<30 /05/18>

IEE 239

DFT2D, Análisis en frecuencia

1) DFT : demostraciones

$$\frac{g(x,y)}{g(x,y)} = f(x,y) e^{j2\pi \left(\frac{y_0x}{M} + \frac{y_0y}{N}\right)}$$

$$\frac{g(x,y)}{g(x,y)} = \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f(x,y) e^{j2\pi \left(\frac{y_0x}{M} + \frac{y_0y}{N}\right)} \cdot e^{-j2\pi \left(\frac{y_0x}{M} + \frac{y_0y}{N}\right)}$$

$$= \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f(x,y) e^{-j2\pi \left[\frac{y_0x}{M} + \frac{y_0y}{N}\right]}$$

* Por definición =

b) Periodicided (Ki, Kz & Z):

Periodicaded
$$(K_1, K_2, E, Z)$$
.

$$F(\mu + K_1, M, V + K_2N) = \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f(x, y) e^{-\frac{1}{3}2\pi} \left[\frac{(\mu + k_1)}{M} x + \frac{(\nu + k_2N)}{N} y \right]$$

periodicaded (K_1, K_2, E, Z) .

$$F(\mu + K_1, M, V + K_2N) = \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f(x, y) e^{-\frac{1}{3}2\pi} \left[\frac{(\mu + k_1)}{M} x + \frac{(\nu + k_2N)}{N} y \right]$$

$$F(\mu + K_1, M, V + K_2N) = \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f(x, y) e^{-\frac{1}{3}2\pi} \left[\frac{(\mu + k_1)}{M} x + \frac{(\nu + k_2N)}{N} y \right]$$

$$F(\mu + K_1, M, V + K_2N) = \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f(x, y) e^{-\frac{1}{3}2\pi} \left[\frac{(\mu + k_1)}{M} x + \frac{(\nu + k_2N)}{N} y \right]$$

c) Propiedad de convolución:

$$g(x,y) = f(x,y) * W(x,y)$$

$$= \sum_{s=0}^{M-1} \sum_{t=0}^{N-1} f(s,t) \cdot W(\bullet x-s, y-t)$$

$$\circ g(x,y) = \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} \sum_{y=0}^{M-1} \sum_{z=0}^{N-1} f(s,t) \, \omega(x-s,y-t)$$

$$\circ e^{-j 2\pi} \left(\frac{Mx}{M} + \frac{yy}{N} \right)$$

$$\frac{N-1}{N-1} \int_{-\infty}^{N-1} f(s, t) \sum_{N=0}^{N-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} w(x, s, y - t) = \frac{1}{2^{N-1}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{y} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}$$

en frewencia. (Wraperound emor) ej: refleje bimeja $f(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} ; w(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \overline{O} & -1 \end{pmatrix} w(-x,-y) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ \overline{O} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ A) Convolución on especio de muestros $g_{1}(x,y) = f(x,y) * W(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} 3x3$ (2+2 -1) x (2+2-1) * Dimensiones Imper | KORNEL = respuesta at (3+3-1) X(3+3-1) B) PRODUCTO EN FRECIENCIA: * EJ: M=3, N=3 * DES COMPOSICIÓN EN IMPULGOS UNITARLOS renz) = f(x,y) = f(x,y) + f(x,y-1) + f(x-1,y) + f(x-1,y-1) sent > W(x, y) = S(x,y) - f(x-1, y-1) * APLICAR OFT 20: Fourier > F(M/V) = 1+e-j= +e-j= +e-j= +e-j= +e Former => $W_{(4,\nu)} = 1 - e^{-j2\pi (\frac{4\pi}{3} + \frac{\nu}{3})}$ 00 g(4,v) = F(4,v) · W(4,v) = 1 + e - 1 25 + e - 12 TY + e - 12 TY + e - 12 TY (M + W) * - e - j2T (4+t) - e j2T (4+2r) -e-j2 (24-16) - ej2 (3+2) * Inversión por sure de potencio: $g(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ zero-padding --> 41,2,3,49 -> 41,2,3,4,0,0,0,0,89 Aumenter N - - OFT (12,3,4 8 -> 11,2,3,4,000,0 6

