



SIS Scuola Interdipartimentale
delle Scienze, dell'Ingegneria
e della Salute



Laurea Magistrale in STN

Applicazioni di Calcolo Scientifico e Laboratorio di ACS (12 cfu)


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ACS parte 2: ACS_14a

Argomenti trattati

- **Cenni a Fourier 2D (DFT, FS, FT).**
- **Cenni alle proprietà di FT 2D.**

DFT 2D e IDFT 2D

DEFINIZIONE

Sia \mathbf{f} una matrice $M \times N$ $\mathbf{f} = (\mathbf{f}_{h,k}) \in \mathbb{C}^{M \times N}$: la **Trasformata di Fourier Discreta 2D di \mathbf{f}** è la matrice $\mathbf{F} \in \mathbb{C}^{M \times N}$ i cui elementi sono:

$$\mathbf{F}_{u,v} = \sum_{h=0}^{M-1} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \mathbf{f}_{h,k} e^{-2\pi i \left(\frac{uh}{M} + \frac{vk}{N} \right)}, \quad u=0, 1, \dots, M-1, v=0, 1, \dots, N-1$$

e, viceversa, la **Trasformata di Fourier Discreta Inversa 2D di \mathbf{F}** è la matrice \mathbf{f} i cui elementi sono:

$$\mathbf{f}_{h,k} = \frac{1}{MN} \sum_{u=0}^{M-1} \sum_{v=0}^{N-1} \mathbf{F}_{u,v} e^{+2\pi i \left(\frac{uh}{M} + \frac{vk}{N} \right)}, \quad h=0, 1, \dots, M-1, k=0, 1, \dots, N-1$$

in **MATLAB**: **fft2()**, **ifft2()** e **fftshift()**

Trasformata di Fourier Discreta 2D

$$\mathbf{F}_{u,v} = \sum_{h=0}^{M-1} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \mathbf{f}_{h,k} e^{-2\pi i \left(\frac{uh}{M} + \frac{vk}{N} \right)}, \quad u=0, 1, \dots, M-1, v=0, 1, \dots, N-1$$

separa

$$\mathbf{F}_{u,v} = \sum_{h=0}^{M-1} \left[\sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \mathbf{f}_{h,k} e^{-\frac{2\pi i}{N} vk} \right] e^{-\frac{2\pi i}{M} uh}, \quad u=0, 1, \dots, M-1, v=0, 1, \dots, N-1$$

Φ_v

per ogni h , è una **DFT** ...

Una **DFT 2D** può essere calcolata mediante più **DFT 1D**, ciascuna calcolata lungo una dimensione.

Una **DFT 2D** (**fft2()** in MATLAB) può essere espressa mediante più **DFT 1D**, ciascuna calcolata lungo una dimensione.

Esempio: $M=2, N=3$

$$f = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

1 3 DFT($M=2$) lungo le colonne

2 2 DFT($N=3$) lungo le righe

```
f=[1 2 3;4 5 6]; disp(fft(fft(f)'))
21 + 0i      -3 + 1.7321i      -3 - 1.7321i
-9 + 0i      0 + 0i            0 + 0i
```

$$f = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

1 2 DFT($N=3$) lungo le righe

2 3 DFT($M=2$) lungo le colonne

```
f=[1 2 3;4 5 6]; disp(fft(fft(f.')))
21 + 0i      -3 + 1.7321i      -3 - 1.7321i
-9 + 0i      0 + 0i            0 + 0i
```

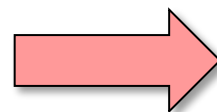
```
f=[1 2 3;4 5 6]; disp(fft2(f))
21 + 0i      -3 + 1.7321i      -3 - 1.7321i
-9 + 0i      0 + 0i            0 + 0i
```

Esercizio

Dalla forma scalare di una **DFT 2D** spiegare perché la si può ottenere anche come segue:

```
f=[1 2 3;4 5 6]; disp(fft2(f))
21.0000 + 0.0000i -3.0000 + 1.7321i -3.0000 - 1.7321i
-9.0000 - 0.0000i 0.0000 + 0.0000i -0.0000 + 0.0000i
[M,N]=size(f);
wM=exp(-2i*pi/M); k=0:M-1; WM=wM.^(k'*k);
wN=exp(-2i*pi/N); k=0:N-1; WN=wN.^(k'*k);
WM * f * WN forma matriciale della DFT 2D
ans =
21.0000 + 0.0000i -3.0000 + 1.7321i -3.0000 - 1.7321i
-9.0000 - 0.0000i 0.0000 + 0.0000i -0.0000 + 0.0000i
```

$$\Omega_M = \left(\omega_M^{kj} \right)_{k,j=0,1,\dots,M-1}, \quad \omega_M = e^{-i\frac{2\pi}{M}}$$
$$\Omega_N = \left(\omega_N^{kj} \right)_{k,j=0,1,\dots,N-1}, \quad \omega_N = e^{-i\frac{2\pi}{N}}$$



$$\Omega_M \cdot f \cdot \Omega_N$$

Trasformata di Fourier 2D (2D FT)

