

SCC0251

Processamento de Imagens

Transformada de Fourier

Professora Leo Sampaio Ferraz Ribeiro



Slide para não esquecer de passar a lista



Júpiter - Sistema de Gestão Acadêmica da Pró-Reitoria de Graduação

Lista de Presença

Unidade: 55 Instituto de Ciências Matemáticas e de Computação

Disciplina: SCC0251 Processamento de Imagens

Turma: 2025101 - Teórica

Período: 24/02/2025 - 07/07/2025

Disciplina COM 2ª Avaliação.

Horário

Prof(a).

qua 08:10 09:50

Leo Sampaio Ferraz Ribeiro

sex 08:10 09:50

Leo Sampaio Ferraz Ribeiro

NºUSP	Ingr.	Curso	Nome	dia _/_/_	dia _/_/_	dia _/_/_
14712657	28/02/2024	55041	Allan Vitor de Souza Silva	_____	_____	_____
13687196	11/02/2022	55071	Amabile Pietrobon Ferreira	_____	_____	_____
13687108	23/02/2022	55090	Arthur Hiratsuka Rezende	_____	_____	_____
12691964	13/03/2023	55041	Arthur Pin	_____	_____	_____
13671532	11/02/2022	55041	Arthur Queiroz Moura	_____	_____	_____
12745212	03/05/2021	97001	Asafe Henrique de Oliveira Franca	_____	_____	_____
12542481	16/04/2021	55041	Bernardo Maia Coelho	_____	_____	_____
12733212	29/04/2021	55041	Bernardo Rodrigues Tameirao Santos	_____	_____	_____
14745682	13/03/2023	55071	Bruno Batista Pereira da Silva	_____	_____	_____
13672220	25/03/2022	55041	Camila Donda Ronchi	_____	_____	_____
12542630	18/03/2021	55041	Carlos Filipe de Castro Lemos	_____	_____	_____
14746015	24/02/2025	55090	Diego Gladcheff Munhoz	_____	_____	_____
12556973	25/02/2022	55041	Eduarda Fritzen Neumann	_____	_____	_____
14568142	27/01/2023	55090	Enzo Castelo Branco Biondi	_____	_____	_____
13781841	07/03/2022	55041	Enzo Yasuo Hirano Harada	_____	_____	_____
12547423	13/03/2023	55041	Fabricao Sampaio	_____	_____	_____

Transformada Discreta de Fourier 2D

$$F(u, v) = \frac{1}{mn} \sum_{x=0}^{n-1} \sum_{y=0}^{m-1} f(x, y) e^{-j2\pi\left(\frac{ux}{n} + \frac{vy}{m}\right)}$$

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Considerando o caso 2D: x, y aqui são coordenadas, u, v são frequências em cada direção

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$$|F(u, v)| = \sqrt{R^2(u, v) + I^2(u, v)}$$

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Diretamente da equação temos o “componente DC”:

$$F(0,0) = \frac{1}{nm} \sum_{x=0}^{n-1} \sum_{y=0}^{m-1} f(x, y)$$

Transformada Discreta de Fourier 2D

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O espectro fourier de uma função real é simétrico em relação a origem:

$$|F(u, v)| = |F(-u, -v)|$$

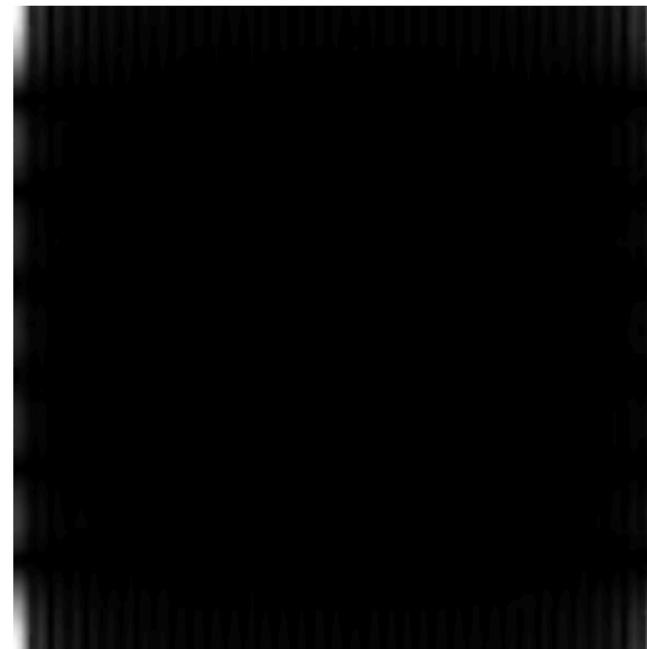
E o ângulo da fase é anti-simétrico

$$\phi(u, v) = -\phi(-u, -v)$$

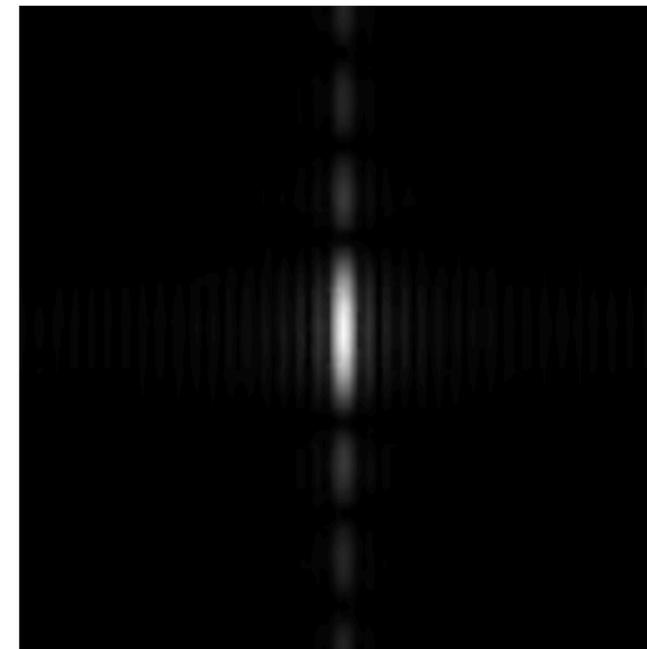
Transformada Discreta de Fourier 2D

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Para mostrar uma função transformada é comum reposicionar os quadrantes usando coordenadas $(-1)^{x+y}$ e aplicar log:



$|F(u, v)|$



$Shift(|F(u, v)|)$

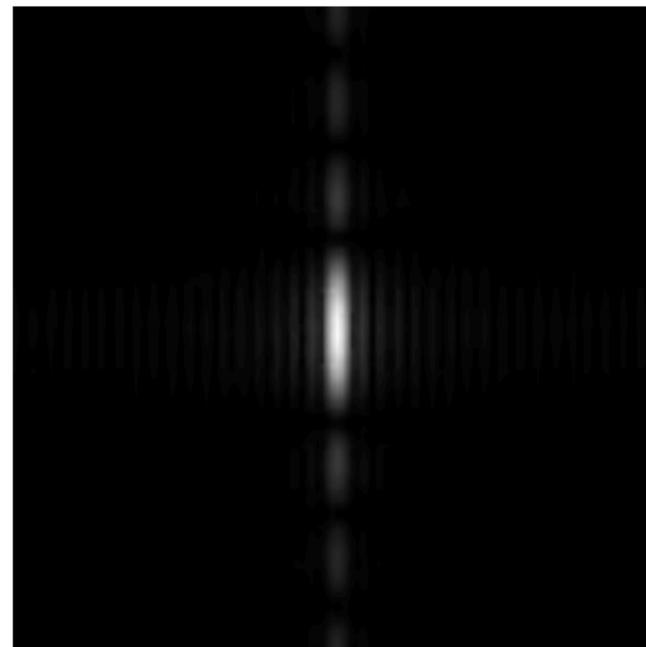
Transformada Discreta de Fourier 2D

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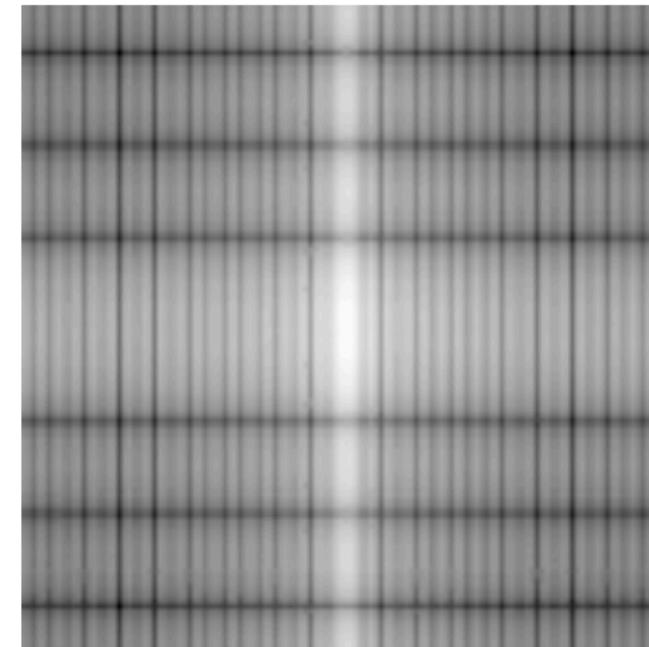
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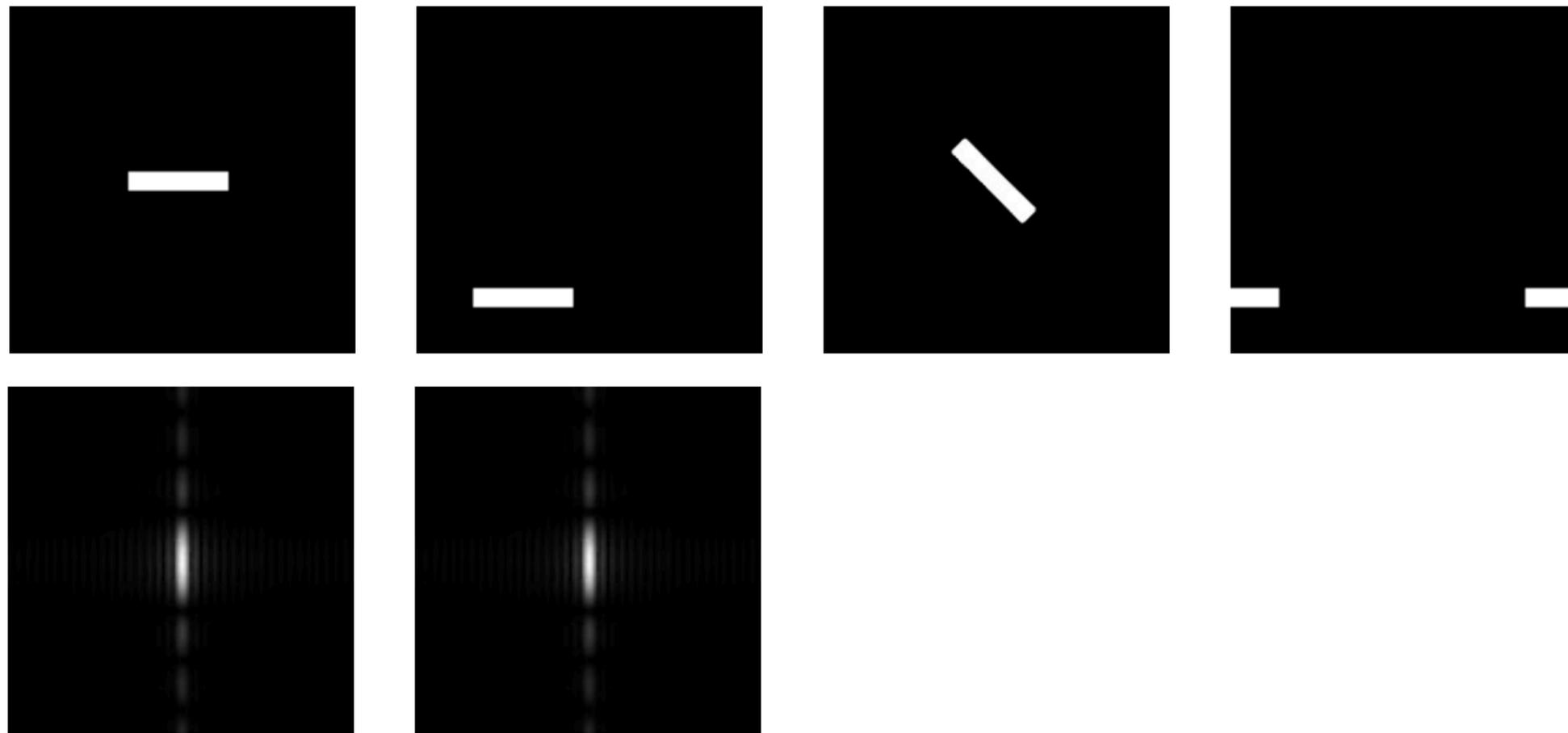
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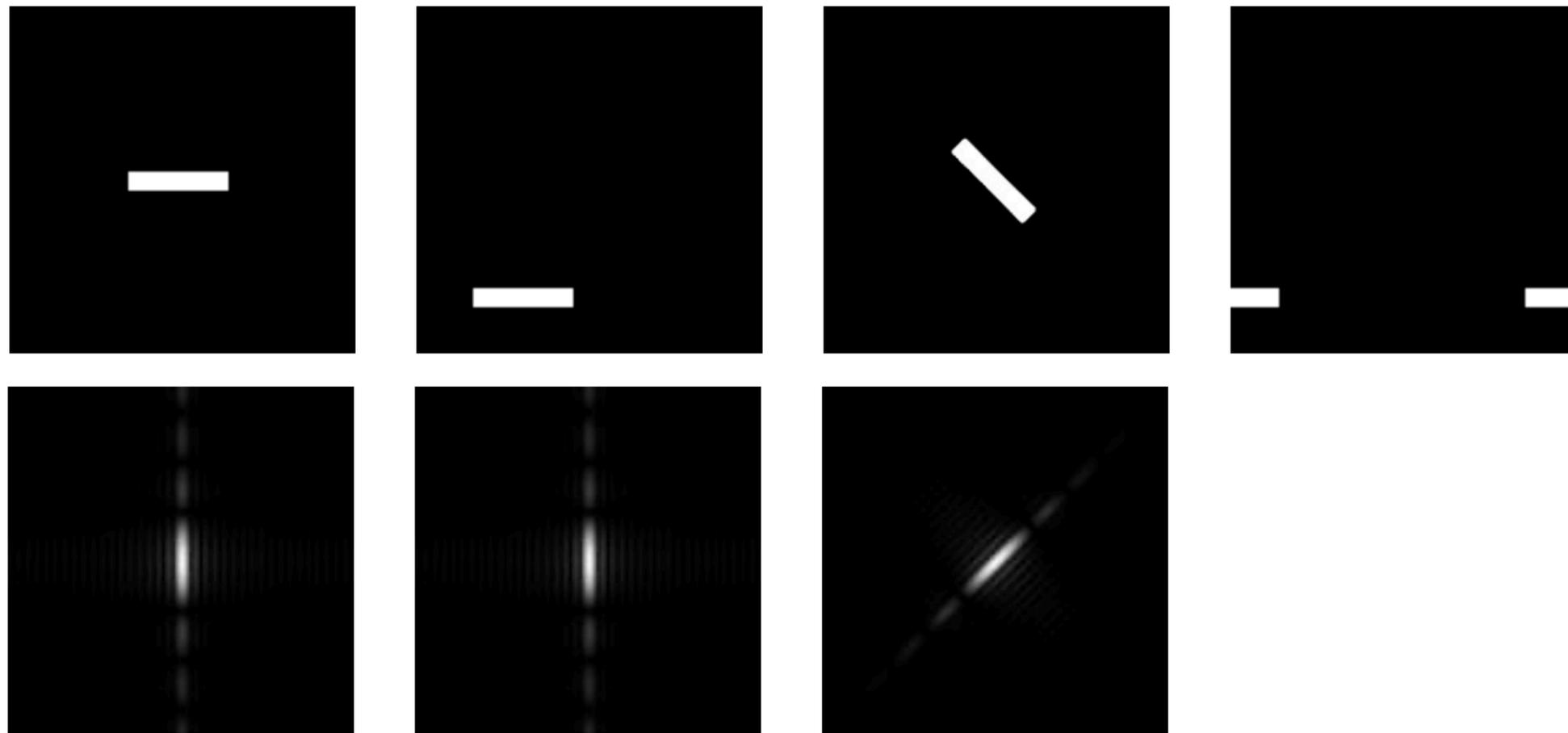
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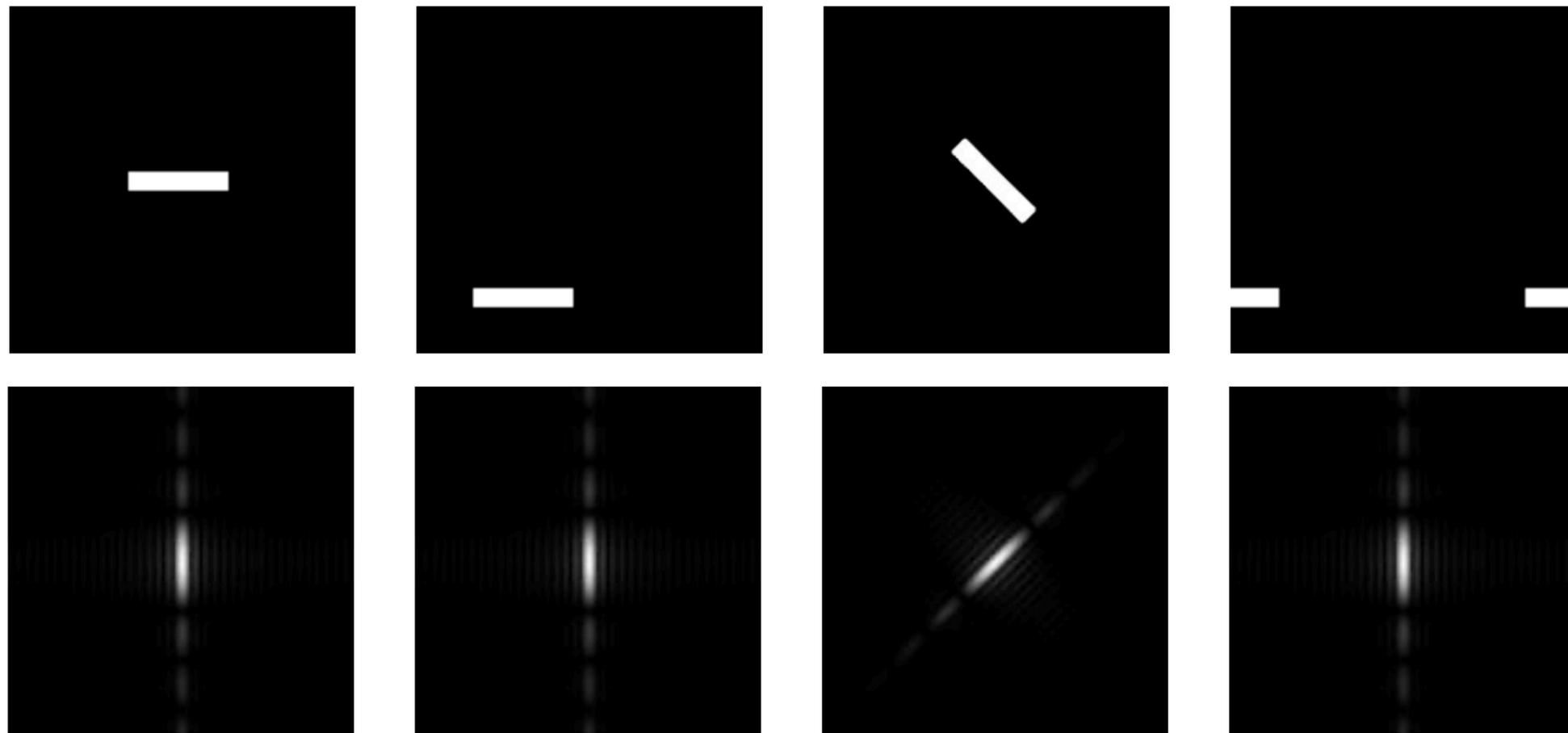
Transformada Discreta de Fourier 2D

