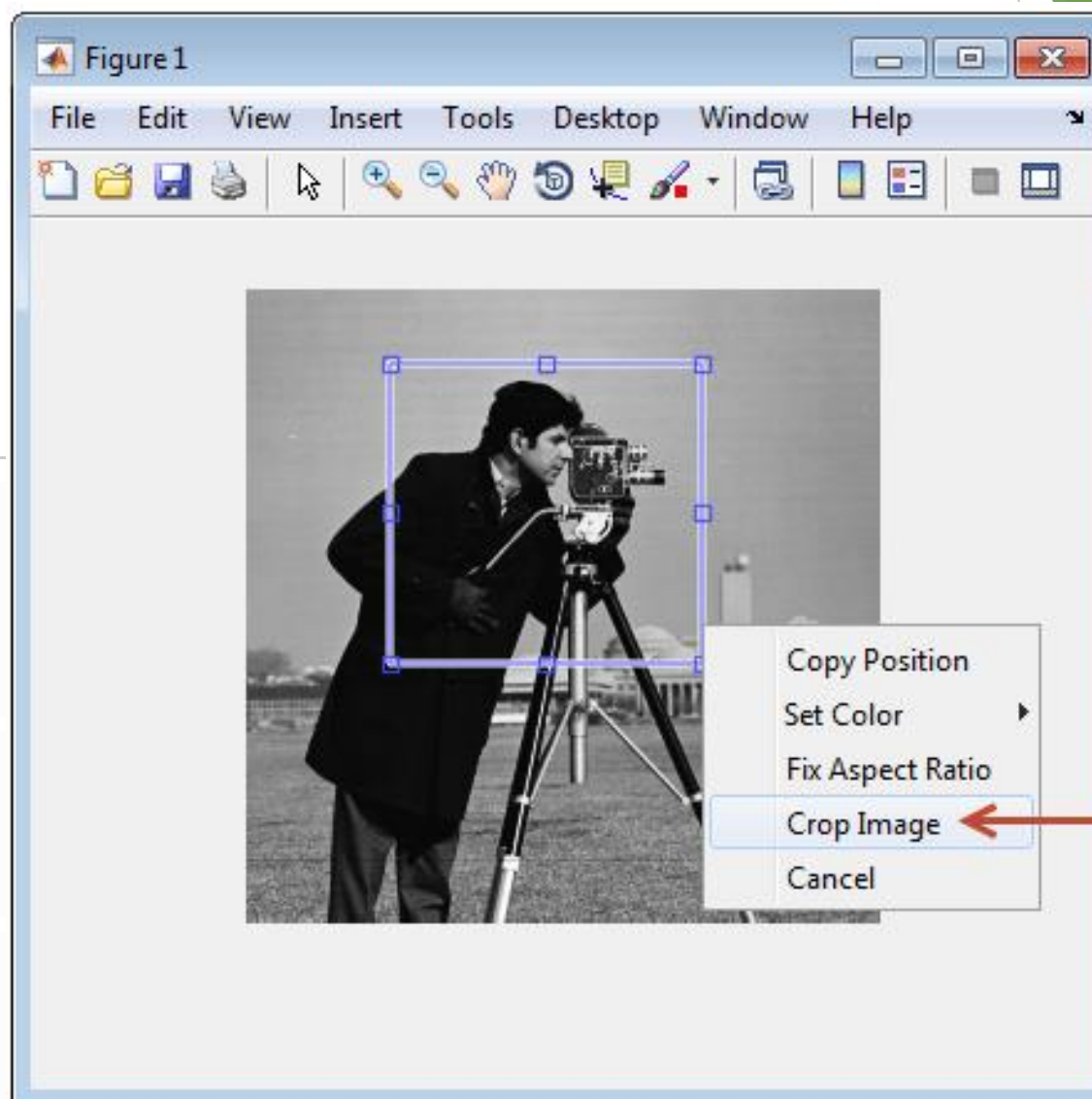
Crop image

Syntax

```
Icropped = imcrop  
Icropped = imcrop(I)  
Xcropped = imcrop(X,cmap)  
___ = imcrop(h)
```

```
Icropped = imcrop(I,rect)  
Xcropped = imcrop(X,cmap,rect)  
___ = imcrop(xref,yref,___)
```

```
[___,rectout] = imcrop(___)  
[xrefout,yrefout,___] = imcrop(___)  
imcrop(___)
```





Select
Crop
Image.