Quando gli integrali esistono, la **FT 2D** è definita come

$$F(\omega_x, \omega_y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) e^{-i(x\omega_x + y\omega_y)} dx dy$$

ω_x, ω_y are angular frequencies

$$F(v_x, v_y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) e^{-2\pi i(xv_x + yv_y)} dx dy$$

v_x, v_y are angular frequencies

La **Trasformata di Fourier Inversa 2D (2D IFT)** è definita come

$$f(x, y) = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi}\right)^2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(\omega_x, \omega_y) e^{+i(x\omega_x + y\omega_y)} d\omega_x d\omega_y$$

ω_x, ω_y are angular frequencies

$$f(x, y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(v_x, v_y) e^{+2\pi i(xv_x + yv_y)} dv_x dv_y$$

v_x, v_y are angular frequencies

Come una **DFT 2D**, una **FT 2D** può esprimersi come combinazione di due **FT 1D**:

$$F_x(\omega_x, y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) e^{-i\omega_x x} dx$$

↓

$$F(\omega_x, \omega_y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F_x(\omega_x, y) e^{-i\omega_y y} dy$$

rispetto a **frequenza angolare ω**

$$F_x(v_x, y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) e^{-2\pi i x v_x} dx$$

↓

$$F(v_x, v_y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F_x(v_x, y) e^{-2\pi i y v_y} dy$$

rist. the **circular frequency v**

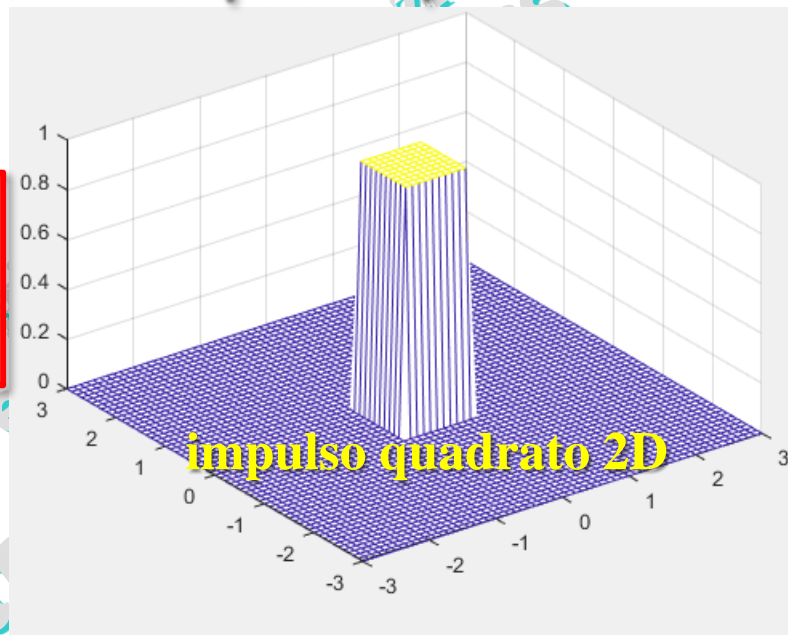
Tutte le proprietà della **FT 1D** si applicano alla **FT 2D**

Esempio di FT 2D: 2D square pulse

```
T=6; N=60;  
[x,y]=meshgrid(linspace(-T/2,T/2,N+1));  
f=zeros(size(x));  
L=0.5;[h,k]=find(abs(x)<L & abs(y)<L);  
f(h,k)=ones(size(f(h,k))); mesh(x,y,f)
```

