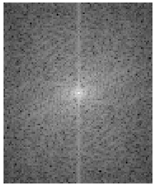
Image Processing - Lesson 5

Fourier Transform - Part I

- Introduction to Fourier Transform
  - Image Transforms
  - Basis to Basis
  - Fourier Basis Functions
  - Fourier Coefficients
- Fourier Transform - 1D
- Fourier Transform - 2D

The Fourier Transform



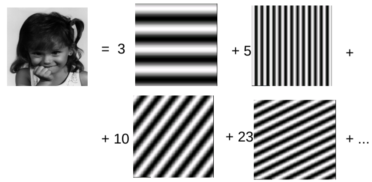
Jean Baptiste Joseph Fourier

Efficient Data Representation

- Data can be represented in many ways.
- There is a great advantage using an appropriate representation.
- It is often appropriate to view images as combinations of waves.

How can we enhance such an image?

Solution: Image Representation



$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 5 & 8 & 7 \\ 0 & 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = 2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + 1 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + 3 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + 5 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \ldots$$

The inverse Fourier Transform

- For linear-systems we saw that it is convenient to represent a signal f(x) as a sum of scaled and shifted sinusoids.

$$f(x) = \int_w F(w) e^{i2pwx} \, dw$$

How is this done?

Transforms: Change of Basis

Standard Basis		New Basis
Grayscale Image	→	Fourier Image
X Coordinate		Frequency Coordinate

Standard Basis:

$[\, a_1 \; a_2 \; a_3 \; a_4 \,] =$

$a_1 [\, 1\,0\,0\,0 \,] + a_2 [\, 0\,1\,0\,0 \,] + a_3 [\, 0\,0\,1\,0 \,] + a_4 [\, 0\,0\,0\,1 \,]$

Hadamard Transform:

$[\, 2 \; 1 \; 0 \; 1 \,] =$

$= 1[\, 1\,1\,1\,1 \,] + 1/2[\, 1\,1\,-1\,-1 \,] - 1/2[\, -1\,1\,1\,-1 \,] + 0[\, -1\,1\,-1\,1 \,]$

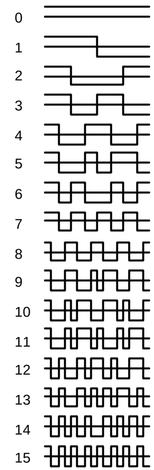
$= [\, 1\; 1/2\; -1/2\; 0 \,]_{Hadamard}$

1. Basis Functions.
2. Method for finding the image given the transform coefficients.
3. Method for finding the transform coefficients given the image.

Hadamard Basis Functions - 1D

Wave Number

N = 16



Finding the transform coefficients

Signal: $X = [\, 2\,1\,0\,1 \,]_{standard}$

New Basis:

$T_0 = [\, 1\;\; 1\;\; 1\;\; 1 \,]$

$T_1 = [\, 1\;\; 1\; -1\; -1 \,]$

$T_2 = [\, -1\;\; 1\;\; 1\; -1 \,]$

$T_3 = [\, -1\;\; 1\; -1\;\; 1 \,]$

New Coefficients:

$a_0 = <X,T_0> = <[\, 2\,1\,0\,1 \,], [\, 1\;\; 1\;\; 1\;\; 1 \,]>/4 = 1$

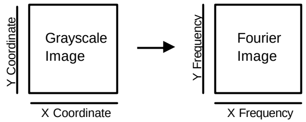
$a_1 = <X,T_1> = <[\, 2\,1\,0\,1 \,], [\, 1\;\; 1\; -1\; -1 \,]>/4 = 1/2$

$a_2 = <X,T_2> = <[\, 2\,1\,0\,1 \,], [\, -1\;\; 1\;\; 1\; -1 \,]>/4 = -1/2$

$a_3 = <X,T_3> = <[\, 2\,1\,0\,1 \,], [\, -1\;\; 1\; -1\;\; 1 \,]>/4 = 0$

Signal: $X = [\, 1\; 1/2\; -1/2\; 0 \,]_{new}$

Transforms: Change of Basis - 2D



Standard Basis:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} = a_{11}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + a_{12}\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + a_{21}\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + a_{22}\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hadamard Transform:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 1\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + 1/2\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} - 1/2\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + 0\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/2 \\ -1/2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{\text{Hadamard}}$$

1. Basis Functions.
2. Method for finding the image given the transform coefficients.
3. Method for finding the transform coefficients given the image.

