

Q1.

by Eq. (45-1)

$$F(u, v) = \mathcal{F}[f(t, z)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t, z) e^{-j2\pi(u t + v z)} dt dz$$

by Eq. (26-2) Fourier Transform Operation is linear if

$$\mathcal{F}[a_1 f_1(t, z) + a_2 f_2(t, z)] = a_1 \mathcal{F}[f_1(t, z)] + a_2 \mathcal{F}[f_2(t, z)]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \times \mathcal{F}[a_1 f_1(t, z) + a_2 f_2(t, z)] &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [a_1 f_1(t, z) + a_2 f_2(t, z)] \\ &\times e^{-j2\pi(u t + v z)} dt dz \end{aligned}$$

$$= a_1 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(t, z) e^{-j2\pi(u t + v z)} dt dz$$

$$+ a_2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_2(t, z) e^{-j2\pi(u t + v z)} dt dz$$

$$= a_1 \mathcal{F}[f_1(t, z)] + a_2 \mathcal{F}[f_2(t, z)] \quad \# \quad \text{接著,}$$

$$\mathcal{F}[a_1 f_1(x, y) + a_2 f_2(x, y)] = \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} [a_1 f_1(x, y) + a_2 f_2(x, y)] e^{-j2\pi(\frac{ux}{M} + \frac{vy}{N})}$$

$$= a_1 \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f_1(x, y) e^{-j2\pi(\frac{ux}{M} + \frac{vy}{N})} + a_2 \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f_2(x, y) e^{-j2\pi(\frac{ux}{M} + \frac{vy}{N})}$$

$$= a_1 \mathcal{F}[f_1(x, y)] + a_2 \mathcal{F}[f_2(x, y)] \quad \#$$

\Rightarrow Inverse Transform 也可用完全相同的方式証明!

Q2-

$$\bar{f}(x, y) = \frac{1}{MN} \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f(x, y)$$

計算 $f(x, y)$ 的 DFT $\Rightarrow F(0, 0)$ 若 $F(0, 0) = MN \bar{f}(x, y)$, 則在 IDFT 之前 $\frac{1}{MN}$ 在前面

$$\text{Eq: } F(u, v) = \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f(x, y) e^{-2\pi j(\frac{ux}{M} + \frac{vy}{N})}$$

$$\text{而 } f(x, y) = \frac{1}{MN} \sum_{u=0}^{M-1} \sum_{v=0}^{N-1} F(u, v) e^{j2\pi(\frac{ux}{M} + \frac{vy}{N})}$$

我們可看到 $\frac{1}{MN}$ 在前面

而若 $F(0, 0) = \bar{f}(x, y)$ 則執行 DFT 之前, $\frac{1}{MN}$ 亦在前面

最後, 若 $F(0, 0) = \sqrt{MN} \cdot f(x, y)$ 則在 DFT、IDFT 的公式中都包含了 \sqrt{MN} 項

Q3.

A: 除非所有 border (該圖) 都是黑色的, 不然若是用 0 去 padding

則會在 1 or 多个 border 上產生顯著的水平 or 垂直不連續邊緣。

而這些空間域中的 sharpening transition 會在 spectrum 的垂直/水平引入高頻的 components

Q4

$$(a) \bar{f}(x, y) = \frac{1}{MN} \times \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f(x, y)$$

$$\text{而 } \bar{f}_p(x, y) = \frac{1}{PQ} \sum_{x=0}^{P-1} \sum_{y=0}^{Q-1} f_p(x, y) = \frac{1}{PQ} \times \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f(x, y)$$

$$= \frac{1}{PQ} \times MN \times \bar{f}(x, y)$$

因為 image 用 0 去 padding, 所以平均值 (ratio) = $\frac{PQ}{MN}$ \rightarrow 當 $PQ \uparrow$ r 會 \uparrow

又 \uparrow 是用 0 去 padding \Rightarrow 所以填充後的 image 平均值會隨著 $PQ \uparrow$ 而 \downarrow

< PQ 愈大, 0 愈多, avg value 隨之下降 > \leftarrow 概念

(b) 是的, $F_p(0, 0) = F(0, 0)$

$$F(0, 0) = MN \bar{f}(x, y) \xrightarrow{\text{①}}$$

$$F_p(0, 0) = PQ \bar{f}_p(x, y) \xrightarrow{\text{②}}$$

$$\text{又 by (a) } \bar{f}_p(x, y) = \frac{MN}{PQ} \times \bar{f}(x, y) \rightarrow \text{③}$$

再將 ③ 代入 ②

$$PQ \cdot \frac{MN}{PQ} \cdot \bar{f}(x, y)$$

$$PQ \bar{f}_p(x, y) = MN \times \bar{f}(x, y)$$

$$\text{故 } F(0, 0) = F_p(0, 0) \#$$

Q5.

