

1. 2D卷积与互相关的定义、性质推导或证明.

互相关 cross correlation

$$S[f] = w \otimes f \quad S[f](m, n) = \sum_{i=-k}^k \sum_{j=-k}^k w(i, j) f(m+i, n+j)$$

性质:

① 乘积性质:

$$f'(m, n) = a f(m, n)$$

$$(w \otimes f')(m, n) = a (w \otimes f)(m, n)$$

$$\text{证明: } (w \otimes f')(m, n) = \sum_{i=-k}^k \sum_{j=-k}^k w f'(m+i, n+j)$$

$$= \sum \sum w a f = a \sum \sum w f = a (w \otimes f)(m, n)$$

② 线性性质:

$$f' = a f + b g$$

$$(w \otimes f')(m, n) = a (w \otimes f) + b (w \otimes g)$$

$$\text{证明: } (w \otimes f')(m, n) = \sum \sum w f' = \sum \sum w (a f + b g)$$

$$= \sum \sum w a f + \sum \sum w b g$$

$$= a \sum \sum w f + b \sum \sum w g \quad (\text{乘积性质})$$

$$= a (w \otimes f) + b (w \otimes g)$$

③ 位移性质:

$$f'(m, n) = f(m - m_0, n - n_0)$$

$$(w \otimes f')(m, n) = (w \otimes f)(m - m_0, n - n_0)$$

$$\text{证明: } (w \otimes f')(m, n) = \sum \sum w f(m - m_0 + i, n - n_0 + j)$$

$$= \sum \sum w f[(m+i) - m_0, (n+j) - n_0] = (w \otimes f)(m - m_0, n - n_0)$$

卷积 convolution

$$S[f] = w * f \quad S[f](m, n) = \sum_{i=-k}^k \sum_{j=-k}^k w(i, j) f(m-i, n-j)$$

① 线性性质 (乘法、线性加和)

② 位移性质:

证明同互相关完全相同, 不再赘述. 证明同互相关完全相同, 不再赘述.

③ 交换律:

$$w * f = f * w$$

证明:

$$w * f = \sum \sum w(i, j) f(m-i, n-j)$$

令 $i' = m-i, j' = n-j$, 则原式可写成:

$$w * f = \sum_{i'=m-k}^{m+k} \sum_{j'=n-k}^{n+k} w(m-i', n-j') f(i', j')$$

$$= f * w$$

④ 结合律:

$$(w * f) * g = w * (f * g)$$

$$(w * f) * g = \sum_{m,n} \left(\sum_{i,j} w f \cdot g \right) = \sum_{m,n} \sum_{i,j} w f g$$

$$= \sum \sum (w \sum \sum f g) = w * (f * g)$$

2. 2D卷积的时间复杂度

设图像大小为 $w \times h$, 设卷积核的大小为 $k \times k$.

对于图像中每一个元素, 都需进行一次卷积操作, 其时间复杂度为 $O(whk^2)$.

将卷积后结果输出, 输出图像大小为 $(w+m-1)(h+m-1)$, 其时间复杂度为 $O(wh)$.

\therefore 总时间复杂度为: $O(whk^2 + wh) = O(whk^2)$.

3. 2D高斯的可分离性推导

$w(i,j) = u(i) * v(j)$ (高斯函数性质)

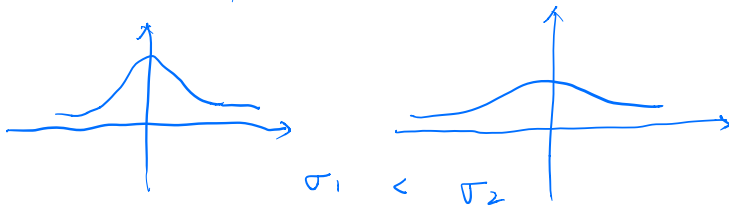
$w * f = (u * v) * f = u * (v * f)$ (结合律, 前面已证明).

4. 2D高斯核与2D高斯核的卷积结果解析:

2D高斯核中每一个元素都满足: $f(x,y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{(x-m)^2 + (y-m)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$, (m,m) 代表中点的坐标.

使用2D高斯核做卷积, 若 σ 越大, 模糊效果就越强.

可以这样理解, σ 越大, 二次曲面就越平坦, 不妨取其一剖面分析.



也意味着一个元素与周围更多元素有更大的相关度 (注: 靠近该点处元素的相关度会减小).

5. 2D空间卷积定理、2D频率卷积定理推导.

$$\hat{f}(f(t) * h(t)) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau \right) e^{-j2\pi ft} dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\tau) \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(t-\tau) e^{-j2\pi ft} dt \right] d\tau$$

$$\therefore \hat{f}(h(t-\tau)) = H(\omega) e^{-j2\pi \omega \tau}$$

$$\therefore F[f(t) * h(t)] = H(\omega) F(\omega)$$

即建立了空间域 (t) 与频率域 (ω) 的转换关系.