Imcrop example

```
%% testing bubble size
```

```
image = imread('C:/Users/iamha/Desktop/bubble.jpg');  
% image = imread('C:/Users/iamha/Desktop/bubble.jpg');  
% img = imbinarize(image, 'adaptive');  
img = imcrop(image, [1 1 224 435]);  
figure; imshow(img)
```

Workspace	
Name ▲	Value
 image	480x224 uint8
 img	436x224 uint8

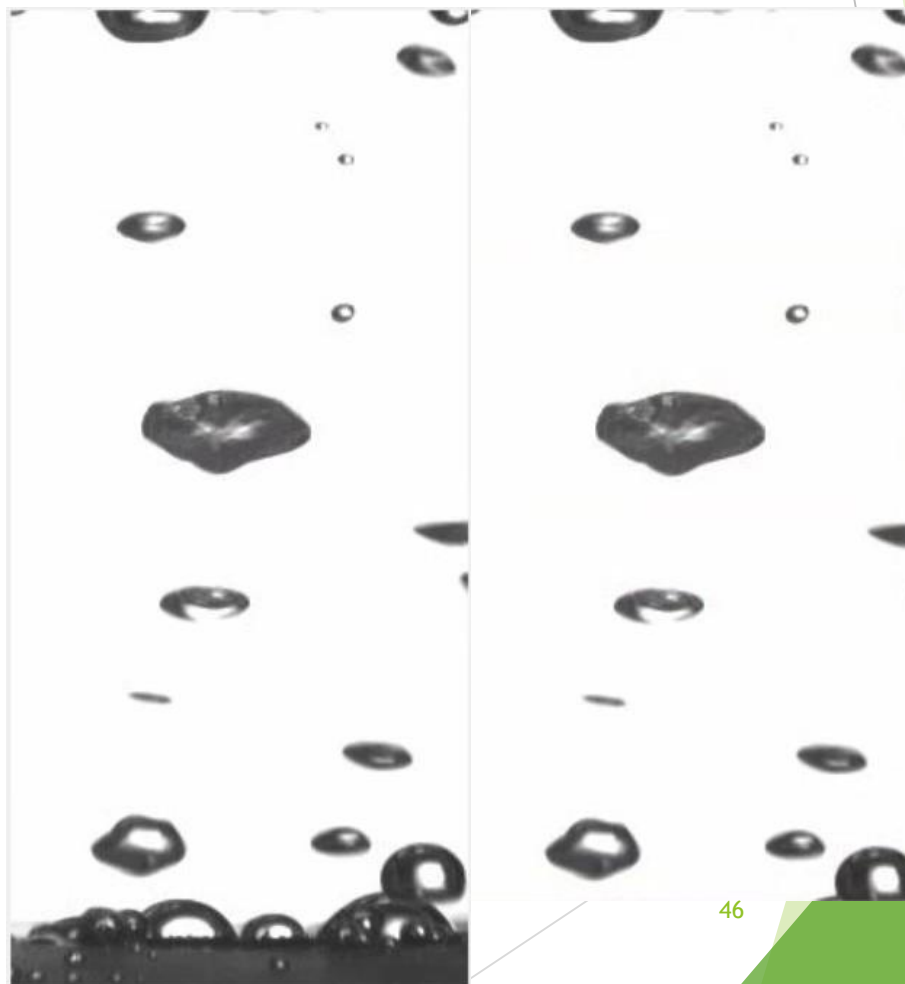


Image Multiplication



I



`immultiply(I,I)`



`immultiply(I,0.5)`

Image Addition

imadd

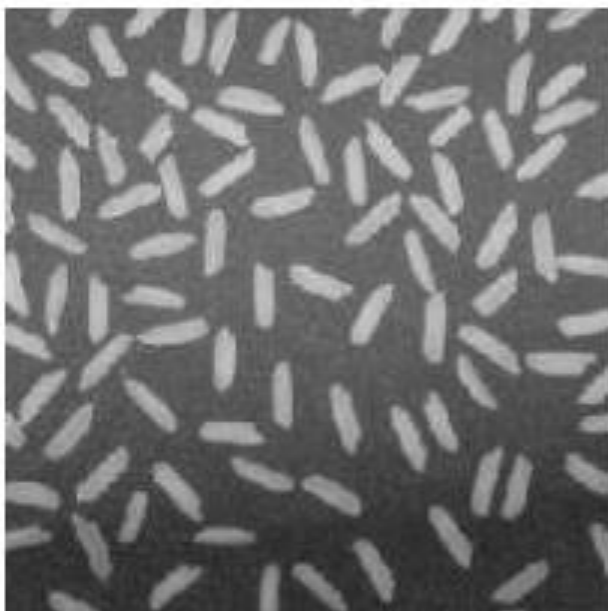


Image Thresholding

- ▶ 門檻化。區分像素數值大小，依照大小分別處理。
- ▶ 進階應用有黑白化（二值化）、單色化。
- ▶ **binary thresholding**：自訂臨界值。大於臨界值、小於臨界值，實施不同處理。
- ▶ **Otsu's thresholding**：窮舉臨界值，找到最佳臨界值。大於臨界值為前景，小於臨界值為背景，求前景 PDF、背景 PDF，求前景變異數、背景變異數相加最小者。

