

图像处理：第二次作业

Illusionna 2025xxxxxxxxx04 人工智能学院

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1 2D 离散傅立叶变换

定义时域到频域的 \mathcal{DFT} 傅立叶变换为 \mathcal{F} :

$$\mathcal{F}_{\rightarrow f(x, y)} = \mathcal{DFT}[f(x, y)] = F(u, v) = \frac{1}{MN} \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f(x, y) e^{-j2\pi \left(\frac{ux}{M} + \frac{vy}{N} \right)}$$

定义频域到时域的 \mathcal{DFT}^{-1} 傅立叶逆变换 \mathcal{F}^{-1} :

$$\mathcal{F}_{\rightarrow F(u, v)}^{-1} = \mathcal{DFT}^{-1}[F(u, v)] = f(x, y) = \sum_{u=0}^{M-1} \sum_{v=0}^{N-1} F(u, v) e^{j2\pi \left(\frac{ux}{M} + \frac{vy}{N} \right)}$$

(a) 平移性质 1

$$f(x, y) e^{j2\pi \left(\frac{u_0 x}{M} + \frac{v_0 y}{N} \right)} \iff F(u - u_0, v - v_0)$$

构造 $g(x, y) = f(x, y) e^{j2\pi \left(\frac{u_0 x}{M} + \frac{v_0 y}{N} \right)}$, 则:

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

(b) 平移性质 2

$$f(x - x_0, y - y_0) \iff F(u, v) e^{-j2\pi \left(\frac{ux_0}{M} + \frac{vy_0}{N} \right)}$$

构造 $G(u, v) = F(u, v)e^{-j2\pi}\left(\frac{ux_0}{M} + \frac{vy_0}{N}\right)$, 则:

$$\begin{aligned} g(x, y) &= \mathcal{DFT}^{-1}[G(u, v)] = \sum_{u=0}^{M-1} \sum_{v=0}^{N-1} G(u, v) e^{j2\pi}\left(\frac{ux}{M} + \frac{vy}{N}\right) \\ &= \sum_{u=0}^{M-1} \sum_{v=0}^{N-1} F(u, v) e^{-j2\pi}\left(\frac{ux_0}{M} + \frac{vy_0}{N}\right) e^{j2\pi}\left(\frac{ux}{M} + \frac{vy}{N}\right) \\ &= \sum_{u=0}^{M-1} \sum_{v=0}^{N-1} F(u, v) e^{j2\pi}\left[\frac{(x-x_0)u}{M} + \frac{(y-y_0)v}{N}\right] \\ &= f(x - x_0, y - y_0) \end{aligned}$$

(c) 平移性质 3

$\triangleq x_0 = u_0 = \frac{M}{2}, y_0 = v_0 = \frac{N}{2}$ 时:

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

证明:

$$\begin{aligned} F(u - \frac{M}{2}, v - \frac{N}{2}) &= \frac{1}{MN} \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f(x, y) e^{-j2\pi}\left(\frac{ux}{M} - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{vy}{N} - \frac{y}{2}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{MN} \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f(x, y) e^{-j2\pi}\left(\frac{ux}{M} + \frac{vy}{N}\right) e^{j\pi(x+y)} \\ &= \frac{1}{MN} \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f(x, y) (\cos \pi + j \sin \pi)^{x+y} e^{-j2\pi}\left(\frac{ux}{M} + \frac{vy}{N}\right) \\ &= \mathcal{DFT}[f(x, y)(-1)^{x+y}] \end{aligned}$$

(d) 平移性质 4

$\triangleq x_0 = u_0 = \frac{M}{2}, y_0 = v_0 = \frac{N}{2}$ 时:

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

证明：

$$\begin{aligned}
f(x - \frac{M}{2}, y - \frac{N}{2}) &= \sum_{u=0}^{M-1} \sum_{v=0}^{N-1} F(u, v) e^{j2\pi \left(\frac{ux}{M} - \frac{u}{2} + \frac{vy}{N} - \frac{v}{2} \right)} \\
&= \sum_{u=0}^{M-1} \sum_{v=0}^{N-1} F(u, v) e^{j2\pi \left(\frac{ux}{M} + \frac{vy}{N} \right)} e^{-j\pi(u+v)} \\
&= \sum_{u=0}^{M-1} \sum_{v=0}^{N-1} F(u, v) [\cos(-\pi) + j \sin(-\pi)]^{u+v} e^{j2\pi \left(\frac{ux}{M} + \frac{vy}{N} \right)} \\
&= \mathcal{DFT}^{-1}[F(u, v)(-1)^{u+v}]
\end{aligned}$$

