



LABORATORIO DI VISIONE ARTIFICIALE

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Tecniche e Strumenti per l'Elaborazione di Immagini
ed il Riconoscimento di Forme

Parte I: Livello Basso e Intermedio

4a.

16 ottobre 1989

c/o SPERONI Spa, Spessa Po

M. Ferretti:

Trasformate digitali: Fourier, Hadamard, Haar, Walsh

TRASFORMATE DIGITALI

La rappresentazione di FOURIER

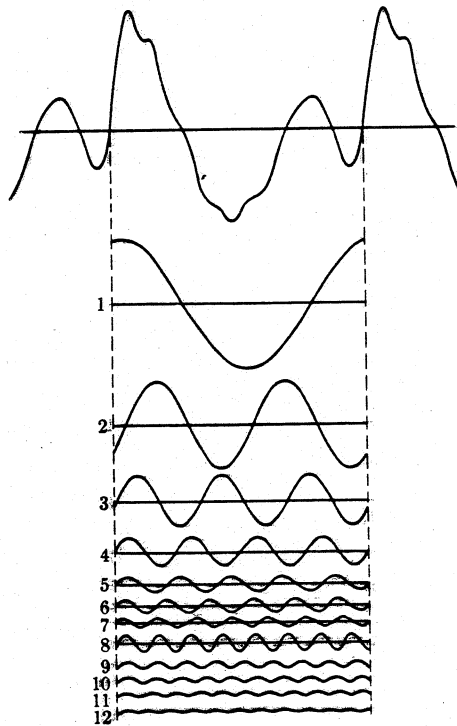
$\cos x$

$\sin x$

$\cos 2x$

$\sin 2x$

$\cos 3x$



La rappresentazione di FOURIER

$$\cos x$$

$$\sin x$$

$$\cos 2x$$

$$\sin 2x$$

$$\cos 3x$$

⋮

⋮

⋮

⋮

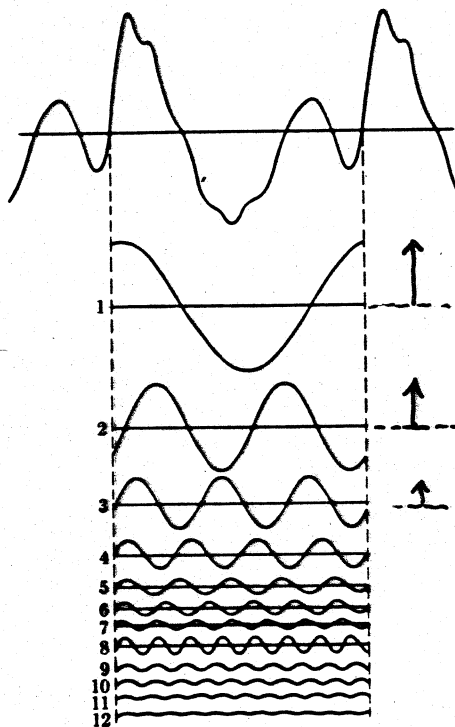
⋮

⋮

⋮

⋮

⋮



$$a_1 = \int f(x) \cos x$$

$$b_1 = \int f(x) \sin x$$

$$a_2 = \int f(x) \cos 2x$$

⋮

⋮

⋮

⋮

⋮

⋮

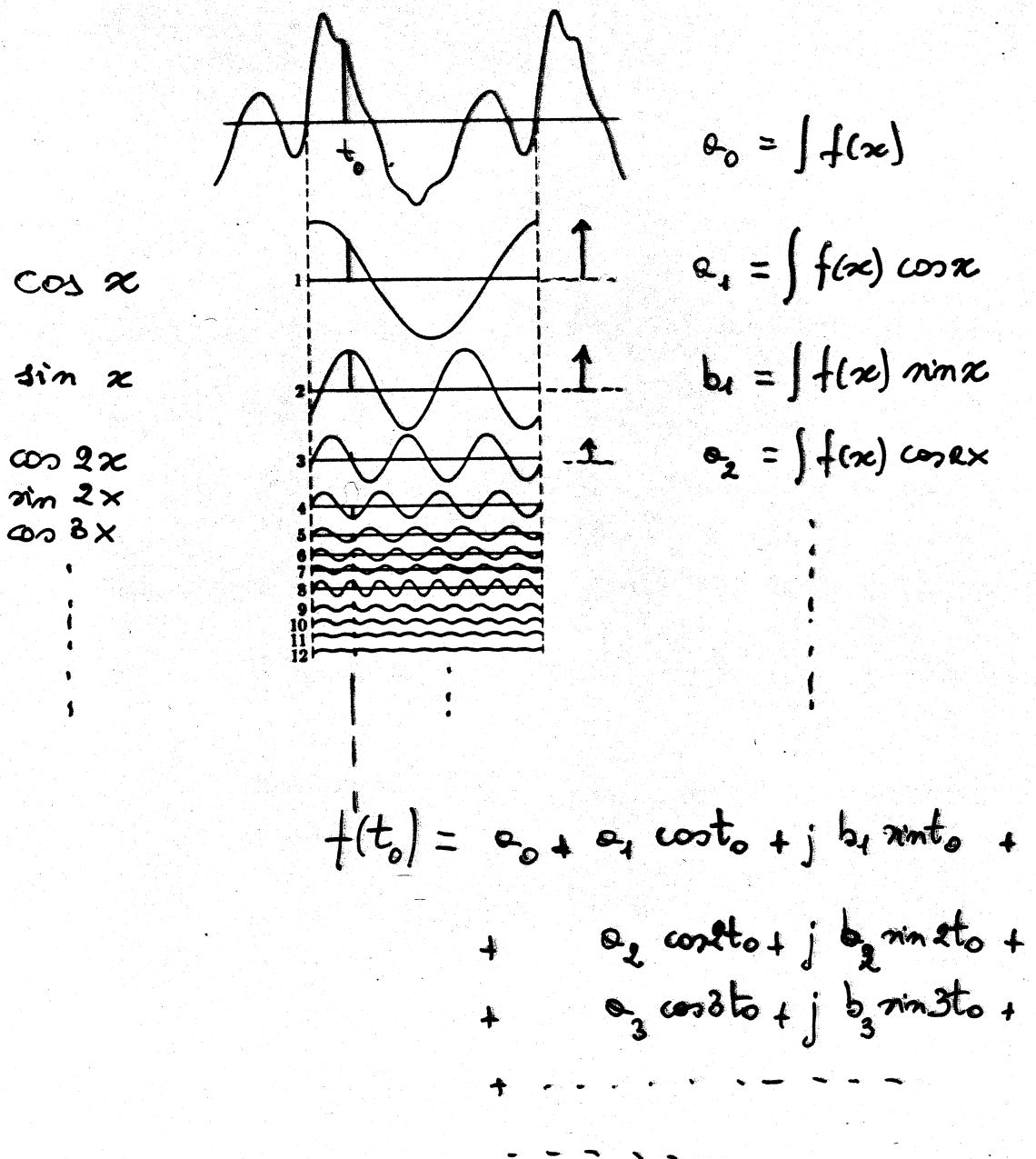
⋮

⋮

⋮

⋮

La rappresentazione di FOURIER



TRASFORMATE BI-DIMENSIONALI UNITARIE

DEFINIZIONI

$F(n_1, n_2)$ $1 \leq n_1, n_2 \leq N_1, N_2$ immagine

$\hat{F}(m_1, m_2)$ $1 \leq m_1, m_2 \leq M_1, M_2$ trasformata

$A(n_1, n_2; m_1, m_2)$ (kernel) matrice di trasform. diretto

$B(m_1, m_2; n_1, n_2)$ inverso

$$\hat{F}(m_1, m_2) = \sum_{n_1=1}^{N_1} \sum_{n_2=1}^{N_2} F(n_1, n_2) A(n_1, n_2; m_1, m_2)$$

