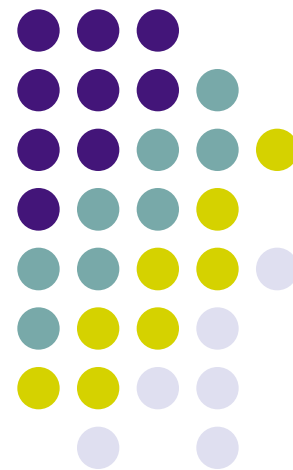


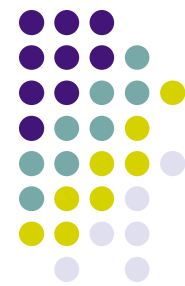
数字图像处理

傅立叶变换性质



傅立叶变换

- 一、数字图像处理和傅立叶变换
- 二、傅立叶变换性质
- 三、线性系统和傅立叶变换



1 数字图像处理和傅立叶变换



- 1) 频谱的图像显示

谱图象：就是把 $|F(u, v)|$ 作为亮度显示出来。

人的视觉可分辨灰度有限：

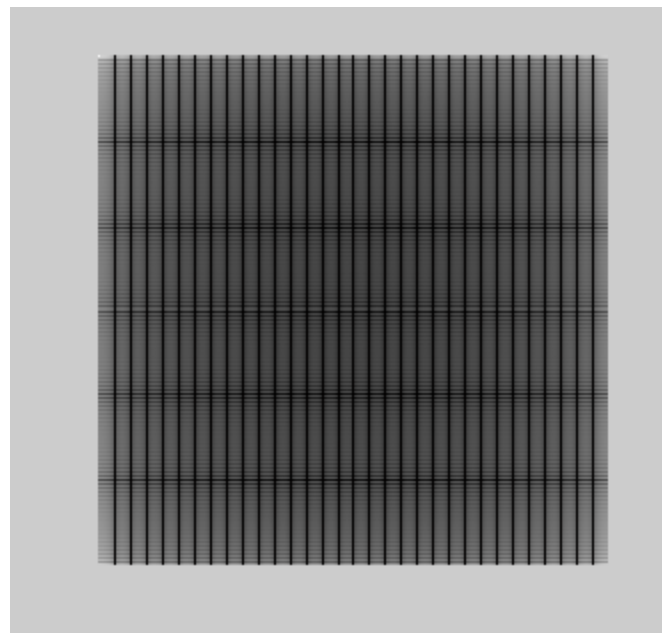
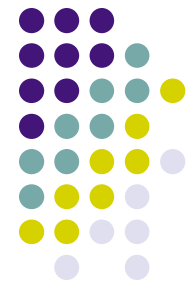
$$D(u, v) = \log(1 + |F(u, v)|)$$

实用公式常用 K 系数调整：

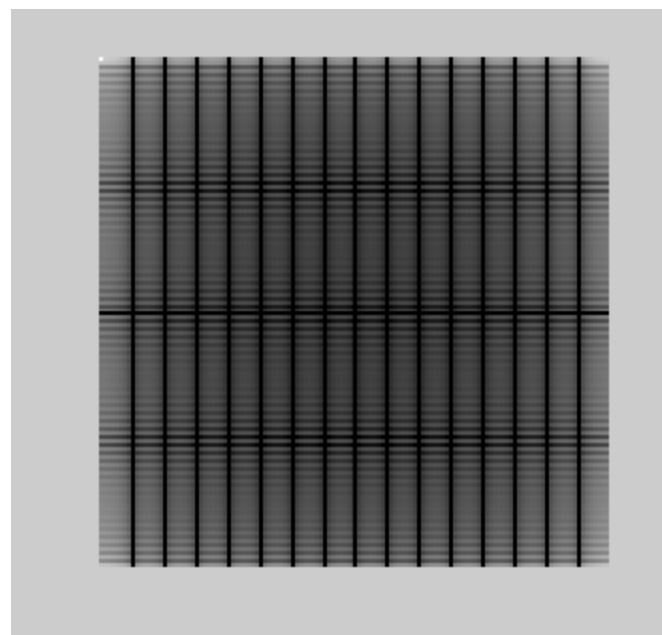
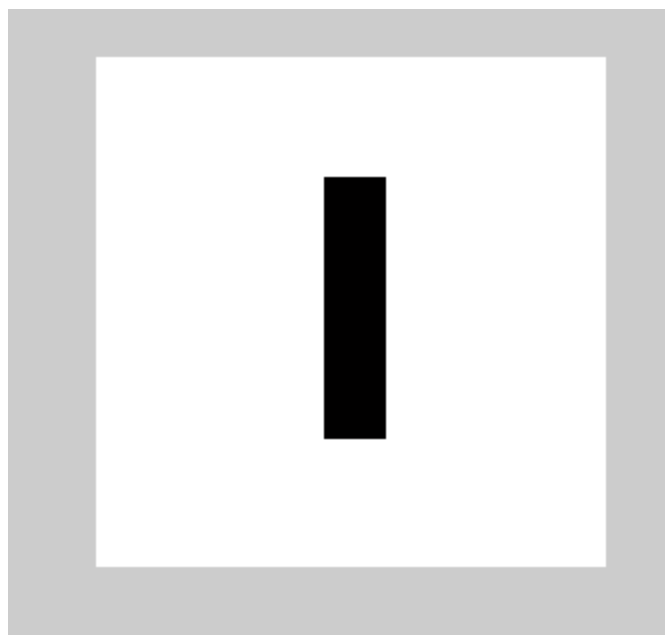
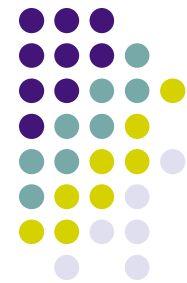
$$D(u, v) = \log(1 + K |F(u, v)|)$$

