

# Übung 3 – Globale Operationen

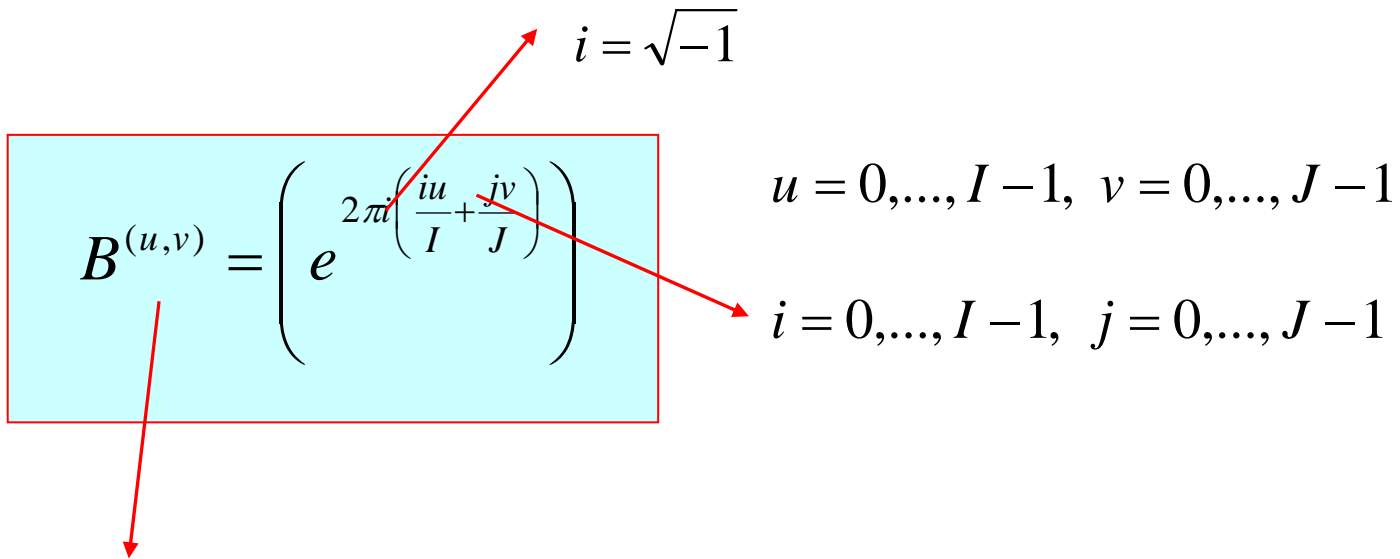
# Aufgabe 1

$$B^{(u,v)} = \left( e^{2\pi i \left( \frac{iu}{I} + \frac{jv}{J} \right)} \right)$$

$i = \sqrt{-1}$

$u = 0, \dots, I-1, v = 0, \dots, J-1$

$i = 0, \dots, I-1, j = 0, \dots, J-1$



Basismatrizen

Zeigen Sie:  $I = J = 4 \implies B(i, j)^{(u,v)} \in \{1, -1, i, -i\}$

# Aufgabe 1

$$B^{(u,v)} = \left( e^{2\pi i \left( \frac{iu}{I} + \frac{jv}{J} \right)} \right) \quad \begin{array}{l} u = 0, \dots, I-1, \quad v = 0, \dots, J-1 \\ i = 0, \dots, I-1, \quad j = 0, \dots, J-1 \end{array}$$

$$I = J = 4 \quad B^{(u,v)} = \left( e^{\frac{\pi}{2} i(iu + jv)} \right) \quad e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x$$

$$e^{\frac{\pi}{2} i(iu + jv)} = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}(iu + jv)\right) + i \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}(iu + jv)\right)$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}(iu + jv)\right) + i \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}(iu + jv)\right) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{falls } iu + jv \equiv 0 \pmod{4} \\ i & \text{falls } iu + jv \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \\ -1 & \text{falls } iu + jv \equiv 2 \pmod{4} \\ -i & \text{falls } iu + jv \equiv 3 \pmod{4} \end{cases}$$