$$\hat{F} = A F$$

$$F(n_1, n_2) = \sum_{m_1=1}^{M_1} \sum_{m_2=1}^{M_2} \hat{F}(m_1, m_2) B(m_1, m_2; n_1, n_2)$$

$$F = B \hat{F}$$

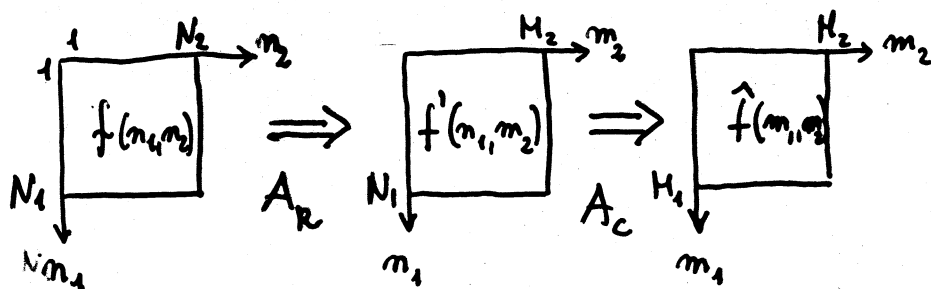
ovvero $A = B^{-1}$

e $A^{-1} = A^{*T}$; se A è reale

$$A^{-1} = A^T$$

Separabilità

$$A = A_C A_R$$



$$\hat{F}(m_1, m_2) = \sum_{n_1=1}^{N_1} \left\{ \sum_{n_2=1}^{N_2} F(n_1, n_2) A_R(n_2, m_2) \right\} A_C(n_1, m_1)$$

TRASFORMATE BI-DIMENSIONALI UNITARIE INTERPRETAZIONI

- 1) Decomposizione di un'immagine in uno spettro generalizzato.
Ogni valore della trasformata è l'energia associata a quella componente dello spettro

Caso di Fourier (seni/coseni)

Rappresentazione usata per

- filtri
- codifica e compressione

- 2) Rotazione multidimensionale di coordinate che preserva la "misura"

$$\int |f_1 - f_2|^2 = \int |\hat{f}_1 - \hat{f}_2|^2$$

- 3) Sintesi di immagini con un insieme di funzioni di base

TRASFORMATE DIGITALI

LA TRASFORMATA DI FOURIER

continuo $\hat{F}(u, v) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \iint_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(x, y) e^{-j2\pi(ux + vy)} dx dy$

