March 12, 2018

1 Implement 2D Fast Fourier Transform

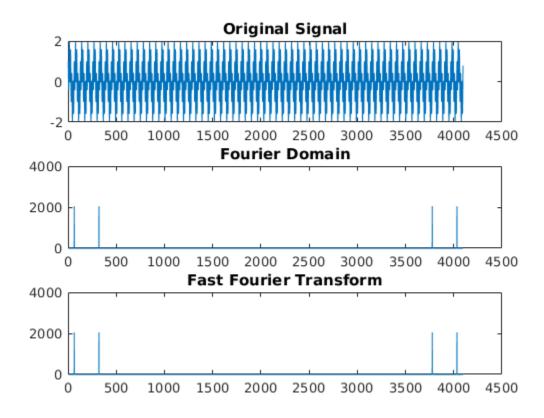
- Implemented using FFT in 1D
- Using the implemented 1D fft appy it on all rows
- Implement FFT on the output from all the rows for the desired output

1.0.1 FFT in one 1D

```
function [out_sig] = NEWFFT(in_sig,k,N)
    len = size(in_sig,2)
    out_sig = zeros(1,len);
    if len == 1
        out_sig = in_sig;
    else
        0k = in_sig(1:2:len);
        Ek = in_sig(2:2:len);
        FOk = NEWFFT(Ok,k,N/2);
        FEk = NEWFFT(Ek,k,N/2);
        size(FOk)
        size(FEk)
        f1 = FEk + exp(-1i*2*pi*k/N).*F0k;
        f2 = FEk - exp(-1i*2*pi*k/N).*F0k;
        out_sig = cat(2,f1,f2);
    end
end
```

1.0.2 Using FFT in 1D example

```
t = 2*pi*[0:1/fs:N-1/fs];
        y = \sin(t) + \cos(5*t);
        % Hence the formula of Fourier transform is
        ft_mat = exp(-1i*2*pi*n'*n/(N*fs));
        y_ft = y*ft_mat;
In [11]: figure;
         subplot(3,1,1);
         plot(y);
         title('Original Signal');
         subplot(3,1,2);
         plot(abs(y_ft));
         title('Fourier Domain');
         % Using FFT
         y_fft = NEWFFT(y,n,N*fs);
         subplot(3,1,3);
         plot(abs(y_fft));
         title('Fast Fourier Transform');
```



2 Implementing FFT for 2D

2.0.1 Function

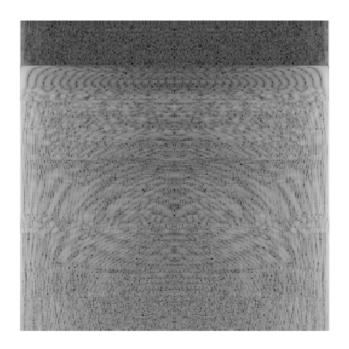
end

2.0.2 Test our function on multiple images

```
In [1]: img = imread('./cameraman.png');
    imshow(img);
    img = double(img);
```



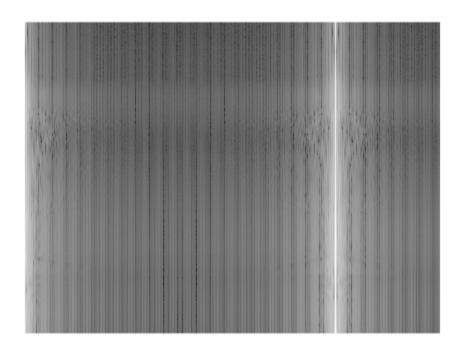
In [2]: % Transform the image
 new_img = NEW_FFT2(img);



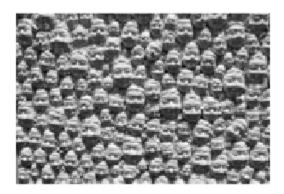
```
In [2]: img = imread('./blur.jpg');
    img = rgb2gray(img);
    img = imresize(img,1/3);
    imshow(img);
    img = double(img);
```



In [3]: new_img = NEW_FFT2(img);



```
In [3]: img = imread('./Faces.jpg');
    img = rgb2gray(img);
    img = imresize(img,1/4);
    imshow(img);
    img = double(img);
```



In [5]: new_img = NEW_FFT2(img);

