

# Esercitazione 2

## Corso di Elaborazione e Trasmissione delle Immagini

Pisa, 5 ottobre 2005

# La trasformata di Fourier bidimensionale

$$f(x, y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(X, Y) e^{j2\pi[xX+yY]} dXdY \Leftrightarrow F(X, Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) e^{-j2\pi[xX+yY]} dx dy$$

## Proprietà

**Linearità**

**Separabilità**

$$f(x, y) = f_1(x) f_2(y) \Leftrightarrow F(X, Y) = F_1(X) F_2(Y)$$

**Simmetria**

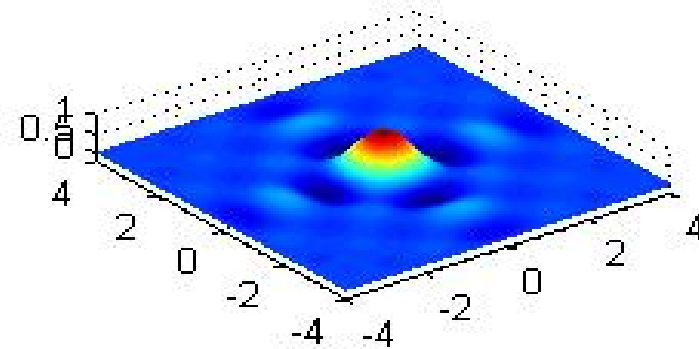
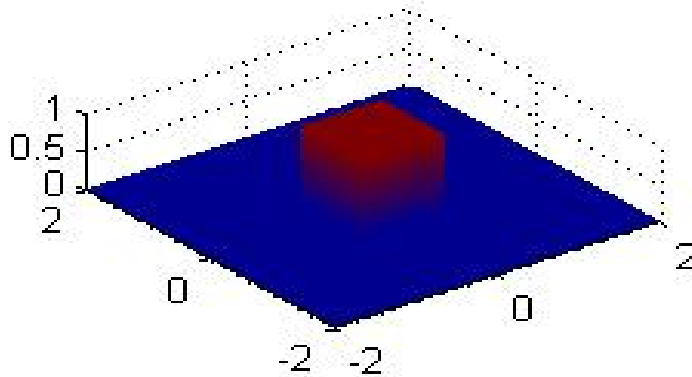
Se  $f(x, y)$  é reale allora  $F(X, Y) = F^*(-X, -Y)$