# Aufgabe 2

$$I = J = 4$$

Berechnen Sie:

$$B^{(0,0)}$$

$$B^{(0,1)}$$

$$B^{(1,1)}$$

$$B^{(2,2)}$$

# Aufgabe 2

$$B^{(u,v)} = \left( e^{\frac{\pi}{2}i(iu+jv)} \right) \quad \begin{array}{l} u = 0, \dots, 3, \quad v = 0, \dots, 3 \\ i = 0, \dots, 3, \quad j = 0, \dots, 3 \end{array}$$

$$e^{\frac{\pi}{2}i(iu+jv)} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{falls } iu + jv \equiv 0 \pmod{4} \\ i & \text{falls } iu + jv \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \\ -1 & \text{falls } iu + jv \equiv 2 \pmod{4} \\ -i & \text{falls } iu + jv \equiv 3 \pmod{4} \end{cases}$$

$$B^{(0,0)} \quad \Rightarrow \quad iu + vj = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad B^{(0,0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

# Aufgabe 2

$$B^{(u,v)} = \left( e^{\frac{\pi}{2}i(iu+jv)} \right) \quad e^{\frac{\pi}{2}i(iu+jv)} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{falls } iu + jv \equiv 0 \pmod{4} \\ i & \text{falls } iu + jv \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \\ -1 & \text{falls } iu + jv \equiv 2 \pmod{4} \\ -i & \text{falls } iu + jv \equiv 3 \pmod{4} \end{cases}$$

$$B^{(0,1)} \quad \Rightarrow \quad iu + vj = j \quad \Rightarrow \quad B^{(0,1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & i & -1 & -i \\ 1 & i & -1 & -i \\ 1 & i & -1 & -i \\ 1 & i & -1 & -i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B^{(1,1)} \quad \Rightarrow \quad iu + vj = i + j \quad \Rightarrow \quad B^{(1,1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & i & -1 & -i \\ i & -1 & -i & 1 \\ -1 & -i & 1 & i \\ -i & 1 & i & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

# Aufgabe 2

$$B^{(u,v)} = \left( e^{\frac{\pi}{2}i(iu+jv)} \right) \quad e^{\frac{\pi}{2}i(iu+jv)} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{falls } iu + jv \equiv 0 \pmod{4} \\ i & \text{falls } iu + jv \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \\ -1 & \text{falls } iu + jv \equiv 2 \pmod{4} \\ -i & \text{falls } iu + jv \equiv 3 \pmod{4} \end{cases}$$

$$B^{(2,2)} \quad \Rightarrow \quad iu + jv = 2(i + j) \quad \Rightarrow \quad B^{(2,2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

# Aufgabe 3

$$I = J = 4$$

Überprüfen Sie:  $\langle B^{(1,1)}, B^{(1,1)} \rangle = 1$

$$\langle B^{(1,1)}, B^{(2,2)} \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle S, T \rangle = \frac{1}{I \cdot J} \sum_{i=0}^{I-1} \sum_{j=0}^{J-1} s(i, j) \cdot t^*(i, j)$$

 Skalarprodukt

 konjugiert komplexe Zahl

# Aufgabe 3

$$\langle S, T \rangle = \frac{1}{I \cdot J} \sum_{i=0}^{I-1} \sum_{j=0}^{J-1} s(i, j) \cdot t^*(i, j) \quad B^{(1,1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & i & -1 & -i \\ i & -1 & -i & 1 \\ -1 & -i & 1 & i \\ -i & 1 & i & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\langle B^{(1,1)}, B^{(1,1)} \rangle = \frac{1}{16} \sum_{i=0}^3 \sum_{j=0}^3 b(i, j)^{(1,1)} \cdot \left( b(i, j)^{(1,1)} \right)^*$$

$$\langle B^{(1,1)}, B^{(1,1)} \rangle = \frac{1}{16} (1 + i \cdot (-i) + 1 + (-i) \cdot i + \dots) = \frac{1}{16} (4 + 4 + 4 + 4) = 1$$

