

Question 1. (16 points = 8 points for Part a and 8 points for Part b)

(a) From Section 2.6, we know that an operator, O , is linear if $O(af_1 + bf_2) = aO(f_1) + bO(f_2)$. From the definition of the Radon transform in Eq. (5.11-3),

$$\begin{aligned} O(af_1 + bf_2) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (af_1 + bf_2) \delta(x \cos \theta + y \sin \theta - \rho) dx dy \\ &= a \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1 \delta(x \cos \theta + y \sin \theta - \rho) dx dy \\ &\quad + b \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_2 \delta(x \cos \theta + y \sin \theta - \rho) dx dy \\ &= aO(f_1) + bO(f_2) \end{aligned}$$

thus showing that the Radon transform is a linear operation.

(b) Let $p = x - x_0$ and $q = y - y_0$. Then $dp = dx$ and $dq = dy$. From Eq. (5.11-3), the Radon transform of $f(x - x_0, y - y_0)$ is

$$\begin{aligned} g(\rho, \theta) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x - x_0, y - y_0) \delta(x \cos \theta + y \sin \theta - \rho) dx dy \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(p, q) \delta[(p + x_0) \cos \theta + (q + y_0) \sin \theta - \rho] dp dq \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(p, q) \delta[p \cos \theta + q \sin \theta - (\rho - x_0 \cos \theta - y_0 \sin \theta)] dp dq \\ &= g(\rho - x_0 \cos \theta - y_0 \sin \theta, \theta). \end{aligned}$$

Part II: Programming**Q1 (10 points)**

4 points = completion of the script

2 points = successful demonstration of the outcome

2 points = successful box filter results

2 points = correct comments: adaptive filtering better reserves high frequency images (e.g., edges)

Q2 (18 points)

1) 4 points

2) 4 points

3) 4 points

4) 6 points: result comparison 4 points, appropriate comments 2 points