



DIRO  
IFT 6150

## TRAITEMENT D'IMAGES TRANSFORMÉE DE FOURIER DISCRÈTE

*Max Mignotte*

Département d'Informatique et de Recherche Opérationnelle.  
Http : //www.iro.umontreal.ca/~mignotte/ift6150  
E-mail : [mignotte@iro.umontreal.ca](mailto:mignotte@iro.umontreal.ca)

### TF DISCRÈTE SOMMAIRE

TFD 1D .....	2
TFD 2D .....	4
Convolution Discrète 1D & 2D .....	14
Théorème de Shannon .....	18
Interpolation Optimale .....	19
FFT .....	21

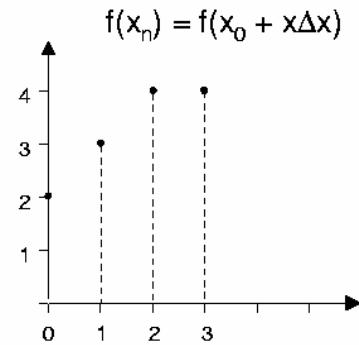
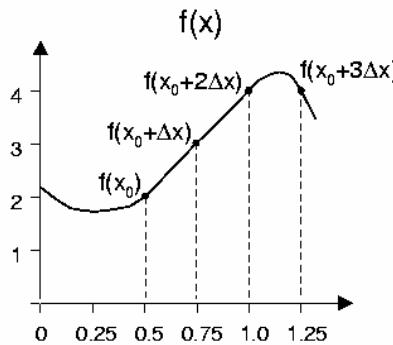
## TF DISCRÈTE

### TF DISCRÈTE 1D (1)

#### CAS CONTINU (RAPPEL)

$$\mathcal{F}[f(x)] = F(u) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) \exp(-2\pi j u x) dx \quad u \in IR.$$

#### CAS DISCRET



$$f(x) = f(x_0 + x\Delta x) \quad x = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N-1$$

#### TFD et TFD inverse

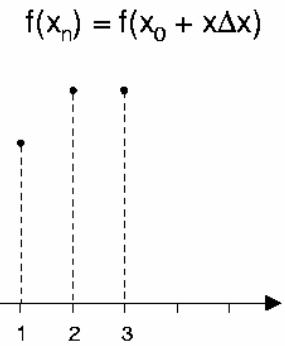
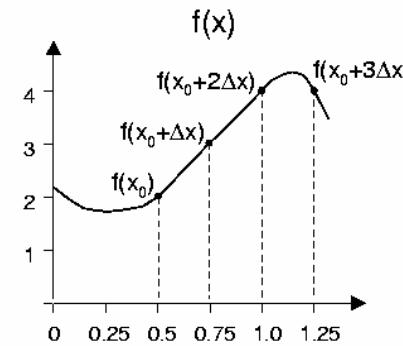
$$F(u) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{x=0}^{N-1} f(x) \exp\left(\frac{-2\pi j ux}{N}\right) \quad u = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N-1$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{u=0}^{N-1} F(u) \exp\left(\frac{2\pi j ux}{N}\right) \quad x = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N-1$$

$$\Delta u = \frac{1}{N\Delta x}$$

## TF DISCRÈTE

### TF DISCRÈTE 1D -EXEMPLE- (2)



$$\begin{aligned} F(0) &= 1/4 \sum_{x=0}^3 f(x) \exp\left(\frac{-2\pi j 0x}{4}\right) = 1/4 \sum_{x=0}^3 f(x) 1 \\ &= 1/4 (f(0) + f(1) + f(2) + f(3)) = 1/4 (2 + 3 + 4 + 4) = 3.25 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F(1) &= 1/4 \sum_{x=0}^3 f(x) \exp\left(\frac{-2\pi j x}{4}\right) \\ &= 1/4 (2 \exp(0) + 3 \exp(-j\pi/2) + 4 \exp(-j\pi) + 4 \exp(-3j\pi/2)) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} (-2 + j) \end{aligned}$$

$$F(2) = 1/4 \sum_{x=0}^3 f(x) \exp\left(\frac{-4\pi j x}{4}\right) = \dots = -1/4$$

$$F(3) = 1/4 \sum_{x=0}^3 f(x) \exp\left(\frac{-6\pi j 0x}{4}\right) = \dots = 1/4 (-2 - j)$$

#### Spectre d'amplitude

$$|F(0)| = 3.25 \quad |F(1)| = \sqrt{5}/4 \quad |F(2)| = 1/4 \quad |F(3)| = \sqrt{5}/4$$

## TF DISCRÈTE

### TF DISCRÈTE 2D (1)

#### TFD 2D et TFD 2D inverse

$$F(u, \nu) = \frac{1}{MN} \sum_{x=0}^{N-1} \sum_{y=0}^{M-1} f(x, y) \exp\left(-2\pi j\left(\frac{ux}{N} + \frac{\nu y}{M}\right)\right)$$