uguali

```
f=rectpuls(x,2*L).*rectpuls(y,2*L);  
mesh(x,y,f); axis tight
```



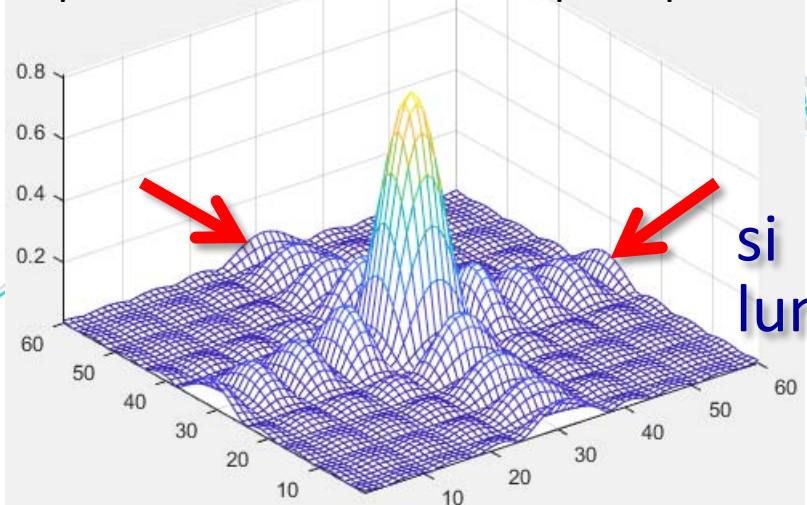
f è il prodotto di due funzioni **rect pulse**

La **FT 2D** di **f** è il prodotto di convoluzione di 2 funzioni **sinc**

codice non efficiente!

```
fn=f(1:end-1,1:end-1);  
[h,k]=meshgrid(0:N-1, 0:N-1);  
F=fftshift(fft2(fn)).*(-1).^(h+k)*(T/N)^2;  
mesh(abs(F)); axis tight
```

Spettro di Fourier di "2D square pulse"



si vedono 2 **sinc**: ciascuna lungo la direzione di un asse

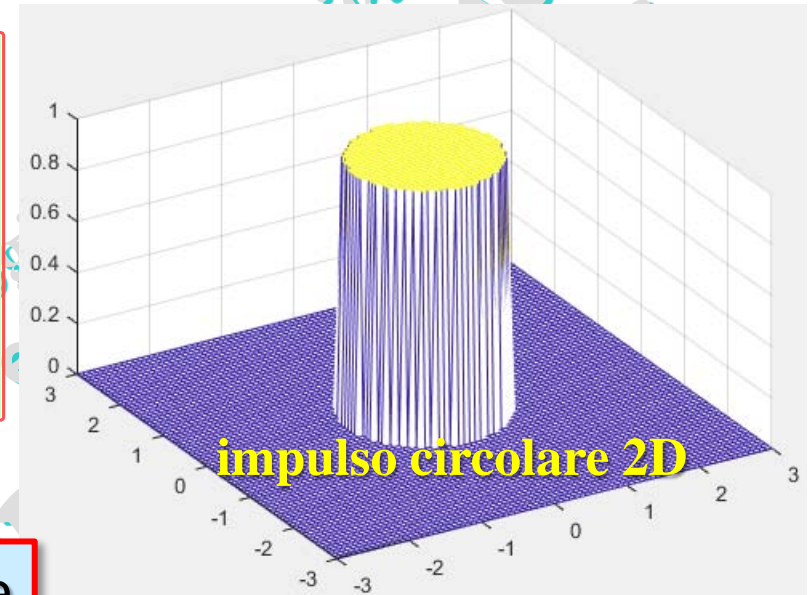
Esercizio: Ripetere, in MATLAB, per un 2D rectangular pulse.

Esempio di FT 2D: 2D circ pulse

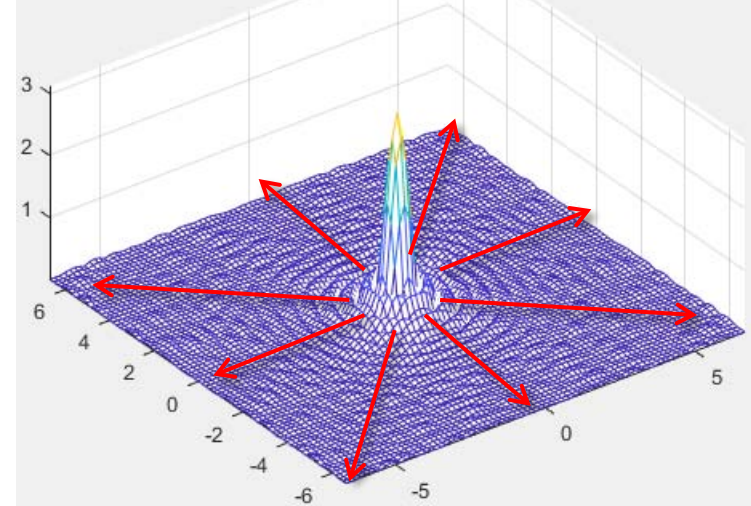
```
T=6; N=80;  
[x,y]=meshgrid(linspace(-T/2,T/2,N)); z=x+i*y;  
k=find(abs(z)<1);  
f=zeros(size(z)); f(k)=ones(size(k));  
mesh(x,y,f); axis tight  
[h,k]=meshgrid(0:N-1, 0:N-1);  
F=fftshift(fft2(f)).*(-1).^(h+k)*(T/N)^2;  
mesh(abs(F)); axis tight
```