- **谱图像加深对图像的视觉理解**，如一幅遥感图像受正弦网纹的干扰，从谱图像中可看出干扰的空间频率并有效去除。

1 数字图像处理和傅立叶变换

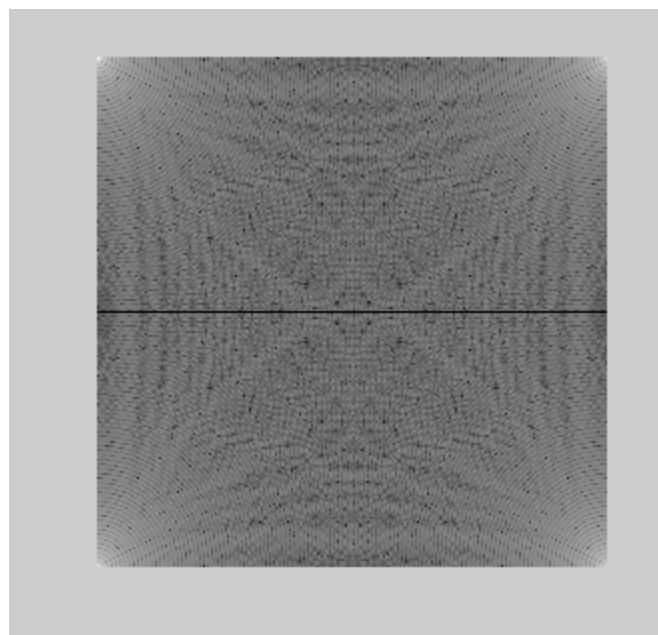
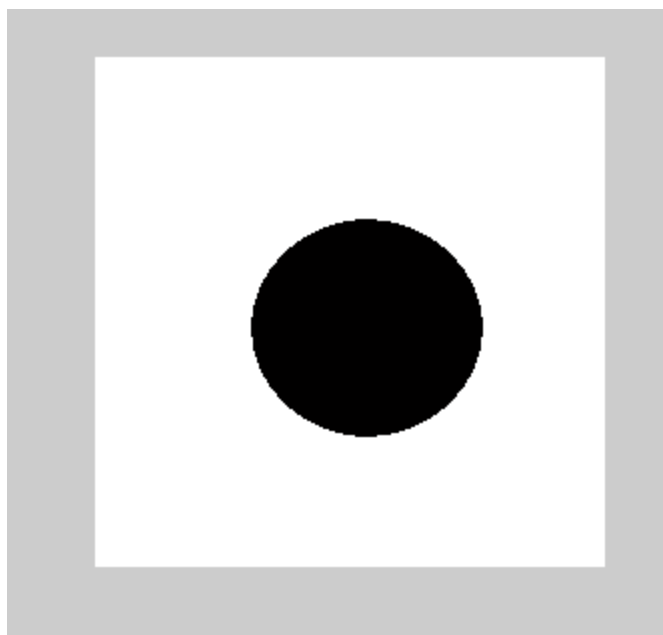
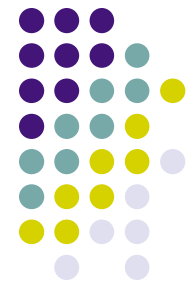


1 数字图像处理和傅立叶变换

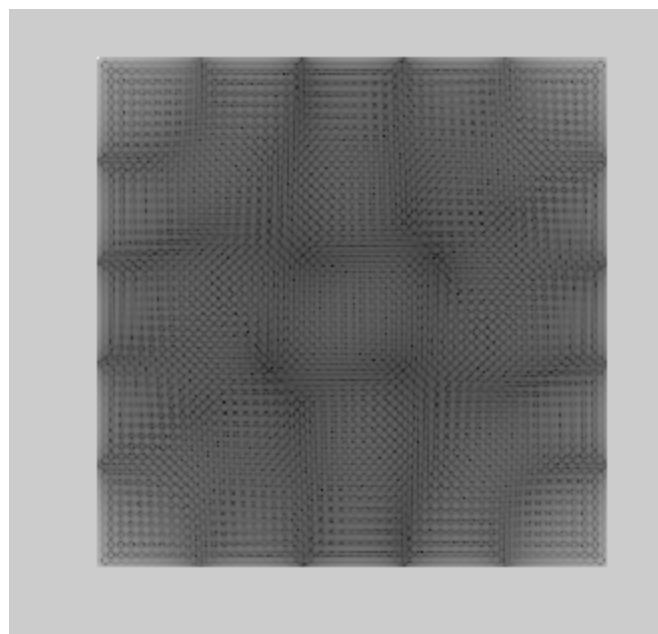
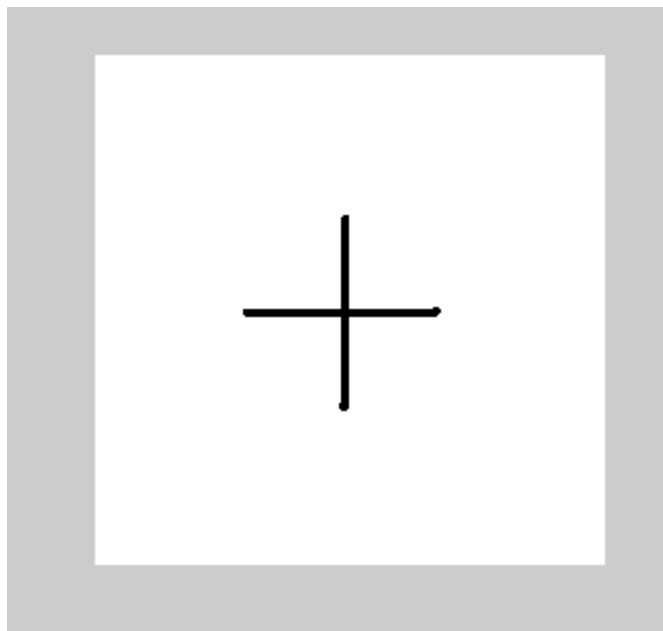
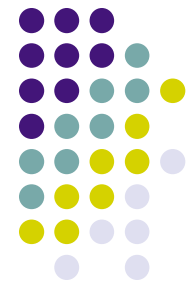


