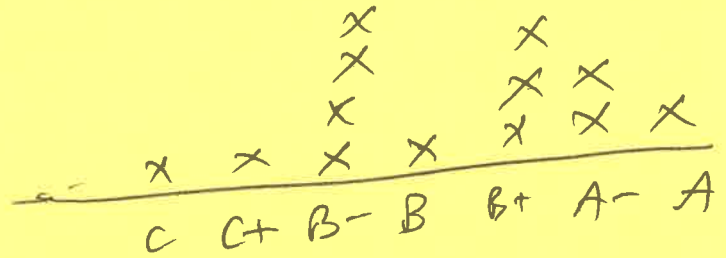


CS4640 Week 7

Quiz 5



Q1. Standard operations

find dimensions of input image

$[M, N] = \text{size}(im);$

and filter

$[MF, NF] = \text{size}(F);$

set up output

$B = \text{zeros}(M, N);$

loop over all pixels (that are OK)

assign value

Q2. Tracking edges to make connected boundaries

Assignment 3

Put CS4640
put page #'s

					X	
		X	X	X		X
X	X	X	X		X	X
C	C+	B-	B	B+	A-	A

Q1. Mostly OK
some issues performance measure
(Vf) is magnitude of gradient
- not a Laplacian
must be thresholded
discuss effectiveness (A1: good table!)

Q2. Had to develop [-1 3 -3 1] filters
& show how to modify

code: function only does $d \times 3$, $d_y \times 3$
nothing else + No DRAWING
No READING

indent header correctly
input/output pts should match header
cast in filter (im)
↑ is double

don't show figures with no content
develop our codes + methods

Q3. develop our methods
input/output data types

Issues for images (or arbitrary signals)

* not periodic

* 2D instead of 1D

Brick shows that letting period $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$

results in

$$f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \underbrace{F(kx)}_{\text{weights function}} \underbrace{\exp(i kx x)}_{\text{basis functions}} dkx$$

kx is continuous

$$F(kx) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \exp(-i kx x) dx$$

a complex function:

$$F(kx) = |F(kx)| \exp(i\varphi(kx))$$

where $|F(kx)|^2 = [\operatorname{Re}(F(kx))]^2 + [\operatorname{Im}(F(kx))]^2$

$$\varphi(kx) = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\operatorname{Im}(F(kx))}{\operatorname{Re}(F(kx))} \right)$$

Let's make it simple.

The 1D Fourier Transform is: (discrete)

Given $\{x_n\} = x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{N-1}$

Then the Fourier coefficients are:

$$\{X_k\} = X_0, X_1, \dots, X_{N-1}$$

$$X_k = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_n e^{-i2\pi kn/N}$$

The inverse Fourier Transform is:

$$x_n = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} X_k e^{i2\pi kn/N}$$

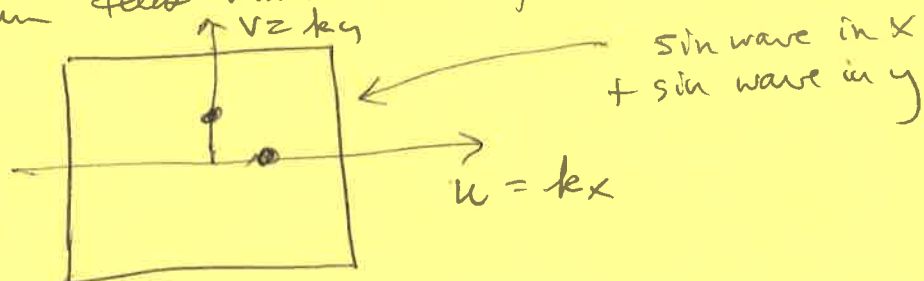
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Now, what about 2D

The basis functions are now 2D

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Power spectrum tells which basis functions contribute