$u = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N - 1$   
 $\nu = 0, 1, 2, \dots, M - 1$

$$f(x, y) = \sum_{u=0}^{N-1} \sum_{\nu=0}^{M-1} F(u, \nu) \exp\left(2\pi j\left(\frac{ux}{N} + \frac{\nu y}{M}\right)\right)$$

$x = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N - 1$   
 $y = 0, 1, 2, \dots, M - 1$

Le plus souvent, l'image à traiter est carrée  $\blacktriangleleft M = N$

#### PROPRIÉTÉS

- Les mêmes que ceux énoncés pour la TF continue
- Cyclique (périodique)

$$F(u, \nu) = F(u + N, \nu) = F(u, \nu + N) = F(u + N, \nu + N)$$

$$f(x, y) = f(x + N, y + N)$$

car

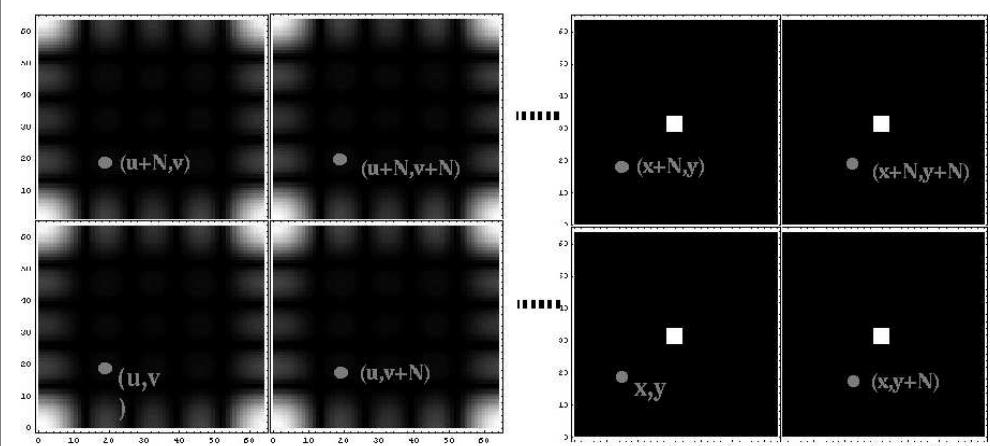
Signal périodique  $\rightarrow \mathcal{F}$  -> Spectre de raies

Signal échantillonné  $\rightarrow \mathcal{F}$  -> Spectre périodique

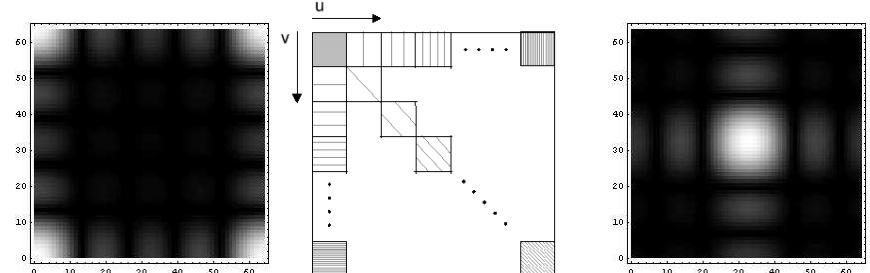
## TF DISCRÈTE

### TF DISCRÈTE 2D (4)

- Périodicité



- Nota



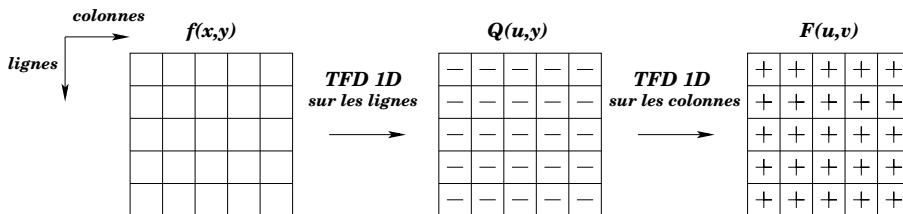
## TF DISCRÈTE

### TF DISCRÈTE 2D (5)

- Séparabilité

Pour une image carrée  $\blacktriangleleft \blacktriangleright M = N$

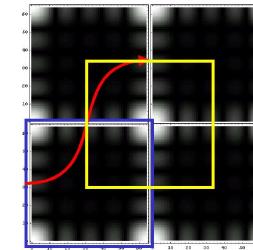
$$\begin{aligned}
 F(u, \nu) &= \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{x=0}^{N-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f(x, y) \exp \left( -2\pi j \left( \frac{ux + \nu y}{N} \right) \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{x=0}^{N-1} \left( \frac{1}{N} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f(x, y) \exp \left( -2\pi j \frac{\nu y}{N} \right) \right) \exp \left( -2\pi j \frac{ux}{N} \right) \\
 &= \underbrace{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{x=0}^{N-1} \left[ \text{TF 1D de la } x \text{ ième colonne} \right] \exp \left( -2\pi j \frac{ux}{N} \right)}_{\text{TF 1D de la } y \text{ ième ligne}}
 \end{aligned}$$