DISCRETO immagine $N \times N$ ($0 \leq i \leq N-1, 0 \leq k \leq N-1$)

$$\hat{F}(u, v) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} F(i, k) \underbrace{e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}(ui + vk)}}_{A(i, k; u, v)}$$

u, v : frequenze spaziali

$A(i, k; u, v)$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} A(i, k; u, v) &= \exp \left\{ -\frac{2\pi}{N} j (ui + vk) \right\} = \cos \frac{2\pi}{N} (ui + vk) + \\ &\quad + j \sin \frac{2\pi}{N} (ui + vk) \\ \text{kernel nucleo, matrice di trasformazione diretta} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$\hat{F}(0, 0)$ è la "continua"

$$\hat{F}(0, 0) = \frac{1}{N} \sum \sum F(i, k) \quad \text{è proporzionale al} \\ \text{valor medio}$$

$|\hat{F}(u, v)|$ è lo SPETTRO di FOURIER

TRASFORMATE DIGITALI

LA TRASFORMATA DI FOURIER

Separabilità

$$\hat{F} = AF$$

$$A(i, k; u, v) = \exp \left\{ -\frac{2\pi}{N} j (ui + vk) \right\}$$

$$\hat{F} = AF \quad ; \quad A = A_c A_R$$

$$A_c = A_R = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \begin{bmatrix} W^0 & W^0 & W^0 & \dots & W^0 \\ W^0 & W^1 & W^2 & \dots & W^{N-1} \\ W_0 & W_0^2 & W_0^4 & \dots & W^{2(N-1)} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ W^0 & \dots & \dots & \dots & W^{(N-1)/2} \end{bmatrix}$$

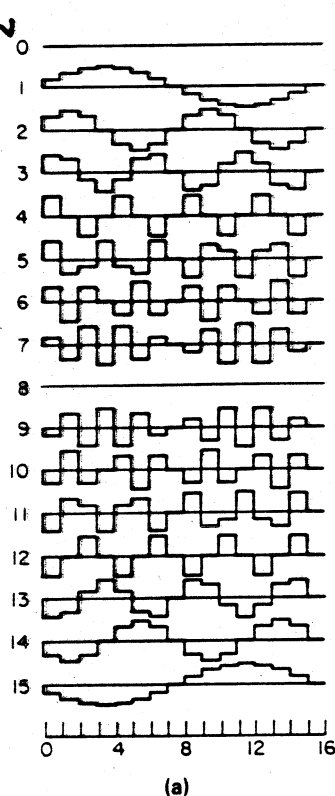
dove $W = \exp \left\{ -\frac{2\pi}{N} j \right\}$

TRASFORMATE DIGITALI

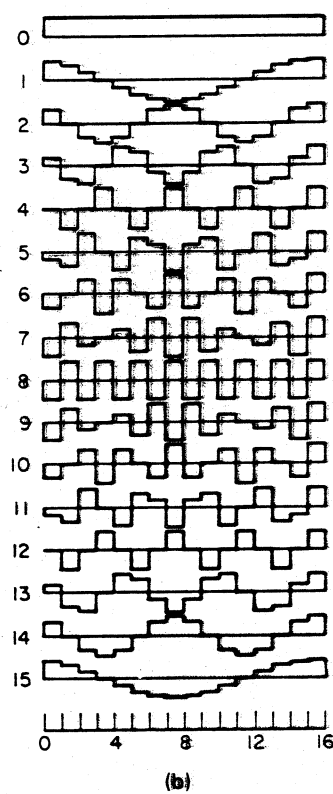
TRASFORMATA DISCRETA DI FOURIER

Le approssimazioni discrete delle funzioni
base (seno e coseno) nel caso $N=16$

numero
d'onde



componenti
seno



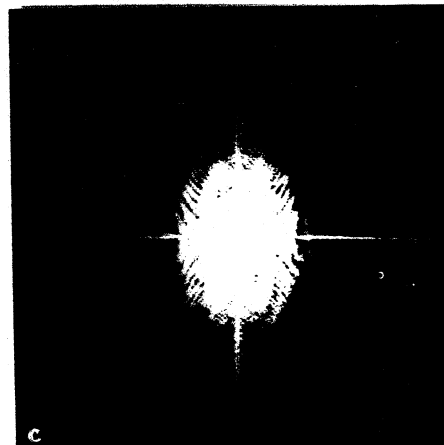
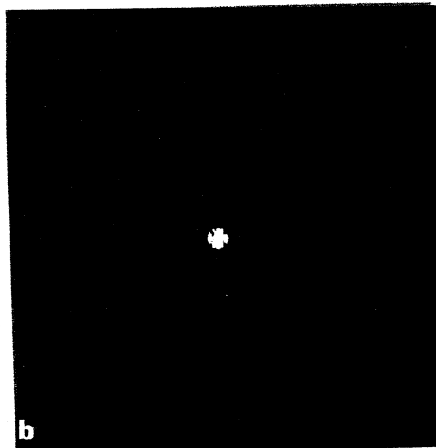
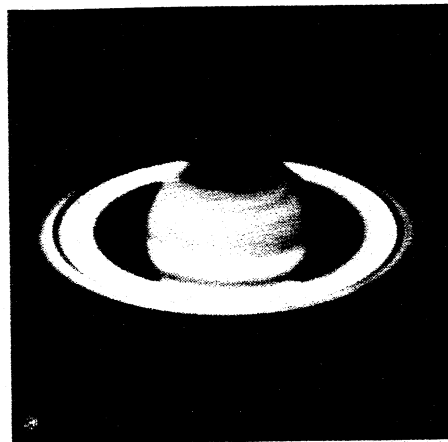
componenti
coseno

