

TCV 2026.0

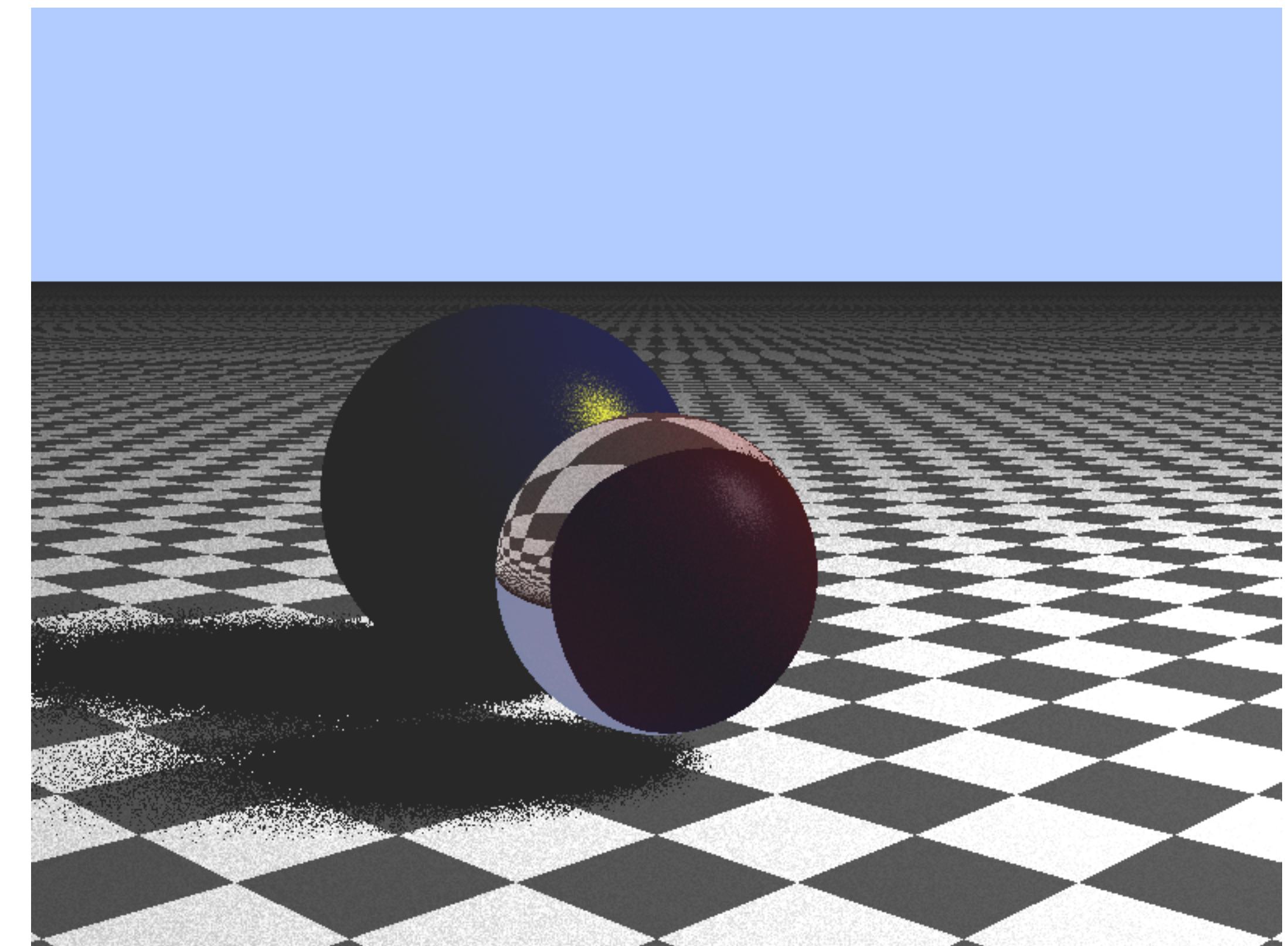
Images, Amostragem e Reconstrução, Vector Graphics

Francisco Ganacim <ganacim@impa.br>

Objetivos



2D



3D

Código da tarefa 1

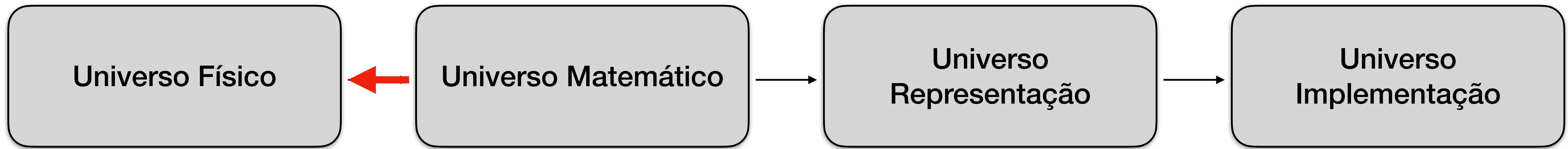


2D



https://github.com/ganacim/tcv_raster_2026

Paradigma dos 4 universos



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pillars_of_Creation

$$I(x, y)$$

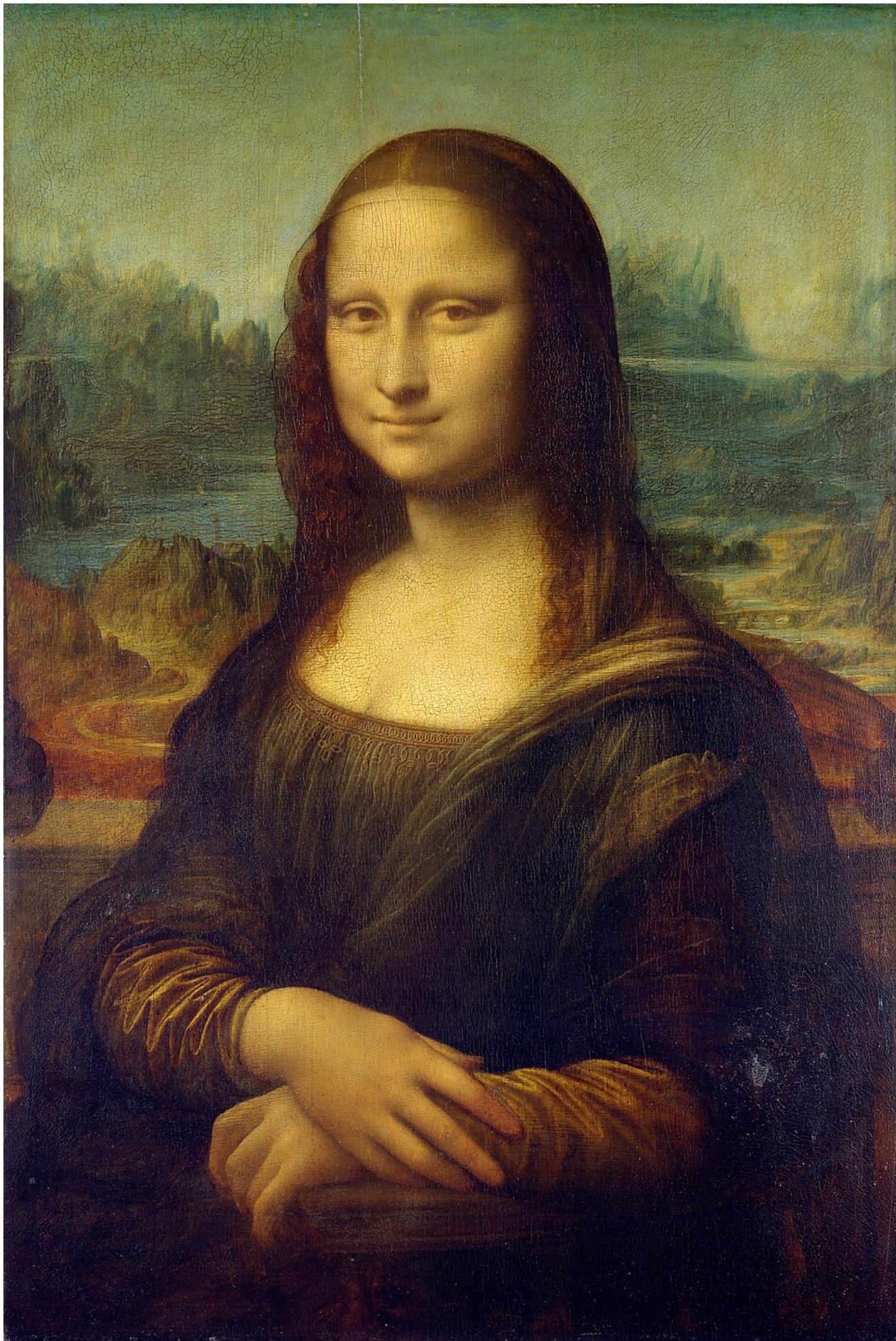
$$\begin{bmatrix} 12 & 44 & \cdots & 201 \\ 83 & 156 & \cdots & 9 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 230 & 17 & \cdots & 98 \end{bmatrix}$$

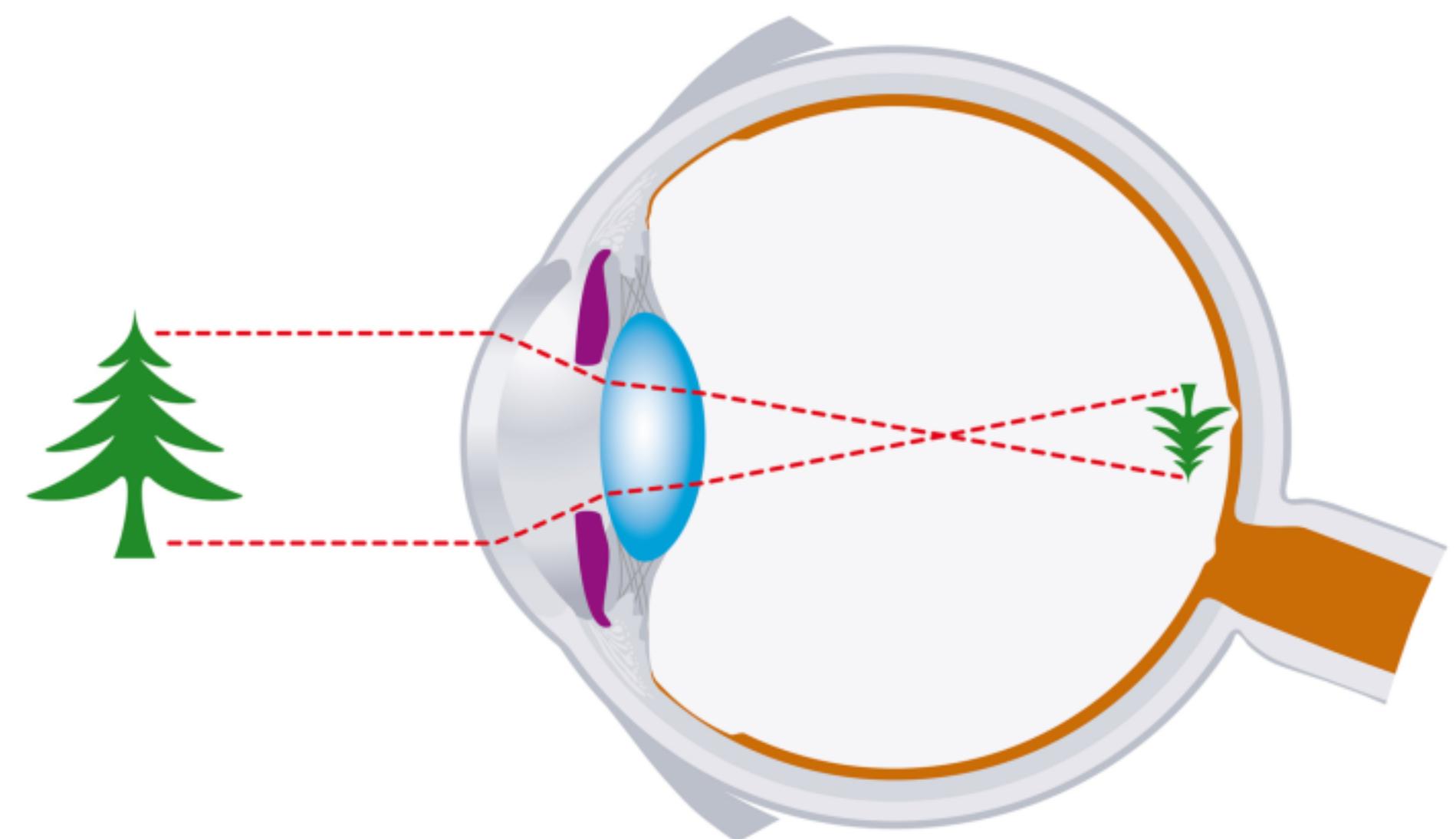
```
P3
# PPM File Format
1024 1024
255
255 0 0
0 255 0
0 0 255
255 255 0
255 255 255
0 0 0
...
```

Universo Físico

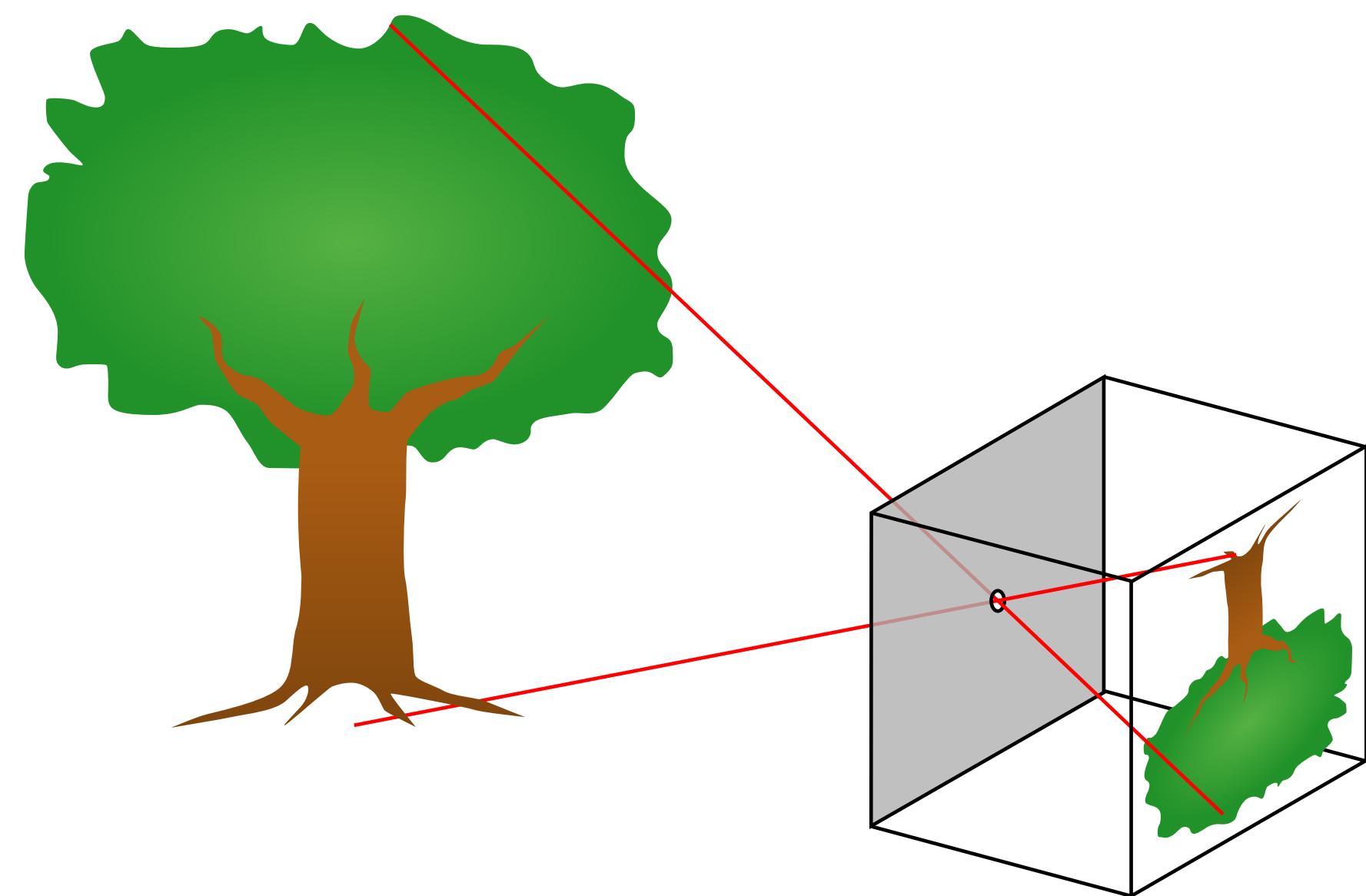


<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:SantaCruz-CuevaManos-P2210651b.jpg>



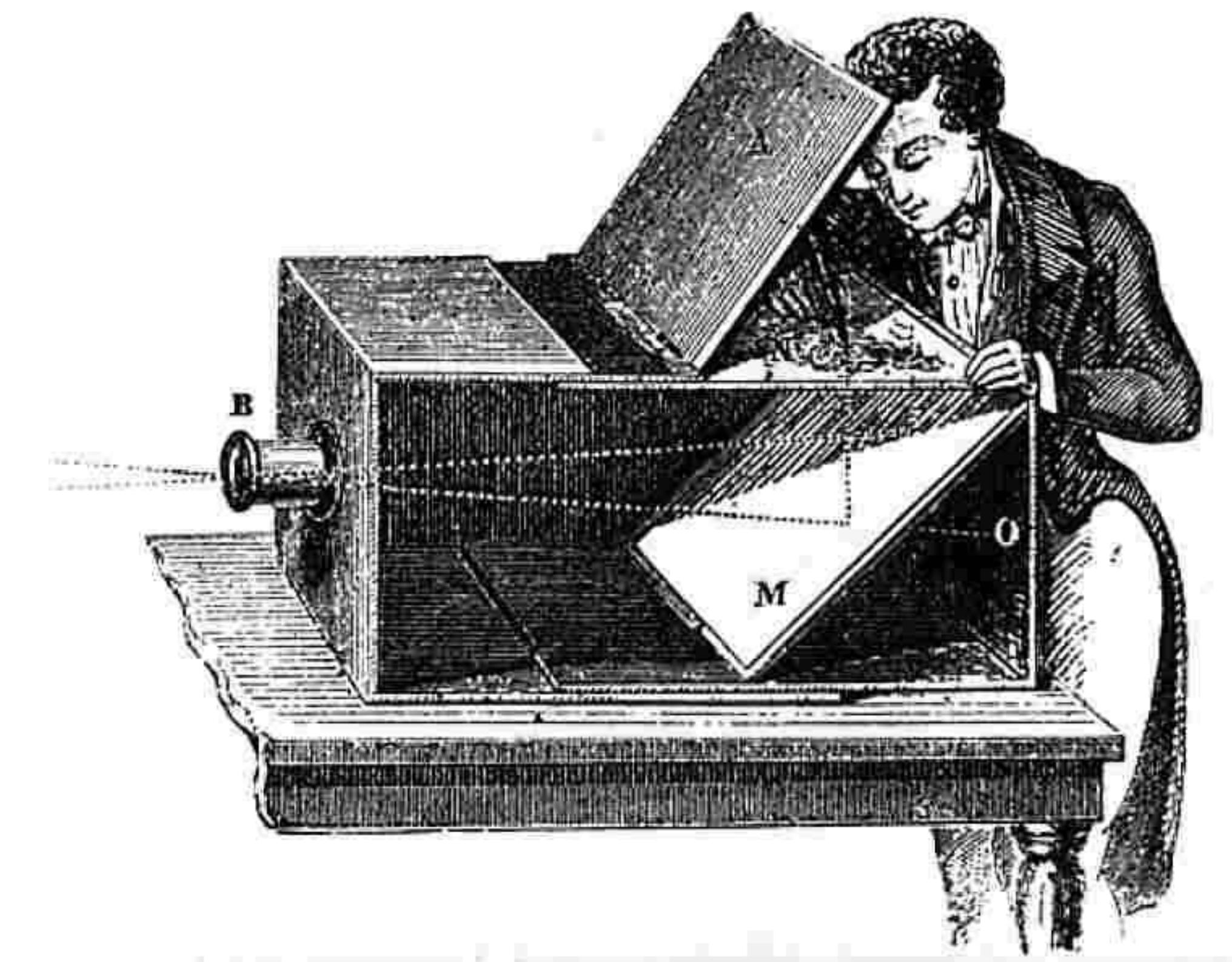


https://www.edplace.com/worksheet_info/science/keystage3/year9/topic/1290/13730/explain-how-lenses-form-images



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pinhole_camera#/media/File:Pinhole-camera.svg

Camara Obscura



Point de vue du Gras (Vista da Janela em Le Gras)



Considerada a fotografia mais antiga ainda existente

Point de vue du Gras (Vista da Janela em Le Gras)

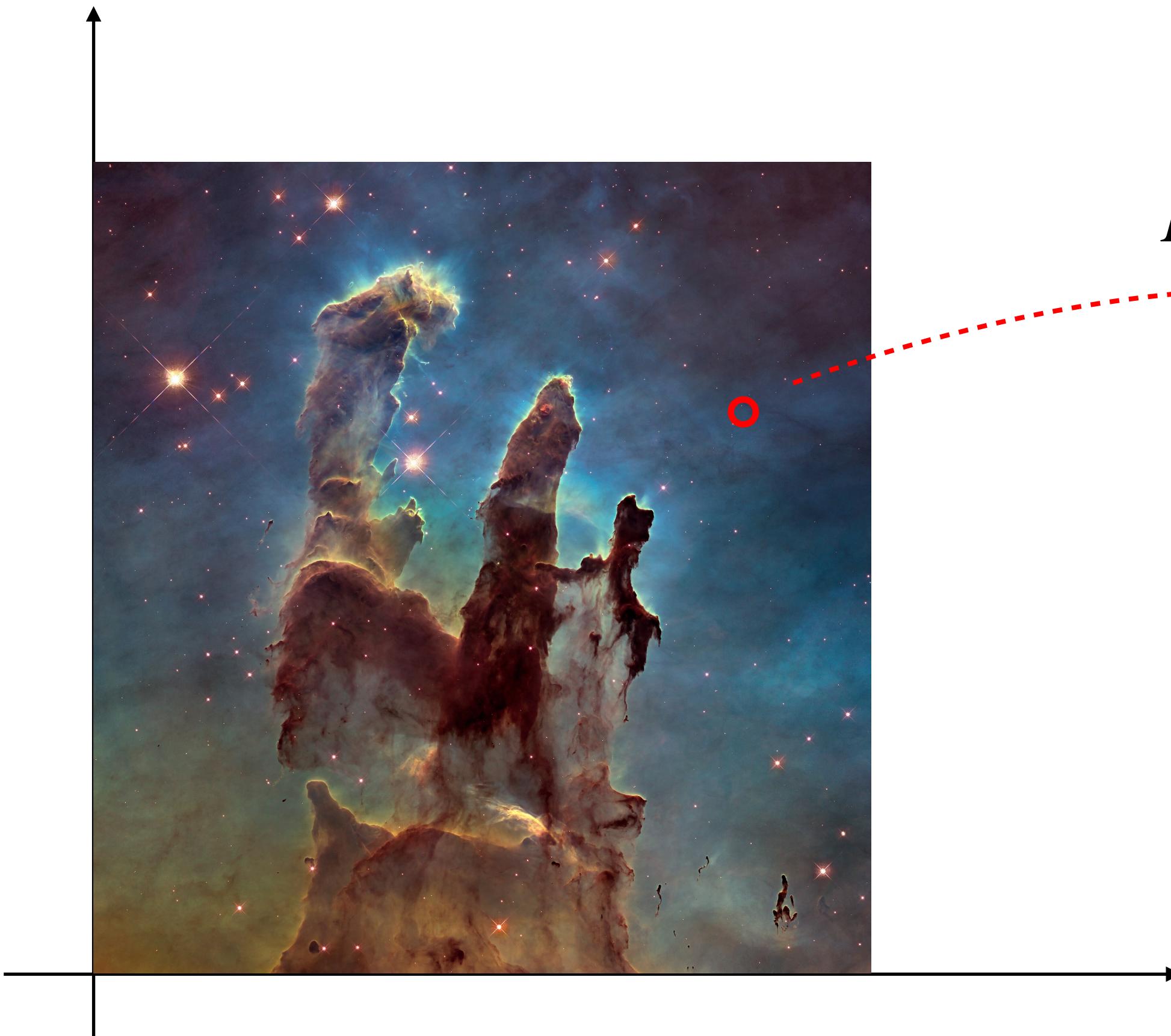


Considerada a fotografia mais antiga ainda existente

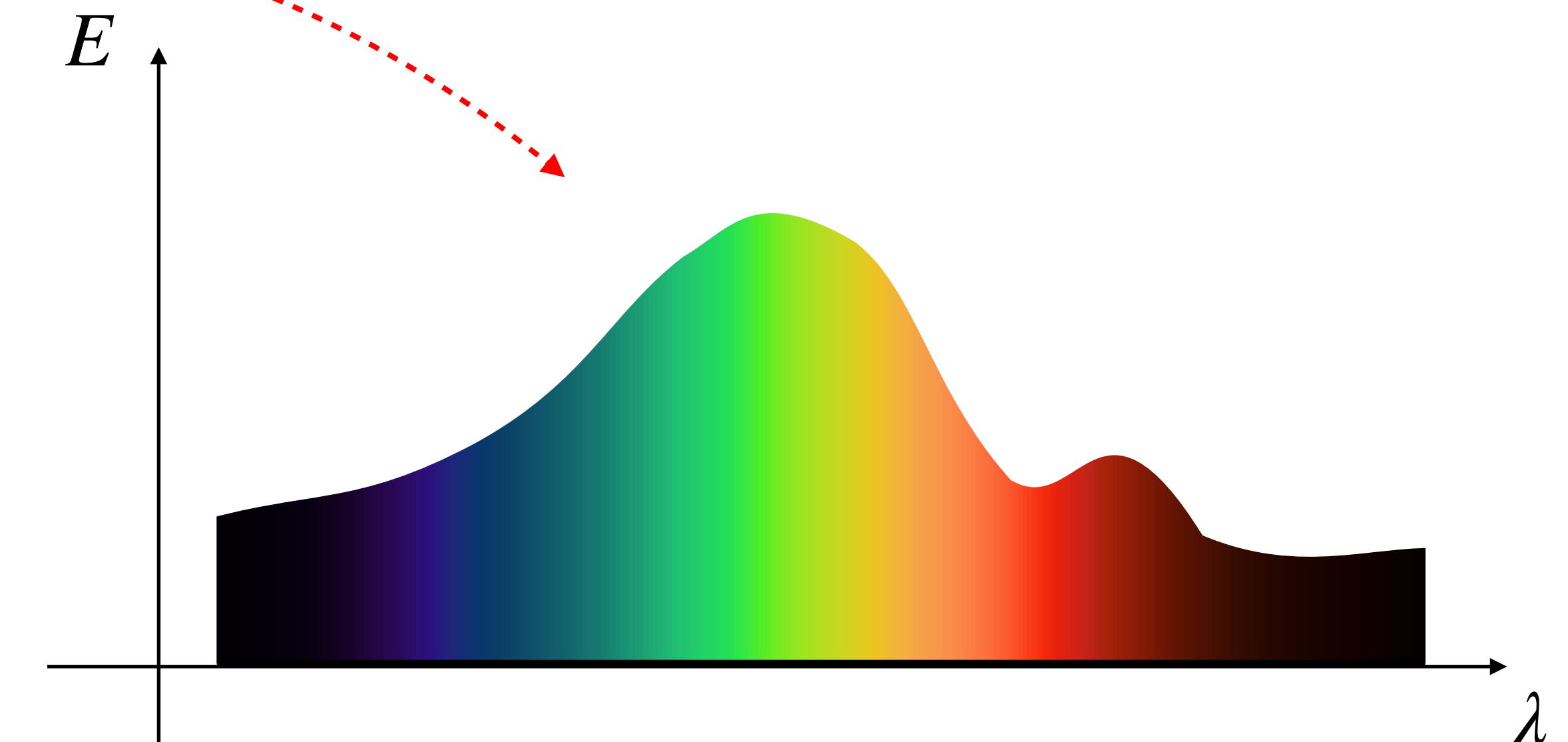
Definição Ingênua

"Imagen é a captura de um sinal luminoso em um anteparo bidimensional"

Universo Matemático



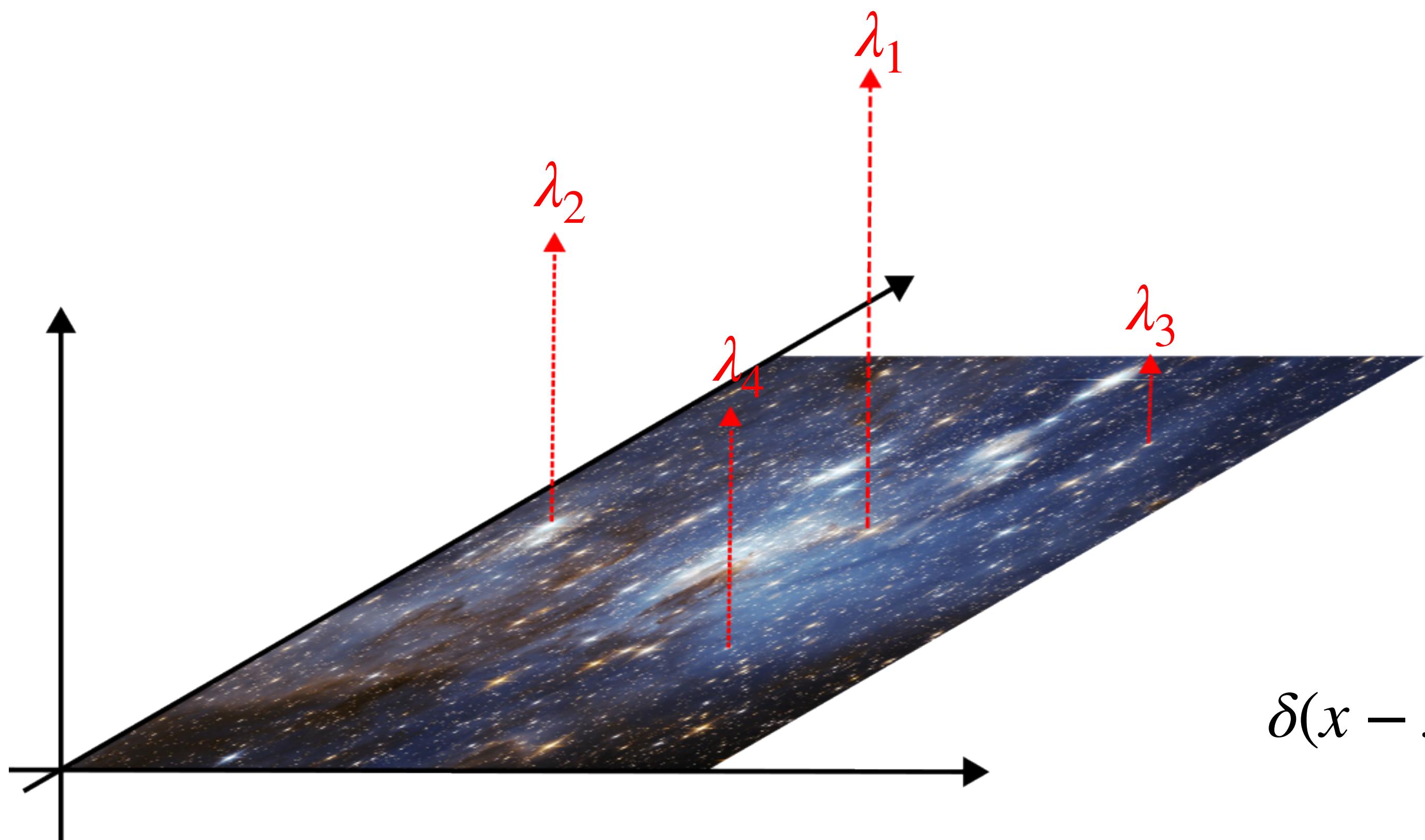
$$I(x, y) \in \mathcal{C}$$



Onde Isso Falha?



Estrelas são deltas de Dirac



$$I(x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i \delta(x - x_i, y - y_i)$$

Onde

$$\{(x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_N, y_N)\}$$

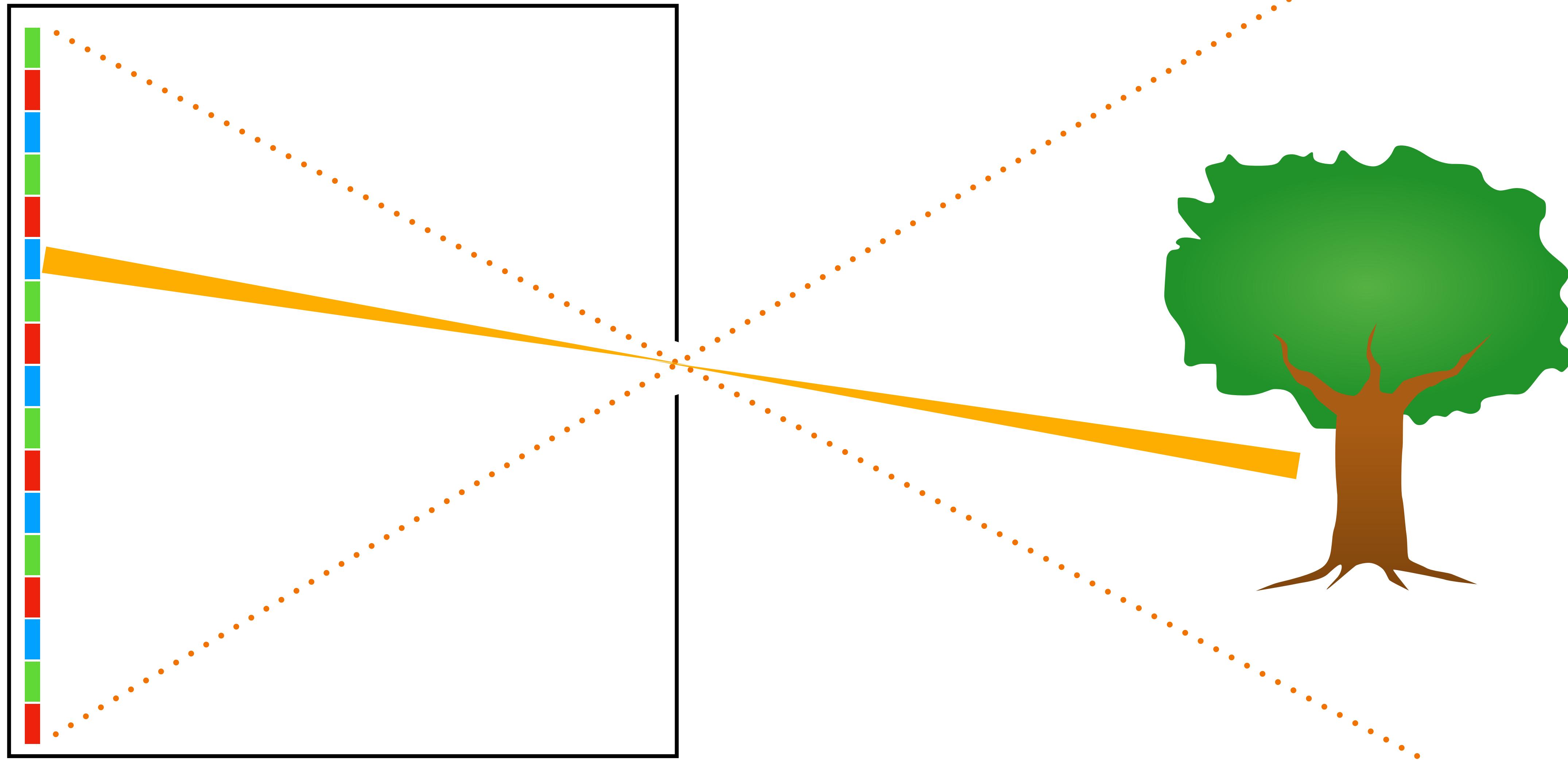
são centros

$$\{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_N\}$$

$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} \lambda_i \delta(x - x_i, y - y_i) dx dy = \lambda_i$$

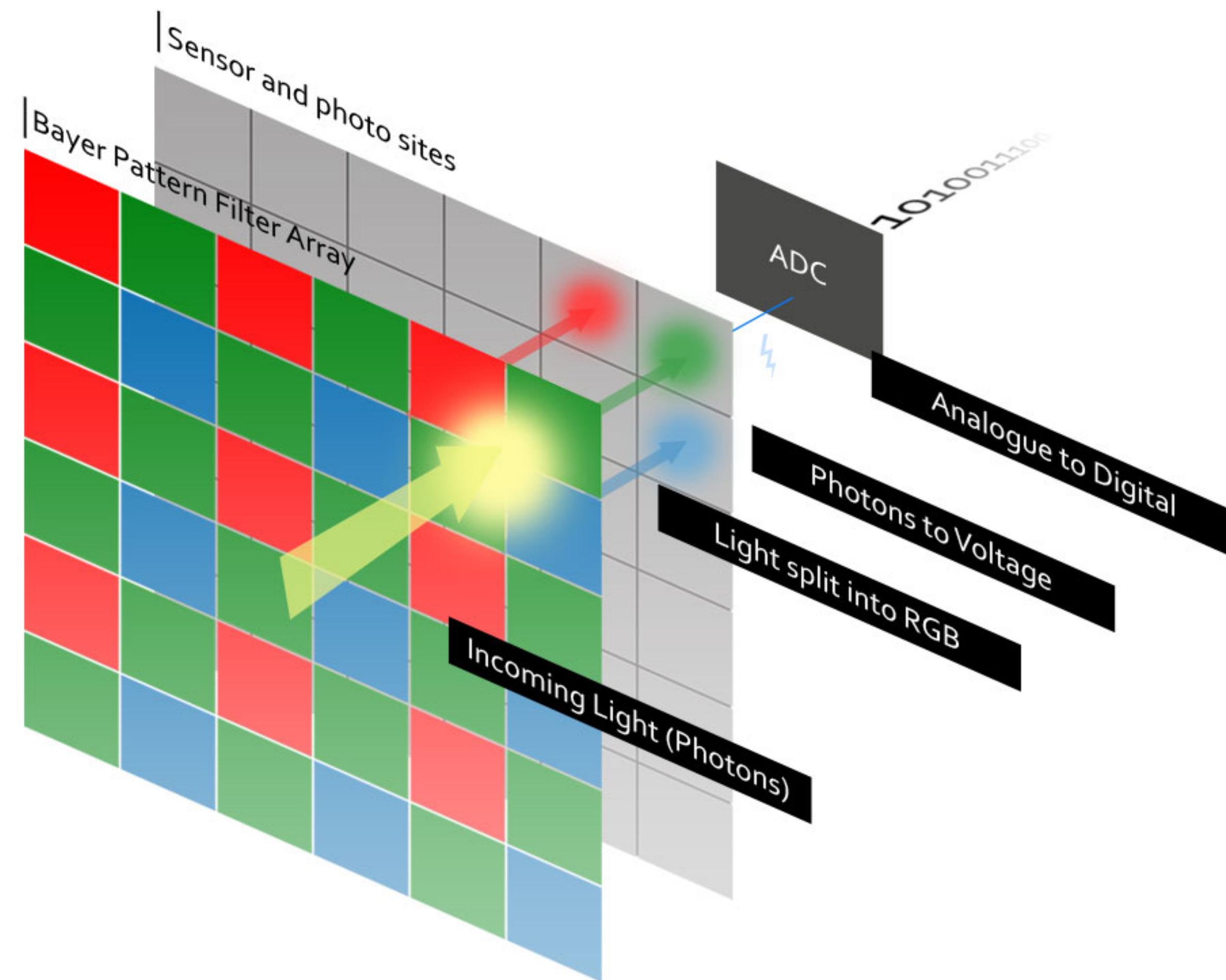
$$\delta(x - x_i, y - y_i) = \begin{cases} +\infty & (x, y) = (x_i, y_i) \\ 0 & (x, y) \neq (x_i, y_i) \end{cases}$$

Solução: Tirar Médias



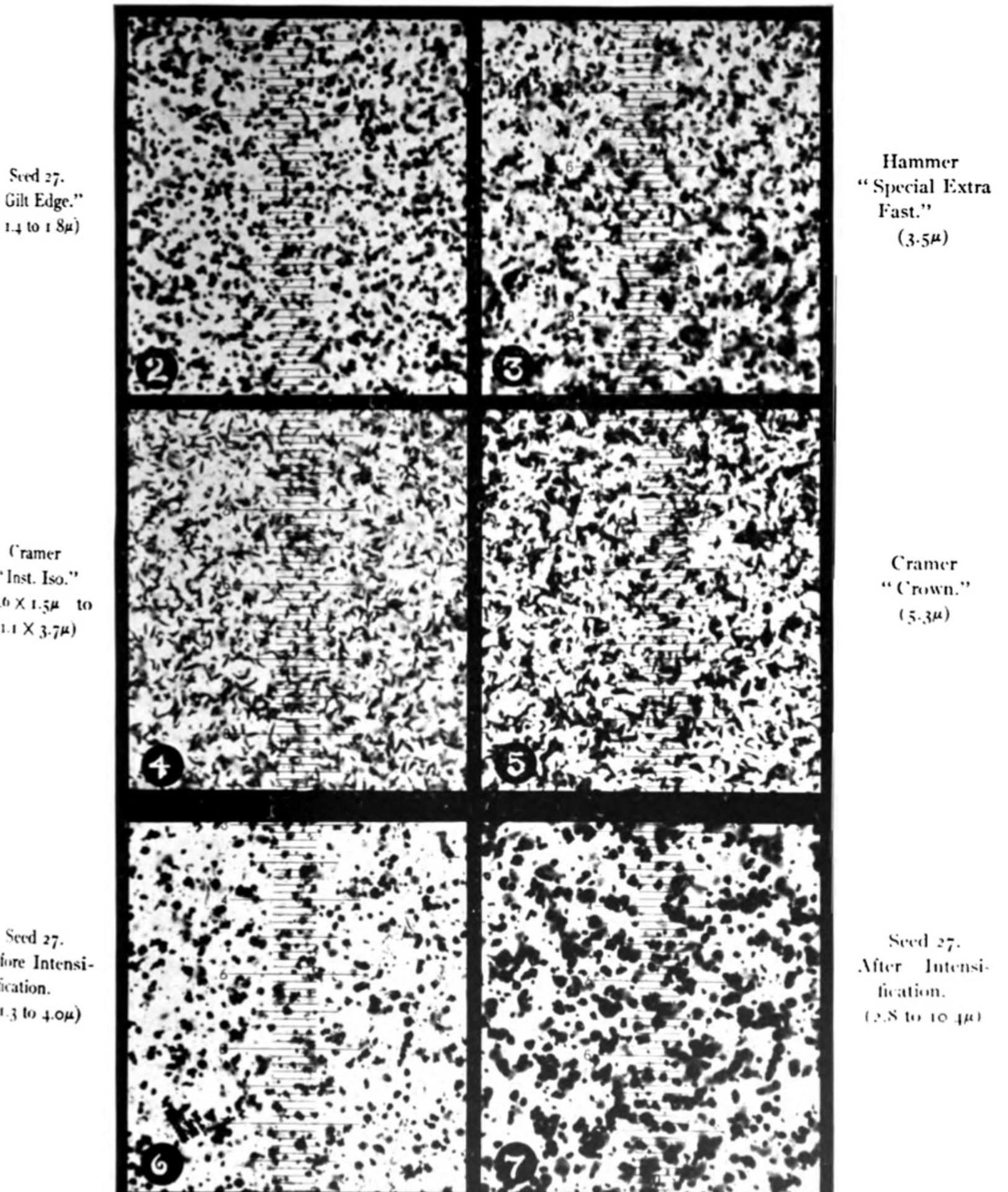
Solução: Tirar Médias

Camera Imaging Sensor
with Bayer Filter



Solução: Tirar Médias

PLATE VII.



PHOTOMICROGRAPHS OF SILVER "GRAIN."



Qual é o modelo mais adequado?

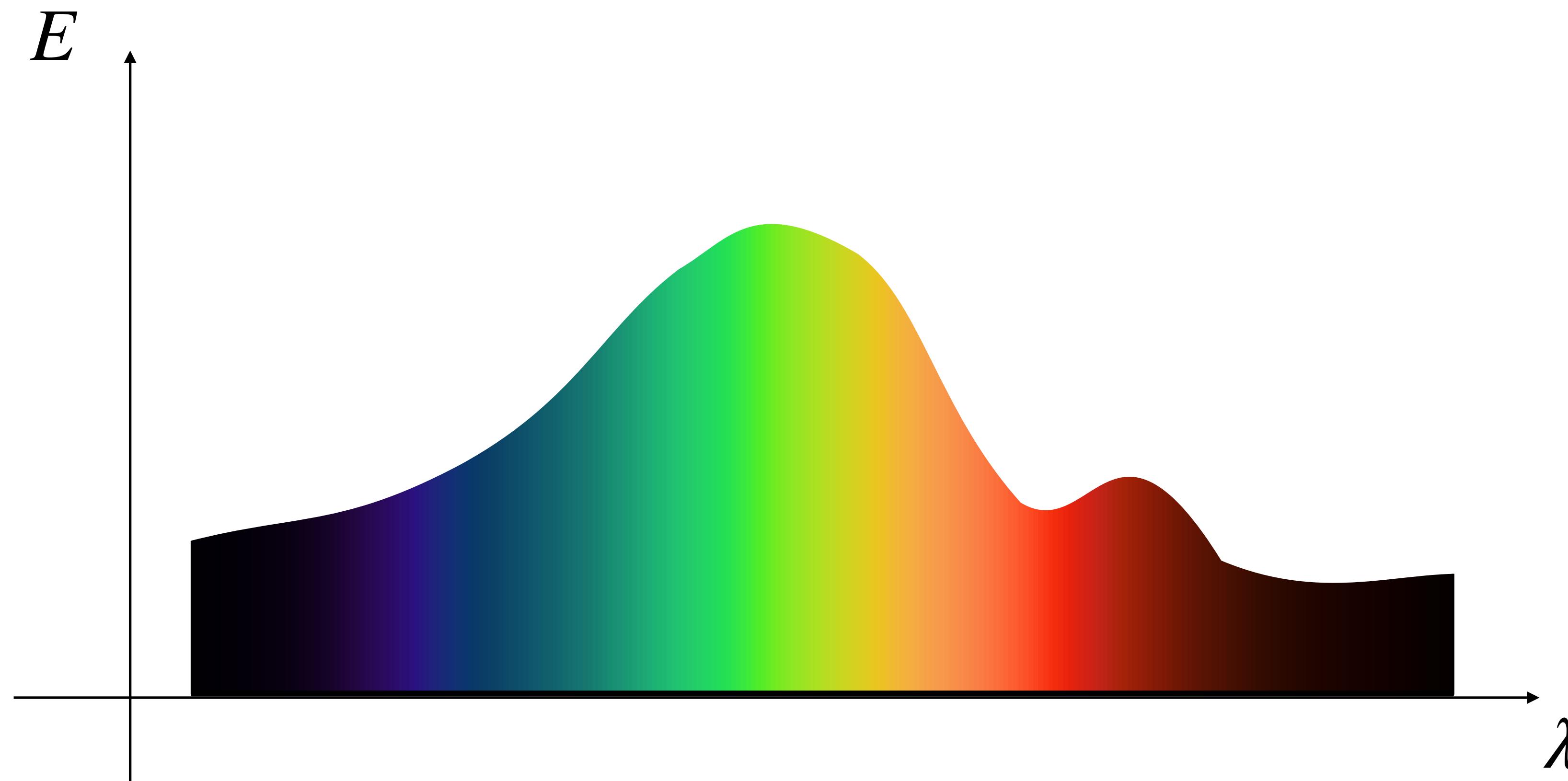


Uma *imagem* é uma função

$$I : \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$$

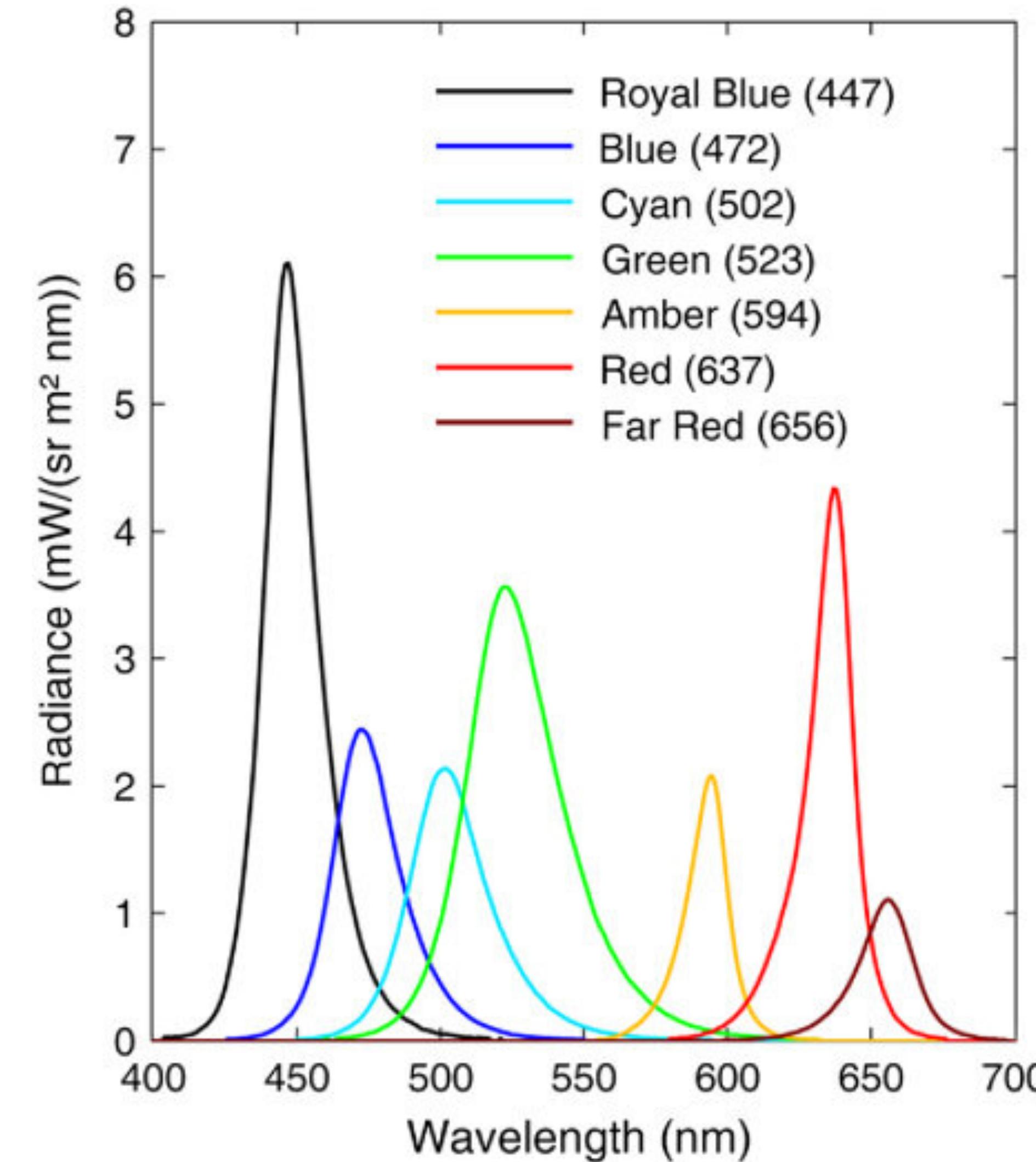
onde Ω é o suporte da imagem e \mathcal{C} é o conjunto de cores

O que é cor?

