

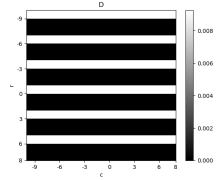
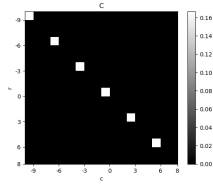
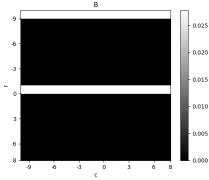
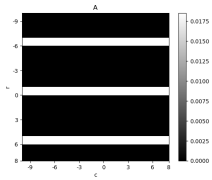
# 6.003: Signal Processing

## Filtering Images

*November 18, 2021*

# Filtering Images

Which of the following space-domain images can be constructed by filtering one of the other images by the DFT of another of them?



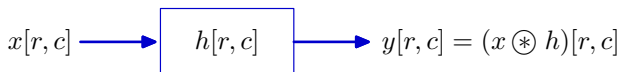
## Filtering Images

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Filter model:



Space-domain interpretation:



Frequency-domain interpretation:

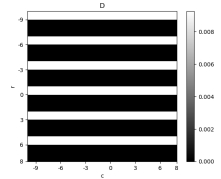
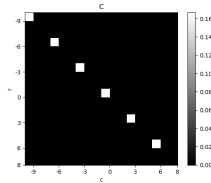
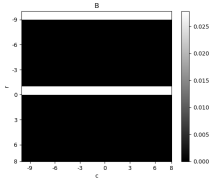
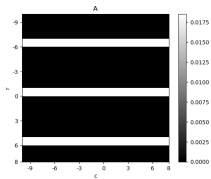


We should be able to understand the previous problem both ways.

# Filtering Images

Which of the following images can be constructed by

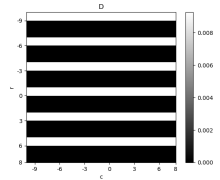
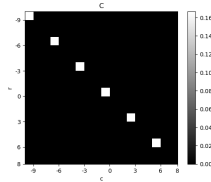
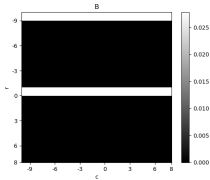
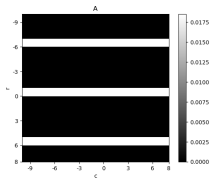
- circularly convolving two of the other images
- inverse transforming the product of the DFTs of two images



# Filtering Images

Which of the following images can be constructed by

- circularly convolving two of the other images
- inverse transforming the product of the DFTs of two images



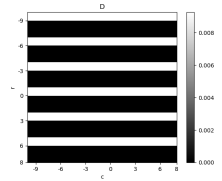
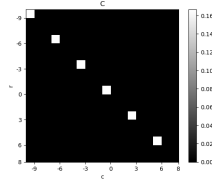
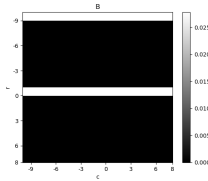
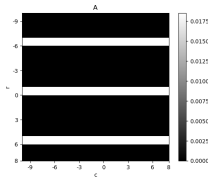
$$D \propto A \circledast B.$$

$$D \propto A \circledast C.$$

$$D \propto B \circledast C.$$

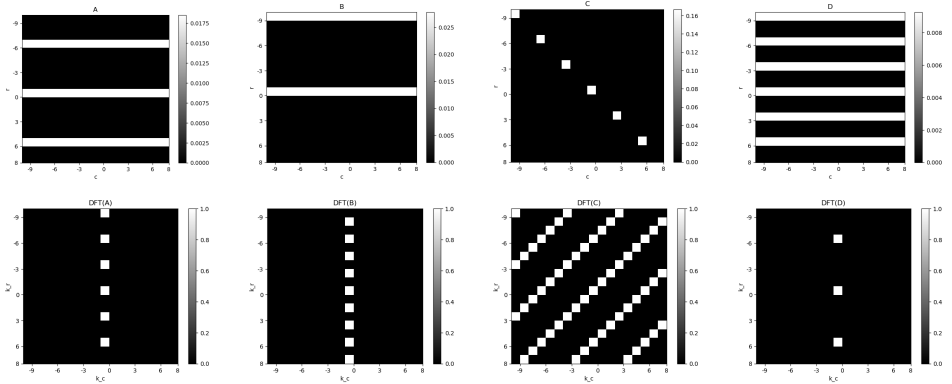
# Filtering Images

Try the transform method.