Esercizio: scrivere un codice migliore

si vedono infinite funzioni **sinc**
lungo una qualsiasi direzione
nel piano orizzontale



Spettro di Fourier di "2D circ pulse"



Esempio di FT 2D: gaussiana 2D $F(\omega_x, \omega_y) = e^{-\frac{\omega_x^2 + \omega_y^2}{4\pi}}$

$$F_x(\omega_x, y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) e^{-2\pi i x \omega_x} dx \Rightarrow F(\omega_x, \omega_y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F_x(\omega_x, y) e^{-2\pi i y \omega_y} dy$$

↑ FT 1D di gaussiana

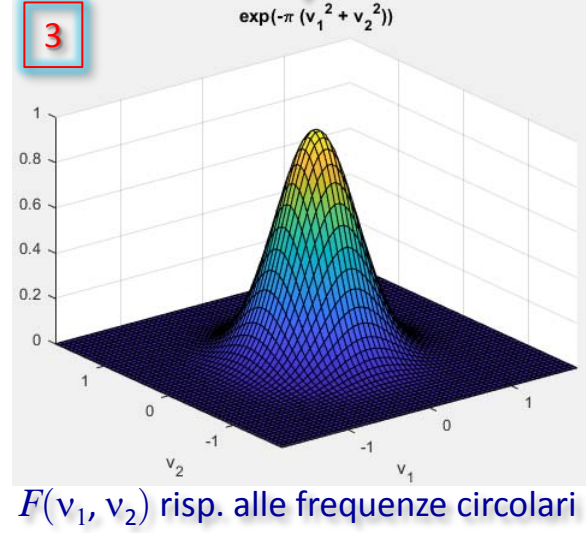
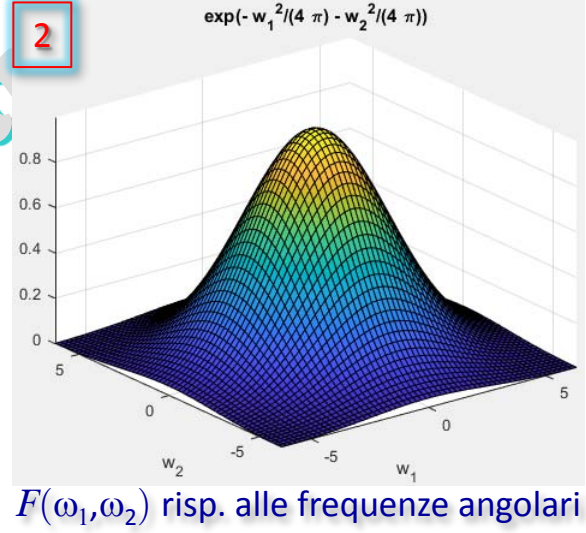
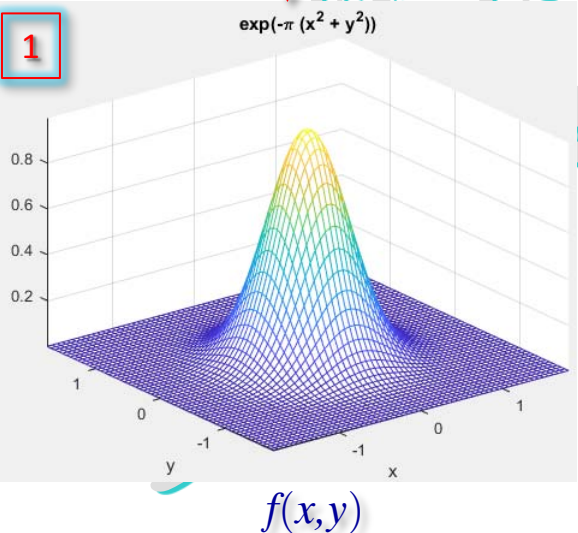
↑ FT 1D di gaussiana

La FT di una gaussiana 2D è ancora una gaussiana, ottenuta componendo le FT delle due gaussiane 1D.

simbolico

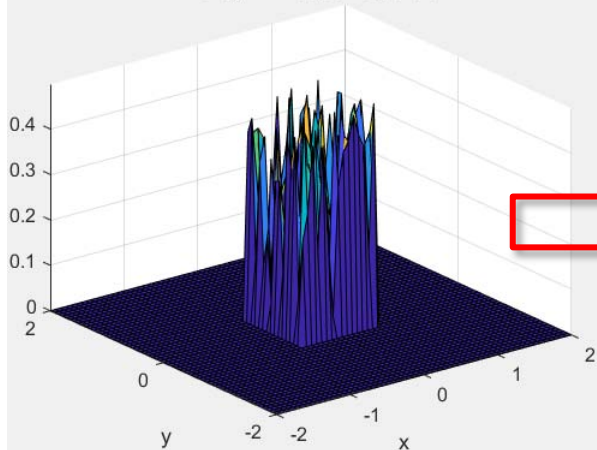
```

syms x y w1 w2 real; f=exp(-pi*(x^2+y^2)); ezmesh(f)
F1=fourier(f,x,w1); F=fourier(F1,y,w2); ezsurf(F)
syms v1 v2 real; Fv=subs(F,{w1,w2},{2*pi*v1,2*pi*v2}); Fv=simplify(Fv);
ezsurf(Fv)
    
```