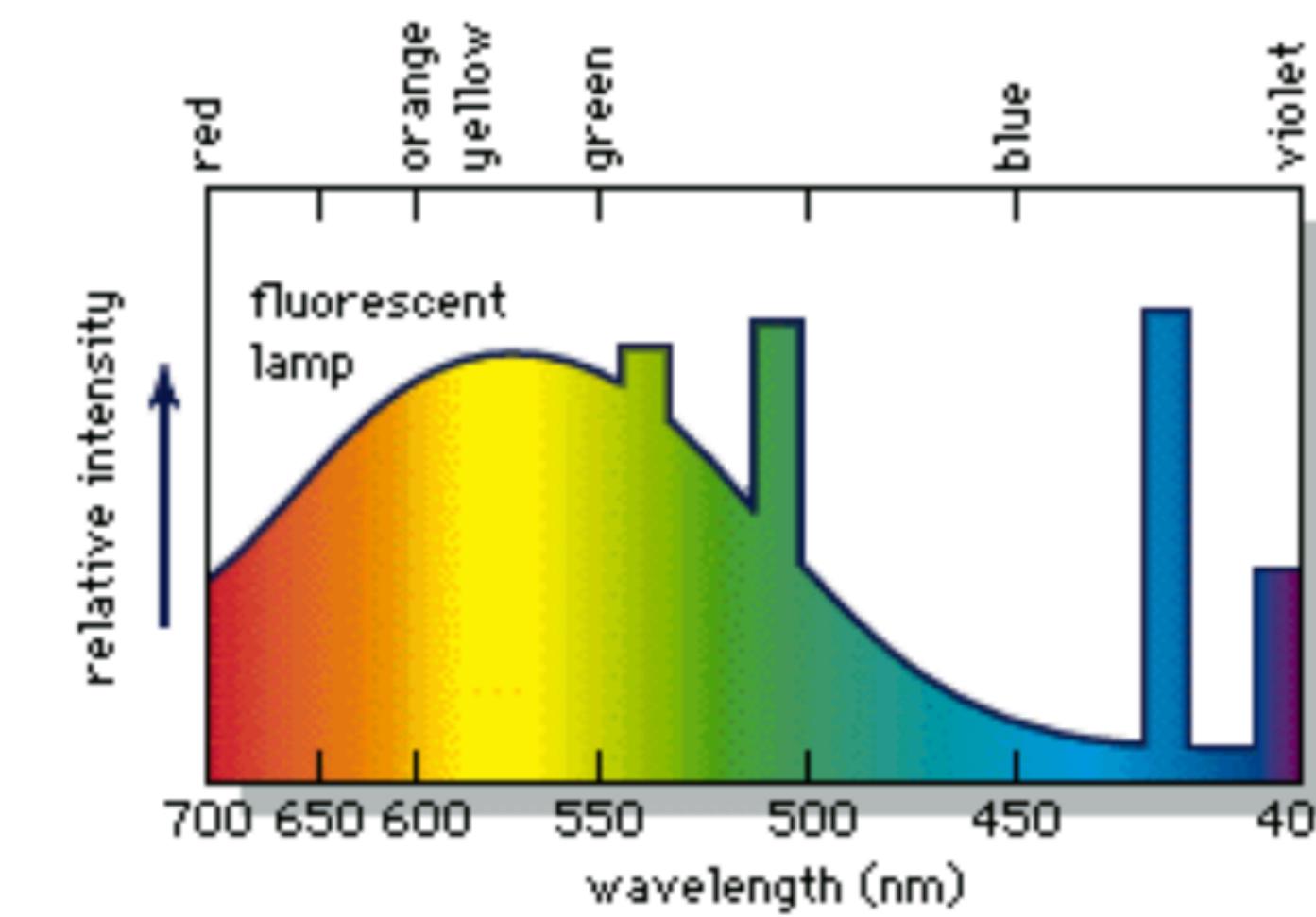
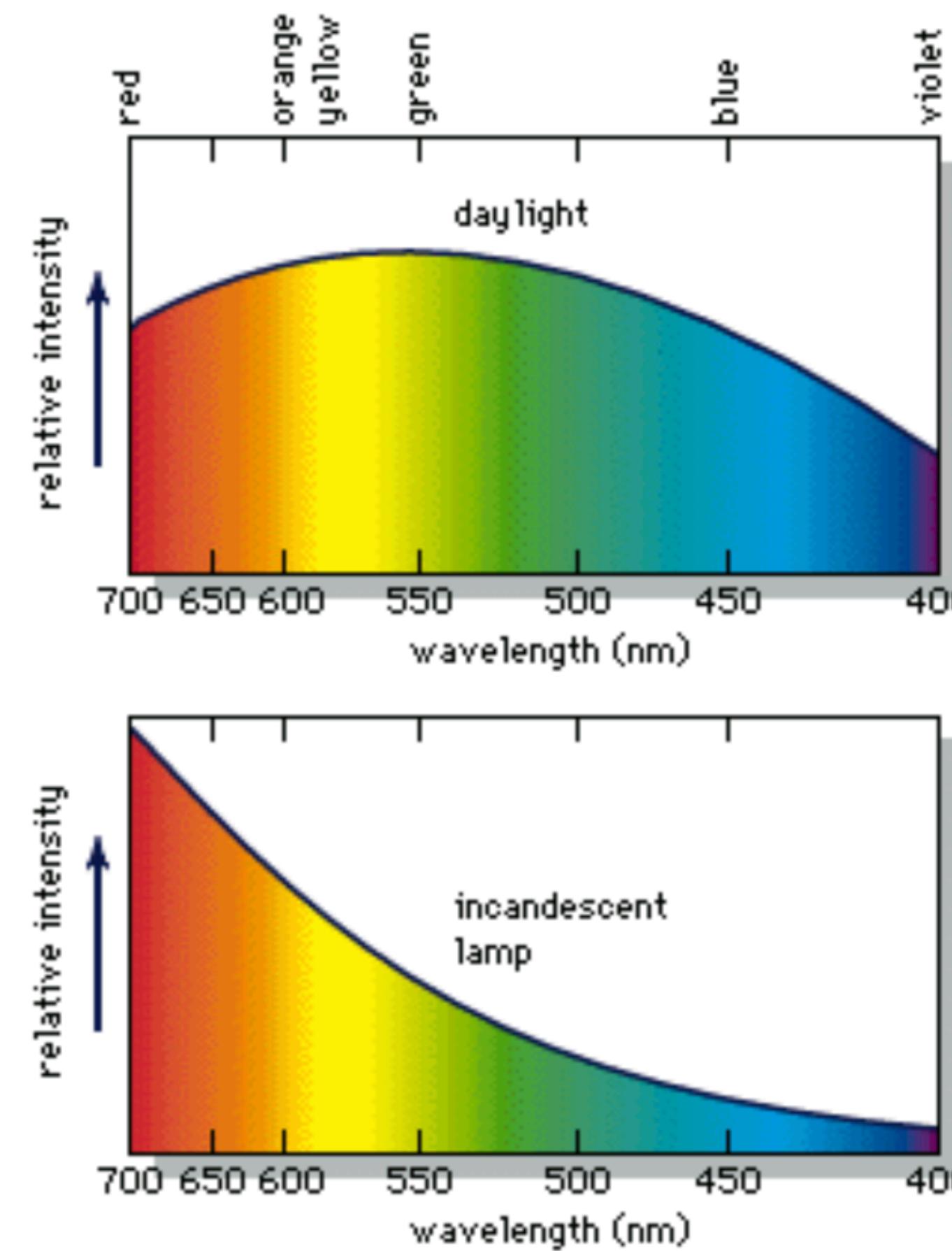


Distribuição de energia no espectro eletromagnético visível

Espectro de algumas cores

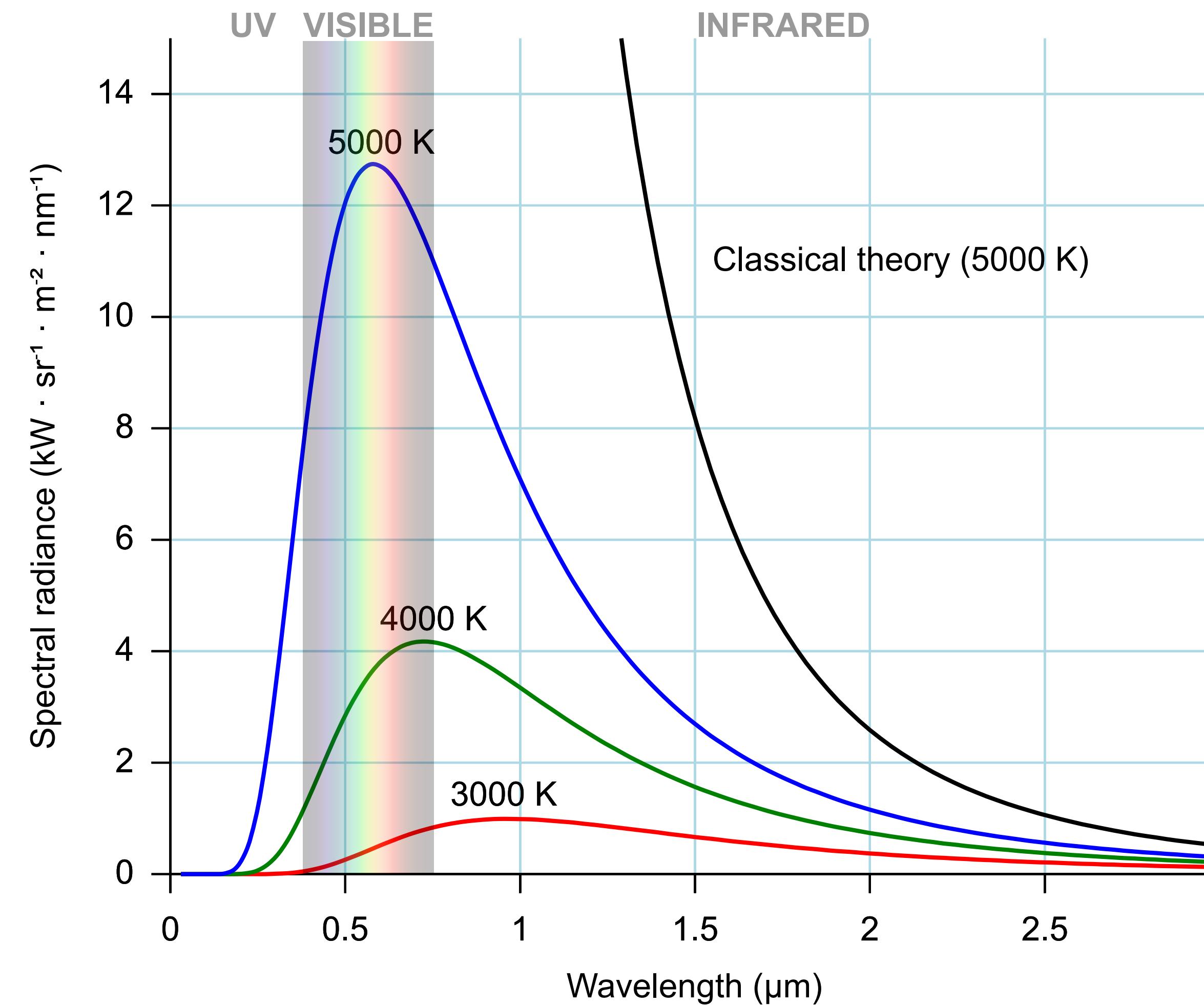


Espectro de fontes de luz

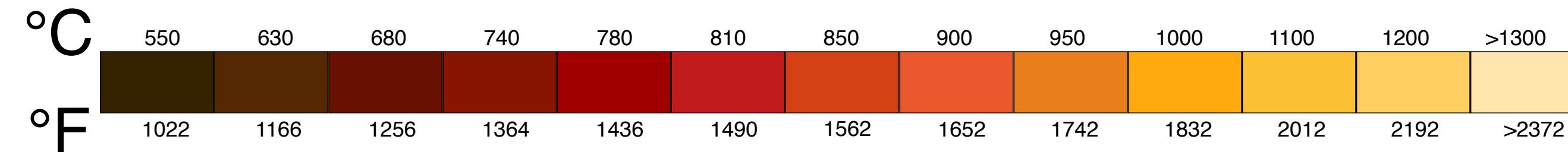


©1994 Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc.

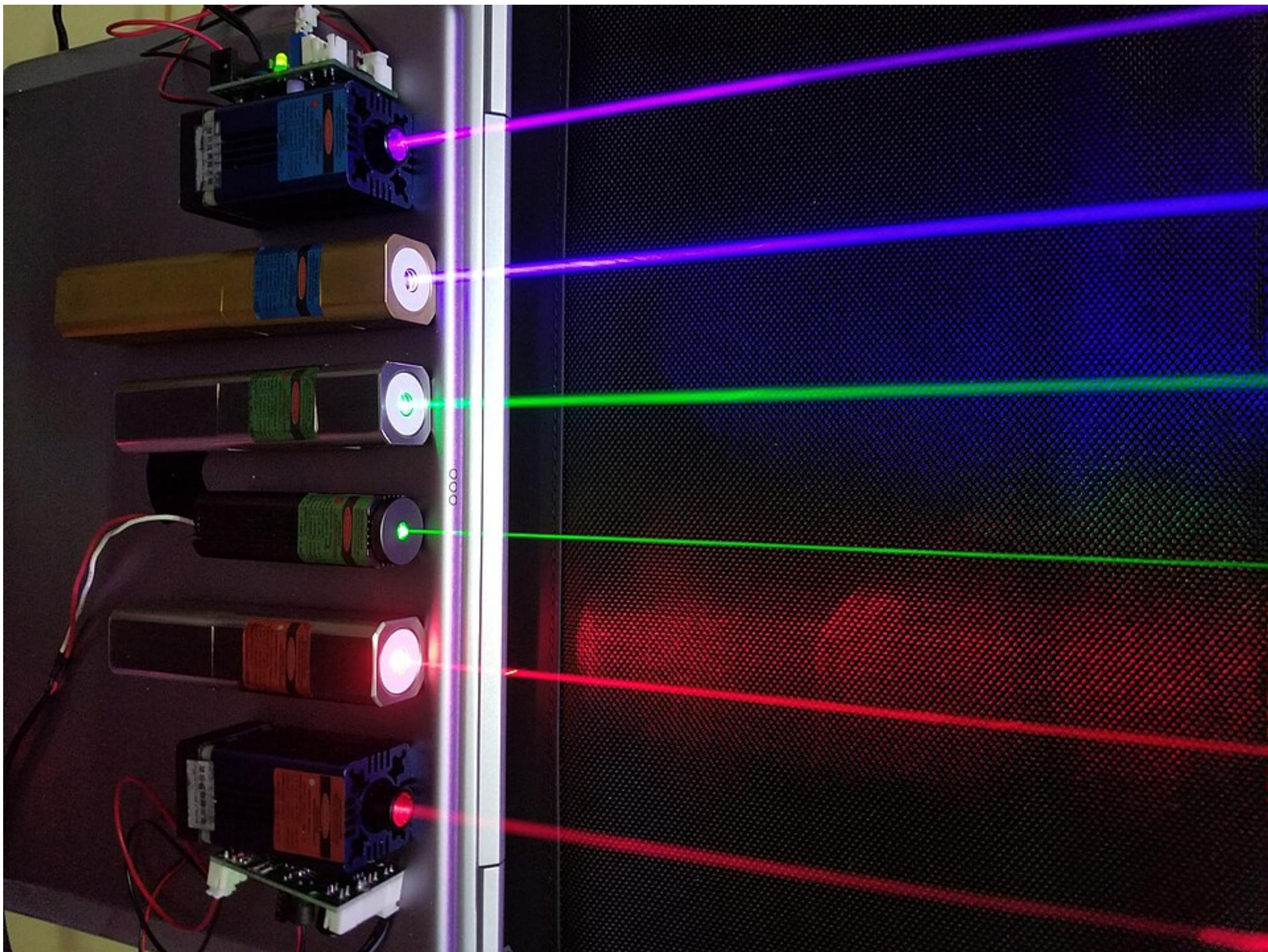
Radiação de corpo negro



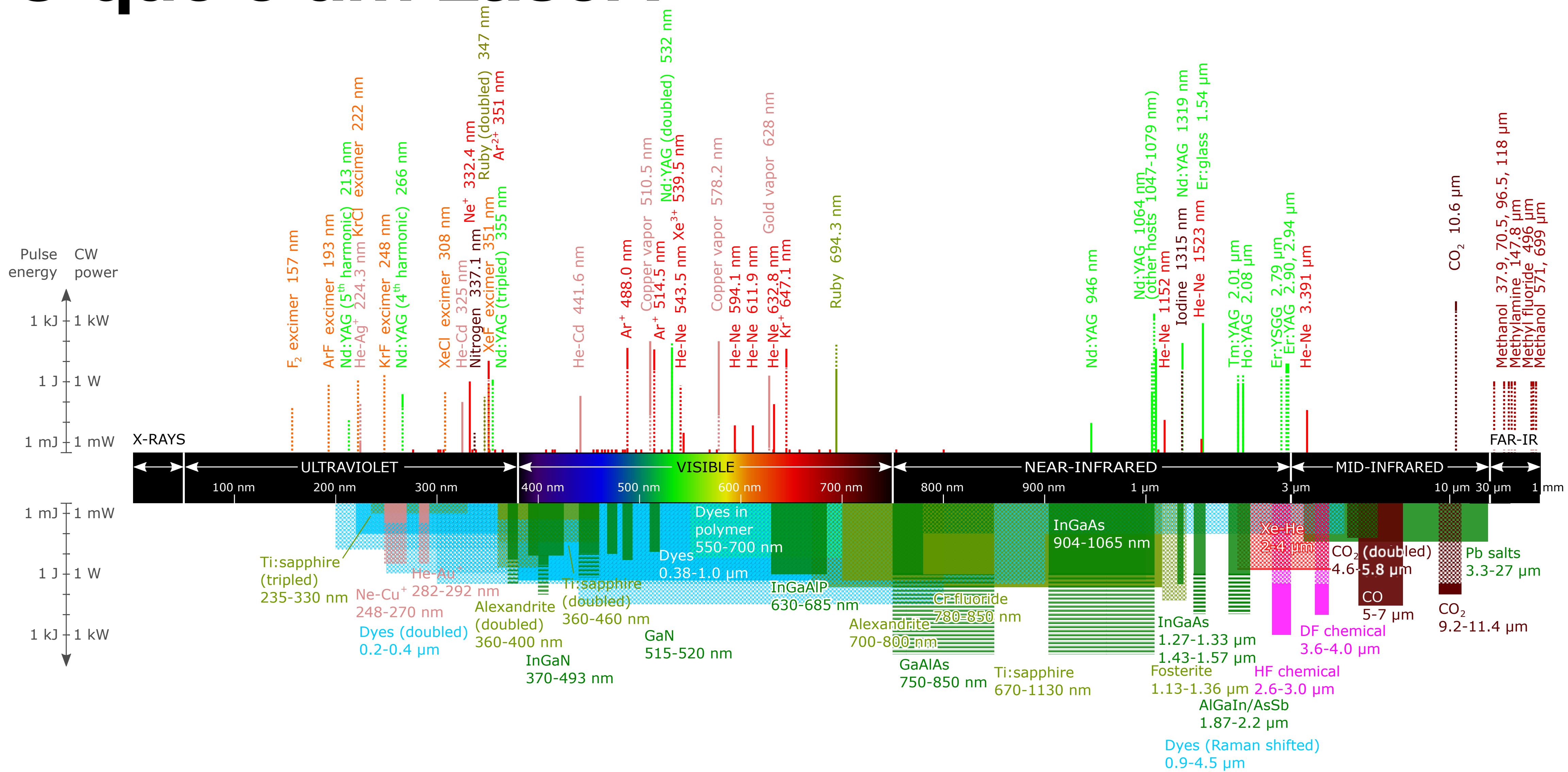
Radiação de corpo negro



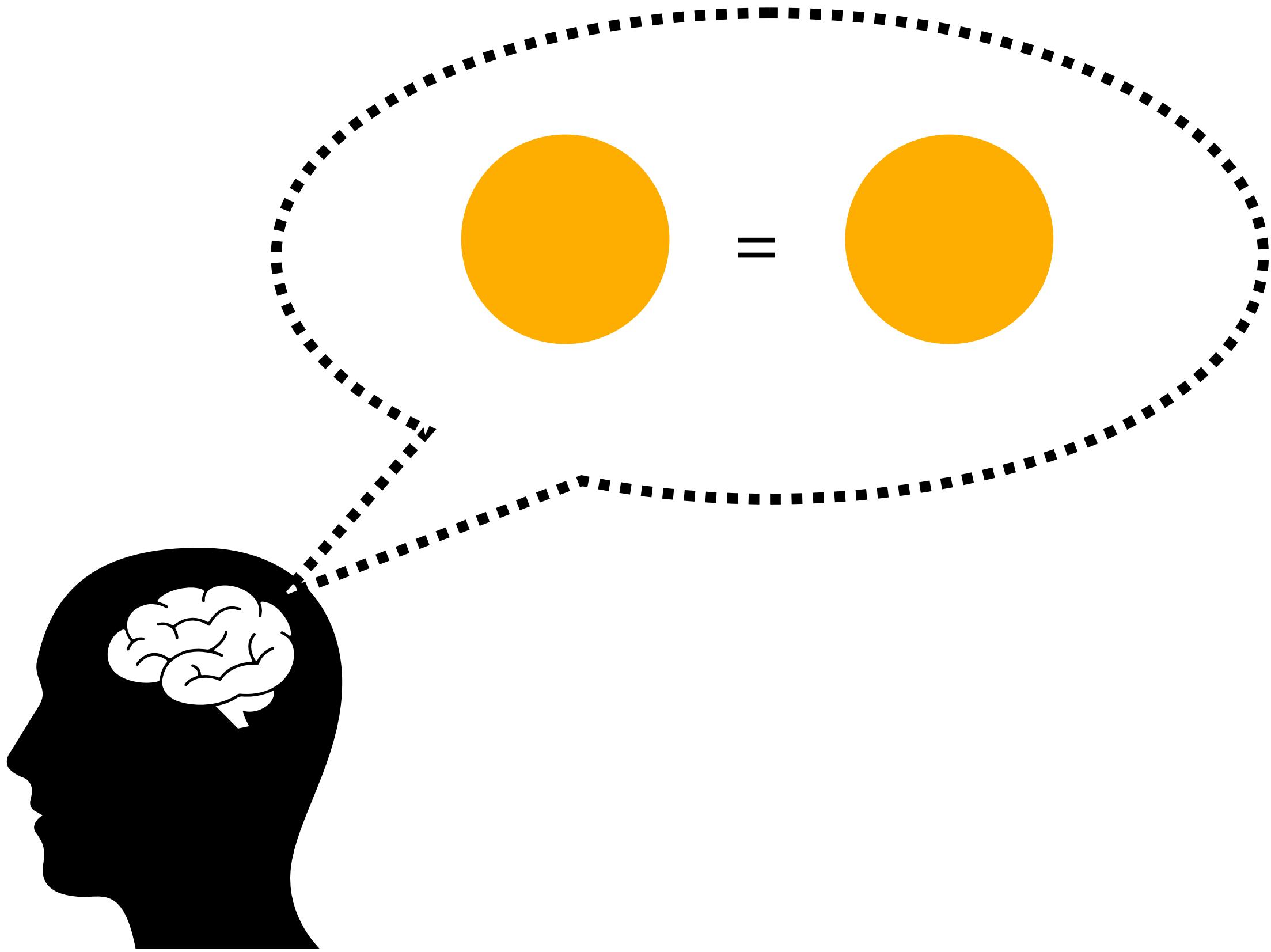
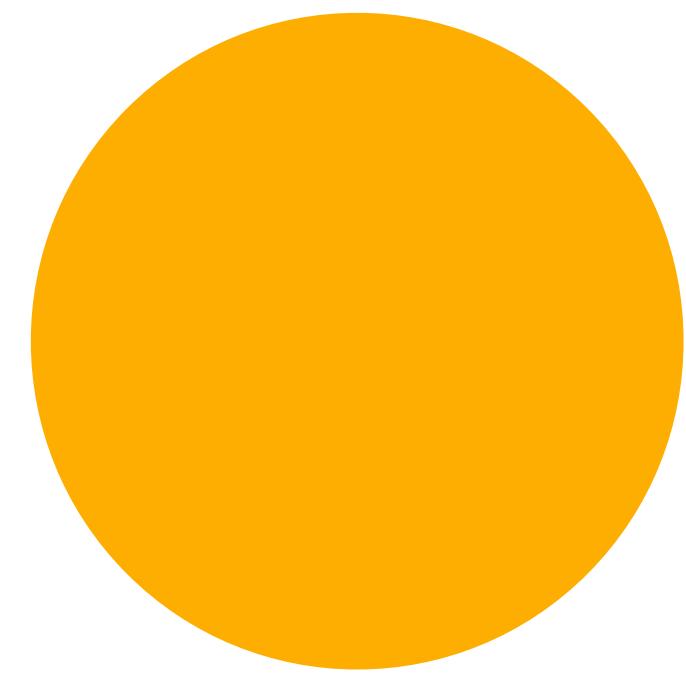
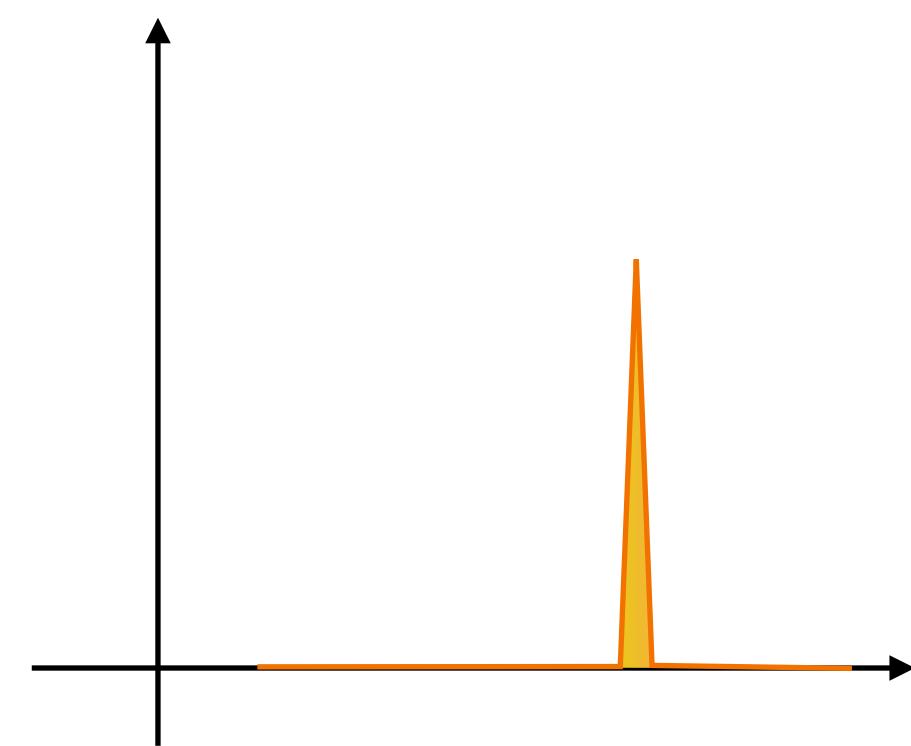
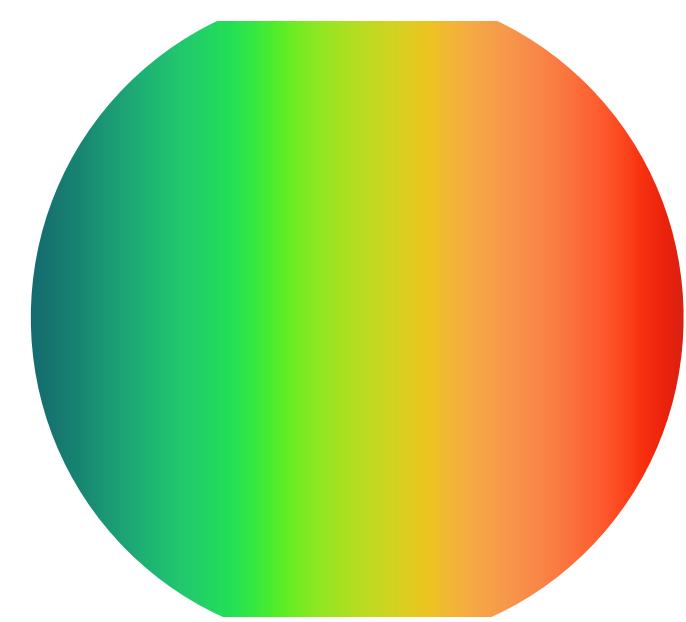
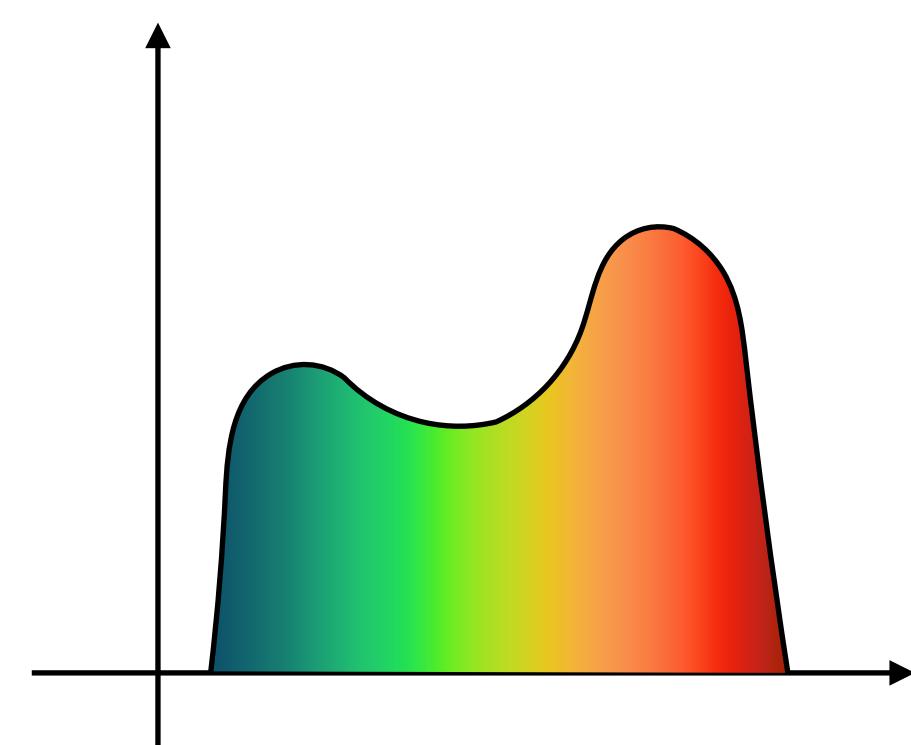
O que é um Laser?



O que é um Laser?

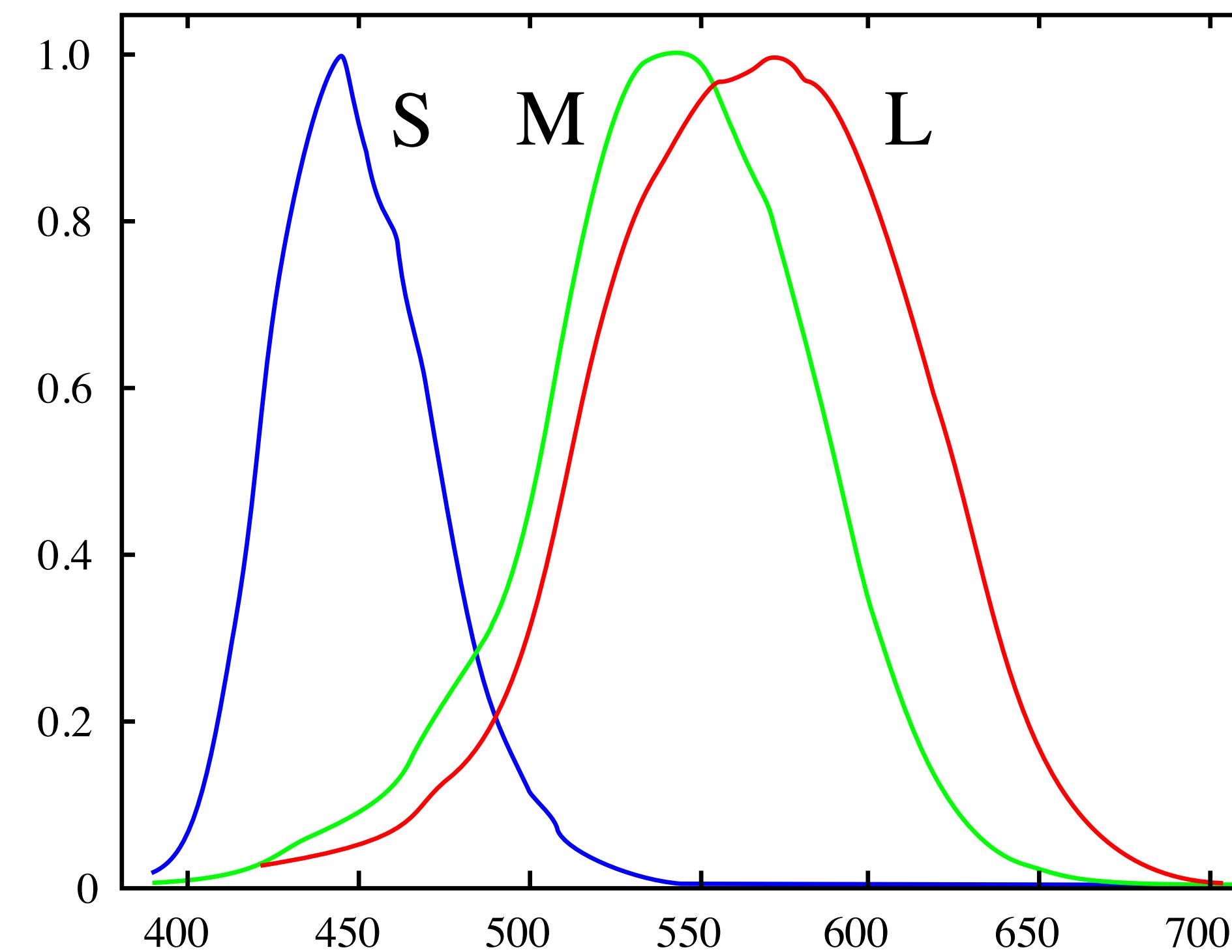


Cores Metaméricas



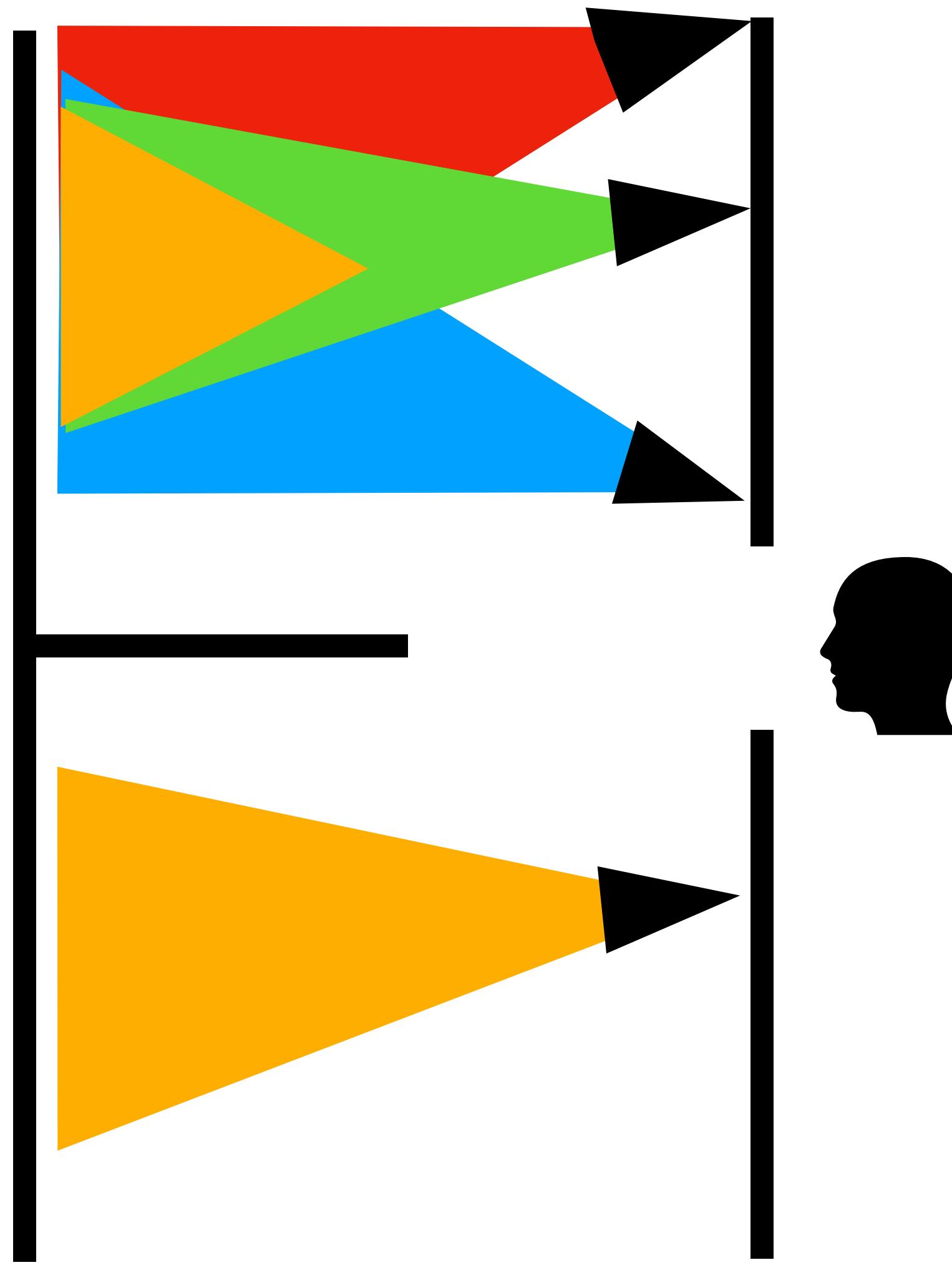
Cores Metaméricas

Duas cores são metaméricas quando têm espectros distintos, porém são percebidas igualmente

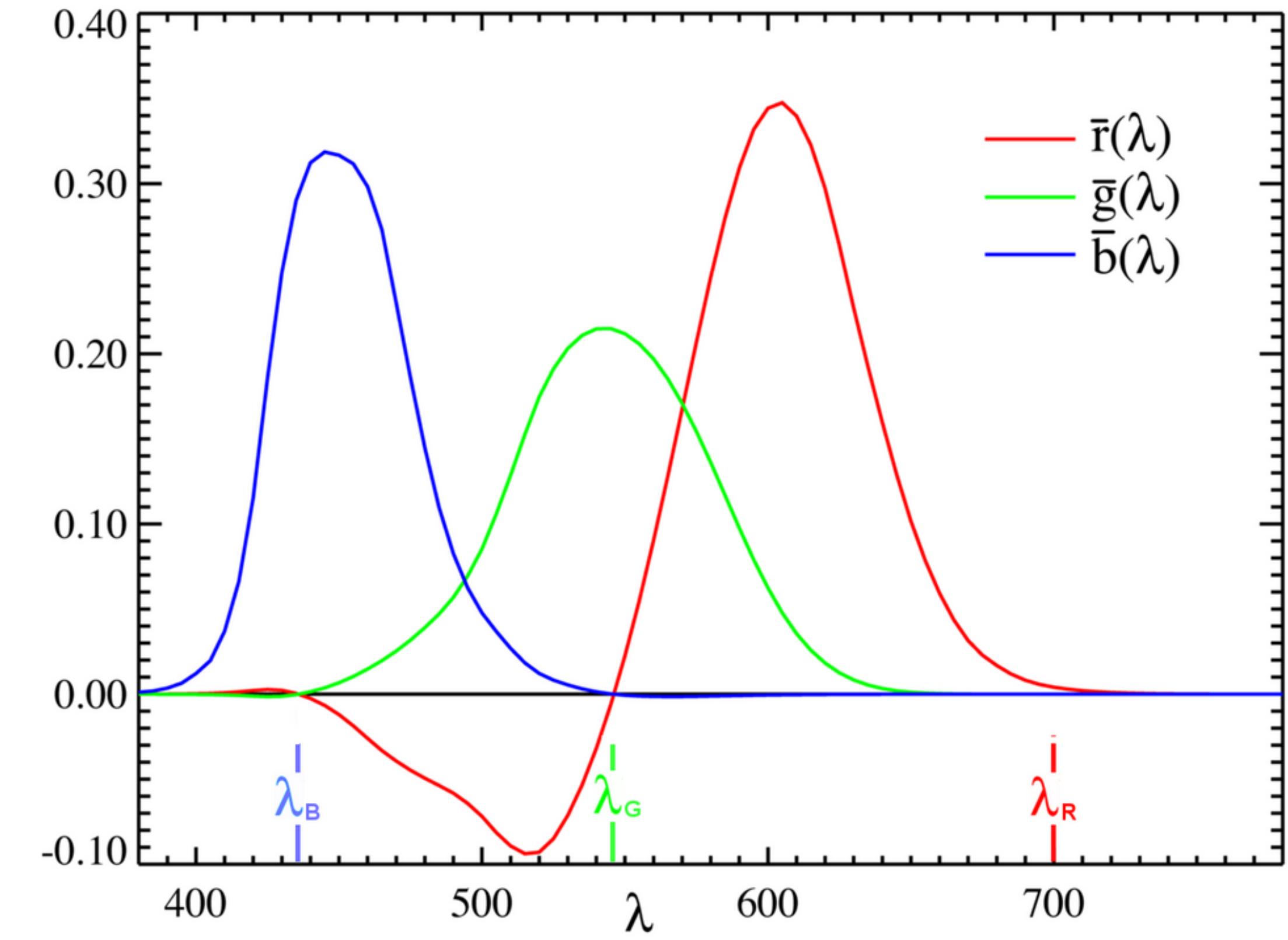


Sensibilidade espectral dos cones humanos

Color-matching functions



CIE 1931 RGB color-matching functions



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CIE_1931_color_space#/media/File:CIE1931_RGBCMF2.png