TRASFORMAZIONE LOGARITMICA
DELLO SPETTRO

a) $F(x, y)$

b) $|\hat{F}(u, v)|$

c) $\log(1 + |\hat{F}(u, v)|)$



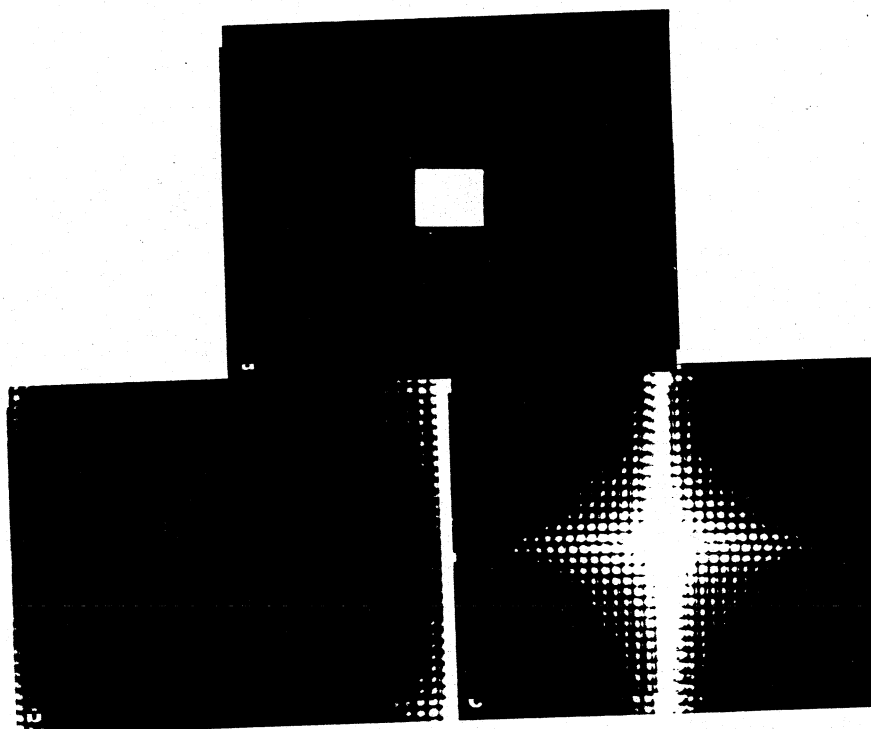
TRASLAZIONE E PERIODICITA'

$$\hat{F}(x-x_0, y-y_0) = \hat{F}(u, v) e^{-j2\pi(u x_0 + v y_0)}$$

$$\hat{F}(\underset{\substack{u_0 \\ v_0}}{u-u_0}, \underset{\substack{v_0 \\ v_0}}{v-v_0}) = \hat{F}(x, y) e^{-j2\pi(u_0 x + v_0 y)}$$

traslazione

l'immagine traslata ha lo stesso

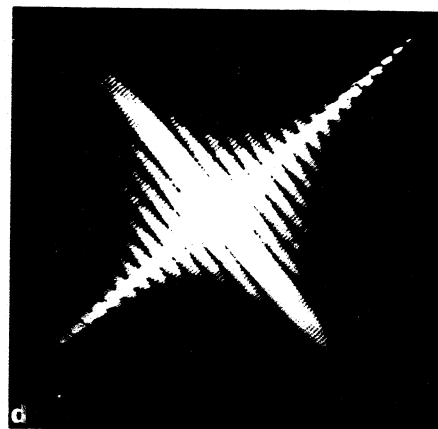
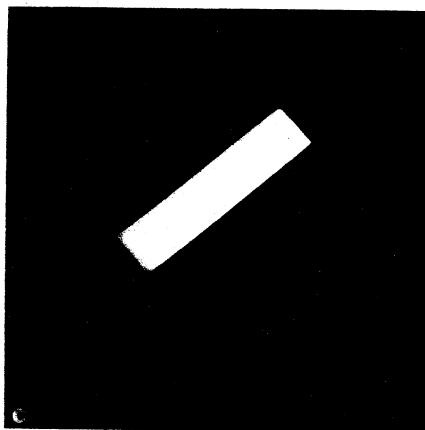
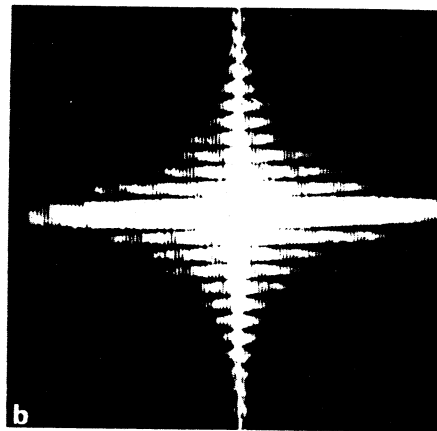
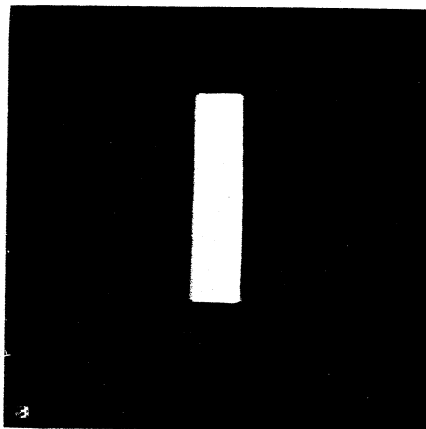
SPETTRO ($|e^{j\alpha}| = 1$)Nel discreto, con N campioni