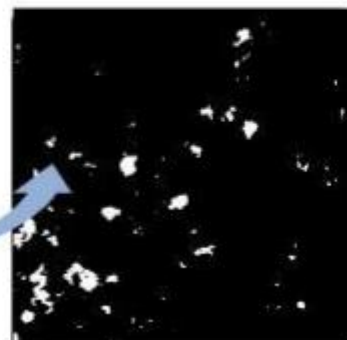
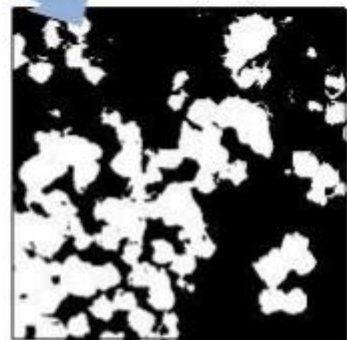
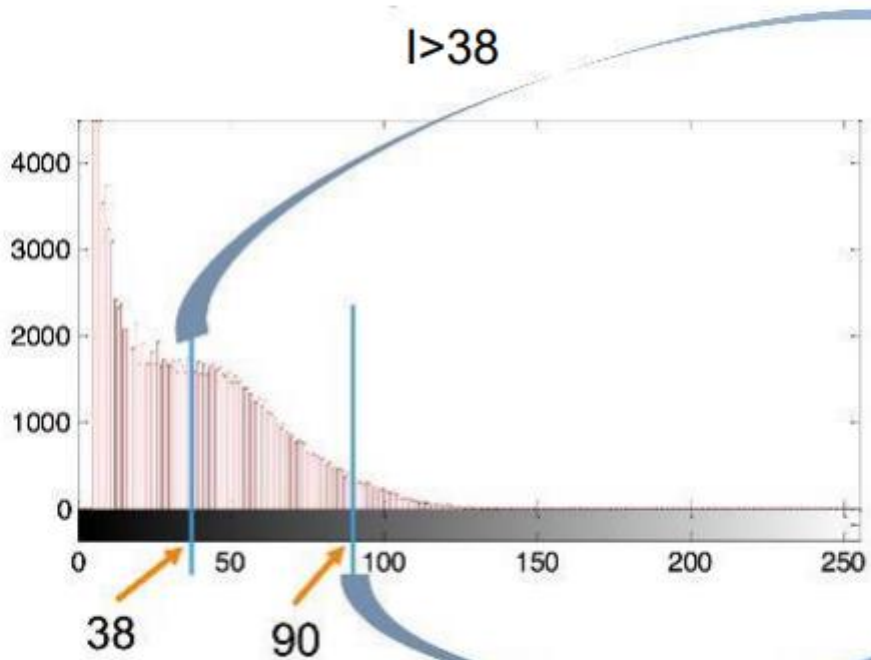
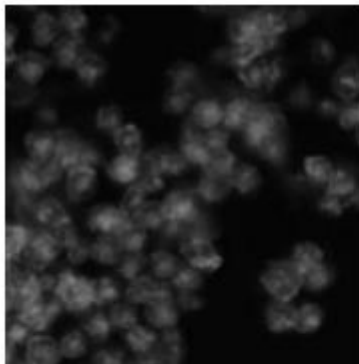
二值化 Converting to binary image by threshold

- just black or white

```
%% testing but
image = imread('...');
% image = imresize(image, [height width]);
img = imbinarize(image);
img = imcrop(img, [x1 y1 x2 y2]);
figure; imshow(img);
```

Workspace

Name	Value
image	[...]
img	[...]



Color Reduction (Color Quantization)



