~/Downloads/lab11b.m

```
% Read the input image
   image = imread('rgb.jpeg'); % Replace with your image file
2
 3
   gray_image = rgb2gray(image); % Convert to grayscale if necessary
 4
5
   % Convert to double precision
   image double = double(gray image);
6
7
8
   % Step 1: Compute the 2D Fourier Transform of the image
   F = fft2(image double);
9
10
11
   % Step 2: Shift the zero-frequency component to the center
12
   F shifted = fftshift(F);
13
14
   % Step 3: Create the High-Pass Filter
   [M, N] = size(F_shifted); % Size of the image
15
   [U, V] = \text{meshgrid}(-\text{floor}(N/2):\text{floor}(N/2)-1, -\text{floor}(M/2):\text{floor}(M/2)-1); % Frequen}
16
   cy coordinates
17
   D0 = 5; % Cutoff frequency, you can adjust this value
18 H = double(sqrt(U.^2 + V.^2) > D0); % High-pass filter (1 for high frequencies, 0
   for low frequencies)
19
   if size(H) ~= size(F_shifted)
20
       H = imresize(H, size(F_shifted));
21
22
   end
23
24
   % Step 4: Apply the high-pass filter in the frequency domain
   F_filtered = F_shifted .* H;
25
26
27
   % Step 5: Inverse Fourier Transform to get the filtered image
28
   F_inverse = ifftshift(F_filtered); % Shift back the zero-frequency component
   image_filtered = real(ifft2(F_inverse)); % Compute the inverse 2D Fourier trans₽
29
   form and take the real part
30
31
   % Step 6: Display the original and filtered images
32
   figure;
33 | subplot(1, 2, 1);
   imshow(gray_image, []);
34
35
   title('Original Image');
36
37
   subplot(1, 2, 2);
   imshow(image_filtered, []);
38
   title('Filtered Image (High Pass)');
39
40
```