## TF DISCRÈTE

### TF DISCRÈTE 2D (6)

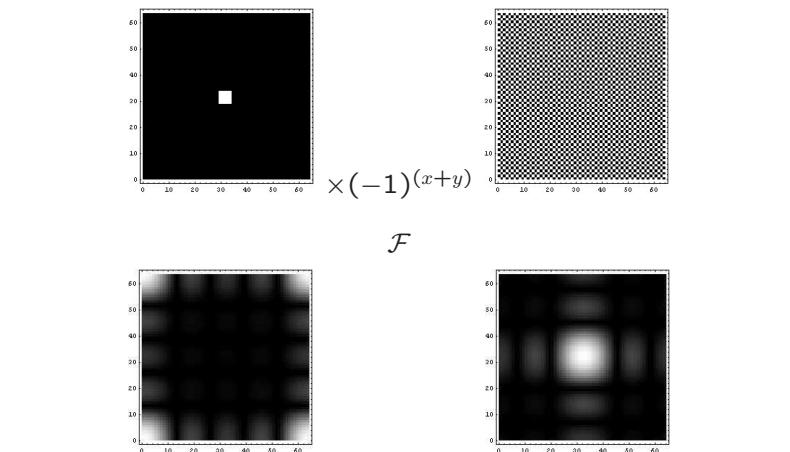
#### Recalage Cyclique



#### Translation -Rappel-

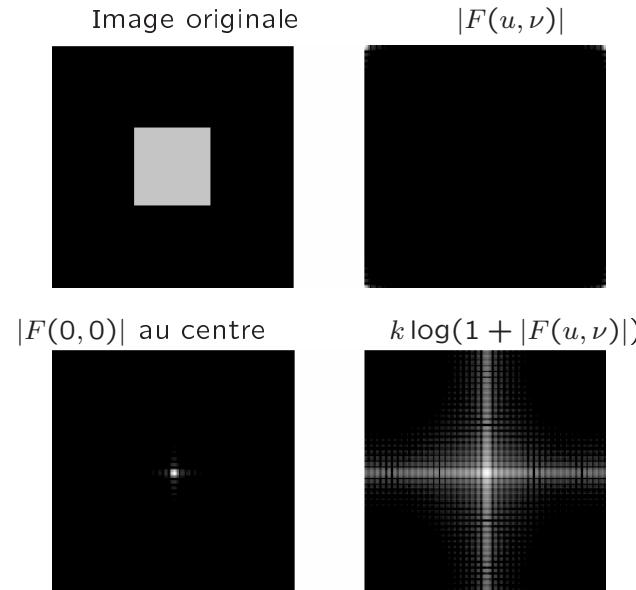
$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x - x_0, y - y_0) &\blacktriangleleft \mathcal{F} \blacktriangleright F(u, \nu) \exp \left( \frac{-2\pi j(ux_0 + \nu y_0)}{N} \right) \\
 f(x, y) \exp \left( \frac{2\pi j(u_0 x + \nu_0 y)}{N} \right) &\blacktriangleleft \mathcal{F} \blacktriangleright F(u - u_0, \nu - \nu_0)
 \end{aligned}$$

$u_0 = \nu_0 = \frac{N}{2} \blacktriangleright \exp \left( \frac{2\pi j(u_0 x + \nu_0 y)}{N} \right) = \exp(\pi j(x + y)) = (-1)^{(x+y)}$



