

Homework 2 Writeup

Instructions

- Describe any interesting decisions you made to write your algorithm.
- Show and discuss the results of your algorithm.
- Feel free to include code snippets, images, and equations.
- Use as many pages as you need, but err on the short side If you feel you only need to write a short amount to meet the brief, th
- **Please make this document anonymous.**

Image Filtering

I used Fast Fourier Transformation to implement image filtering.

First, I padded the image with zeros according to the size of filter. For top and bottom of the pixel matrix, "floor(filter_size(1) / 2)" rows of 0 were added, and for right and left of the pixel matrix, "floor(filter_size(2) / 2)" columns of 0 were added (filter_size = size(filter)). I also padded the filter using the same size and put the actual filter on the upper left corner.

Then, I ran a loop k many times, where dimension of the image is $m \times n \times k$. So, if the image is grayscale, the loop is run 1 time, and if the image is colored, the loop is run 3 times. Inside the loop, I found Fast Fourier Transformation of padded image and padded filter using fft2 function. I then found padded convolution by multiplying elements of padded image and padded filter. I then used ifft2 function to find image of that product and found appropriate portion to unpad the image.

Shown below is the code snippet:

```
1 filter_size = size(filter);
2 if rem(filter_size(1), 2) == 0 || rem(filter_size(2), 2)
3     == 0
4     error("Error: even-sized filter!");
5
6 filter_row = floor(filter_size(1)/2);
7 filter_col = floor(filter_size(2)/2);
8 image_size = size(image);
9
10 pimage = padarray(image, [filter_row, filter_col]);
11 pimage_size = size(pimage);
12 pfilter = zeros(pimage_size(1), pimage_size(2));
```

```

13 pfilter(1:filter_size(1), 1:filter_size(2)) = filter;
14 ret = zeros(image_size);
15
16 for k = 1:image_size(3)
17     f_image = fft2(pimage(:,:,k));
18     f_filter = fft2(pfilter);
19     padded_conv = ifft2(f_image .* f_filter);
20     ret(:,:,:,k) = padded_conv(2 * filter_row + 1 :
21         pimage_size(1), 2 * filter_col + 1 : pimage_size
22         (2));
21 end
22 output = ret;

```

Shown below are images that resulted from this code:



(a) Original picture:
[cat.jpg](#)



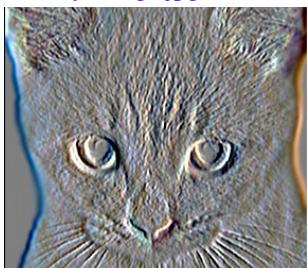
(b) Identity filter:
[identity_image.jpg](#)



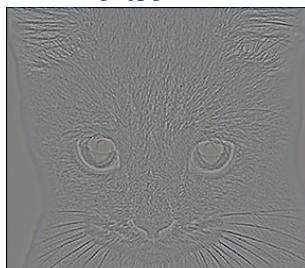
(c) Small blur with box filter:
[blur_image.jpg](#)



(d) Large blur:
[large_blur_image.jpg](#)



(e) Oriented filter (Sobel
Operator):
[sobel_image.jpg](#)



(f) High pass filter (Discrete
Laplacian):
[laplacian_image.jpg](#)



(g) High pass "filter"
alternative:
[high_pass_image.jpg](#)

Hybrid Image

For part 2, I implemented the function `gen_hybrid_image(image1, image2, cutoff_frequency)`. This function first filters `image1` through a low pass filter and `image2` through a high pass filter. Then, it adds those two outputs up to create a new hybrid image.

First, I created a square $n \times n$ Gaussian filter, where n is $2 \times \text{cutoff_frequency} + 1$, and standard deviation is `cutoff_frequency`. Then, `low_frequencies` was calculated by filtering `image1` through the filter, creating a blurred version of `image1`. Likewise, `high_frequencies` was calculated by subtracting blurred version of `image2` - that was created by filtering `image2` with filter - from `image2` itself. Finally, I simply added those two matrices up to get `hybrid_image`.

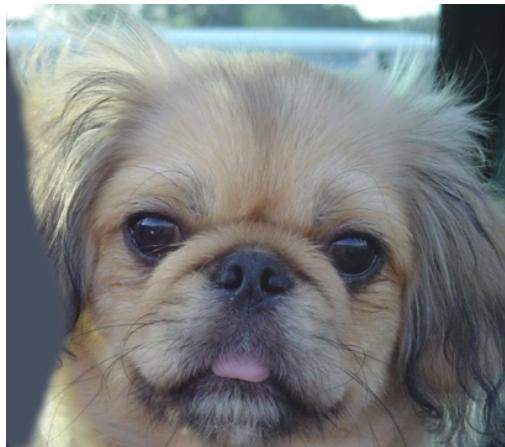
Shown below is the code snippet:

```

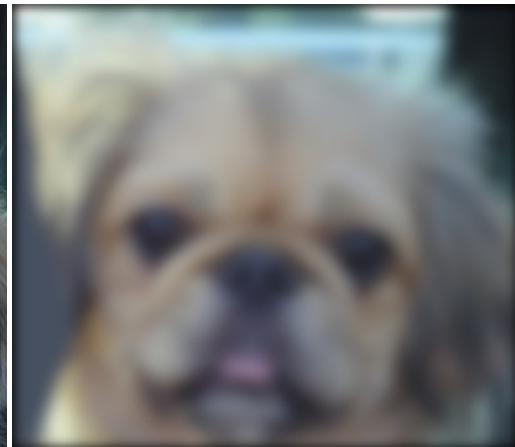
1 %%%
2 % Remove high frequency to produce low frequencies only
3 %%%
4 filter = fspecial('Gaussian', cutoff_frequency*2+1,
5   cutoff_frequency);
6 high_pass_image = my_imfilter(image1, filter);
7 high_pass_image = my_imfilter(high_pass_image, filter');
8 low_frequencies = [high_pass_image];
9 %%%
10 % Remove low frequency to produce high frequencies only
11 %%%
12 low_pass_image = my_imfilter(image2, filter);
13 low_pass_image = my_imfilter(low_pass_image, filter');
14 low_pass_image = image2 - low_pass_image;
15 high_frequencies = [low_pass_image];
16 %%%
17 % Combine the high frequencies and low frequencies
18 %%%
19 hybrid_image = [high_pass_image + low_pass_image];

```

Shown below are combinations of image1 = cat and image2 = dog:



(a) Image1:
[dog.jpg](#)



(b) Image1 low frequencies:
[low_frequencies.jpg](#)



(c) Image2:
[cat.jpg](#)



(d) Image2 high frequencies:
[high_frequencies.jpg](#)



(e) Two image combined:
[hybrid_image.jpg](#)



(f) Two image combined scaled:
[hybrid_image_scales.jpg](#)