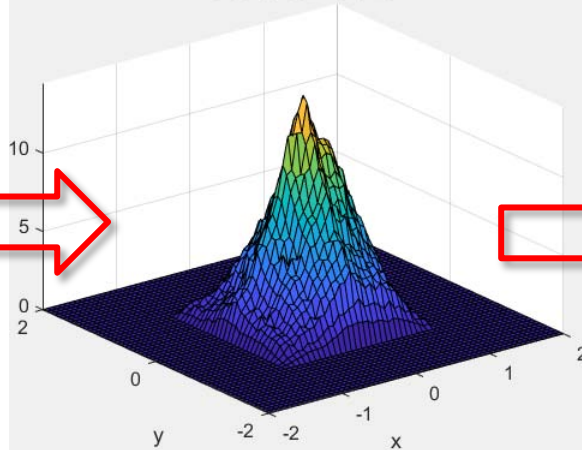


Esempio: convoluzione 2D (conv2())

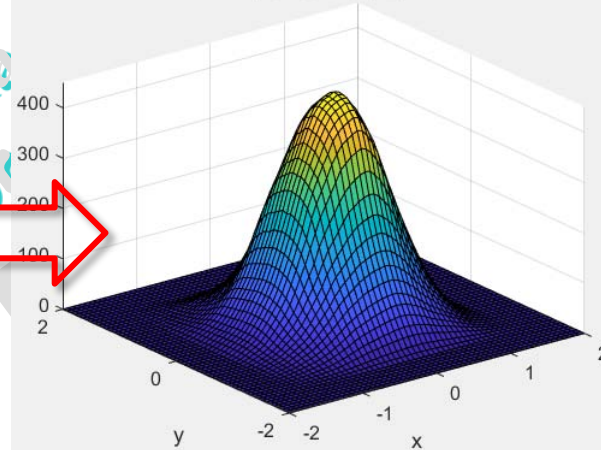
Noisy 2D square pulse



Double convolution



Triple convolution

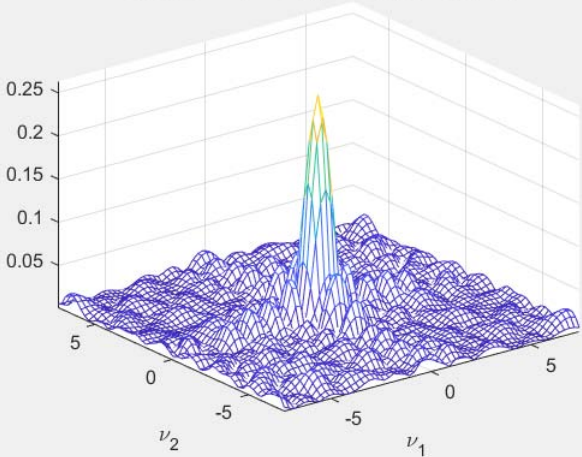


|FT|

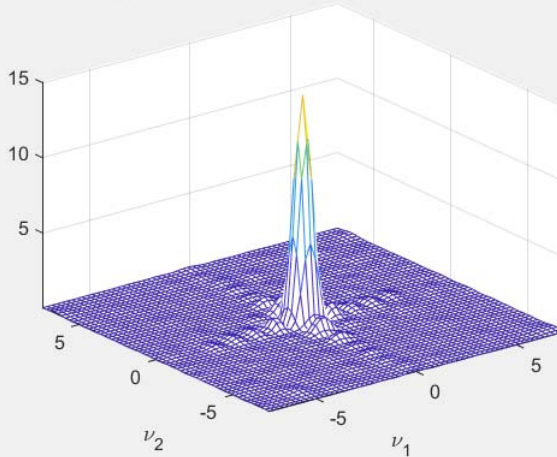
|FT|

|FT|

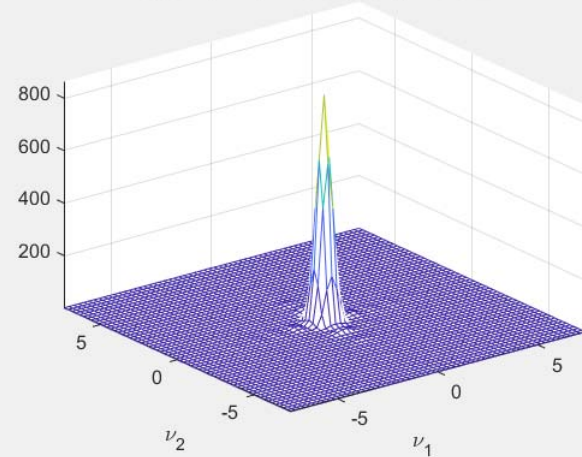
Spectrum of noisy 2D square pulse



Spectrum of the double convolution



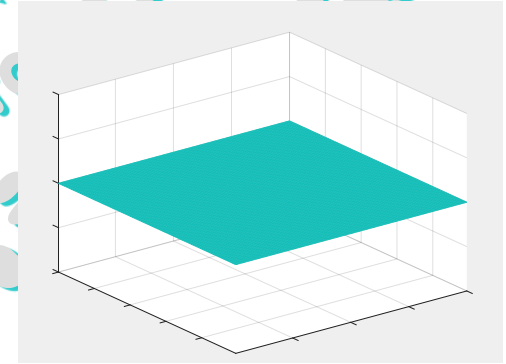
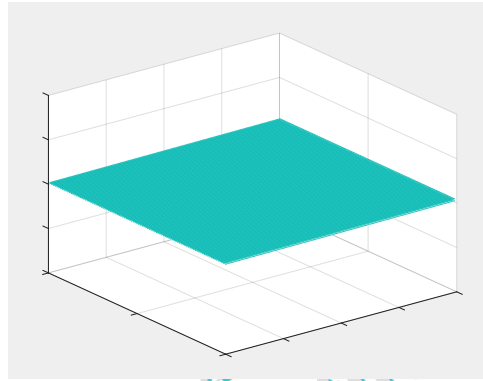
Spectrum of the triple convolution



Esempi di alcune FT 2D

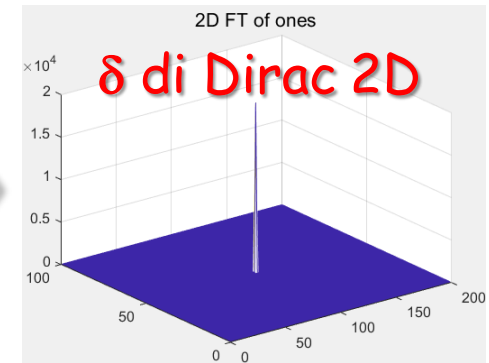
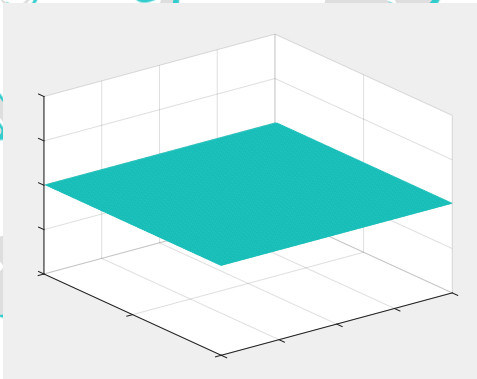