$$\hat{F}(u, v) = \hat{F}(u+N, v) = \hat{F}(u, v+N) = \hat{F}(u+N, v+N)$$

SIMMETRIA CONIUGATA

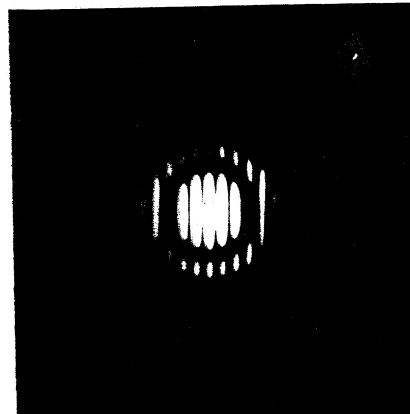
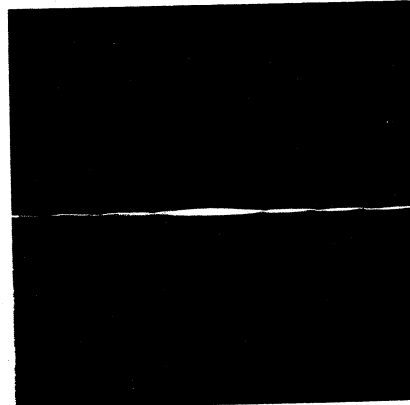
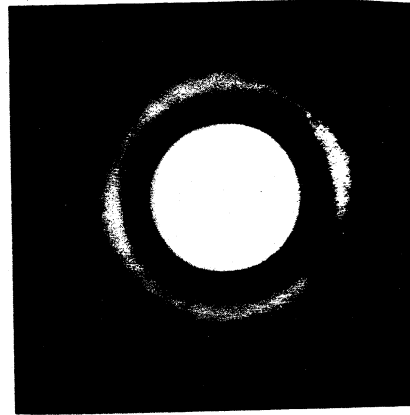
$$\hat{F}(u, v) = \hat{F}^*(-u, -v) \quad \Rightarrow \quad |\hat{F}(u, v)| = |\hat{F}(-u, -v)|$$

ROTAZIONI



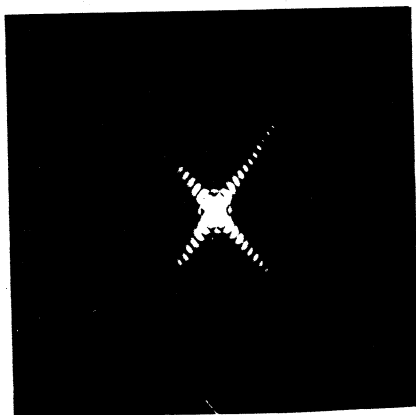
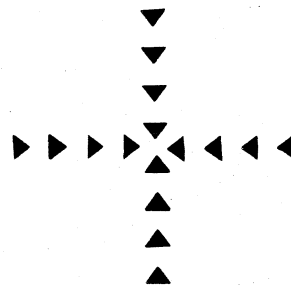
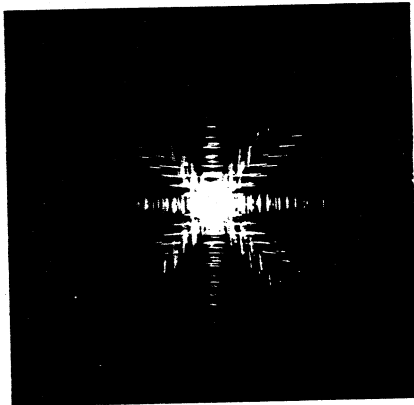
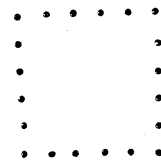
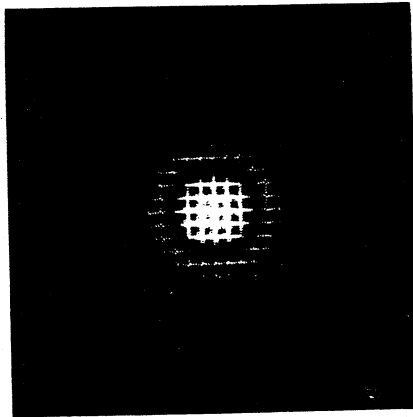
TRASFORMATE DIGITALI

