Tenemos una imágen i(x,y) Movemos la inagen al centro $i_1(x, y) = (-1)^{x+y} i(x, y)$ Aplicamos la DFT a le $I_1(u,v) = \sum_{x \in 0}^{n-1} \sum_{y \in 0}^{n-1} l_1(x,y) e^{-i2\pi(ux + vy)}$ Consaganos] $I_{2}(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{O}) = Z_{2} \sum_{x \in \mathcal{V}} i_{1}(x, y) \underbrace{C^{32\pi(x + x)}_{M} + N_{2}}_{C_{2}} = I_{1}(-\mathcal{U}, -\mathcal{O})$ Aplicamos la antitransformada i2(x,y) = IDFT(I2(u,v)) = IDFT(I1(-u,-v)) $i_{2}(x,y) = i_{1}(-x,-y)$ $i'(x, y) = (-1)^{x+y} i_1(-x, -y) = (-1)^{x+y} (-1)^{-x-y} i(-x, -y)$ i'(x,y) = i(-x,-y)Entonces, la inagon queda invertida