1) Función de transferencia mas cera gausavana (323)

$$9(x,y) = \frac{1}{16} \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{4} \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} \left(\frac{4}{6} \delta(x,y) + 2\delta(x+1,y) + \frac{2}{6} \delta(x,y+1) + 2\delta(x,y+1) + 2\delta(x,y+1) + 2\delta(x,y+1) + 2\delta(x+1,y+1) + 2\delta(x+1,y+1)$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
\dot{o}_{0} & g(u_{j}v) &=& \frac{1}{16} \left\{ 4 + 2e^{\frac{j2\pi N}{N}} + 2e^{-\frac{j2\pi N}{N}} + 2e^{-\frac{j2\pi N}{N}} + 2e^{-\frac{j2\pi N}{N}} + 2e^{\frac{j2\pi N}{N}} + 2e^{\frac{j2\pi N}{N}} + 2e^{-\frac{j2\pi N}{N}} + e^{-\frac{j2\pi N}{N}$$

2) Función de transferencia Máscera Lapleciano

$$h(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H(y_{1}v) = -4 + e^{j\frac{2\pi y}{M}} + e^{-j\frac{2\pi y}{N}} + e^{j\frac{2\pi y}{N}} + e^{-j\frac{2\pi y}{N}}$$

$$= 4 + 2\cos\left(\frac{2\pi y}{M}\right) + 2\cos\left(\frac{2\pi v}{N}\right)$$

II. _ Ansusis et frewencias II

1) Función de transferencia mas cera gaussiona (343)

$$9(x,y) = \frac{1}{16} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & \delta(x,y) + 2 & \delta(x+1,y) & \mathbf{z} \\ +2 & \delta(x-1,y) + 2 & \delta(x,y+1) \\ +2 & \delta(x,y-1) + \delta(x+1,y+1) \\ +3 & (x+1,y-1) + \delta(x-1,y-1) \\ +3 & (x-1,y+1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{16} \left(\frac{1}{4} + 2e^{j\frac{2\pi u}{N}} + 2e^{-j\frac{2\pi u}{N}} + 2e^{j\frac{2\pi u}{N}} + 2e^{-j\frac{2\pi u}{N}} + e^{-j\frac{2\pi u}{N}} + e$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} \int \frac{4+4\cos(\frac{2\pi u}{N}) + 4\cos(\frac{2\pi v}{N})}{+2\cos(\frac{2\pi(u)}{N}) + \frac{2}{2}\cos(\frac{2\pi(u)}{N}) + \frac{2}{2}\cos(\frac{2\pi(u)}{N})}$$

2) Función de transferencia Máscara Laplaciana

$$h(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H(u_{|v|}) = -4 + e^{j\frac{2\pi u}{N}} + e^{-j\frac{2\pi v}{N}} + e^{j\frac{2\pi v}{N}} + e^{-j\frac{2\pi v}{N}}$$

$$= 4 + 2\cos\left(\frac{2\pi\mu}{M}\right) + 2\cos\left(\frac{2\pi\nu}{N}\right)$$

$$f(t,z) = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi}\right)^2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(nt, nz) \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2\pi}(nt+1)} dn_t dn_z$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi}\right)^2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{f(\Omega_t, \Omega_t)}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\Omega_t, \Omega_t)} d\Omega_t d\Omega_t$$

De la misma forma!

Finalmente:

$$\nabla^2 f(k_1 z) = \frac{\partial f^2}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\partial f^2}{\partial t^2}$$

*NOTECION WE GOTTELE ? $\Omega = 2\pi f$, es pectro centrado $-4\pi^{2}[(ft - \frac{9}{2})^{2} + (f_{2} - \frac{\alpha}{2})^{2}] F(f_{1} - \frac{\rho}{2}; f_{2} - \frac{\alpha}{2})$ $-4\pi^{2}[(\mu - \frac{9}{2})^{2} + (\mu - \frac{\alpha}{2})^{2}] F(\mu - \frac{9}{2}; \nu - \frac{\alpha}{2})$ 4) $H_{1}CH = 800ST$. $F_{1}C_{1}E_{2}C_{1}N_{1}C_{2}$ EN = RECLETYCIA $G(x_{1}y) = f_{1}x_{1}y_{1} + K\{f_{1}x_{1}y_{1} - h_{1}p_{1}(x_{1}y_{1})\}$ $G(\mu_{1}v) = F(\mu_{1}v_{1}) + K\{F(\mu_{1}v_{1}) - h_{1}p_{1}(\mu_{1}v_{1})\}$ $= F(\mu_{1}v_{1}) + K\{F(\mu_{1}v_{1}) \cdot (1 - H_{1}c_{2}(\mu_{1}v_{1}))\}$

= F(MIV) . {1 + K H HP (MIV) {

H(MIV)

Gaussianz -- no genera oscilaciones

La efecto adverso nunca deseado

HHILHIVI

Butternor.. -> cerceno el filho ideel y cerceno el gaussien.
es el més flexible.

pennife nuver y ver gue fai sisse.