采样数减少一半

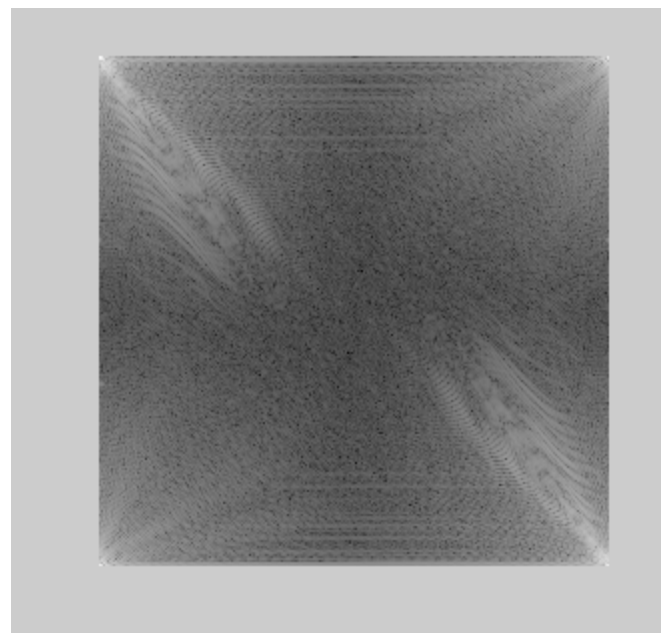
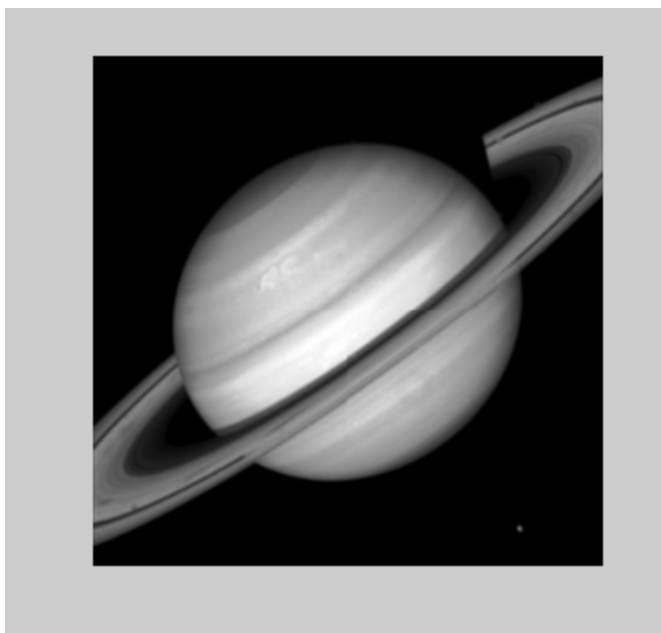
1 数字图像处理和傅立叶变换



1 数字图像处理和傅立叶变换



1 数字图像处理和傅立叶变换



1 数字图像处理和傅立叶变换



● 2) 频谱的频域移中

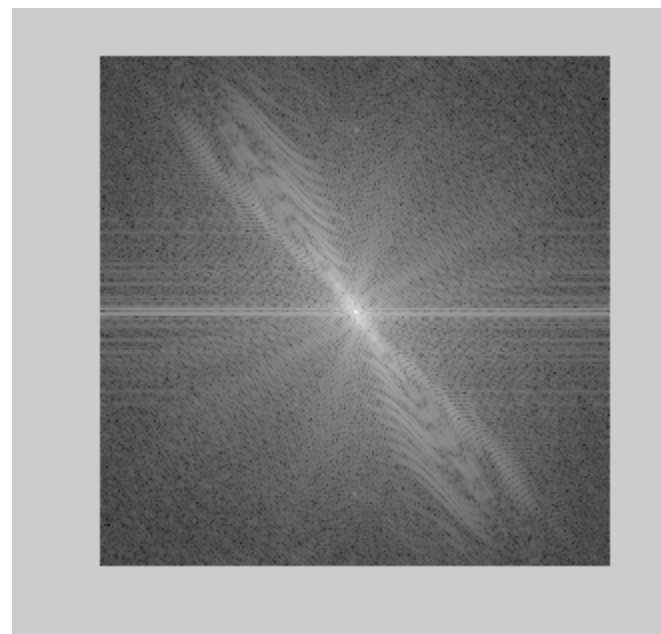
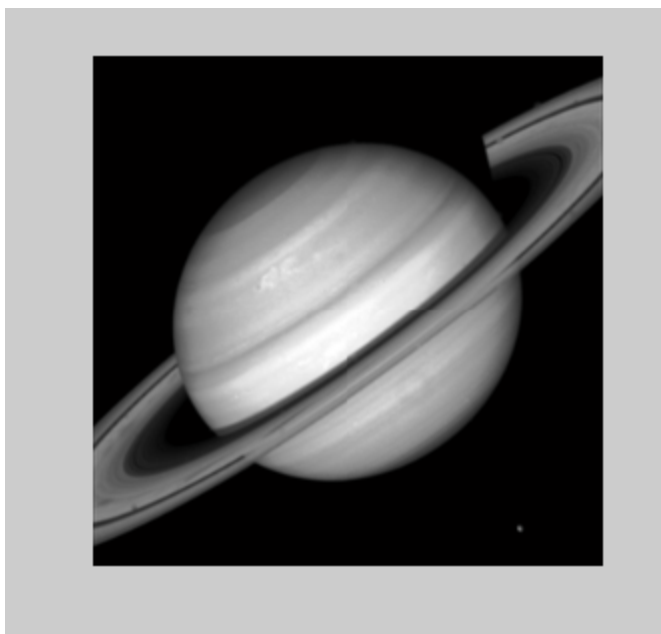
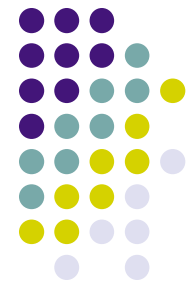
傅立叶变换以零点为中心，导致谱图象最亮点在图象的左上角。