Standard Basis:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 2\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + 1\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + 1\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + 0\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

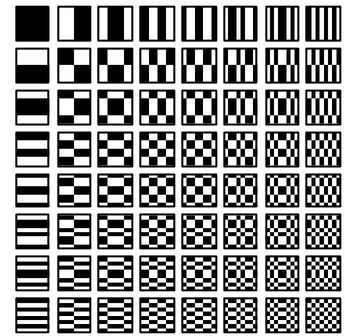
$$\underset{\text{coefficients}}{\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}} \longleftrightarrow \underset{\text{Basis Elements}}{\begin{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}_{\text{Standard}}}$$

Hadamard Transform:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/2 \\ -1/2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 1\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + 1/2\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} - 1/2\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + 0\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underset{\text{coefficients}}{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/2 \\ -1/2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{\text{Hadamard}}} \longleftrightarrow \underset{\text{Basis Elements}}{\begin{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}_{\text{Hadamard}}}$$

Hadamard Basis Functions



size = 8x8

Black = +1 White = -1

For continuous images/signals f(x):

1) The number of Basis Elements B_i is ∞.

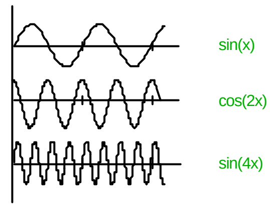
$$f(x) = \int_i a_i B_i(x)\, di$$

2) The dot product:

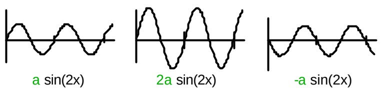
$$\langle f(x), B_i(x) \rangle = \int_x f(x)\, B_i(x)\, dx$$

Fourier Transform

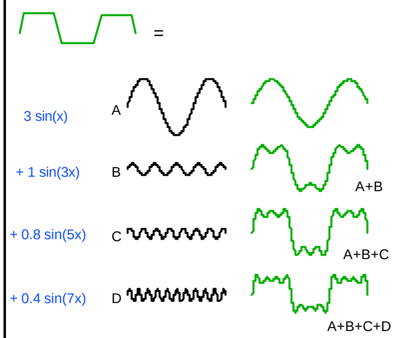
Basis Functions are sines and cosines



The transform coefficients determine the amplitude:



Every function equals a sum of sines and cosines



The Fourier Transform

- The inverse Fourier Transform composes a signal f(x) given $F(w)$

$$f(x) = \int_w F(w) e^{i 2pw x} dw$$

- The Fourier Transform finds the $F(w)$ given the signal f(x):

$$F(w) = \int_x f(x) e^{-i2pw x} dx$$

- F(ω) is the Fourier transform of f(x):

$$\tilde{F}\{f(x)\} = F(w)$$

- f(x) is the inverse Fourier transform of F(ω):

$$\tilde{F}^{-1}\{F(w)\} = f(x)$$

- f(x) and F(ω) are a Fourier transform pair.

- The Fourier transform F(ω) is a function over the complex numbers:

$$F(w) = R_w e^{iq_w}$$

  - R_ω tells us how much of frequency ω is needed.
  - θ_ω tells us the shift of the Sine wave with frequency ω.

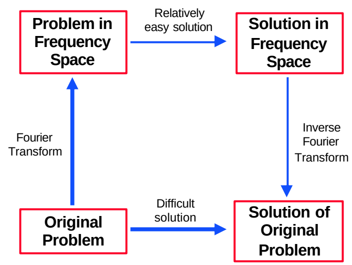
- Alternatively:

$$F(w) = a_w + ib_w$$

  - a_ω tells us how much of cos with frequency ω is needed.
  - b_ω tells us how much of sin with frequency ω is needed.