2 图像 180 度旋转

定义原始图像为 $f(x, y)$:

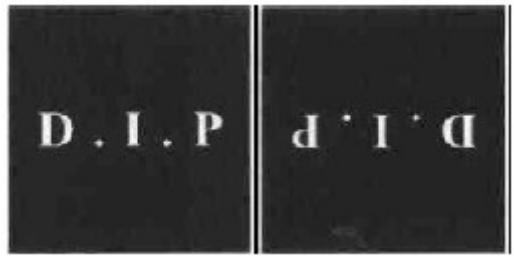


图 1: 灰度图像中心对称

(a) 原始图像左边乘以 $(-1)^{x+y}$

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

(b) 计算离散傅立叶变换 \mathcal{DFT}

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{F}_{\rightarrow f(x, y)(-1)^{x+y}} &= \mathcal{DFT}[f(x, y)(-1)^{x+y}] = F(u - \frac{M}{2}, v - \frac{N}{2}) \\
&= \frac{1}{MN} \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f(x, y)(-1)^{x+y} e^{-j2\pi \left(\frac{ux}{M} + \frac{vy}{N} \right)}
\end{aligned}$$

(c) 复共轭化

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{F}_{\rightarrow f(x, y)(-1)^{x+y}}^{\dagger} &= F^{\dagger}\left(u-\frac{M}{2}, v-\frac{N}{2}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{MN} \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f^{\dagger}(x, y)(-1)^{x+y} e^{j2\pi\left(\frac{ux}{M}+\frac{vy}{N}\right)}\end{aligned}$$

由于原始图像 $f(x, y)$ 在实数域 \mathbb{R} , 所以 $f^{\dagger}(x, y) = f(x, y)$, 即:

$$F^{\dagger}\left(u-\frac{M}{2}, v-\frac{N}{2}\right)=\frac{1}{MN} \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f(x, y)(-1)^{x+y} e^{j2\pi\left(\frac{ux}{M}+\frac{vy}{N}\right)}=F\left(\frac{M}{2}-u, \frac{N}{2}-v\right)$$

(d) 计算离散傅立叶逆变换 \mathcal{DFT}^{-1}

由于:

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

所以:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{F}_{\rightarrow \mathcal{F}_{\rightarrow f(x, y)(-1)^{x+y}}^{\dagger}}^{-1} &= \sum_{u=0}^{M-1} \sum_{v=0}^{N-1} \left[\frac{1}{MN} \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f(x, y)(-1)^{x+y} e^{j2\pi\left(\frac{ux}{M}+\frac{vy}{N}\right)} \right] e^{j2\pi\left(\frac{ux}{M}+\frac{vy}{N}\right)} \\ &= \mathcal{DFT}^{-1}\left[F\left(\frac{M}{2}-u, \frac{N}{2}-v\right)\right] \\ &= \mathcal{DFT}^{-1}\left[F^{\dagger}\left(u-\frac{M}{2}, v-\frac{N}{2}\right)\right] \\ &= \mathcal{DFT}^{-1}\left\{\mathcal{DFT}[f(-x, -y)(-1)^{-x-y}]\right\} \\ &= f(-x, -y)(-1)^{x+y}\end{aligned}$$

(e) 实部再乘以 $(-1)^{x+y}$

$$f(-x, -y)$$

3 高斯低通滤波器频域传递函数在空域相应形式

高斯型低通滤波器在频域中的传递函数:

$$H(u, v) = A e^{-\frac{u^2+v^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

引理 高斯函数积分 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}$

记 $I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx$, 则:

$$I^2 = \iint_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy$$

令:

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad 0 \leq r, \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$

根据雅可比行列式可得:

$$J = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & -r \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & r \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = r \implies dx dy = |J| dr d\theta$$

则:

$$I^2 = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-r^2} r dr d\theta$$

记 $u = r^2$ 则微分:

$$du = dr^2 = 2r dr \implies r dr = \frac{1}{2} du$$

则:

$$I^2 = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-u} \cdot \frac{1}{2} du d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{2} (-e^{-u}) \right]_0^{\infty} d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} d\theta = \pi$$

