## 数字信号处理实验报告

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实验目的:

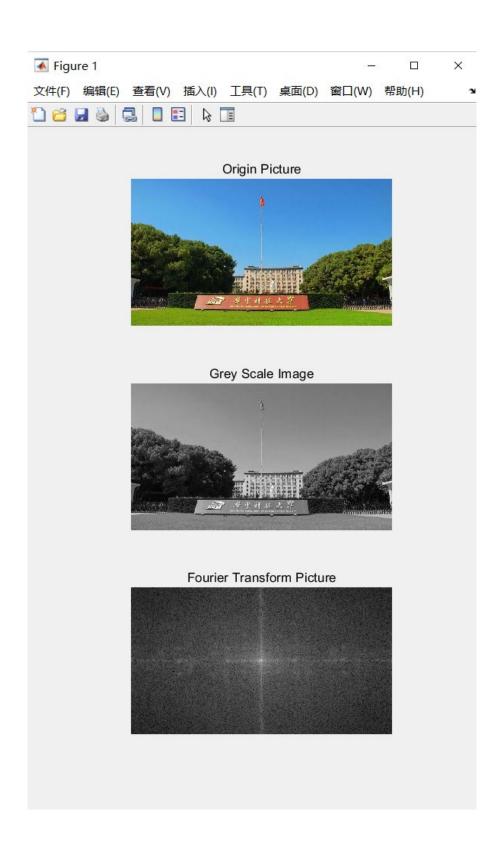
编写程序(建议 Matlab)对以上图像(自行转换为灰度图)展开傅里叶变换,提取傅里叶变换图像(将频率原点移至图像中心)

## Matlab 代码:

```
close all;
clear;
clc
rgb_data = imread('E:\PicProject\tests\test_pic.jpg');
r_data = rgb_data(:, :, 1);
g_data = rgb_data(:, :, 2);
b_data = rgb_data(:, :, 3);
subplot(3, 1, 1), imshow(rgb_data);
title('Origin Picture');
[row, col, dim] = size(rgb_data);
for r = 1:row
    for c = 1:col
        Grey_data(r, c) = 0.299 * r_data(r, c) + 0.587 * g_data(r, c) + 0.114 * b_data(r, c)
c);
    end
end
subplot(3, 1, 2), imshow(Grey_data);
title('Grey Scale Image');
I = Grey_data;
I = im2double(I);
Ax = ones(row, col);
com = 0 + 1i;
x = row, y = col;
for k = 1:x
```

```
for m = 1:y
       sn = 0;
       for n = 1:x
        sn = sn + I(n, m) * exp(-com * 2 * pi * k * n / x);
       end
     Ax(k, m) = sn;
   end
end
for l = 1:y
   for k = 1:x
       sn = 0;
       for m = 1:y
         sn = sn + Ax(k, m) * exp(-com * 2 * pi * l * m / y);
       end
    ans(k, l) = sn;
   end
end
F = fftshift(ans);
F = abs(F);
F = log(F + 1);
subplot(3, 1, 3), imshow(F, []);
title('Fourier Transform Picture');
```

## 实验结果:



## 傅里叶变换的物理意义:

任何连续测量的时序或信号,都可以表示为不同频率的正弦波信号的无限叠加。傅里叶变换算法利用直接测量到的原始信号,以累加方式来计算该信号中不同正弦波信号的频率、振幅和相位。将原来难以处理的时域信号转换成了易于分析的频域信号。