- R_ω - is the amplitude of F(ω).
- θ_ω - is the phase of F(ω).
- $|R_\omega|^2 = F^*(\omega)\, F(\omega)$ - is the power spectrum of F(ω) .
- If a signal f(x) has a lot of fine details F(ω) will be high for high ω.
- If the signal f(x) is "smooth" F(ω) will be low for high ω.

Why do we need representation in the frequency domain?

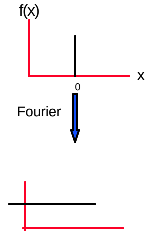


Examples:

The Delta Function:

- Let $f(x) = d(x)$

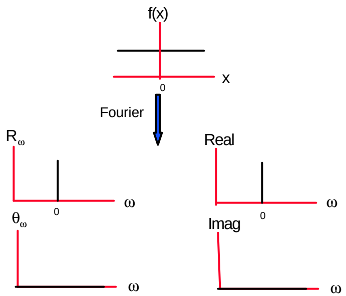
$$F(w) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d(x) \cdot e^{-i2pwx} = 1$$



The Constant Function:

- Let $f(x) = 1$

$$\mathbf{F}(w) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \mathbf{e}^{-i2pw\mathbf{x}} = d(w)$$

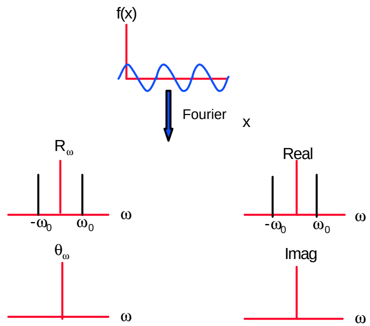


The Cosine wave:

- Let $f(x) = \cos(2pw_0 x)$

$$F(w) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2}\left(e^{i2pw_0 x} + e^{-i2pw_0 x}\right) e^{-i2pwx}\, dx =$$

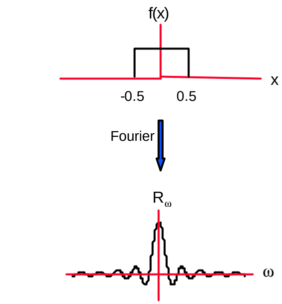
$$= \frac{1}{2}\left[d(w - w_0) + d(w + w_0)\right]$$



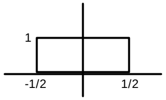
The Window Function (rect):

- Let $\mathrm{rect}_{1/2}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } |x| < \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

$$F(w) = \int_{-0.5}^{0.5} e^{-i2pwx}\, dx = \frac{\sin(pw)}{pw} = \mathrm{sinc}(pw)$$



Proof:



$$f(x) = rect_{1/2}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & |x| \le 1/2 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$F(u) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-2\pi i u x} dx = \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} e^{-2\pi i u x} dx$$

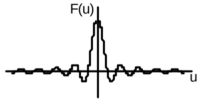
$$= \frac{1}{-2\pi i u}\left[e^{-2\pi i u x}\right]_{-1/2}^{1/2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{-2\pi i u}\left[e^{-\pi i u} - e^{\pi i u}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{-2\pi i u}\left[\cos(\pi u) - i\sin(\pi u) - \cos(\pi u) - i\sin(\pi u)\right]$$

$$= \frac{\sin(\pi u)}{\pi u} = \text{sinc}(u)$$

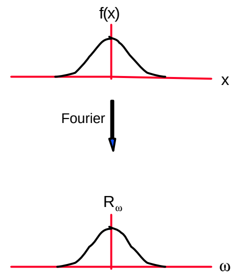
sinc(u)