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Transformada Discreta de Fourier 2D

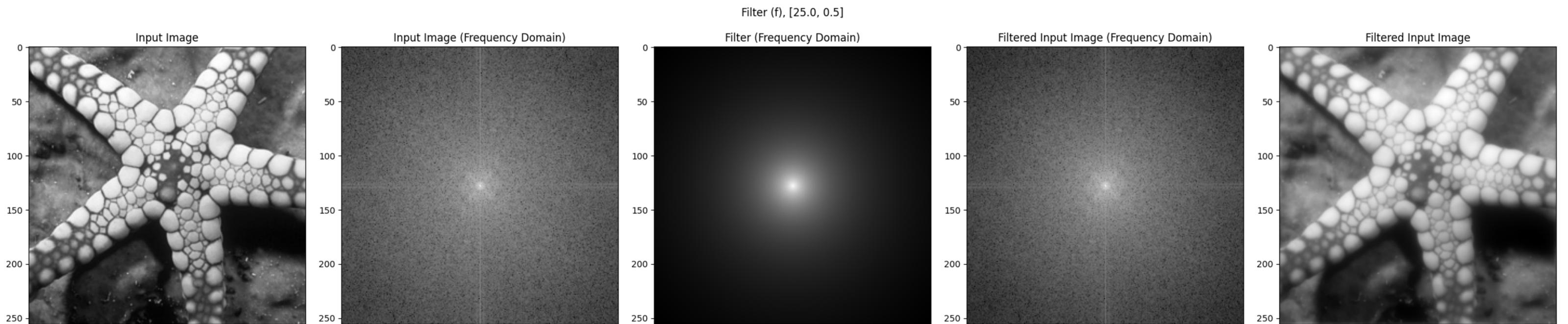
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Após o shift nós temos no centro da imagem as frequências mais baixas



Teorema da Convolução

$$(f \circledast h)(x, y) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} f(i, j)h((x - i), (y - j))$$

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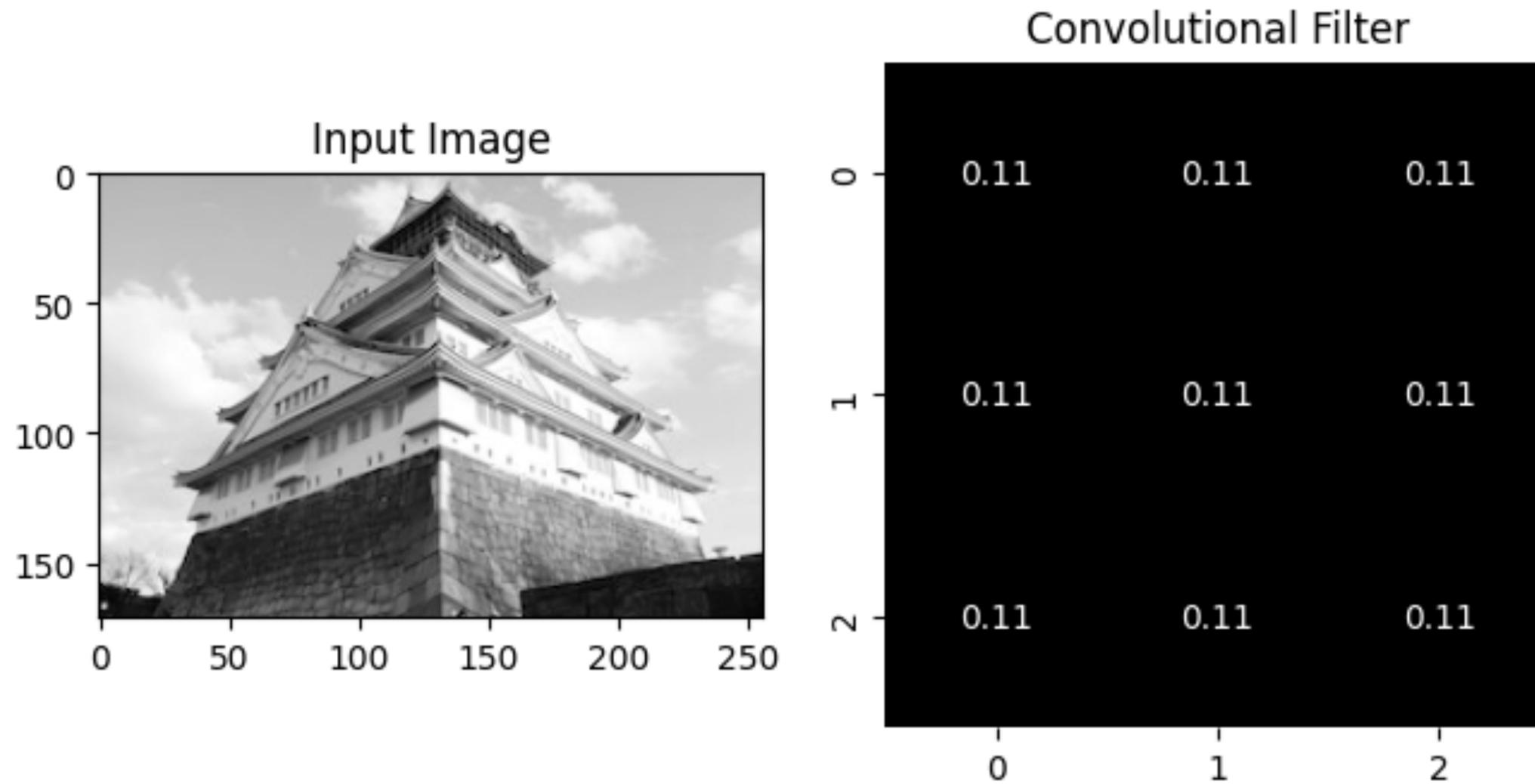
Uma convolução no domínio espacial/temporal é equivalente a uma multiplicação no domínio das frequências