Cores em RGB

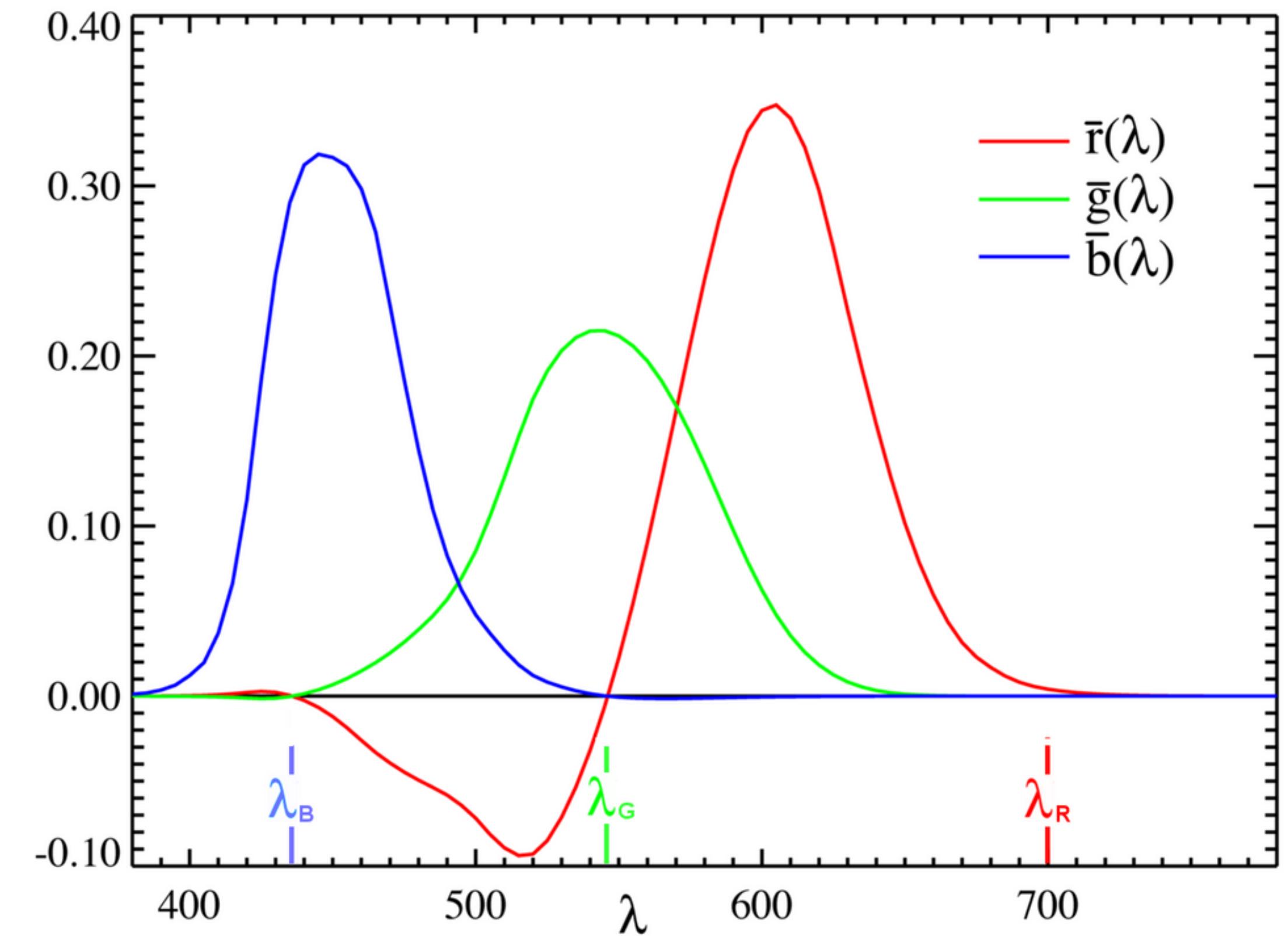
Dada um distribuição espectral $C(\lambda)$,
sua representação tri-estímulo RGB
é dada por:

$$R = \int_0^{\infty} C(\lambda) \bar{r}(\lambda) d\lambda$$

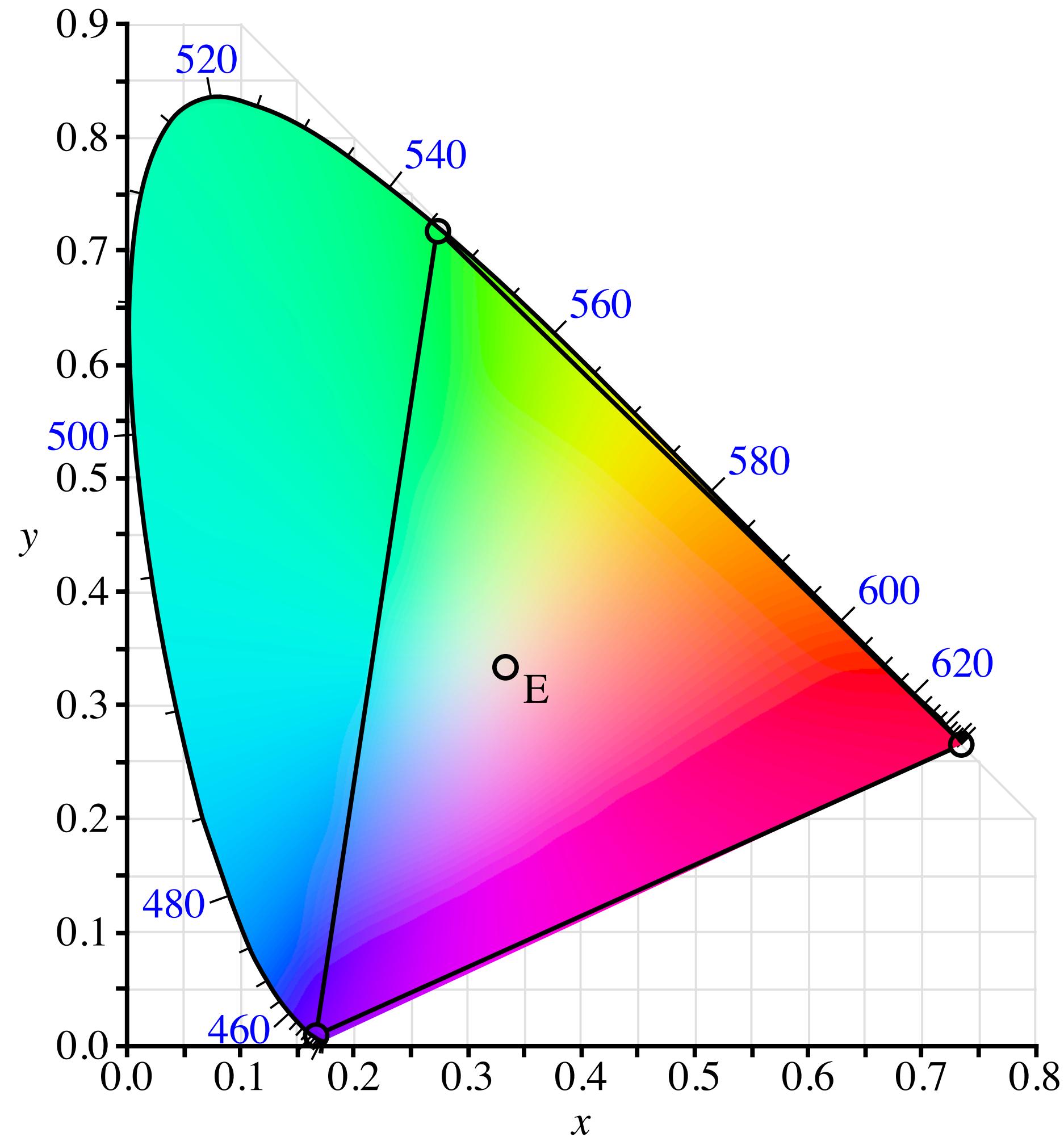
$$G = \int_0^{\infty} C(\lambda) \bar{g}(\lambda) d\lambda$$

$$B = \int_0^{\infty} C(\lambda) \bar{b}(\lambda) d\lambda$$

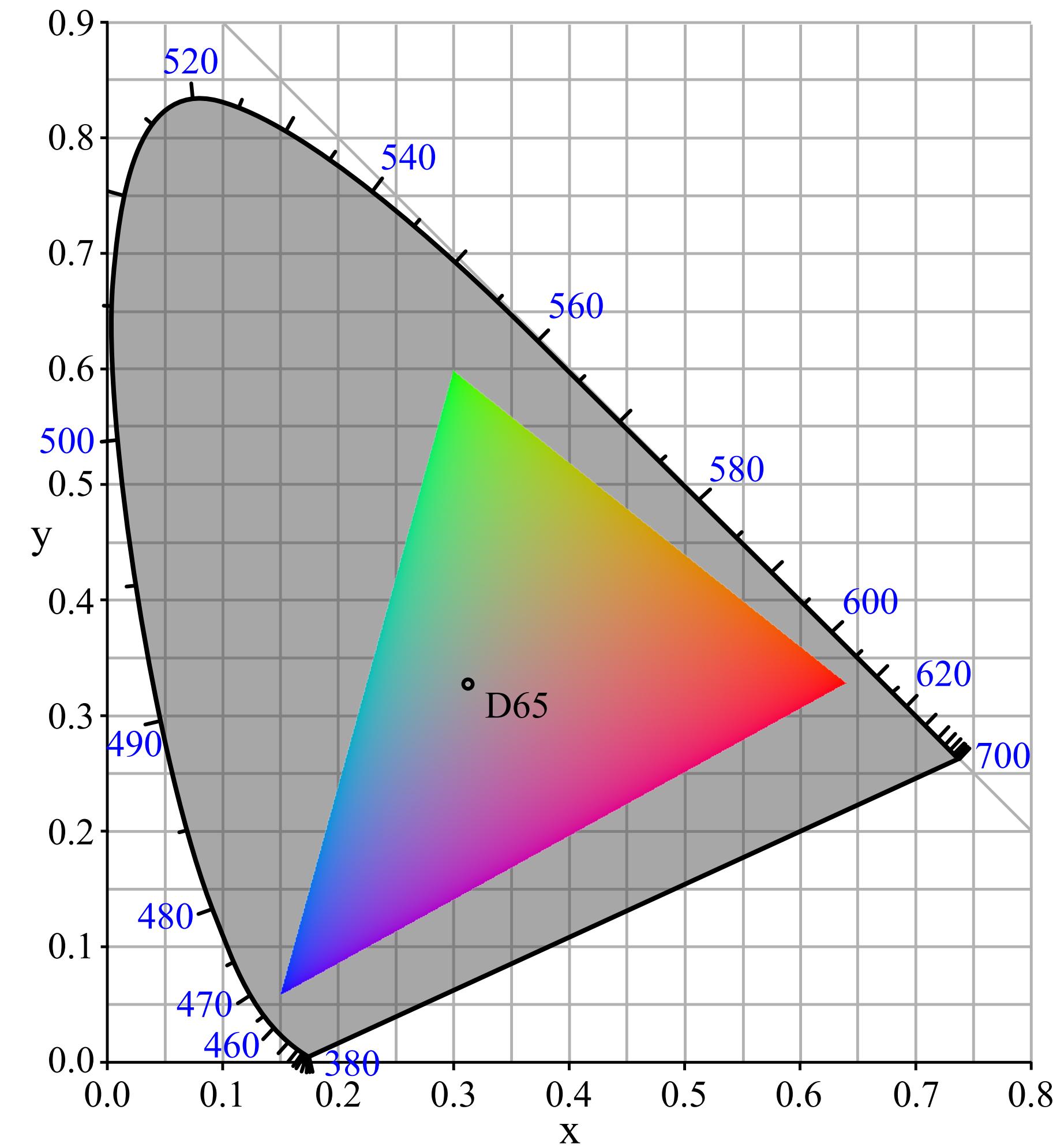
CIE 1931 RGB color-matching functions



Cores em RGB



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CIE_1931_color_space#/media/File:CIE1931xy_CIERGB.svg



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SRGB#/media/File:SRGB_chromaticity_CIE1931.svg

Cores em RGB

- \mathcal{E} é o conjunto das distribuições de energia no espectro visível
- \sim é a relação de equivalência: $c_1 \sim c_2 \iff c_1$ e c_2 são metaméricas
- $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{E} / \sim$
- \mathcal{C} contém "um" representante de cada cor visível
- $c \in \mathcal{C} \implies c = (r, g, b), r, g, b \in [0, \infty]$

Checkpoint



Uma *imagem* é uma função

$$I : \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$$

onde Ω é o suporte da imagem e \mathcal{C} é o *conjunto de cores*

$$c \in \mathcal{C} \implies c = (r, g, b), r, g, b \in [0, \infty]$$

Universo de Representação



discretização



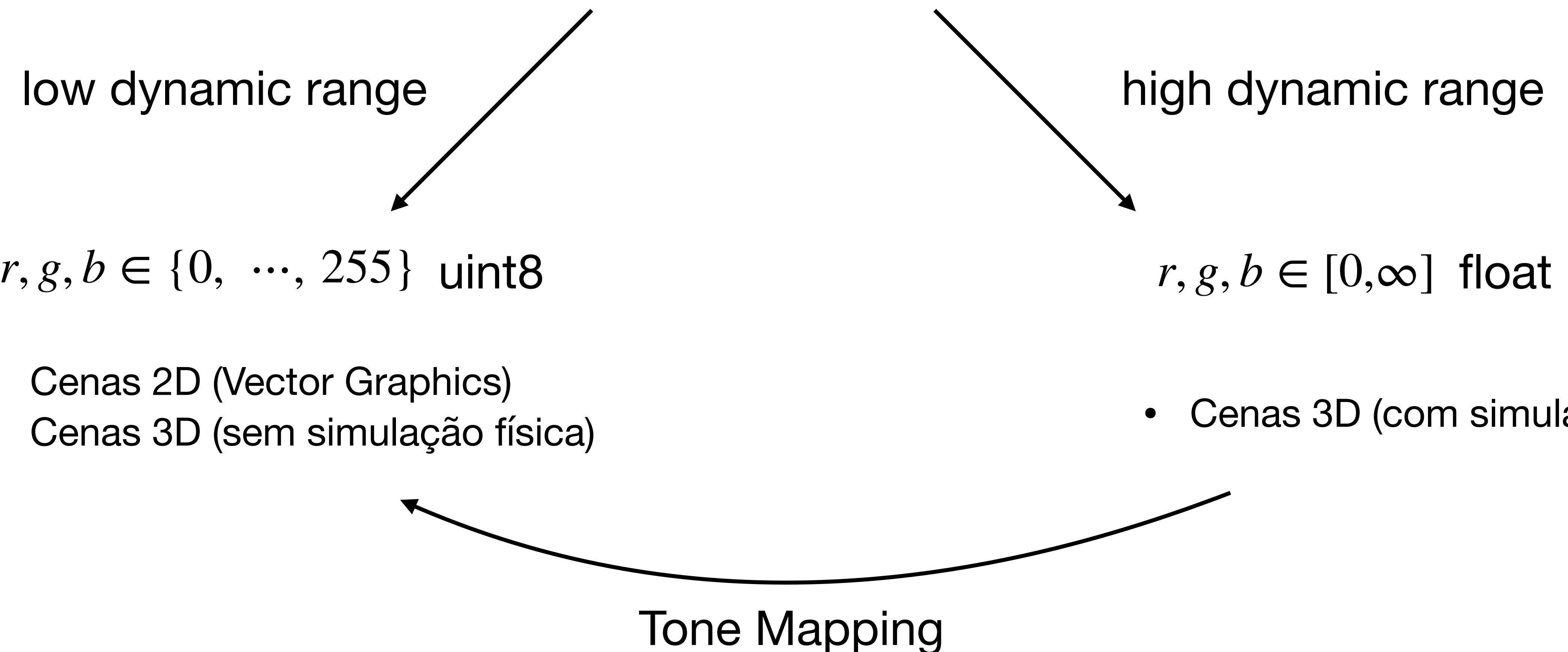
$$\begin{bmatrix} 12 & 44 & \cdots & 201 \\ 83 & 156 & \cdots & 9 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 230 & 17 & \cdots & 98 \end{bmatrix}$$

HxWx3

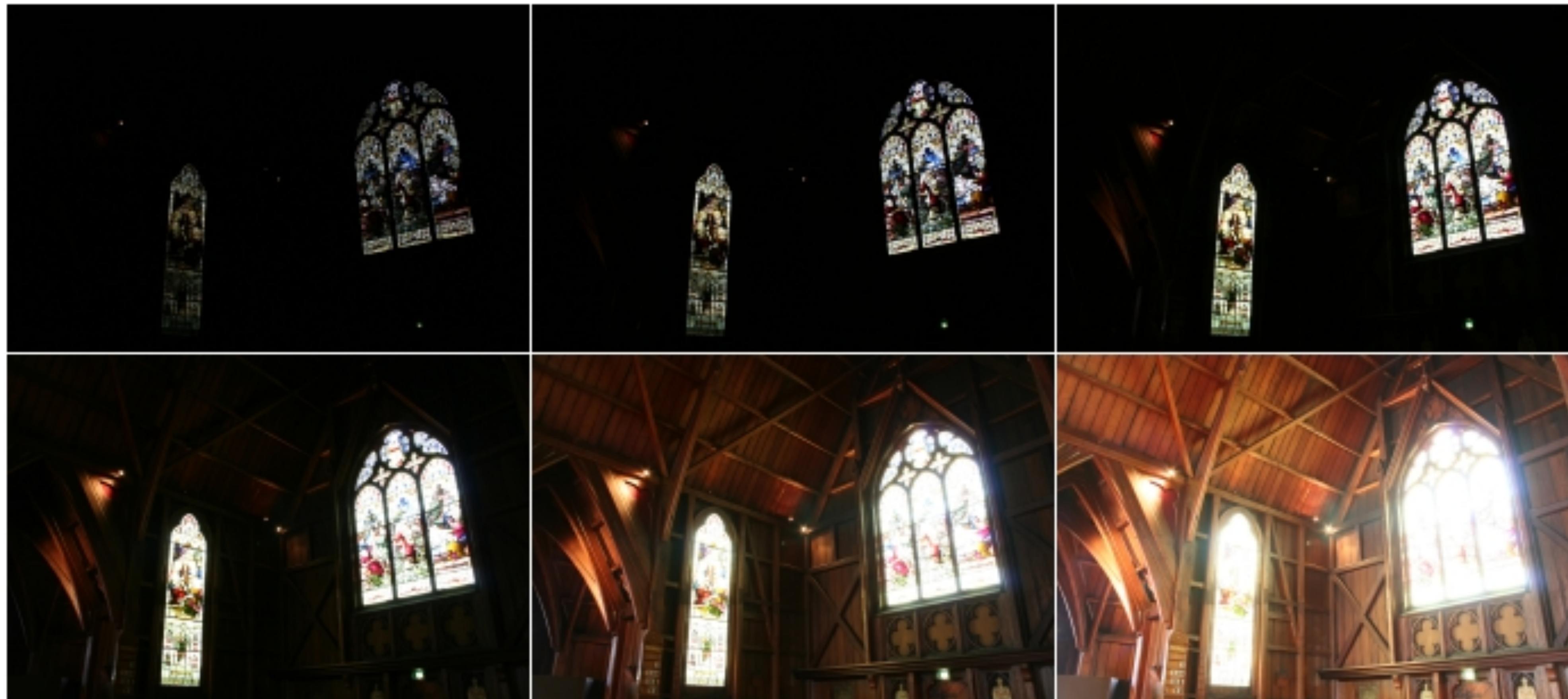
Temos que discretizar no **domínio** e no **contra-domínio**

Representando Cores RGB

$$c \in \mathcal{C} \implies c = (r, g, b) \text{ onde } r, g, b \in [0, \infty]$$



HDR e Tone Mapping

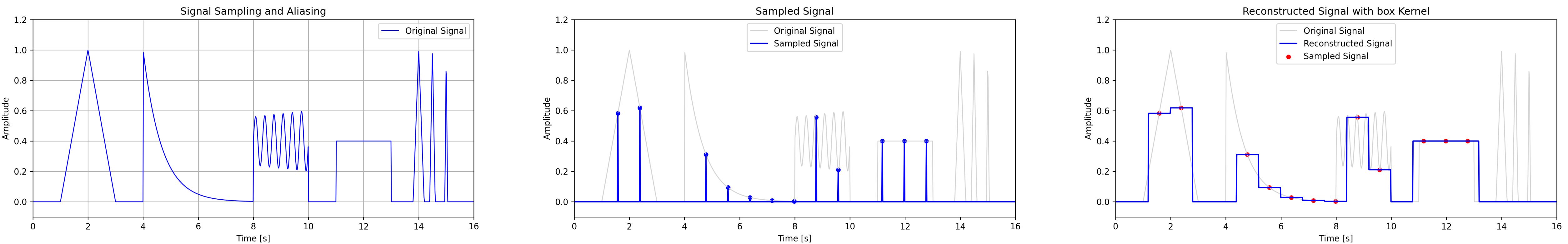


HDR e Tone Mapping



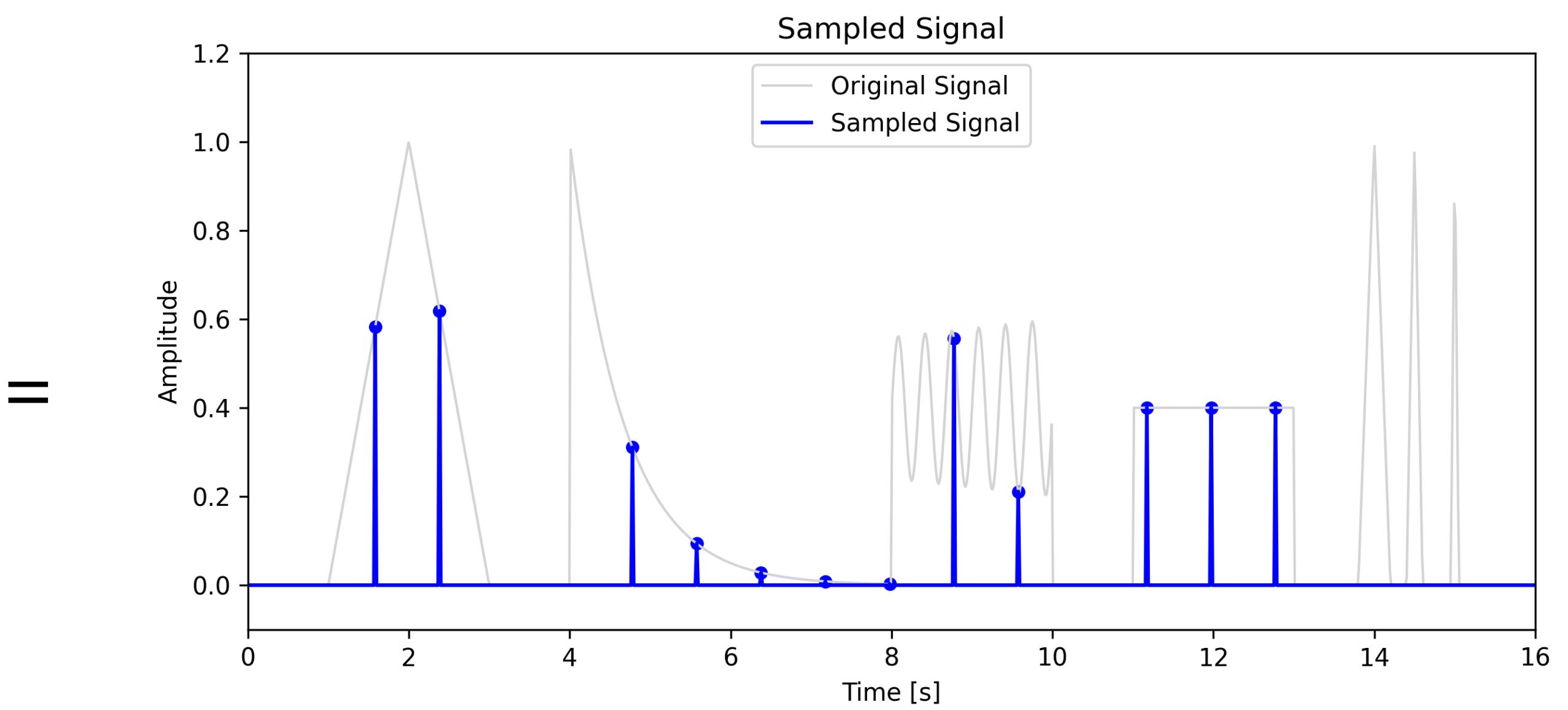
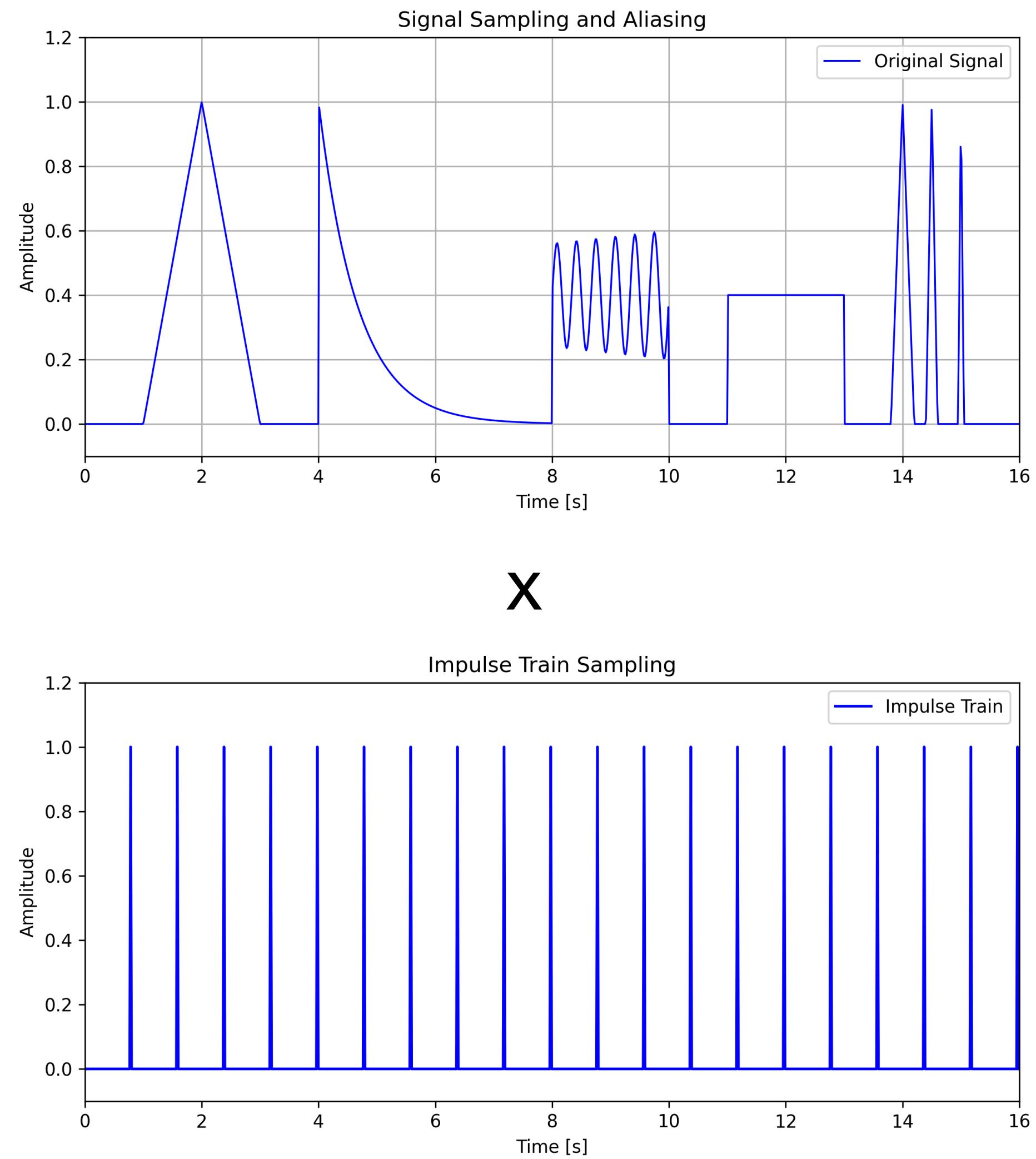
Amostragem e Reconstrução

