

The background features a complex geometric pattern. On the left, a dense network of thin grey lines connects various black dots of different sizes, forming a web-like structure. Scattered across the rest of the page are numerous triangles of varying sizes and orientations, some outlined in thin grey lines and others as simple black dots. The overall aesthetic is minimalist and mathematical.

FOURIER

Téo Kaltrachian et Sergey Platonov

CONTEXTE



01

DFT

02

SOMMAIRE

NOISE REMOVAL

03

COMPRESSION

04



01

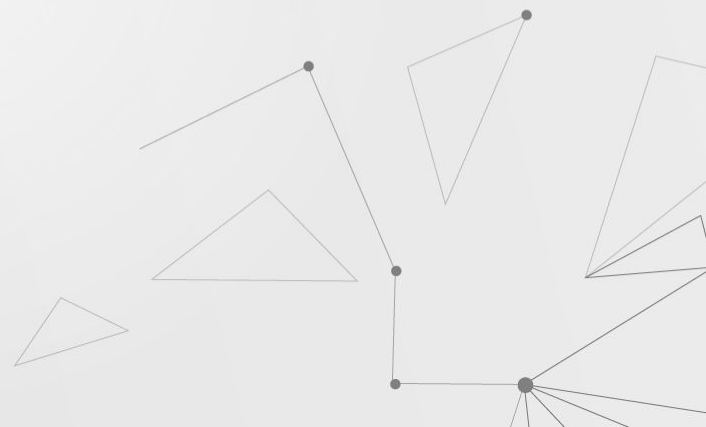
CONTEXTE





TRANSFORMEE FOURIER ?