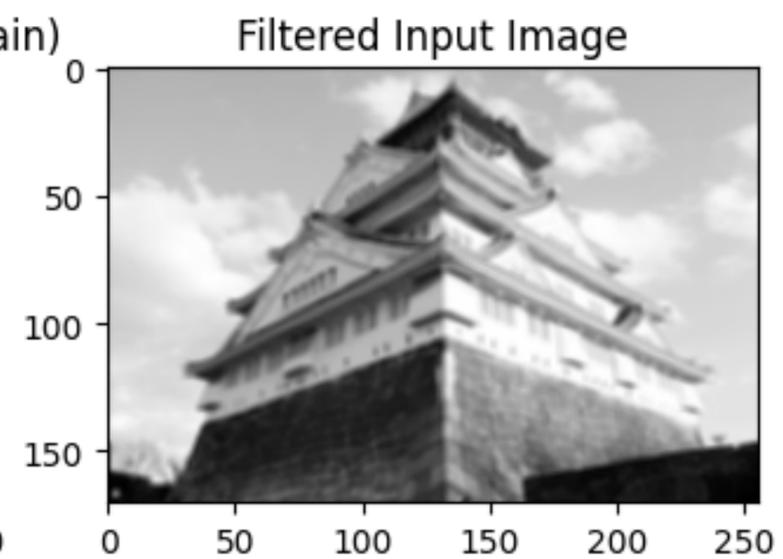
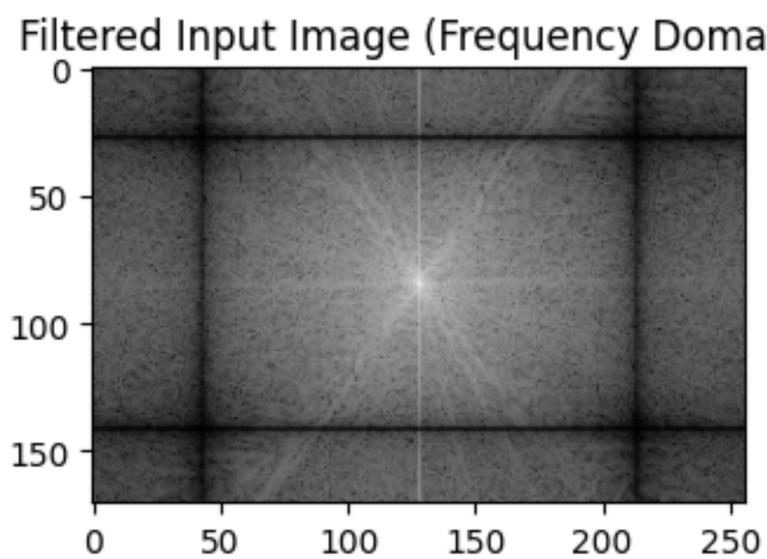
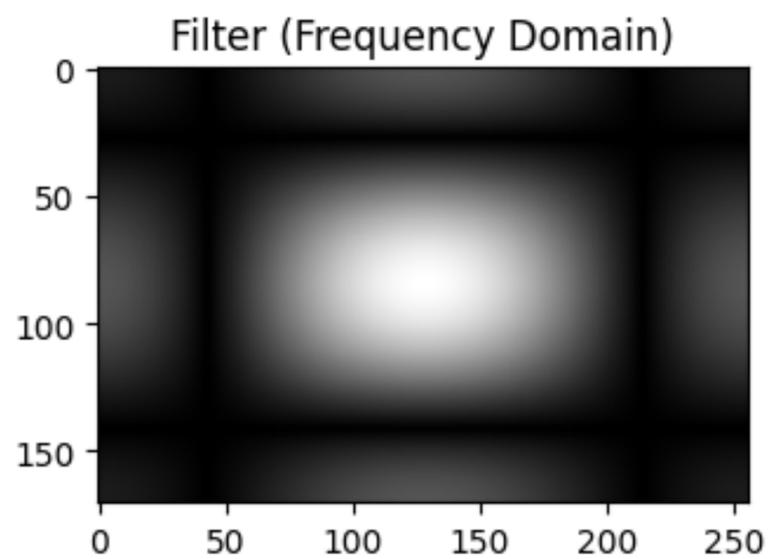
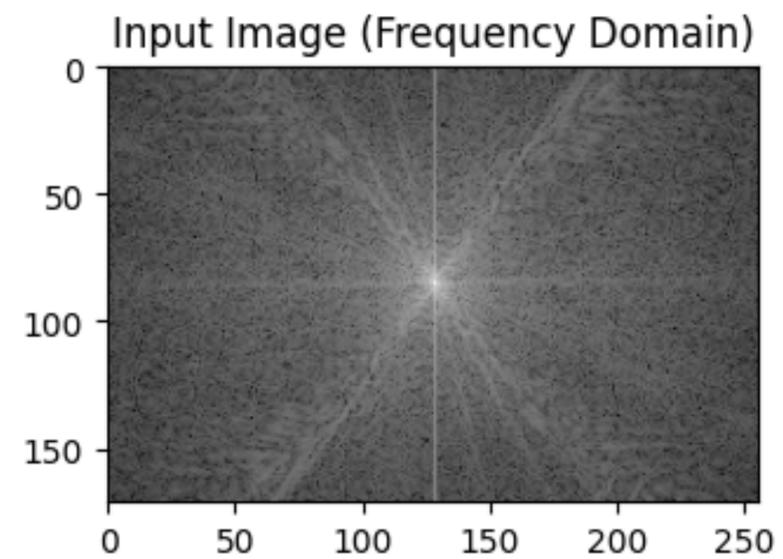
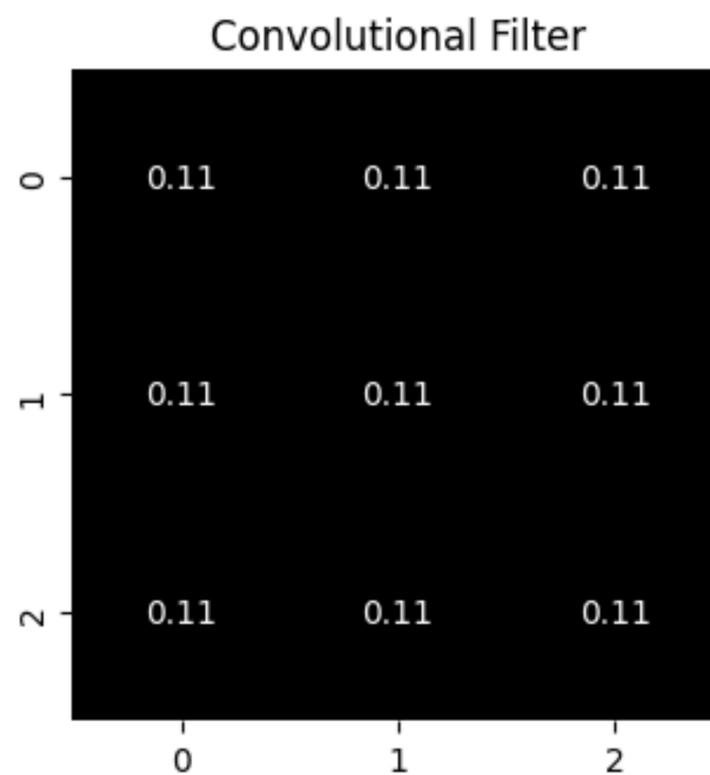
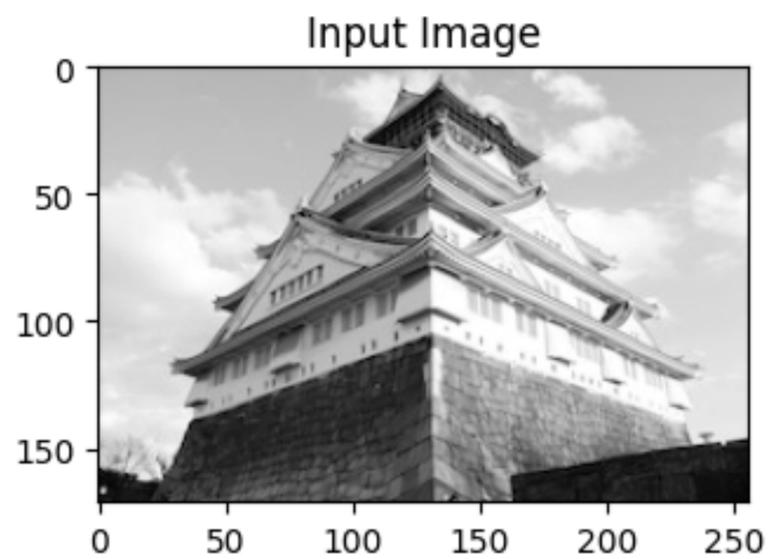
$$f(x, y) \circledast h(x, y) \leftrightarrow F(u, v) \cdot H(u, v)$$

$$f(x, y) \cdot h(x, y) \leftrightarrow F(u, v) \circledast H(u, v)$$

Filtros no Domínio das Frequências

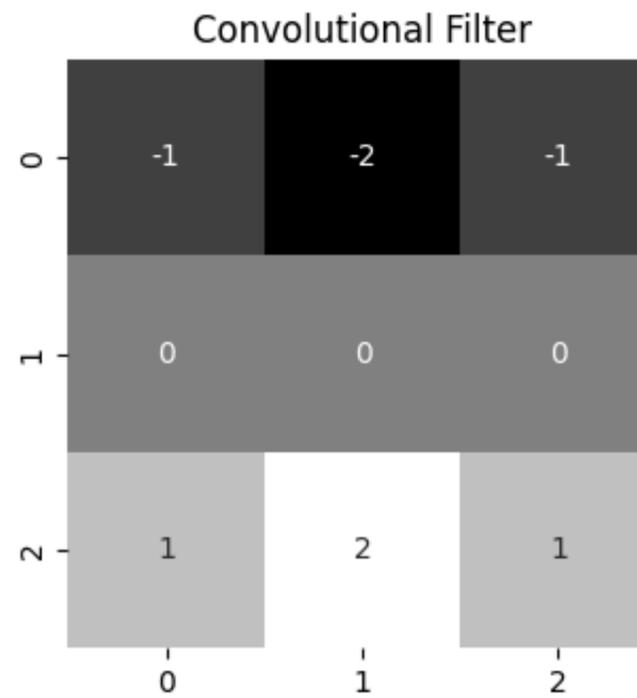
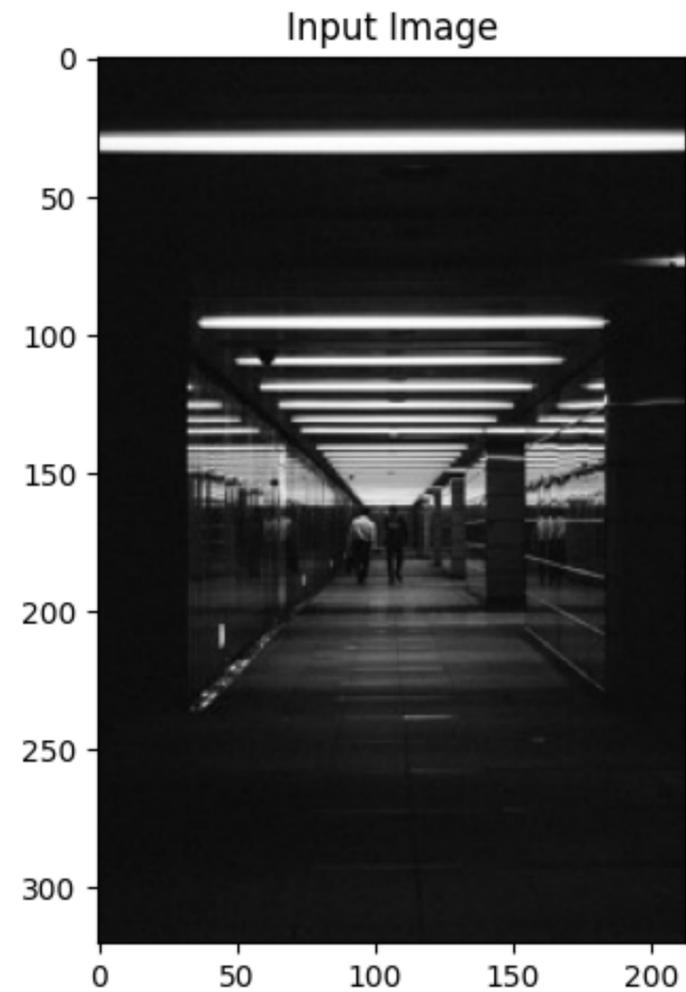
Filtro caixa