为符合正常习惯，将 $F(u, v)$ 的原零点从左上角移到显示屏的中心。

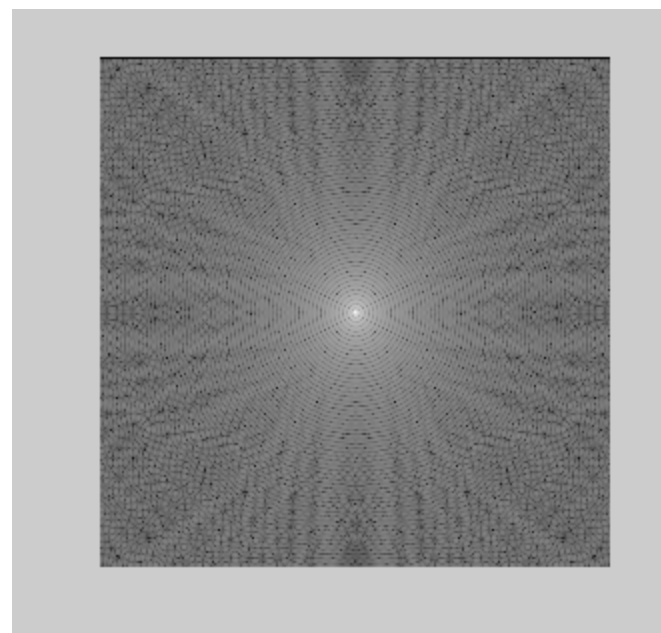
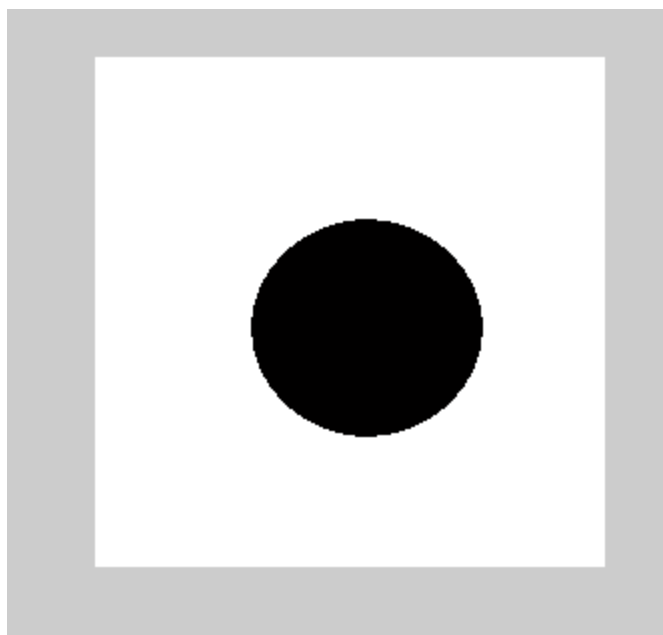
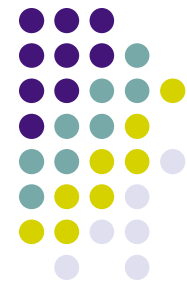
$$Q \quad F(u - u_0, v - v_0) = e^{-j2\pi(u_0/N + v_0/N)} F(u, v)$$

$$\therefore F\left(u - \frac{N}{2}, v - \frac{N}{2}\right) = F(u)$$

1 数字图像处理和傅立叶变换



1 数字图像处理和傅立叶变换



5 傅立叶变换性质



• 1) 加法定理

- 时域或空域内的相加对应于频域内的相加。

设有两个傅立叶变换对

$$F(u) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-j2\pi ut} dt \quad G(u) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(t) e^{-j2\pi ut} dt$$

$$\text{若 } r(t) = f(t) + g(t)$$

$$\text{则 } R(u) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [f(t) + g(t)] e^{-j2\pi ut} dt$$

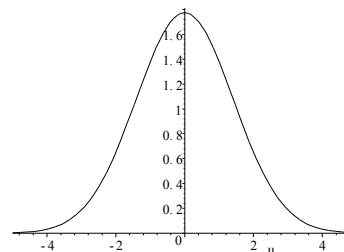
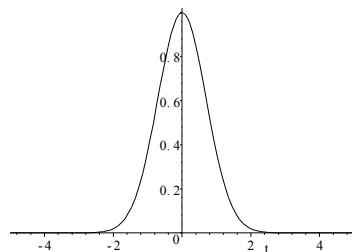
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-j2\pi ut} dt + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(t) e^{-j2\pi ut} dt$$

$$= F(u) + G(u)$$

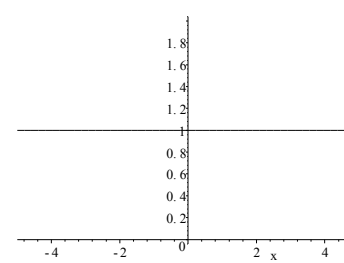
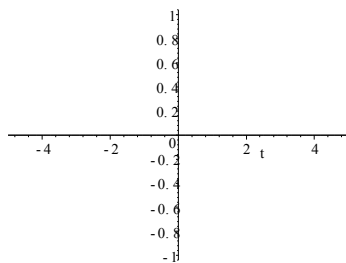
2 傅立叶变换性质



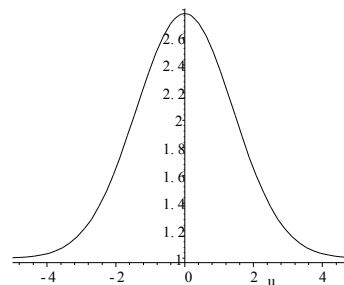
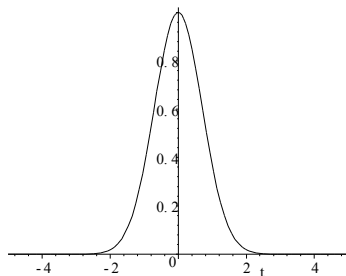
高斯函数



冲激函数



和



原点为[0,1]

