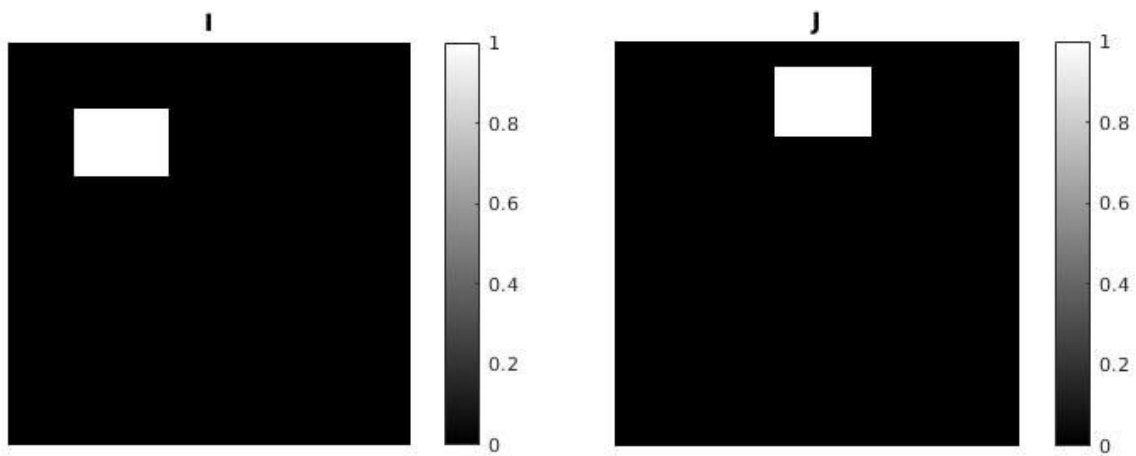
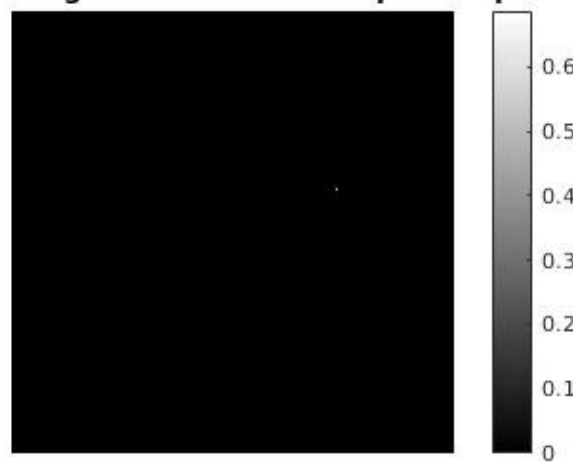


Q6)



Cross spectrum:-

Log(Fourier magnitude of the cross-power spectrum)

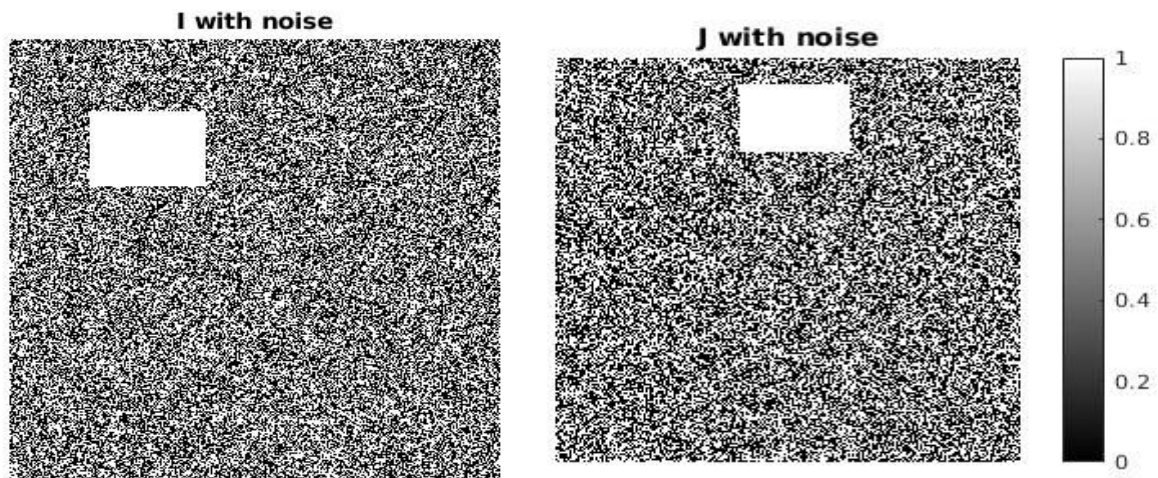


The maximum value is at [121,221]

Due to wraparound effect the maximum is observed at [121,221].

The translation is = $[121-150, 221-150] = [-29, 71]$ which is approximately the same as the translation applied.

With gaussian noise:-



Cross spectrum:-

Log(Fourier magnitude of the cross-power spectrum)



The maximum value is at [121,221]

Due to wraparound effect the maximum is observed at [121,221].

The translation is = $[121-150, 221-150] = [-29, 71]$ which is approximately the same as the translation applied.

If the images were of size $(N \times N)$ the time required is of the order $O(N^2 \log(N))$.

For pixel wise comparison the order is $O(N^4)$. The time required is much more than what is taken by cross power spectrum.

For rotation angle:-

f_2 is rotated version of $f_1(x, y)$ with rotation θ_0 .

$$f_2(x, y) = f_1(x \cos \theta_0 + y \sin \theta_0, -x \sin \theta_0 + y \cos \theta_0)$$

Taking Fourier transform,

$$F_2(\xi, \eta) = F_1(\xi \cos \theta_0 + \eta \sin \theta_0, -\xi \sin \theta_0 + \eta \cos \theta_0)$$

Let M_1 & M_2 be magnitude of F_1 & F_2

$$M_2(\xi, \eta) = M_1(\xi \cos \theta_0 + \eta \sin \theta_0, -\xi \sin \theta_0 + \eta \cos \theta_0)$$

Using polar coordinates,

$$M_1(\rho, \theta) = M_2(\rho, \theta - \theta_0)$$

Now, again taking Fourier transform, we get.

$$F(M_1(\rho, \theta)) = e^{j2\pi(u\theta_0)} F(M_2(\rho, \theta))$$

Using cross power spectrum,

$$\text{Let } F(M_1) = F \text{ and } F(M_2) = F'$$

$$e^{j2\pi\theta} = \frac{F \cdot F'}{|F \cdot F'|}$$

Taking inverse Fourier transform, we get an impulse at $(0, \theta_0)$