# Aufgabe 3

$$\langle S, T \rangle = \frac{1}{I \cdot J} \sum_{i=0}^{I-1} \sum_{j=0}^{J-1} s(i, j) \cdot t^*(i, j)$$

$$B^{(1,1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & i & -1 & -i \\ i & -1 & -i & 1 \\ -1 & -i & 1 & i \\ -i & 1 & i & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad B^{(2,2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\langle B^{(1,1)}, B^{(2,2)} \rangle = \frac{1}{16} \sum_{i=0}^3 \sum_{j=0}^3 b(i, j)^{(1,1)} \cdot (b(i, j)^{(2,2)})^*$$

$$\langle B^{(1,1)}, B^{(2,2)} \rangle = \frac{1}{16} [(1-i-1+i) + (-i-1+i+1) + (-1+i+1-i) + (i+1-i-1)] = 0$$

# Aufgabe 3 – allgemein

$$\langle B^{(u_1, v_1)}, B^{(u_2, v_2)} \rangle = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{falls } (u_1, v_1) \neq (u_2, v_2) \\ 1 & \text{falls } (u_1, v_1) = (u_2, v_2) \end{cases}$$

# Aufgabe 4

$$I = J = 4$$
$$S = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Berechnen Sie die Fouriertransformation:

$$F = \text{FT}(S) = (f(u, v)) \quad u = 0, \dots, 3, \quad v = 0, \dots, 3$$

# Aufgabe 4

$$S = (s(i, j)) \quad F = (f(u, v))$$

$$f(u, v) = \left\langle S, B^{(u, v)} \right\rangle = \frac{1}{I \cdot J} \sum_{i=0}^{I-1} \sum_{j=0}^{J-1} s(i, j) \cdot e^{-2\pi i \left( \frac{i \cdot u}{I} + \frac{j \cdot v}{J} \right)}$$

$$s(i, j) = \sum_{u=0}^{I-1} \sum_{v=0}^{J-1} f(u, v) \cdot e^{2\pi i \left( \frac{i \cdot u}{I} + \frac{j \cdot v}{J} \right)}$$

inverse FT

# Aufgabe 4

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = B^{(0,0)}$$

$$f(u, v) = \langle S, B^{(u,v)} \rangle = \langle B^{(0,0)}, B^{(u,v)} \rangle = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{falls } u = v = 0 \\ 0 & \text{sonst} \end{cases}$$



$$F = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

# Aufgabe 5

$$I = J = 4$$
$$S_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad S_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Berechnen Sie die Fouriertransformationen:

$$F_1 = \text{FT}(S_1) = (f_1(u, v)) \quad F_2 = \text{FT}(S_2) = (f_2(u, v))$$

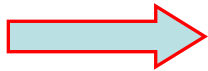
$$u = 0, \dots, 3, \quad v = 0, \dots, 3$$

Welche Eigenschaft haben die beiden FT gemeinsam?

# Aufgabe 5

$$S_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f_1(u, v) = \langle S_1, B^{(u,v)} \rangle = \frac{1}{16} \left( 1 \cdot (b(0,0)^{(u,v)})^* \right) = \frac{1}{16} (1 \cdot 1) = \frac{1}{16}$$



$$F_1 = \frac{1}{16} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

# Aufgabe 5

$$S_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b(1,1)^{(u,v)} = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}i(u+v)}$$

$$f_2(u, v) = \langle S_2, B^{(u,v)} \rangle = \frac{1}{16} \left( 1 \cdot \left( b(1,1)^{(u,v)} \right)^* \right) = \frac{1}{16} e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}i(u+v)} = \frac{1}{16} e^{\frac{\pi}{2}i(-u+-v)}$$



$$F_2 = \frac{1}{16} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -i & -1 & i \\ -i & -1 & i & 1 \\ -1 & i & 1 & -i \\ i & 1 & -i & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

# Aufgabe 5

$$S_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{Verschiebung}} S_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F_1 = \frac{1}{16} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad F_2 = \frac{1}{16} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -i & -1 & i \\ -i & -1 & i & 1 \\ -1 & i & 1 & -i \\ i & 1 & -i & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Es gilt:  $|f_1(u, v)| = |f_2(u, v)| = \frac{1}{16}$