Color to Grayscale

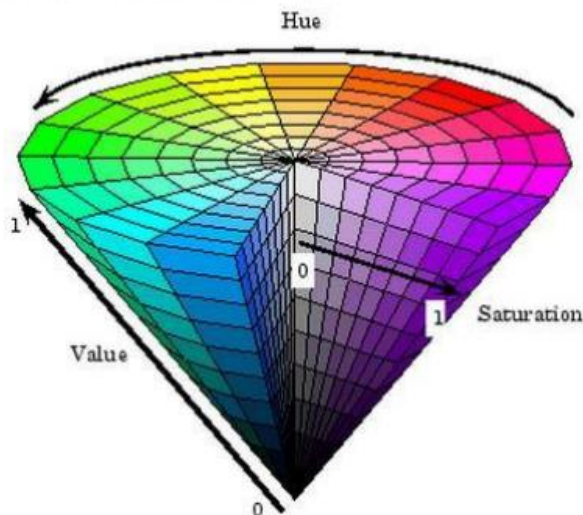


Other color spaces for presenting a true color image

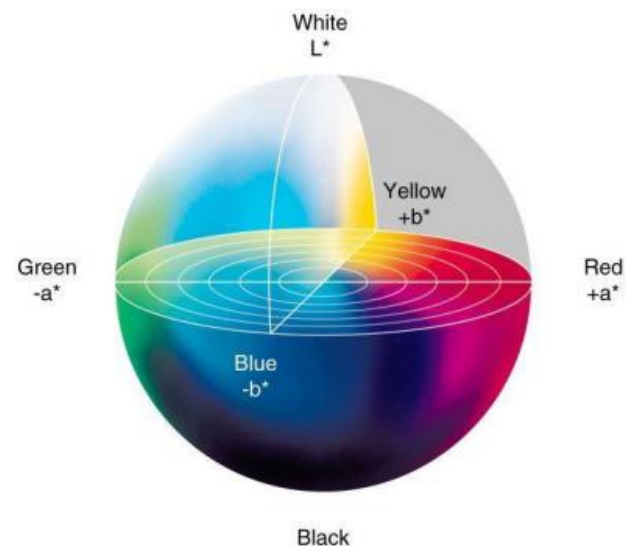
- ▶ 彩色轉灰階。重新
- ▶ 簡易的方式：RG
亮度相同的顏色。
- ▶ 高竿的方式：採用
受的亮度及彩度，

HSV

Illustration of the HSV Color Space



L*a*b*



灰階實例

rgb2gray

Convert RGB image or colormap to grayscale

Syntax

```
I = rgb2gray(RGB)  
newmap = rgb2gray(map)
```

Description

`I = rgb2gray(RGB)` converts the truecolor image `RGB` to the grayscale image `I`. The `rgb2gray` function converts RGB images to grayscale by eliminating the hue and saturation information while retaining the luminance. If you have Parallel Computing Toolbox™ installed, `rgb2gray` can perform this conversion on a GPU.

`newmap = rgb2gray(map)` returns a grayscale colormap equivalent to `map`.

Algorithms

`rgb2gray` converts RGB values to grayscale values by forming a weighted sum of the *R*, *G*, and *B* components:

$$0.2989 * R + 0.5870 * G + 0.1140 * B$$

These are the same weights used by the `rgb2ntsc` (Image Processing Toolbox) function to compute the *Y* component.

The coefficients used to calculate grayscale values in `rgb2gray` are identical to those used to calculate luminance (*E_y*) in Rec.ITU-R BT.601-7 after rounding to 3 decimal places.

Rec.ITU-R BT.601-7 calculates *E_y* using the following formula:

$$0.299 * R + 0.587 * G + 0.114 * B$$

IMAGE FILTER 濾波器(FILTER)

- ▶ 邊長通常為奇數的方形，又稱為遮罩(mask)、kernel。
- ▶ 主要的概念是將遮罩覆蓋到指定影像的每個像素上面。
- ▶ 種類：
 - ▶ 平滑濾波器:用於模糊化和去除雜訊。
 - ▶ 低通濾波器(Low pass filter)
 - ▶ 中值濾波器(Median filter)
 - ▶ 銳化濾波器:強化物體的邊緣位置。
 - ▶ 高通濾波器(High pass filter)