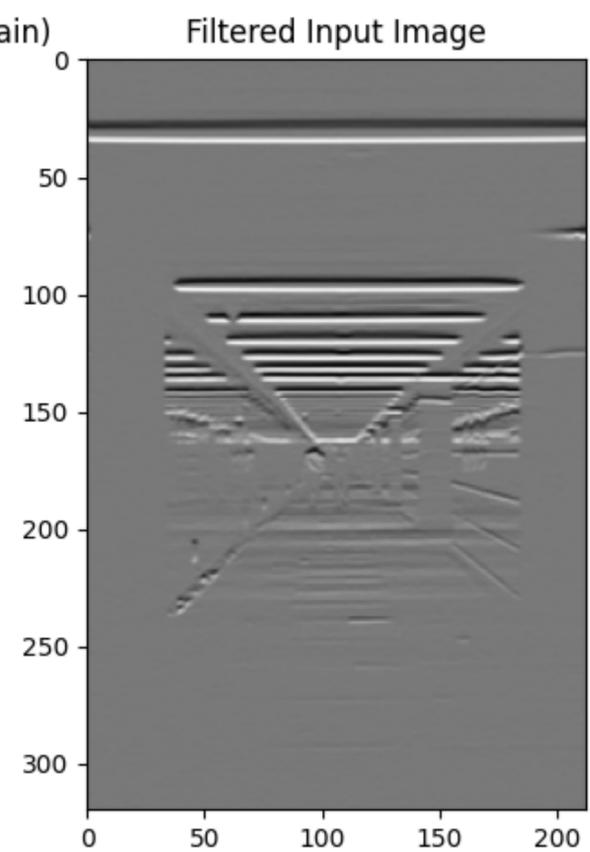
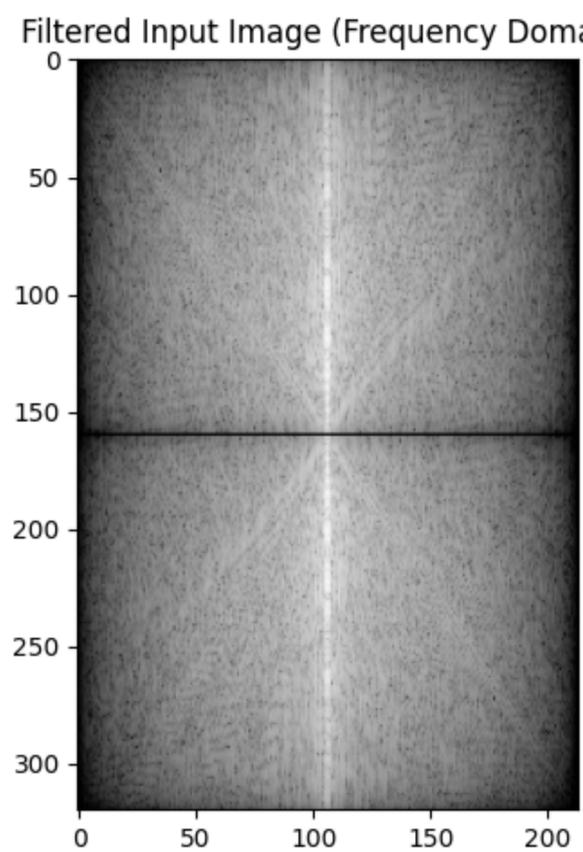
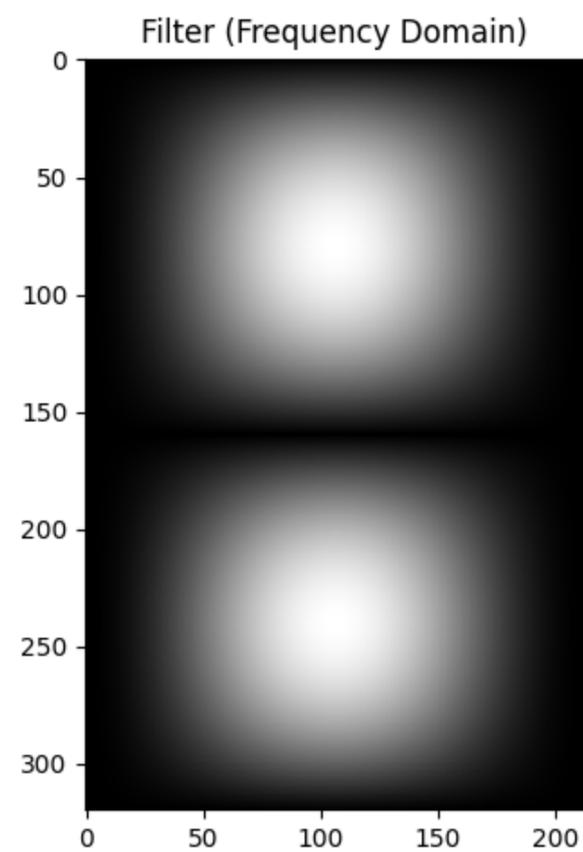
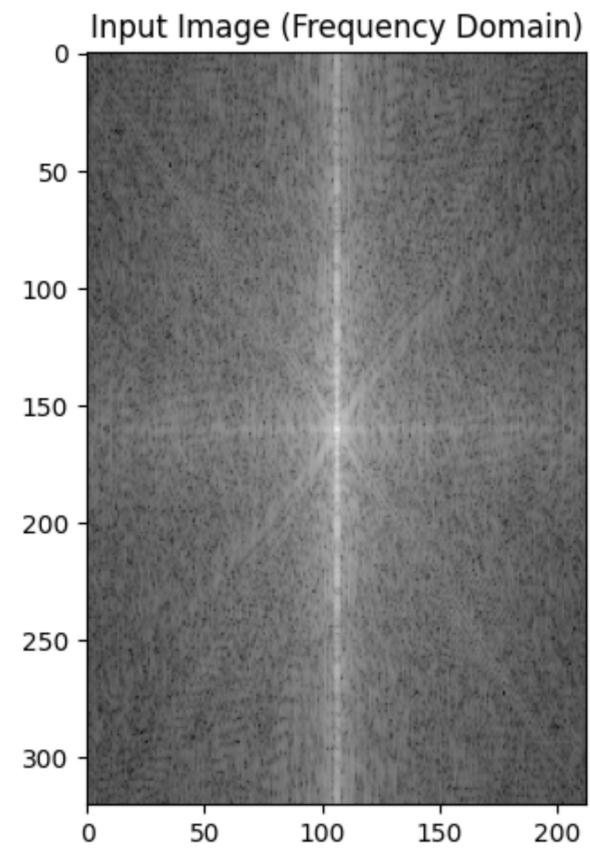
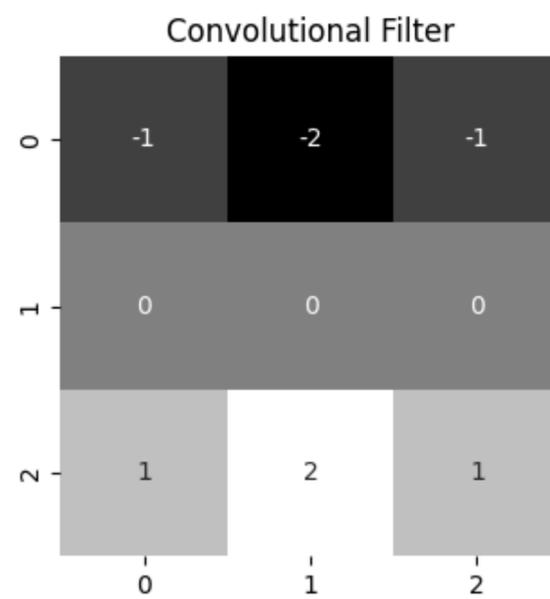
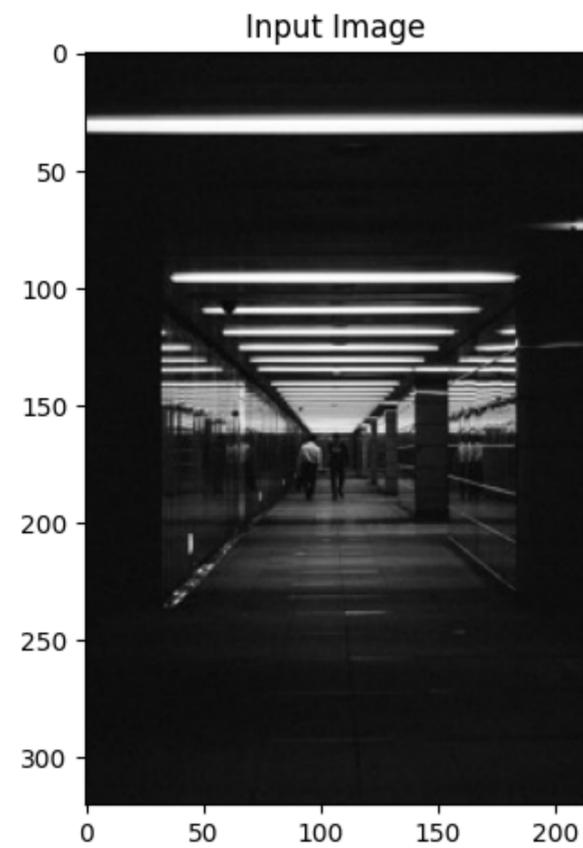




Filtros no Domínio das Frequências

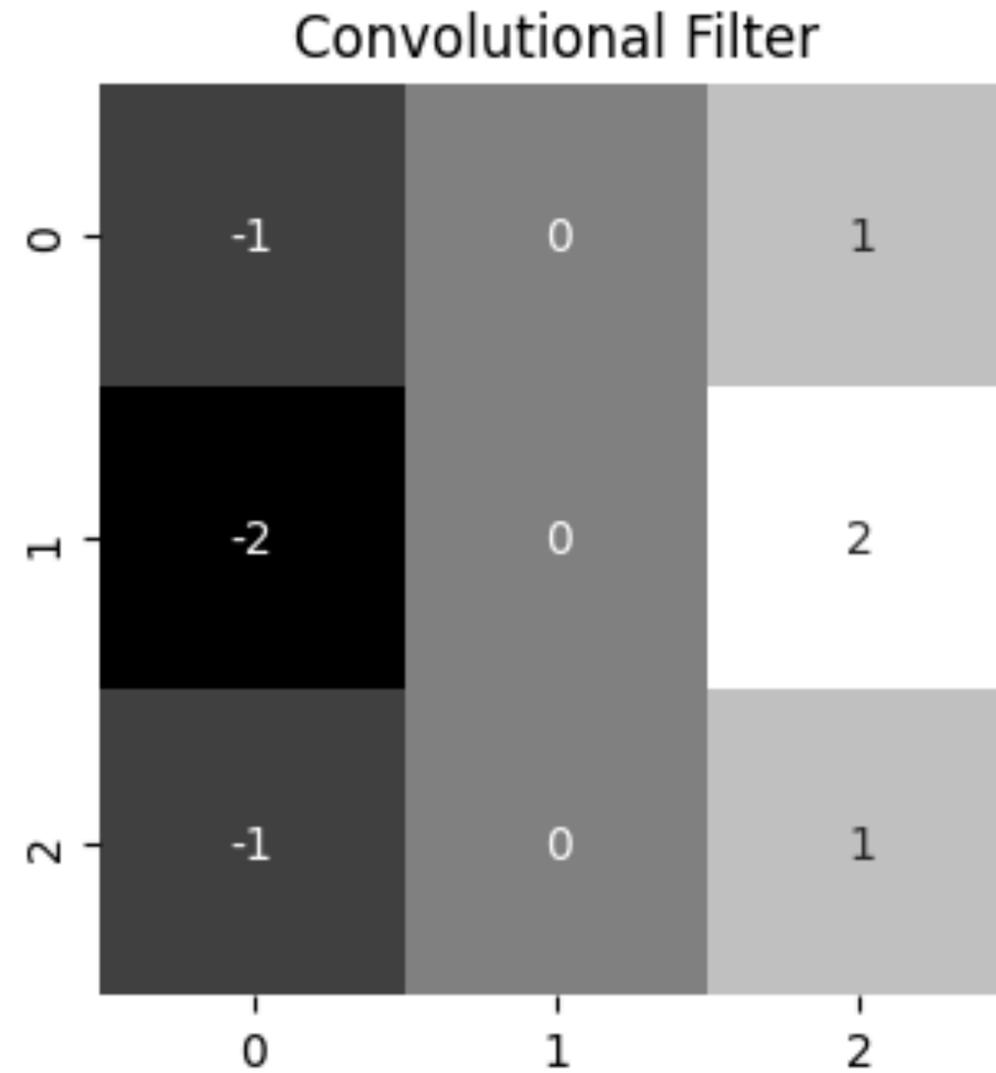
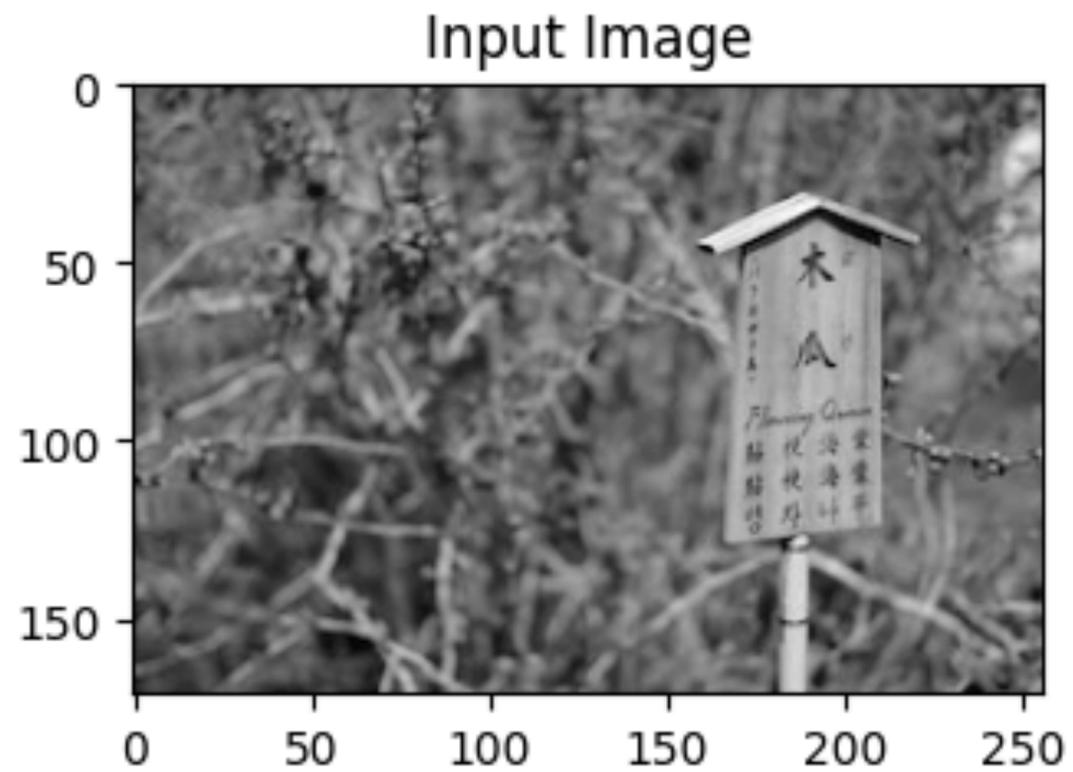
Filtro Sobel