2 傅立叶变换性质



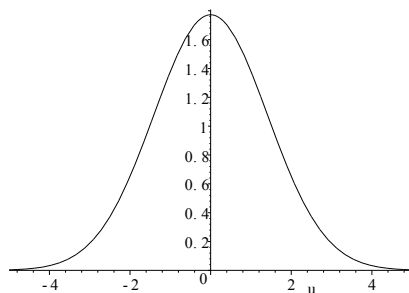
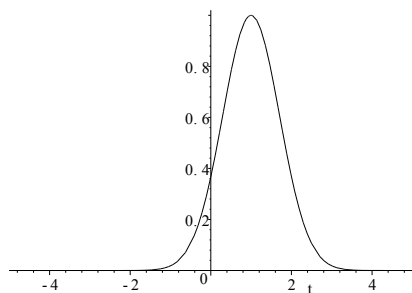
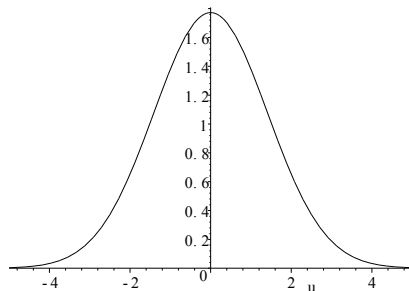
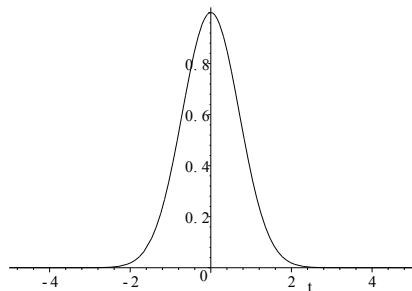
- 2) 位移定理

- 函数位移不改变傅立叶变换的幅值。

$$\begin{aligned} F(\nu) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t-a)e^{-j2\pi\nu t} dt \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t-a)e^{-j2\pi\nu(t-a)}e^{-j2\pi\nu a} dt \\ &= e^{-j2\pi\nu a} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t-a)e^{-j2\pi\nu(t-a)} dt \\ &= e^{-j2\pi\nu a} F'(\nu) \end{aligned}$$

其中， $F'(\nu)$ 为 $f(t)$ 的傅立叶变换

2 傅立叶变换性质



2 傅立叶变换性质

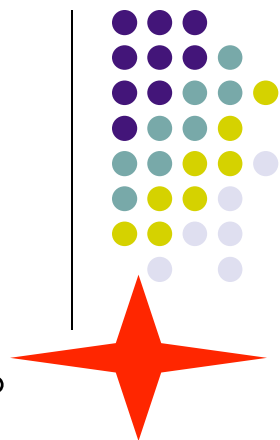
● 3) 卷积定理

- 时域（或空域）中的卷积等价于频域的乘积。

$$\begin{aligned} F(f(t) * g(t)) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)g(t-x)dx e^{-j2\pi ut} dt \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(t-x) e^{-j2\pi ut} dt dx \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-j2\pi ux} G(u) dx \\ &= F(u)G(u) \end{aligned}$$

因为任何函数冲激函数的卷积保持不变，

因此可证明冲激函数的傅立叶变换是单位1



2 傅立叶变换性质



● 3) 快速卷积

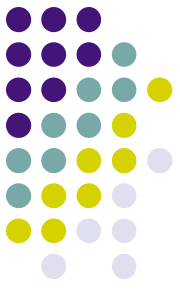
- 原理：由线性系统理论，若 $C=A*B$ ，等式两边同时做傅立叶变换得

$$F(C) = F(A) \cdot F(B)$$

则有

$$C = F^{-1} [F(A) \cdot F(B)]$$

2 傅立叶变换性质

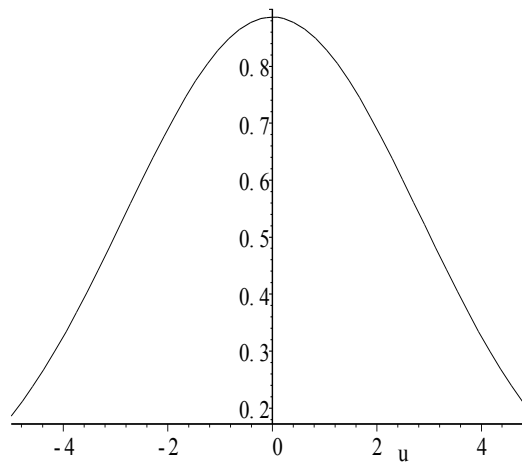
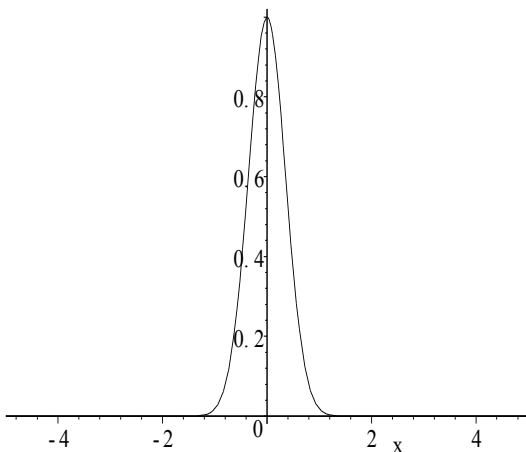
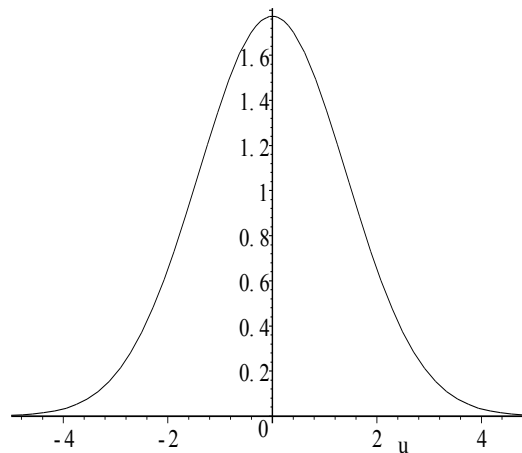
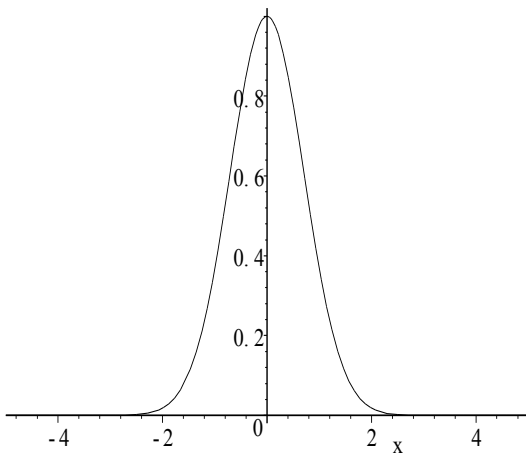