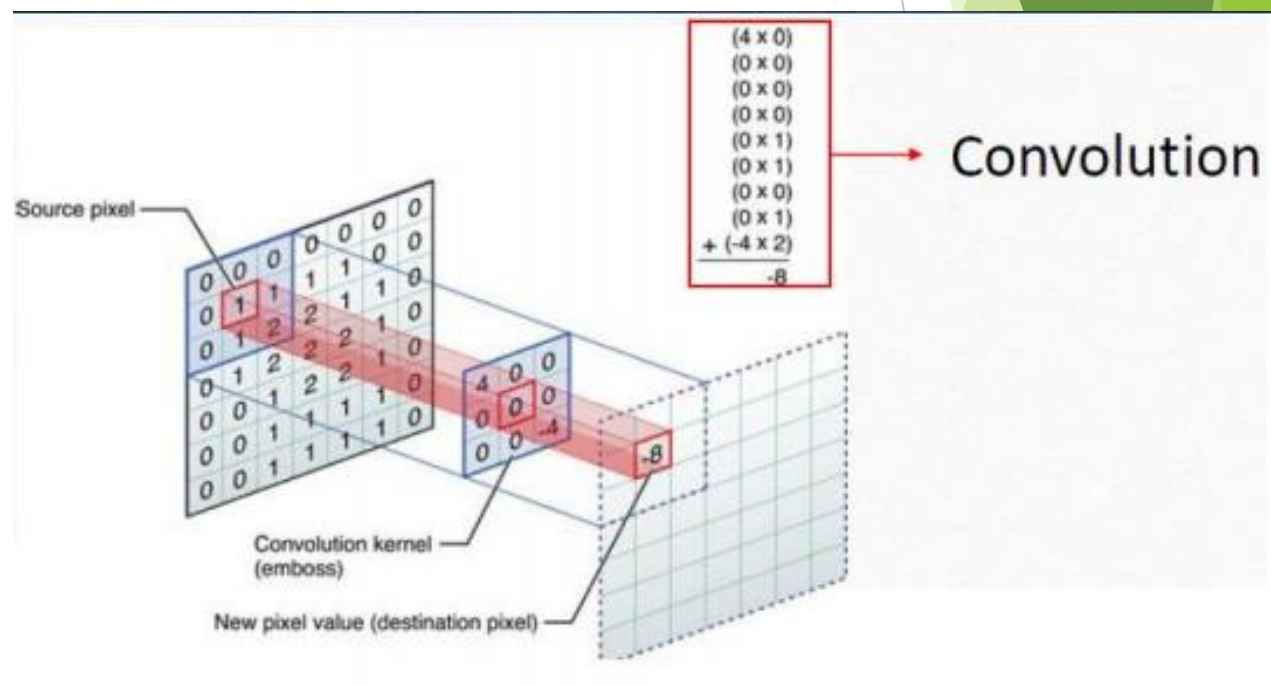


Image Smoothing (Image Blurring)

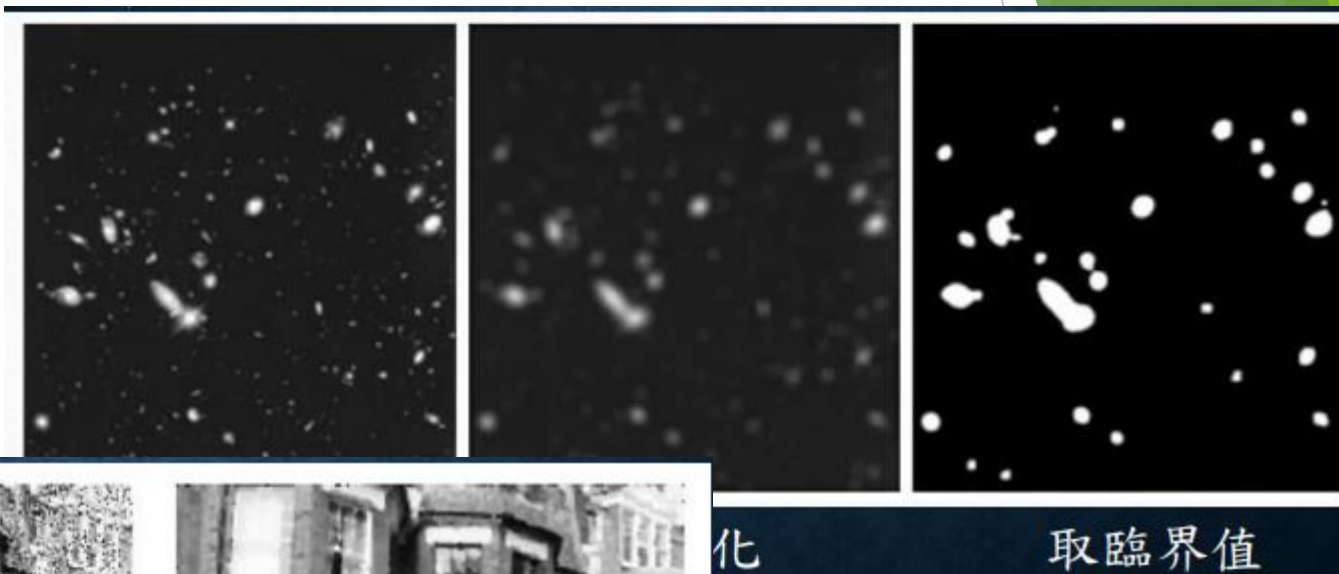
常見影像濾波

- ▶ 平滑化、霧化。消滅邊緣。失焦模糊。
 - ▶ 進階應用有動態模糊、去噪、抗鋸齒、打馬賽克。
 - ▶ 人眼感知到的平滑，就是亮度暨彩度相差很少。相鄰像素取平均數，讓彼此數值更接近、更平滑。
-
- ▶ 1. 高斯濾波
 - ▶ 2. 中值濾波
 - ▶ 3. 均值濾波

