

# 图像处理

## 第二次作业

姓名：魏子继 学号：202318019427048

- 1、Hw23\_2\_1: 完成课本数字图像处理第二版 116 页，习题 3.25，即拉普拉斯算子具有理论上的旋转不变性。

★3.25 证明如式(3.7.1)所示的拉普拉斯变换是各向同性的(旋转不变)。需要下列轴旋转  $\theta$  角的坐标方程：

$$x = x' \cos \theta - y' \sin \theta$$

$$y = x' \sin \theta + y' \cos \theta$$

其中  $(x, y)$  为非旋转坐标, 而  $(x', y')$  为旋转坐标。

解：拉普拉斯变换式为：

$$\nabla^2 f = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}$$

当采用旋转坐标后，再在旋转坐标下对  $f$  进行拉普拉斯变换则为：

$$\nabla^2 f = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x'^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y'^2}$$

该题目即证明上述两式相等。

首先，求  $f$  对旋转坐标  $x'$  的一阶导：

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x'} &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial x'} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial x'} \\ &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cos \theta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \sin \theta \end{aligned}$$

随后，将该一阶导求对旋转坐标  $x'$  的二阶导：

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x'^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x'} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x'} \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x'} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cos \theta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \sin \theta \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cos \theta \right) \frac{\partial x}{\partial x'} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \sin \theta \right) \frac{\partial x}{\partial x'} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cos \theta \right) \frac{\partial y}{\partial x'} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \sin \theta \right) \frac{\partial y}{\partial x'} \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \cos^2 \theta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x \partial y} \sin \theta \cos \theta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y \partial x} \cos \theta \sin \theta + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \sin^2 \theta \end{aligned}$$

相同的方法，求  $f$  对旋转坐标  $y'$  的一阶导：

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y'} &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial y'} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial y'} \\ &= -\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \sin \theta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cos \theta \end{aligned}$$

随后，对该一阶导求对旋转坐标 $y'$ 的二阶导：

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y'^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y'} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial y'} \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y'} \left( -\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \sin \theta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cos \theta \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( -\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \sin \theta \right) \frac{\partial x}{\partial y'} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cos \theta \right) \frac{\partial x}{\partial y'} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( -\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \sin \theta \right) \frac{\partial y}{\partial y'} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cos \theta \right) \frac{\partial y}{\partial y'} \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \sin^2 \theta - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \cos \theta \sin \theta - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} \cos \theta \sin \theta + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \cos^2 \theta\end{aligned}$$

最后，将两个二阶导相加得：

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x'^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y'^2} &= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \cos^2 \theta + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \sin^2 \theta + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \sin^2 \theta + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \cos^2 \theta \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}\end{aligned}$$

即证明旋转坐标下， $f$ 的拉普拉斯变换与在非旋转坐标下一致，即可证明拉普拉斯算子具有理论上的旋转不变性。

证毕

## 2、Hw23\_2\_2：根据书中对傅立叶变换的定义，证明课本 165 页上有关傅立叶变换的平移性质。

平移

$$\begin{cases} f(x, y) e^{j2\pi(u_0 x/M + v_0 y/N)} \Leftrightarrow F(u - u_0, v - v_0) \\ f(x - x_0, y - y_0) \Leftrightarrow F(u, v) e^{-j2\pi(x_0 u/M + y_0 v/N)} \\ \text{当 } x_0 = u_0 = M/2 \text{ 和 } y_0 = v_0 = N/2 \text{ 时,} \\ f(x, y) (-1)^{x+y} \Leftrightarrow F(u - M/2, v - N/2) \\ f(x - M/2, y - N/2) \Leftrightarrow F(u, v) (-1)^{u+v} \end{cases}$$

解：离散情况傅里叶变换公式如下（Fourier Transform (discrete case) DFT）：

$$F(u, v) = \frac{1}{MN} \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f(x, y) e^{-j2\pi(\frac{ux}{M} + \frac{vy}{N})}$$

离散情况傅里叶逆变换公式如下（Inverse Fourier Transform (discrete case) IDFT）：

$$f(x, y) = \sum_{u=0}^{M-1} \sum_{v=0}^{N-1} F(u, v) e^{j2\pi(\frac{ux}{M} + \frac{vy}{N})}$$

(1) 第一条性质证明：

对 $f(x, y) e^{j2\pi(\frac{u_0 x}{M} + \frac{v_0 y}{N})}$ 进行离散情况傅里叶变换得：

$$\begin{aligned}DFT \left( f(x, y) e^{j2\pi(\frac{u_0 x}{M} + \frac{v_0 y}{N})} \right) &= e^{j2\pi(\frac{u_0 x}{M} + \frac{v_0 y}{N})} \left( \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f(x, y) e^{-j2\pi(\frac{ux}{M} + \frac{vy}{N})} \right) \\ &= \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f(x, y) e^{-j2\pi(\frac{ux}{M} + \frac{vy}{N})} e^{j2\pi(\frac{u_0 x}{M} + \frac{v_0 y}{N})}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f(x, y) e^{-j2\pi\left(\frac{ux}{M} + \frac{vy}{N}\right) + j2\pi\left(\frac{u_0x}{M} + \frac{v_0y}{N}\right)} \\
&= \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f(x, y) e^{-j2\pi\left(\frac{(u-u_0)x}{M} + \frac{(v-v_0)y}{N}\right)} \\
&= F(u - u_0, v - v_0)
\end{aligned}$$