(a)

$$\nabla^2 f(t, z) = \frac{\partial^2 f(t, z)}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f(t, z)}{\partial z^2}$$

$$\mathcal{Z}[\nabla^2 f(t, z)] = \mathcal{Z}\left[\frac{\partial^2 f(t, z)}{\partial t^2}\right] + \mathcal{Z}\left[\frac{\partial^2 f(t, z)}{\partial z^2}\right]$$

$$= (j2\pi u)^2 F(u, v) + (j2\pi v)^2 F(u, v)$$

$$= -4\pi^2(u^2 + v^2) F(u, v) \rightarrow G(u, z) = H(u, z) F(u, z)$$

$$\text{當 } H(u, z) = -4\pi^2(u^2 + v^2)$$

(b)

$$H(u, v) = -4\pi^2(u^2 + v^2)$$

for $u = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, (M-1)$

$v = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, (N-1)$

$H(u, v) = -4\pi^2(u^2 + v^2)$ 在進行 DFT transform 時

$H(u, v)$ 可改寫成 $-4\pi^2\left[\left(u - \frac{M}{2}\right)^2 + \left(v - \frac{N}{2}\right)^2\right]$

$$\nabla^2 f(x, y) \Leftrightarrow -4\pi^2\left[\left(u - \frac{M}{2}\right)^2 + \left(v - \frac{N}{2}\right)^2\right] F(u, v) \#$$

(c)

Laplacian Filter is isotropic \Rightarrow 因為有對稱性 \rightarrow 可以用有額外對角線
的 Laplacian mask

例如: A -8 in the center so that its response is 0 in areas of constant intensity.

Q6:

(a) The spatial average is

$$g(x, y) = \frac{1}{4} [f(x, y+1) + f(x+1, y) + f(x-1, y) + f(x, y-1)]$$

$$G(u, v) = \frac{1}{4} [e^{j2\pi v/N} + e^{j2\pi u/M} + e^{-j2\pi u/M} + e^{-j2\pi v/N}] F(u, v) \\ = H(u, v) F(u, v)$$

where $H(u, v) = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(2\pi u/M) + \cos(2\pi v/N)]$ 是 Frequency Domain 的 Filter Transfer Function

(b) 為證為低通 Filter

$$H(u, v) = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(2\pi(u - \frac{M}{2}))/M) + \cos(2\pi(v - \frac{N}{2}))/N)]$$

當 $u = 0 \rightarrow M-1$; $\cos(2\pi(u - \frac{M}{2}))/M$ 從 -1 開始 且 $u = \frac{M}{2}$ 時 $= 1$ (峰值)
 $u = M-1$

因此, Filter 的振幅隨着距離中心化 filter 原來的距離而↓
此為低通 filter 之特性 #

Q7.

(a) The spatial average is

$$g(x, y) = \frac{1}{4} [f(x, y+1) + f(x+1, y) + f(x-1, y) + f(x-1, y-1)]$$

$$G(u, v) = \frac{1}{4} [e^{j2\pi u/N} + e^{j2\pi u/M} + e^{j2\pi u/M} + e^{-j2\pi v/N}] F(u, v) \\ = H(u, v) F(u, v)$$

當 $H(u, v) = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(2\pi u/M) + \cos(2\pi v/N)]$ 是 Frequency Domain 的 Filter Transfer Function。

(b) 為證明為高通 filter

我們把 $H(u, v)$ 作成 $2j [\sin(\pi(u-\frac{M}{2}))/M] e^{j\pi u/M} + \sin(\pi(v-\frac{N}{2})/N) e^{j\pi v/N}$

而在 filter 的中心 ($u=\frac{M}{2}$), function value 是 0, 當 $u, v \uparrow$, filter 的值也並且在 $u=M-1$; $v=N-1$ 時接近 $-4j$ 的極限值。

而會是負的是因為取導數的順序所引起的若是採用

$f(x, y) - f(x+1, y)$ 和 $f(x, y) - f(x, y+1)$ 的差分 \Rightarrow filter 將趨近正的極限值

而重點是 dc 項被消掉而且高頻率也有通過 \Rightarrow 這也是 Highpass Filter 的特性。