Amostragem e Reconstrução

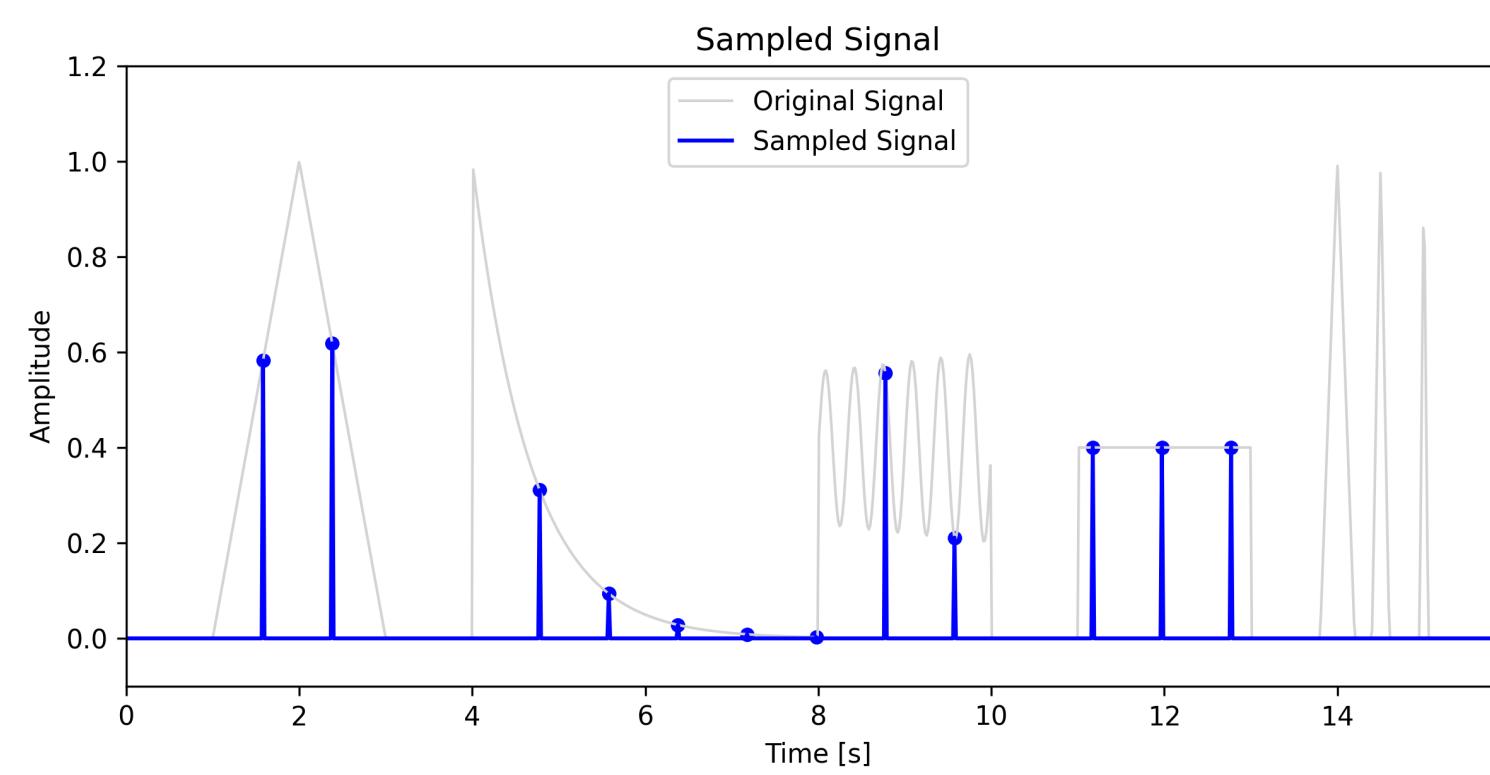


amostragem reconstrução

Amostrar é multiplicar

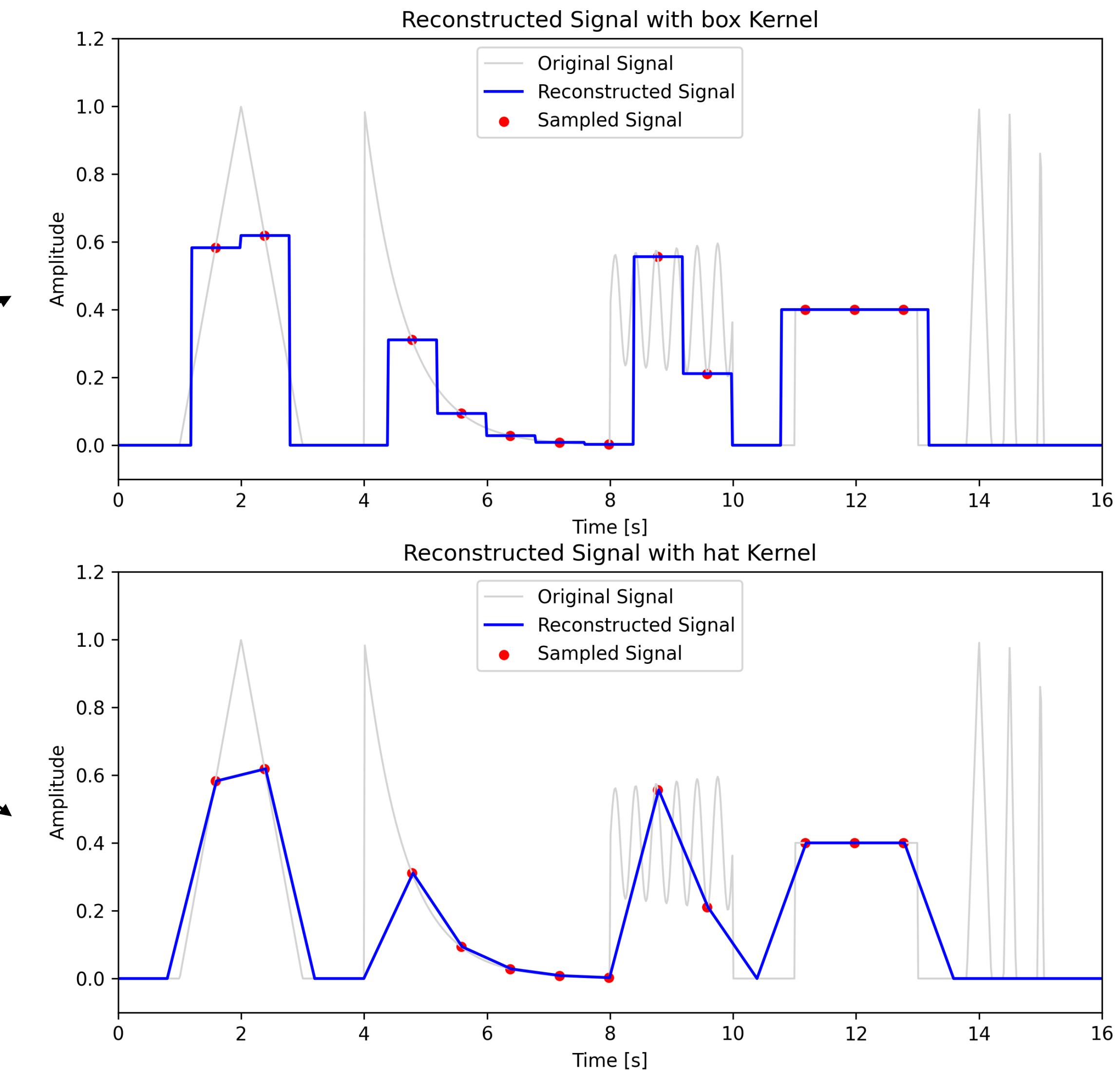


Reconstruir é interpolar

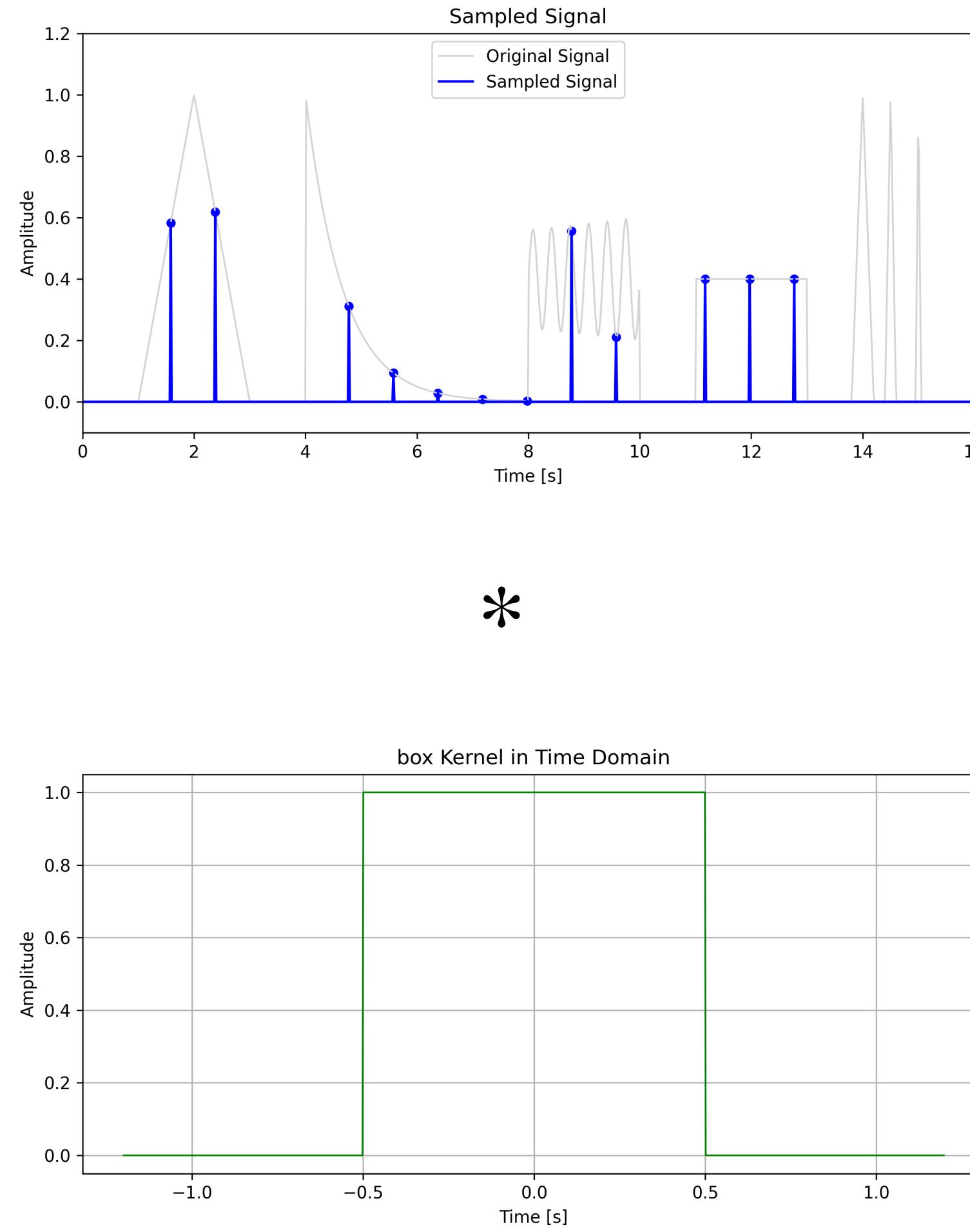


nearest

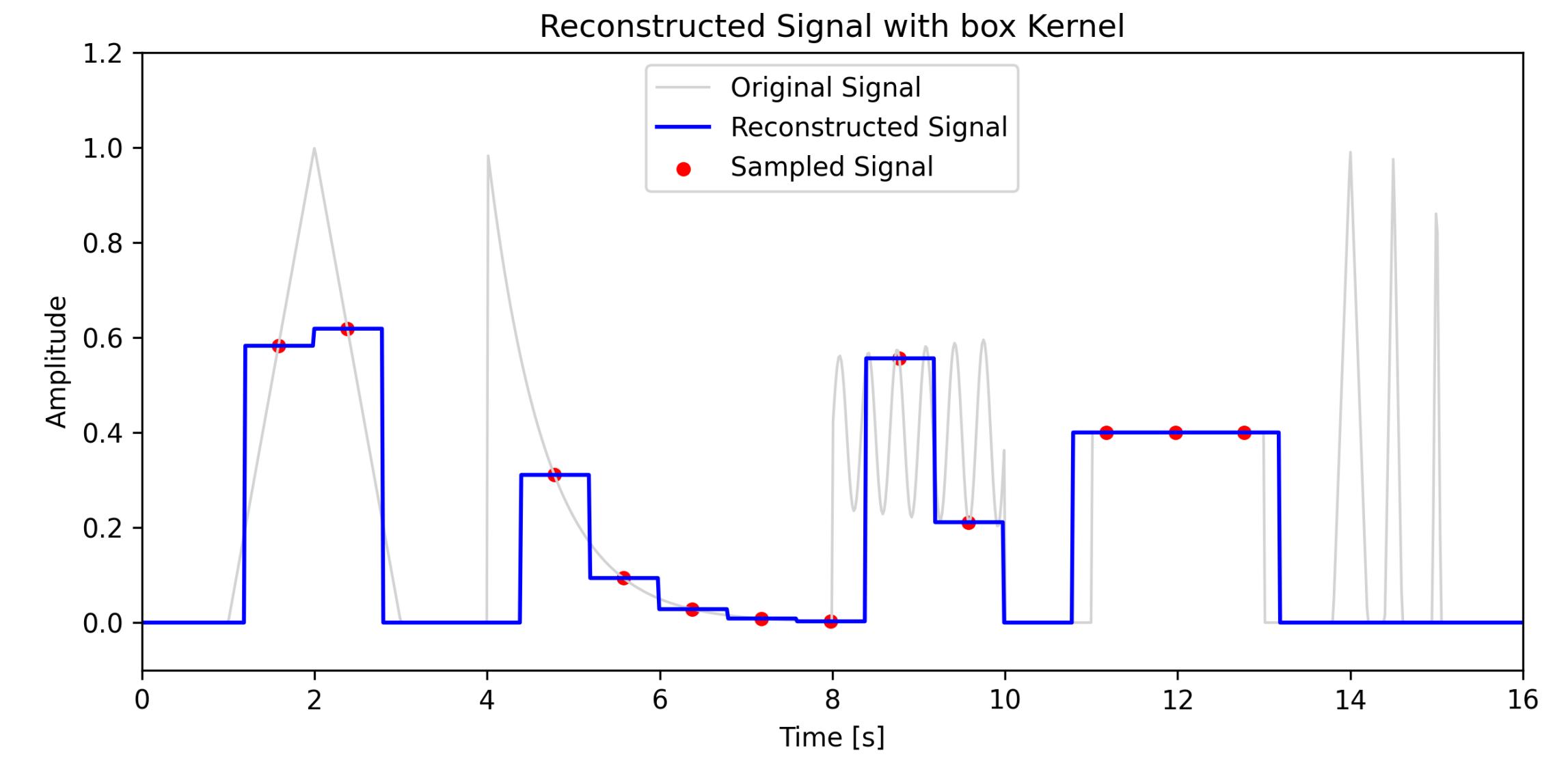
linear



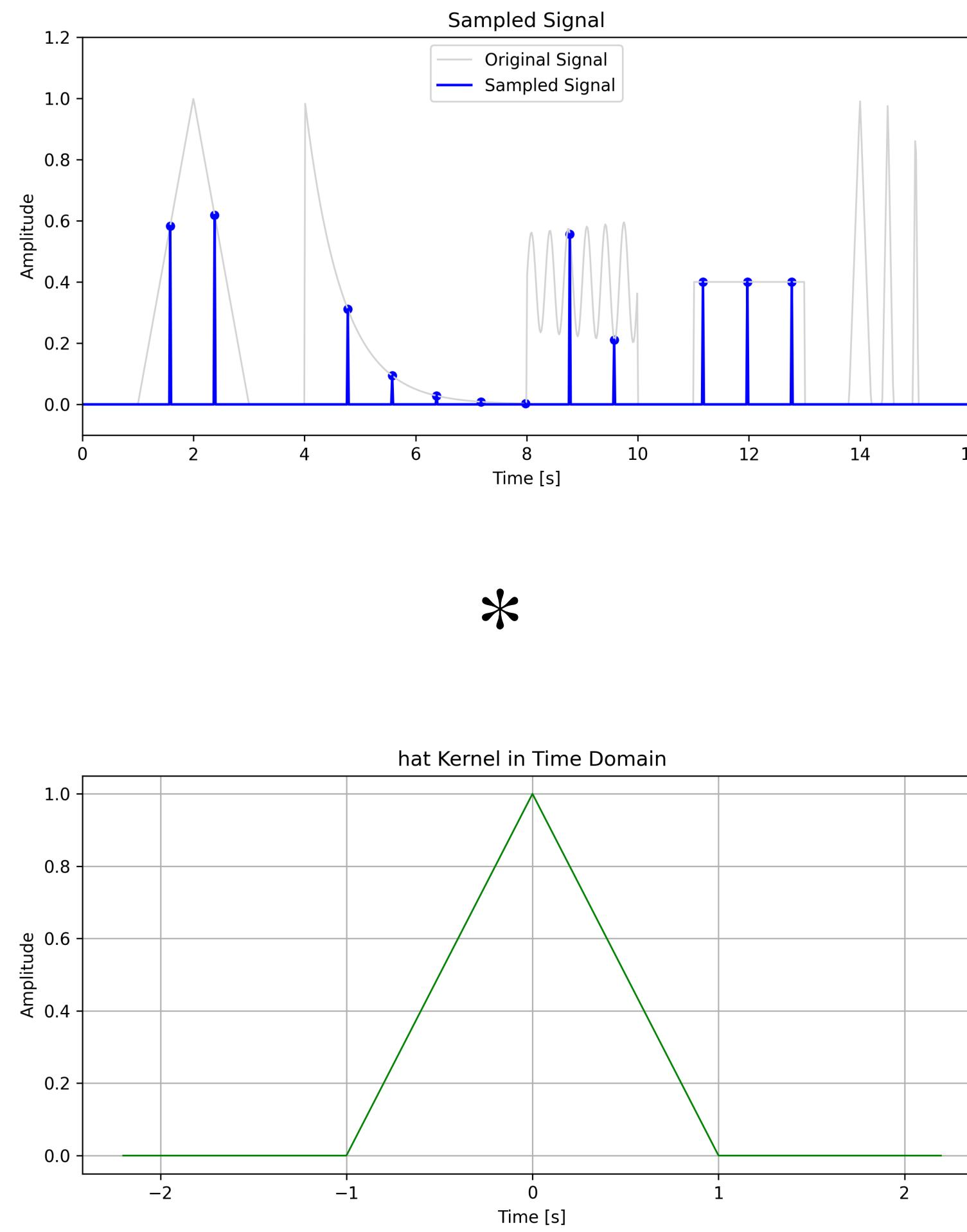
Interpolação por convolução



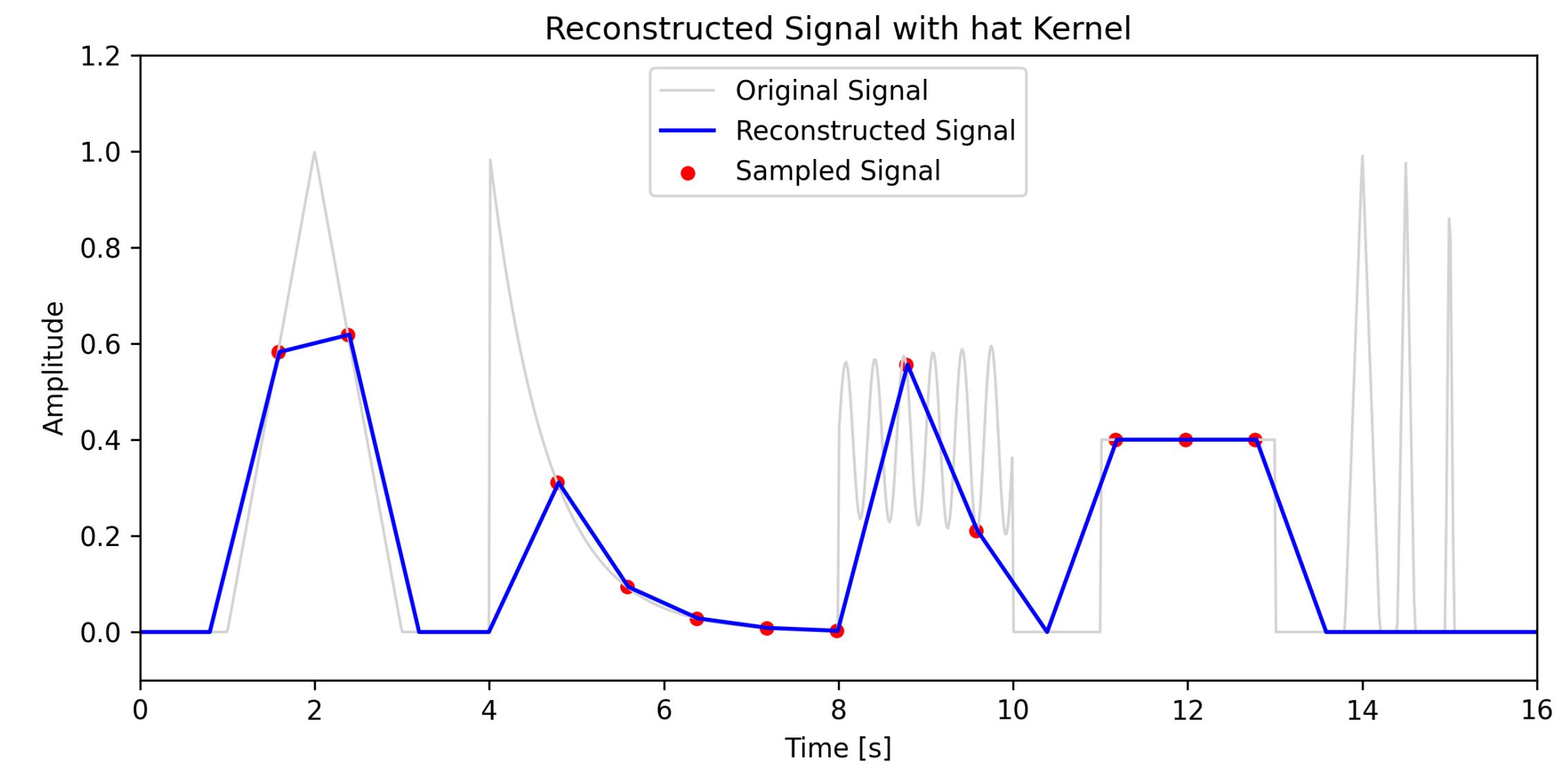
=



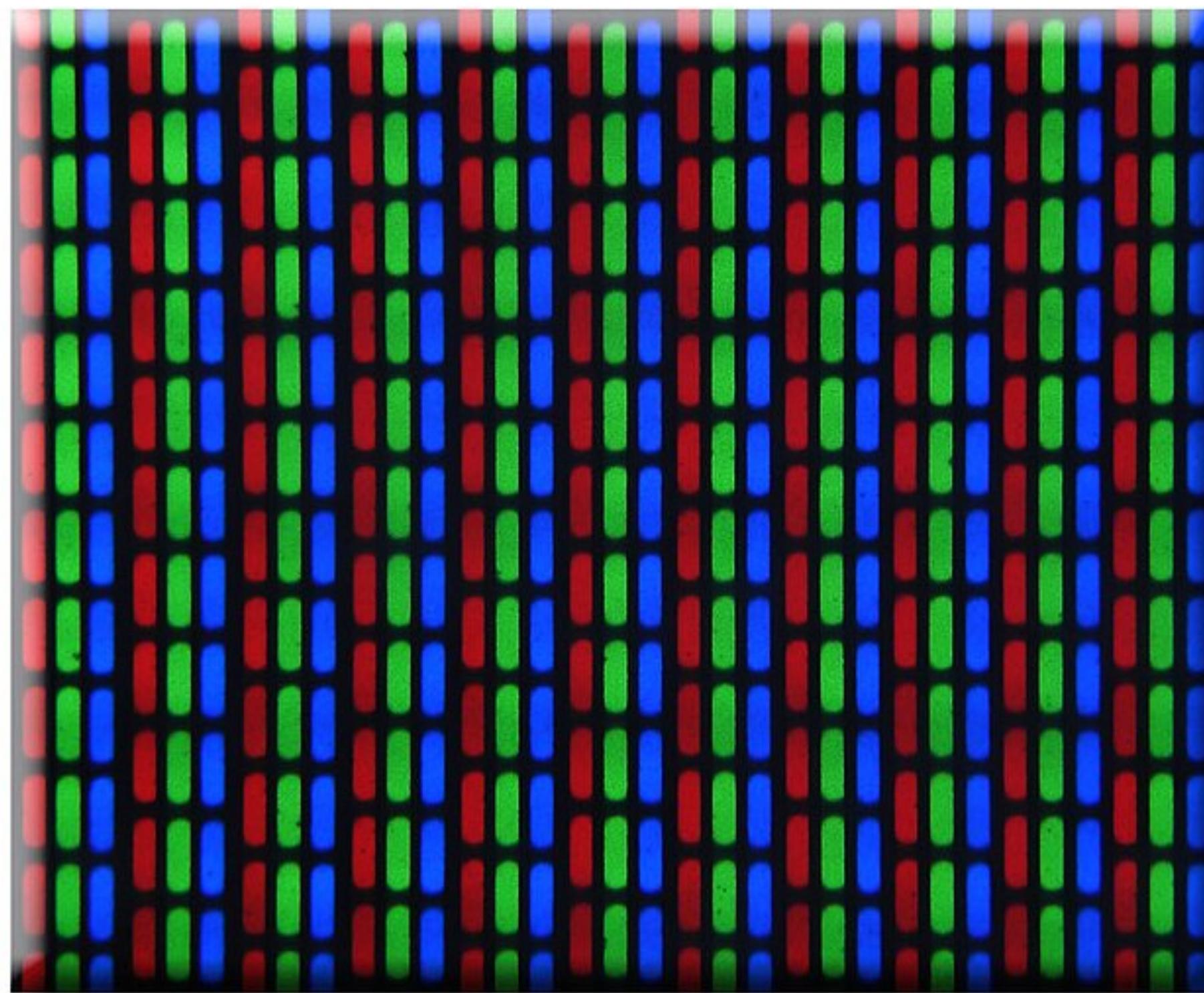
Interpolação por convolução



=



Reconstrução no CRT

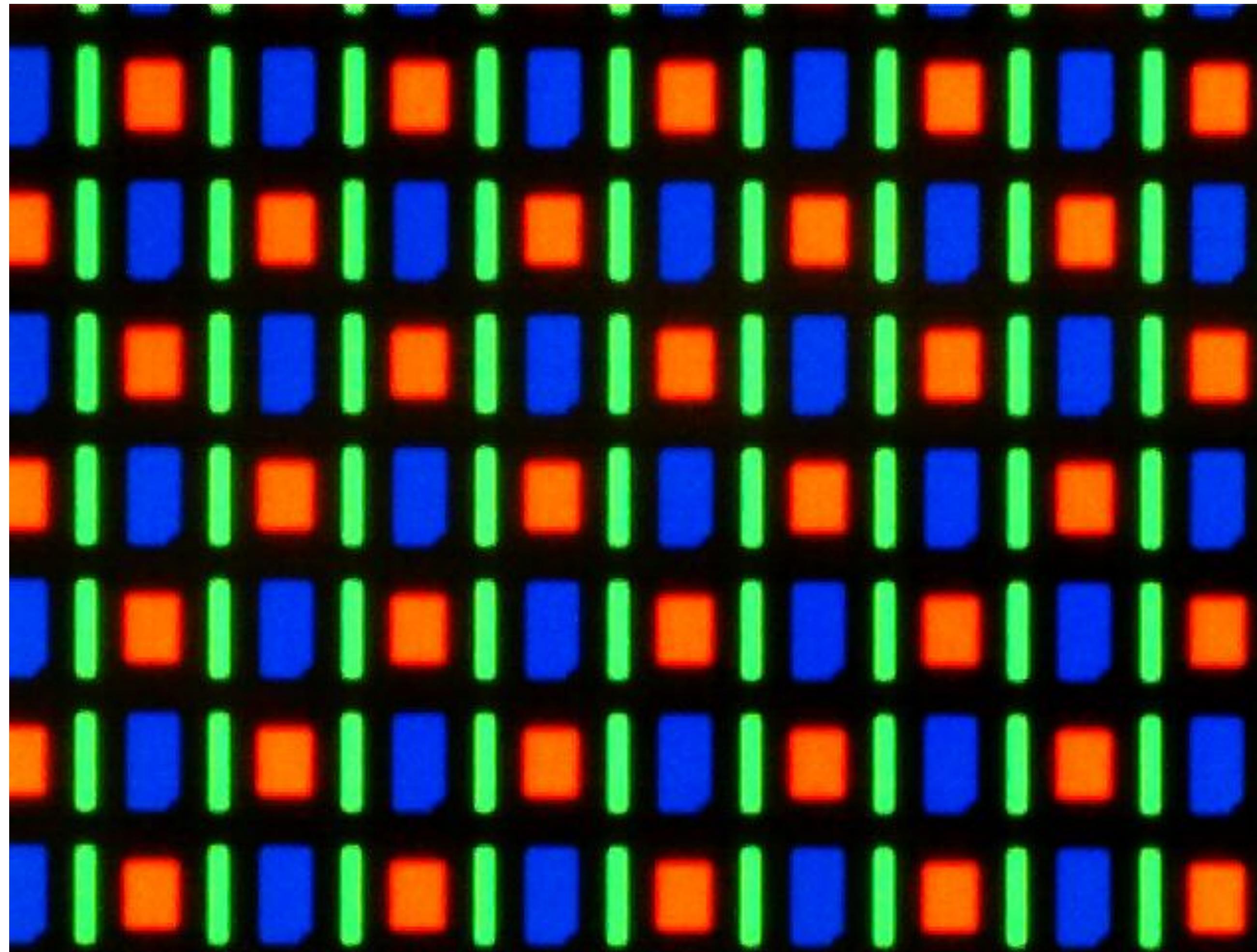


21" TV CRT Display



17" PC CRT Display

Reconstrução no OLED

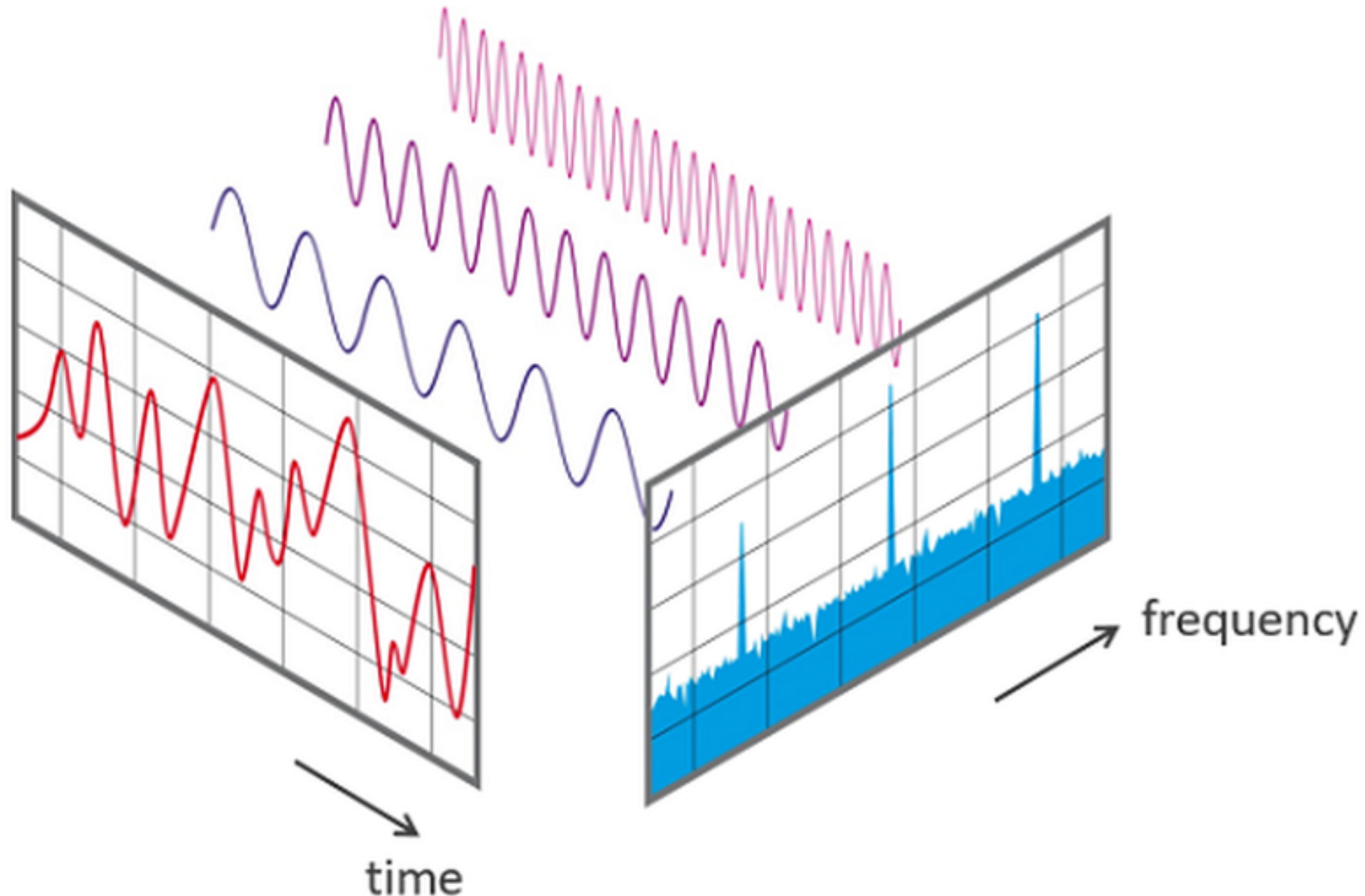


https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OLED#/media/File:Nexus_one_screen_microscope.jpg

Check Point

- temos um modelo matemático de imagem
- sabemos o que é amostragem
- sabemos o que é reconstrução
- como fazer isso direito?

Transformada de Fourier



Transformada de Fourier

$$\frac{8 \sin \theta}{-(\pi)^2}$$



$$\frac{8 \sin 3\theta}{(3\pi)^2}$$

+



$$\frac{8 \sin 5\theta}{-(5\pi)^2}$$

+

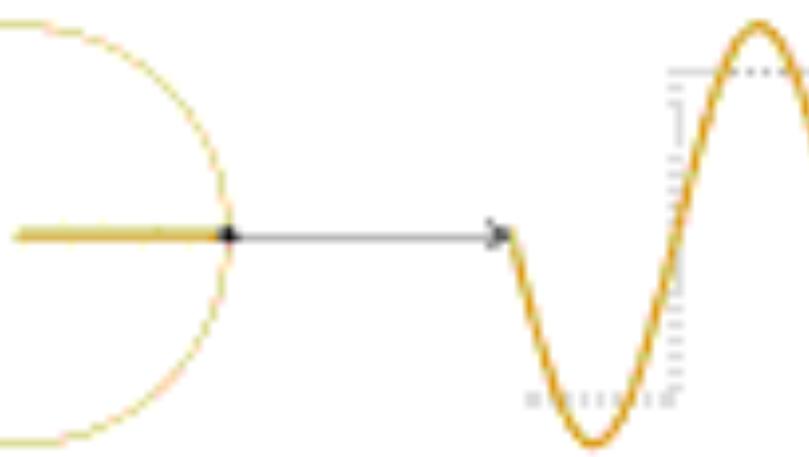


$$\frac{8 \sin 7\theta}{(7\pi)^2}$$

+



$$\frac{4 \sin \theta}{\pi}$$



$$\frac{4 \sin 3\theta}{3\pi}$$



$$\frac{4 \sin 5\theta}{5\pi}$$



$$\frac{4 \sin 7\theta}{7\pi}$$



Transformada de Fourier

Definição:

$$\mathcal{F}(f)(\omega) = \hat{f}(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-i2\pi\omega x} dx, \quad \forall \omega \in \mathbb{R}$$

- $\hat{f}(\omega) \in \mathbb{C}, \forall \omega \in \mathbb{R}$
- $|\hat{f}(\omega)|$ é a **amplitude** da componente de frequência ω
- $\theta(\hat{f}(\omega))$ é a **fase** da componente de frequência ω

Inversa:

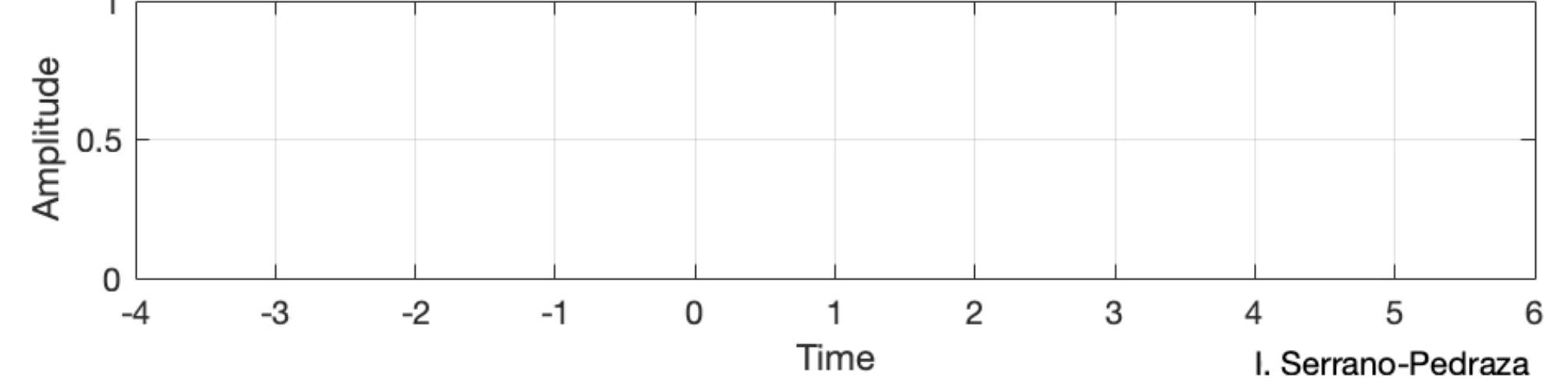
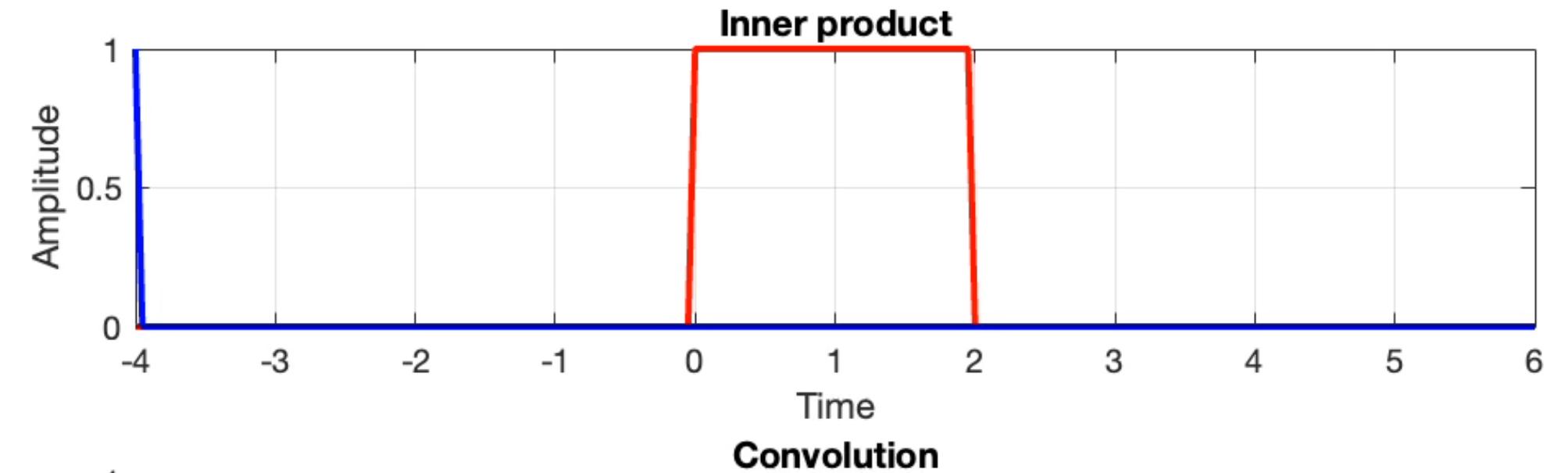
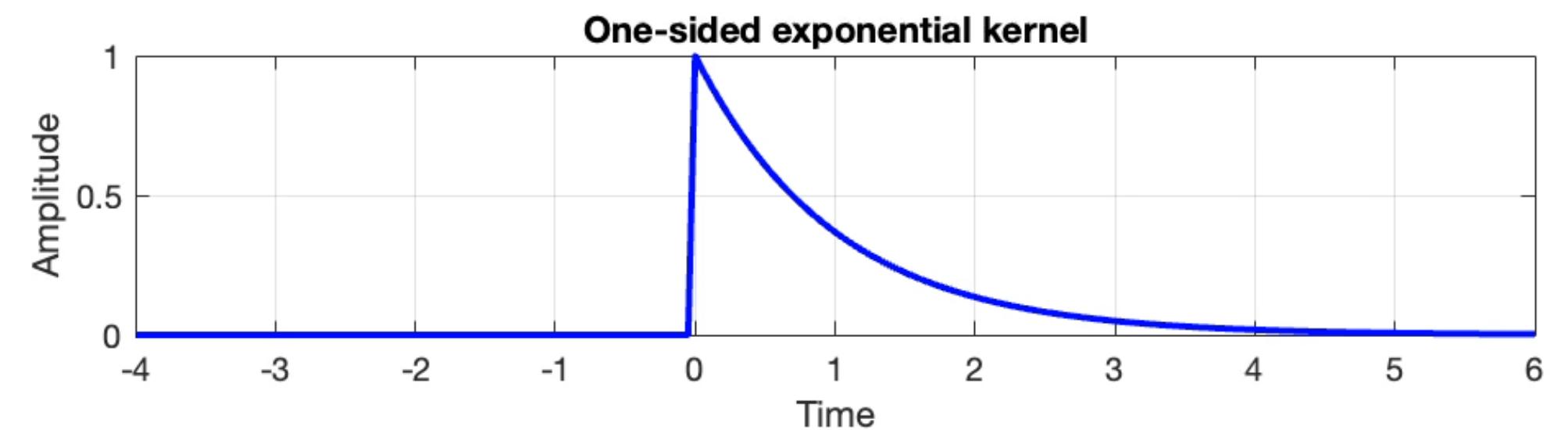
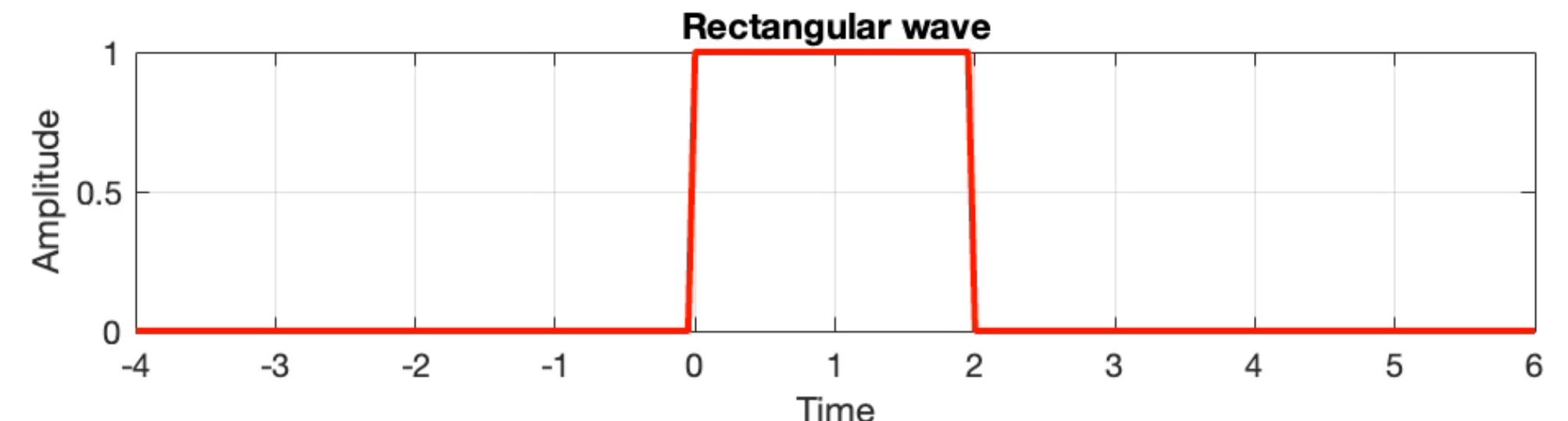
$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}(\hat{f})(x) = f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{f}(\omega) e^{i2\pi\omega x} d\omega, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Convolução

Definição:

dadas $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ e $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$(f * g)(t) := \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau)g(t - \tau) d\tau$$



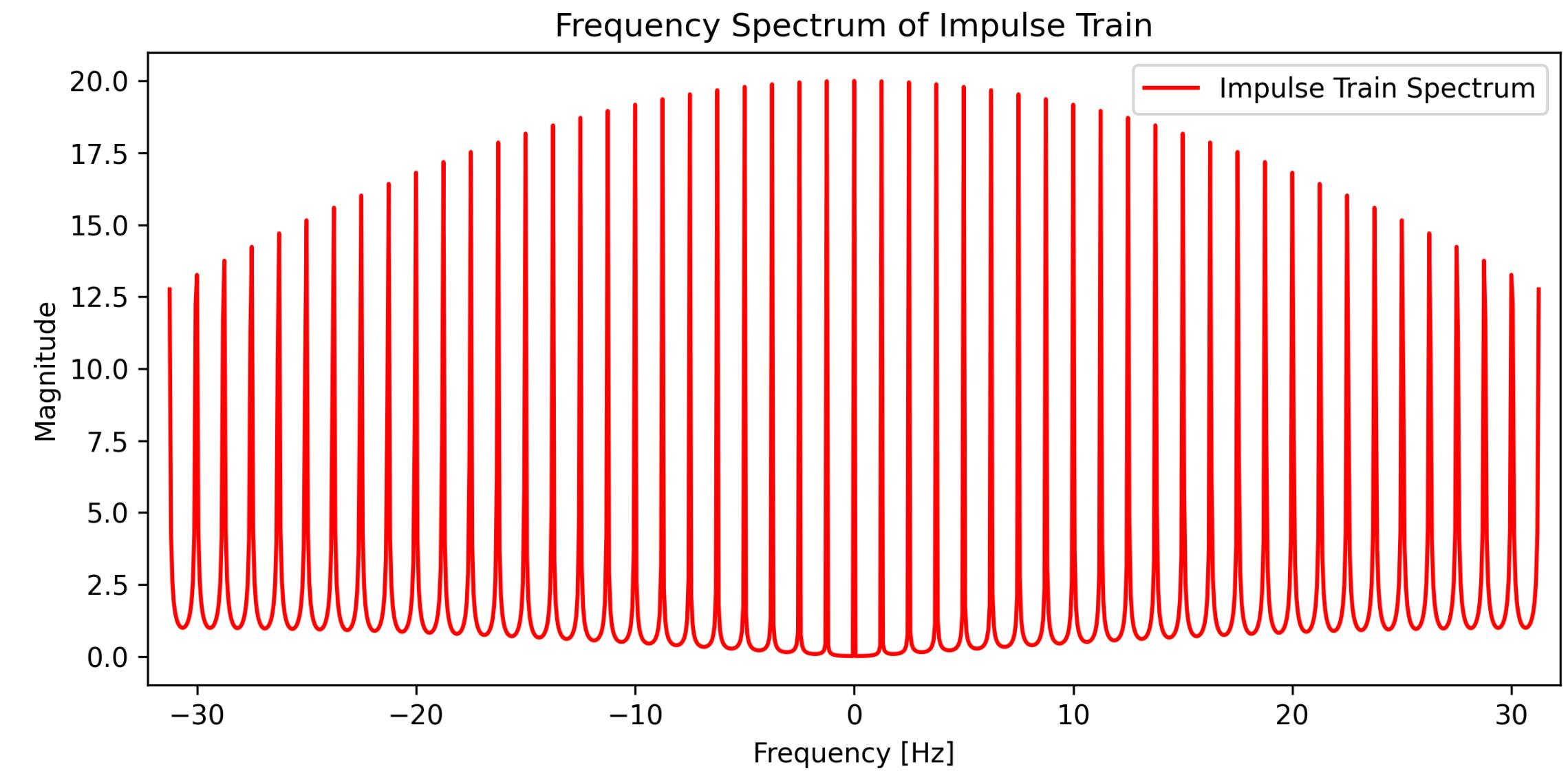
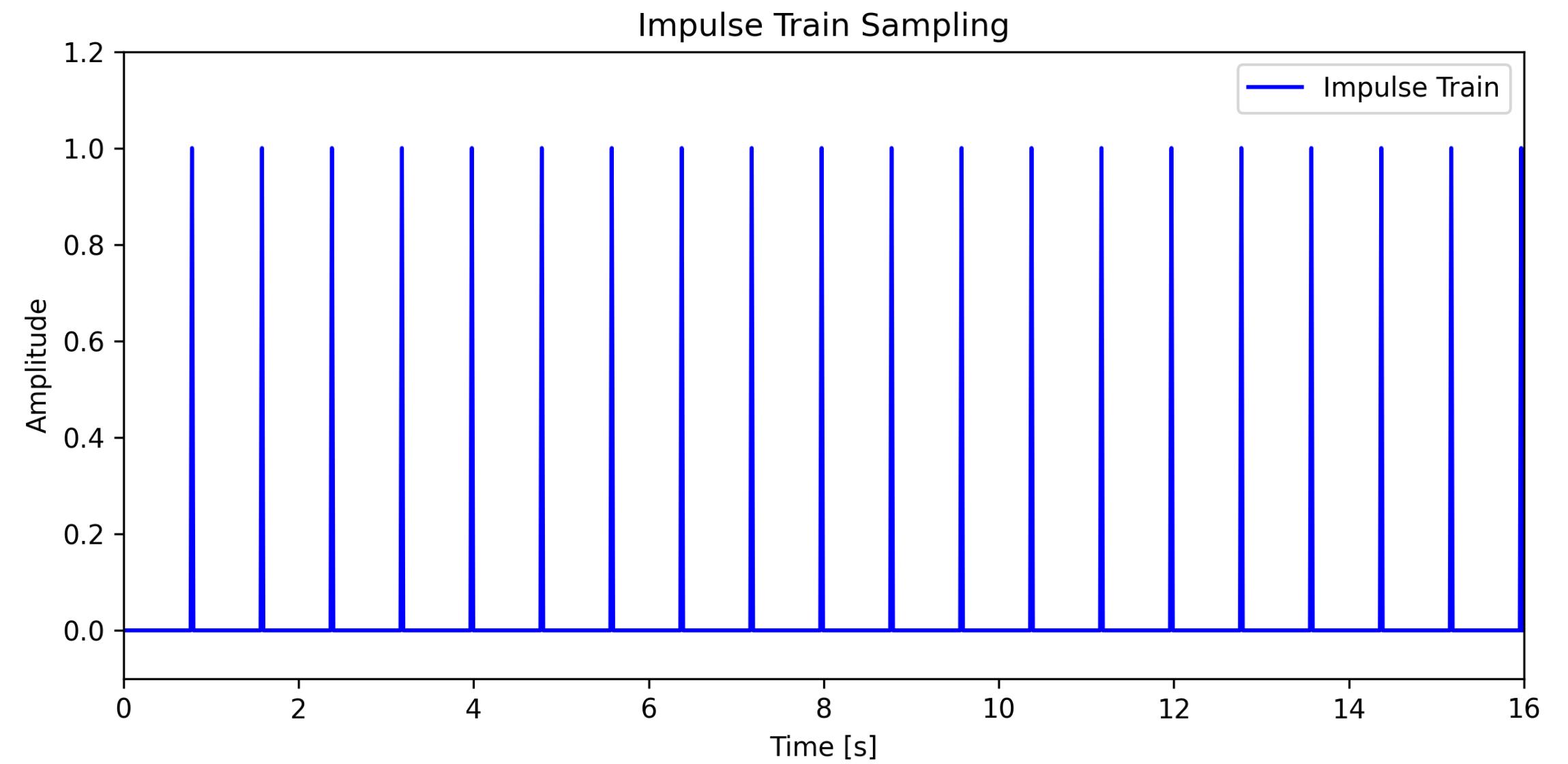
Teorema da Convolução

Dadas $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ e $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, temos que

$$\mathcal{F}(f * g) = \mathcal{F}(f) \cdot \mathcal{F}(g)$$

$$\mathcal{F}(f \cdot g) = \mathcal{F}(f) * \mathcal{F}(g)$$

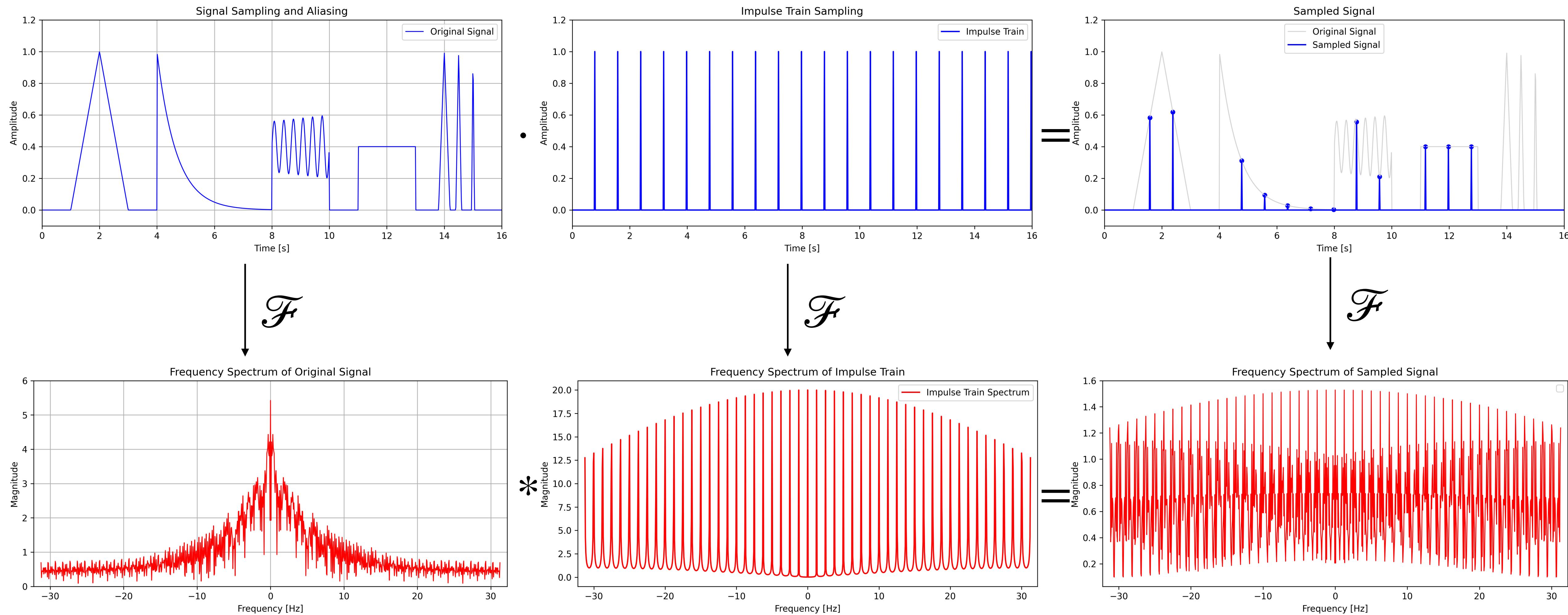
Trem de impulsos



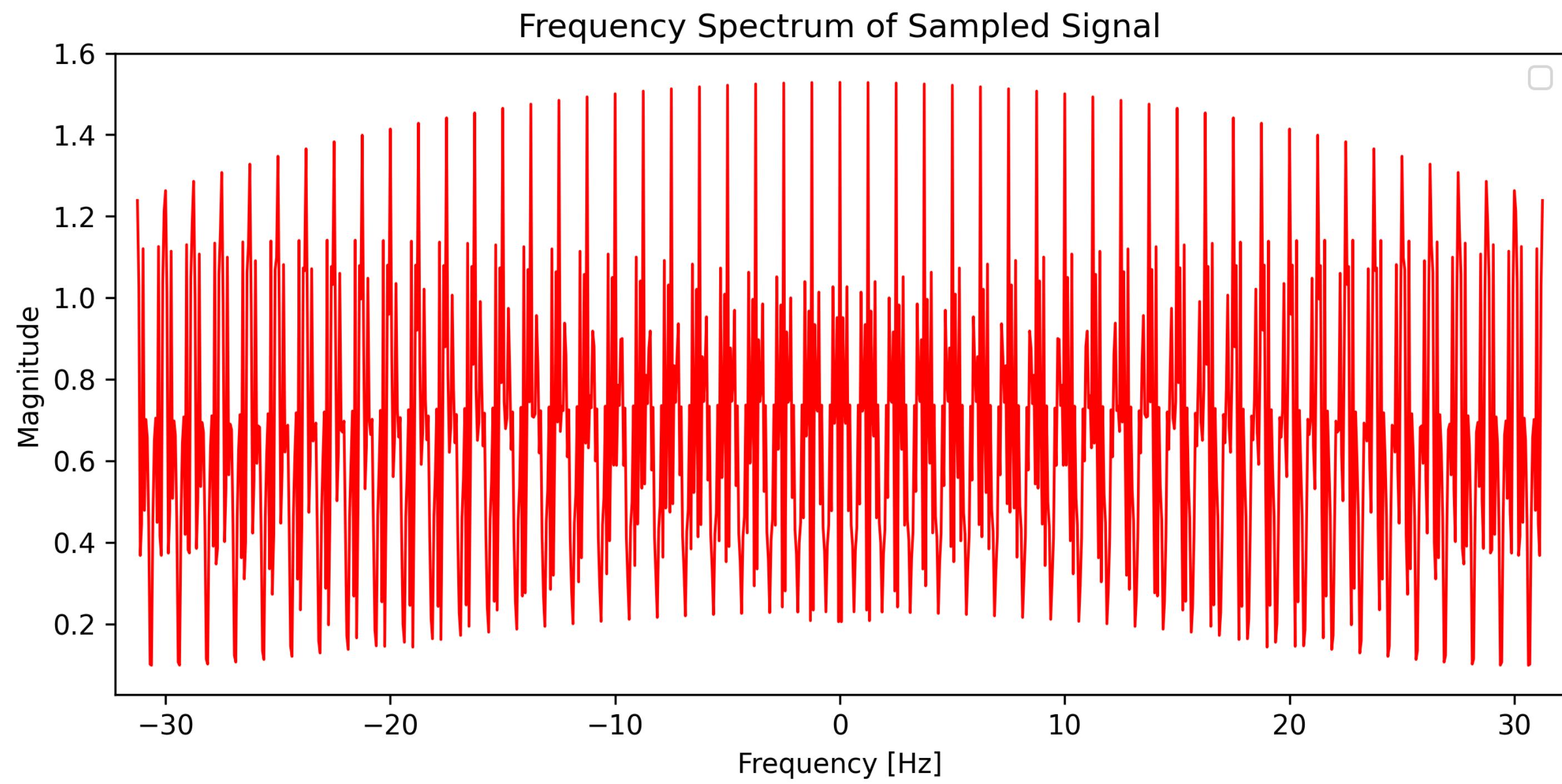
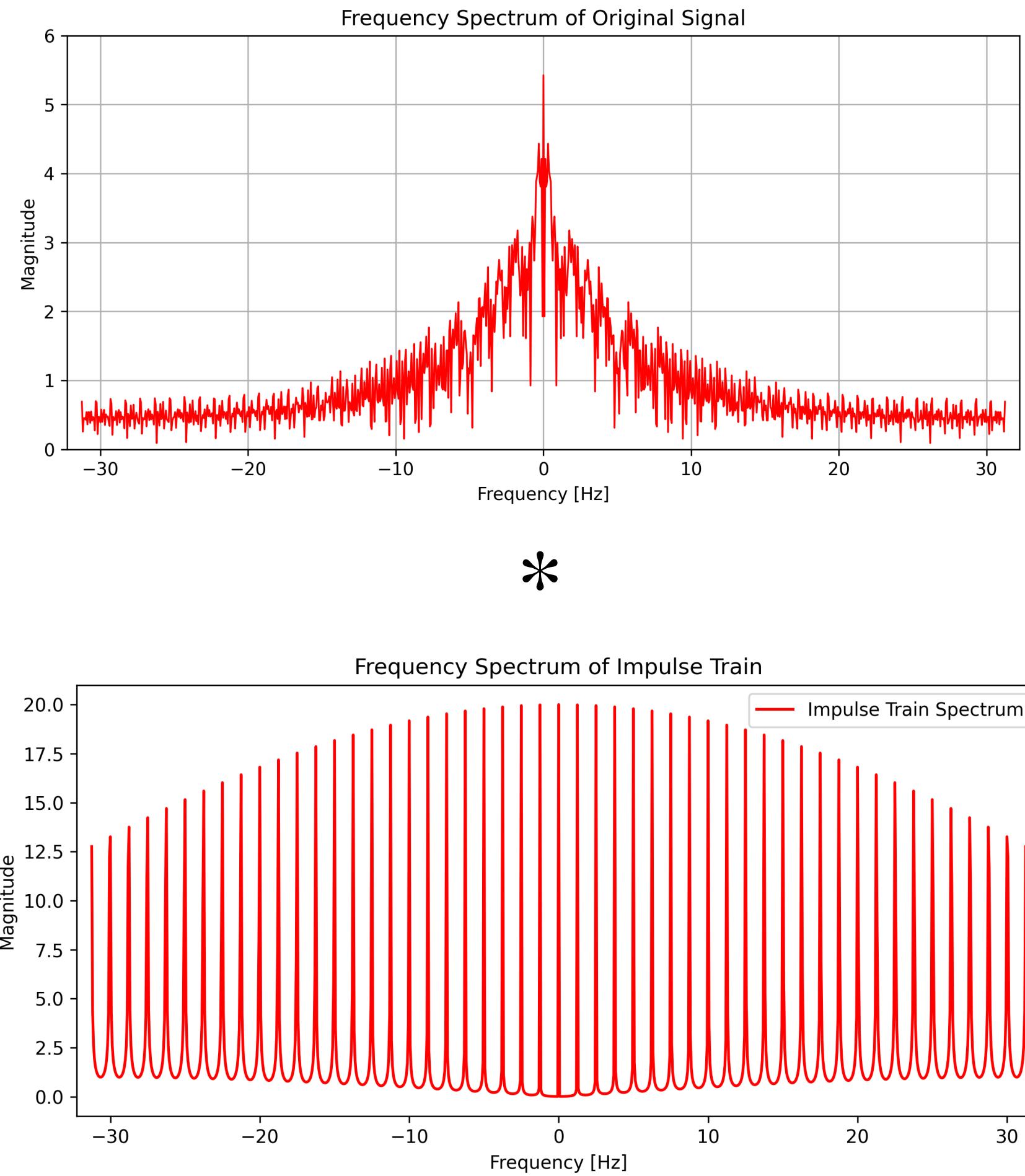
$$\mathbb{W}_T(t) := \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - kT)$$

$$\mathcal{F} [\mathbb{W}_T](\omega) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - k \frac{1}{T}) = \frac{1}{T} \mathbb{W}_{\frac{1}{T}}(\omega)$$