- Compréhension intuitive
 - Applications
 - Vectorisation du code
-



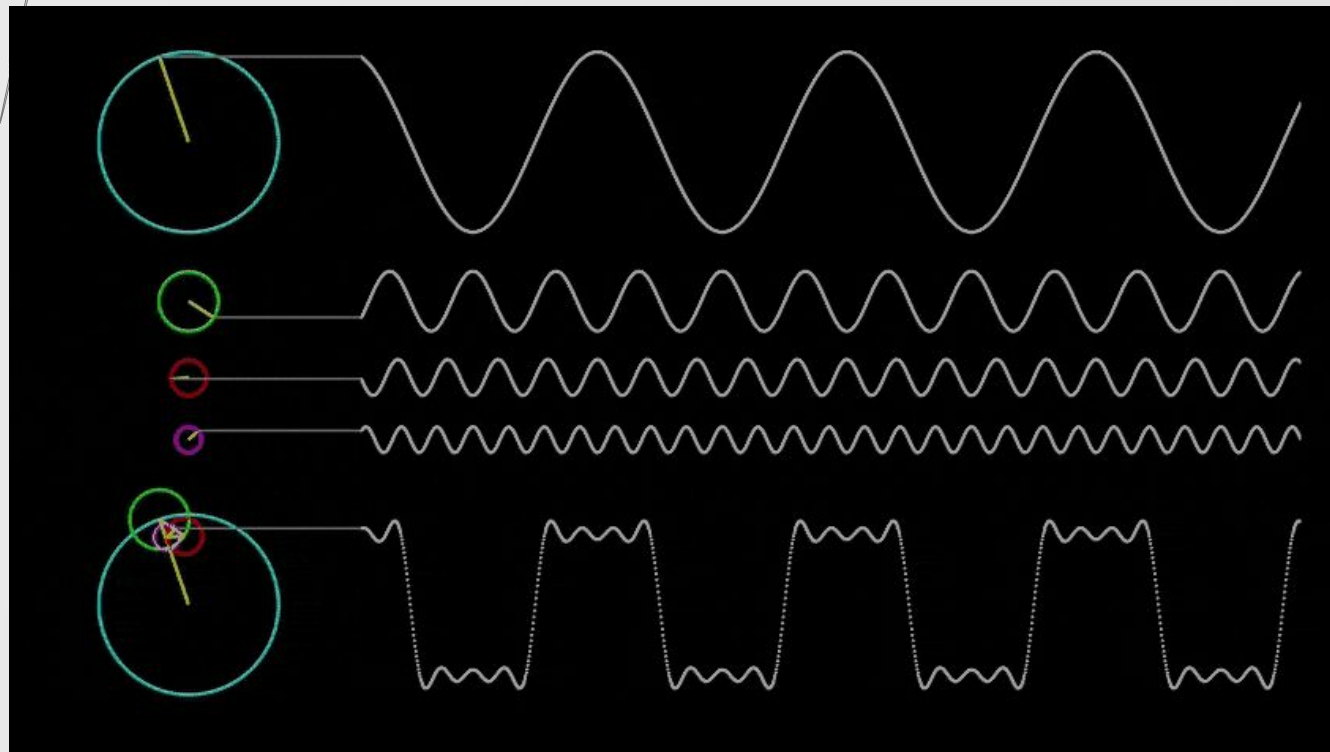


02

DFT - DISCRETE FOURIER TRANSFORM



DFT





M

```
def tfd(x, inverse=False):
    """Compute the discrete Fourier Transform of the 1D array x"""

    N = x.shape[0]
    n = np.arange(N)
    k = n.reshape((N, 1))

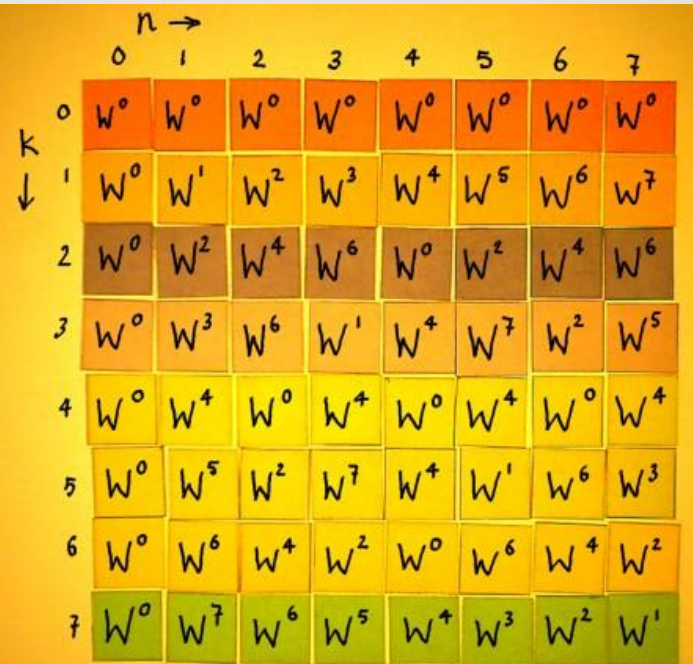
    multiplier = 1 if inverse else -1
    divider = N if inverse else 1