# Trasformata continua di Fourier di funzioni bidimensionali

## Valore nell'origine

$$f(0,0) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(X,Y) dXdY$$

$$F(0,0) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x,y) dx dy$$

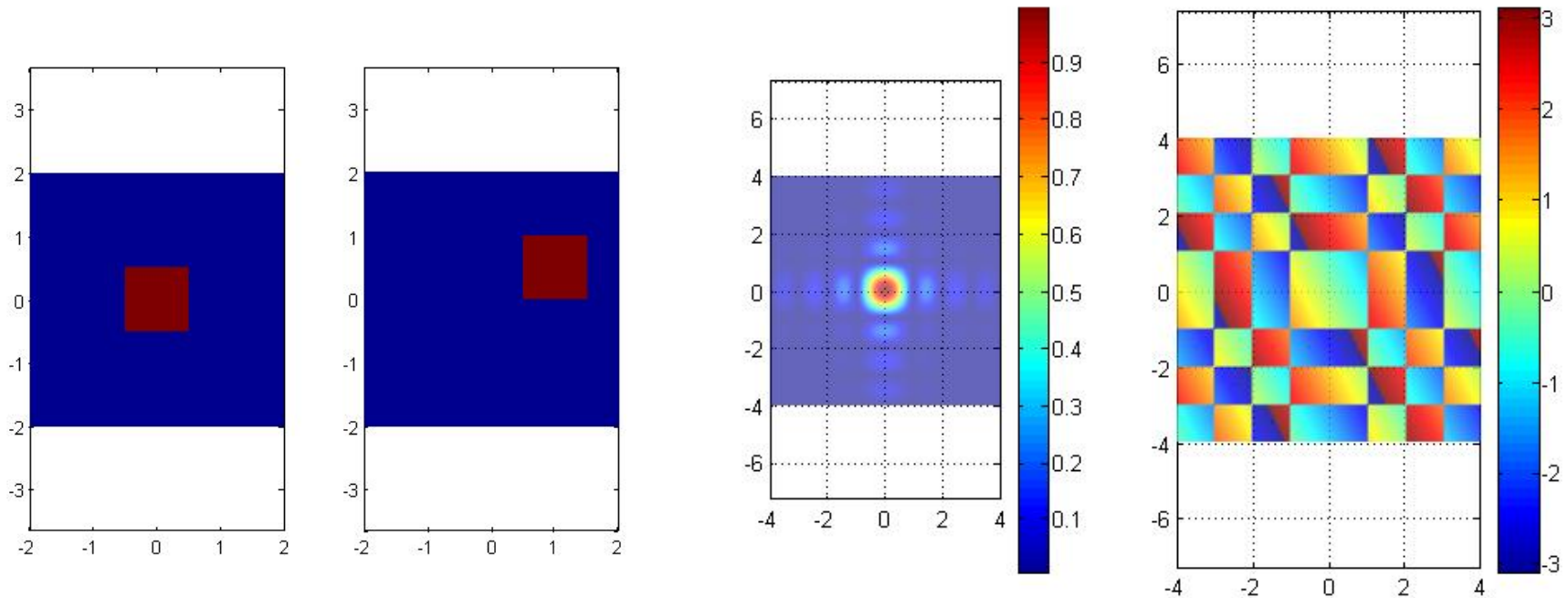


$$f(x,y) = \text{rect}(x)\text{rect}(y) \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad F(X,Y) = \text{sinc}(X)\text{sinc}(Y)$$

$$f(x,y) = \text{rect}\left(\frac{x}{L_x}\right)\text{rect}\left(\frac{y}{L_y}\right) \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad F(X,Y) = L_x \text{sinc}(L_x X) L_y \text{sinc}(L_y Y)$$

# Proprietà della trasformata

- **Traslazione**  $f(x - x_0, y - y_0) \Leftrightarrow F(X, Y)e^{-j2\pi[x_0X + y_0Y]}$



# Matlab

- Espressioni logiche  $x \leq 0$ ,  $\&$ ,  $|$ ,  $\sim$
- Prodotto tra matrici e tra elementi di matrici  $A*B$ ,  $A.*B$
- Accuratezza della rappresentazione in virgola mobile  $\text{eps}$

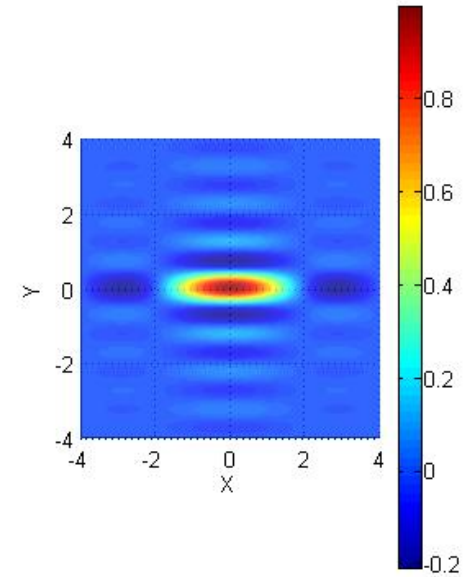
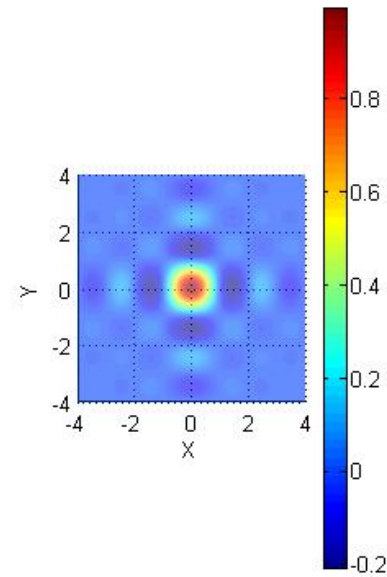
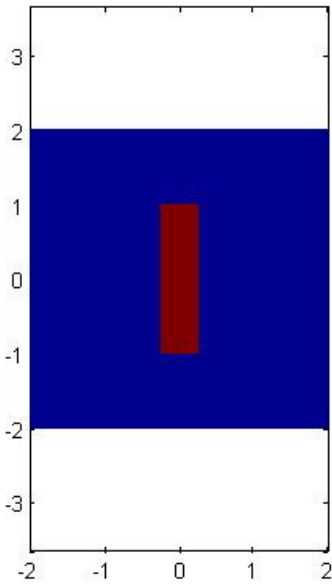
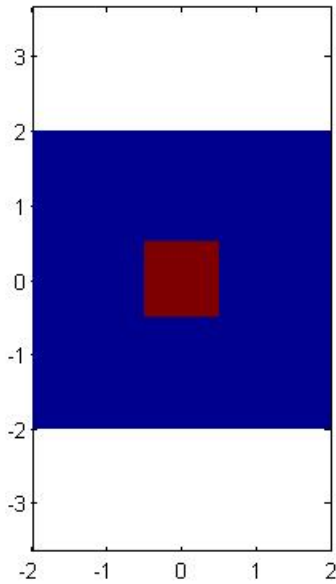
# Esempi proposti

$$[1 - |x|] \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) [1 - |y|] \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{y}{2}\right) \Leftrightarrow \sin c^2(x) \sin c^2(y)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{y^2}{2}\right) \Leftrightarrow \exp(-4\pi^2 X^2 / 2) \exp(-4\pi^2 Y^2 / 2)$$

# Cambiamento di scala

$$f(\alpha x, \beta y) \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{|\alpha\beta|} F\left(\frac{X}{\alpha}, \frac{Y}{\beta}\right)$$