Exemplo: amostragem

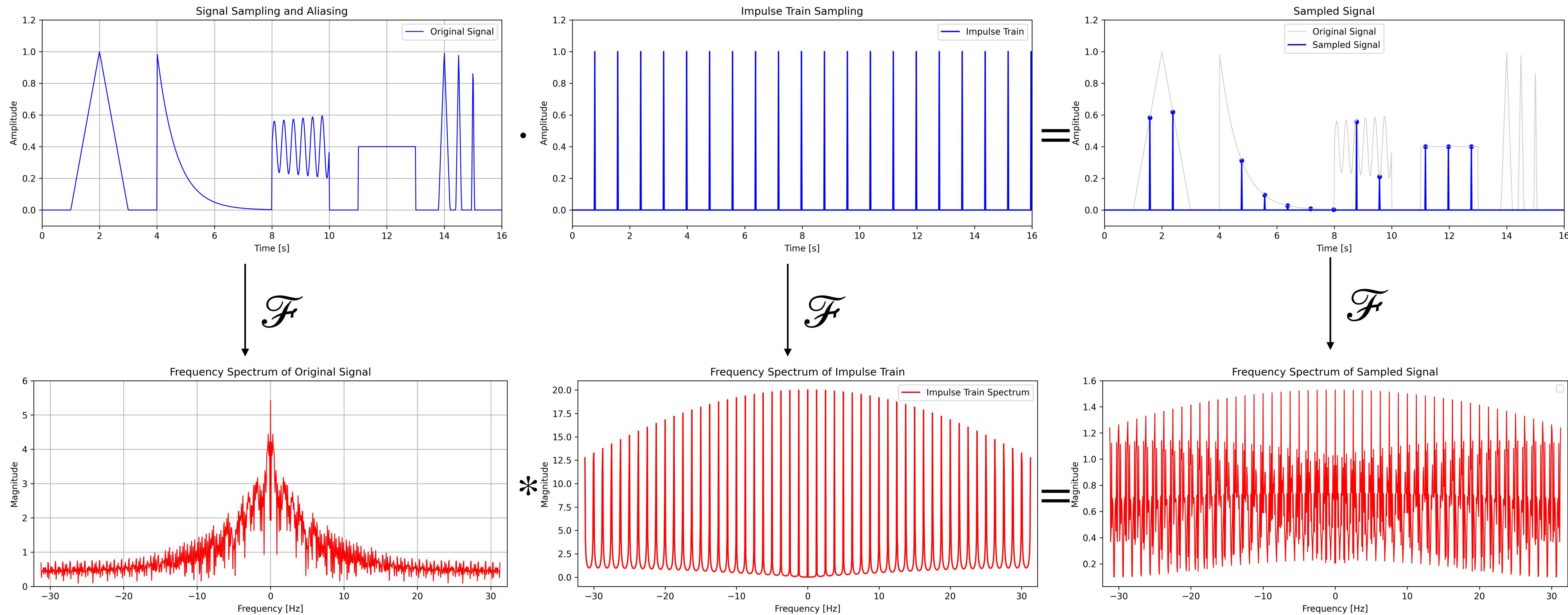


Convolução com trem de impulsos



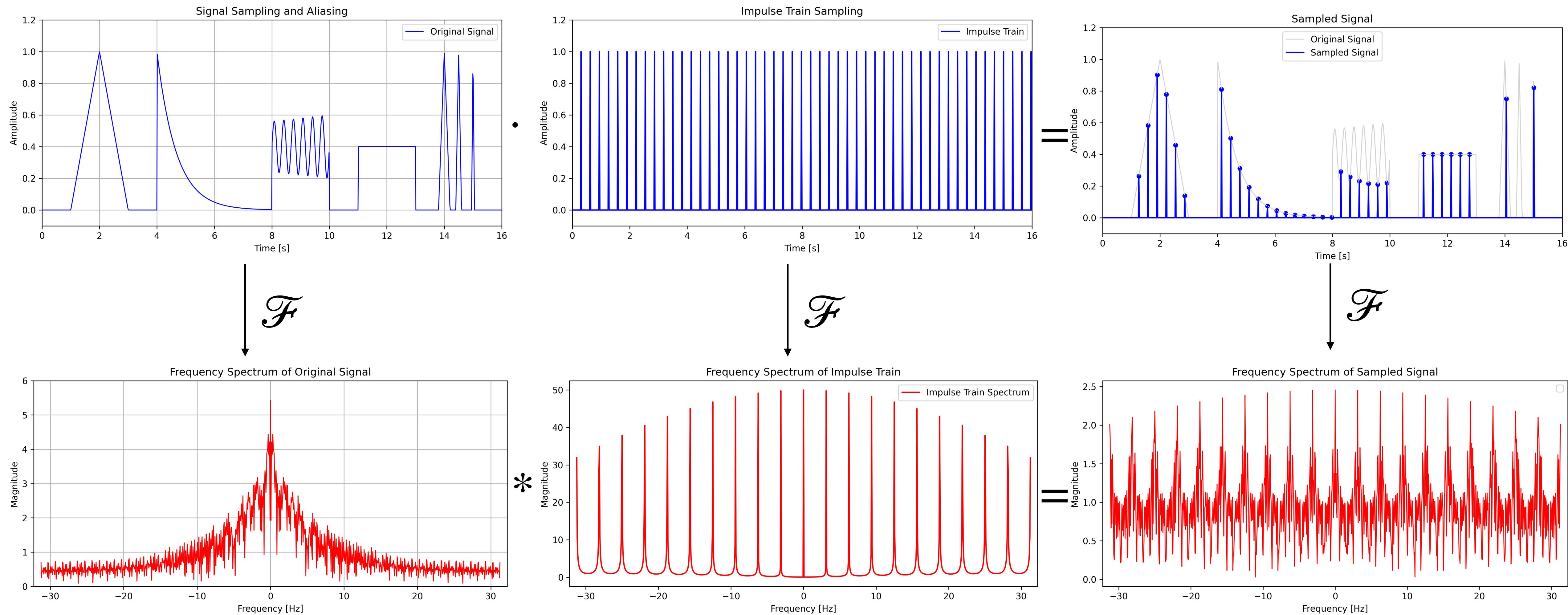
Amostragem

1:50



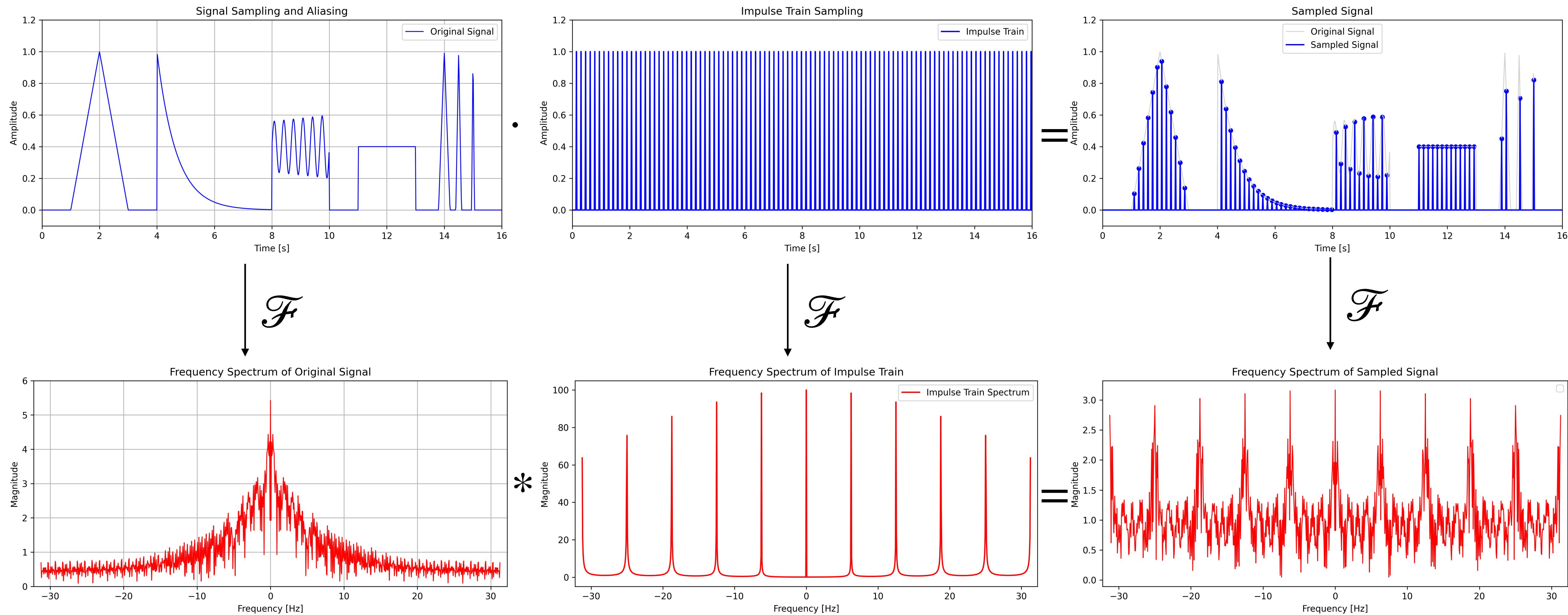
Amostragem

1:20



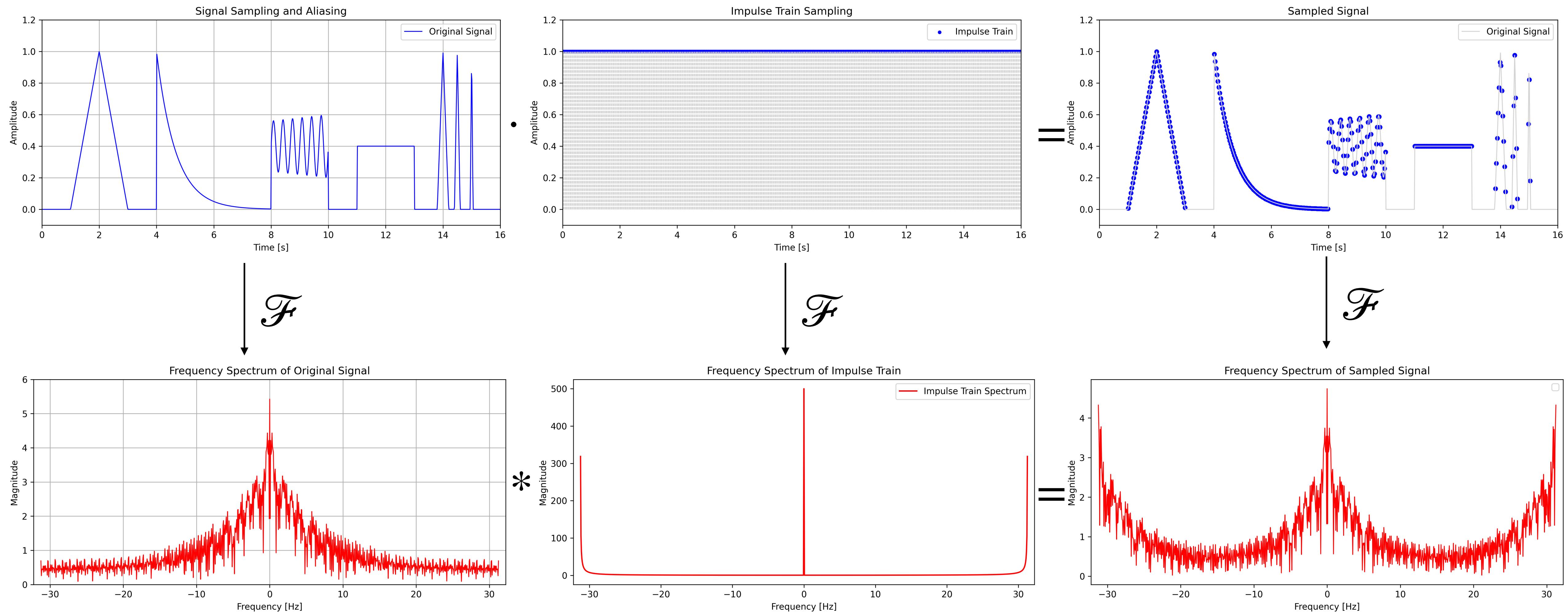
Amostragem

1:10



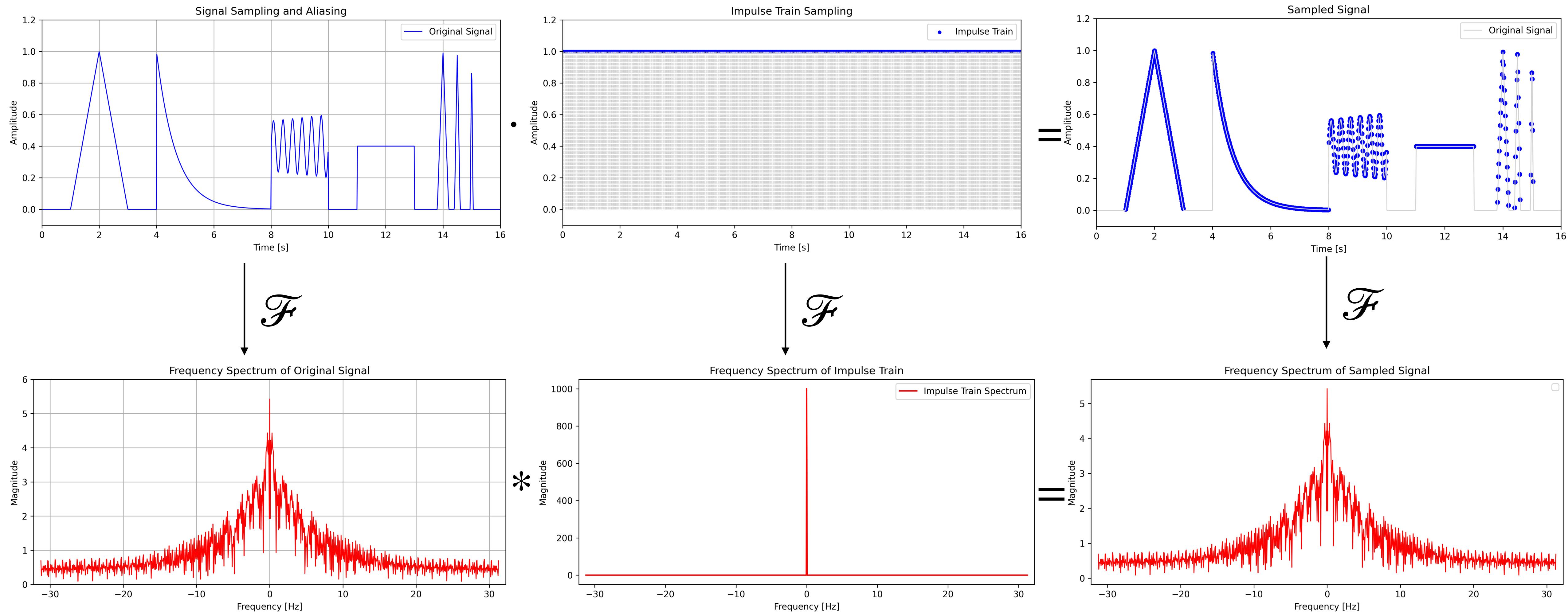
Amostragem

1:2



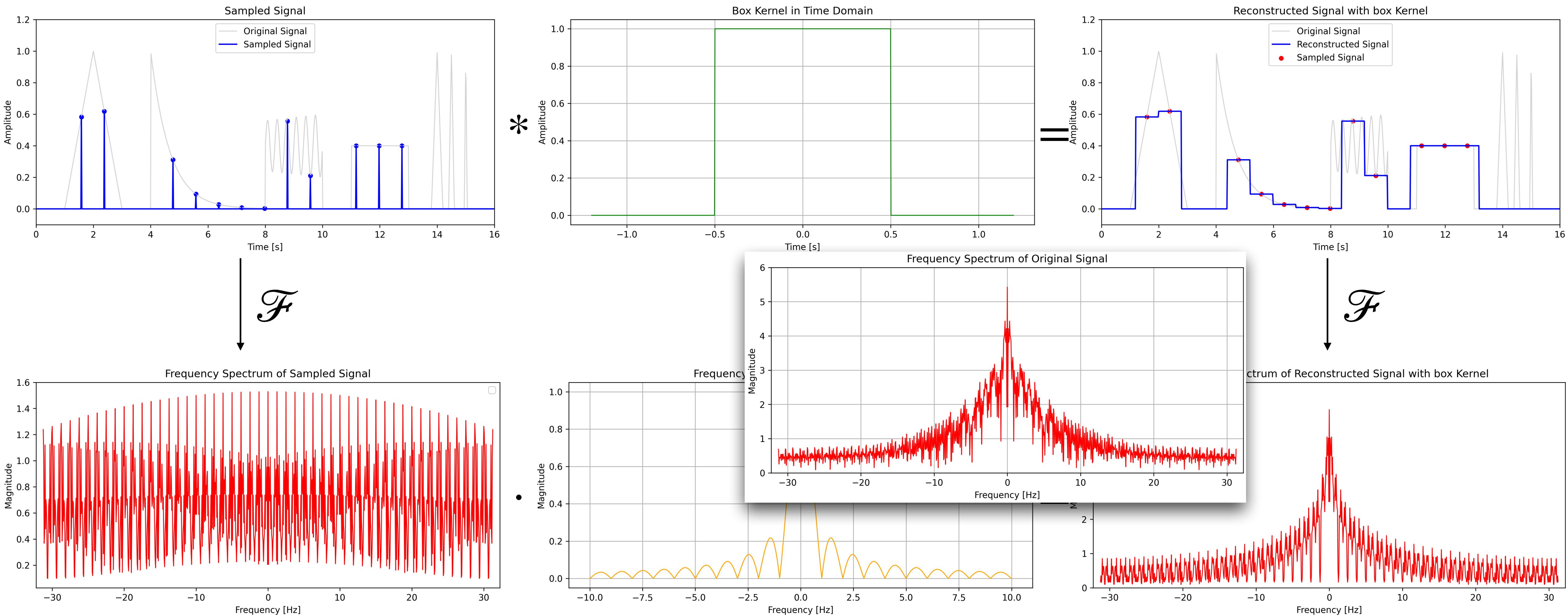
Amostragem

1:1



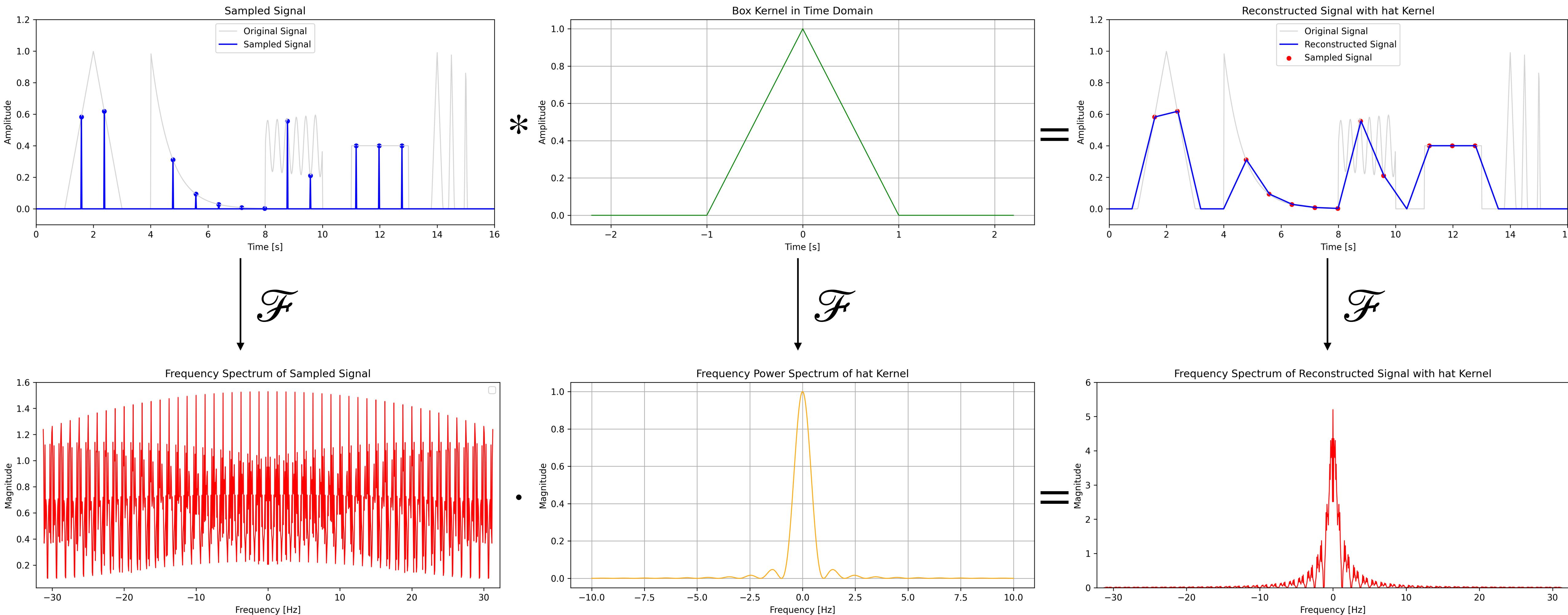
Reconstrução

1:50 box



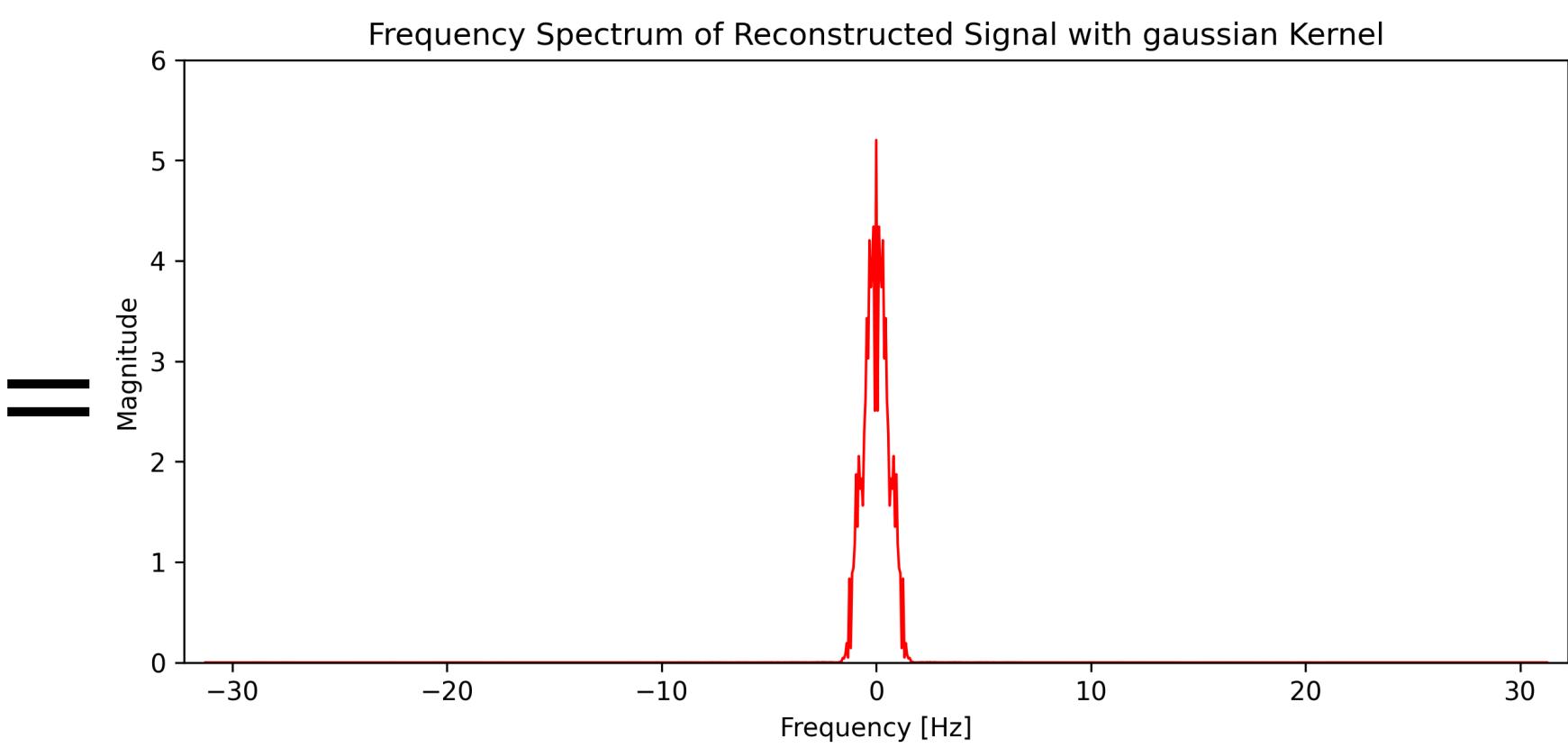
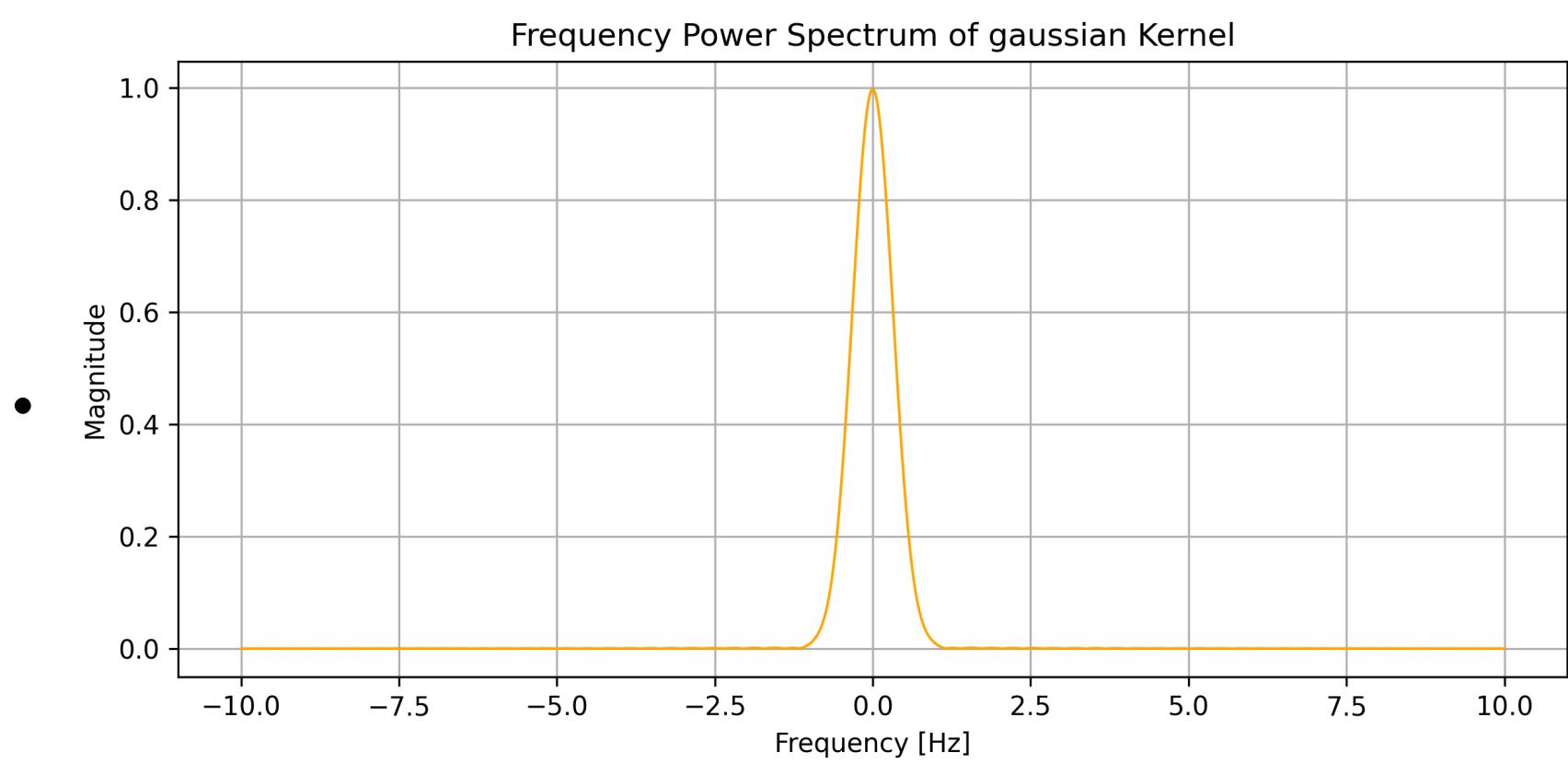
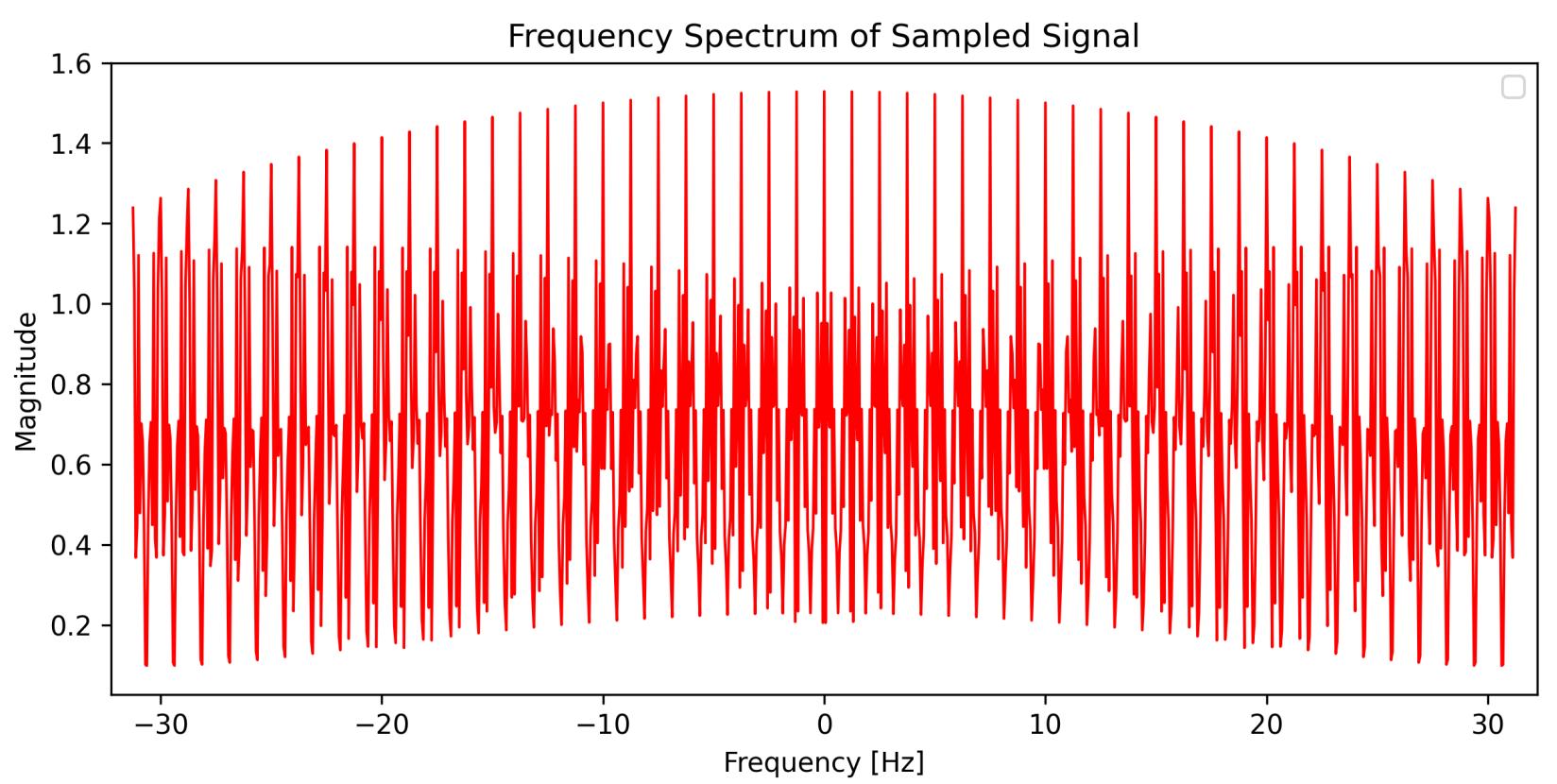
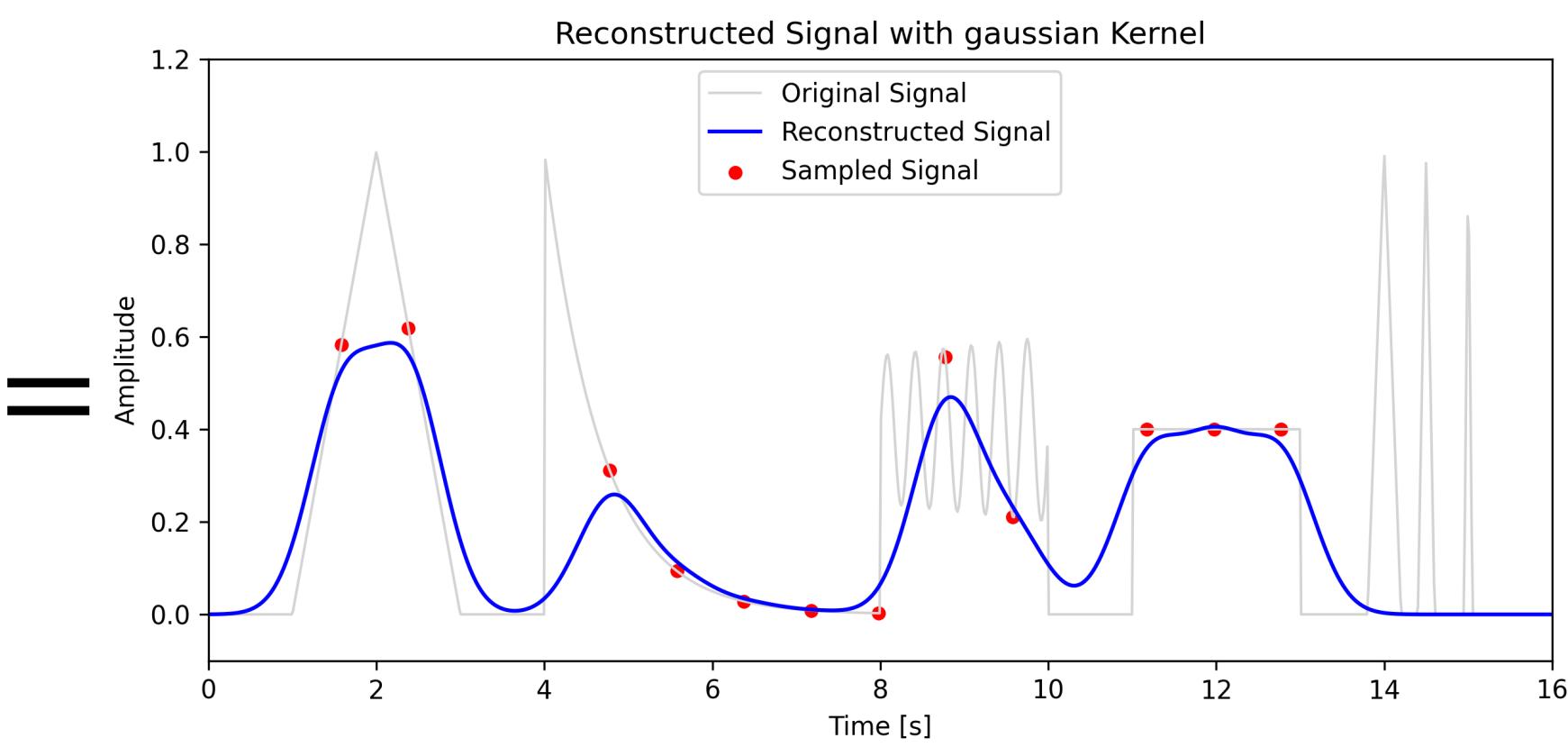
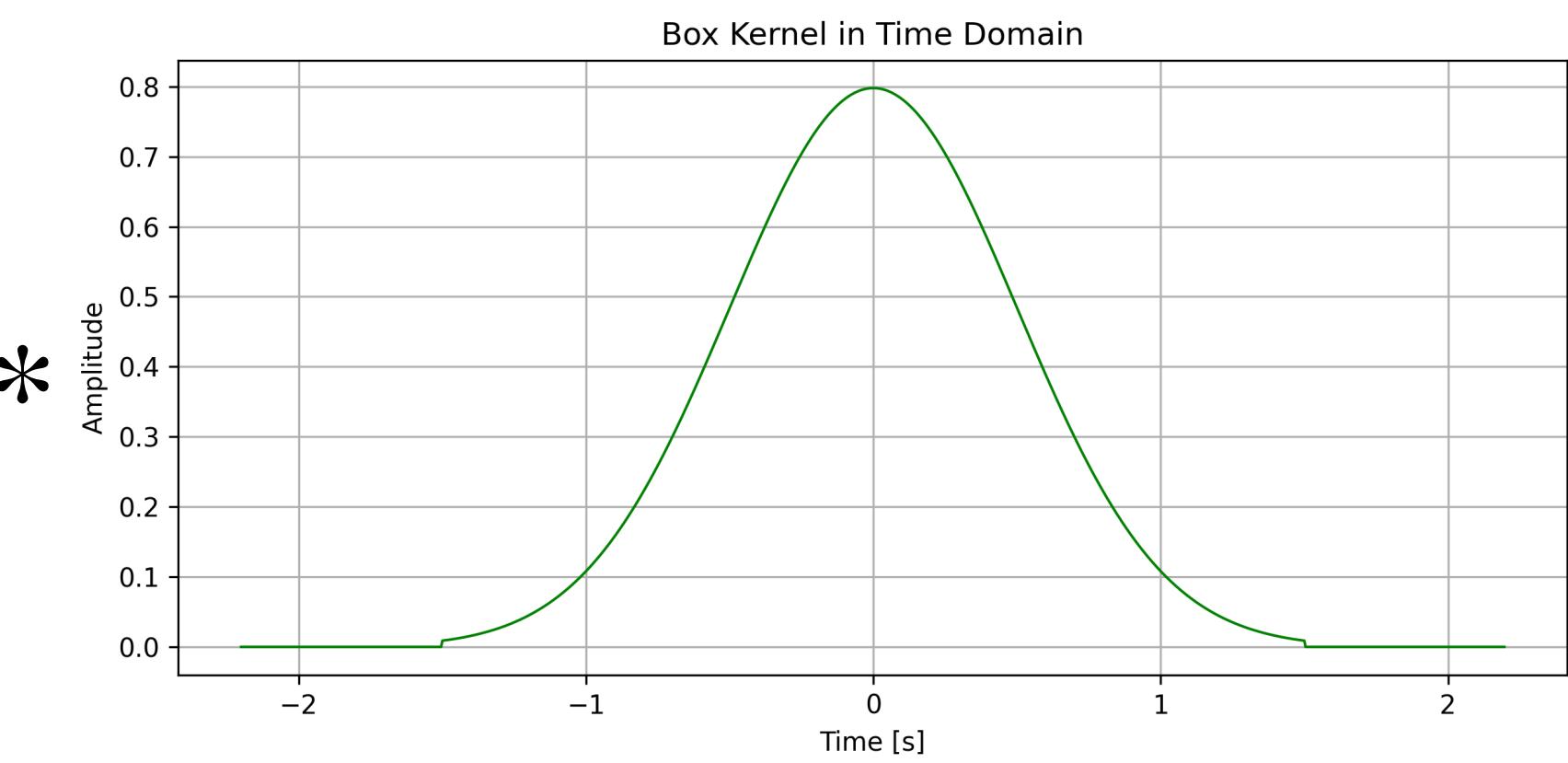
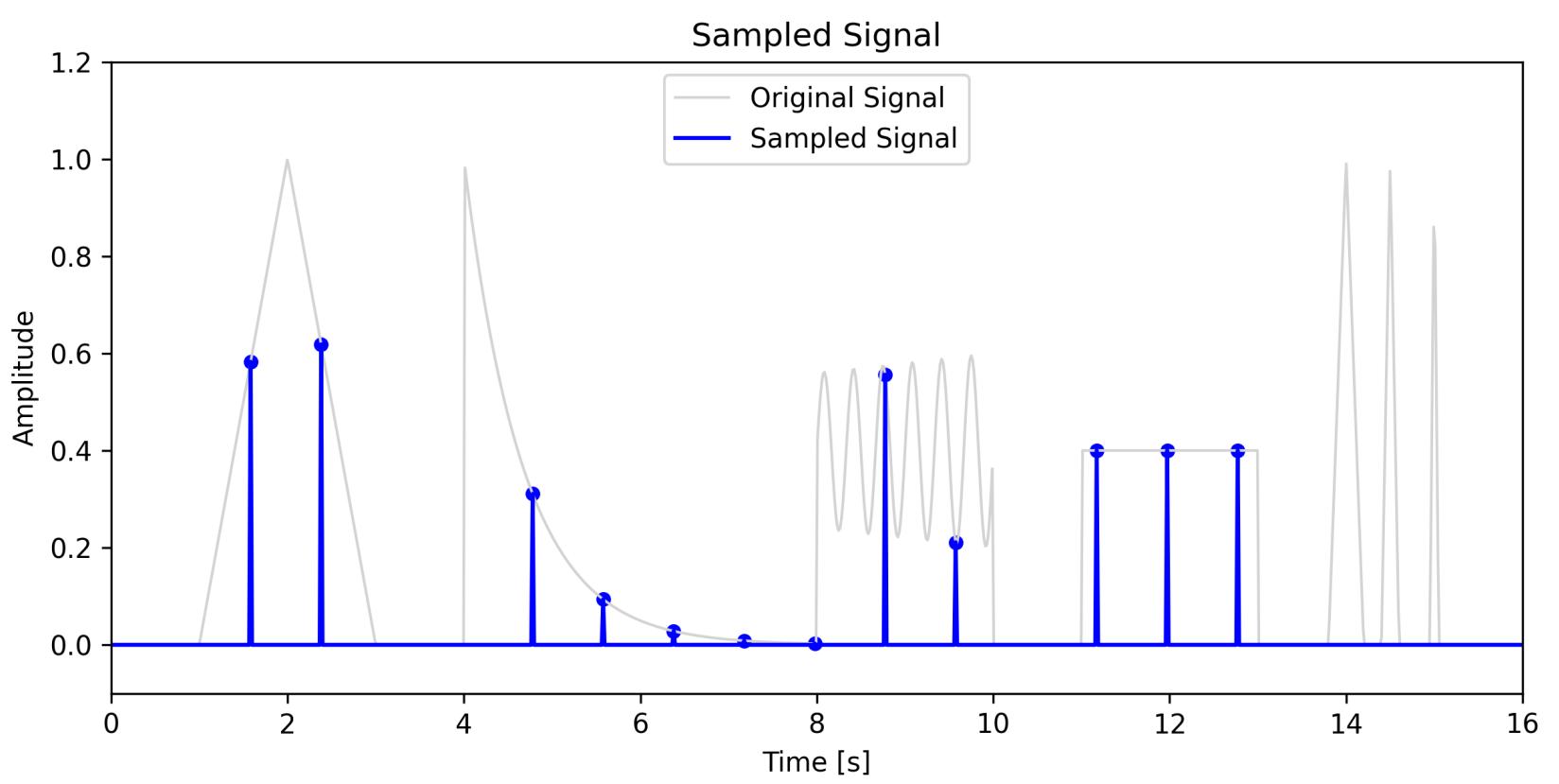
Reconstrução

1:50 hat



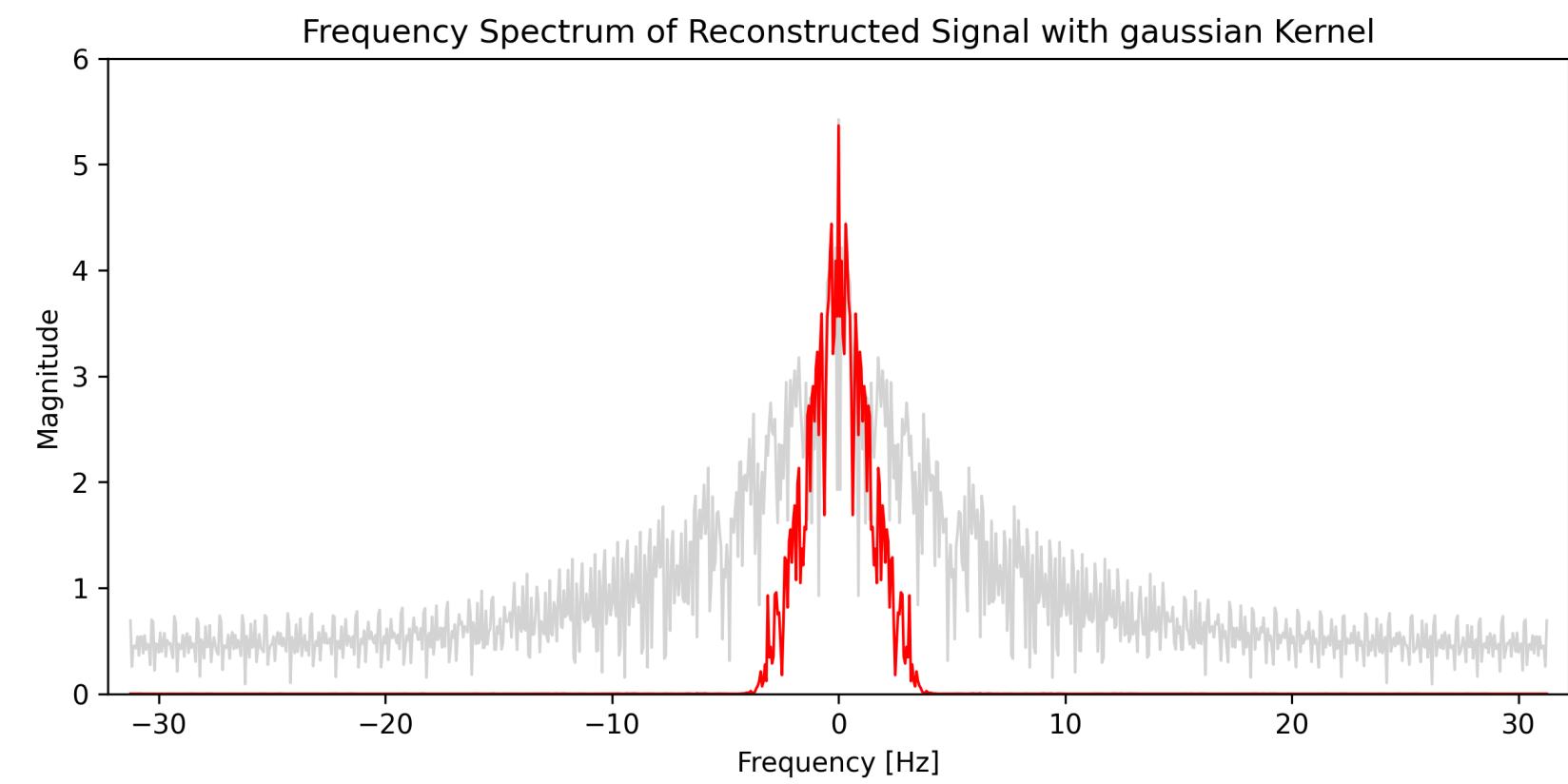
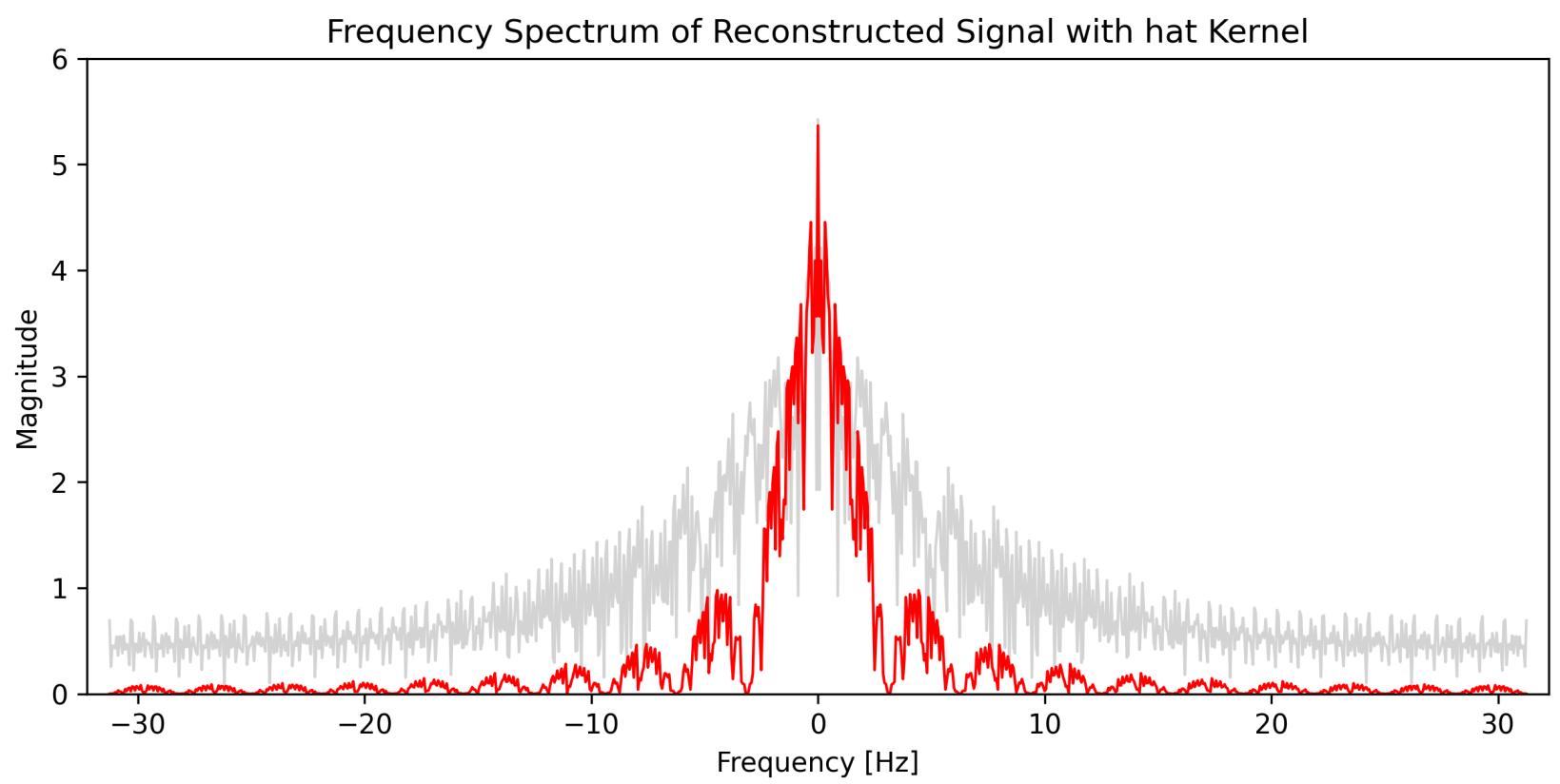
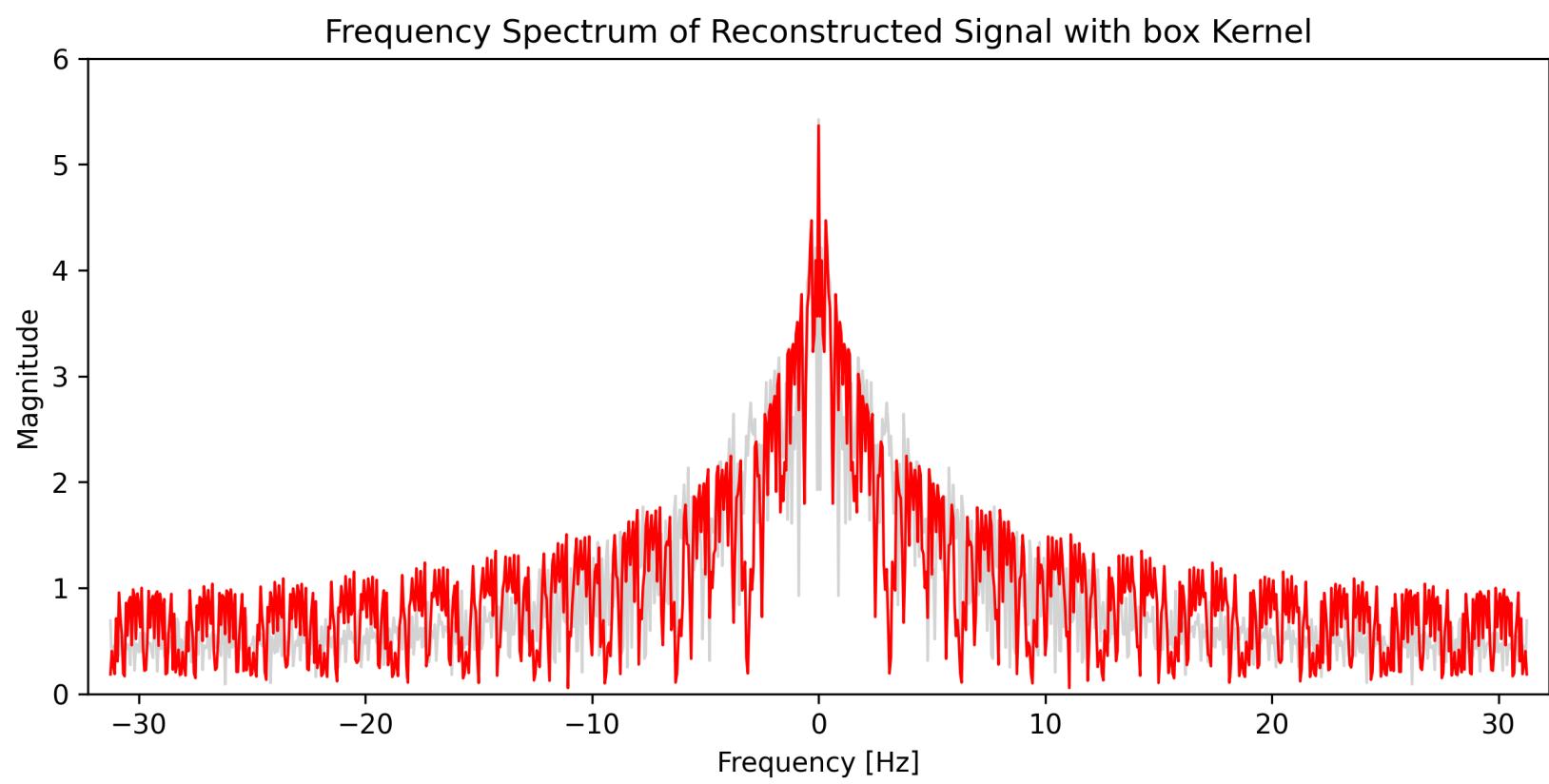
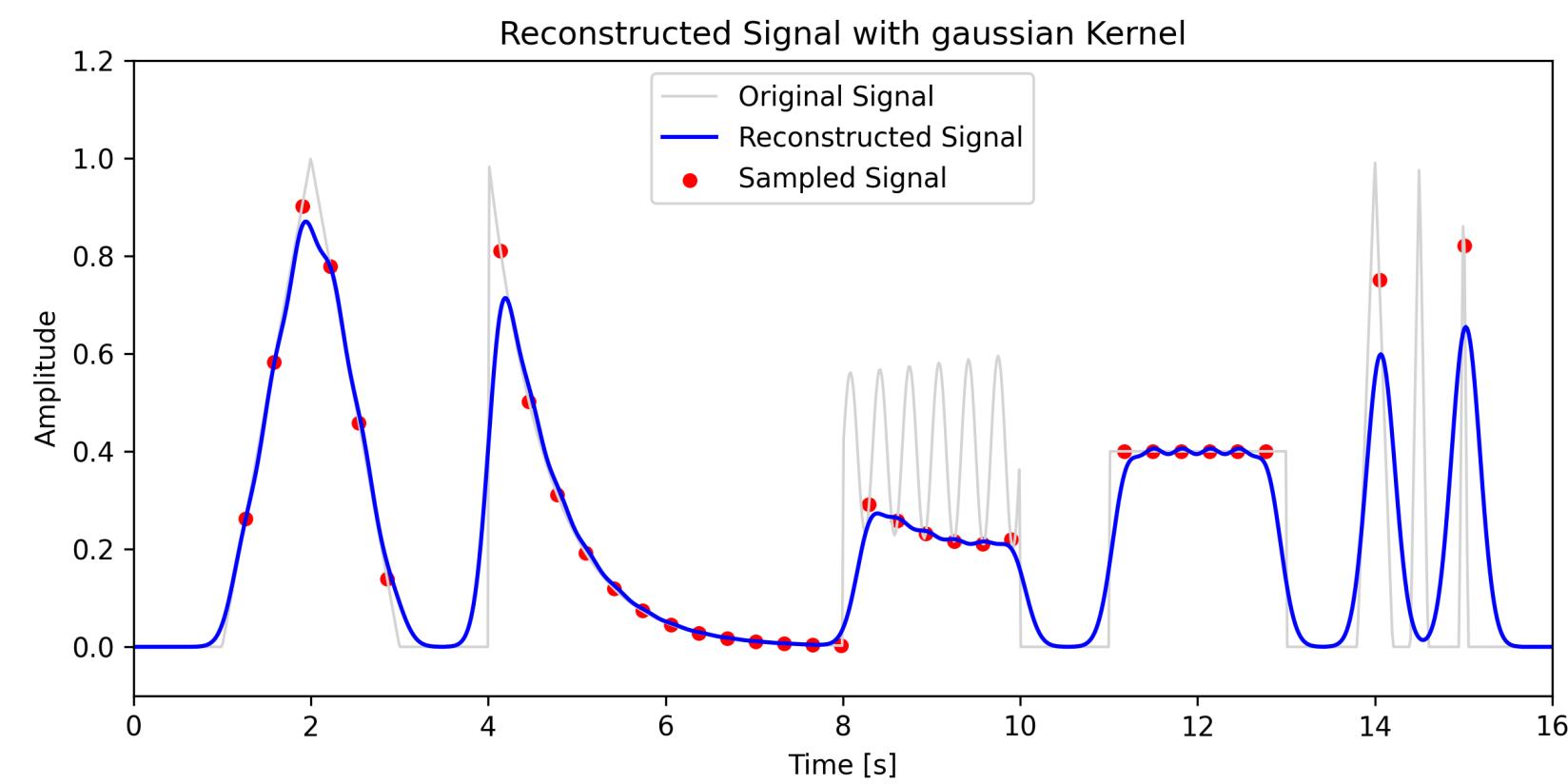
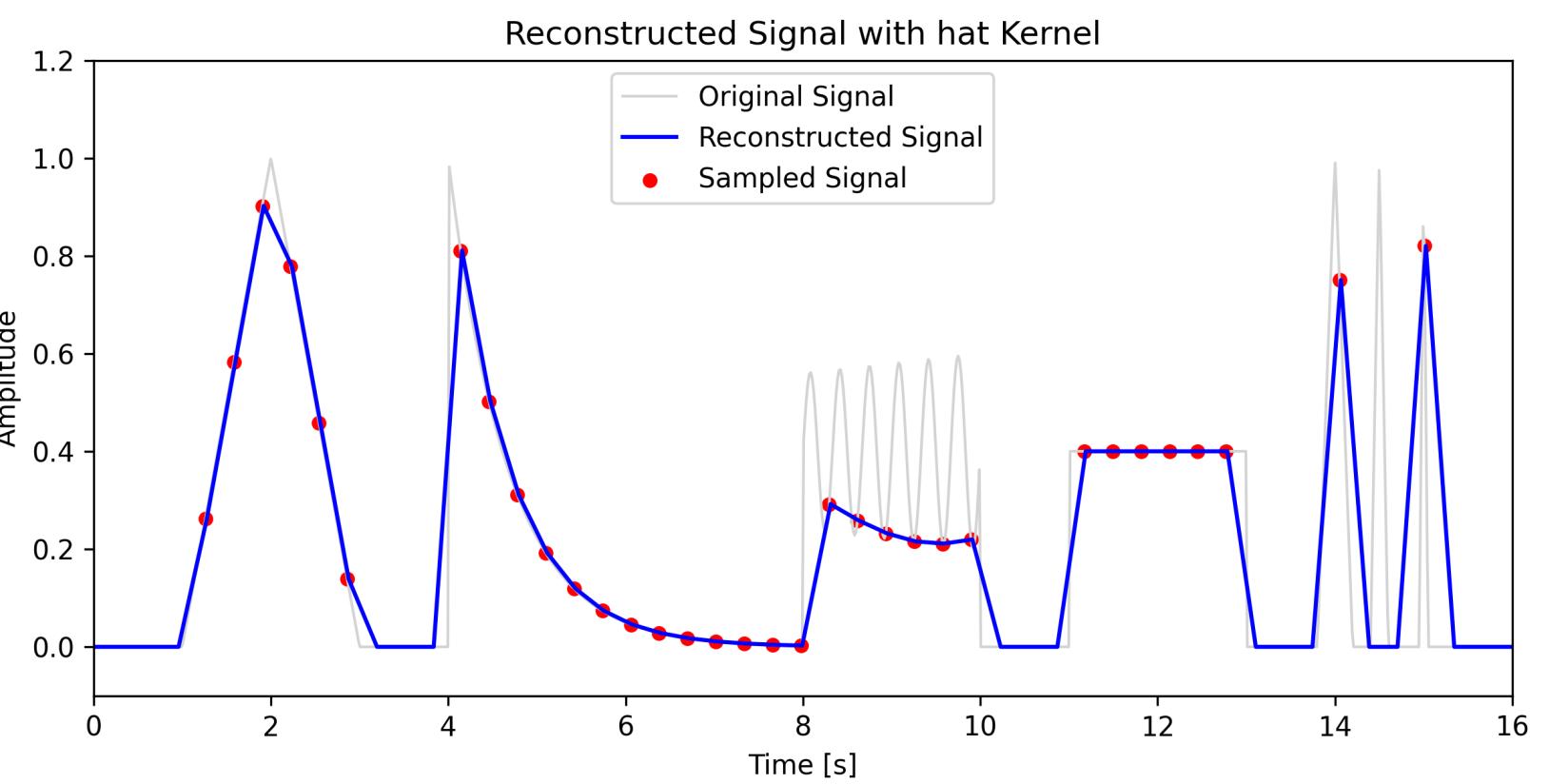
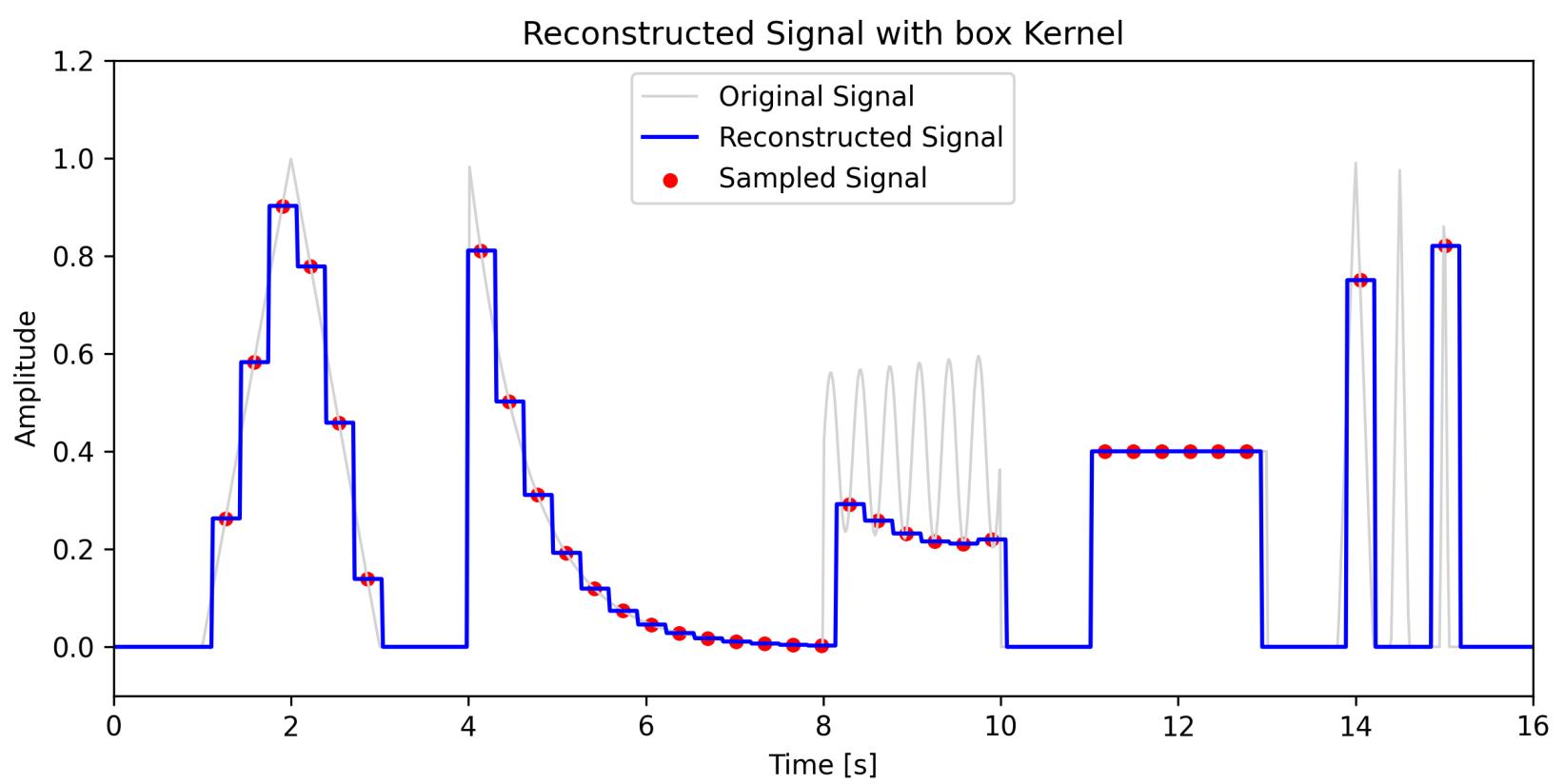
Reconstrução