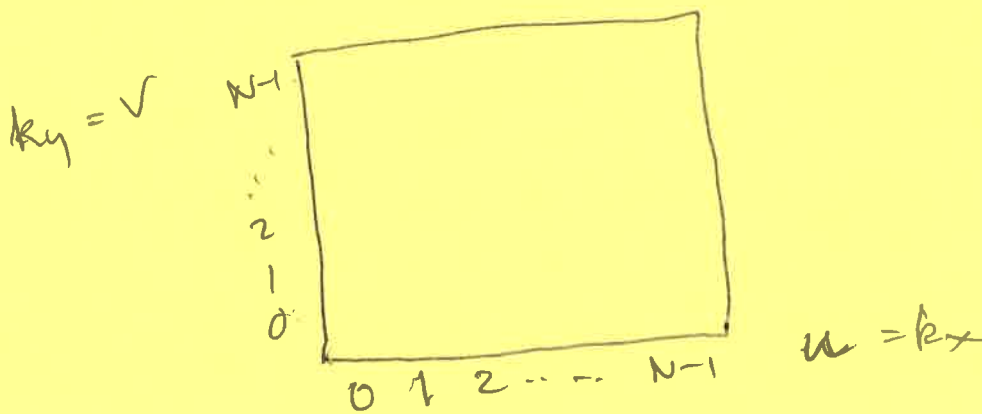


Convolution theorem

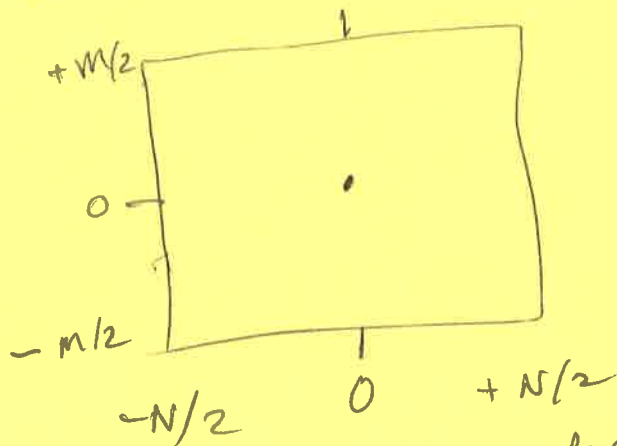
$$F(f(x,y) * h(x,y)) = F(k_x, k_y) H(k_x, k_y)$$

cheaper
computationally

fft2 creates:



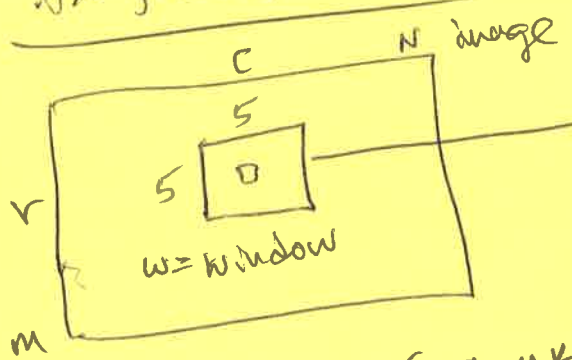
centered:



Band Pass Filter: Smooth: keep low frequencies



Assignment A4 Q1



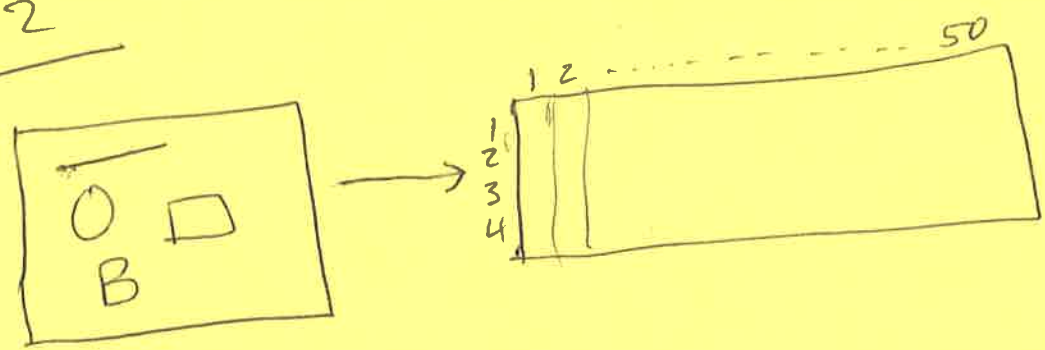
$$\text{fft2}(w) = W$$

$$T(r, c, :) = W(:, :)';$$

```
pts = reshape(T, m*k, 25);
```

call kmeans on pts; pick k
convert cluster indexes back to image

Q2



Complex points