# Rappresentazione in coordinate polari

$$F(R \cos \Theta, R \sin \Theta) = F_p(R, \Theta) = \int_0^{\infty} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f_p(r, \theta) e^{-j2\pi[rR \cos(\theta - \Theta)]} r dr d\theta$$

$$f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) = f_p(r, \theta) = \int_0^{\infty} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} F_p(R, \Theta) e^{j2\pi[rR \cos(\theta - \Theta)]} R dR d\Theta$$

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ \theta = \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \end{cases}$$

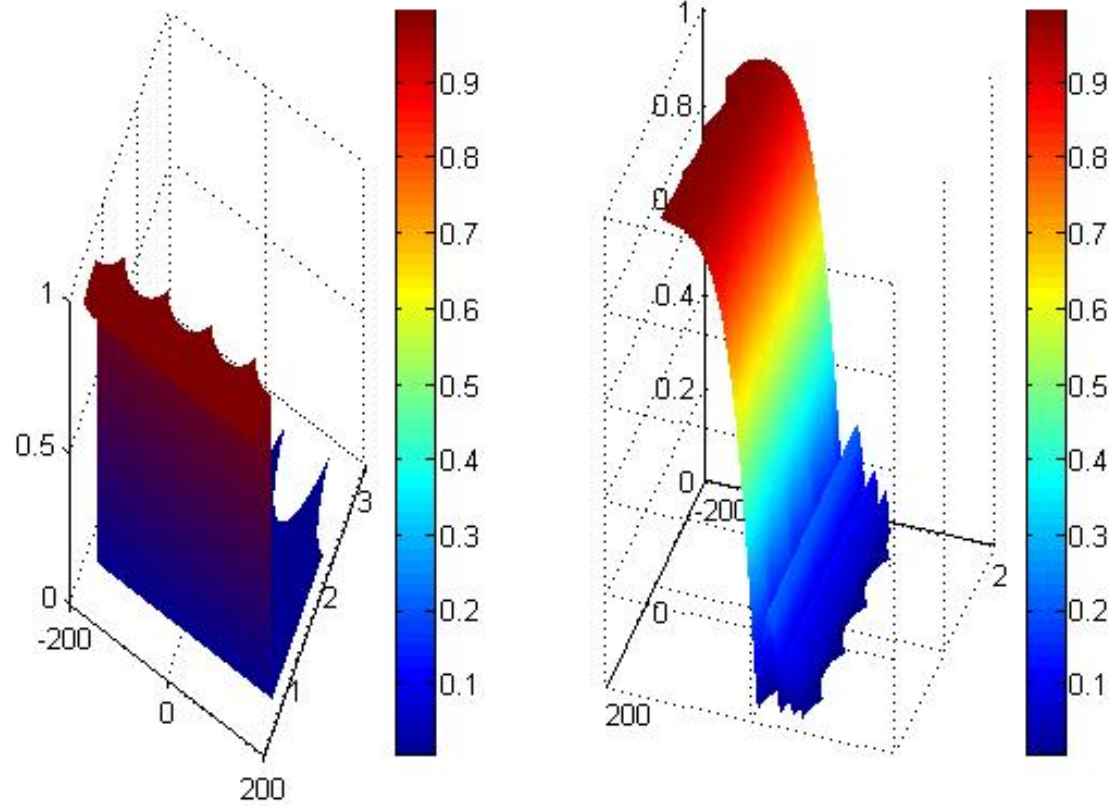
$$\begin{cases} X = R \cos \Theta \\ Y = R \sin \Theta \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} R = \sqrt{X^2 + Y^2} \\ \Theta = \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{Y}{X}\right) \end{cases}$$



# Matlab

- `cart2pol;`
- `pol2cart`



# Rappresentazione Log-polare

$$F_p(\log(R), \Theta)$$

zoom

$$f(\alpha x, \alpha y) \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{|\alpha|^2} F\left(\frac{X}{\alpha}, \frac{Y}{\alpha}\right) = \frac{1}{|\alpha|^2} F\left(\frac{R \cos \Theta}{\alpha}, \frac{R \sin \Theta}{\alpha}\right) = \frac{1}{|\alpha|^2} F_p\left(\frac{R}{\alpha}, \Theta\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{|\alpha|^2} F_p(\log(R) - \log(\alpha), \Theta)$$

# Proprietà della rappresentazione Log-polare

Rotazione

$$f(r \cos(\theta - \theta_0), r \sin(\theta - \theta_0)) = f_p(r, \theta - \theta_0)$$

$$F(R \cos(\Theta - \theta_0), R \sin(\Theta - \theta_0)) = F_p(R, \Theta - \theta_0)$$

Rotazione e zoom

$$\frac{1}{|\alpha|^2} F_p(\log(R) - \log(\alpha), \Theta - \theta_0)$$

# Rotazione

## Cambiamento di coordinate

$$\begin{cases} x' = x \cos \theta_0 + y \sin \theta_0 \\ y' = -x \sin \theta_0 + y \cos \theta_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} X' = X \cos \theta_0 + Y \sin \theta_0 \\ Y' = -X \sin \theta_0 + Y \cos \theta_0 \end{cases}$$