# Aufgabe 6

$$I = J = 4$$
$$S = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Berechnen Sie die Fouriertransformation:

$$F = \text{FT}(S) = (f(u, v)) \quad u = 0, \dots, 3, \quad v = 0, \dots, 3$$

# Aufgabe 6

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S = B^{(0,0)} + B^{(2,2)}$$

$$\text{FT}(S) = \text{FT}(B^{(0,0)}) + \text{FT}(B^{(2,2)}) = F_1 + F_2$$

$$f_1(u, v) = \langle B^{(0,0)}, B^{(u,v)} \rangle = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{falls } u = v = 0 \\ 0 & \text{sonst} \end{cases}$$



$$F_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

# Aufgabe 6

$$\text{FT}(S) = \text{FT}(B^{(0,0)}) + \text{FT}(B^{(2,2)}) = F_1 + F_2$$

$$f_2(u, v) = \langle B^{(2,2)}, B^{(u,v)} \rangle = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{falls } u = v = 2 \\ 0 & \text{sonst} \end{cases}$$



$$F_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

# Aufgabe 6

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{FT}(S) = \text{FT}(B^{(0,0)}) + \text{FT}(B^{(2,2)}) = F_1 + F_2$$

$$F_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\text{FT}(S) = F_1 + F_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

# Aufgabe 7

$$I = J = 4$$

$$F = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Berechnen Sie die inverse Fouriertransformation:

$$S = \text{FT}^{-1}(F) = (s(i, j)) \quad i = 0, \dots, 3, \quad j = 0, \dots, 3$$

# Aufgabe 7

$$F = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$s(i, j) = \sum_{u=0}^{I-1} \sum_{v=0}^{J-1} f(u, v) \cdot e^{2\pi i \left( \frac{i \cdot u}{I} + \frac{j \cdot v}{J} \right)}$$

$$s(i, j) = f(1, 1) \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{2} i(i+j)} = e^{\frac{\pi}{2} i(i+j)}$$

siehe Aufgabe 2



$$S = B^{(1,1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & i & -1 & -i \\ i & -1 & -i & 1 \\ -1 & -i & 1 & i \\ -i & 1 & i & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

# Aufgabe 8

$$I = J = 4$$
$$S = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Berechnen Sie die Fouriertransformation:

$$F = \text{FT}(S) = (f(u, v)) \quad u = 0, \dots, 3, \quad v = 0, \dots, 3$$


# Aufgabe 8

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & i & -1 & -i \\ 1 & i & -1 & -i \\ 1 & i & -1 & -i \\ 1 & i & -1 & -i \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -i & -1 & i \\ 1 & -i & -1 & i \\ 1 & -i & -1 & i \\ 1 & -i & -1 & i \end{pmatrix} = B^{(0,1)} + B^{(0,3)}$$

(Aufgabe 2)

$$\text{FT}(S) = \text{FT}(B^{(0,1)}) + \text{FT}(B^{(0,3)}) = F_1 + F_2$$

$$f_1(u, v) = \langle B^{(0,1)}, B^{(u,v)} \rangle = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{falls } u = 0, v = 1 \\ 0 & \text{sonst} \end{cases}$$



$$F_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

# Aufgabe 8

$$\text{FT}(S) = \text{FT}(B^{(0,1)}) + \text{FT}(B^{(0,3)}) = F_1 + F_2$$

$$f_2(u, v) = \langle B^{(0,3)}, B^{(u,v)} \rangle = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{falls } u = 0, v = 3 \\ 0 & \text{sonst} \end{cases}$$



$$F_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

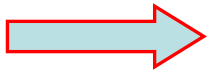
# Aufgabe 8

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{FT}(S) = \text{FT}(B^{(0,1)}) + \text{FT}(B^{(0,3)}) = F_1 + F_2$$

$$F_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\text{FT}(S) = F_1 + F_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

# Aufgabe 9

$$I = J = 4 \quad S = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -4 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Berechnen Sie die Fouriertransformation:

$$F = \text{FT}(S) = (f(u, v)) \quad u = 0, \dots, 3, \quad v = 0, \dots, 3$$

# Aufgabe 9

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -4 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & i & -1 & -i \\ 1 & i & -1 & -i \\ 1 & i & -1 & -i \\ 1 & i & -1 & -i \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -i & -1 & i \\ 1 & -i & -1 & i \\ 1 & -i & -1 & i \\ 1 & -i & -1 & i \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ i & i & i & i \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -i & -i & -i & -i \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -i & -i & -i & -i \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ i & i & i & i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S = (B^{(0,1)} + B^{(0,3)}) + (B^{(1,0)} + B^{(3,0)})$$