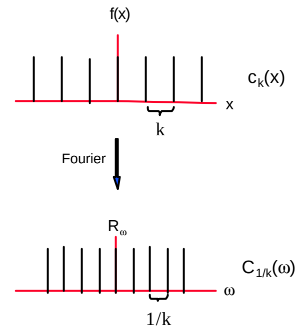
The Gaussian:

- Let $f(x) = e^{-\pi x^2}$

$$F(w) = e^{-\pi w^2}$$



The bed of nails function:



Fourier Transform - 2D

Given a continuous real function $f(x,y)$,
its Fourier transform $F(u,v)$ is defined as:

$$\tilde{F}\{f(x,y)\} = F(u,v) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x,y)\, e^{-2\pi i(ux+vy)}\, dx\, dy$$

The Inverse Fourier Transform:

$$\tilde{F}^{-1}\{F(u,v)\} = f(x,y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(u,v)\, e^{2\pi i(ux+vy)}\, du\, dv$$

$$F(u,v) = a(u,v) + ib(u,v) = |F(u,v)|e^{i\phi(u,v)}$$

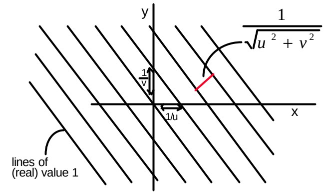
Phase = $\phi(u,v) = tg^{-1}(b(u,v)/a(u,v))$

Spectrum (Amplitude) = $|F(u,v)| = \sqrt{a^2(u,v) + b^2(u,v)}$

Power Spectrum = $|F(u,v)|^2 = a^2(u,v) + b^2(u,v)$

Fourier Wave Functions - 2D

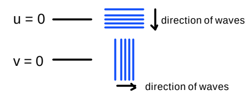
$F(u,v)$ is the coefficient of the sine wave $e^{2\pi i(ux+vy)}$

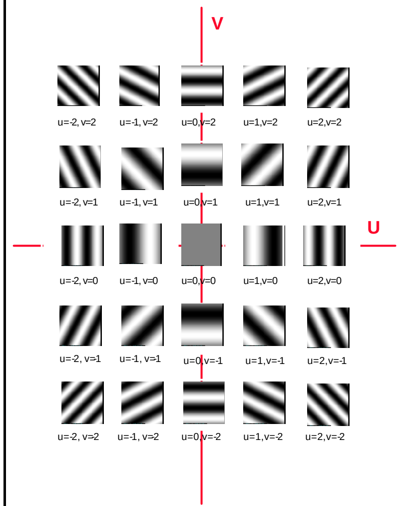


$$e^{2\pi i(ux+vy)} = \cos(2\pi(ux+vy)) + i\sin(2\pi(ux+vy))$$

The ratio $\frac{u}{v}$ determines the Direction.

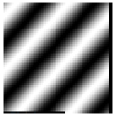
The size of u,v determines the Frequency.

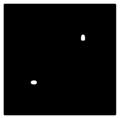




Fourier Transform 2D - Example

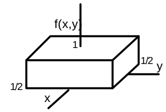
2D Function

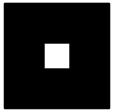




2D Fourier Transform

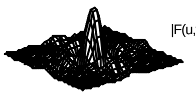
Fourier Transform 2D - Example



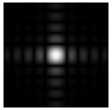


f(x,y) = rect(x,y) = $\begin{cases} 1 & |x| \le 1/2,\ |y| \le 1/2 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

F(u,v) = sinc(u) · sinc(v) = sinc(u,v)



|F(u,v)|



Proof of Fourier of Rect = sinc in 2D

$$F(u) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x,y) e^{-2pi(ux+vy)} dxdy = \int_{-1/2}^{1/2}\int_{-1/2}^{1/2} e^{-2pi(ux+vy)} dxdy$$

$$= \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} e^{-2p iux} dx \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} e^{-2p ivy} dy$$

$$= \frac{\sin(pu)}{pu}\frac{\sin(pv)}{pv} = Sinc(u,v)$$

Fourier Transform Examples