- 4) 相似性定理

- 描述函数自变量尺度变化对其傅立叶变换的作用。

$$\begin{aligned} F(f(at)) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(at) e^{-j2\pi ut} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{a} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(at) e^{-j2\pi ut} a dt = \frac{1}{a} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(r) e^{-j2\pi ur/a} dr \\ &= \frac{1}{a} F\left(\frac{u}{a}\right) \end{aligned}$$

2 傅立叶变换性质



2 傅立叶变换性质



- 5) 其他常用性质

- (1) 线性

傅立叶变换是一种线性算子

$$F \{af_1(x, y) + bf_2(x, y)\} = aF_1(x, y) + bF_2(x, y)$$

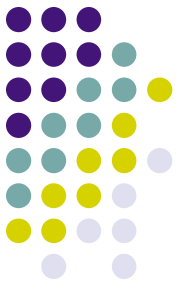
- (2) 可分离性

$$F(u, y) = N \left[\frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{x=0}^{N-1} f(x, y) e^{-j2\pi ux/N} \right]$$

$$F(u, v) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} F(u, y) e^{-j2\pi uy/N}$$

$$= \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} \sum_{x=0}^{N-1} f(x, y) e^{-j2\pi ux/N} e^{-j2\pi uy/N}$$

2 傅立叶变换性质



- (3) 周期性和共轭对称性

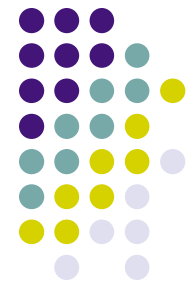
$$F(u, v) = F(u + aN, v + bN)$$

$$f(x, y) = f(x + aN, y + bN)$$

$$F(u, v) = F^*(-u, -v)$$

$$|F(u, v)| = |F(-u, -v)|$$

2 傅立叶变换性质



- (4) 旋转不变性

引入极坐标

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} u = \varpi \cos \phi \\ v = \varpi \sin \phi \end{cases}$$

$$f(r, \theta) = F(\varpi, \phi)$$

$$f(r, \theta + \theta_0) = F(\varpi, \phi + \phi_0)$$

2 傅立叶变换性质



- (5) 平均值

二维离散函数平均值定义如下：
$$\bar{f}(x, y) = \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{x=0}^{N-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f(x, y)$$

将 $u = v = 0$ 代入二维傅立叶定义
$$F(0, 0) = \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{x=0}^{N-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f(x, y)$$

因此
$$\bar{f}(x, y) = F(0, 0)$$

2 傅立叶变换性质



- (6) 微分性质

时域上的微分 $\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right)^m \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^n f(x, y)$,

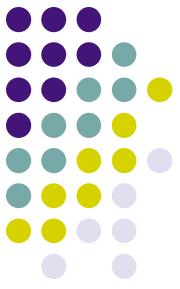
对应频域 $(j2\pi u)^m (j2\pi v)^n F(u, v)$ 。

拉普拉斯 $\nabla^2 f(x, y)$

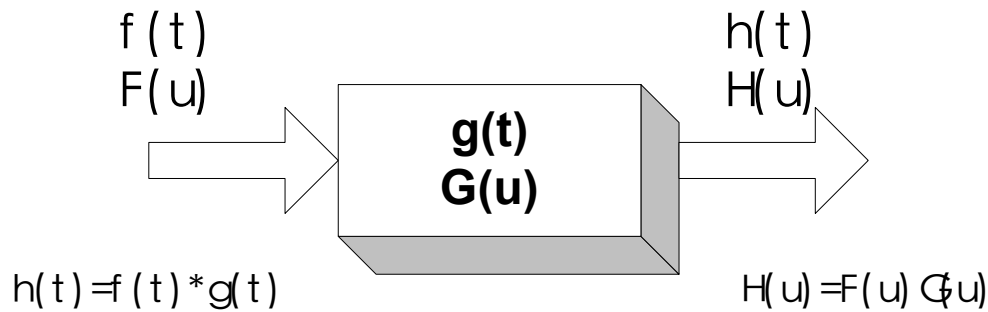
对应频域 $-4\pi^2 (u^2 + v^2) F(u, v)$

- 等于傅立叶谱乘以 $u^2 + v^2$ 项，相当于传递函数随频率平方增加的线性系统。

3 线性系统和傅立叶变换



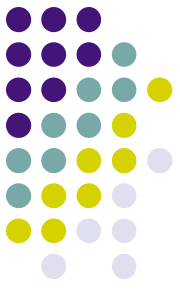
• 1) 线性系统术语



$f(t)$ = 输入信号
 $g(t)$ = 冲激响应
 $h(t)$ = 输出信号

$F(u)$ = 输入信号的谱
 $G(u)$ = 传递函数
 $H(u)$ = 输出信号的谱

3 线性系统和傅立叶变换



● 2) 线性系统辨识

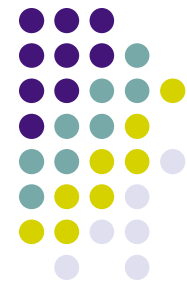
- 定义：确定系统的冲激响应及传递函数；
- 方法：输入已知的 **$f(x)$** ，测量输出 **$h(t)$** ，然后通过数字积分计算 **$g(t)$** 。

$$\therefore H(u) = F(u) \cdot G(u)$$

$$\therefore G(u) = H(u) / F(u)$$

$$\therefore g(t) = F^{-1} \left(\frac{H(u)}{F(u)} \right) = F^{-1} \left(\frac{F(h(t))}{F(f(t))} \right)$$

3 线性系统和傅立叶变换



- 例:

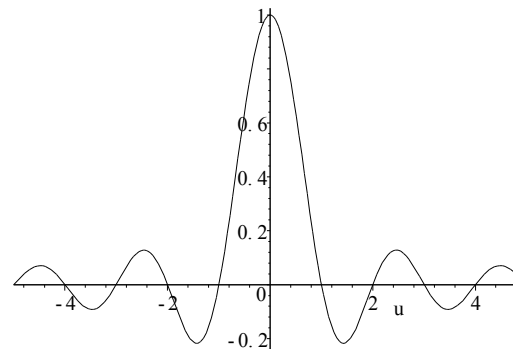
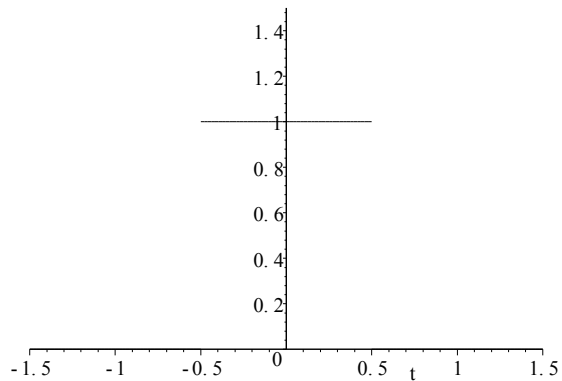
输入为 $f(t) = \Pi(t)$, 输出为 $h(t) = \Lambda(t)$

$$g(t) = F^{-1} \left\{ \frac{\frac{\sin^2(\pi u)}{(\pi u)^2}}{\frac{\sin(\pi u)}{(\pi u)}} \right\} = F^{-1} \left\{ \frac{\sin(\pi u)}{(\pi u)} \right\}$$
$$= \Pi(t)$$

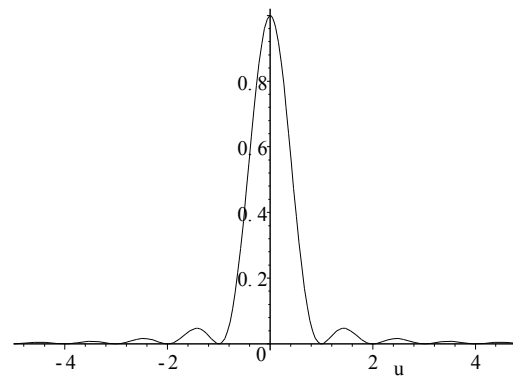
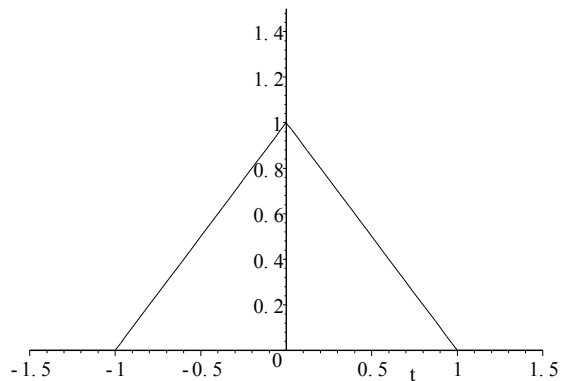
3 线性系统和傅立叶变换



输入



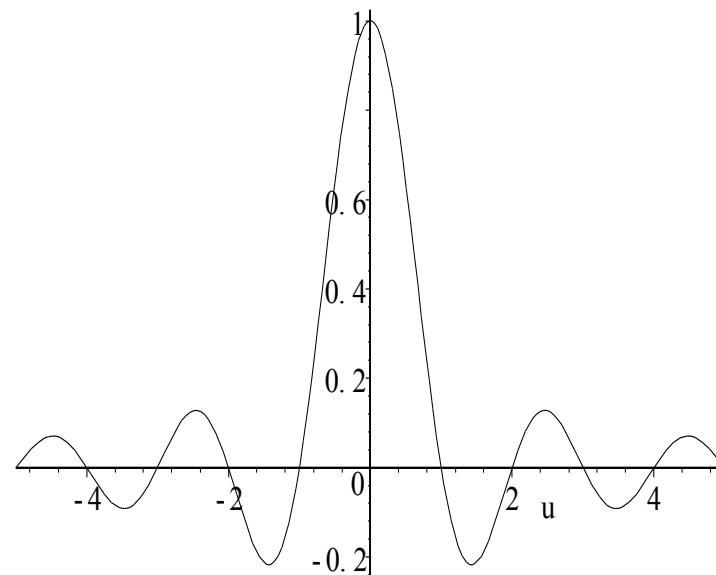
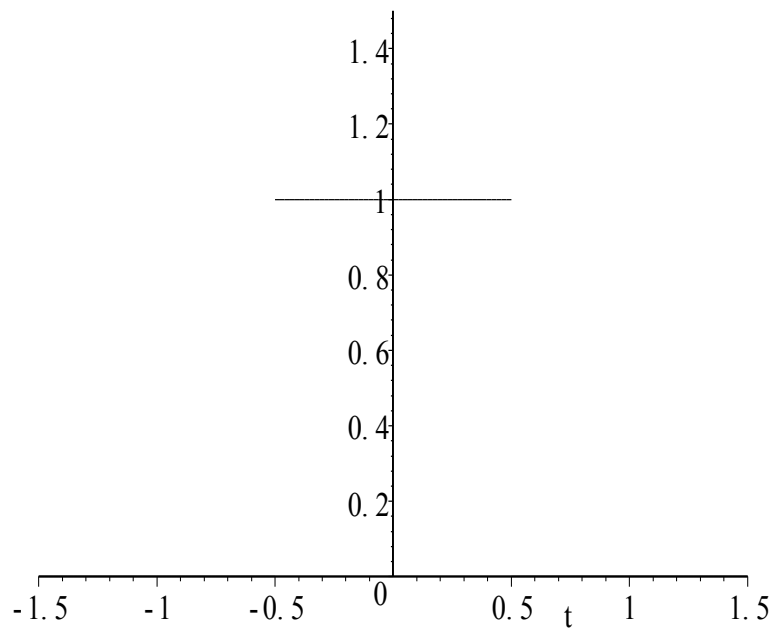
输出



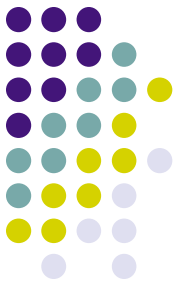
3 线性系统和傅立叶变换



传递函数



3 线性系统和傅立叶变换



- 例

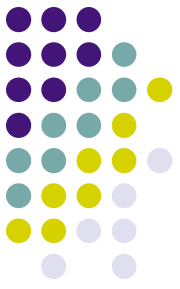
$$f(t) = u(t) - \frac{1}{2} = \begin{cases} -1/2, t < 0 \\ 0, t = 0 \\ +1/2, t > 0 \end{cases} \quad F(u) = -j/(2\pi u)$$

$$h(t) = \begin{cases} -1/2, t < -1 \\ t, -1 \leq t \leq 1 \\ +1/2, t > 1 \end{cases} \quad H(u) = -j \frac{\sin(\pi u)}{2(\pi u)^2}$$