# Aufgabe 9

$$S = (B^{(0,1)} + B^{(0,3)}) + (B^{(1,0)} + B^{(3,0)})$$

$$\text{FT}(S) = \text{FT}(B^{(0,1)} + B^{(0,3)}) + \text{FT}(B^{(1,0)} + B^{(3,0)})$$

$$\text{FT}(S) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

# Aufgabe 10

$$S = (s(i, j)) \quad s(i, j) - \text{reell}$$

Zeige:

$$f^*(u, v) = f(-u, -v)$$

# Aufgabe 10

$$f(u, v) = \frac{1}{I \cdot J} \sum_{i=0}^{I-1} \sum_{j=0}^{J-1} s(i, j) \cdot e^{-2\pi i \left( \frac{i \cdot u}{I} + \frac{j \cdot v}{J} \right)}$$

$$f^*(u, v) = \frac{1}{I \cdot J} \sum_{i=0}^{I-1} \sum_{j=0}^{J-1} s^*(i, j) \cdot e^{2\pi i \left( \frac{i \cdot u}{I} + \frac{j \cdot v}{J} \right)}$$

$$f(-u, -v) = \frac{1}{I \cdot J} \sum_{i=0}^{I-1} \sum_{j=0}^{J-1} s(i, j) \cdot e^{-2\pi i \left( \frac{i \cdot (-u)}{I} + \frac{j \cdot (-v)}{J} \right)} = \frac{1}{I \cdot J} \sum_{i=0}^{I-1} \sum_{j=0}^{J-1} s(i, j) \cdot e^{2\pi i \left( \frac{i \cdot u}{I} + \frac{j \cdot v}{J} \right)}.$$

$$s^*(i, j) = s(i, j) \quad \longrightarrow \quad f^*(u, v) = f(-u, -v).$$

# Aufgabe 11

$S = (s(i, j))$   $s(i, j)$  - imaginär

Zeige:

$$f^*(-u, -v) = -f(u, v)$$

# Aufgabe 11

$$f(u, v) = \frac{1}{I \cdot J} \sum_{i=0}^{I-1} \sum_{j=0}^{J-1} s(i, j) \cdot e^{-2\pi i \left( \frac{i \cdot u}{I} + \frac{j \cdot v}{J} \right)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f^*(-u, -v) &= \frac{1}{I \cdot J} \sum_{i=0}^{I-1} \sum_{j=0}^{J-1} s^*(i, j) \cdot e^{-2\pi i \left( \frac{i \cdot u}{I} + \frac{j \cdot v}{J} \right)} = \frac{1}{I \cdot J} \sum_{i=0}^{I-1} \sum_{j=0}^{J-1} -s(i, j) \cdot e^{-2\pi i \left( \frac{i \cdot u}{I} + \frac{j \cdot v}{J} \right)} \\ &= -\frac{1}{I \cdot J} \sum_{i=0}^{I-1} \sum_{j=0}^{J-1} s(i, j) \cdot e^{-2\pi i \left( \frac{i \cdot u}{I} + \frac{j \cdot v}{J} \right)} = -f(u, v). \end{aligned}$$

# Aufgabe 12

Berechnen Sie die Fouriertransformation einer Basismatrix:

$$B^{(a,b)} \quad 0 \leq a < I \quad 0 \leq b < J$$

# Aufgabe 12

$$F = \text{FT}(B^{(a,b)}) = (f(u, v))$$

$$f(u, v) = \langle B^{(a,b)}, B^{(u,v)} \rangle = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{falls } u = a, v = b \\ 0 & \text{sonst} \end{cases}$$

# Aufgabe 13

Zeigen Sie, dass die Basismatrizen

$$B^{(u,v)} \quad 0 \leq u < I \quad 0 \leq v < J$$

linear unabhängig und orthonormiert sind.