TRASFORMATA DI FOURIER ESEMPI



TRASFORMATE DIGITALI

TRASFORMATA DI FOURIER ESEMPI



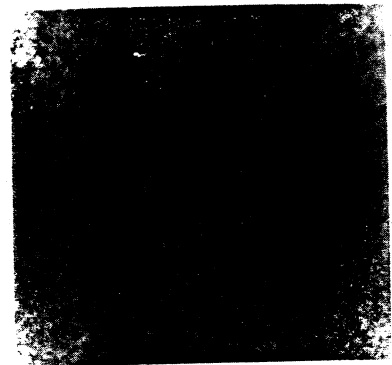
TRASFORMATA DI FOURIER

240

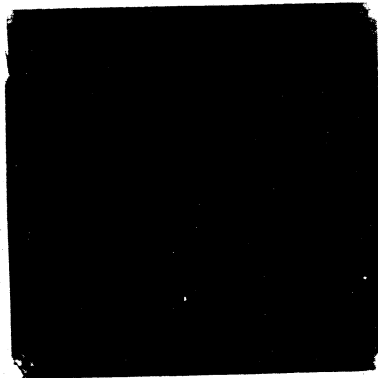
Two-Dimensional Unitary Transforms



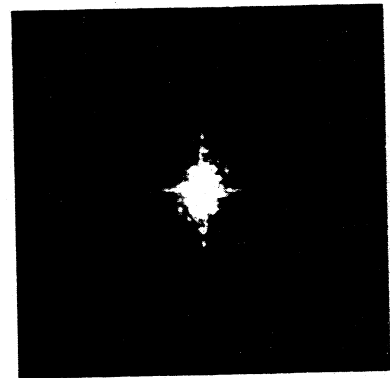
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

a) immagine $F(x, y)$

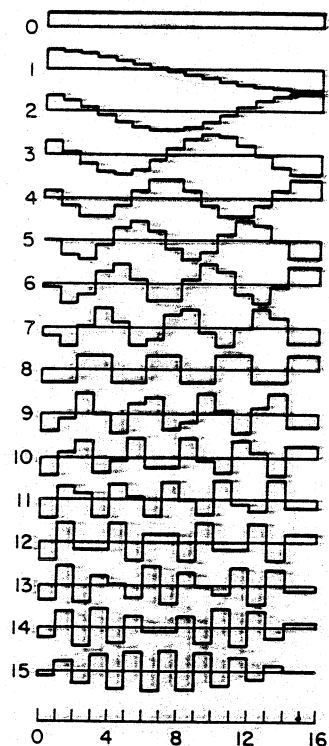
b) $|\hat{F}(u, v)|$

c) $\log(1 + |\hat{F}(u, v)|)$

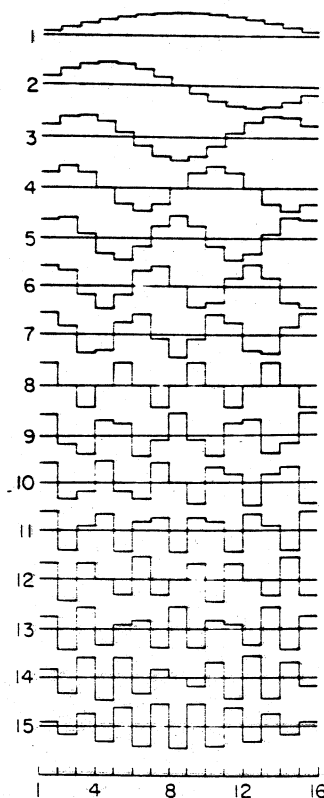
d) riorordinata

TRASFORMATE DIGITALI

Boa' delle
TRASFORMATA DISCRETA
COSENO



Boa' delle
TRASFORMATA DISCRETA
SENO

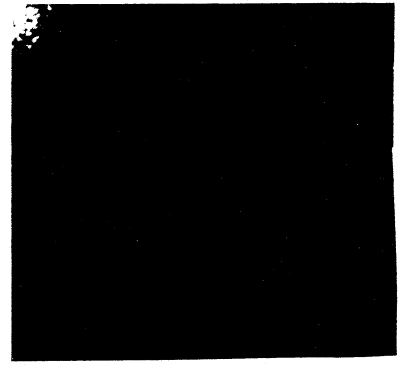
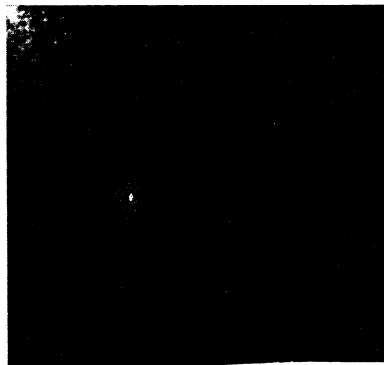


TRASFORMATE DIGITALI

TRASFORMATA COSENO



(a)