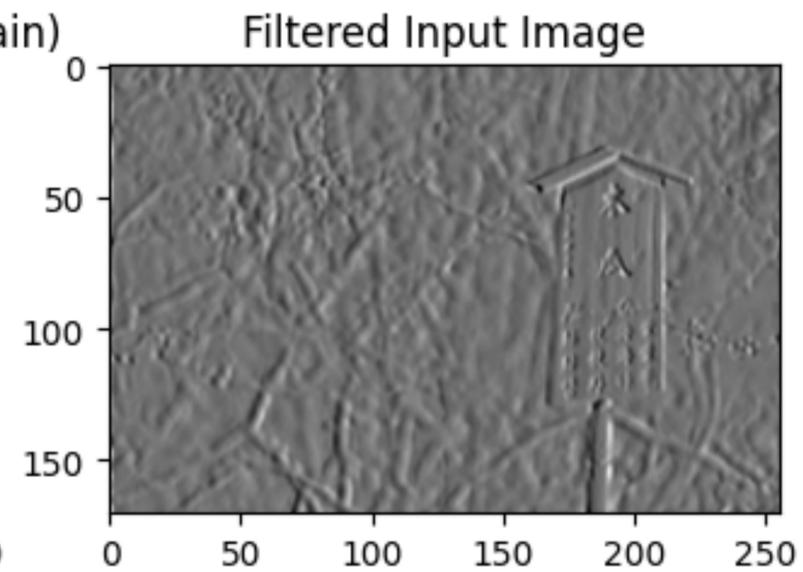
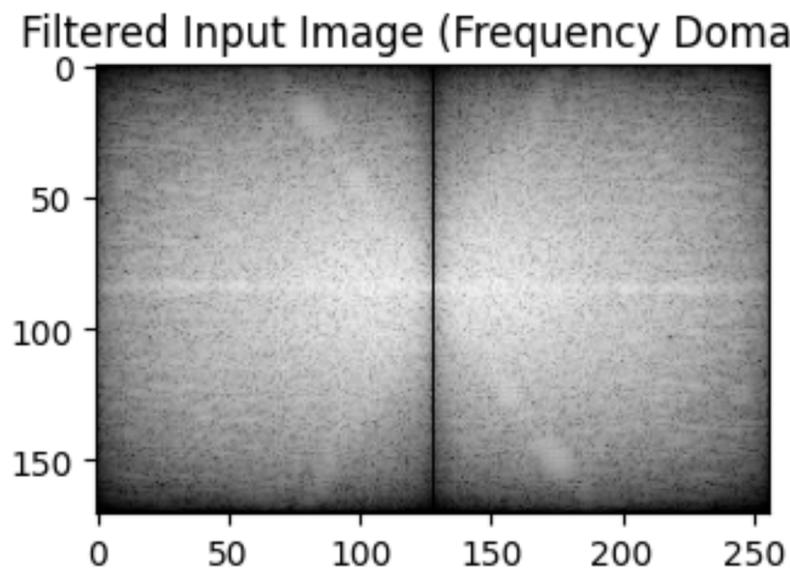
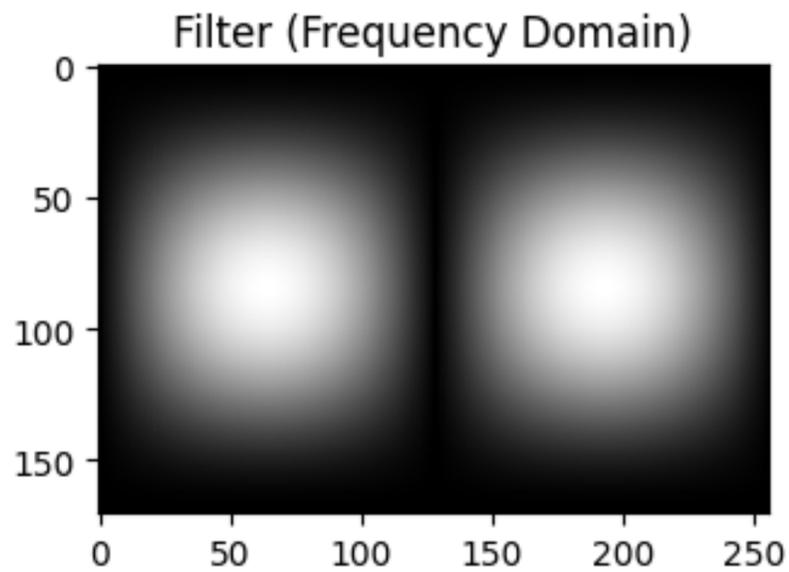
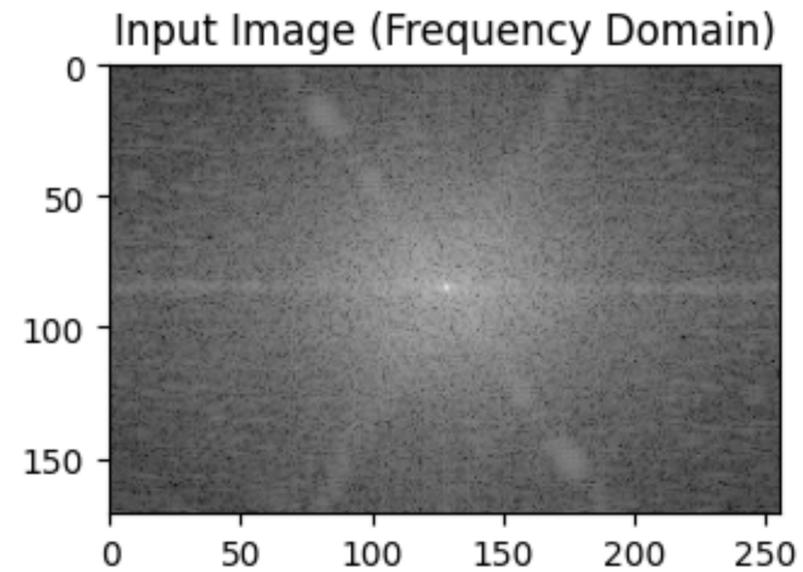
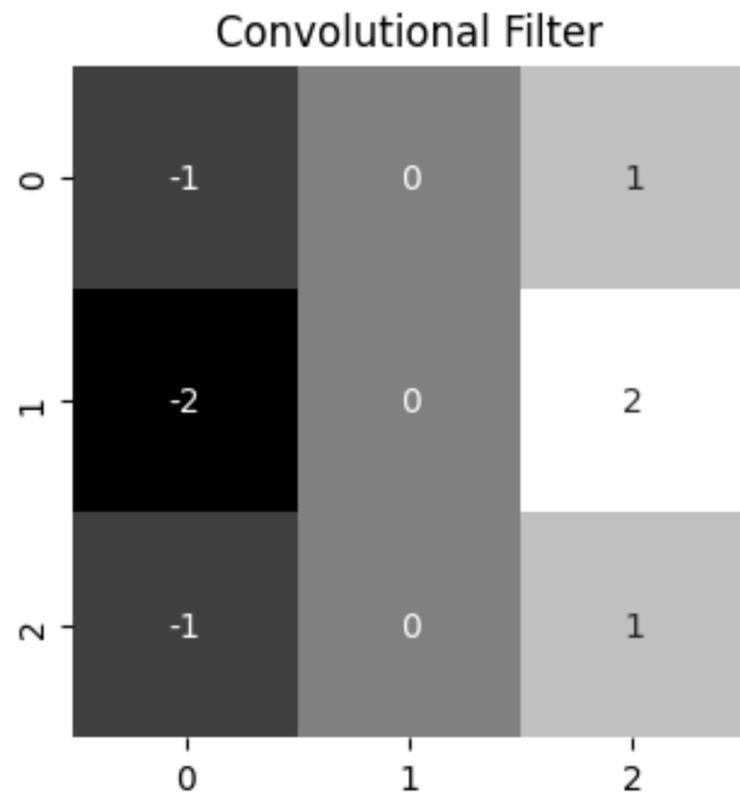
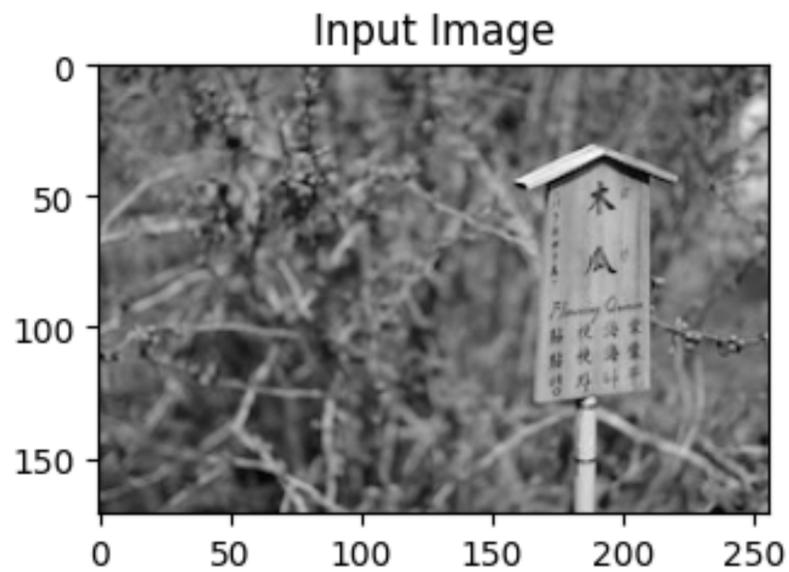




Filtros no Domínio das Frequências

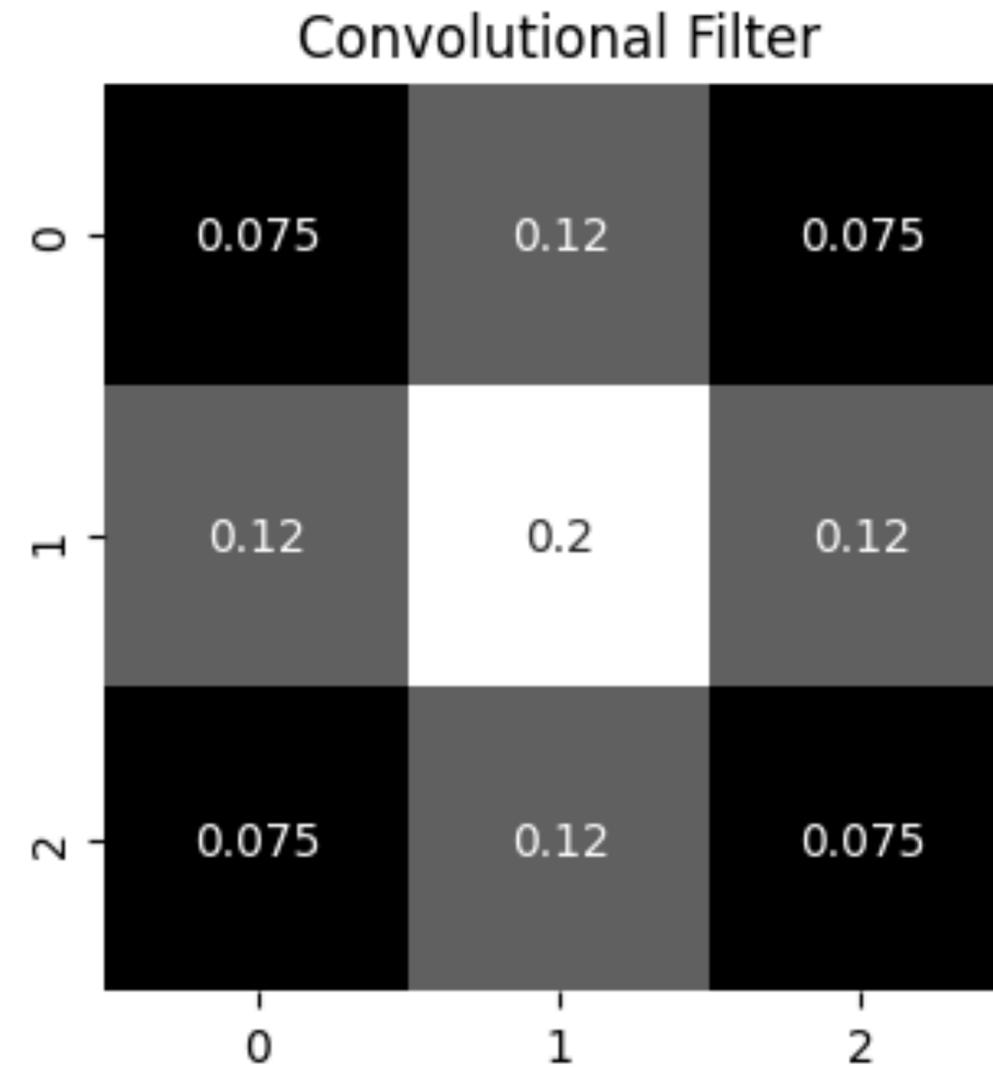
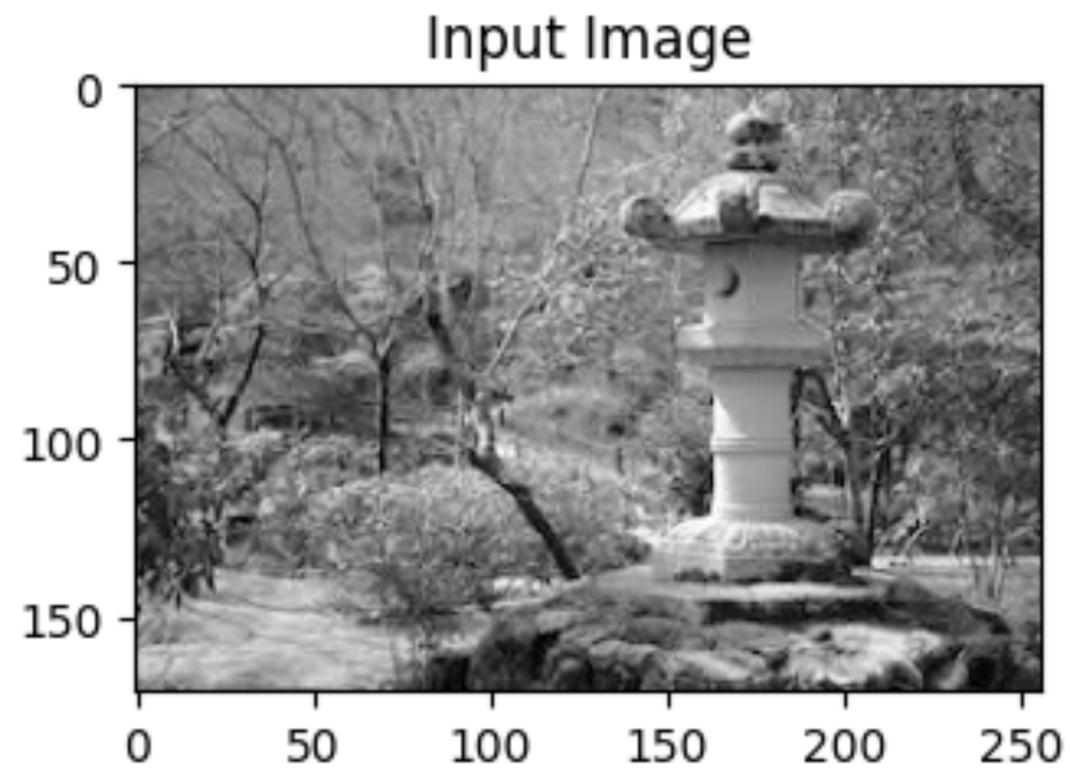
Filtro Sobel