    # get the base coefficient matrix, (Nx1) x (1xN) -> NxN
    coeff_matrix = k * n

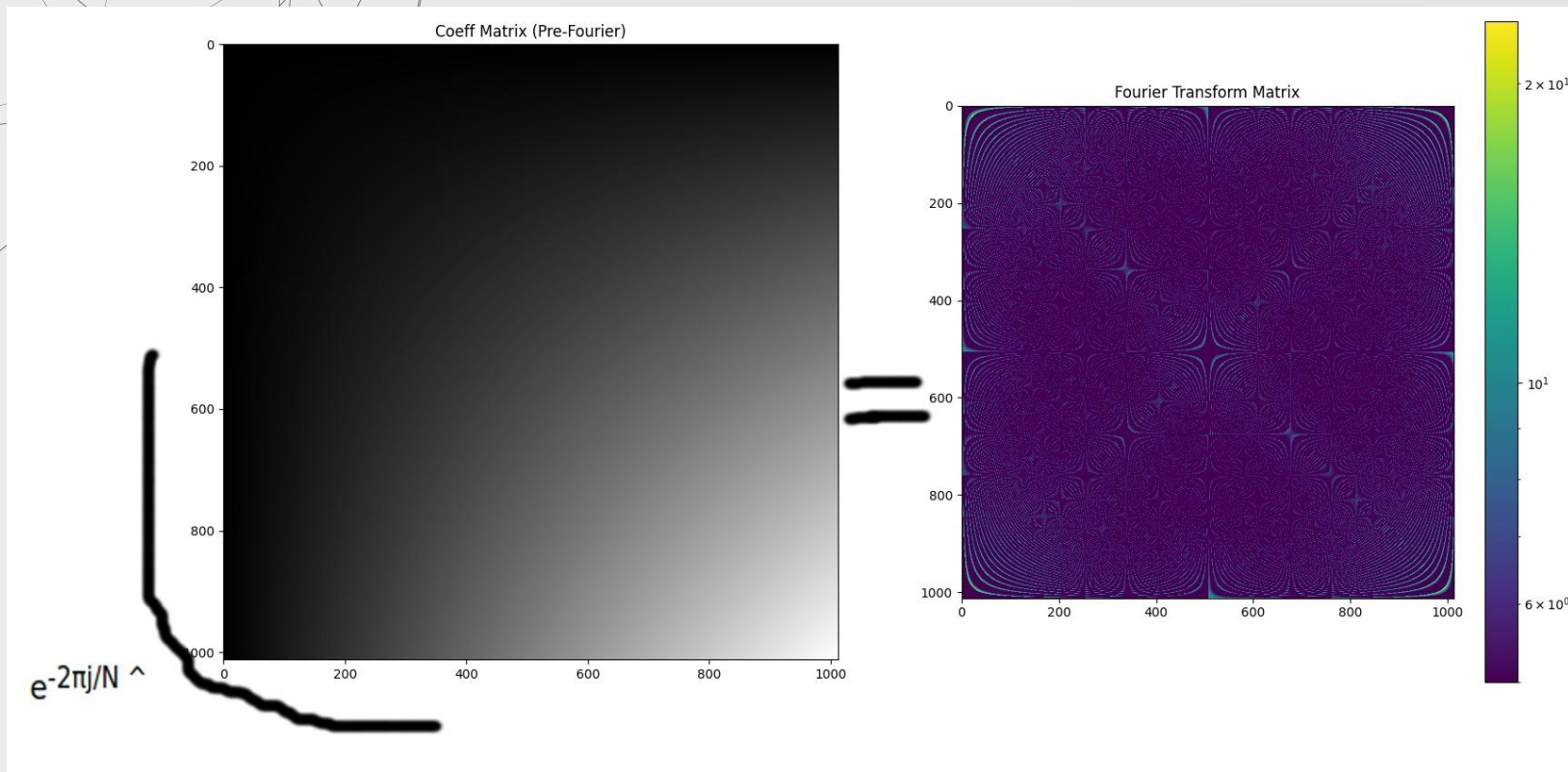
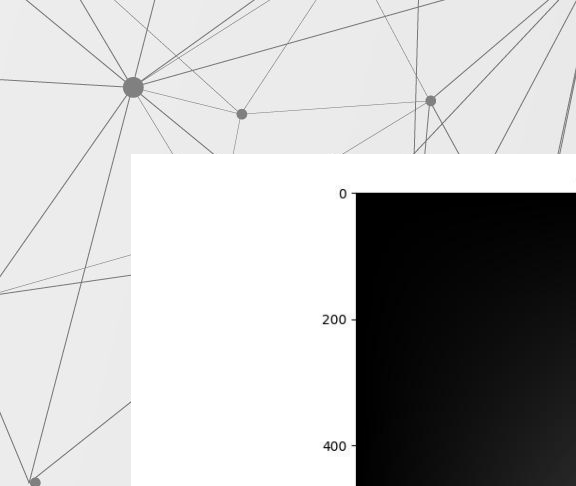
    # calculate the omega coefficient
    omega_n = np.exp(multiplier * 2j * np.pi / N)

    # create a matrix of omega raised to the power of the base coefficients
    M = np.power(omega_n, coeff_matrix)

    return np.dot(M, x) / divider
```




