Lecture 18: Fourier Decomposition, Circular Functions, Spherical Harmonics

COMPSCI/MATH 290-04

Chris Tralie, Duke University

3/22/2016

> Midterms graded

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- □ Group Assignment 1 Graded, Art contest up online (great work!!)

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- Piazza hours 8-9PM week nights (student Piazza answers encouraged)

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- Ditching Wikipedia entry, final project now worth 30 %



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- ▶ 1D Fourier Decomposition / Circle Functions
- > Spherical Harmonics

Hey Chris, isn't this a course on 3D geometry?? Why Fourier???

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- Most CS majors don't know about it, but extremely important
- > Picks up on "shape" in a different way
- Entry point into harmonic analysis, nonrigid surface statistics

Sinusoid Review

$$f(x) = A\cos(\omega x + \phi)$$

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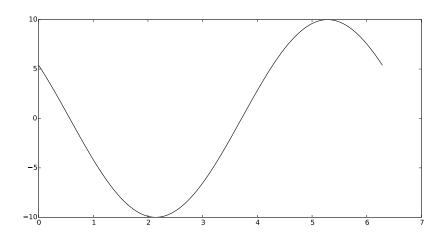
$$A = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}, \phi = \tan^{-1}(\frac{b}{a})$$

In polar form

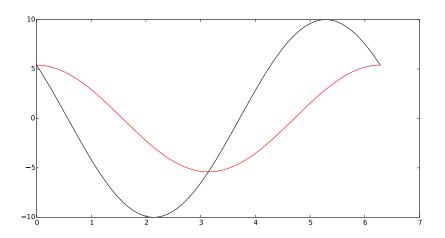
$$f(x) = Ae^{i(\omega x + \phi)} = Ae^{i\phi}e^{i\omega x} = A(\cos(\theta) + i\sin(\theta))e^{i\omega x}$$



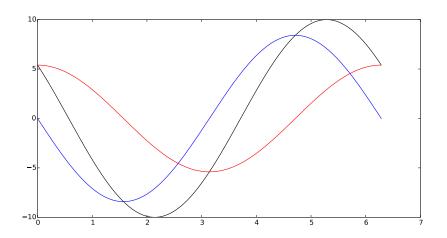
Sinusoid Example



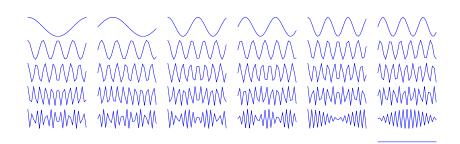
Sinusoid Example



Sinusoid Example



Fourier Decomposition



$$f[n] = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} a_k \cos\left(\frac{2\pi k}{N}n\right) + b_k \sin\left(\frac{2\pi k}{N}n\right)$$

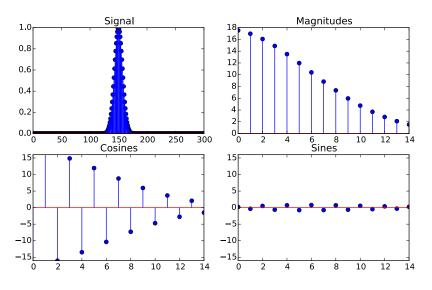
Amplitude at frequency index k is $\sqrt{a_k^2 + b_k^2}$



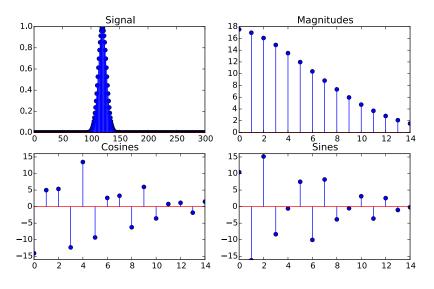
Fourier Decomposition: Gaussian Examples

Show video frames

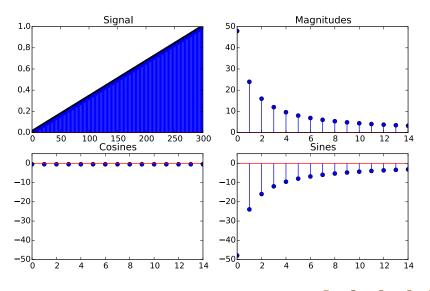
Fourier Decomposition: Gaussian Examples