1:50 gaussian



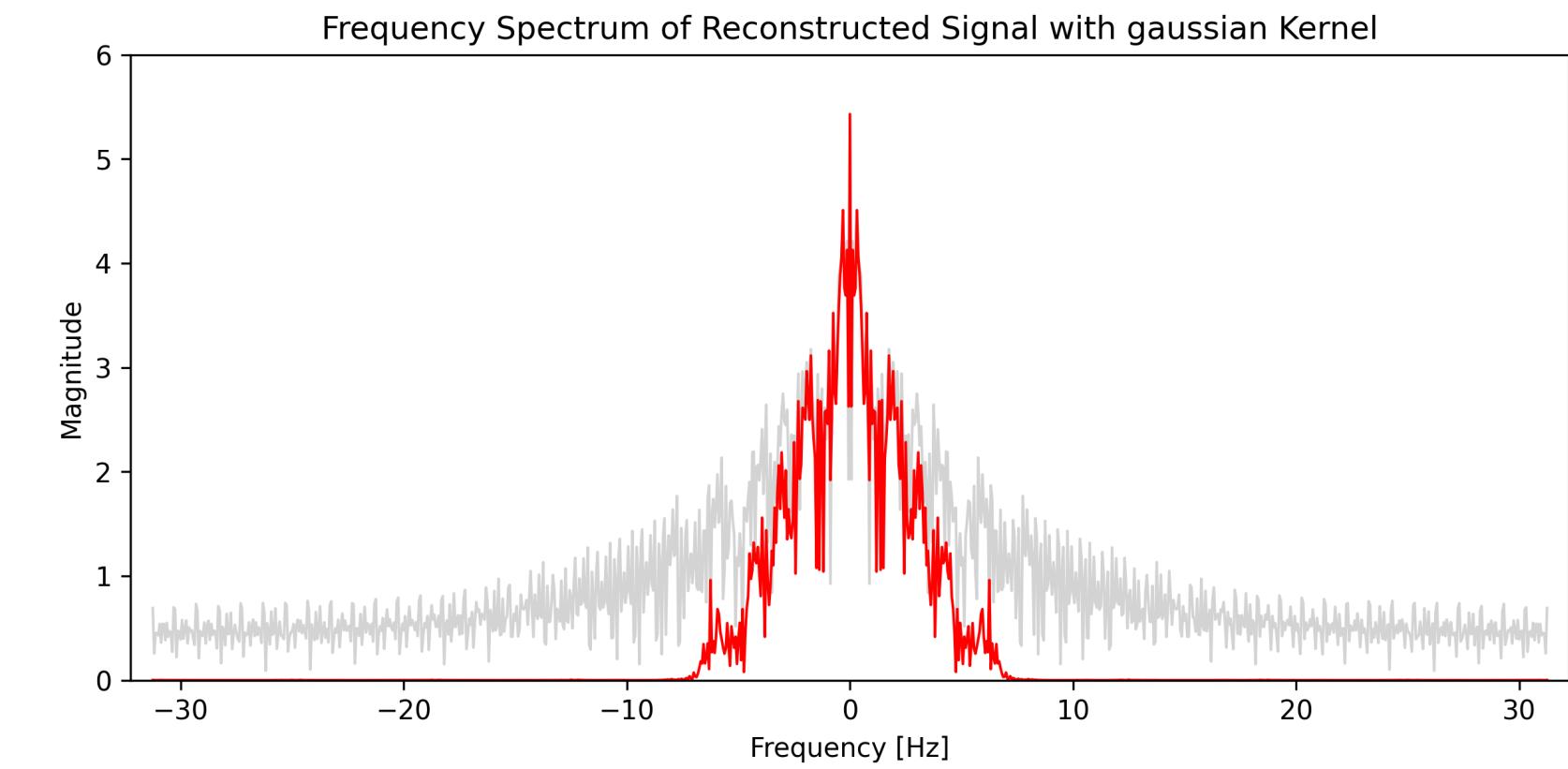
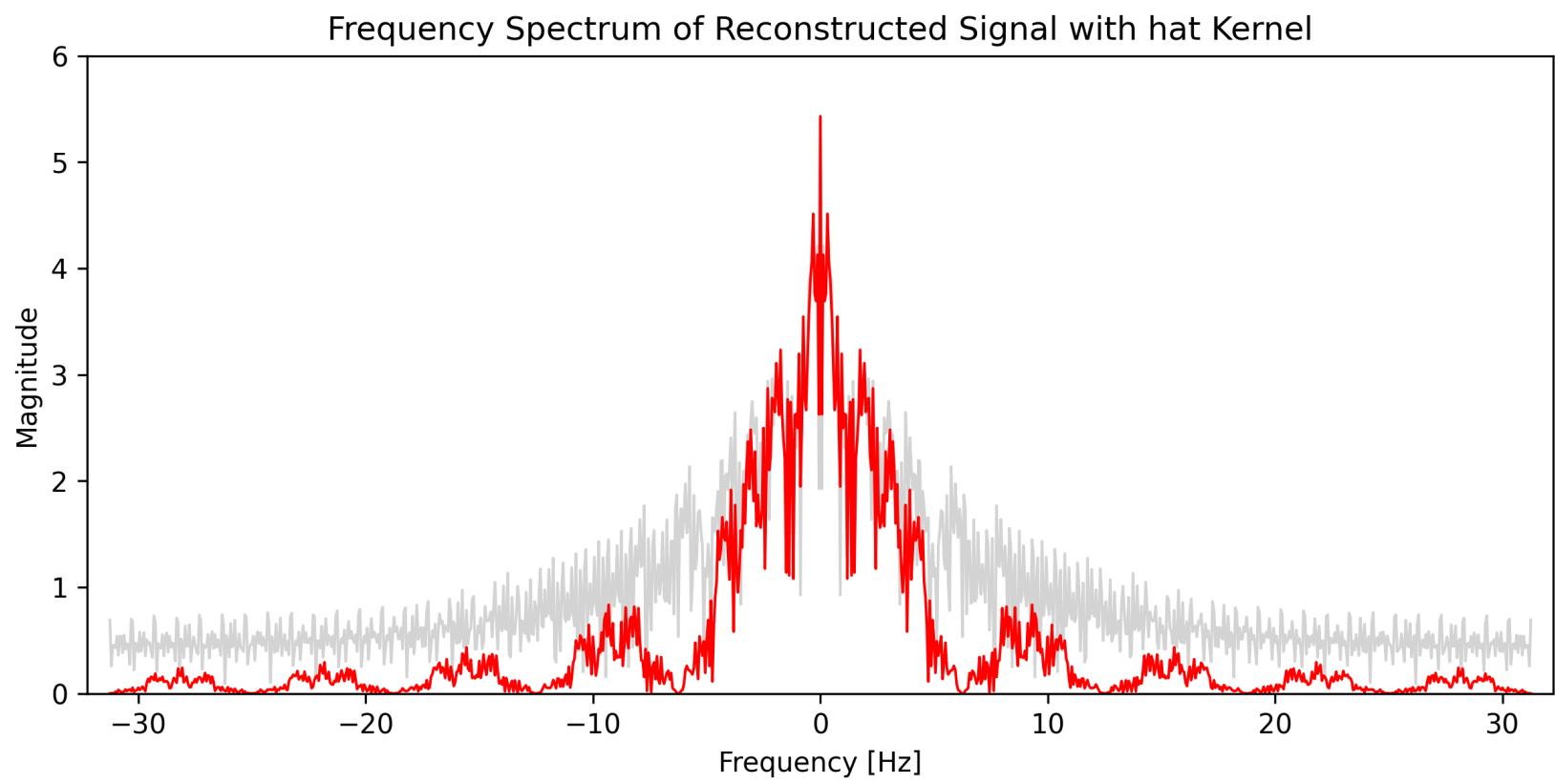
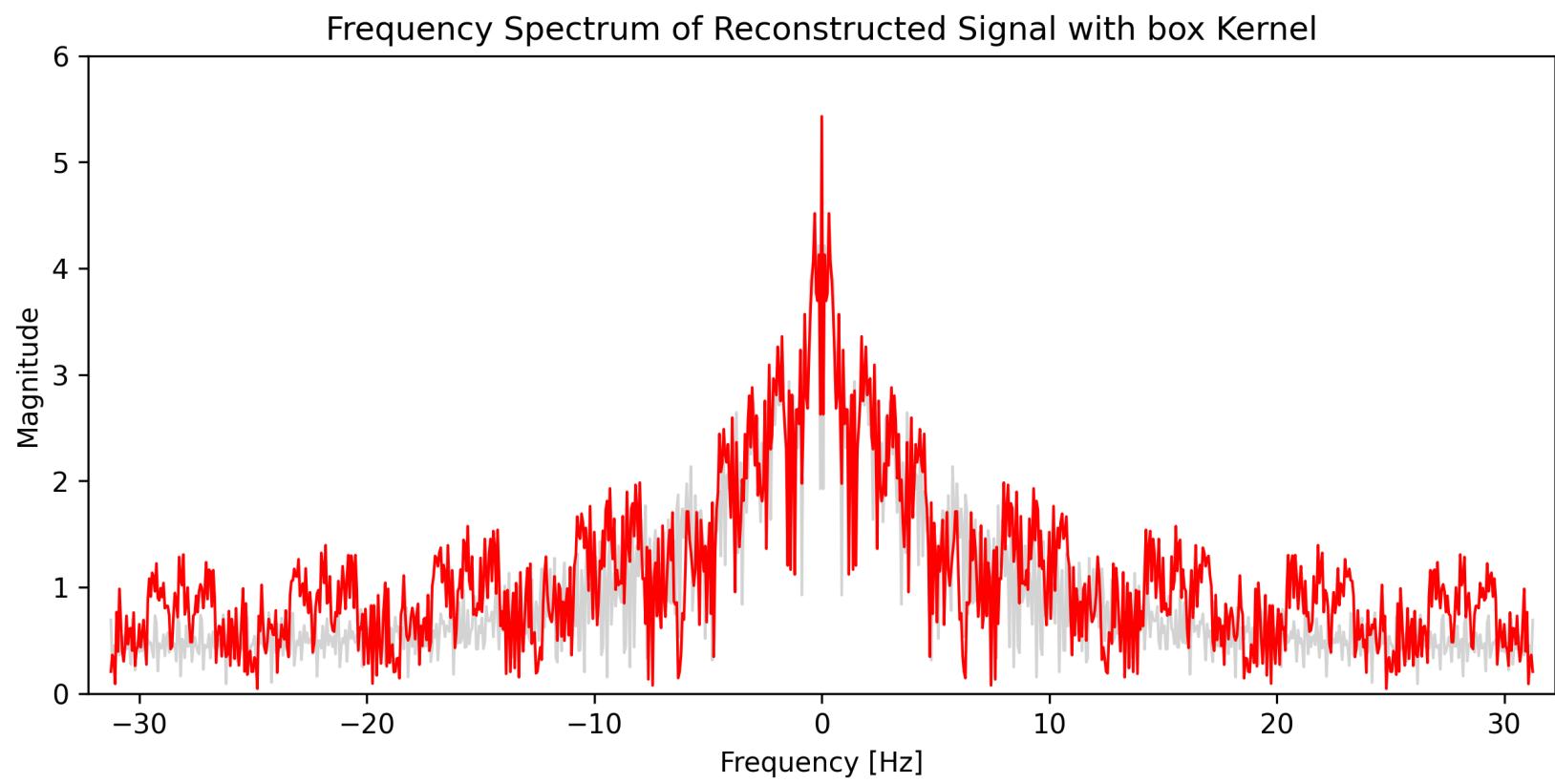
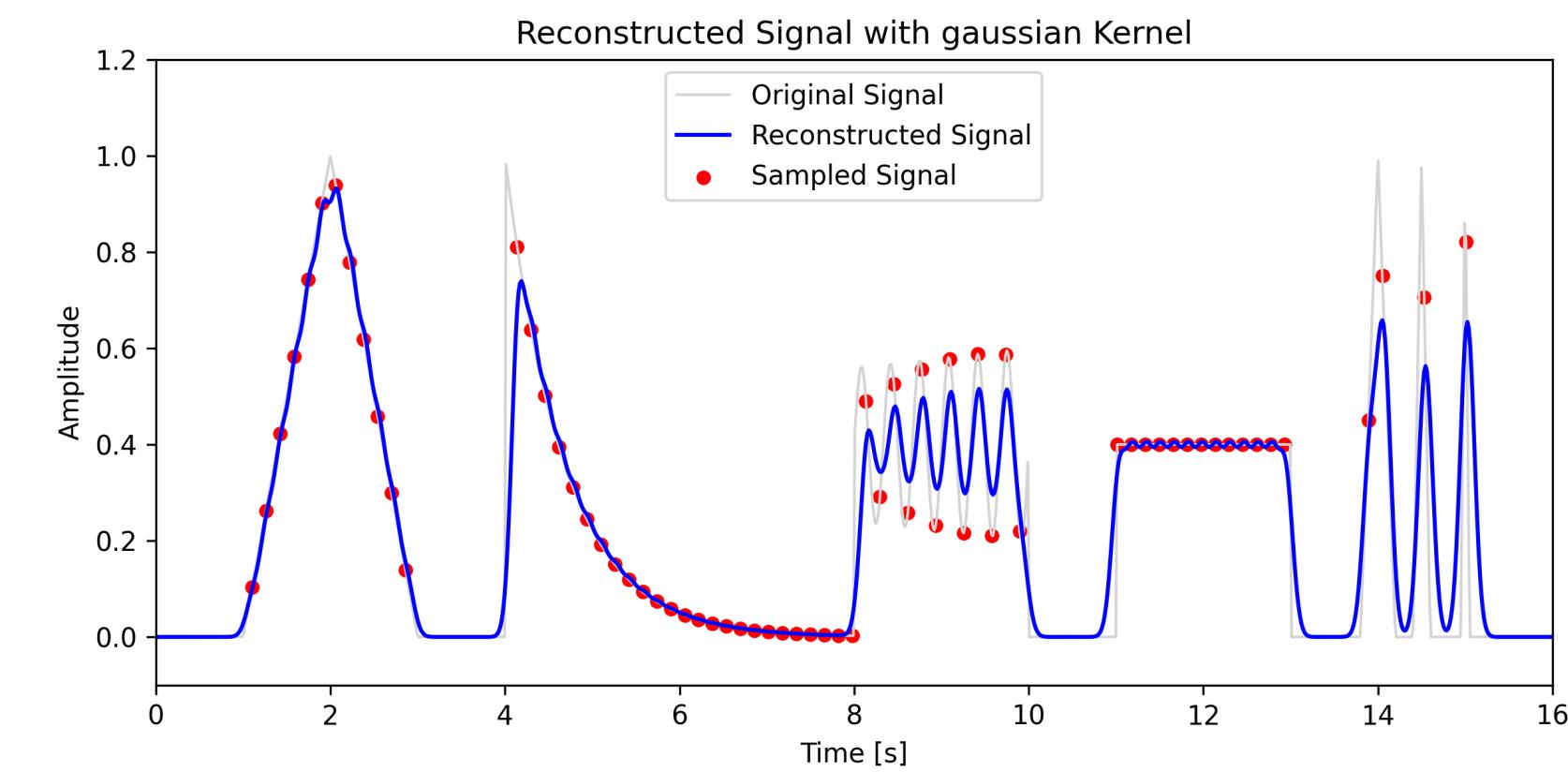
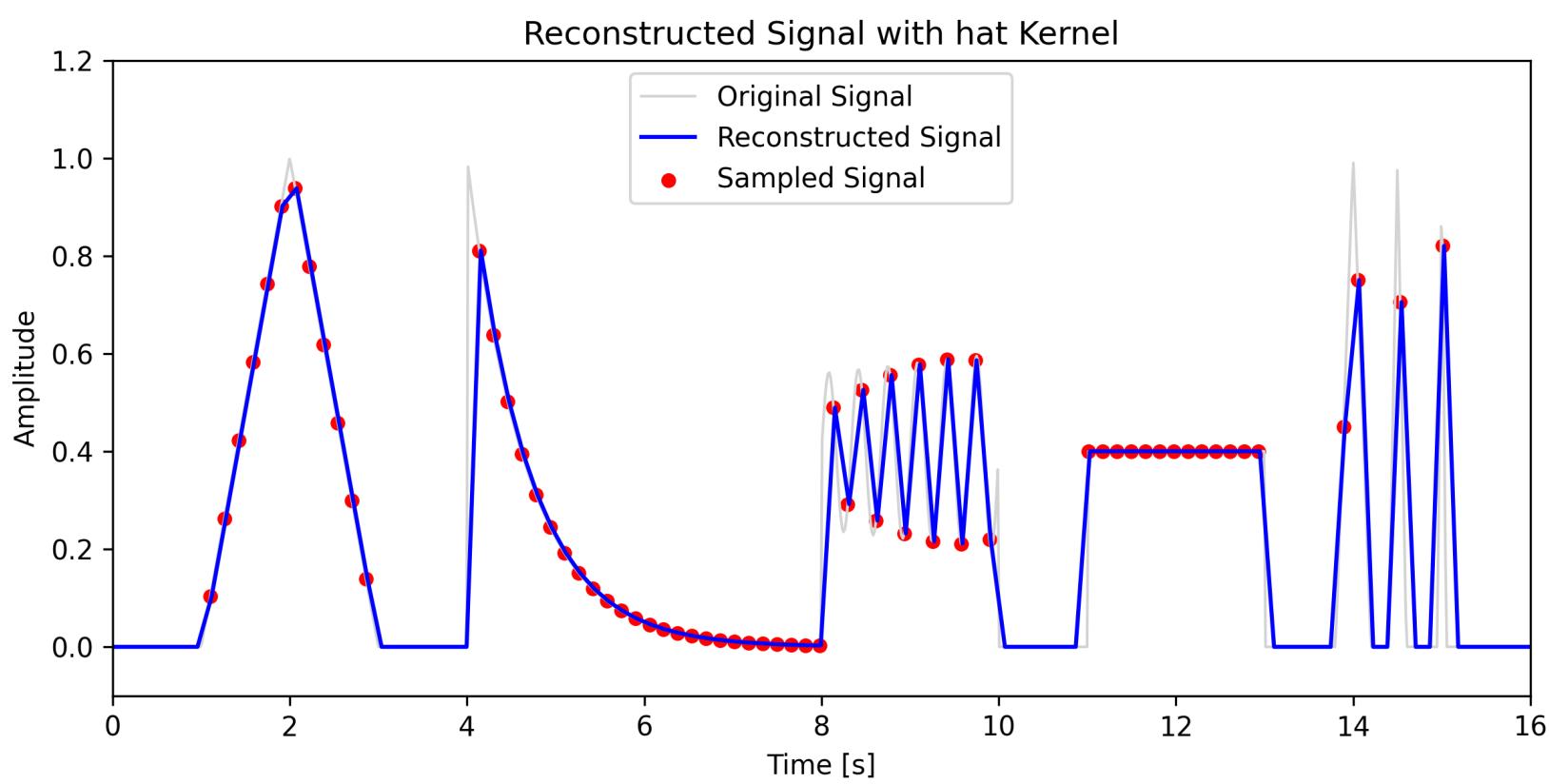
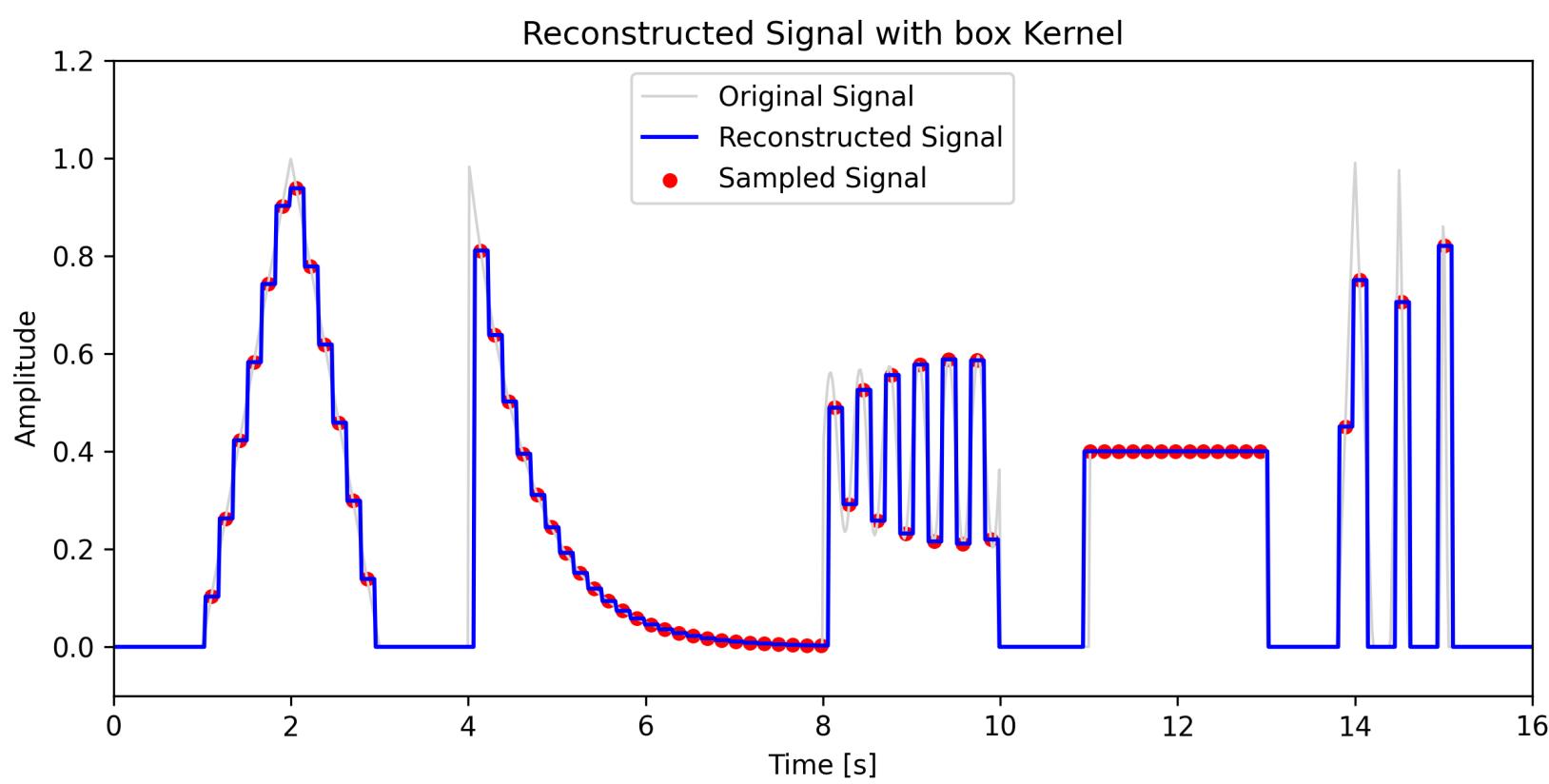
Reconstrução

1:20



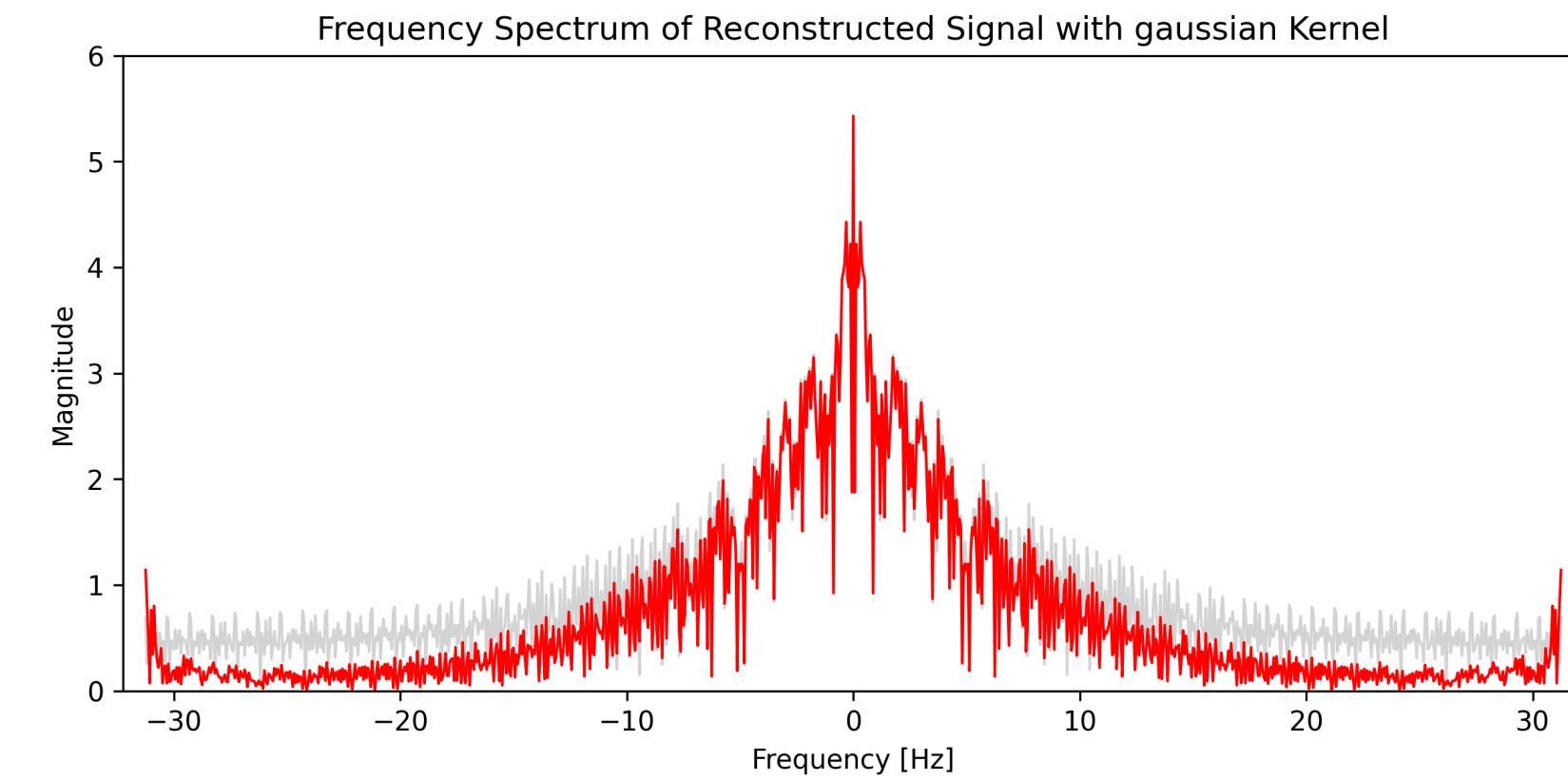
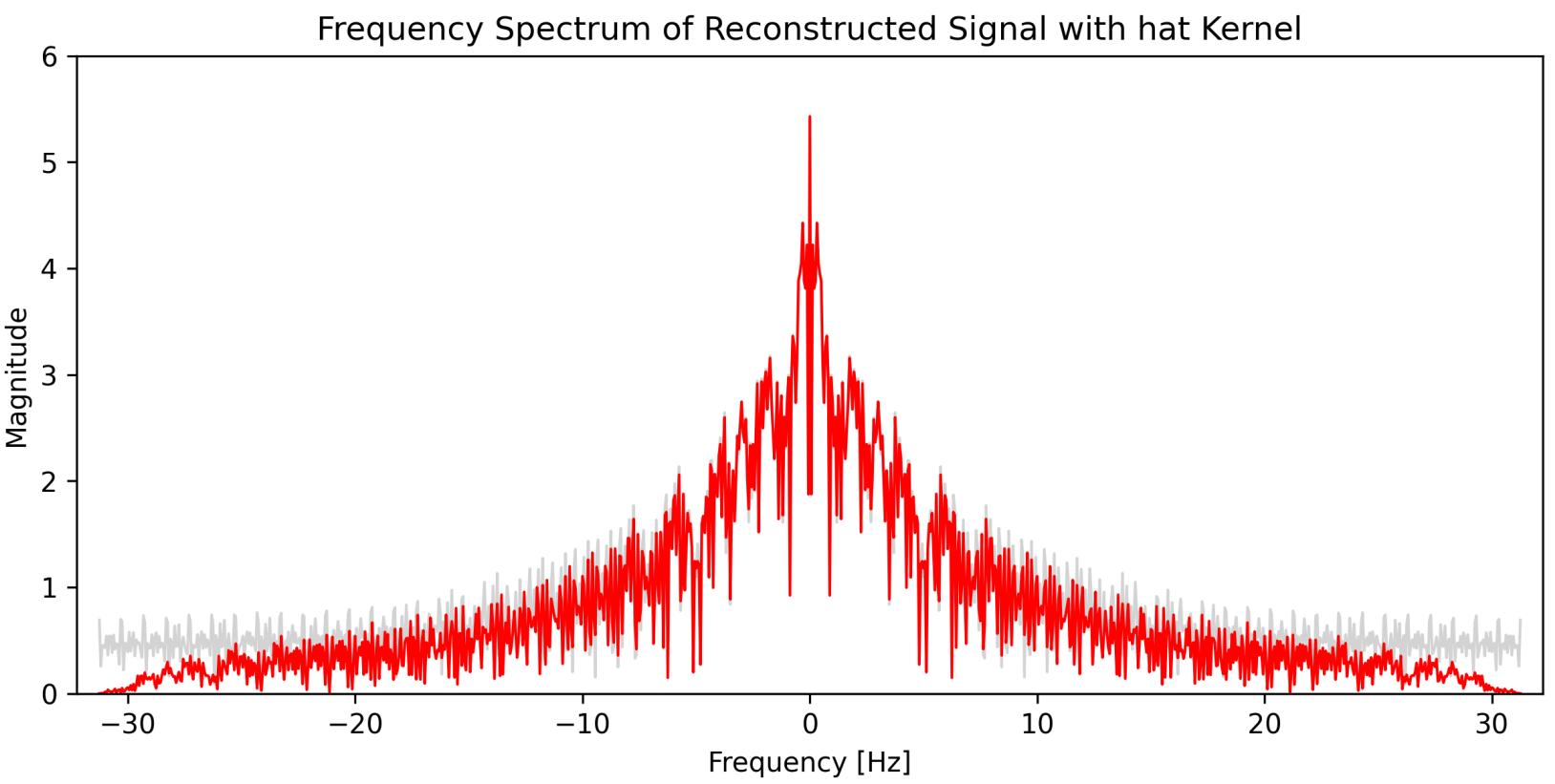
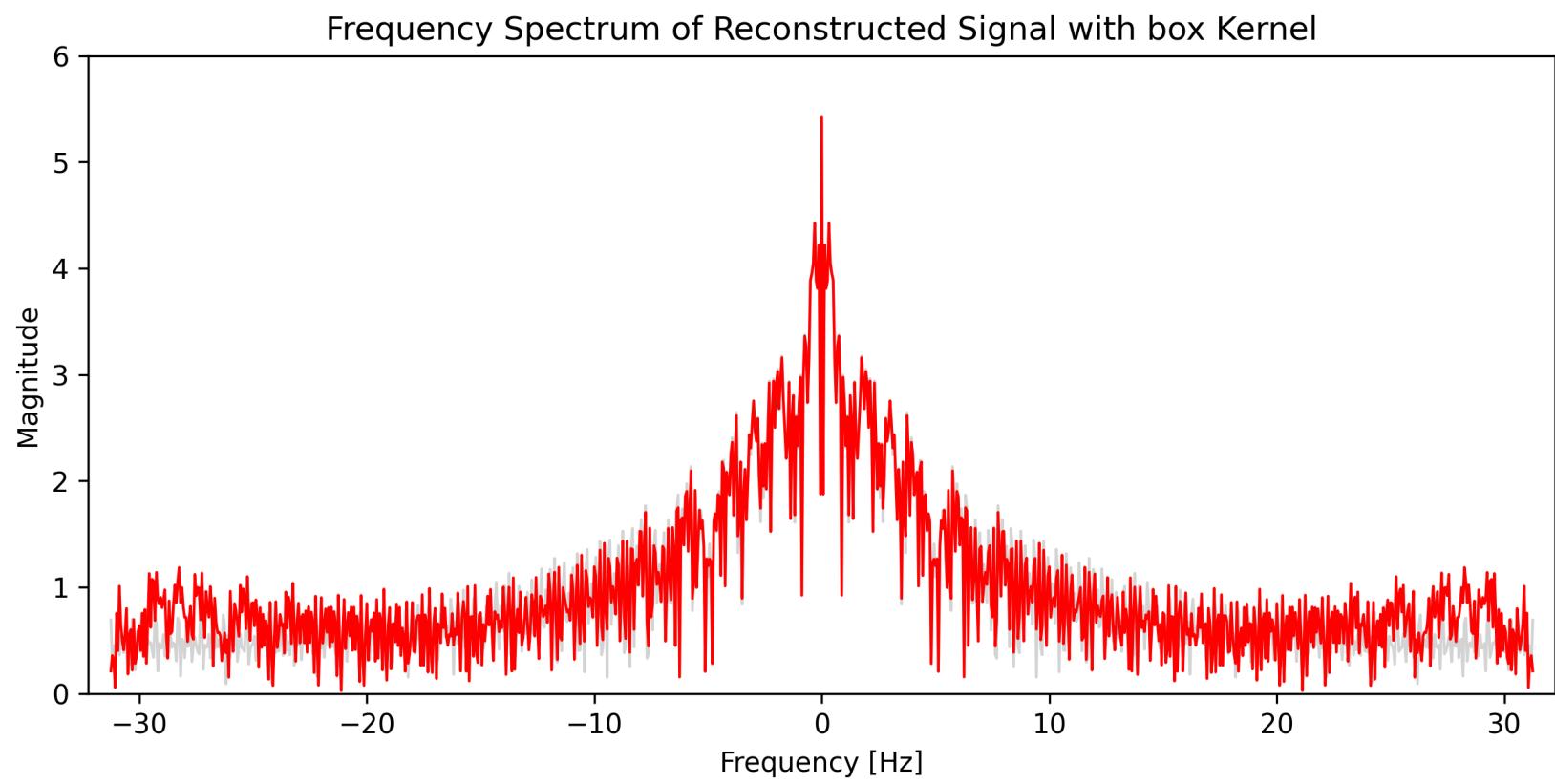
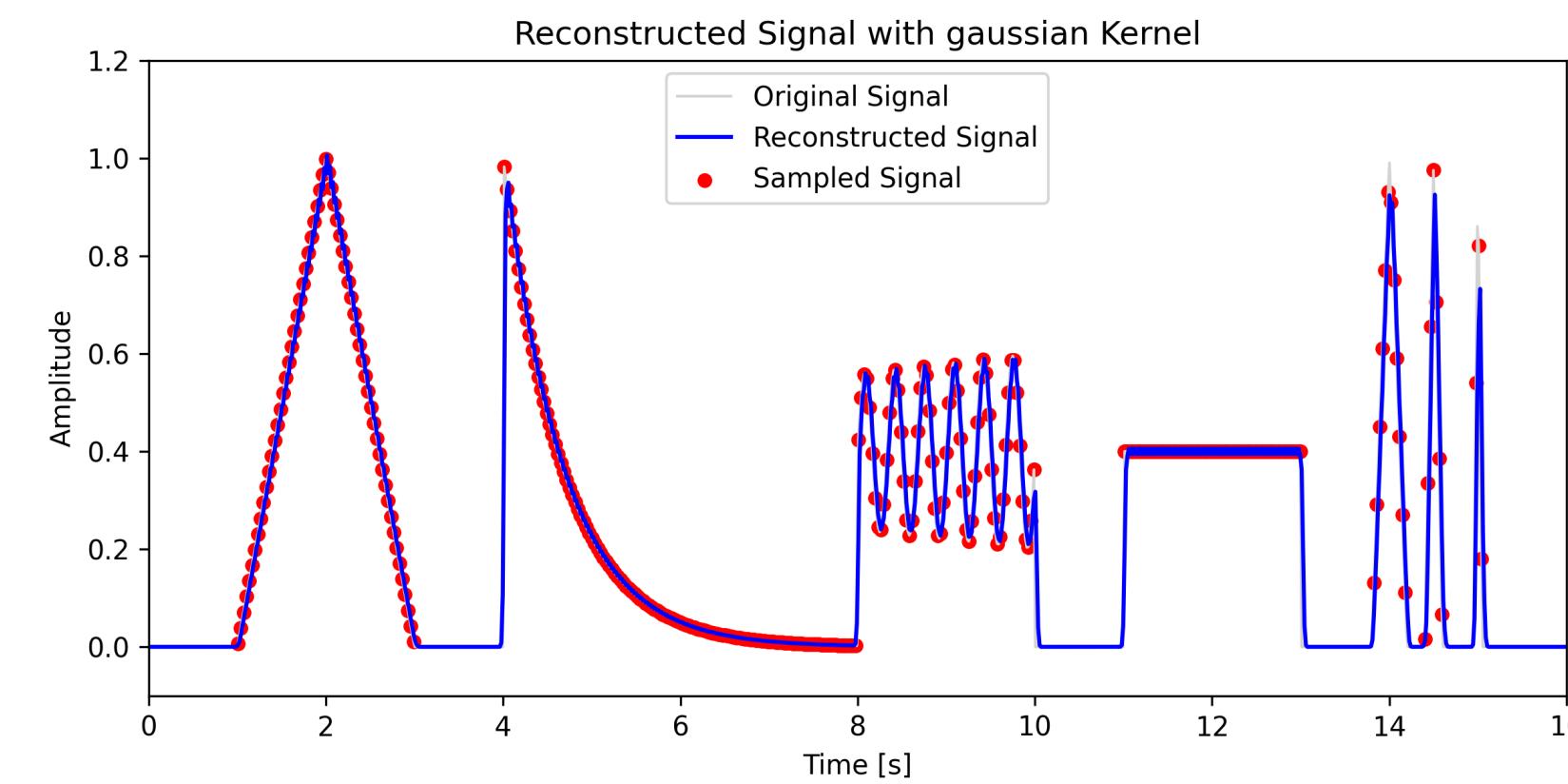
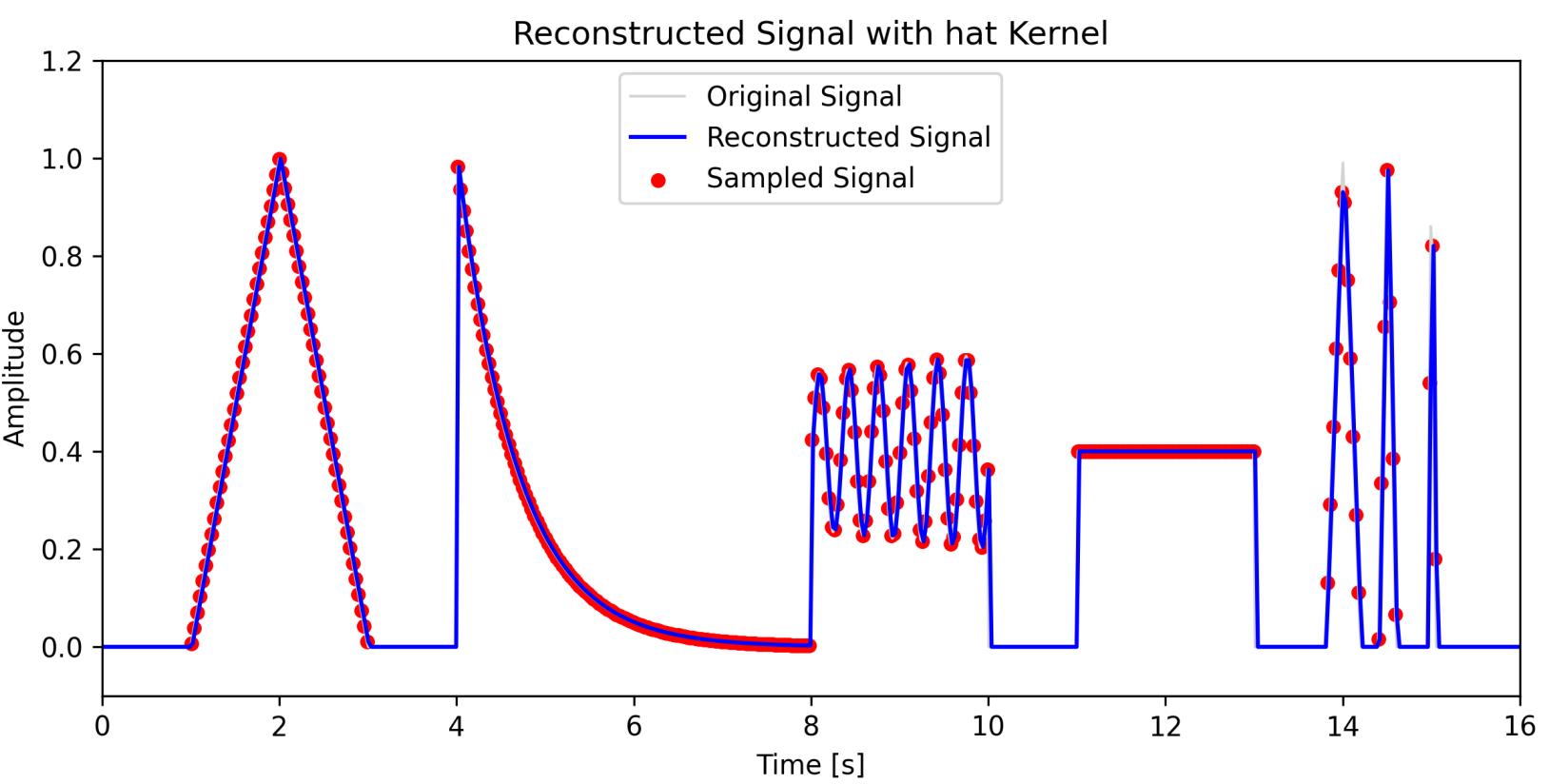
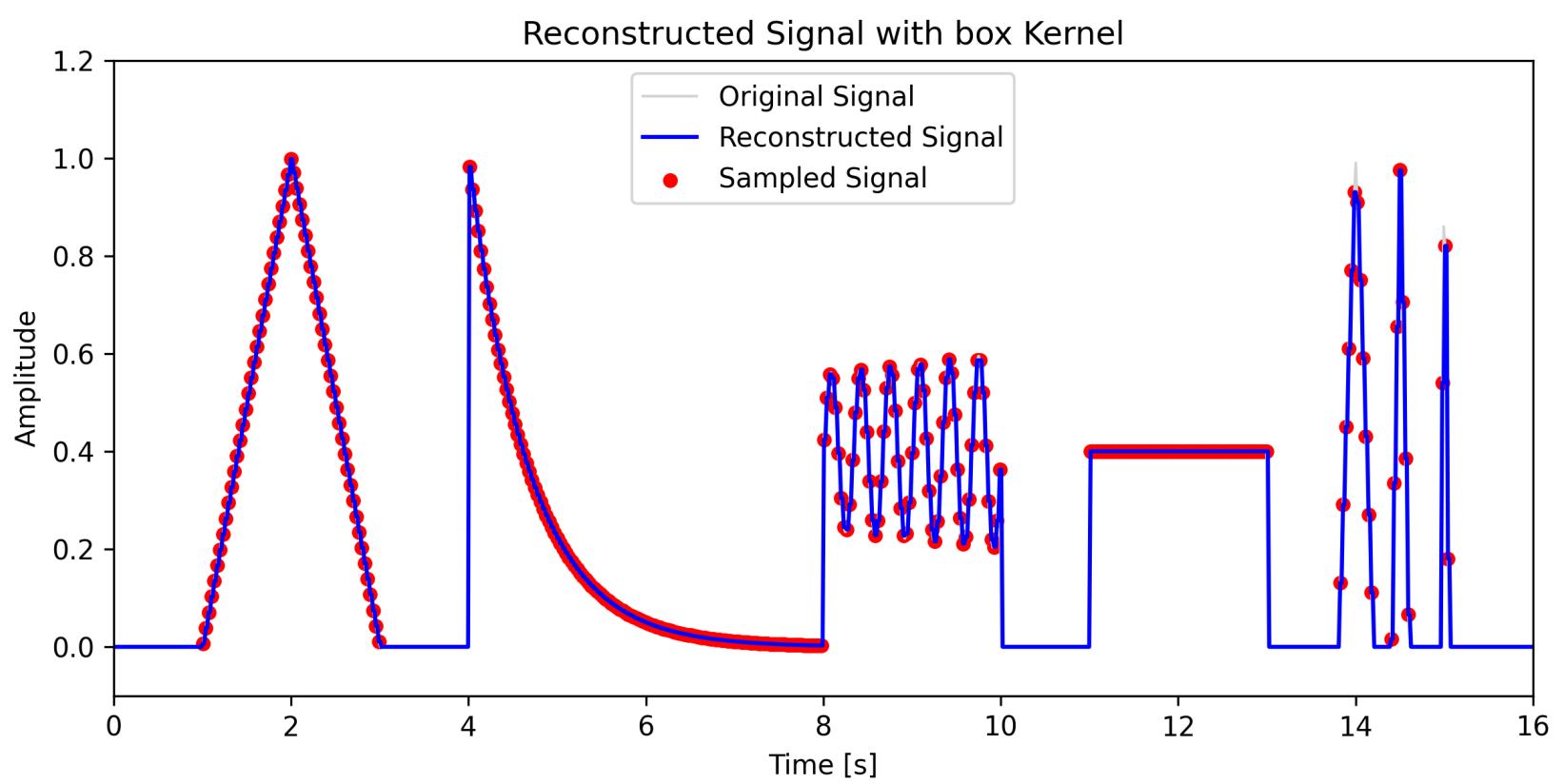
Reconstrução