(2) 第二条性质证明:

对  $F(u, v)e^{-j2\pi\left(\frac{u_0x}{M} + \frac{v_0y}{N}\right)}$  进行离散傅里叶反变换得:

$$\begin{aligned}
IDFT\left(F(u, v)e^{-j2\pi\left(\frac{u_0x}{M} + \frac{v_0y}{N}\right)}\right) &= e^{-j2\pi\left(\frac{u_0x}{M} + \frac{v_0y}{N}\right)} \left(\frac{1}{MN} \sum_{u=0}^{M-1} \sum_{v=0}^{N-1} F(u, v) e^{j2\pi\left(\frac{ux}{M} + \frac{vy}{N}\right)}\right) \\
&= \frac{1}{MN} \sum_{u=0}^{M-1} \sum_{v=0}^{N-1} F(u, v) e^{j2\pi\left(\frac{ux}{M} + \frac{vy}{N}\right)} e^{-j2\pi\left(\frac{u_0x}{M} + \frac{v_0y}{N}\right)} \\
&= \frac{1}{MN} \sum_{u=0}^{M-1} \sum_{v=0}^{N-1} F(u, v) e^{j2\pi\left(\frac{(u-u_0)x}{M} + \frac{(v-v_0)y}{N}\right)} \\
&= f(x - x_0, y - y_0)
\end{aligned}$$

(3) 第三条性质证明:

根据已经证明的性质 1 与欧拉公式  $e^{j\theta} = \cos \theta + j \sin \theta$  得, 当  $\begin{cases} u_0 = \frac{M}{2} \\ v_0 = \frac{N}{2} \end{cases}$  时:

$$\begin{aligned}
e^{j2\pi\left(\frac{u_0x}{M} + \frac{v_0y}{N}\right)} &= e^{j2\pi\left(\frac{\frac{M}{2}x}{M} + \frac{\frac{N}{2}y}{N}\right)} \\
&= e^{j\pi(x+y)} \\
&= (\cos \pi + j \sin \pi)^{x+y} \\
&= (-1)^{x+y}
\end{aligned}$$

因此, 由性质 1 即可快速得到:

$$f(x, y)(-1)^{x+y} \Leftrightarrow F\left(u - \frac{M}{2}, v - \frac{N}{2}\right)$$

(4) 第四条性质证明:

根据已经证明的性质 2 与欧拉公式  $e^{j\theta} = \cos \theta + j \sin \theta$  得, 当  $\begin{cases} u_0 = \frac{M}{2} \\ v_0 = \frac{N}{2} \end{cases}$  时:

$$\begin{aligned}
e^{-j2\pi\left(\frac{u_0x}{M} + \frac{v_0y}{N}\right)} &= e^{-j2\pi\left(\frac{\frac{M}{2}x}{M} + \frac{\frac{N}{2}y}{N}\right)} \\
&= e^{-j\pi(x+y)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (\cos(-\pi) + j \sin(-\pi))^{x+y} \\
 &= (-1)^{x+y}
 \end{aligned}$$

因此，由性质 2 即可快速得到：

$$f\left(x - \frac{M}{2}, y - \frac{N}{2}\right) \Leftrightarrow F(u, v)(-1)^{x+y}$$

证毕

- 3、Hw23\_2\_3: 观察如下所示图像。右边的图像这样得到：(a) 在原始图像左边乘以  $(-1)^{x+y}$ ；(b) 计算离散傅里叶变换 (DFT)；(c) 对变换取复共轭；(d) 计算傅里叶反变换；(e) 结果的实部再乘以  $(-1)^{x+y}$ 。(用数学方法解释为什么会产生右图的效果。)



解：设左图图像，即原始图像为  $f(x, y)$ 。根据题目步骤可得：

步骤 (a)：

$$(-1)^{x+y} f(x, y)$$

步骤 (b)：

$$DFT((-1)^{x+y} f(x, y))$$

在此步骤中，根据傅里叶变换的平移性可得：

$$DFT((-1)^{x+y} f(x, y)) = F\left(u - \frac{M}{2}, v - \frac{N}{2}\right)$$

步骤 (c)：

$$F\left(-\left(u - \frac{M}{2}\right), -\left(v - \frac{N}{2}\right)\right) = F\left(-u + \frac{M}{2}, -v + \frac{N}{2}\right)$$

步骤 (d)：

$$IDFT\left(F\left(-u + \frac{M}{2}, -v + \frac{N}{2}\right)\right)$$

在此步骤中，根据傅里叶逆变换的性质得：

$$IDFT\left(F\left(-u + \frac{M}{2}, -v + \frac{N}{2}\right)\right) = f(-x, -y)(-1)^{-x-y}$$

步骤 (e)：

$$f(-x, -y)(-1)^{-x-y}(-1)^{x+y} = f(-x, -y)$$

由此即可看出，经过上述一系列步骤，起到的效果是将左边图像翻转  $180^\circ$ ，即得到右边的图像。