		$n \rightarrow$							
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
$k \downarrow$	0	W^0	W^0	W^0	W^0	W^0	W^0	W^0	W^0
	1	W^0	W^1	W^2	W^3	W^4	W^5	W^6	W^7
	2	W^0	W^2	W^4	W^6	W^0	W^2	W^4	W^6
	3	W^0	W^3	W^6	W^1	W^4	W^7	W^2	W^5
	4	W^0	W^4	W^0	W^4	W^0	W^4	W^0	W^4
	5	W^0	W^5	W^2	W^7	W^4	W^1	W^6	W^3
	6	W^0	W^6	W^4	W^2	W^0	W^6	W^4	W^2
	7	W^0	W^7	W^6	W^5	W^4	W^3	W^2	W^1





DFT2

1D FFT



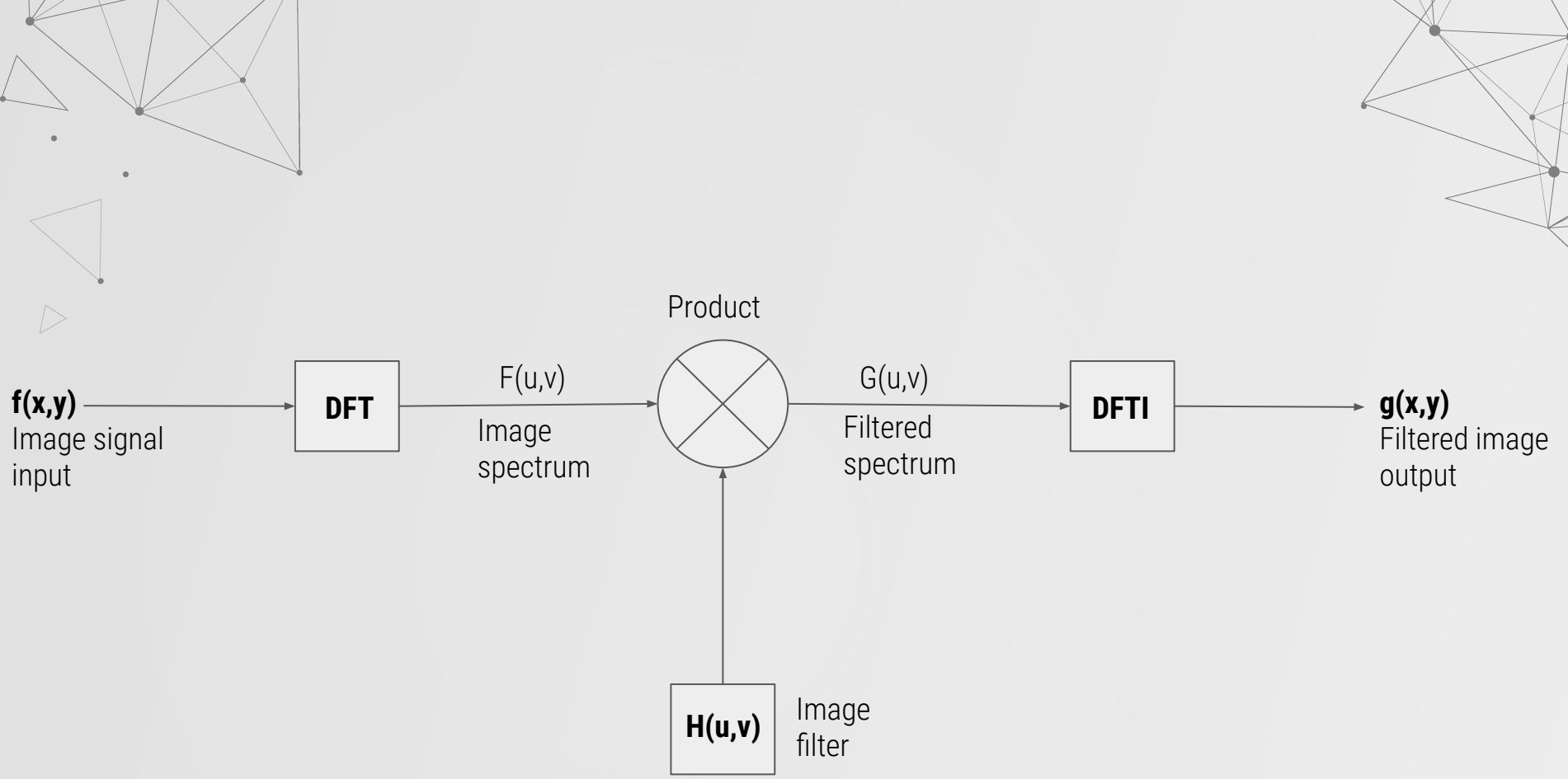
2465	3739	4801	5218	4801	3739	2465
$-416-200i$	$-631-304i$	$-810-390i$	$-880-424i$	$-810-390i$	$-631-304i$	$-416-200i$
$-33-41i$	$-50-63i$	$-64-80i$	$-70-87i$	$-64-80i$	$-50-63i$	$-33-41i$
$-3-12i$	$-4-18i$	$-5-23i$	$-6-25i$	$-5-23i$	$-4-18i$	$-3-12i$
$-3+12i$	$-4+18i$	$-5+23i$	$-6+25i$	$-5+23i$	$-4+18i$	$-3+12i$
$-33+41i$	$-50+63i$	$-64+80i$	$-70+87i$	$-64+80i$	$-50+63i$	$-33+41i$
$-416+200i$	$-631+304i$	$-810+390i$	$-880+424i$	$-810+390i$	$-631+304i$	$-416+200i$





03

NOISE REMOVAL



The image features abstract geometric patterns in the top-left and top-right corners. These patterns consist of thin black lines connecting various points, forming a network of triangles and polygons. Some points are solid black dots, while others are open circles. The overall style is minimalist and technical.