## TF DISCRÈTE

### TF DISCRÈTE 2D -VISUALISATION- (7)

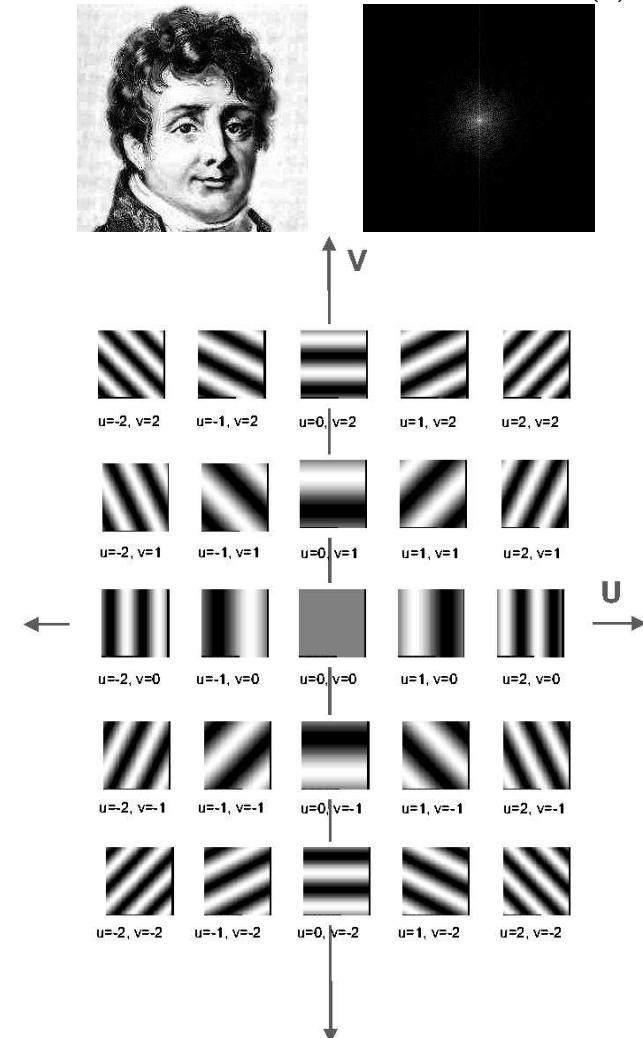


#### Nota

- On affiche généralement  $|F(u, \nu)|$  ( $F(u, \nu)$  complexe)
- Les fréquences élevées sont bcp plus faible que les fréquences plus basses. On affiche donc plutot  $k \log(1 + |F(u, \nu)|)$  ( $k$  est une constante de normalisation pour recalier les niveau de gris dans  $[0, 255]$ )
- On met l'origine au centre de l'image en effectuant un décalage cyclique

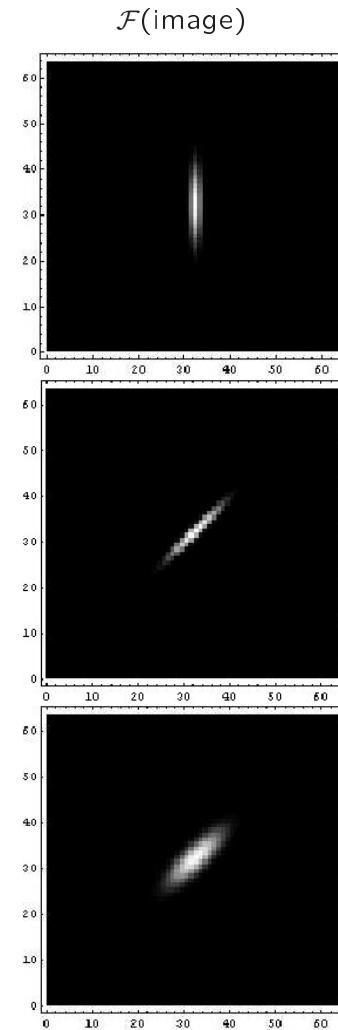
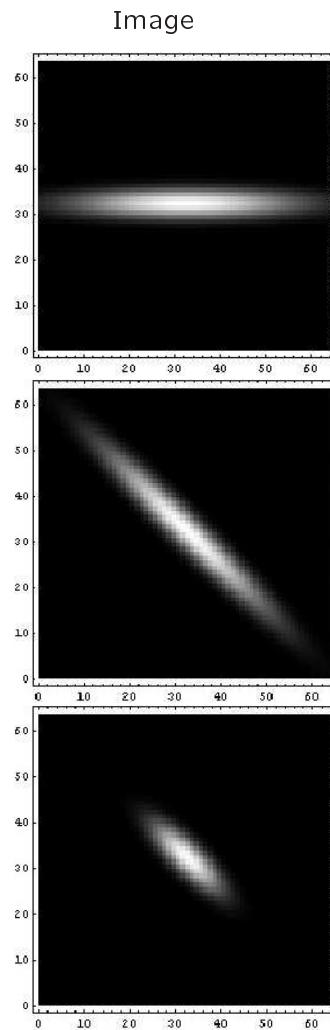
## TF DISCRÈTE

### TF DISCRÈTE 2D -INTERPRÉTATION- (8)



## TF DISCRÈTE

### TF DISCRÈTE 2D -EXEMPLES- (9)

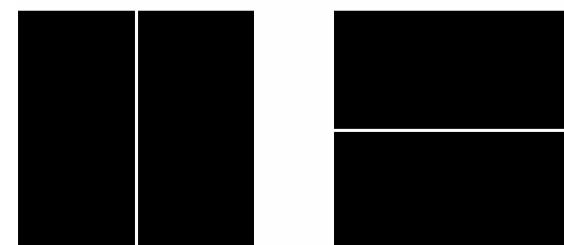
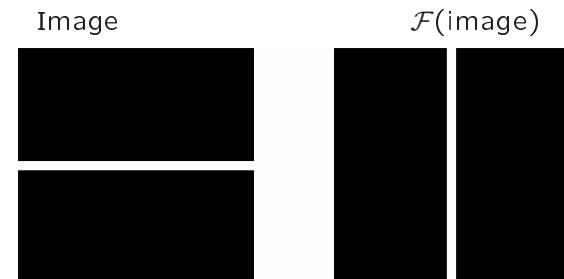