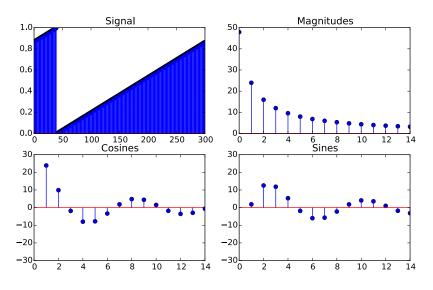


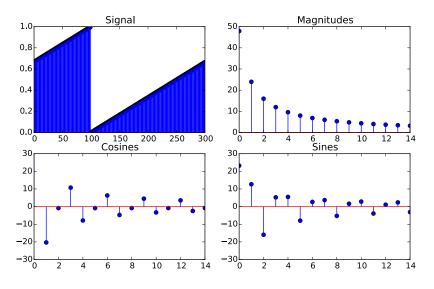
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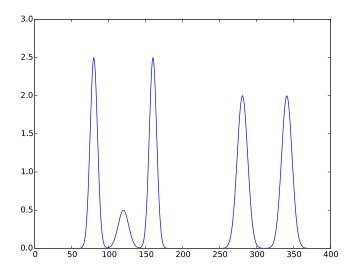






Continuous shifting videos

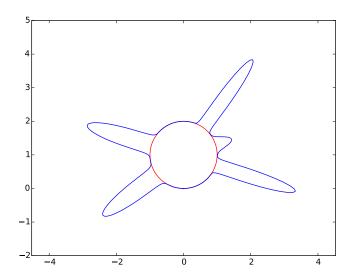
Functions on The Circle



Show circle wrap video



Functions on The Circle



Phase as a rotation

$$g(x) = f(x + \phi)$$

Show video

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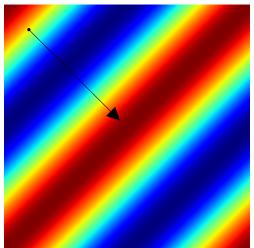
- > 1D Fourier Decomposition / Circle Functions
- ▶ 2D Fourier Modes
- > Spherical Harmonics

2D Sinusoids (aka "Plane Waves")

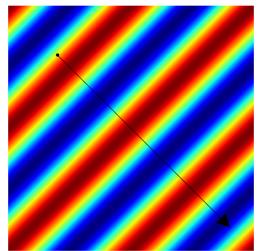
$$f(x, y) = \cos(\omega_x x + \omega_y y + \phi)$$

 $f(x, y) = \cos(\vec{\omega} \cdot \vec{x} + \phi)$

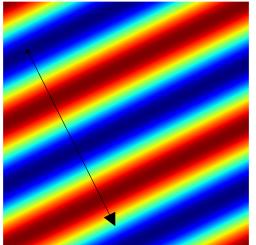
$$f(x,y) = \cos(x+y), \omega_x = 1, \omega_y = 1$$



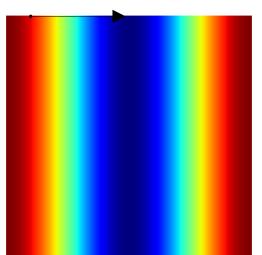
$$f(x,y)=\cos(2x+2y), \omega_x=2, \omega_y=2$$



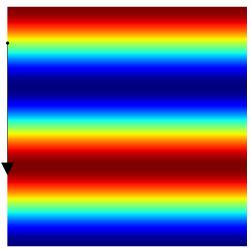
$$f(x,y)=\cos(x+2y), \omega_x=1, \omega_y=2$$



$$f(x,y) = \cos(x), \omega_x = 1, \omega_y = 0$$

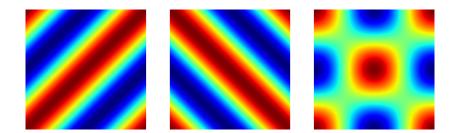


$$f(x, y) = \cos(1.5y), \omega_x = 0, \omega_y = 1.5$$



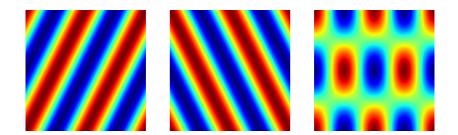
2D Sinusoids: Interference Pattern

$$f(x,y) = \cos(x+y) + \cos(x-y)$$



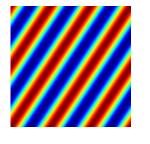
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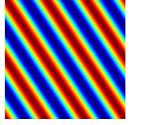
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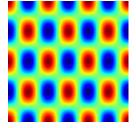


2D Sinusoids: Interference Pattern

$$f(x,y) = \cos(3x + 2y) + \cos(3x - 2y)$$







2D Sinusoids: Interference

Why is this happening?

$$g(x,y) = \cos(\omega_x x + \omega_y y) + \cos(\omega_x x - \omega_y y)$$

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$$g(x,y) = 2\cos(\omega_x x)\cos(\omega_y y)$$

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Spherical Coordinates Review

Spherical Harmonics

$$Y_I^m \propto P_I^m(\cos(\theta))e^{im\phi}$$

Interactive Demo

Spherical Harmonic Shape Descriptors

Show Tom's paper