La **FT** della funzione nulla è la funzione nulla

```
Z=zeros(100,200);  
FZ=fftshift(fft2(Z));  
figure; mesh(Z)  
title('zero matrix')  
figure; mesh(abs(FZ))  
title('FT of zeros')
```

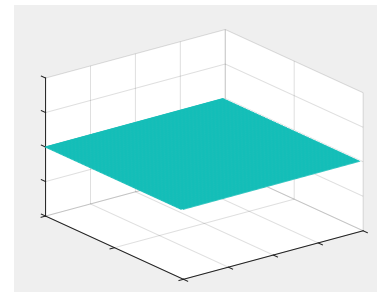
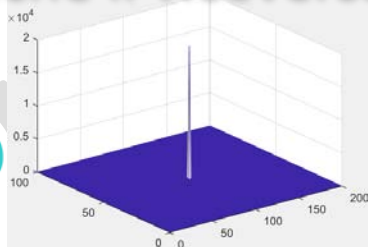


La **FT** della funzione costante uguale a 1 è una delta di Dirac

```
O=ones(100,200);  
FO=fftshift(fft2(O));  
figure; mesh(O)  
title('matrix of ones')  
figure; mesh(abs(FO))  
title('FT of ones')
```



Vale anche il viceversa



```
O=ones(100,200);  
iFO=fftshift(ifft2(O));  
figure; mesh(iFO)  
title('matrix of ones')  
figure; mesh(abs(iFO))  
title('IFT of ones')
```