10

## TF DISCRÈTE

### TF DISCRÈTE 2D -EXEMPLES- (10)

- Rotation

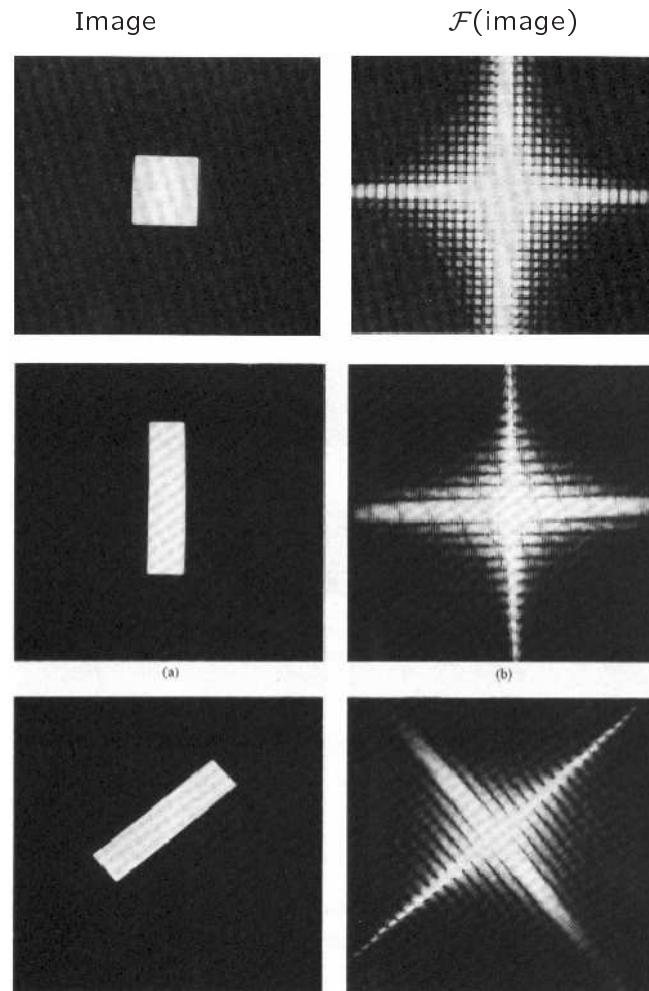


- Périodicité

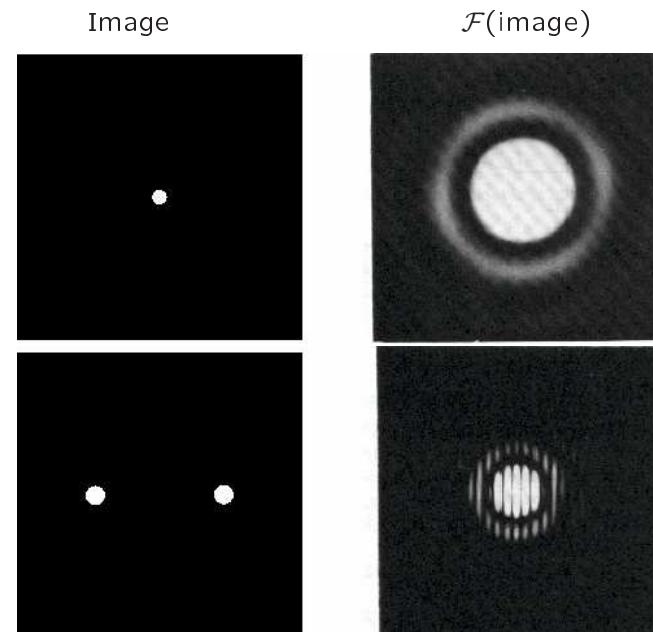


11

**TF DISCRÈTE**  
TF DISCRÈTE 2D -EXEMPLES- (11)



**TF DISCRÈTE**  
TF DISCRÈTE 2D -EXEMPLES- (12)



## TF DISCRÈTE

### CONVOLUTION DISCRÈTE 1D & 2D (1)

#### Théorème de convolution 2D

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y) * g(x, y) &\quad -\mathcal{F}- \rightarrow F(u, v) \cdot G(u, v) \\ f(x, y) \cdot g(x, y) &\quad -\mathcal{F}- \rightarrow F(u, v) * G(u, v) \end{aligned}$$

#### Convolution 2D -Version continue-

$$(f * g)(x, y) = \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty f(\alpha, \beta)g(x - \alpha, y - \beta) d\alpha d\beta$$