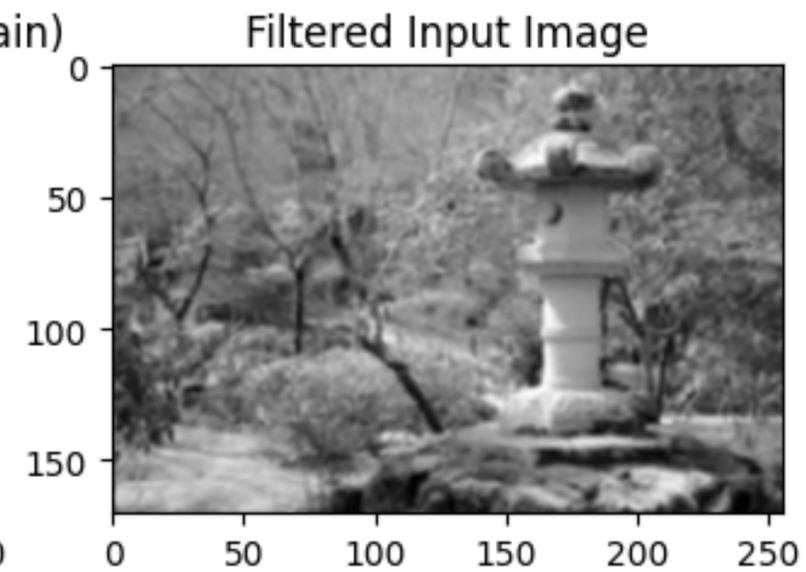
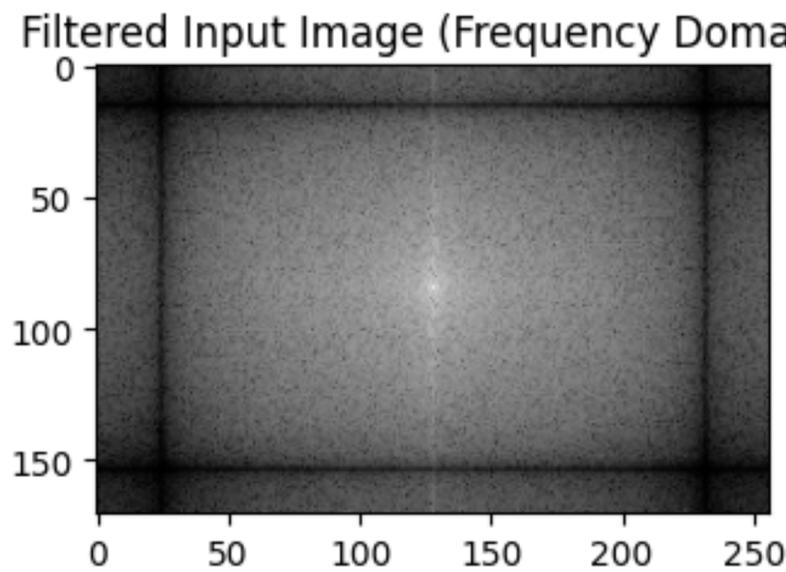
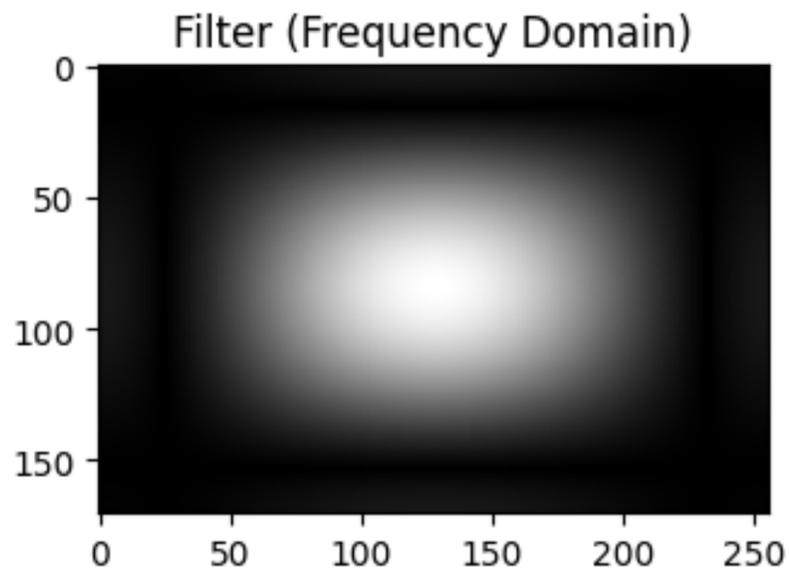
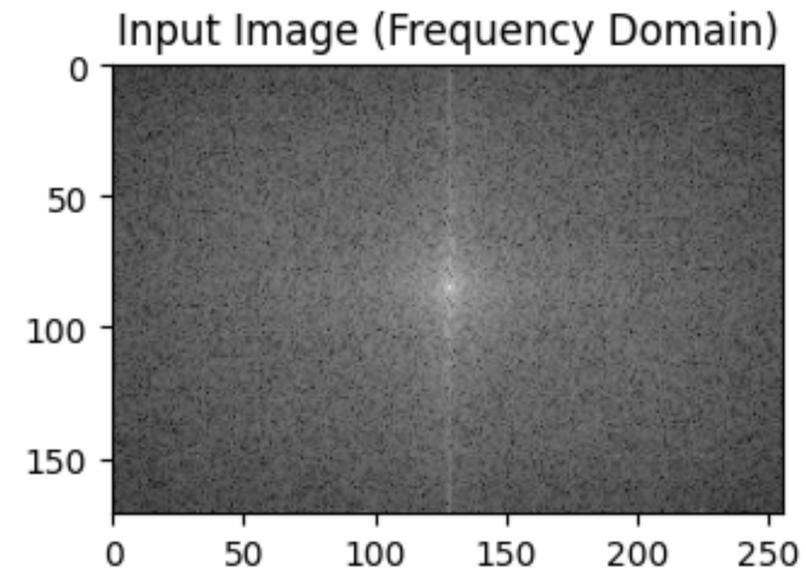
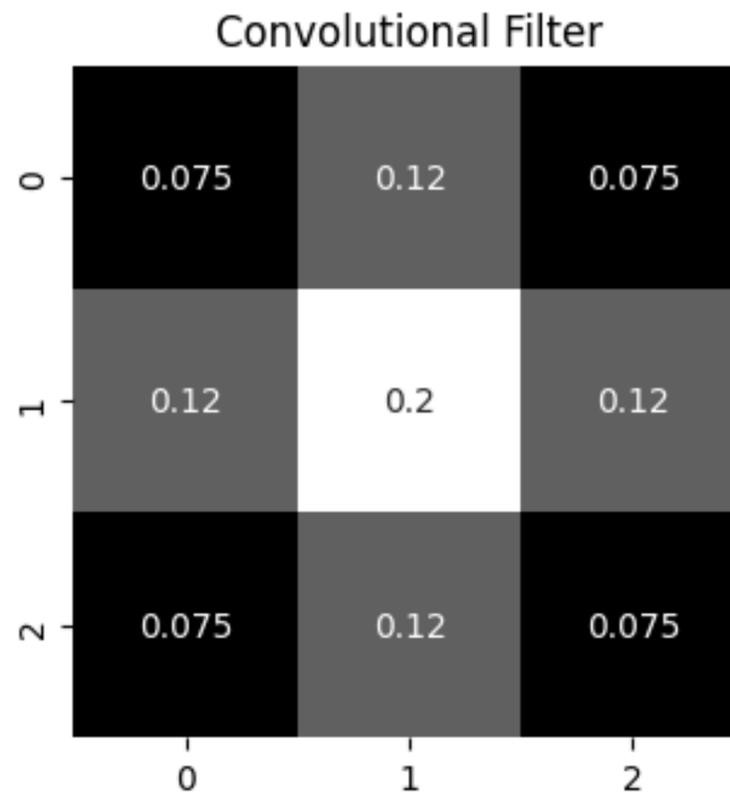
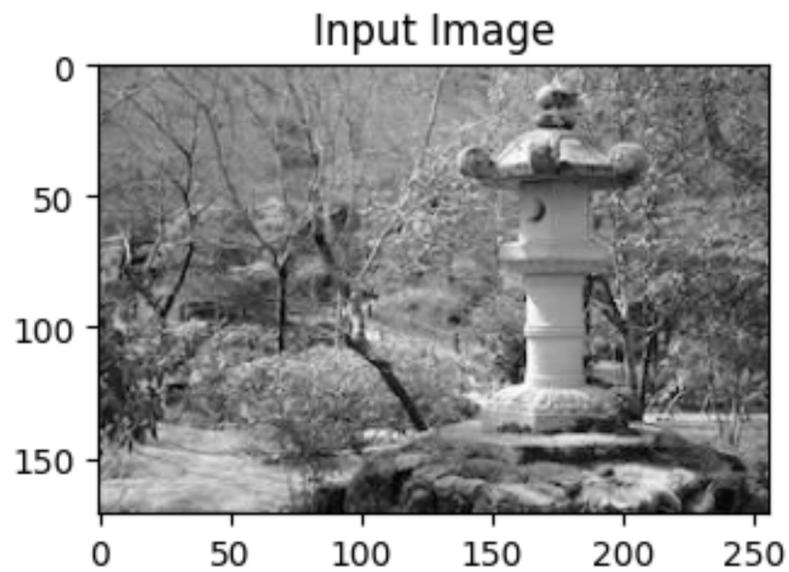