即:

$$I = \sqrt{\pi}$$

类推:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-ax^2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-y^2} d\frac{y}{\sqrt{a}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-y^2} dy = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}}$$

$$\text{证明} \quad A e^{-\frac{u^2+v^2}{2\sigma^2}} \implies A 2\pi \sigma^2 e^{-2\pi^2 \sigma^2 (x^2+y^2)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
h(x, y) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} H(u, v) e^{j2\pi(ux+vy)} du dv \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A e^{-\frac{u^2+v^2}{2\sigma^2}} e^{j2\pi(ux+vy)} du dv \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A e^{-\frac{u^2}{2\sigma^2} + j2\pi ux - \frac{v^2}{2\sigma^2} + j2\pi vy} du dv \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A e^{-\pi \left[\left(\frac{u}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \right)^2 - j2ux \right]} e^{-\pi \left[\left(\frac{v}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \right)^2 - j2vy \right]} du dv \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A e^{-\pi \left[\left(\frac{u}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \right)^2 - j2ux - 2\pi\sigma^2x^2 + 2\pi\sigma^2x^2 \right]} e^{-\pi \left[\left(\frac{v}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \right)^2 - j2vy - 2\pi\sigma^2y^2 + 2\pi\sigma^2y^2 \right]} du dv \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A e^{-\pi \left[\left(\frac{u}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} - j\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma x \right)^2 + 2\pi\sigma^2x^2 \right]} e^{-\pi \left[\left(\frac{v}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} - j\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma y \right)^2 + 2\pi\sigma^2y^2 \right]} du dv
\end{aligned}$$

令：

$$\begin{cases} s = \frac{u}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} - j\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma x \implies du = \sqrt{2\pi}\sigma ds \\ t = \frac{v}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} - j\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma y \implies dv = \sqrt{2\pi}\sigma dt \end{cases}$$

则：

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A 2\pi\sigma^2 e^{-\pi(s^2 + 2\pi\sigma^2x^2)} e^{-\pi(t^2 + 2\pi\sigma^2y^2)} ds dt \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A 2\pi\sigma^2 e^{-2\pi^2\sigma^2(x^2 + y^2)} e^{-\pi(s^2 + t^2)} ds dt \\
&= A 2\pi\sigma^2 e^{-2\pi^2\sigma^2(x^2 + y^2)}
\end{aligned}$$

4 零比特填充

在图像行列末尾填充 0 值，和把图像放到中心再填充 0 值，但保持 0 值总个数，在数学意义上，这两种形式的结果是相同的，只需要确保填充适当的间距步长，在工程实践中，倾向于移动到中心位置。

数学意义下，灰度图像 $f(x, y)$ 平移到 $f(x - x_0, y - y_0)$ 位置，其傅立叶变换等价于 $F(u, v)e^{-j2\pi \left(\frac{ux_0}{M} + \frac{vy_0}{N} \right)}$ ，无论平移到哪个位置，其傅里叶变换的幅度谱 $|F(u, v)|$ 总是保持不变。

证明

$$F(u, v) = \mathcal{DFT}[f(x, y)]$$

$$\begin{aligned} F(u', v') &= \mathcal{DFT}\left[f(x', y')\right] = \mathcal{DFT}[f(x - x_0, y - y_0)] = F(u, v)e^{-j2\pi\left(\frac{ux_0}{M} + \frac{vy_0}{N}\right)} \\ |F(u', v')| &= \left|F(u, v)e^{-j2\pi\left(\frac{ux_0}{M} + \frac{vy_0}{N}\right)}\right| = |F(u, v)| \cdot \left|e^{-j2\pi\left(\frac{ux_0}{M} + \frac{vy_0}{N}\right)}\right| \\ |F(u', v')| &= |F(u, v)| \cdot |e^{j\theta}| = |F(u, v)| \cdot 1 = |F(u, v)| \quad \theta = -2\pi\left(\frac{ux_0}{M} + \frac{vy_0}{N}\right) \end{aligned}$$

工程实践中，一般选择中心填充，最大程度平滑了图像周期延拓时的不连续性，减少了人为高频失真，并且确保滤波后结果图像保持在画布中心，方便剪裁等进一步处理。

5 频域内高斯高通滤波器和高斯低通滤波器传递函数代数和

(a) 代数和恒等于 1

设原始图像为 $f(x, y)$ ，则可拆解成低频信号和高频信号代数和：

$$f(x, y) = f_{lp}(x, y) + f_{hp}(x, y)$$

定义空域内卷积高斯低通滤波器核 $h_{lp}(x, y)$ 和高斯高通滤波器核 $h_{hp}(x, y)$ ，则：

$$\begin{cases} f_{lp}(x, y) = f(x, y)h_{lp}(x, y) \\ f_{hp}(x, y) = f(x, y)h_{hp}(x, y) \end{cases}$$