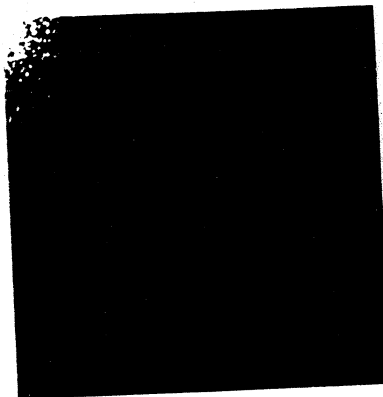
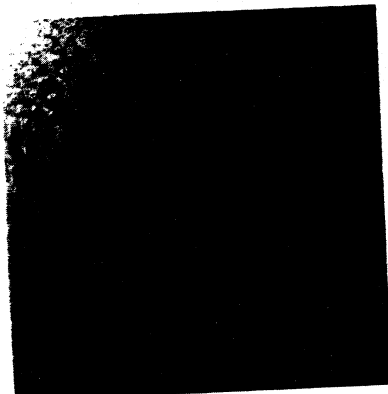
TRASFORMATE DIGITALI

TRASFORMATA

SENO



(a)



La Trasformata di HADAMARD

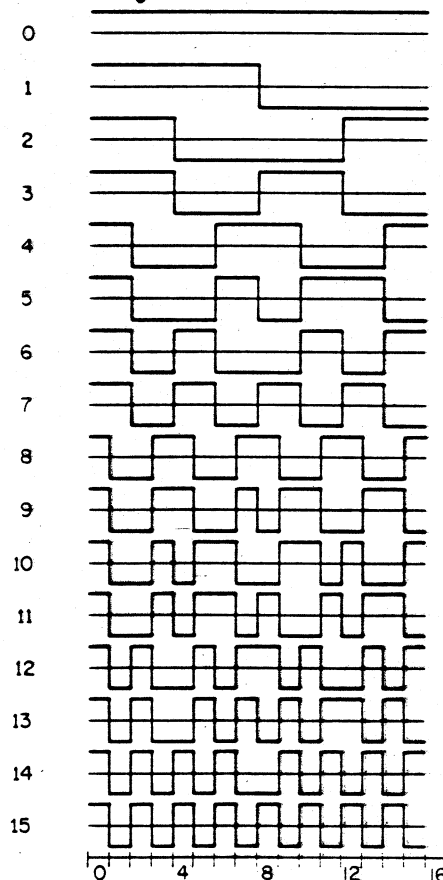
$$H_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$H_4 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{matrix}$$

$$H_8 = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 7 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 5 \end{matrix}$$

numero dei
cambiamenti
di segno lungo
le righe

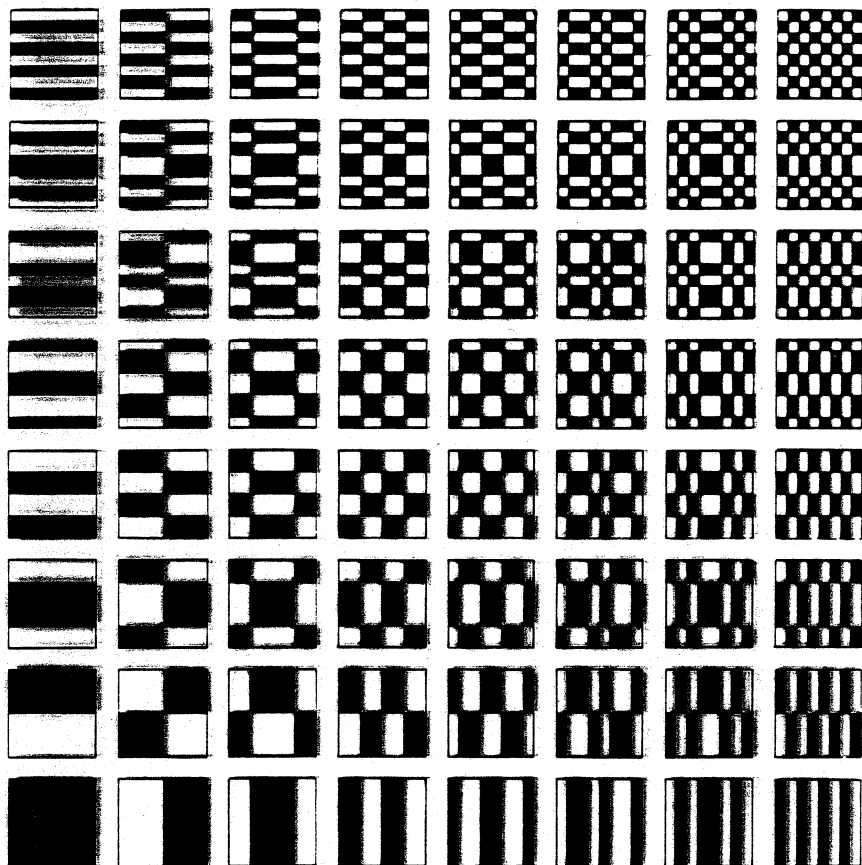
Funzioni "base" ordinate per numero di
cambiamenti di segno