#### Convolution 1D -Version discrète-

$$\boxed{\quad \quad \boxed{A} \quad \quad \quad} * \boxed{\quad \boxed{B} \quad \quad}$$

$$(A * B)(x) = \sum_i A(i)B(x - i)$$

#### -Exemple-

$$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{A} \qquad \qquad \textbf{B} \\ \boxed{1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5} \qquad * \qquad \boxed{1 \ 2 \ 3} \\ \uparrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \uparrow \\ x=0 \qquad \qquad x=0 \\ \downarrow^{x=1} \qquad \qquad \downarrow^{x=2} \\ \boxed{1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5} \qquad \qquad \boxed{1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5} \\ \begin{matrix} x & x & x \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{matrix} \qquad \qquad \begin{matrix} x & x & x \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{matrix} \\ 3 \ 4 \ 3 \qquad \qquad \qquad 6 \ 6 \ 4 \\ \downarrow + \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow + \\ \boxed{10} \ \boxed{\quad \quad \quad} \qquad \qquad \boxed{10} \ \boxed{16} \ \boxed{22} \ \boxed{\quad} \\ (A * B)(1) \qquad \qquad (A * B)(2) \end{array}$$

## TF DISCRÈTE

### CONVOLUTION DISCRÈTE 1D & 2D (2)

#### Convolution des bords

##### **A) Ajout de zéro**

$$\begin{array}{c} 0 \ 0 \ \boxed{1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5} \ 0 \ 0 \\ \boxed{4 \ 10 \ 16 \ 22 \ 22} \end{array}$$

##### **B) Enroulement**

$$\begin{array}{c} 4 \ 5 \ \boxed{1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5} \ 1 \ 2 \\ \boxed{19 \ 10 \ 16 \ 22 \ 23} \end{array}$$

##### **C) Réflexion**

$$\begin{array}{c} 3 \ 2 \ \boxed{1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5} \ 4 \ 3 \\ \boxed{10 \ 10 \ 16 \ 22 \ 26} \end{array}$$

##### **D) Défaut**

$$\begin{array}{c} \boxed{1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5} \\ \times \ \boxed{10 \ 16 \ 22} \ \times \end{array}$$

## TF DISCRÈTE

### CONVOLUTION DISCRÈTE 1D & 2D (3)

**Convolution 2D -Version discrète-**

$$\boxed{A} \quad * \quad \boxed{B}$$

$$(A * B)(x, y) = \sum_i \sum_j A(i, j)B(x - i, y - j)$$

**-Exemple-**

10	5	20	20	20
10	5	20	20	20
10	5	20	20	20
10	5	20	20	20
10	5	20	20	20

$$* \quad \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \textcircled{1} & 1 \\ \hline 0 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

-10	5	-15	0	0
-10	15	-10	20	20
-10	15	-10	20	20
-10	15	-10	20	20
-10	15	-10	20	20

(Ajout de zéro)

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline -1 & 1 \\ \hline 0 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & -1 \\ \hline 1 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & -1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Original

x reflexion

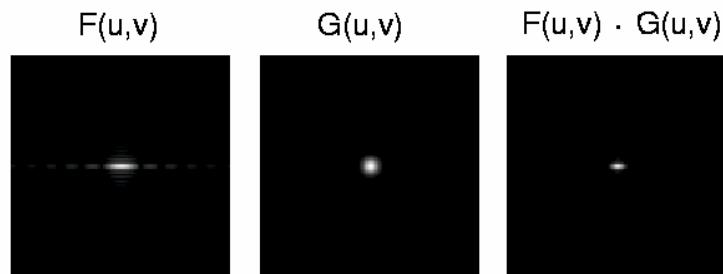
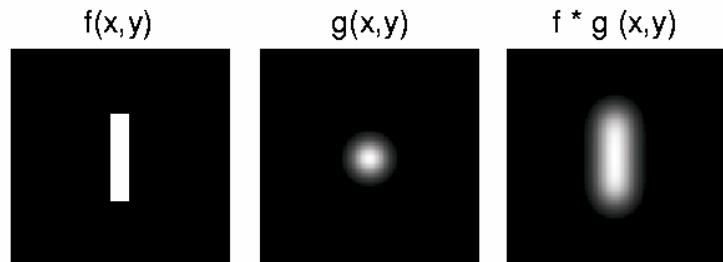
y reflexion

### PROPRIÉTÉS

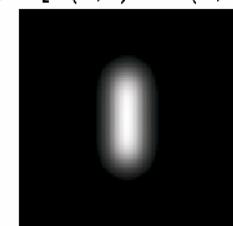
- Commutatif  $\blacktriangleright f_1 * f_2 * f = f_2 * f_1 * f$
- Associatif  $\blacktriangleright (f_1 * f_2) * f = f_1 * (f_2 * f)$
- Distributif  $\blacktriangleright (f_1 + f_2) * f = f_1 * f + f_2 * f$
- $\blacktriangleright f * (f_1 + f_2) = f * f_1 + f * f_2$

