# CS663 Assignment 3

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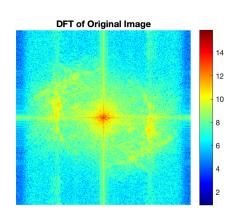
## Question 1

**Note:** All the Fourier Transform and Frequency Response figures are shown in logarithm absolute format.

### Original Image



(a) Original Image

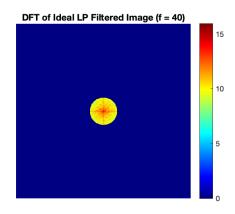


(b) Fourier Transform of Original Image

Ideal Low Pass Filter
Cutoff Frequency = 40



(a) Filtered Image



(b) Fourier Transform of Filtered Image

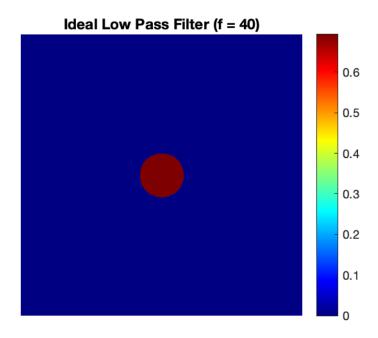


Figure 3: Frequency Response of Filter

#### Cutoff Frequency = 80



10

DFT of Ideal LP Filtered Image (f = 80)

- (a) Filtered Image
- (b) Fourier Transform of Filtered Image

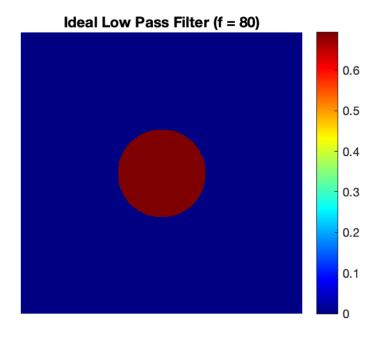
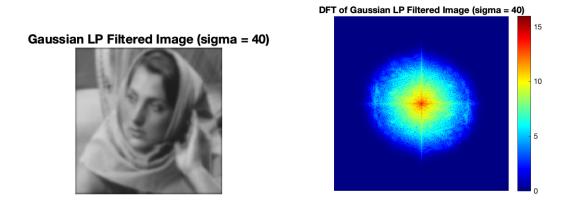


Figure 5: Frequency Response of Filter

#### Gaussian Low Pass Filter

Sigma = 40



- (a) Filtered Image
- (b) Fourier Transform of Filtered Image

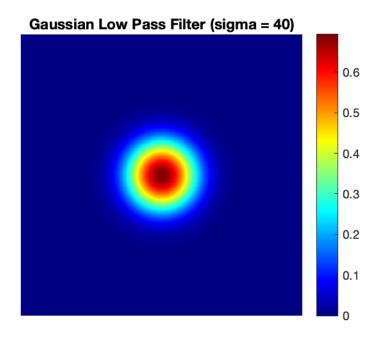
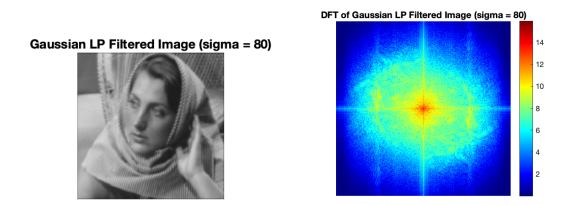


Figure 7: Frequency Response of Filter

#### Sigma = 80



- (a) Filtered Image
- (b) Fourier Transform of Filtered Image

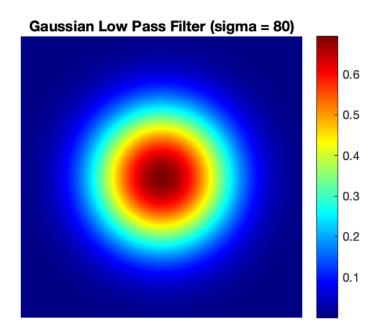


Figure 9: Frequency Response of Filter

#### Observations

- From the obtained results we can easily see that as the cut-off frequency (for ideal low pass filter) / sigma (for Gaussian low pass filter) is increased, the higher frequency components which correspond to finer details in the image start becoming clearly visible.
- Also we can see that for ideal low pass filter there is a presence of **ringing artifacts** that appear as spurious signals near sharp transitions in the images. These ringing artifacts are quite undesirable and are a result of the complete elimination of high frequencies higher than the cut-off frequency by the ideal low pass filter.
- When a Gaussian low pass filter is used these ringing artifacts are absent. This is because the Gaussian low pass filter does not completely eliminate the higher frequencies and rather weakens them.