效果

► 模糊化

- 用於預處理階段，例如：
中消除細節



► 去除雜訊

- 雜訊是

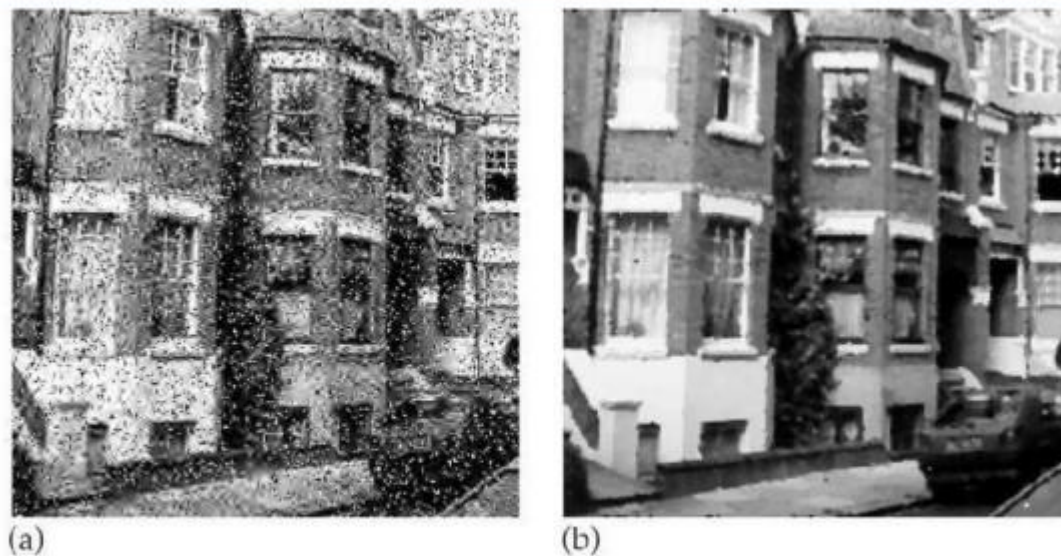


圖 1.2 去除影像雜訊 (a) 原始影像 (b) 去除雜訊結果

matlab filter

► 中值

medfilt2

2-D median filtering

Syntax

```
J = medfilt2(I)  
J = medfilt2(I,[m n])  
J = medfilt2( __ ,padopt)
```

► 高斯

imgaussfilt

2-D Gaussian filtering of images

Syntax

```
B = imgaussfilt(A)  
B = imgaussfilt(A,sigma)  
B = imgaussfilt( __ ,Name,Value)
```

► 均值

filter

1-D digital filter

Syntax

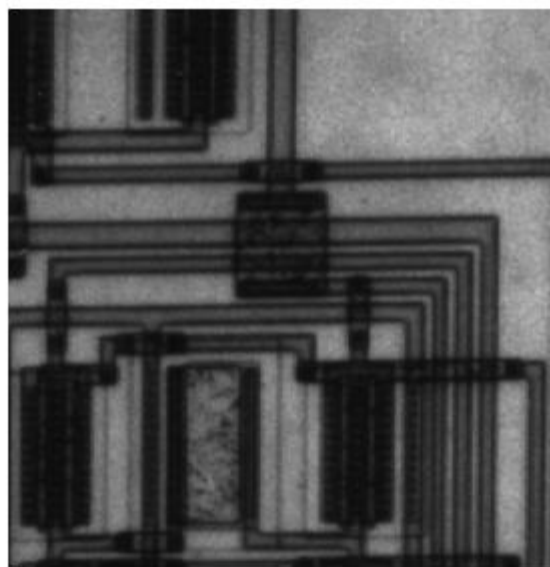
```
y = filter(b,a,x)  
y = filter(b,a,x,zi)  
y = filter(b,a,x,zi,dim)  
[y,zf] = filter( __ )
```

Image Edge Detection

- ▶ 邊緣偵測。得到形狀邊緣。
- ▶ 進階應用有**邊緣強化 (銳化)**、鏤空。
- ▶ 人眼感知到的邊緣，就是亮度暨彩度相差很多。相鄰像素取差值，差值較大的地方就是邊緣。
- ▶ **gradient filter**：梯度。X 軸 Y 軸分別一次偏微分，再求長度。中央減左、中央減下，平方和，開根號
- ▶ **Sobel filter**： **gradient filter** 補強中央數值，凸顯邊緣。
- ▶ **Laplacian filter**：梯度的散度。X 軸 Y 軸分別二次偏微分，再相加。上下左右總和，減去 4 倍中央。
- ▶ **Laplacian of Gaussian filter (LoG filter)**：先做 **Gaussian filter**，再做 **Laplacian filter**。先去噪，再求邊緣，效果更佳。
- ▶ **difference of Gaussian filter (DoG filter)**： **LoG filter** 的高速近似算法。兩個 **Gaussian filter**，平均數相同、變異數為 0.3 和 1.0，相減之後恰好近似 **Laplacian filter**。

Edge

edge



Description

`BW = edge(I)` returns a binary image `BW` containing 1s where the function finds edges in the grayscale or binary image `I` and 0s elsewhere. By default, `edge` uses the Sobel edge detection method.

`BW = edge(I,thresh,method)` detects edges in image `I` using the edge-detection algorithm specified

`thresh`.