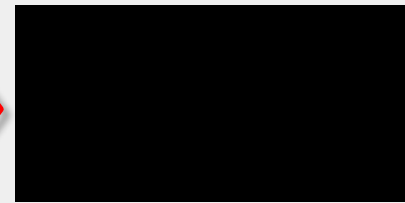
... dal punto di vista dell'immagine [RGB]

La **FT** della funzione nulla è la funzione nulla

```
Z=zeros(100,200);  
FZ=fftshift(fft2(Z));  
figure; imshow(Z)  
title('zero matrix')  
figure; imshow(abs(FZ))  
title('spectrum of 2D FT of zeros')
```



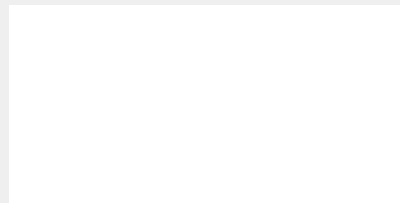
spectrum of 2D FT of zeros



in MATLAB [RGB] **0** corrisponde al nero e **1** corrisponde al bianco

la **FT** della funzione costante uguale a 1 è una delta di Dirac

```
O=ones(100,200);  
FO=fftshift(fft2(O));  
figure; imshow(O)  
title('matrix of ones')  
figure; imshow(abs(FO))  
title('spectrum of 2D FT of ones')
```

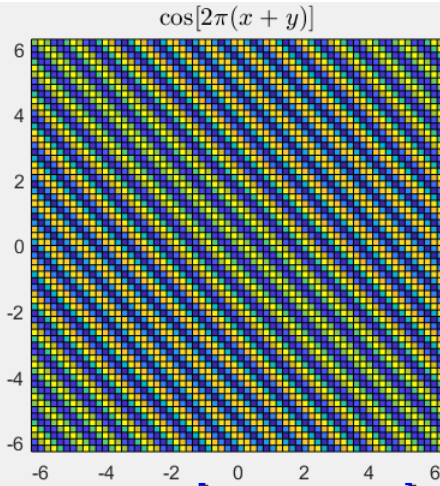


spectrum of 2D FT of ones

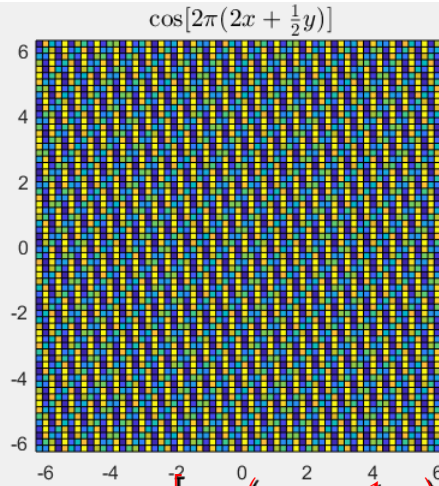


Esempi di alcune FT 2D

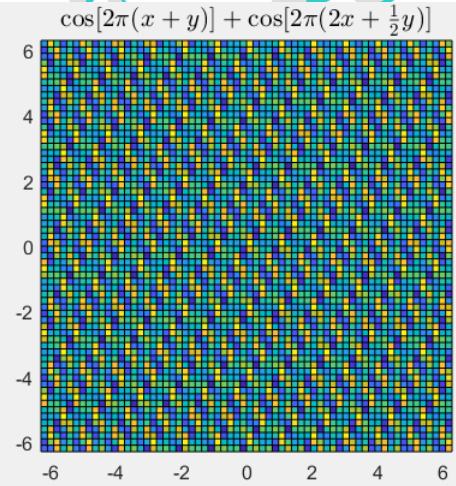
la **FT 2D** di funzioni trigonometriche consiste di 2 delta di Dirac simmetriche