## TF DISCRÈTE

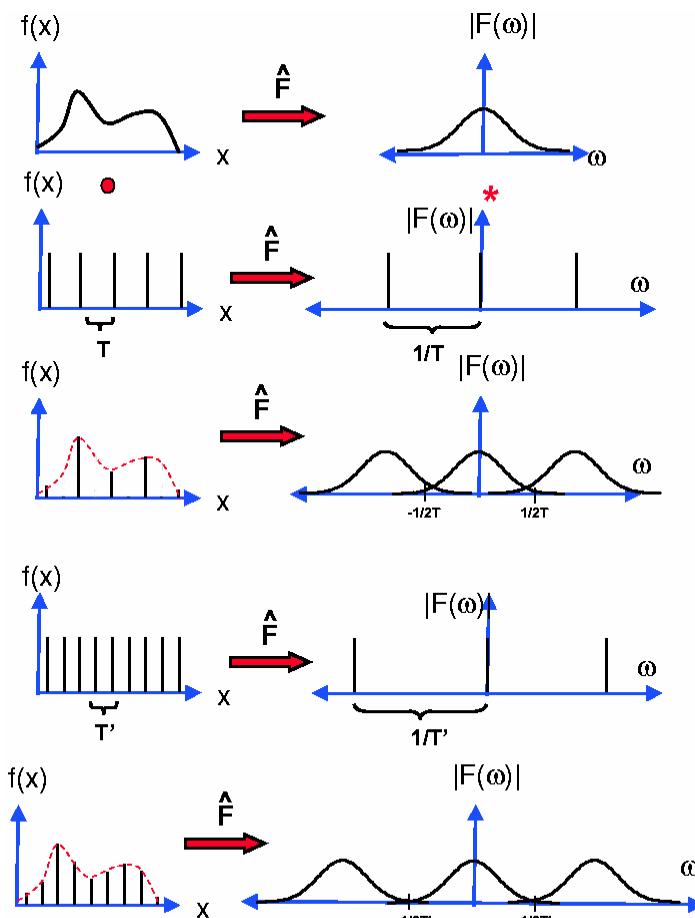
### CONVOLUTION DISCRÈTE 1D & 2D (4)



$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}[F(u,v) * G(u,v)]$$



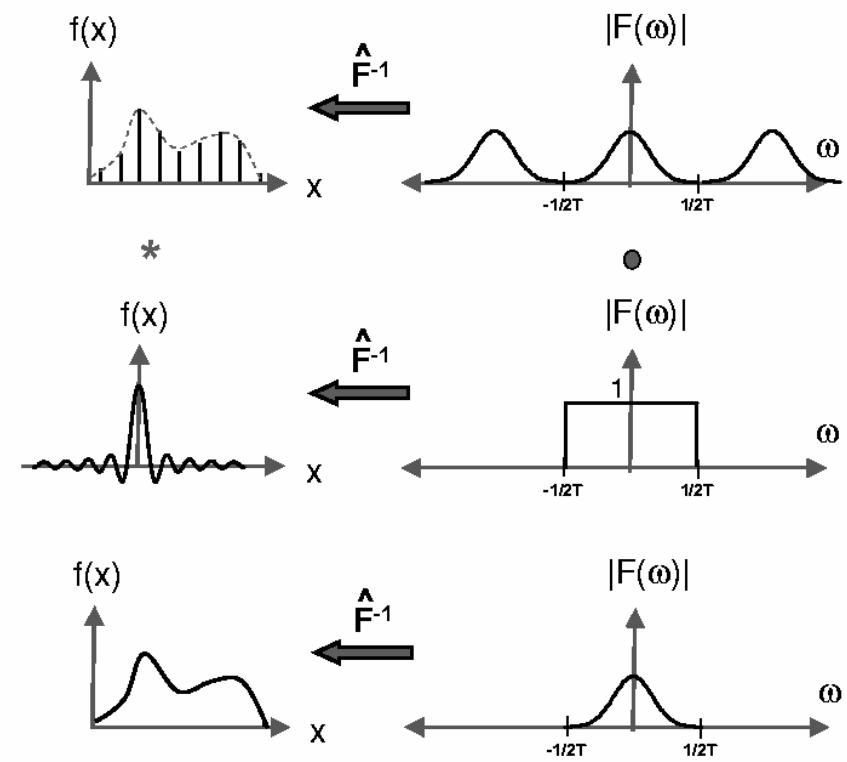
## TF DISCRÈTE THÉORÈME DE SCHANNON



$$T_e \leq \frac{1}{2\nu_0}$$

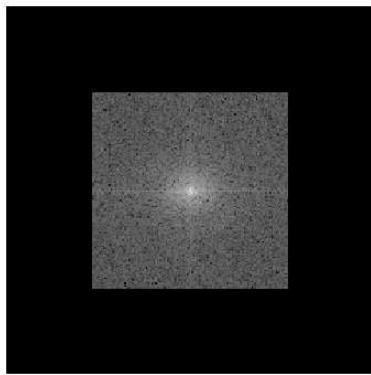
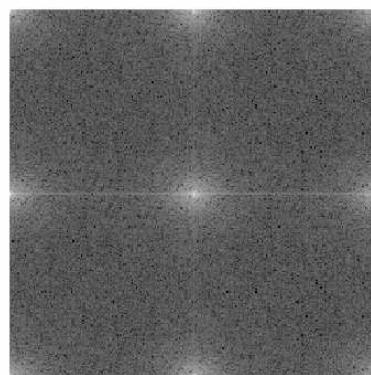
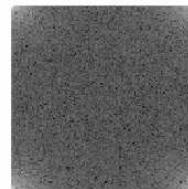
► sinon phénomène d'aliasing