`method` is one of 'sobel', 'prewitt', 'roberts', or 'canny'.

`thresh` is a scalar value.

`method` is the filter.

`thresh` is used with a

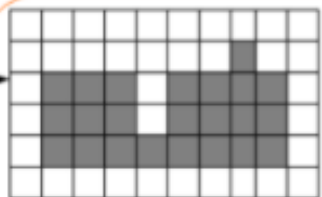
`[BW,threshOut,Gv,Gh] = edge(__)` also returns the directional gradient magnitudes. For the Sobel and Prewitt methods, `Gv` and `Gh` correspond to the vertical and horizontal gradients. For the Roberts methods, `Gv` and `Gh` correspond to the gradient at angles of 45° and 135° from horizontal, respectively. This syntax is valid only when `method` is 'Sobel', 'Prewitt', or 'Roberts'.

Edge detection method

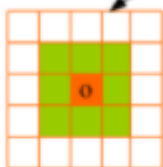
Method	Description
'Sobel'	Finds edges at those points where the gradient of the image I is maximum, using the Sobel approximation to the derivative.
'Prewitt'	Finds edges at those points where the gradient of I is maximum, using the Prewitt approximation to the derivative.
'Roberts'	Finds edges at those points where the gradient of I is maximum, using the Roberts approximation to the derivative.
'log'	Finds edges by looking for zero-crossings after filtering I with a Laplacian of Gaussian (LoG) filter.
'zerocross'	Finds edges by looking for zero-crossings after filtering I with a filter that you specify, h
'Canny'	Finds edges by looking for local maxima of the gradient of I . The edge function calculates the gradient using the derivative of a Gaussian filter. This method uses two thresholds to detect strong and weak edges, including weak edges in the output if they are connected to strong edges. By using two thresholds, the Canny method is less likely than the other methods to be fooled by noise, and more likely to detect true weak edges.
'approxcanny'	Finds edges using an approximate version of the Canny edge detection algorithm that provides faster execution time at the expense of less precise detection. Floating point images are expected to be normalized to the range $[0, 1]$.