DEMO

Noise

```
spectrum = np.fft.fft2(original) if fft else tfd2(original)

thresh_val = 0.08

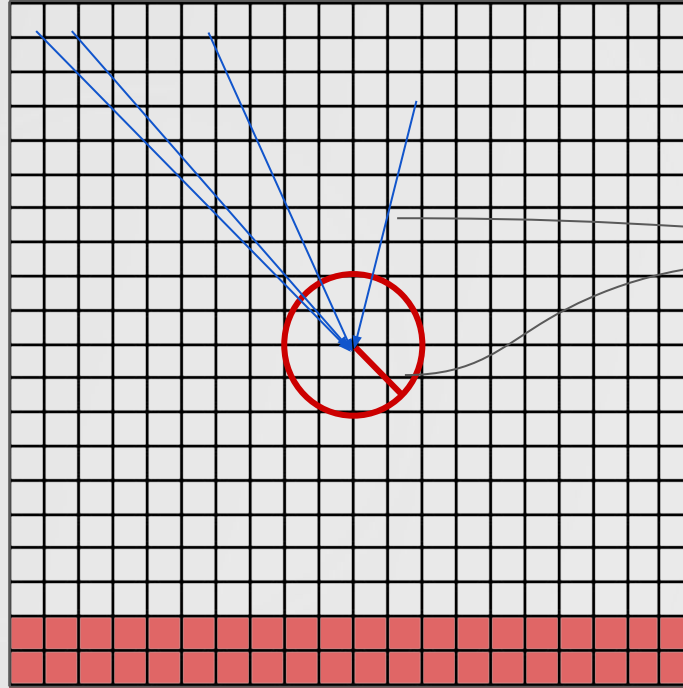
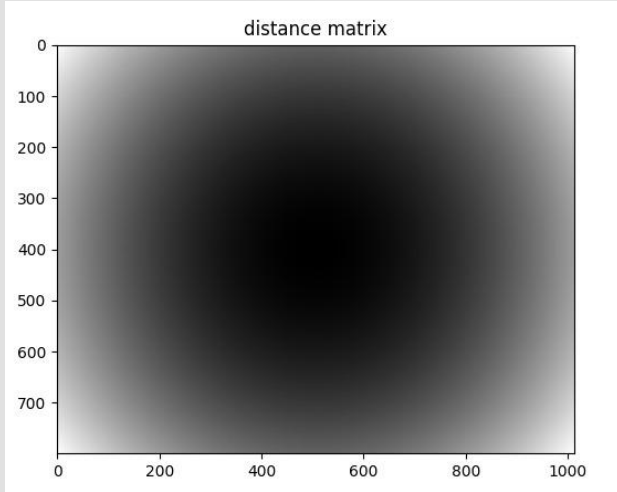
spectrum_filtered = low_pass_filter(spectrum, thresh_val)

filtered = np.fft.ifft2(spectrum_filtered) if fft else tfdi2(spectrum_filtered)
filtered = np.real(filtered)
```

Low_pass_filter

```
def low_pass_filter(spectrum, thresh):  
    max_distance_sq = (spectrum.shape[1] * thresh)**2  
  
    shifted = np.fft.fftshift(spectrum)  
  
    distance_matrix = get_dist_from_center_matrix(shifted)  
  
    circle_mask = np.where(distance_matrix > max_distance_sq, 0, 1)  
  
    filtered = shifted * circle_mask.T  
  
    return np.fft.ifftshift(filtered)
```

Low_pass_filter



Distance_matrix

> or <

Max_distance

Thresh: 8%

04

COMPRESSION





Compression



```
spectrum = np.fft.fft2(original) if fast else tfd2(original)

thresh = 1.0 - (deg / 10.0)
compressed_spectrum = low_pass_filter(spectrum, thresh)

compressed_image = np.fft.ifft2(compressed_spectrum) if fast else tfdi2(compressed_spectrum)
compressed_image = real_to_int(compressed_image.real)
```



Conclusion