## TF DISCRÈTE INTERPOLATION OPTIMALE (1)



► Possibilité de reconstruire totalement le signal 2D à partir de ses échantillons

## TF DISCRÈTE INTERPOLATION OPTIMALE (2)



## TF DISCRÈTE FFT (1)

$$F(u) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{x=0}^{N-1} f(x) \exp\left(\frac{-2\pi j u x}{N}\right) \quad u = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N-1$$

$O(N^2)$  opérations

$$F(u) = \underbrace{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{x=0}^{N/2-1} f(2x) \exp\left(\frac{-2\pi j u 2x}{N}\right)}_{x \text{ pair}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{x=0}^{N/2-1} f(2x+1) \exp\left(\frac{-2\pi j u (2x+1)}{N}\right)}_{x \text{ impair}}$$

$$= \underbrace{\frac{1}{N/2} \sum_{x=0}^{N/2-1} f(2x) \exp\left(\frac{-2\pi j u x}{N/2}\right)}_{\text{TF de la partie paire}} + \underbrace{\exp\left(\frac{-2\pi j u}{N}\right) \frac{1}{N/2} \sum_{x=0}^{N/2-1} f(2x+1) \exp\left(\frac{-2\pi j u x}{N/2}\right)}_{\text{TF de la partie impaire}}$$

- TF [N éléments] = 2 TF [N/2 éléments]  
+ N/2 multiplications et N/2 additions complexes (en fait N/4 pour les multiplications)
- $\boxed{Op(N) = 2Op(N/2) + N}$

$$F_N(u) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ F_{N/2}^{\text{paire}}(u) + \exp\left(-\frac{2\pi j u}{N}\right) F_{N/2}^{\text{impaire}}(u) \right]$$

$$\text{Pour } u' = u + \frac{N}{2}$$

$$\exp\left(-\frac{2\pi j u'}{N}\right) = \exp\left(-\frac{2\pi j (u + \frac{N}{2})}{N}\right) = \exp\left(-\frac{2\pi j u}{N}\right) \exp(-\pi j) = -\exp\left(-\frac{2\pi j u}{N}\right)$$

## TF DISCRÈTE

### FFT (2)

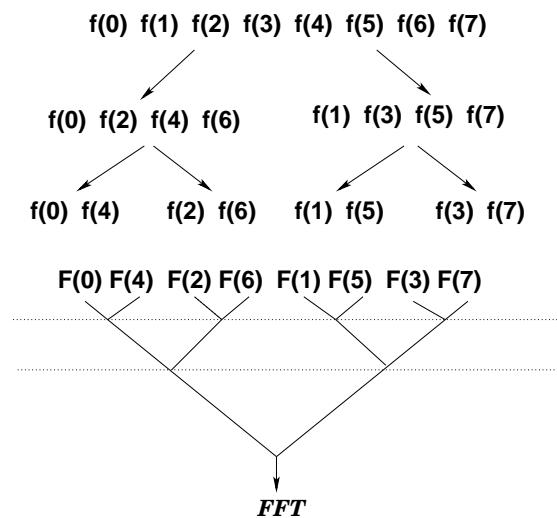
Ainsi

$$F_N(u) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ F_{N/2}^{\text{paire}}(u) + \exp\left(-\frac{2\pi j u}{N}\right) F_{N/2}^{\text{impaire}}(u) \right]$$

$$F_N(u + \frac{N}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ F_{N/2}^{\text{paire}}(u) - \exp\left(-\frac{2\pi j u}{N}\right) F_{N/2}^{\text{impaire}}(u) \right]$$

Pour  $u = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N/2 - 1$

1 multiplication est nécessaire pour deux termes



FFT 1D ►  
FFT 2D ►

$O(N \log N)$   
 $O(N^2 \log N)$

## TF DISCRÈTE

### FFT (3)

Vérifions que  $O(N \log N)$

(Par induction, sachant que  $\text{Op}(N) = 2 \text{Op}(N/2) + N$ )

- Vrai pour  $N = 1$ ? ►  $\text{Op}(1) = 1 \log 1 = 0$  ► oui
- Vrai pour  $N = 2$ ? ►  $\text{Op}(2) = 2 \log 2 = 2$  ► oui
- Vrai pour  $N \log N$ ?

- $\text{Op}(N) = N \log N$ ?
- $\text{Op}(N) = 2N/2 \log(2N/2)$
- $\text{Op}(N) = 2N/2(\log(N/2) + \log 2)$
- $\text{Op}(N) = 2N/2 \log N/2 + 2N/2 \log 2$
- $\text{Op}(N) = 2 \text{Op}(N/2) + N$

C.Q.F.D.

Rehaussement d'image