Filtros no Domínio das Frequências

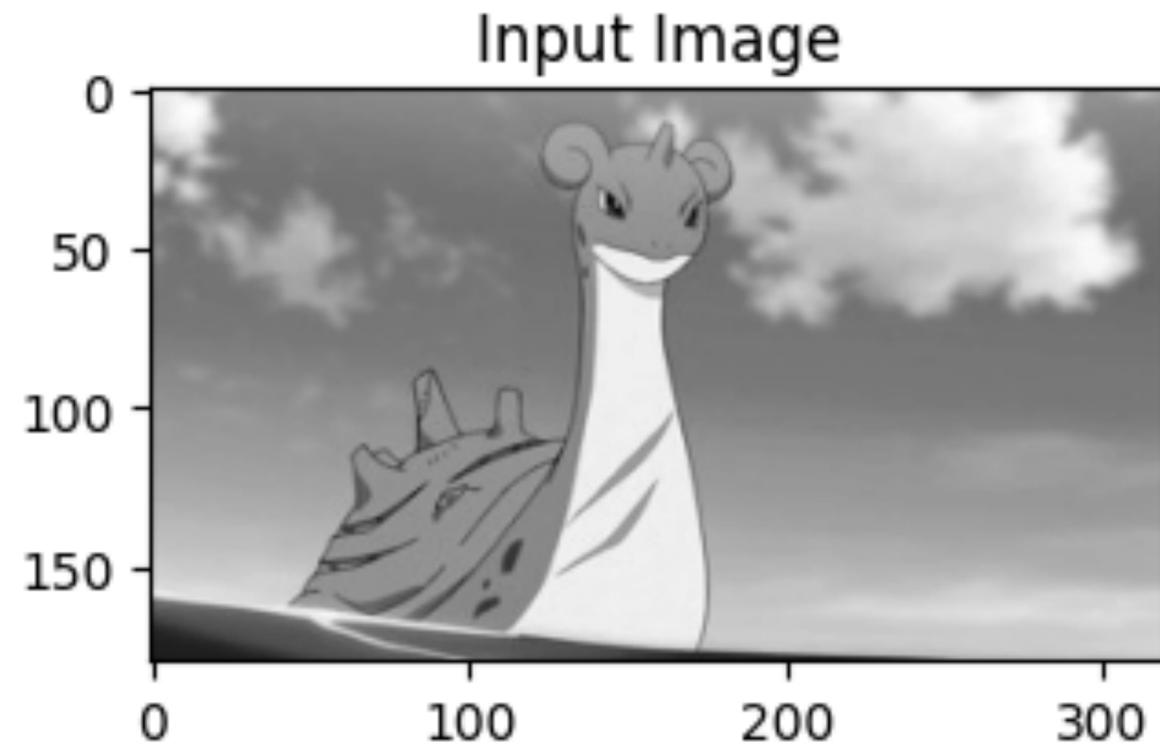
Filtro Gaussiano





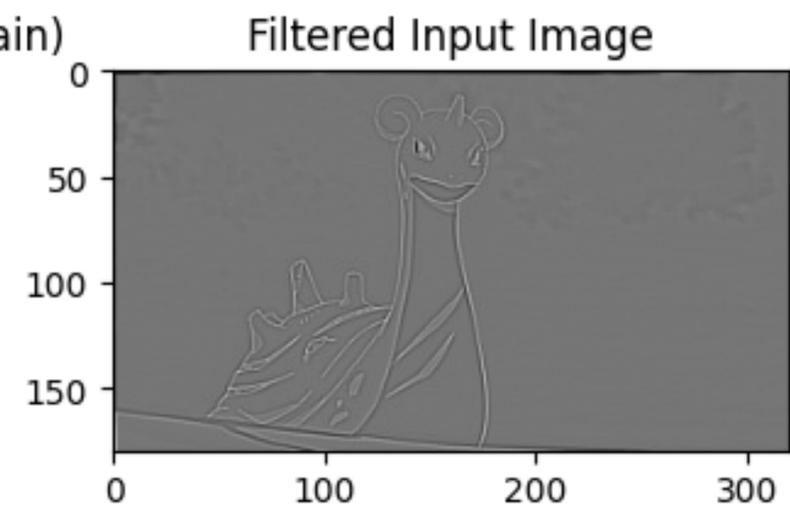
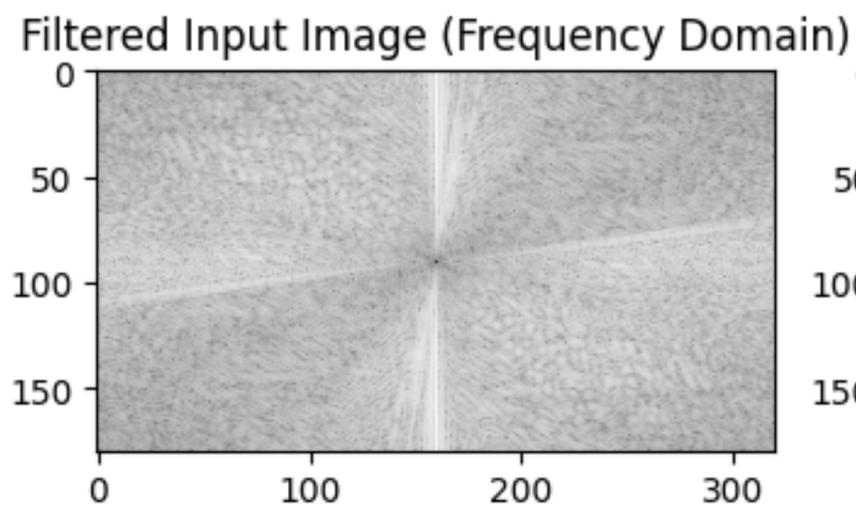
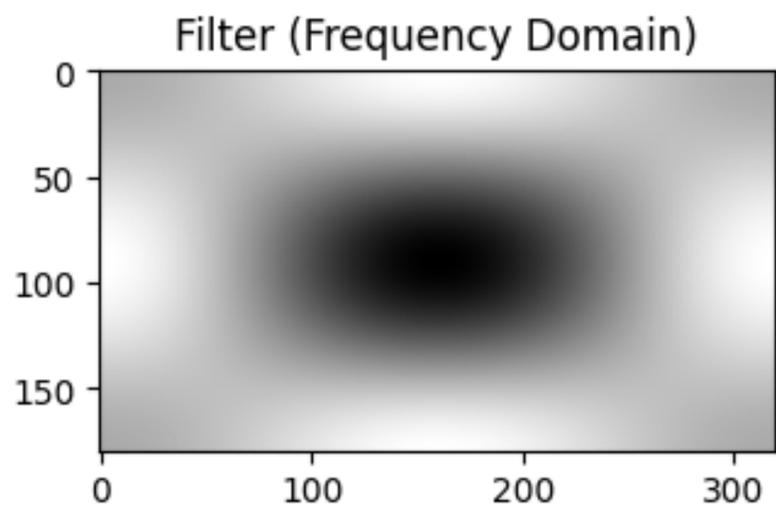
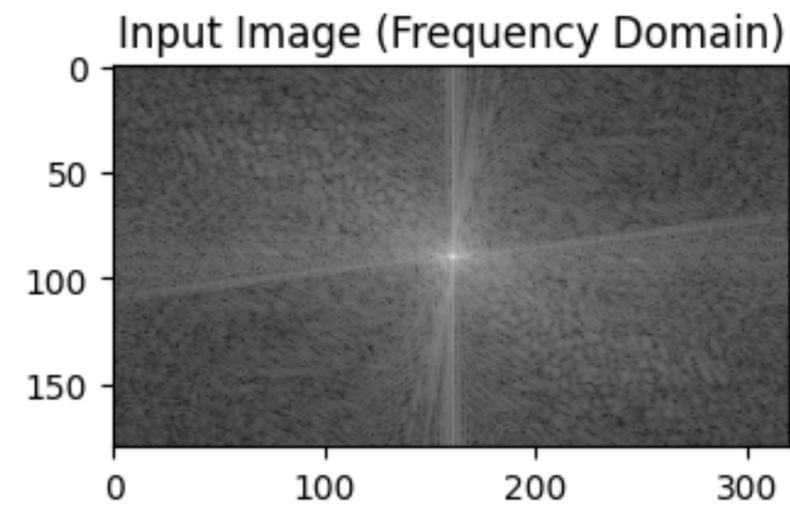
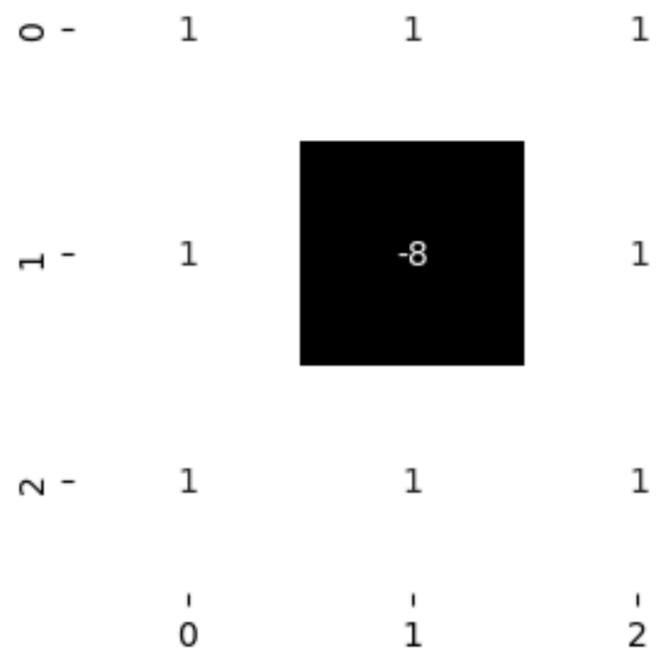
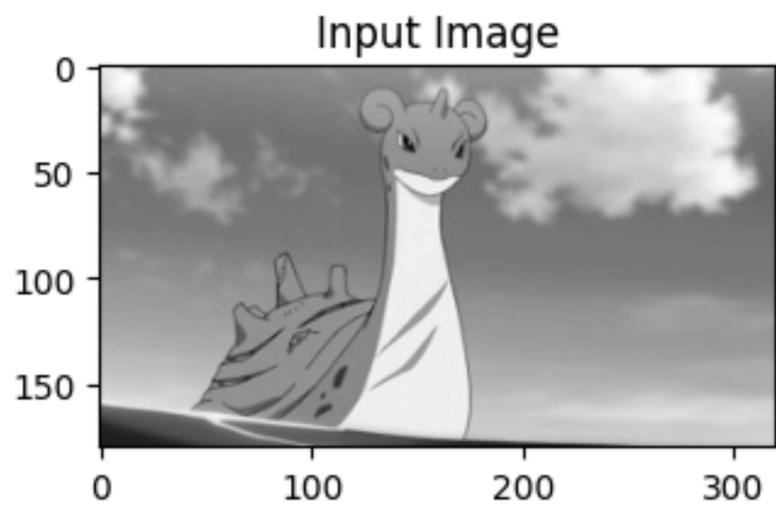
Filtros no Domínio das Frequências

Filtro de Laplace



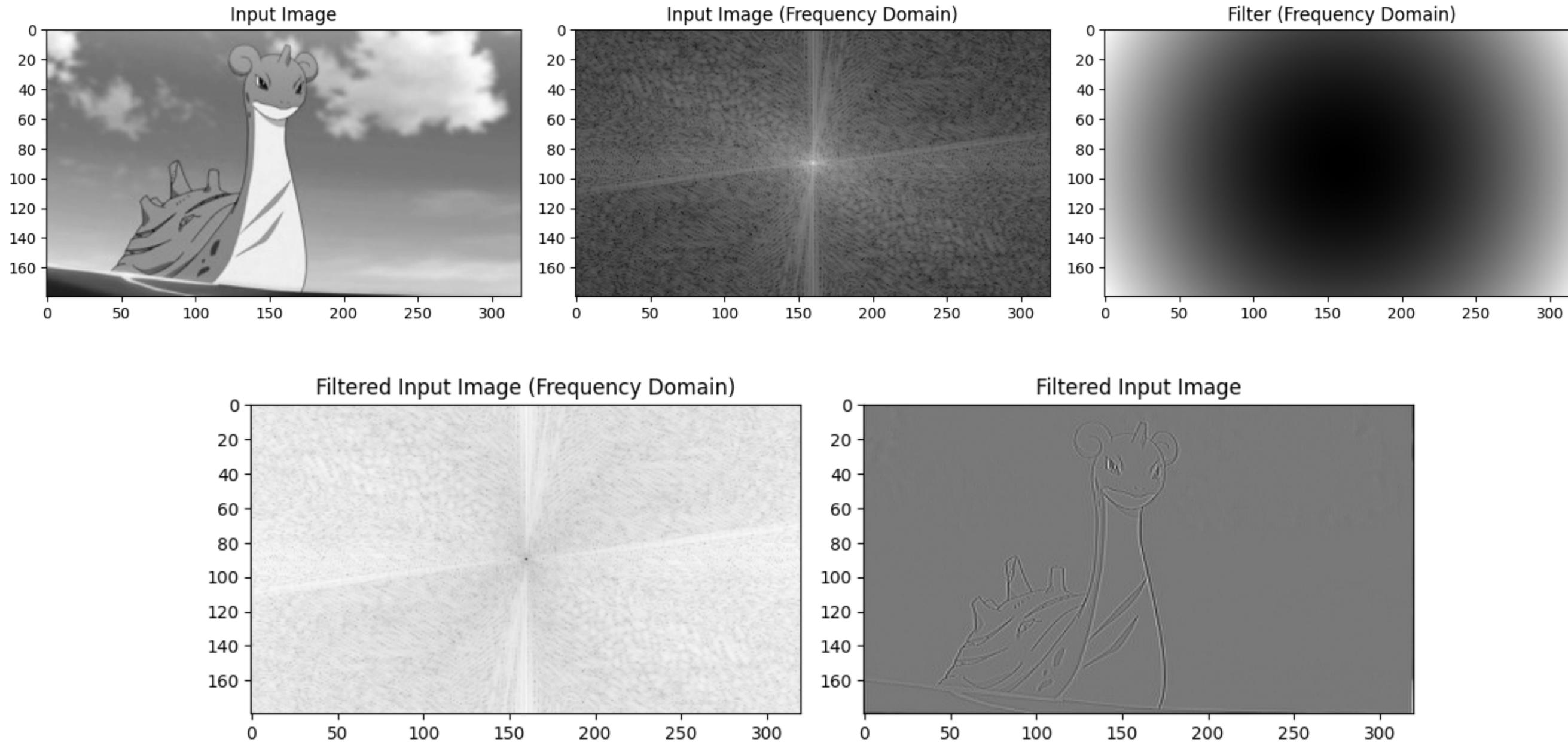
0 -	1	1	1
1 -	1	-8	1
2 -	1	1	1
	0	1	2

Convolutional Filter



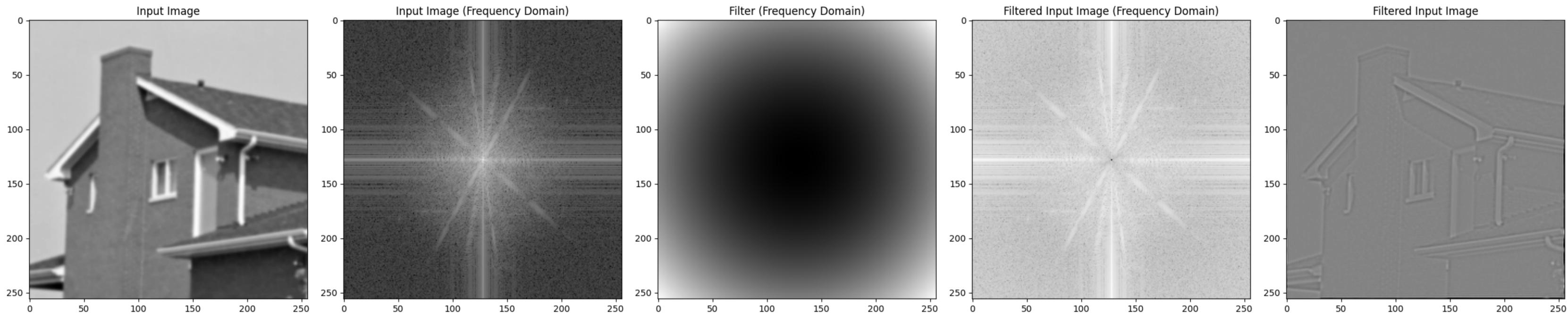
Filtros (perfeitos) no Domínio das Frequências

Filtro de Laplace



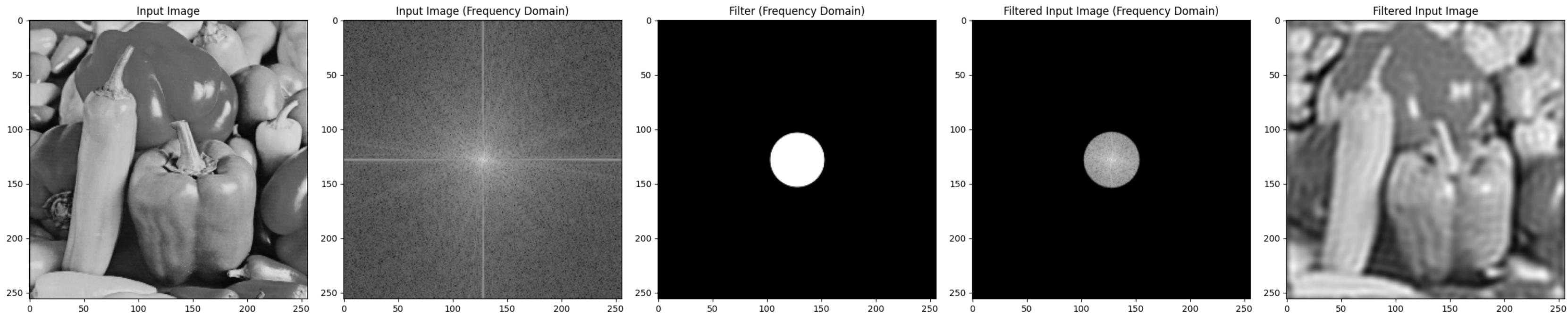
Filtros (perfeitos) no Domínio das Frequências

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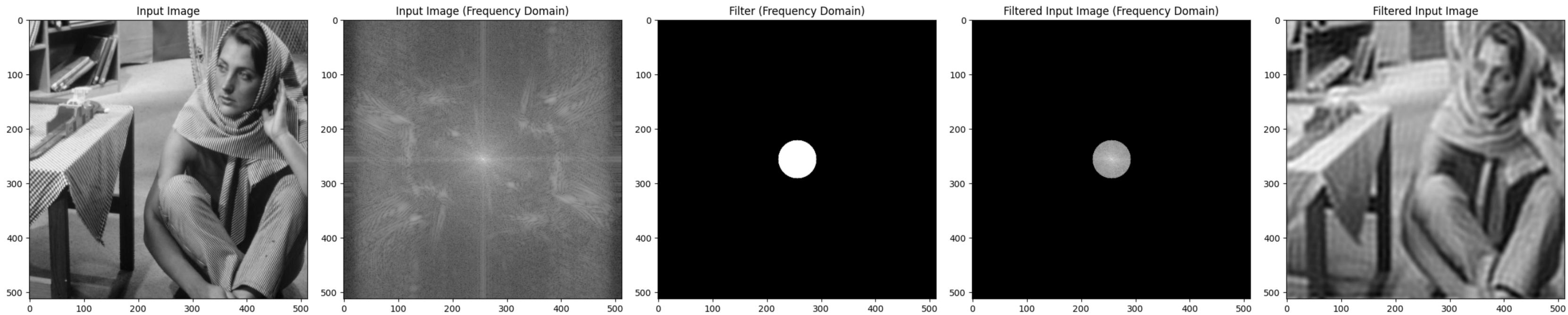
Filtros (perfeitos) no Domínio das Frequências

Filtro passa-baixa perfeito



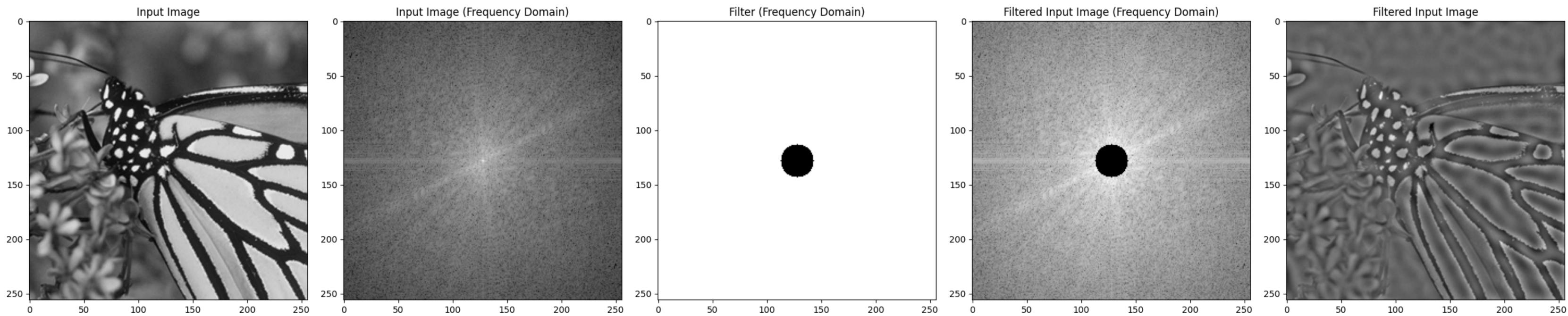
Filtros (perfeitos) no Domínio das Frequências

