

Part (i)

Assume we take  $f$  = input row image (length  $N$ )

$$h = [1, -1]$$

$$\Rightarrow f * h = f(x) - f(x-1) = g(x)$$

Boundary Conditions:

We pad  $f$  &  $h$  with appropriate no. of zeroes & then convolve and  $g(x)$  is obtained by taking the subvector of appropriate length.

Now, we take the problem to Fourier Domain:

$$F(\omega_1) H(\omega_1) = G(\omega_1)$$

where  $F(\omega_1)$ ,  $H(\omega_1)$  are the DFTs of the signal  $f$  & kernel  $h$  after appropriate padding.

For example let  $F = [1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5]$

$$f_{\text{padded}} = [1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 0 \ 0]$$

$$h_{\text{padded}} = [1 \ -1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0]$$

$$g \text{ (after extracting } n=0 \text{ to } 4) \\ = [1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ -5]$$

$$\text{note } g[n] = f * h = [1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ -5]$$

The natural approach to finding  $f[n]$  is :

$$F^{-1} \left( \frac{G(\omega)}{H(\omega)} \right)$$

$$\text{However } H(0) = +e^{-j(0)\frac{1}{N}} - e^{-j(0)\frac{1}{N}} = 0$$

Fourier transform for  $\omega=0$  is not obtainable & hence one cannot obtain  $f[n]$  from  $g[n]$ . Intuitively, we can say that the DC information is lost hence not possible to restore.

Part (ii)

A similar logic can be used to determine whether the 2D images are obtainable from its gradients.

Assume the kernels used for image X gradient & Y gradient are  $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  &  $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  respectively.

and let the X and Y gradient images be  $g_x, g_y$  respectively.

Let the 2D-DFTs be  $G_x(w_1, w_2), G_y(w_1, w_2)$

& 2D-DFTs of kernels after appropriate zero paddings be  $H_x(w_1, w_2), H_y(w_1, w_2)$

$$H_x(0,0) = \sum_x \sum_y h_x(x,y) e^{-j\frac{0}{N}x} e^{-j\frac{0}{N}y} \\ = 0$$

$$H_y(0,0) = 0$$

$$\text{Thus } F(w_1, w_2) = \frac{G_x(w_1, w_2)}{H_x(w_1, w_2)} = \frac{G_y(w_1, w_2)}{H_y(w_1, w_2)}$$

is not defined at  $(w_1, w_2) = (0,0)$

Thus, the 2D images can not be restored from original gradient images.