

# Problem 1 (Convolution)

$$f_i = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & i=0 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & i=1 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

1st Convolution :

	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	0
$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	0
0	0	0	0

$$\begin{aligned} y_1[0] &= \frac{1}{4} \\ y_1[1] &= \frac{1}{2} \\ y_1[2] &= \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

2nd Convolution :

	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	0
$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	0
$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	0

$$\begin{aligned} y_2[0] &= \frac{1}{8} \\ y_2[1] &= \frac{3}{8} \\ y_2[2] &= \frac{3}{8} \\ y_2[3] &= \frac{1}{8} \end{aligned}$$

3rd Convolution :

	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	0
$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{16}$	$\frac{3}{16}$	0
$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{16}$	$\frac{3}{16}$	0
$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	0

$$\begin{aligned} y_3[0] &= \frac{1}{16} \\ y_3[1] &= \frac{4}{16} \\ y_3[2] &= \frac{6}{16} \\ y_3[3] &= \frac{4}{16} \\ y_3[4] &= \frac{1}{16} \end{aligned}$$



Overall:

$$(f * f * f * f)_i = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{16} & \text{for } i = 0 \wedge 4; \\ \frac{4}{16} & \text{for } i = 1 \wedge 3; \\ \frac{6}{16} & \text{for } i = 2 \\ 0 & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

Problem 2 (Properties of the Convolution)

$$(f * w)_i = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} f_{i-k} \cdot w_k$$

a) Linearity  $(\alpha \cdot f + \beta \cdot g) * w = \alpha(f * w) + \beta(g * w)$   
 $\forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$

$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} (\alpha \cdot f_{i-k} + \beta \cdot g_{i-k}) \cdot w_k$$

$$= \alpha \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} f_{i-k} w_k + \beta \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} g_{i-k} w_k$$

$$= \alpha (f * w) + \beta (g * w)$$

b) Commutativity  $(f * w) = (w * f)$

$$(f * w) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} f_{i-k} \cdot w_k \quad | \text{ reindexing ... } m = i-k$$

$$= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} f_m \cdot w_{i-m} = (w * f)$$

c) Identity:  $(f * e)_i = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} (f_{i-k} \cdot e_k) \stackrel{!}{=} f_i$

therefore  $e_k$  must be 1 only at  $k=0$

and 0 everywhere else;

$e_k|_{k=0} = 1$  and  $e_k|_{k \neq 0} = 0$  (sifting property)



Problem 3 (2D continuous Fourier Transform)

$$g(x, y) := \frac{1}{8} \left[ -f(x-1, y-1) + f(x+1, y-1) \right. \\ \left. - 2f(x-1, y) + 2f(x+1, y) \right. \\ \left. - f(x-1, y+1) + f(x+1, y+1) \right]$$

$$F[g(x, y)] = \frac{1}{8} \left[ -F(f(x-1, y-1)) + F(f(x+1, y-1)) \right. \\ \left. - 2F(f(x-1, y)) + 2F(f(x+1, y)) \right. \\ \left. - F(f(x-1, y+1)) + F(f(x+1, y+1)) \right]$$

$$\stackrel{\text{shifting}}{=} \frac{1}{8} \left[ -F(f(x, y)) e^{-j\omega(u+v)} + F(f(x, y)) e^{-j\omega(-u+v)} \right. \\ \left. - 2F(f(x, y)) e^{-j\omega u} + 2F(f(x, y)) e^{-j\omega(-u)} \right. \\ \left. - F(f(x, y)) e^{-j\omega(u-v)} + F(f(x, y)) e^{-j\omega(-u-v)} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} F(f(x, y)) \left[ -e^{-j\omega(u+v)} + e^{-j\omega(-u+v)} \right. \\ \left. - 2e^{-j\omega u} + 2e^{j\omega u} \right. \\ \left. - e^{-j\omega(u-v)} + e^{-j\omega(-u-v)} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} F(f(x, y)) \left[ -e^{-j\omega(u+v)} + e^{-j\omega(-u+v)} \right. \\ \left. - 2e^{-j\omega u} + 2e^{j\omega u} \right. \\ \left. - e^{-j\omega(u-v)} + e^{-j\omega(-u-v)} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} F(f(x, y)) \left[ 2e^{j\omega u} - 2e^{-j\omega u} \right. \\ \left. e^{j\omega(u+v)} - e^{-j\omega(u+v)} \right. \\ \left. e^{j\omega(u-v)} - e^{-j\omega(u-v)} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} F(f(x, y)) \left[ 4j \sin(\omega u) + 2j \sin(\omega(u+v)) \right. \\ \left. 2j \sin(\omega(u-v)) \right]$$