數學形態學

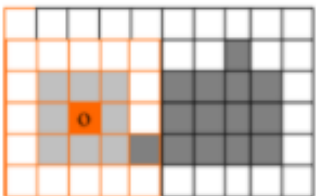
目标图像A，其中白色部分代表背景，灰色代表目标X



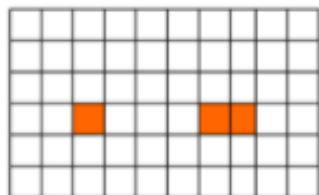
为结构元素B，其中原点位置为橘黄色标注



(1) 进行腐蚀操作：
进行遍历处理



经过腐蚀后的结果



(2) 进行膨胀操作：
进行遍历处理



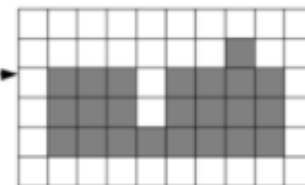
经过膨胀后的结果



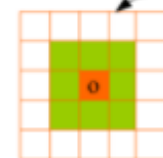
此过程为开运算

<https://blog.csdn.net/hanshanbulong>

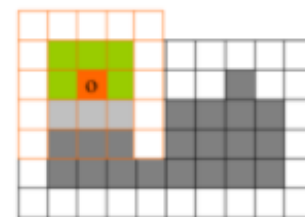
目标图像A，其中白色部分代表背景，灰色代表目标X



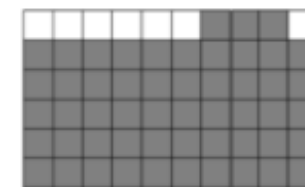
为结构元素B，其中原点位置为橘黄色标注



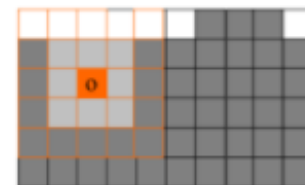
(1) 进行膨胀操作：
进行遍历处理



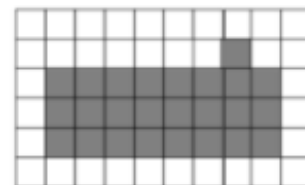
经过膨胀后的结果



(2) 进行腐蚀操作：
进行遍历处理



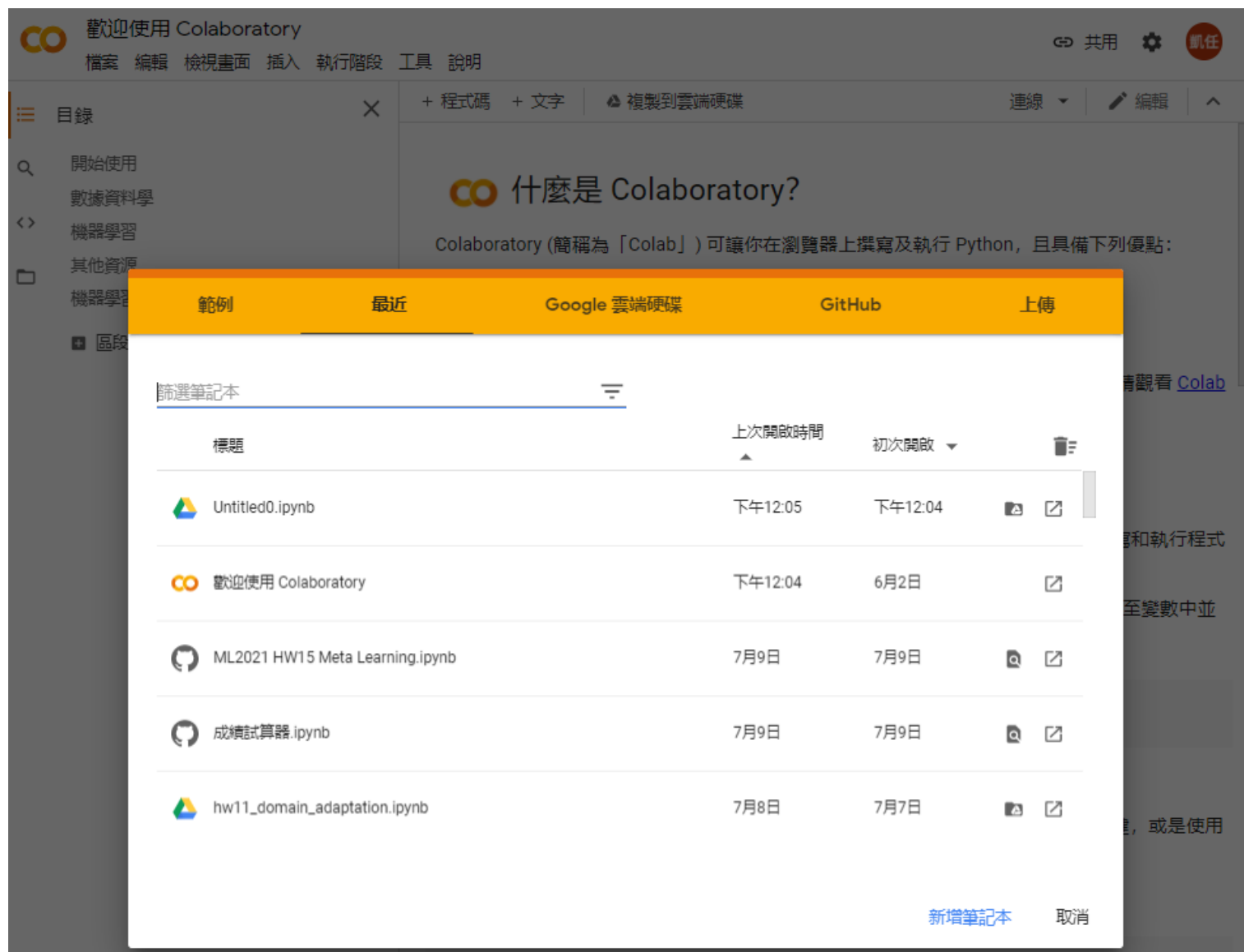
经过腐蚀后的结果



此过程为闭运算

<https://blog.csdn.net/hanshanbulong>

線上編譯器-google colab (python)



歡迎使用 Colaboratory

檔案 編輯 檢視畫面 插入 執行階段 工具 說明

目錄

開始使用
數據資料學
機器學習
其他資源
機器學習
區段

+ 程式碼 + 文字 複製到雲端硬碟 連線 編輯

什麼是 Colaboratory?

Colaboratory (簡稱為「Colab」) 可讓你在瀏覽器上撰寫及執行 Python, 且具備下列優點:

範例 最近 Google 雲端硬碟 GitHub 上傳

篩選筆記本

標題	上次開啟時間	初次開啟	
Untitled0.ipynb	下午12:05	下午12:04	
歡迎使用 Colaboratory	下午12:04	6月2日	
ML2021 HW15 Meta Learning.ipynb	7月9日	7月9日	
成績試算器.ipynb	7月9日	7月9日	
hw11_domain_adaptation.ipynb	7月8日	7月7日	

新增筆記本 取消

參考資料

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- ▶ <https://codertw.com/%E7%A8%8B%E5%BC%8F%E8%AA%9E%E8%A8%80/475493/>
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- ▶ http://mirlab.org/jang/books/matlabprogramming4beginner/19-4_imageReadAndWrite.asp?title=19-4%20%BCv%B9%B3%C0%C9%AE%D7%AA%BA%C5%AA%A8%FA%BBP%BCg%A4J
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感謝聆聽