1:10

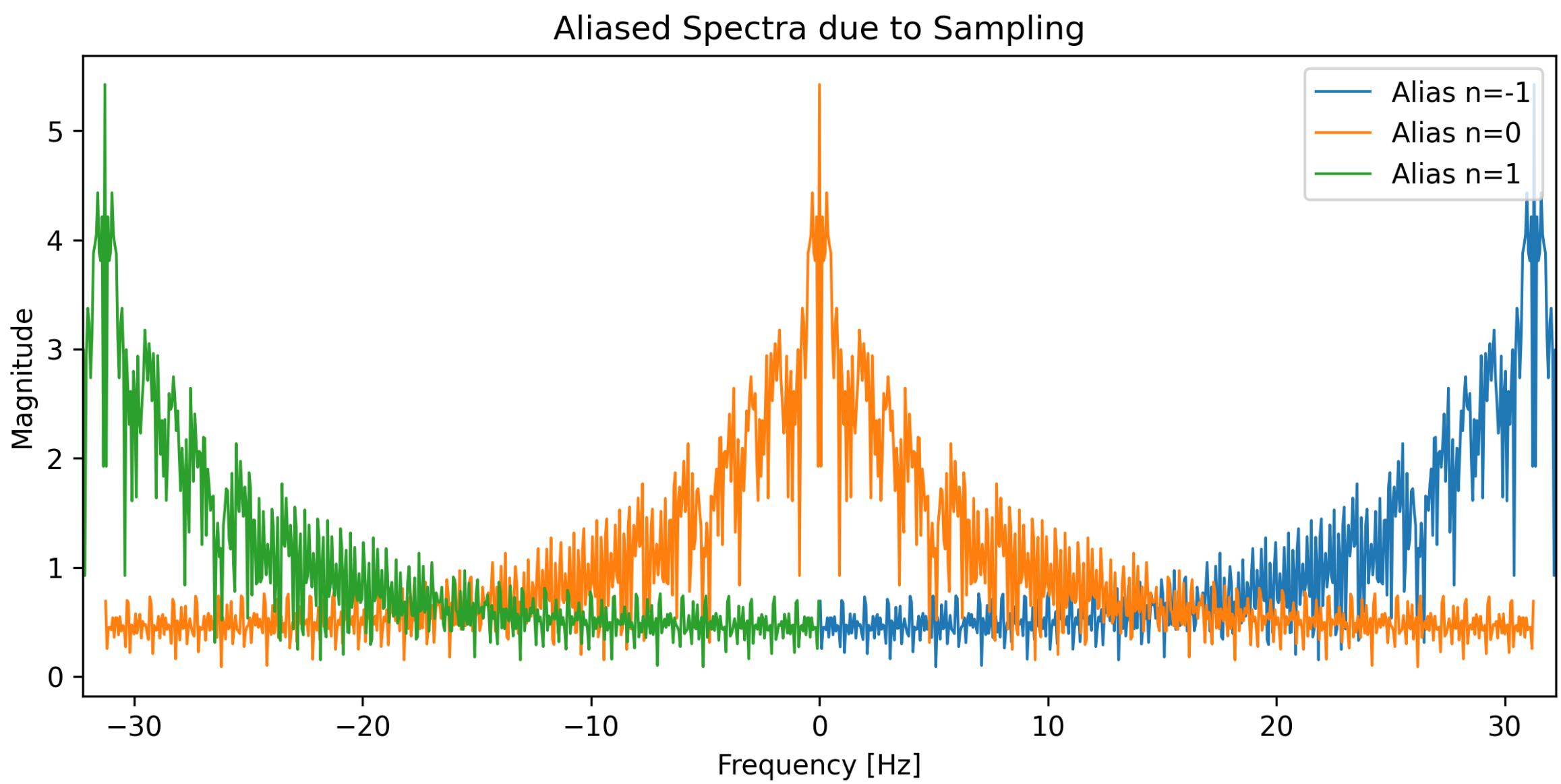


Reconstrução

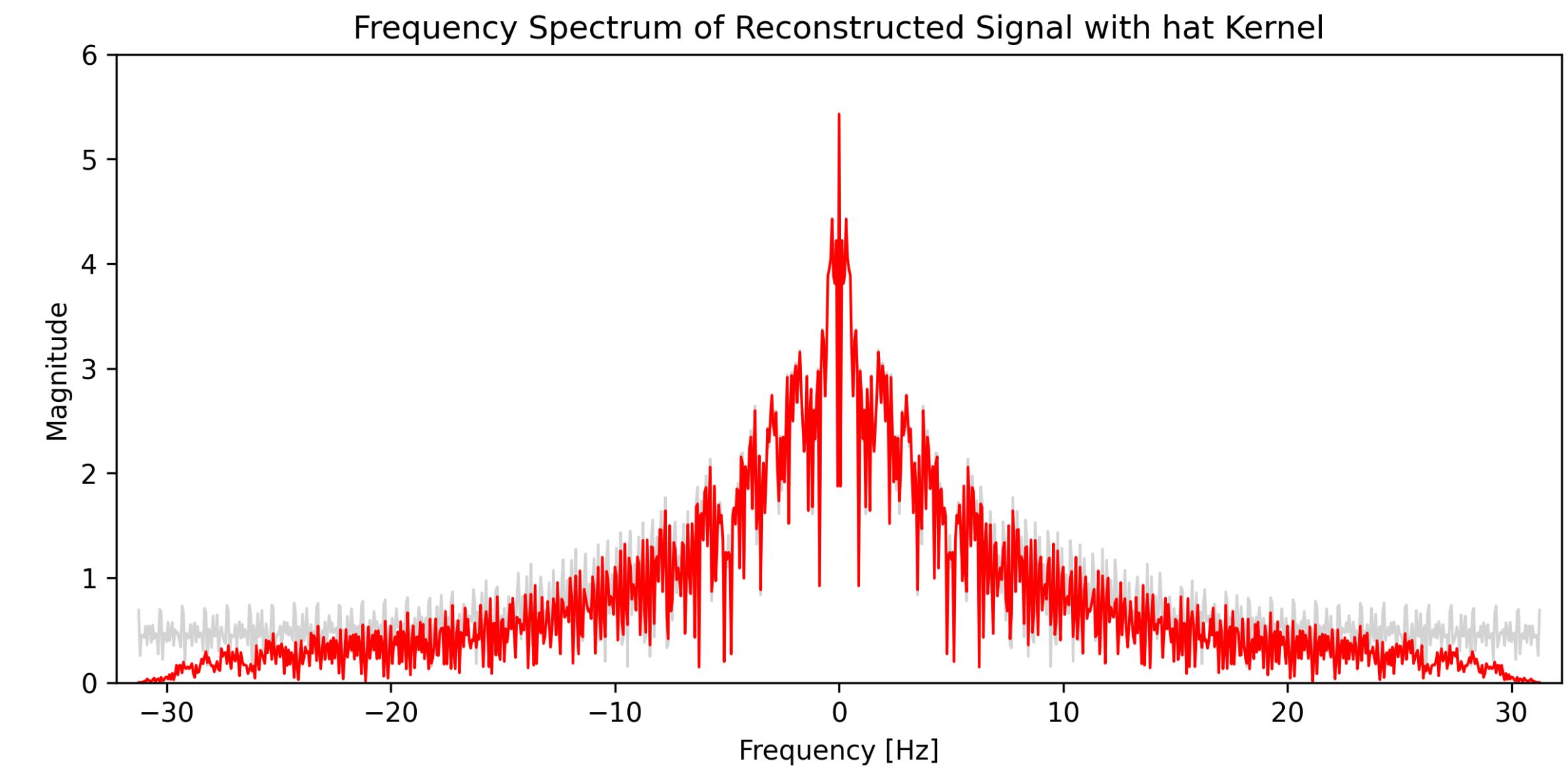
1:2



Aliasing



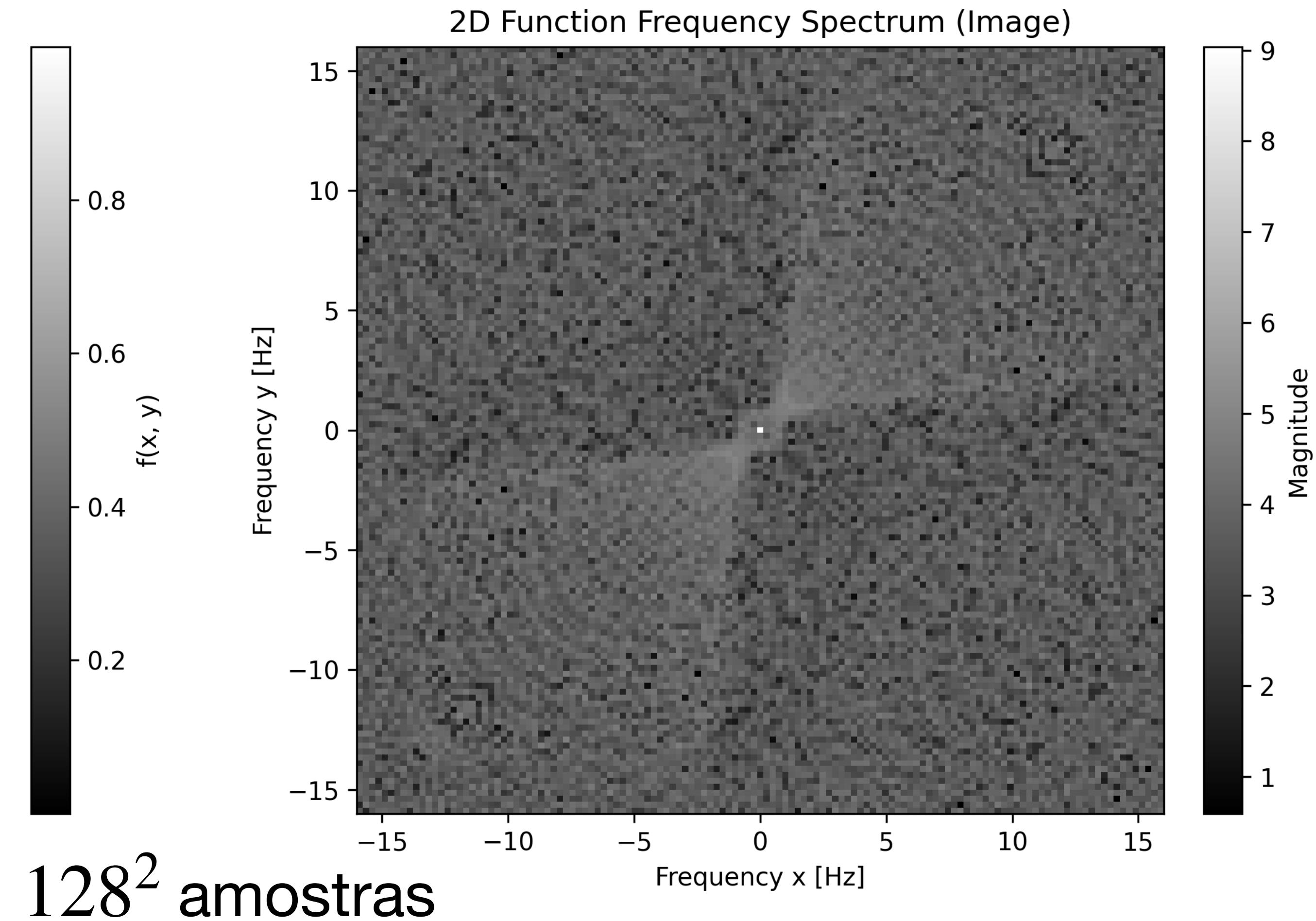
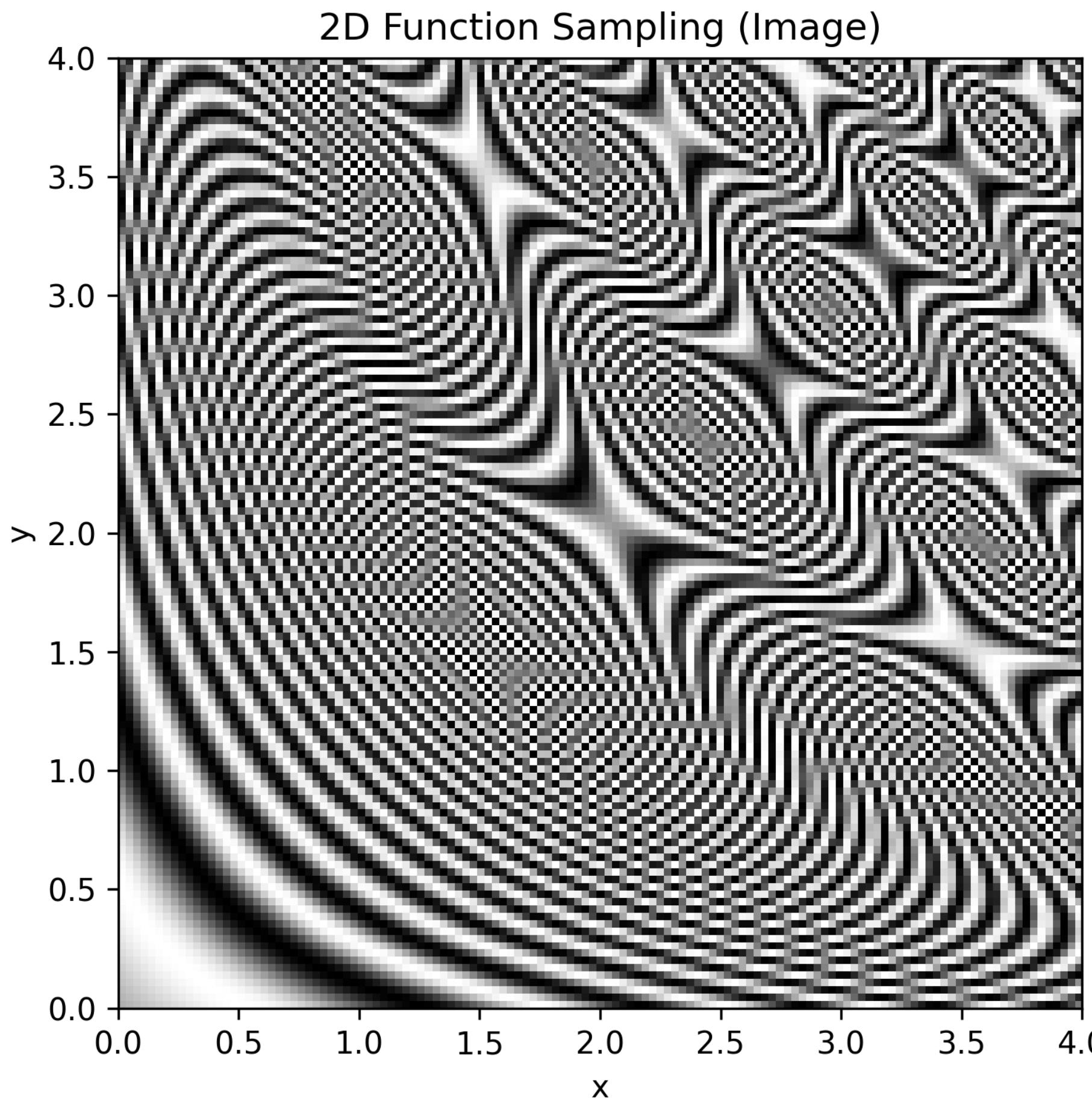
pre-aliasing



post-aliasing

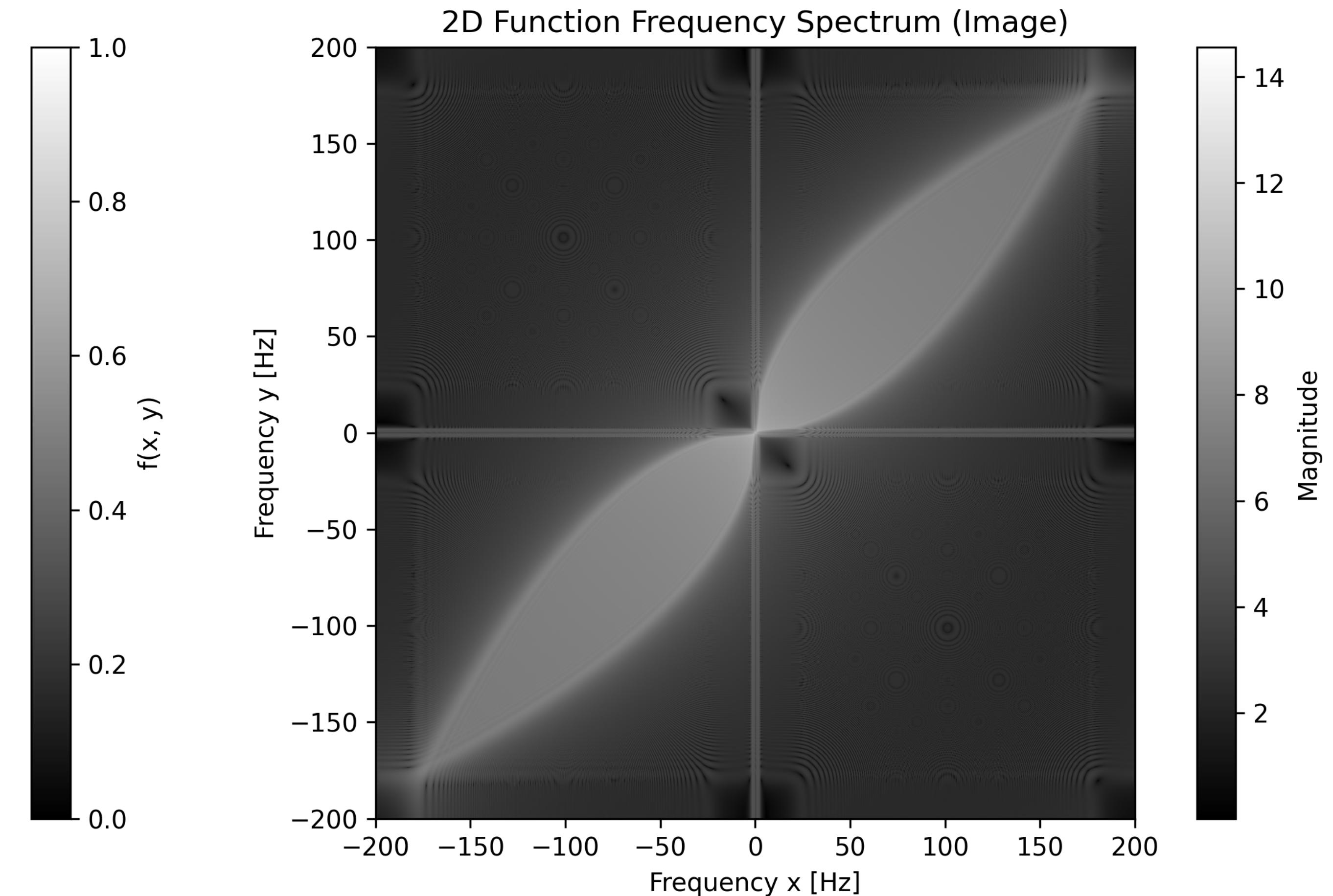
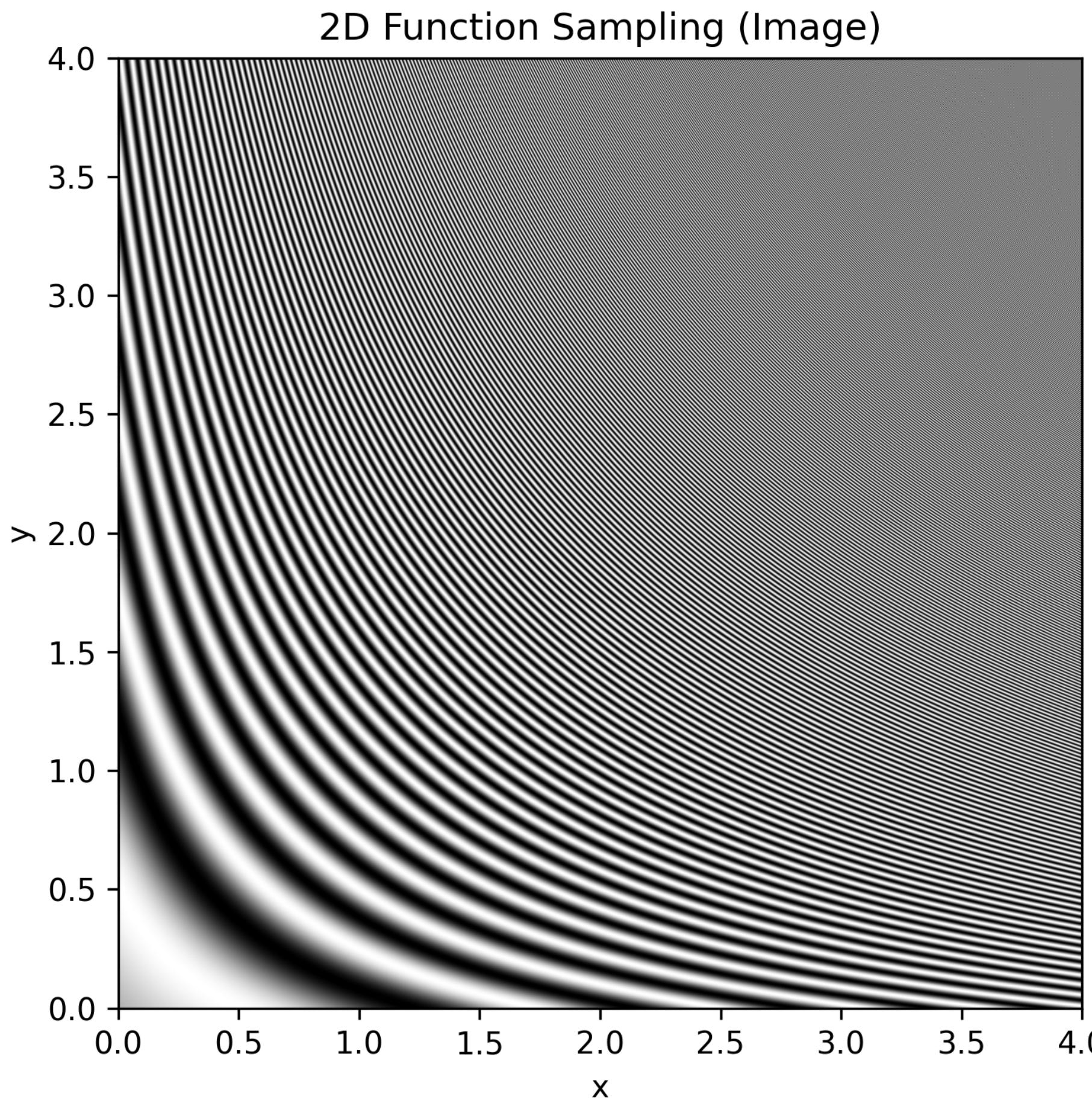
Exemplo 2D

$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sin(2\pi x^2y^2)}{2}$$



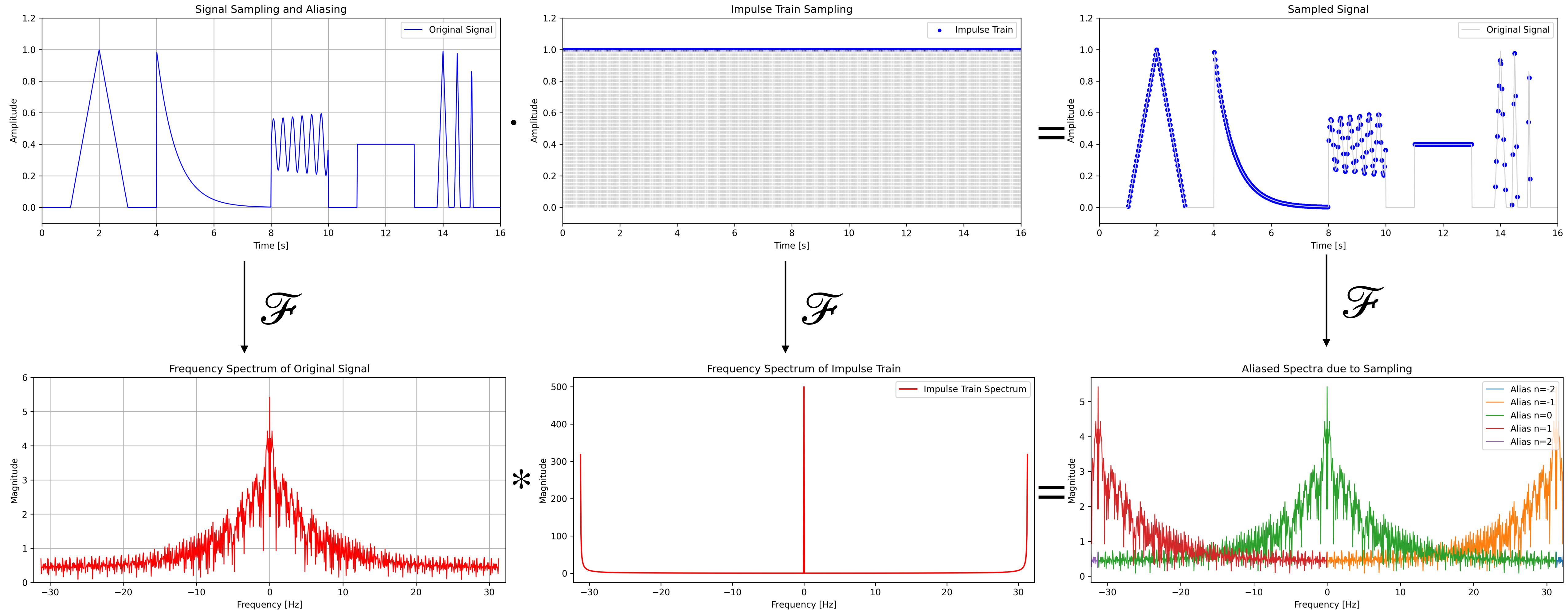
Exemplo 2D

$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sin(2\pi x^2 y^2)}{2}$$



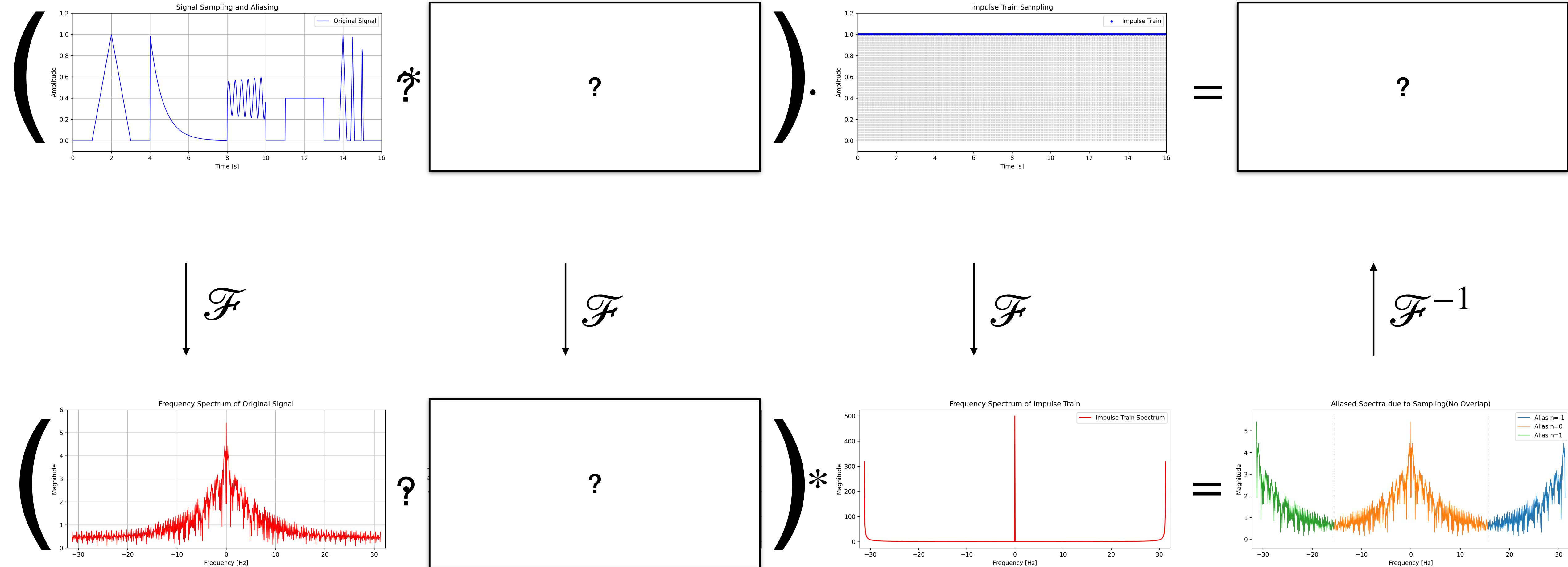
Anti-aliasing

1:2

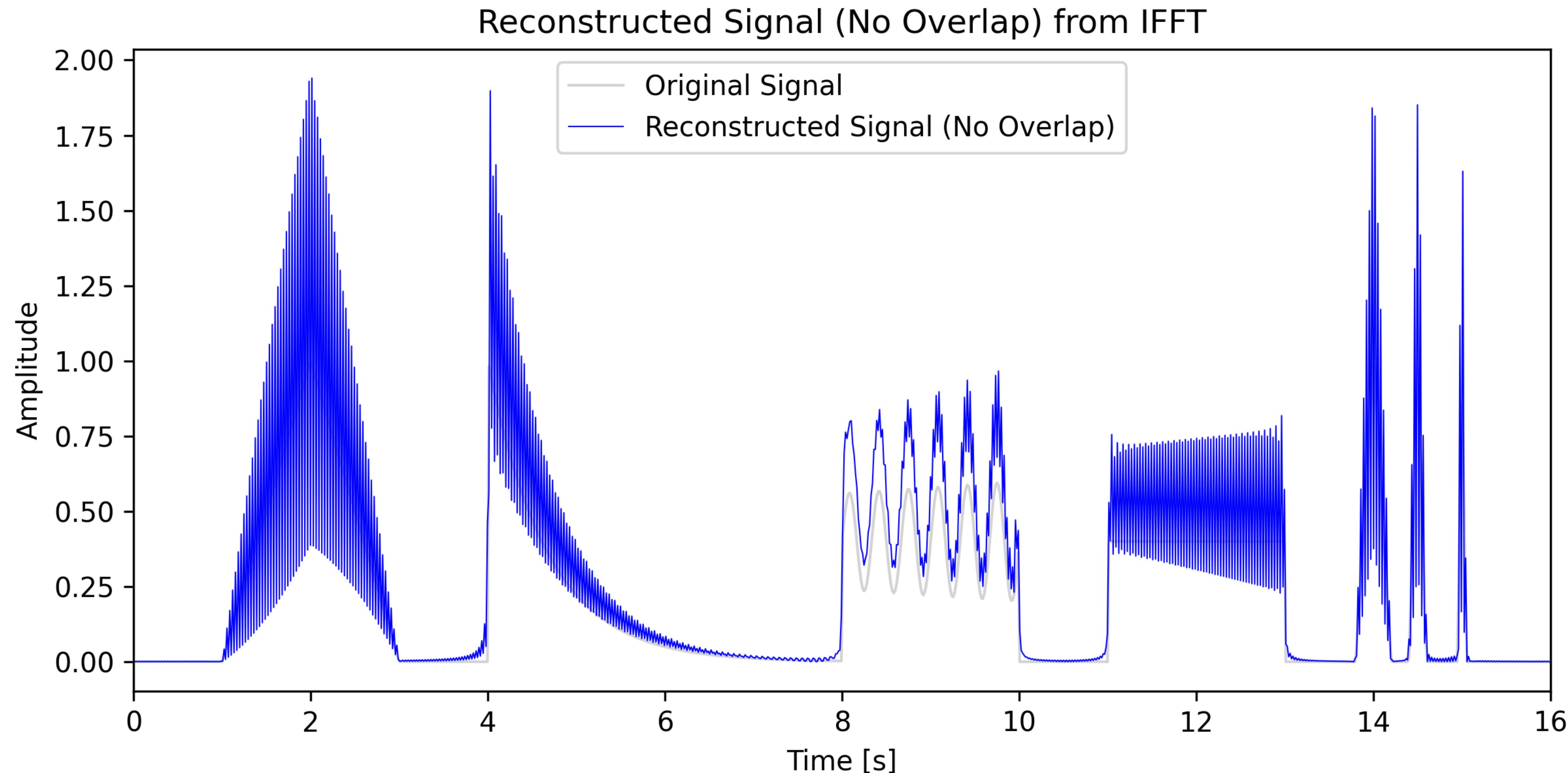


Anti-aliasing

1:2

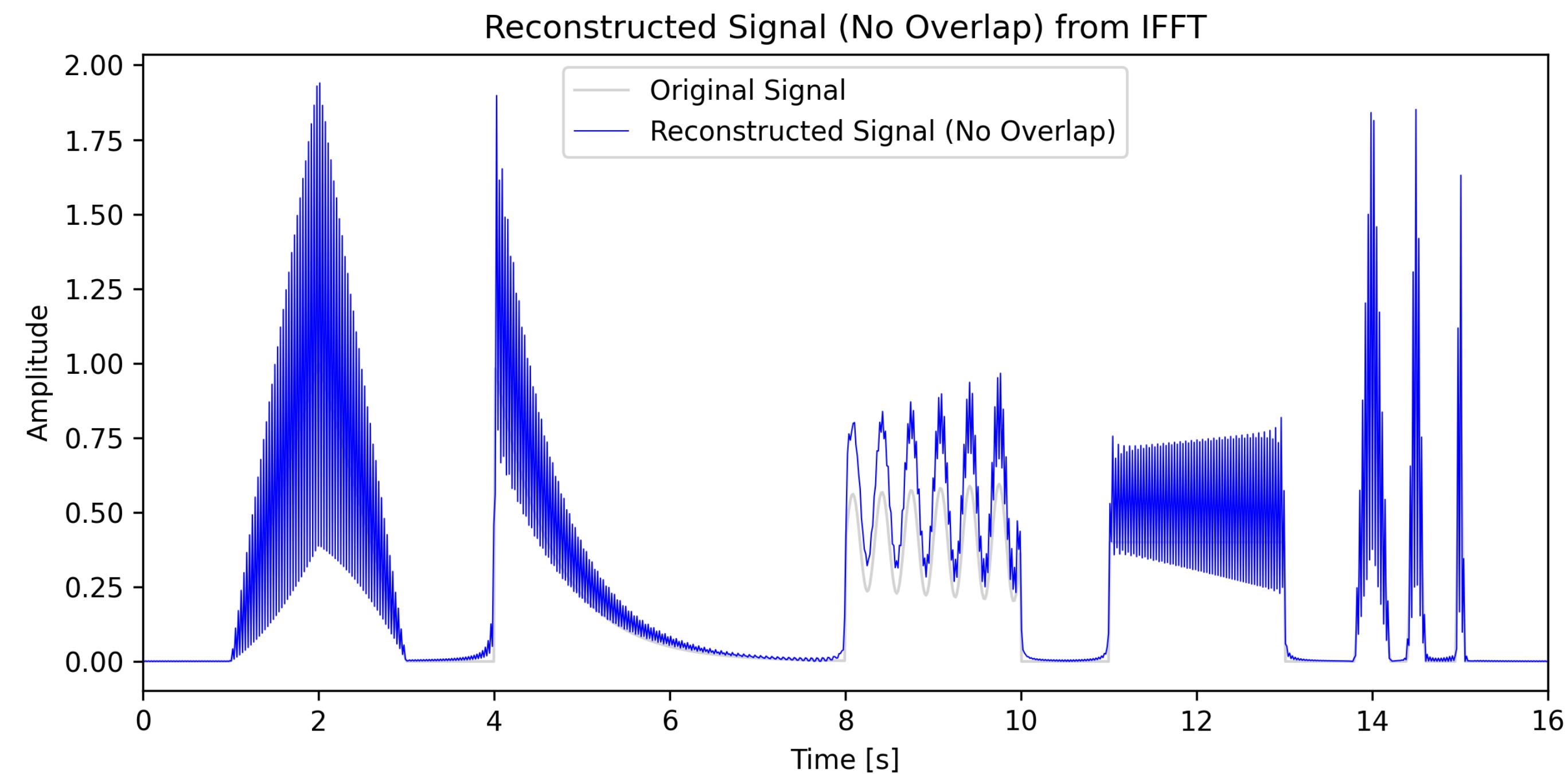
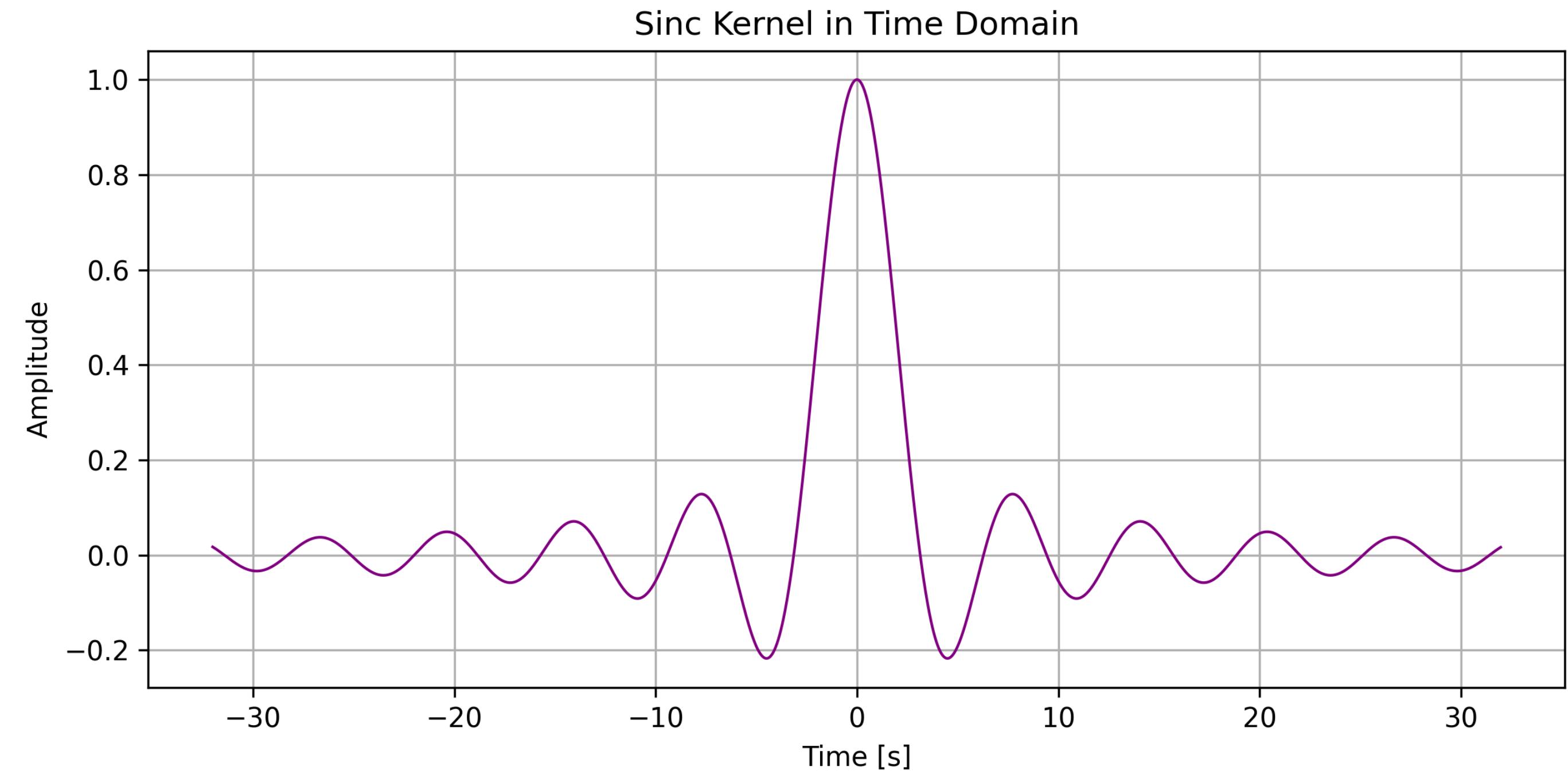