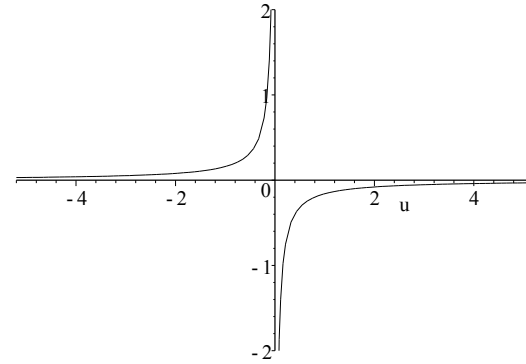
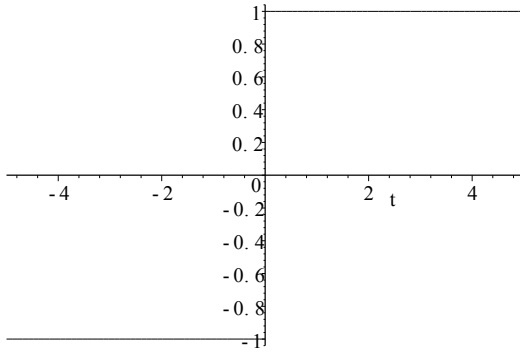
$$\therefore G(u) = \frac{H(u)}{F(u)} = \frac{\sin(\pi u)}{\pi u}$$

$$\therefore g(t) = \Pi(t)$$

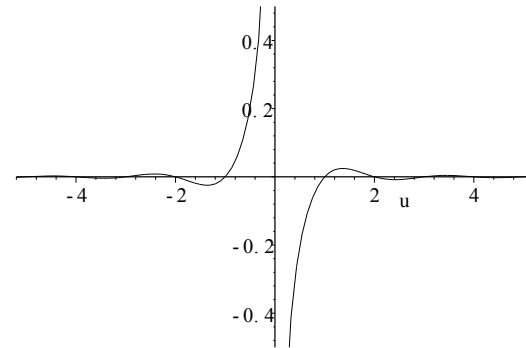
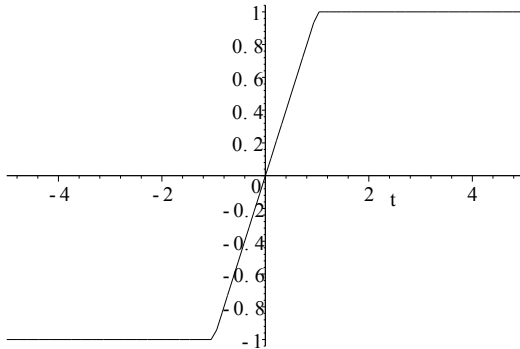
3 线性系统和傅立叶变换



输入



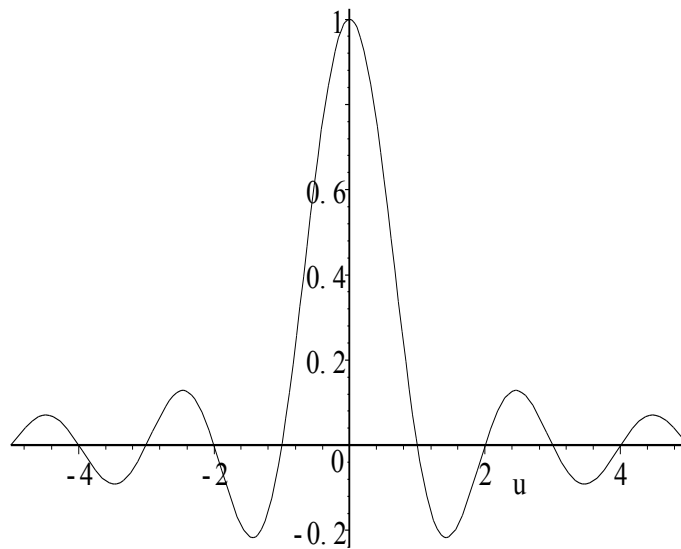
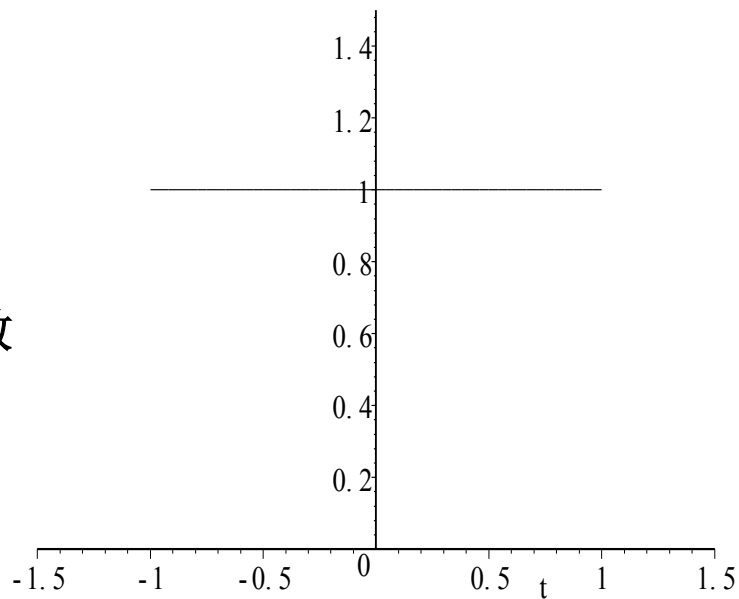
输出



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传递函数



7 数字图像处理和傅立叶变换



● 4) 图像匹配

- 模板匹配是检测图像中某一目标的一种简单滤波方法。
- 步骤：
 - 以目标图像做模板在图像上滑动；
 - 同时做相关运算；
 - 对运算结果取适当的阈值，找出目标的位置。

要点总结

- 证明空域中的卷积与频域中乘积的等价性
- 掌握系统辨识的方法。