傅立叶变换得到：

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{F}_{\rightarrow f_{lp}(x, y)} = \mathcal{F}_{\rightarrow f(x, y)} \mathcal{F}_{\rightarrow h_{lp}(x, y)} \\ \mathcal{F}_{\rightarrow f_{hp}(x, y)} = \mathcal{F}_{\rightarrow f(x, y)} \mathcal{F}_{\rightarrow h_{hp}(x, y)} \end{cases}$$

即：

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{DFT}[f_{lp}(x, y)] = \mathcal{DFT}[f(x, y)] \mathcal{DFT}[h_{lp}(x, y)] \\ \mathcal{DFT}[f_{hp}(x, y)] = \mathcal{DFT}[f(x, y)] \mathcal{DFT}[h_{hp}(x, y)] \end{cases}$$

得到：

$$\begin{cases} F_{lp}(u, v) = F(u, v)H_{lp}(u, v) \\ F_{hp}(u, v) = F(u, v)H_{hp}(u, v) \end{cases}$$

由于：

$$\mathcal{F}_{\rightarrow f(x, y)} = \mathcal{DFT}[f(x, y)] = \mathcal{DFT}[f_{lp}(x, y) + f_{hp}(x, y)]$$

则：

$$\begin{aligned} F(u, v) &= \mathcal{DFT}[f_{lp}(x, y)] + \mathcal{DFT}[f_{hp}(x, y)] = F_{lp}(u, v) + F_{hp}(u, v) \\ F(u, v) &= F(u, v)H_{lp}(u, v) + F(u, v)H_{hp}(u, v) \\ 1 &\equiv H_{lp}(u, v) + H_{hp}(u, v) \end{aligned}$$

即：

$$H_{hp}(u, v) = 1 - H_{lp}(u, v)$$

(b) 空域高斯高通滤波器函数

由于高斯低通滤波器在频域的传递函数为：

$$H_{lp}(u, v) = A e^{-\frac{u^2 + v^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

所以高斯低通滤波器在空域的核函数为：

$$h_{lp}(x, y) = A 2\pi \sigma^2 e^{-2\pi^2 \sigma^2 (x^2 + y^2)}$$

根据：

$$H_{hp}(u, v) = 1 - H_{lp}(u, v)$$

进行傅立叶逆变换：

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}_{\rightarrow H_{hp}(u, v)}^{-1} &= \mathcal{F}_{\rightarrow 1 - H_{lp}(u, v)}^{-1} \\ \mathcal{DFT}^{-1}[H_{hp}(u, v)] &= \mathcal{DFT}^{-1}[1 - H_{lp}(u, v)] \\ h_{hp}(x, y) &= \mathcal{DFT}^{-1}(1) - h_{lp}(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

引理 一维冲激函数 $\delta(x)$ 的采样性质

对于任意定义在 $x = x_0$ 处连续的函数 $f(x)$, 冲激函数 $\delta(x - x_0)$ 作为积分核的定义是:

$$f(x_0) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)\delta(x - x_0)dx \implies f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)\delta(t - x)dt$$

由于冲激函数 $\delta(x)$ 是偶函数:

$$f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)\delta(t - x)dt \implies f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)\delta(x - t)dt$$

因为傅立叶变换的逆变换是图像本身:

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \mathcal{DFT}^{-1}\{\mathcal{DFT}[f(x)]\} \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)e^{-j2\pi st}dt \right] e^{j2\pi sx}ds \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{j2\pi sx - j2\pi st}ds \right] dt \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{j2\pi s(x-t)}ds \right] dt \end{aligned}$$

则:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{j2\pi s(x-t)}ds \right] dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)\delta(x - t)dt$$

即:

$$\delta(x - t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{j2\pi s(x-t)}ds \implies \delta(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{j2\pi x\xi}d\xi$$

因为:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{DFT}^{-1}(1) &= \iint_{-\infty}^{\infty} 1 \cdot e^{j2\pi(ux+vy)}dudv \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{j2\pi ux}du \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{j2\pi vy}dv \\ &= \delta(x) \cdot \delta(y) \end{aligned}$$

所以:

$$\mathcal{DFT}^{-1}(1) = \delta(x, y)$$

综上:

$$\begin{aligned} h_{hp}(x, y) &= \delta(x, y) - h_{lp}(x, y) \\ &= \iint_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{j2\pi(ux+vy)}dudv - A2\pi\sigma^2 e^{-2\pi^2\sigma^2(x^2+y^2)} \end{aligned}$$