# Aufgabe 14

siehe Buch

# Aufgabe 15 – Faltungssatz

$$S_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad S_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Überprüfe:

$$\text{FT}(S_1 * S_2) = \text{FT}(S_1) \cdot \text{FT}(S_2)$$

# Aufgabe 15

$$\text{FT}(S_1 * S_2) = \text{FT}(S_1) \cdot \text{FT}(S_2)$$

$$S_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad S_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad G = S_1 * S_2$$

$$g(i, j) = \frac{1}{I \cdot J} \sum_{k=0}^{I-1} \sum_{l=0}^{J-1} s_1(k, l) \cdot s_2(i-k, j-l)$$



$$G = S_1 * S_2 = \frac{1}{16} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

# Aufgabe 15

$$\text{FT}(S_1 * S_2) = \text{FT}(S_1) \cdot \text{FT}(S_2)$$

$$S_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F_1 = \frac{1}{16} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S_1 * S_2 = \frac{1}{16} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(Aufgabe 4)

$$\text{FT}(S_1 * S_2) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{16} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(Aufgabe 5a)

(Aufgabe 4)

$$F_1 \cdot F_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{16} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

# Aufgabe 16

$$S_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Berechnen Sie mit Hilfe der schnellen Fouriertransformation (FFT):

$$F_1 = \text{FT}(S_1) = (f_1(u, v)) \quad u = 0, \dots, 3, \quad v = 0, \dots, 3$$

$$F_2 = \text{FT}(S_2) = (f_2(u, v))$$

# Schnelle Fouriertransformation – FFT

$$f(k) = \sum_{t=0}^{N-1} g(t) \cdot e^{-2\pi i \frac{k \cdot t}{N}}$$

$$N = 2^p$$

$$W_N = e^{-\frac{2\pi i}{N}}$$

$$f(k) = f_1(k) + W_N^k f_2(k)$$

$$k < \frac{N}{2}$$

$$f(k) = f_1\left(k - \frac{N}{2}\right) + W_N^k f_2\left(k - \frac{N}{2}\right)$$

$$\frac{N}{2} - 1 < k \leq N - 1$$

$$N=4$$

$$f(k) = f_1(k) + W_4^k f_2(k)$$

$$k < \frac{N}{2} = 2, \quad k = 0, 1$$

$$f(k) = f_1(k-2) + W_4^k f_2(k-2)$$

$$\frac{N}{2} - 1 < k \leq N - 1$$

$$k = 2, 3$$

# N=4

$$f_1(k) = \sum_{t=0}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} g(2t) \cdot W_{\frac{N}{2}}^{tk} = \sum_{t=0}^1 g(2t) \cdot W_2^{tk}$$

$$f_1(0) = \sum_{t=0}^1 g(2t) \cdot W_2^{t \cdot 0} = g(0) + g(2)$$

$$f_1(1) = \sum_{t=0}^1 g(2t) \cdot W_2^{t \cdot 1} = g(0) - g(2)$$

$$f_2(k) = \sum_{t=0}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} g(2t+1) \cdot W_{\frac{N}{2}}^{tk} = \sum_{t=0}^1 g(2t+1) \cdot W_2^{tk}$$

$$f_2(0) = \sum_{t=0}^1 g(2t+1) \cdot W_2^{t \cdot 0} = g(1) + g(3)$$

$$f_2(1) = \sum_{t=0}^1 g(2t+1) \cdot W_2^{t \cdot 1} = g(1) - g(3)$$

# N=4

$$f(k) = f_1(k) + W_4^k f_2(k)$$

$$k = 0,1$$

$$f(0) = f_1(0) + f_2(0) = g(0) + g(2) + g(1) + g(3)$$

$$f(1) = f_1(1) + W_4 \cdot f_2(1) = g(0) - g(2) - i(g(1) - g(3))$$

$$f(2) = f_1(0) + W_4^2 f_2(0) = g(0) + g(2) - g(1) - g(3)$$

$$f(3) = f_1(1) + W_4^3 \cdot f_2(1) = g(0) - g(2) + i(g(1) - g(3))$$

$$f(k) = f_1(k-2) + W_4^k f_2(k-2)$$

$$k = 2,3$$

$$W_4 = e^{-\frac{2\pi i}{4}} = e^{-\frac{\pi i}{2}} = -i$$

$$W_4^2 = -1$$

$$W_4^3 = i$$

# Aufgabe 16

$$f(0) = g(0) + g(2) + g(1) + g(3)$$

$$f(1) = g(0) - g(2) - i(g(1) - g(3))$$

$$f(2) = g(0) + g(2) - g(1) - g(3)$$

$$f(3) = g(0) - g(2) + i(g(1) - g(3))$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 16 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & -4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 16 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 16 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$