Anti aliasing

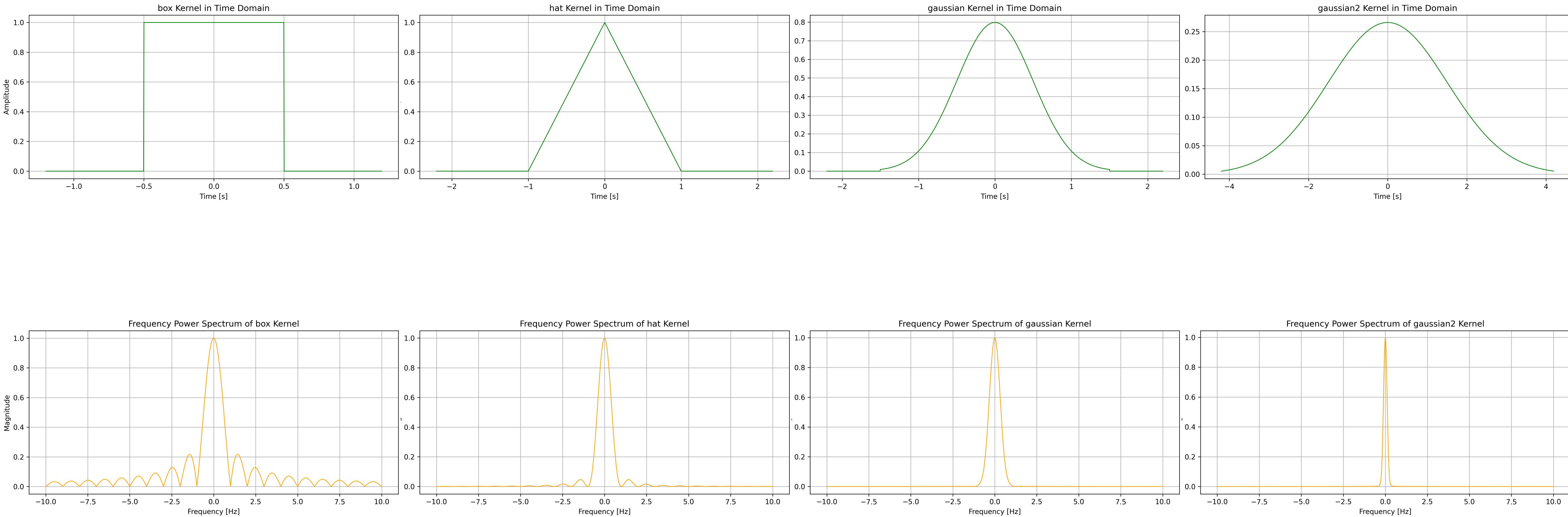


Filtro sinc() é ruim

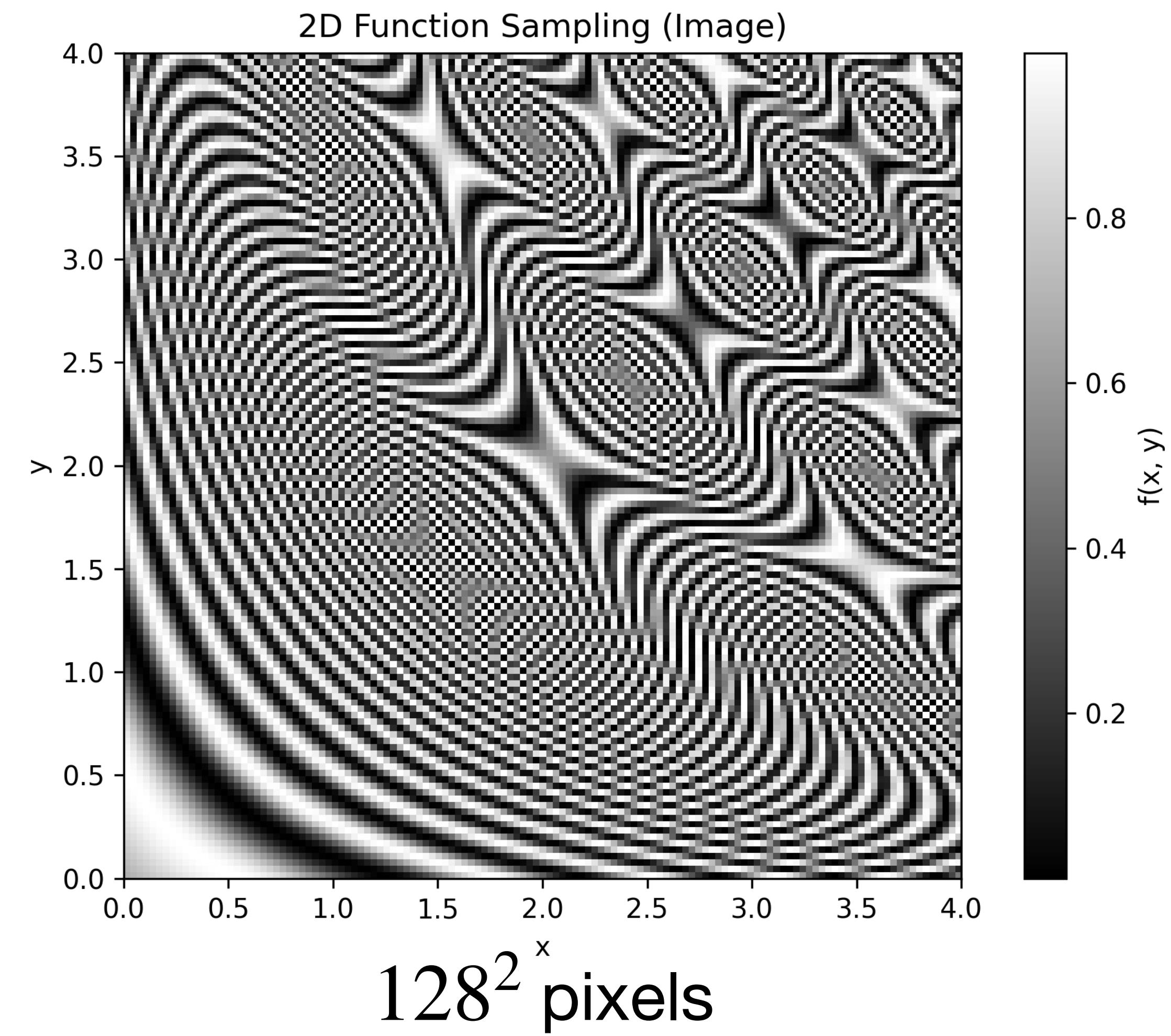
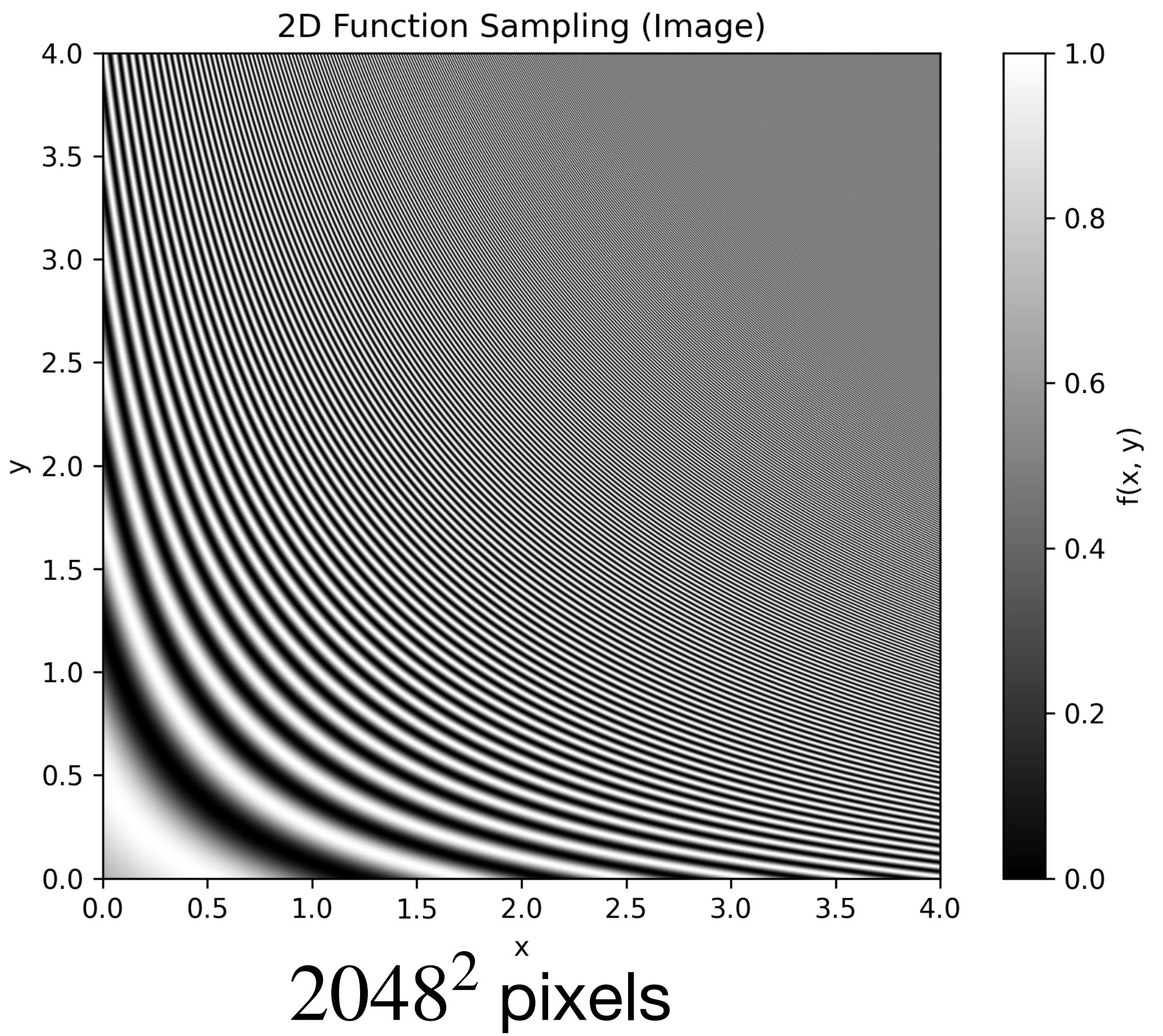
- suporte infinito no espaço
- cria ondulações no sinal



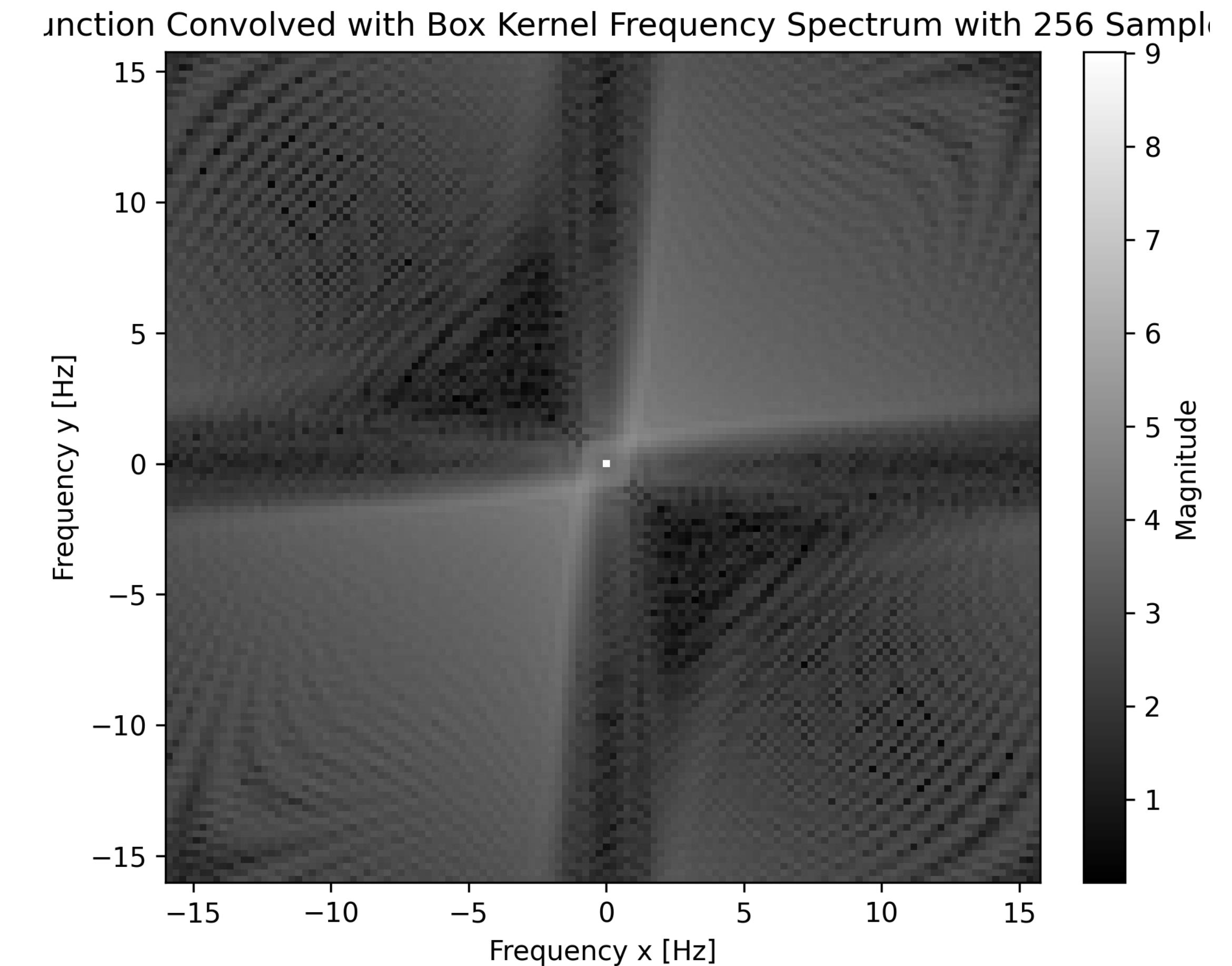
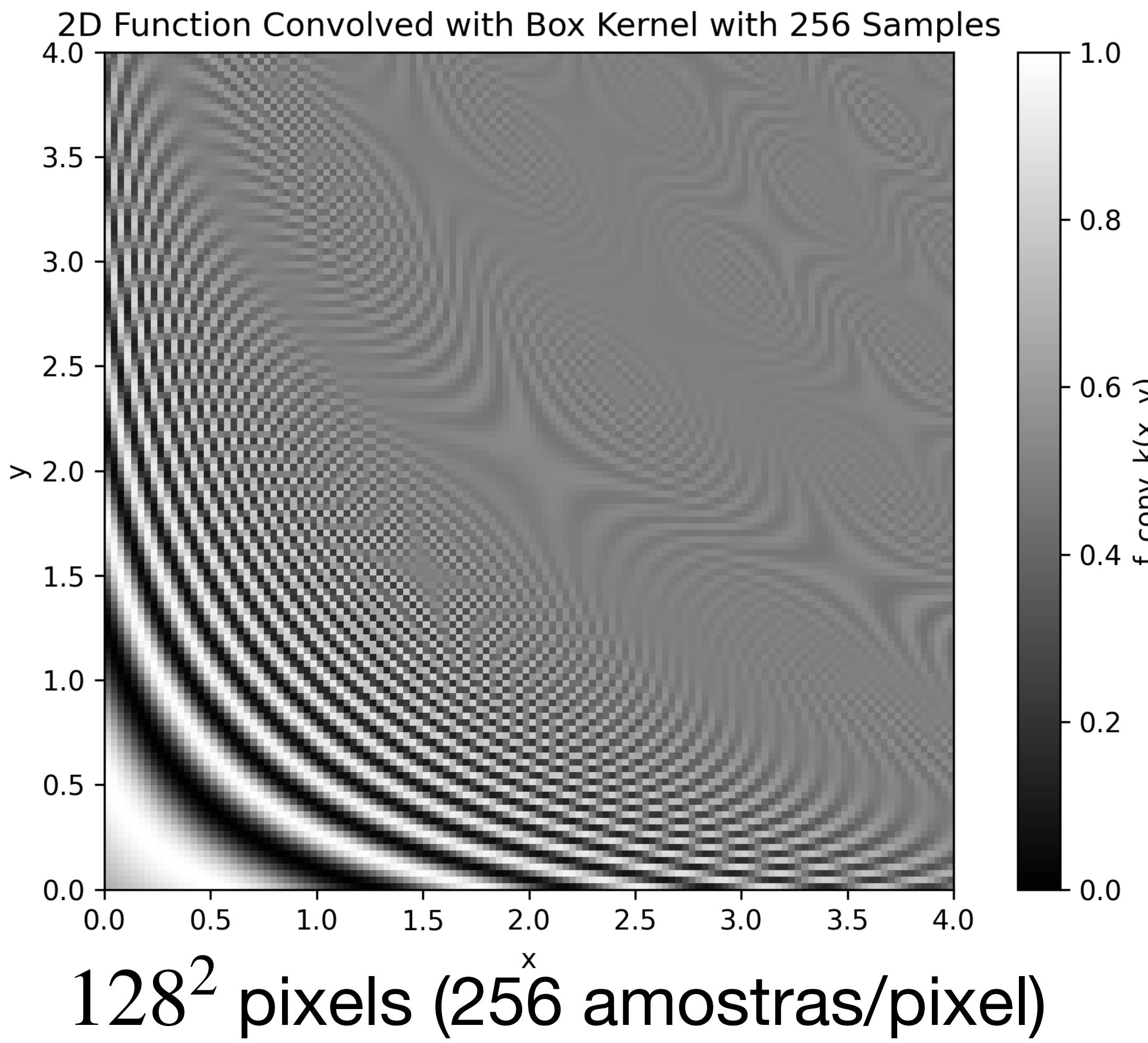
Kernels de suporte compacto



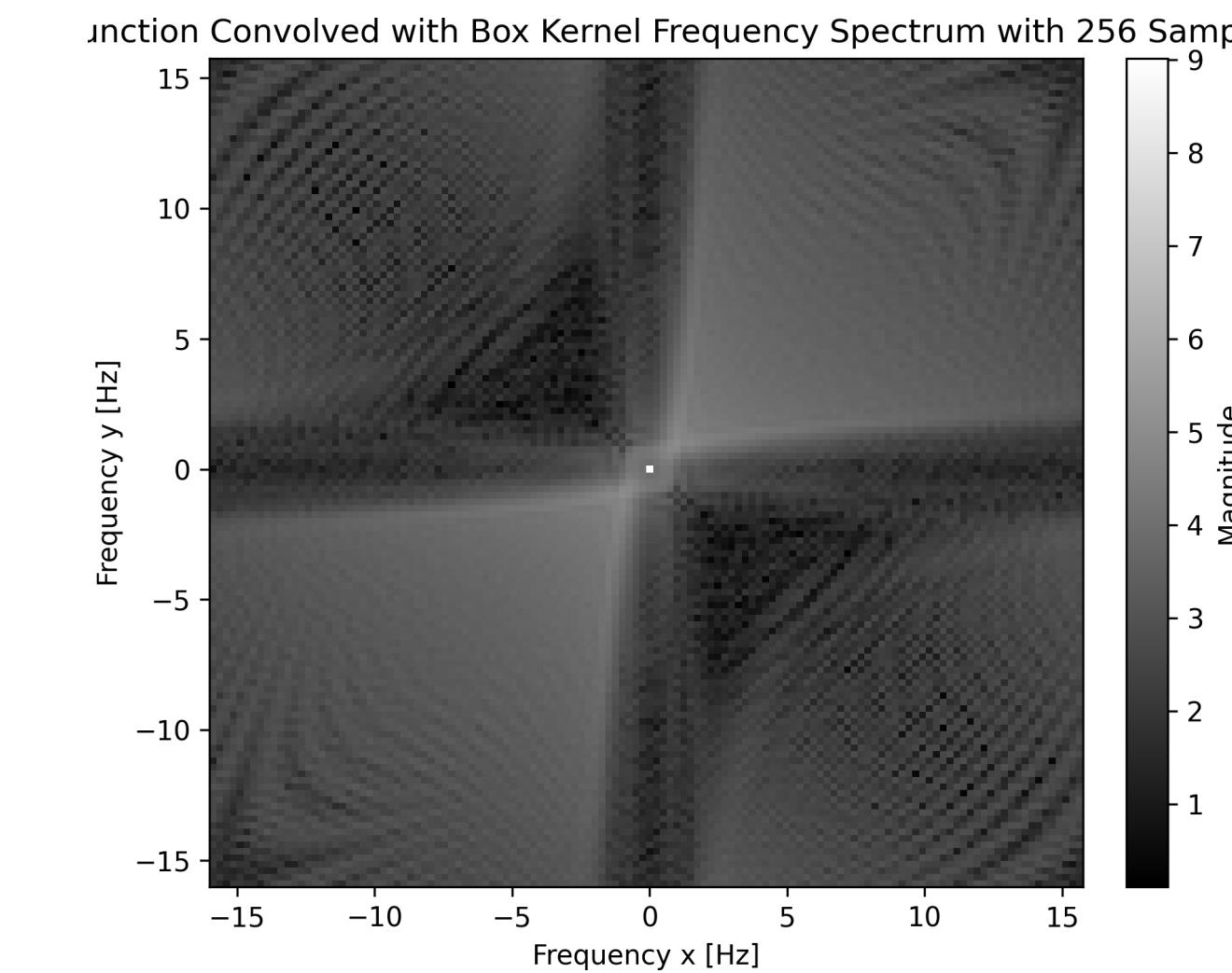
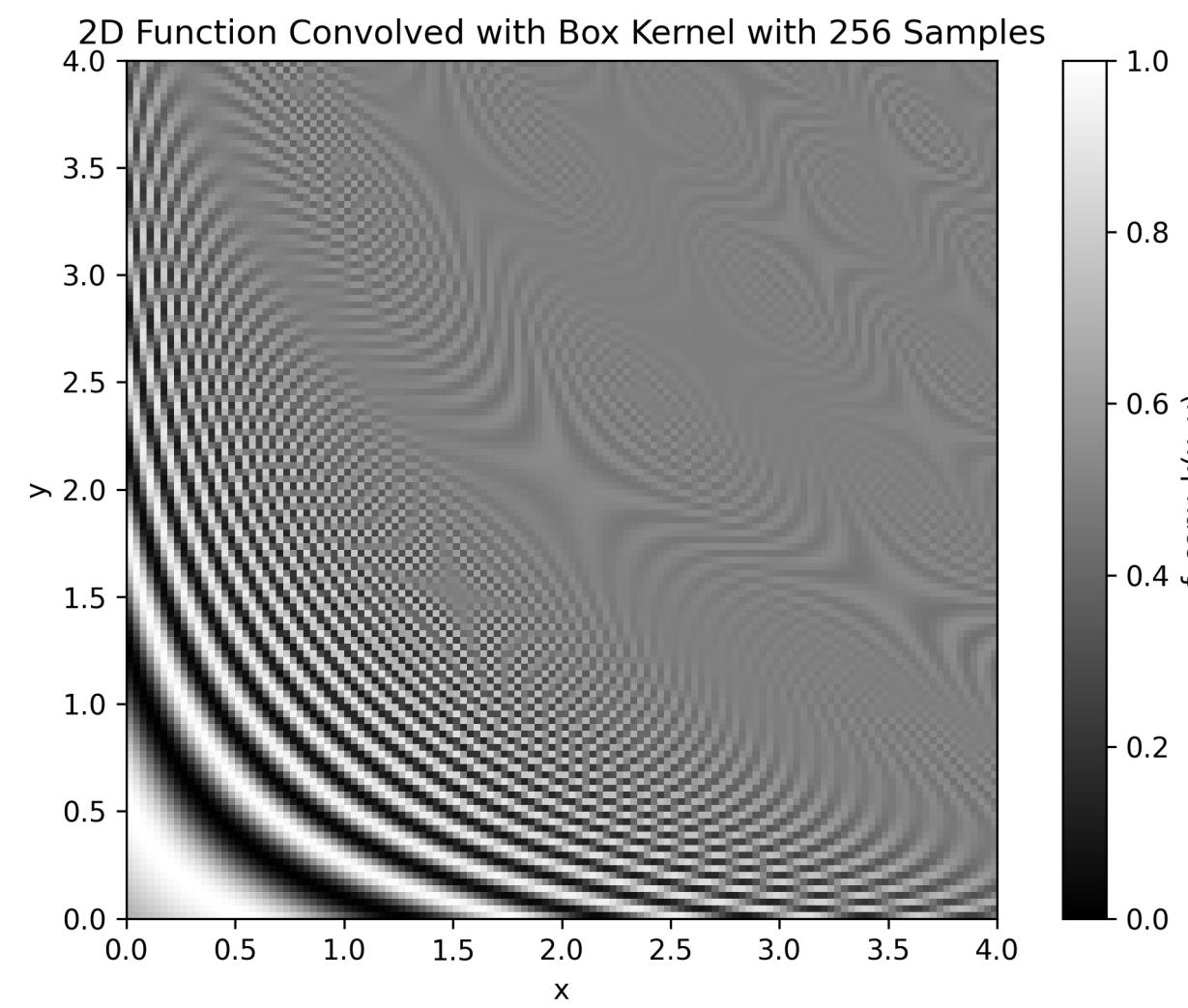
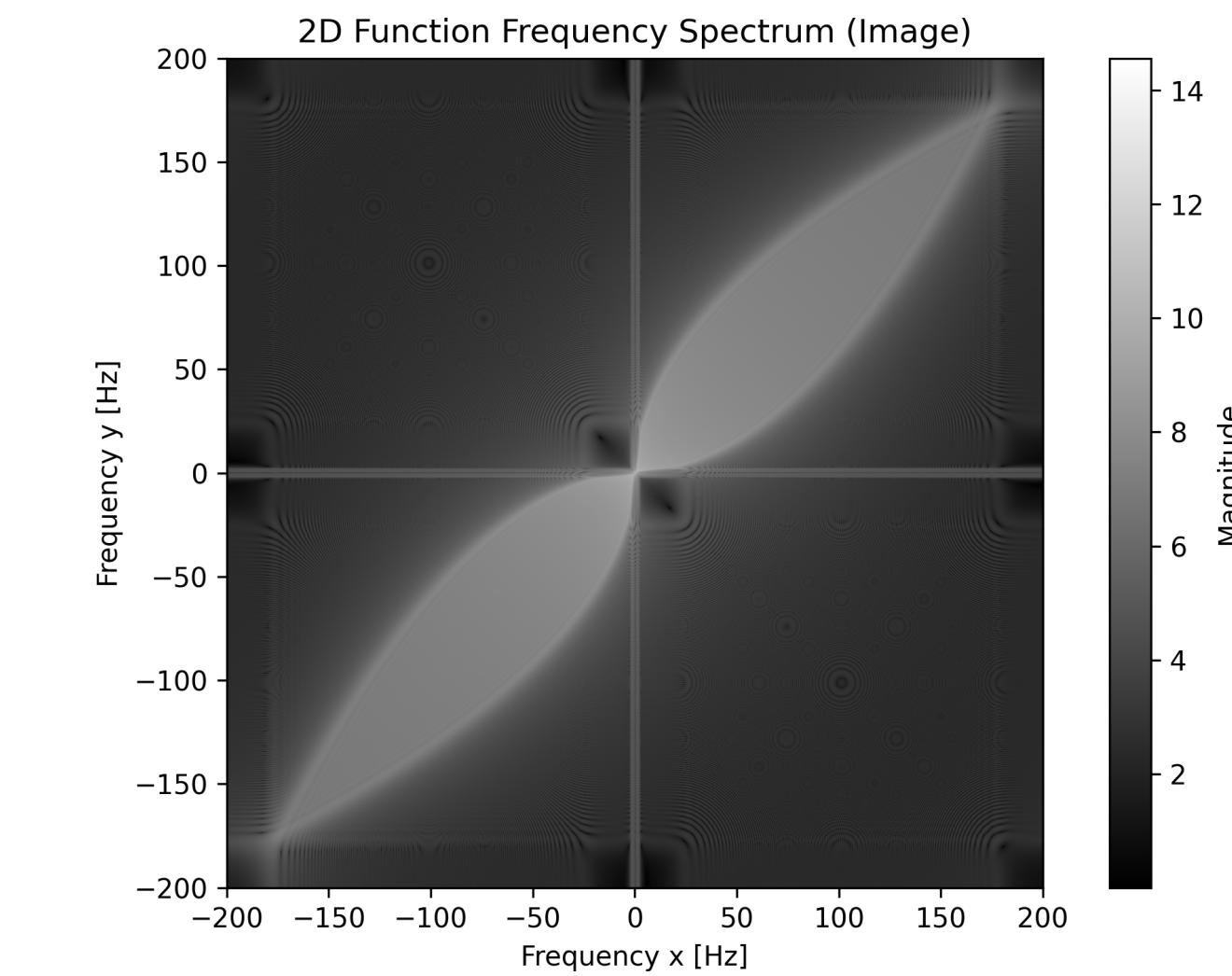
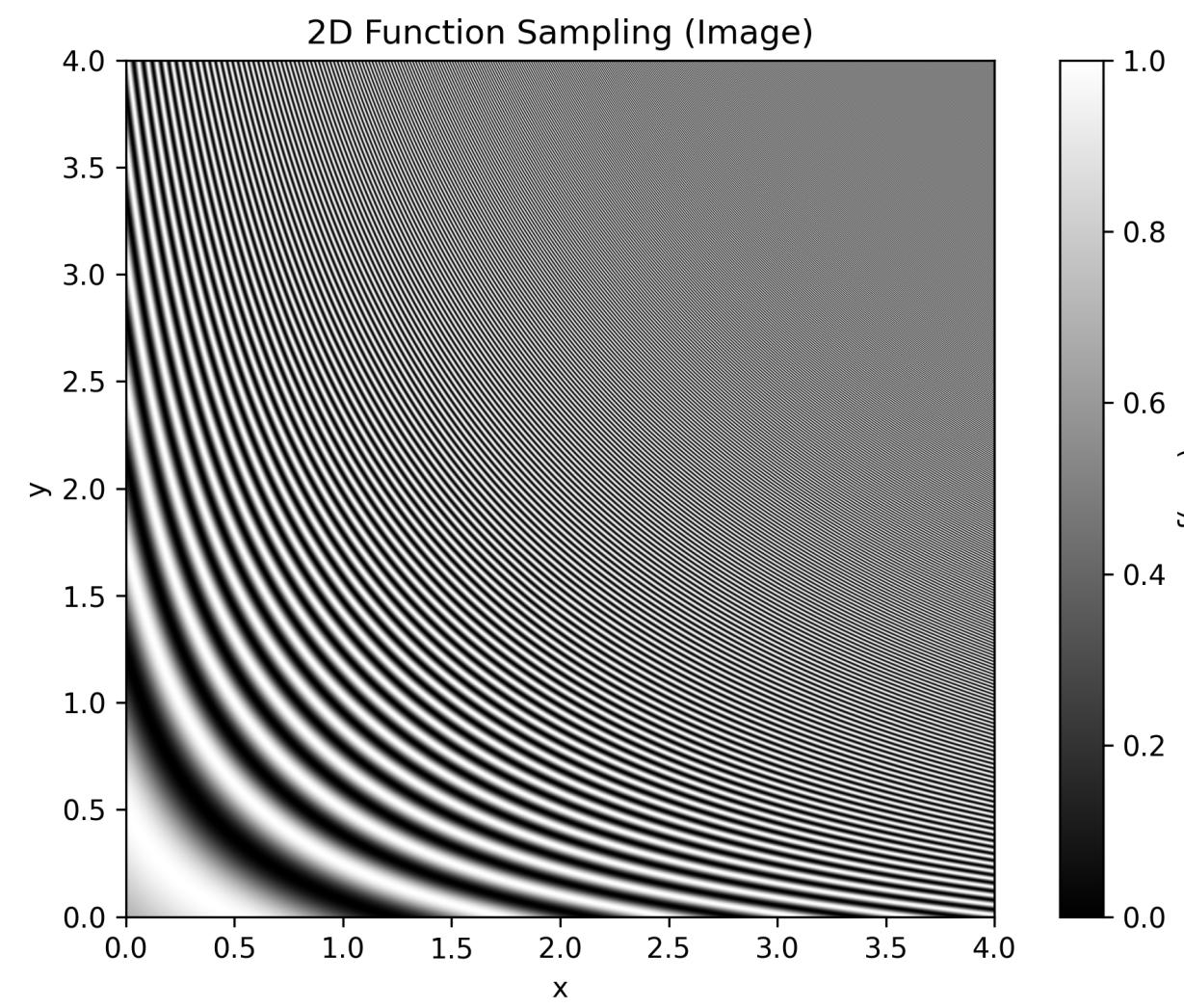
De volta ao 2D



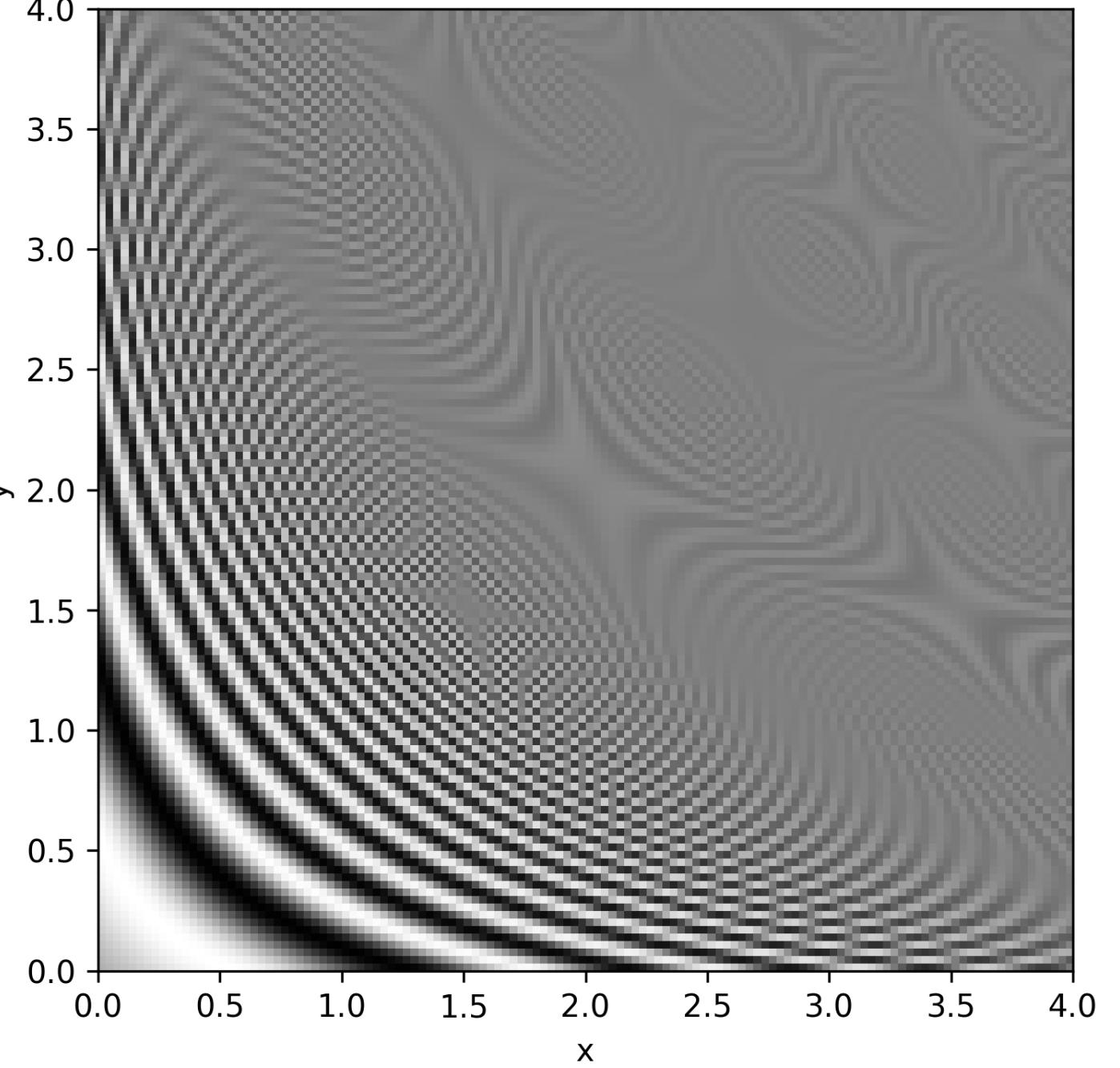
De volta ao 2D



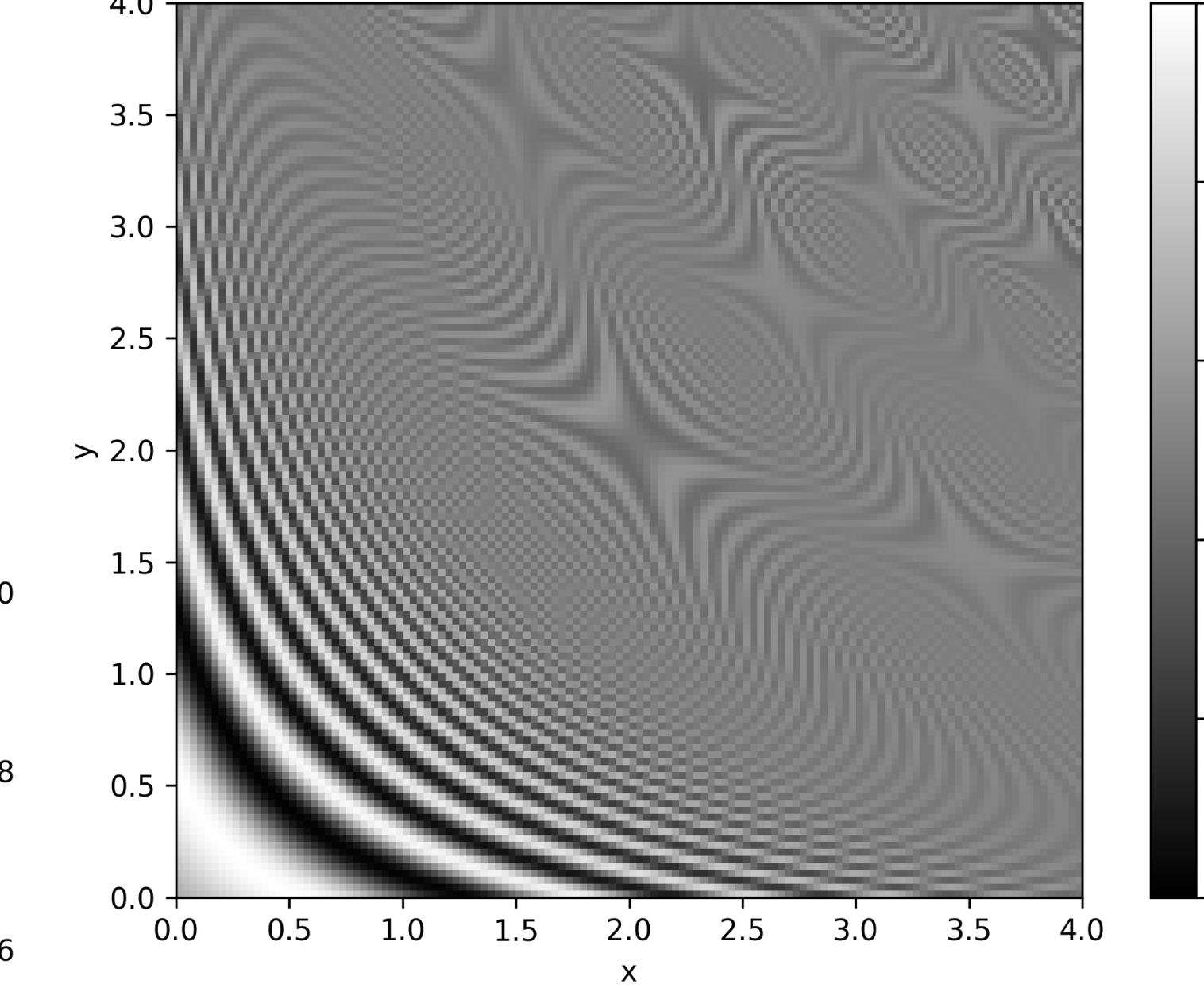
De volta ao 2D



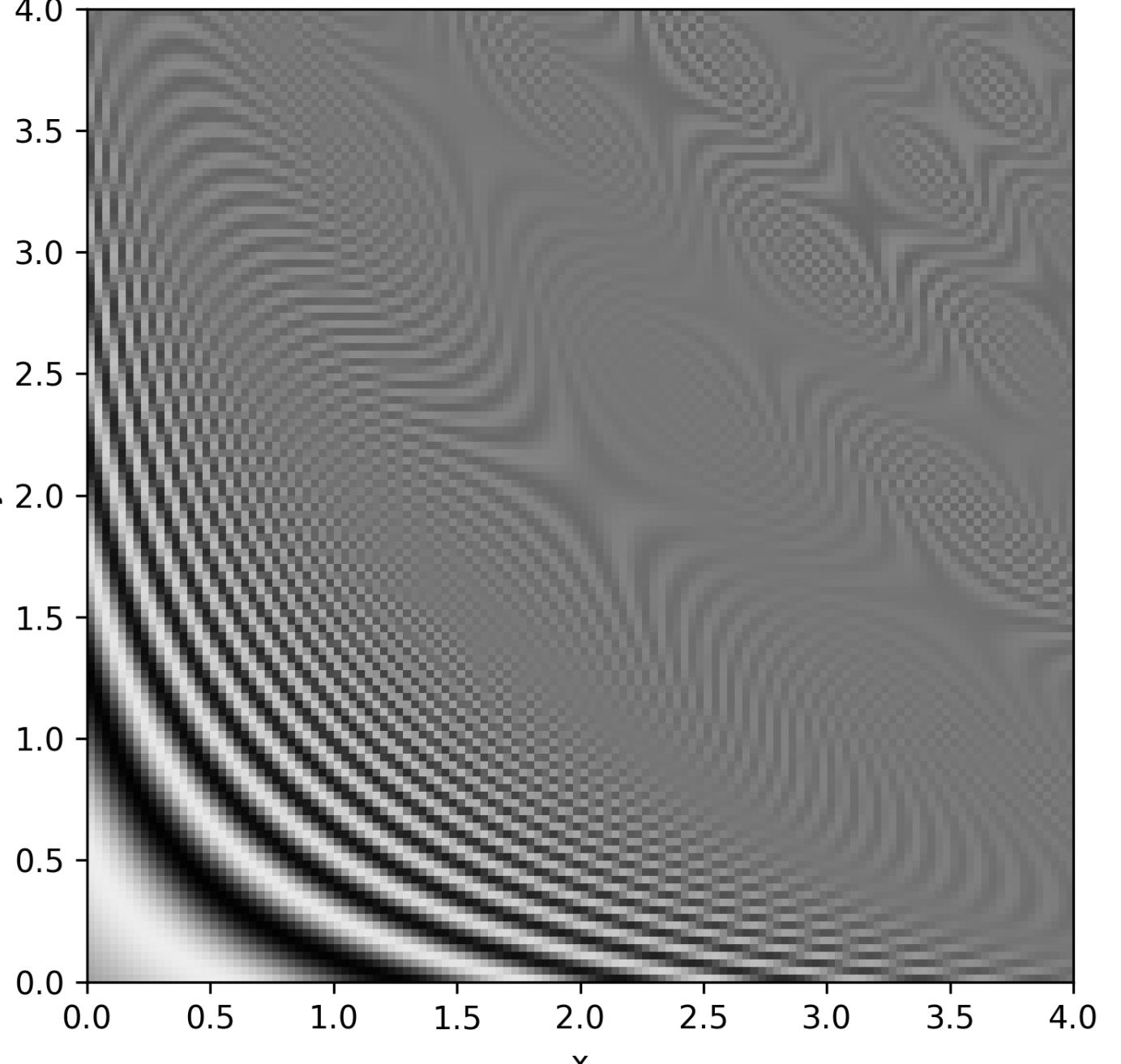
2D Function Convolved with Box Kernel with 256 Samples



2D Function Convolved with Gaussian Kernel with 256 Samples



2D Function Convolved with Hat Kernel with 256 Samples



1.0

0.8

0.6

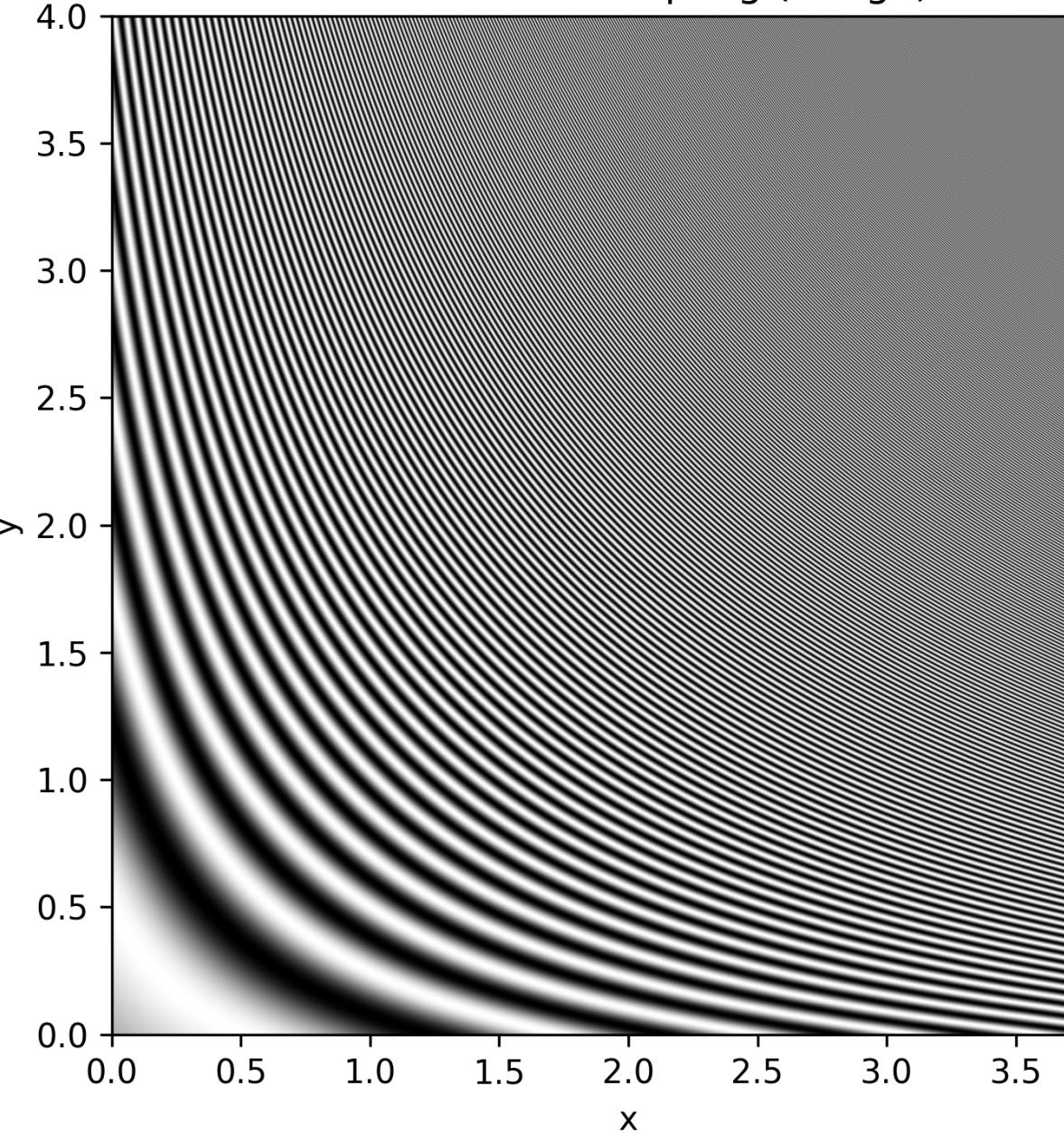
0.4

0.2

0.0

$f_{\text{conv_k}}(x, y)$

2D Function Sampling (Image)



1.0

0.8

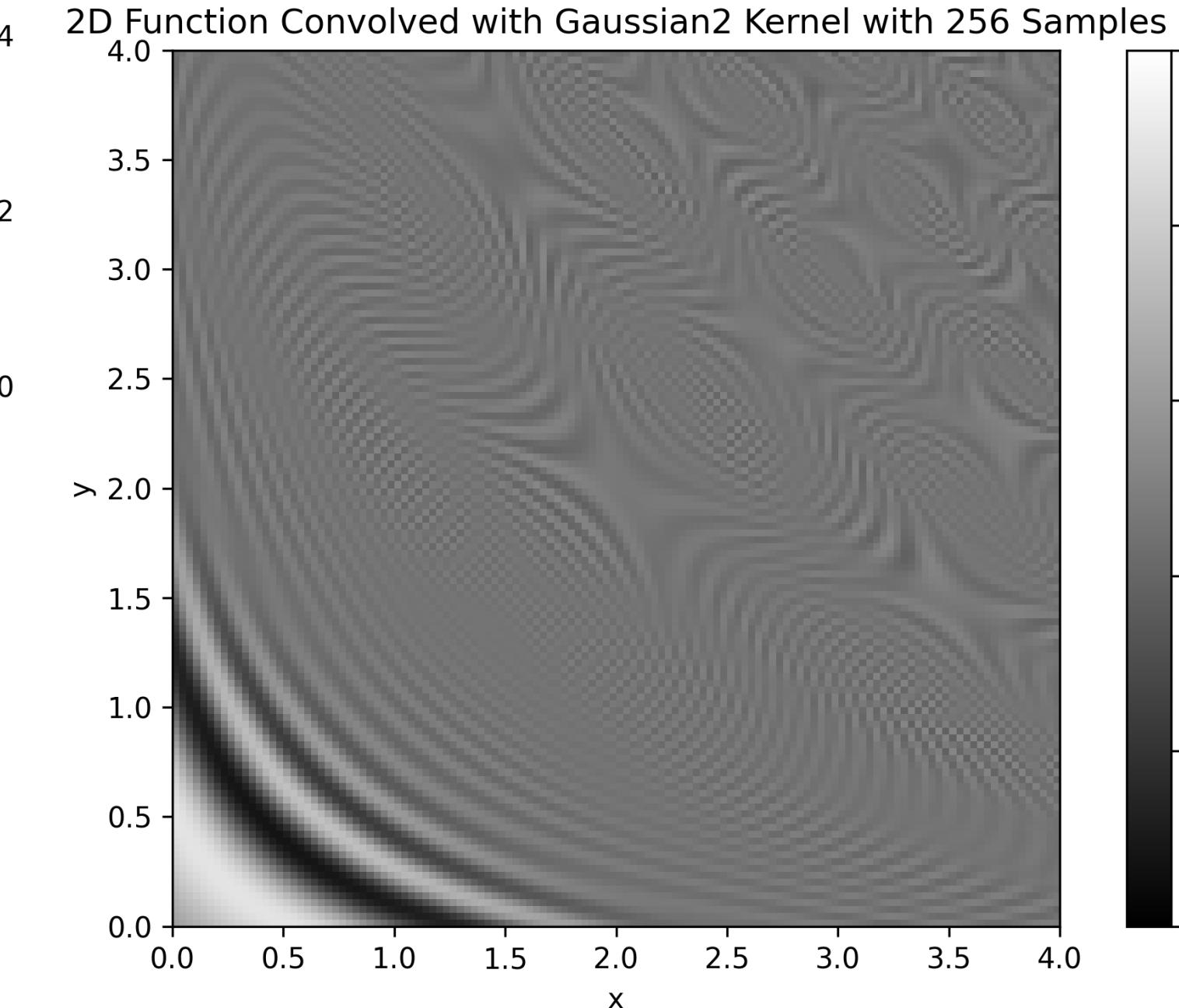
0.6

0.4

0.2

0.0

$f(x, y)$



1.0

0.8

0.6

0.4

0.2

0.0

$f_{\text{conv_k}}(x, y)$