Filtro passa-baixa perfeito



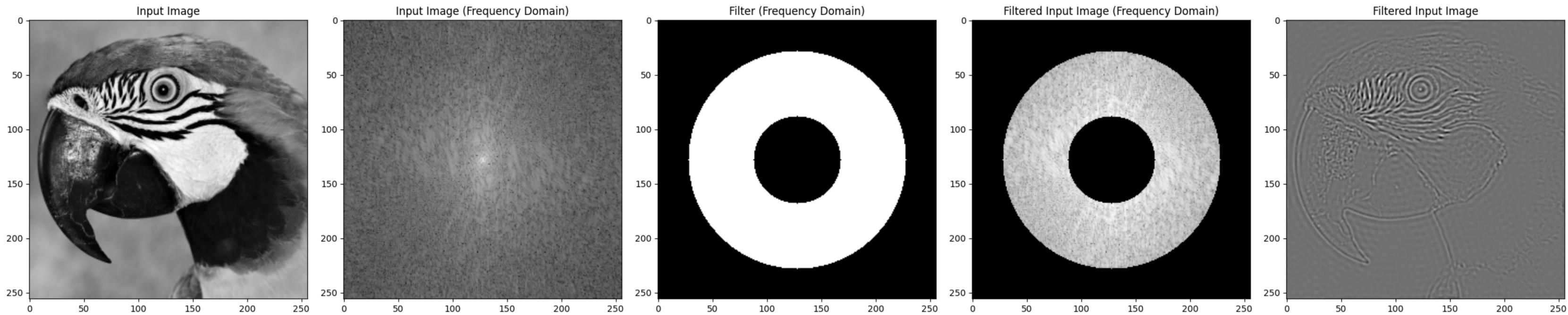
Filtros (perfeitos) no Domínio das Frequências

Filtro passa-alta perfeito



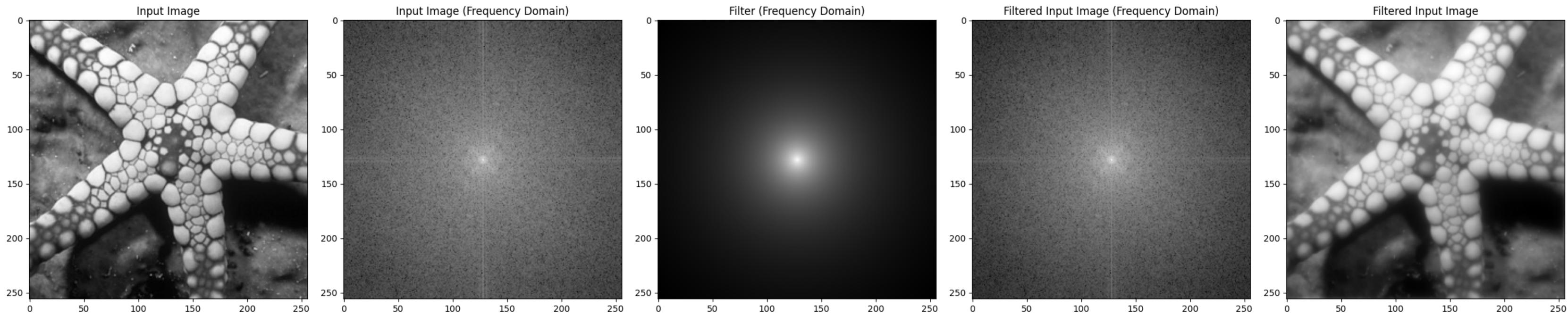
Filtros (perfeitos) no Domínio das Frequências

Filtro passa-faixa perfeito



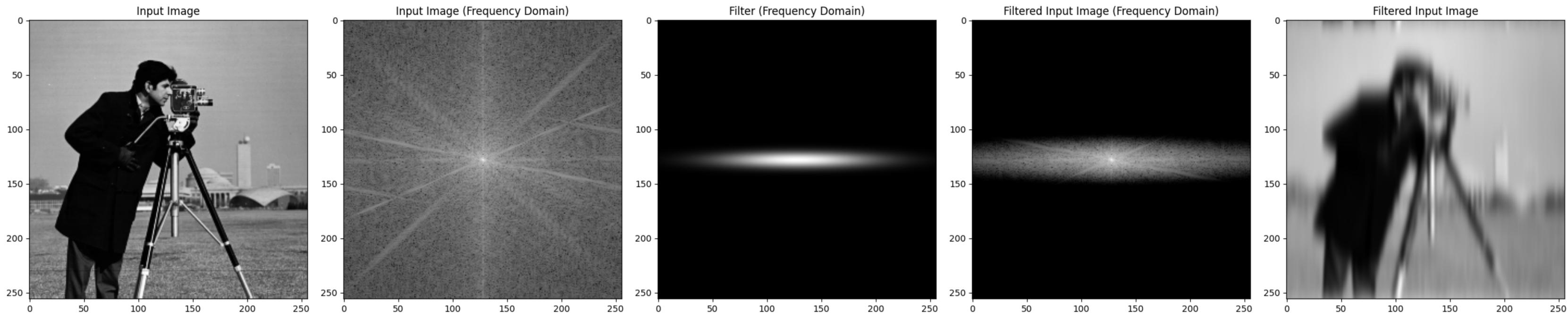
Filtros (perfeitos) no Domínio das Frequências

Filtro gaussiano



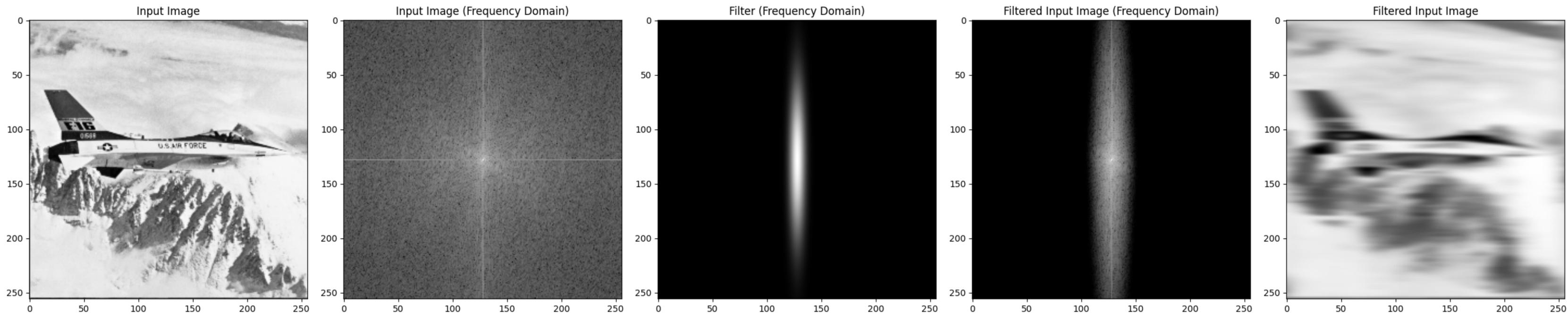
Filtros (perfeitos) no Domínio das Frequências

Filtro gaussiano



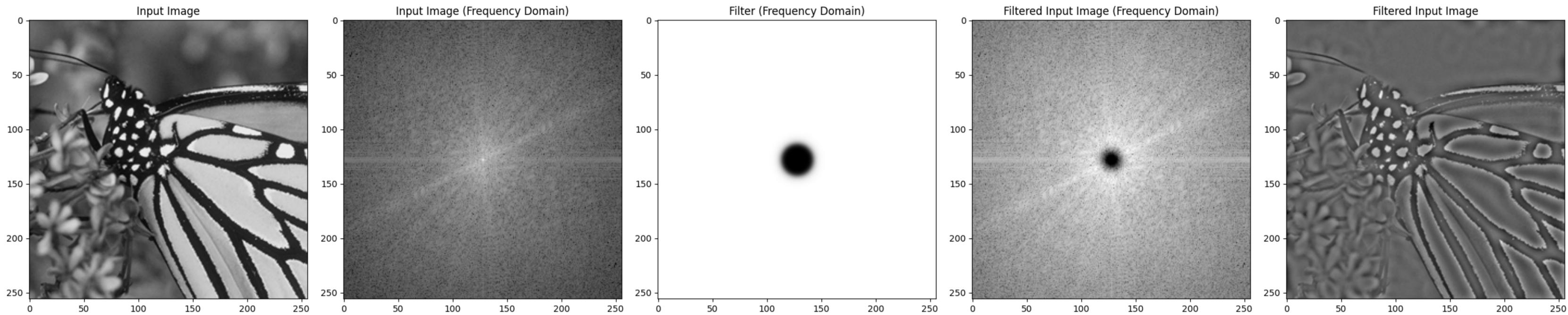
Filtros (perfeitos) no Domínio das Frequências

Filtro gaussiano



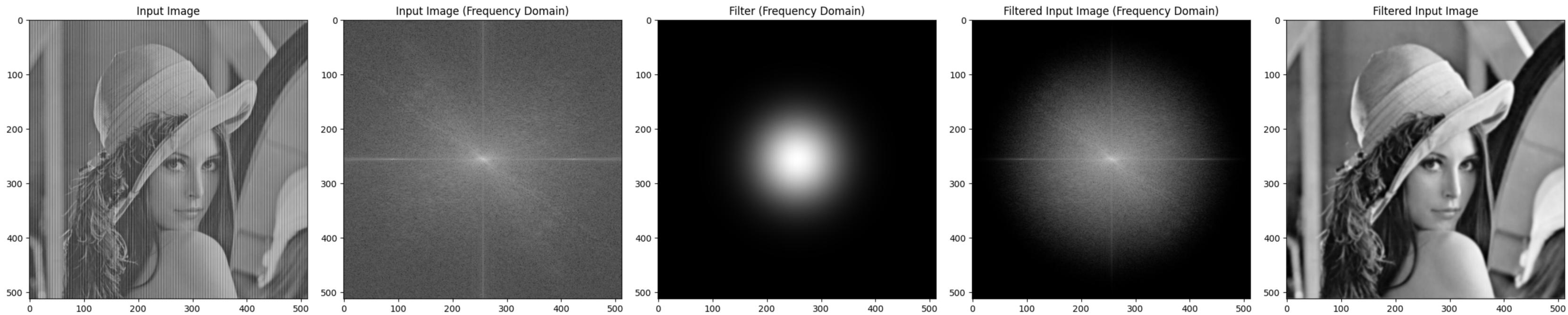
Filtros (perfeitos) no Domínio das Frequências

Filtro de Butterworth passa-alta



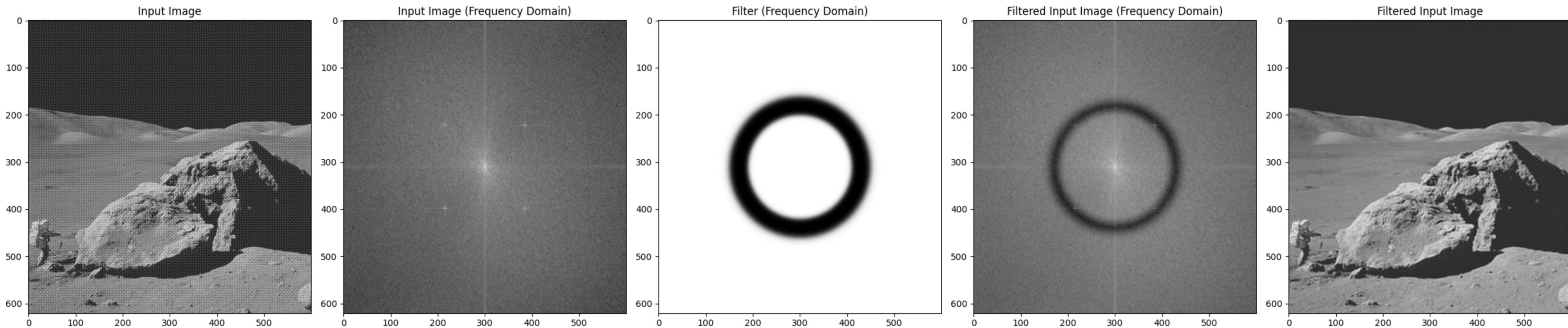
Filtros (perfeitos) no Domínio das Frequências

Filtro de Butterworth passa-baixa



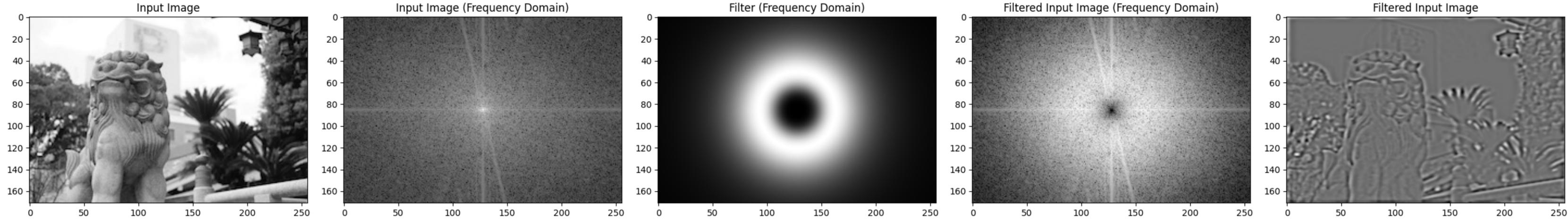
Filtros (perfeitos) no Domínio das Frequências

Filtro de Butterworth rejeita-faixa



Filtros (perfeitos) no Domínio das Frequências

Filtro de Butterworth passa-faixa



SCC0251

Processamento de Imagens

Transformada de Fourier

Professora Leo Sampaio Ferraz Ribeiro