TRASFORMATE DIGITALI

TRASFORMATA DI HADAMARD BIDIMENSIONALE DISCRETA

Le funzioni base



$N=8$

nero +1

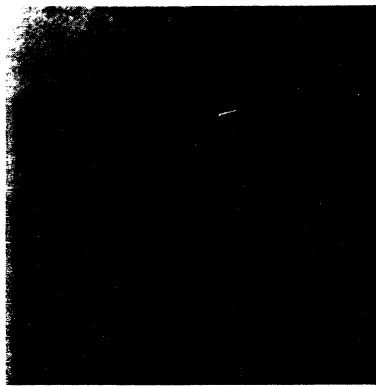
bianco -1

TRASFORMATE DIGITALI

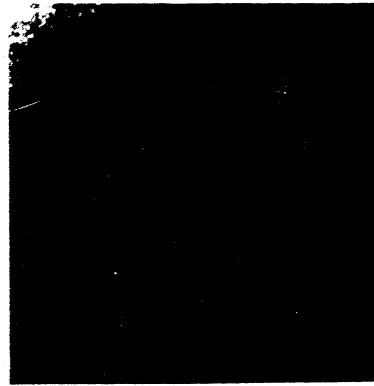
TRASFORMATE DI HADAMARD



(a)

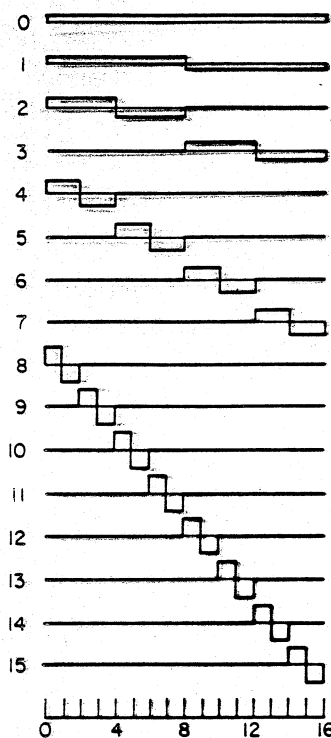


(b)



(c)

La trasformata di HAAR



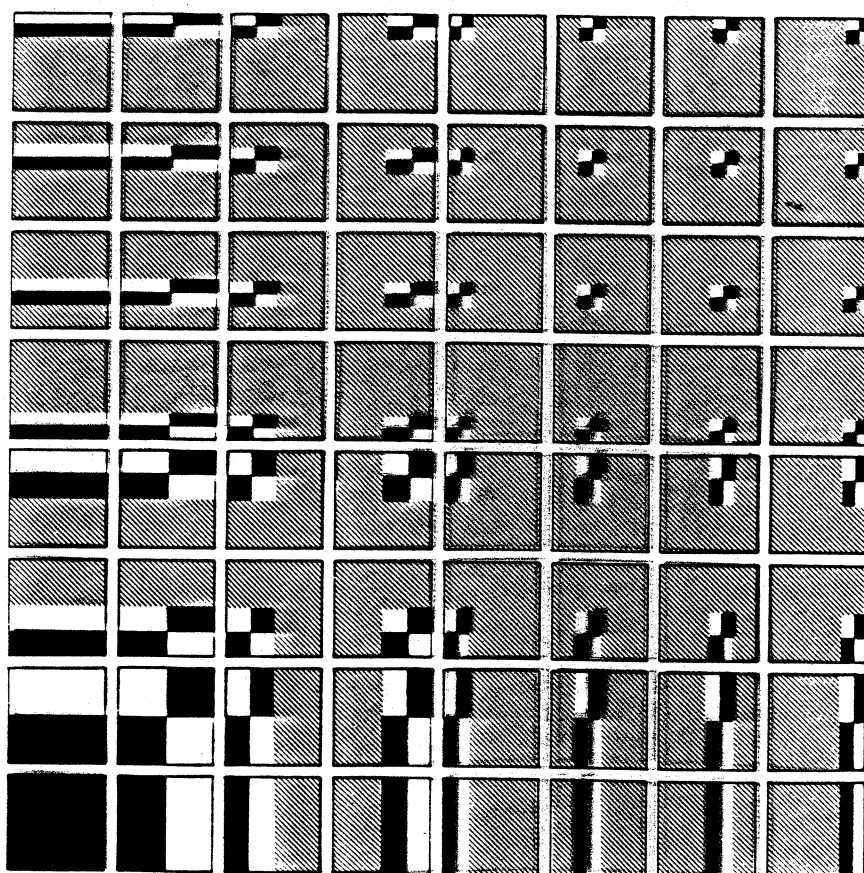
basei mono-D

$N=16$

Nero +1

grigio 0

bianco -1

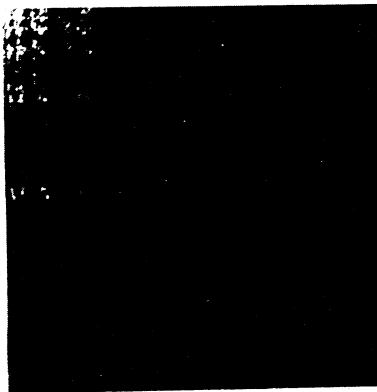
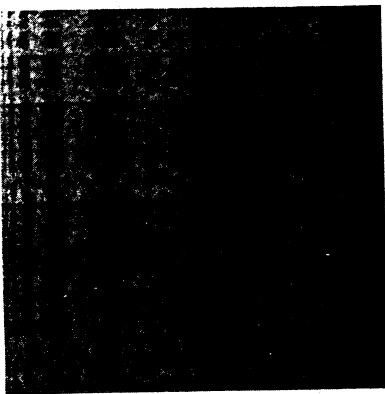


basei 2-D

$N=8$



(a)



(b)