$$a = \cos[2\pi(x+y)]$$



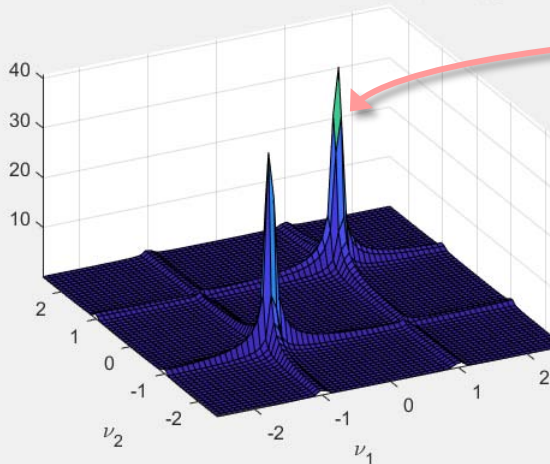
$$b = \cos[2\pi(2x + \frac{1}{2}y)]$$



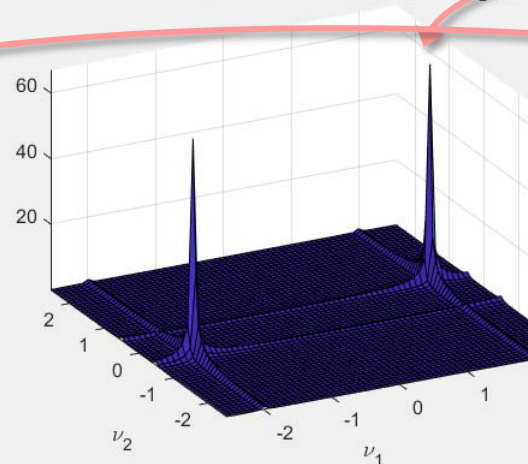
$$a+b$$



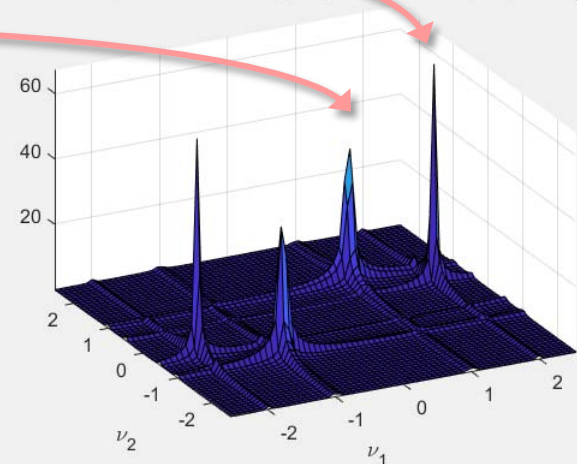
Fourier Spectrum of $\cos[2\pi(x+y)]$



Fourier Spectrum of $\cos[2\pi(2x + \frac{1}{2}y)]$

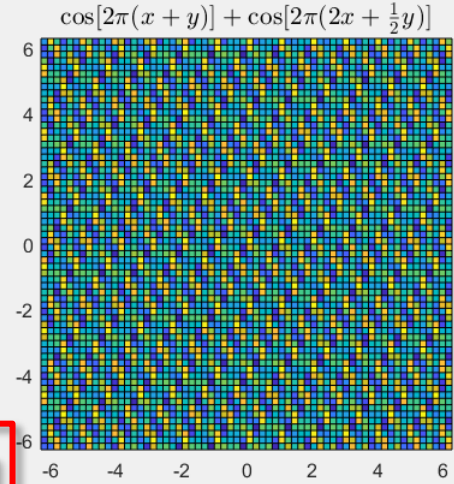
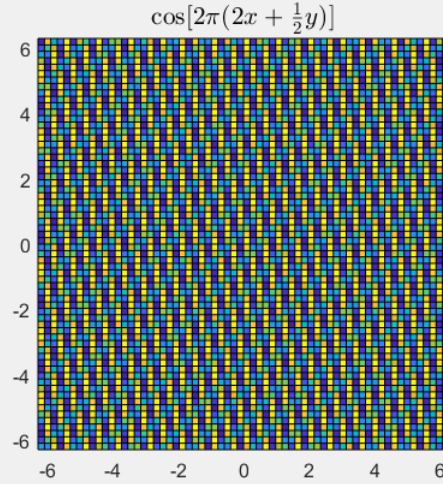
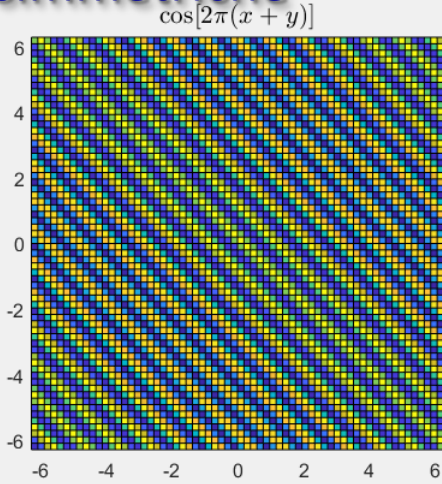


Fourier Spectrum of $\cos[2\pi(x+y)] + \cos[2\pi(2x + \frac{1}{2}y)]$



Esempi di alcune FT 2D

La **FT 2D** di funzioni trigonometriche consiste di 2 delta di Dirac simmetriche



a = $\cos[2\pi(x+y)]$

b = $\cos[2\pi(2x + \frac{1}{2}y)]$

a+b

$\cos(2\pi v)$: funzione periodica di frequenza circolare **v**

