

4、高斯型低通滤波器在频域中的传递函数是

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

根据二维傅里叶性质，证明空间域的相应滤波器形式为

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

(这些闭合形式只适用于连续变量情况。)

在证明中假设已经知道如下结论：函数 $e^{-\pi(x^2+y^2)}$ 的傅立叶变换为 $e^{-\pi(u^2+v^2)}$

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

$$\text{设 } m = \frac{u}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} - j\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma x, \quad n = \frac{v}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} - j\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma y$$

$$\text{所以 } du = \sqrt{2\pi}\sigma dm, dv = \sqrt{2\pi}\sigma dn,$$

原积分式子转换为

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} A 2\pi\sigma^2 e^{-\pi(m^2+2\pi\sigma^2x^2)} e^{-\pi(n^2+2\pi\sigma^2y^2)} dm dn \\ &= A 2\pi\sigma^2 e^{-2\pi^2\sigma^2(x^2+y^2)} \int_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\pi m^2} e^{-\pi n^2} dm dn \\ &= A 2\pi\sigma^2 e^{-2\pi^2\sigma^2(x^2+y^2)} \int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} \int_{r=0}^{\infty} e^{-\pi r^2} r d\theta dr \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{因为 } \int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} \int_{r=0}^{\infty} e^{-\pi r^2} r d\theta dr = 1$$

所以

$$A 2\pi\sigma^2 e^{-2\pi^2\sigma^2(x^2+y^2)} \int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} \int_{r=0}^{\infty} e^{-\pi r^2} r d\theta dr = A 2\pi\sigma^2 e^{-2\pi^2\sigma^2(x^2+y^2)}$$

得证。