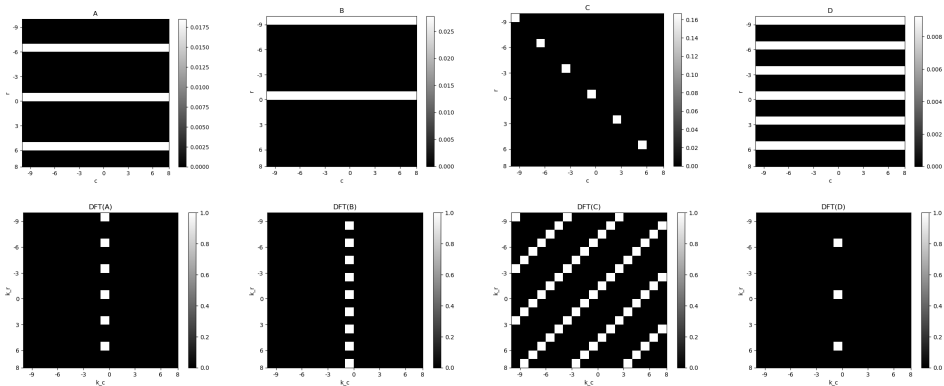
# Filtering Images

Try the transform method.



# Filtering Images

Try the transform method.



$$\text{DFT(D)} \propto \text{DFT(A)} \times \text{DFT(B)}$$

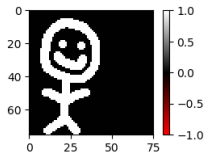
$$\text{DFT(D)} \propto \text{DFT(A)} \times \text{DFT(C)}$$

$$\text{DFT(D)} \propto \text{DFT(B)} \times \text{DFT(C)}$$

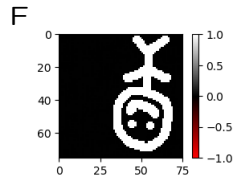
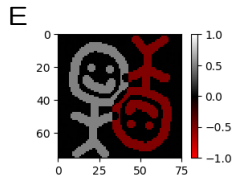
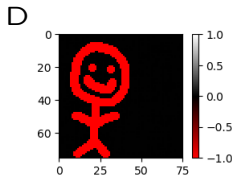
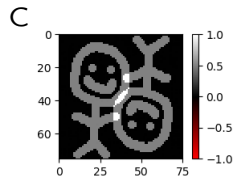
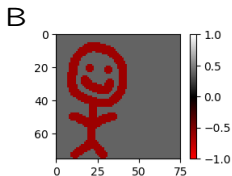
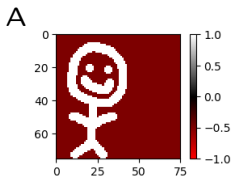


# Stickmen

Let  $X[k_r, k_c]$  represent the 2D DFT of the following image.

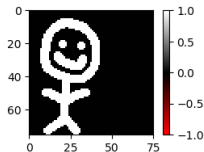


Which of A-F (if any) shows the iDFT of the real part of  $X$ ?

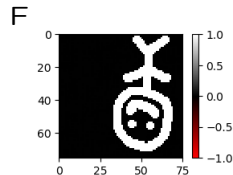
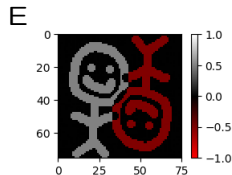
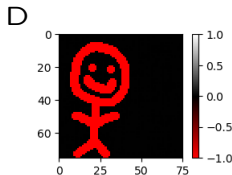
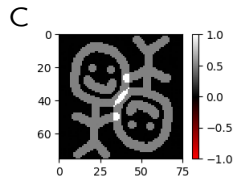
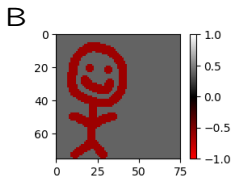
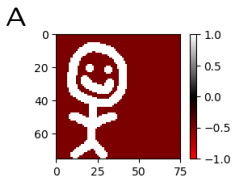


# Stickmen

Let  $X[k_r, k_c]$  represent the 2D DFT of the following image.

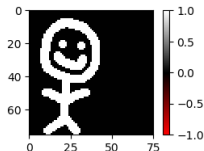


Which of A-F (if any) shows the iDFT of the real part of  $X$ ? **C**

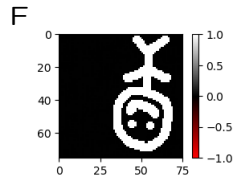
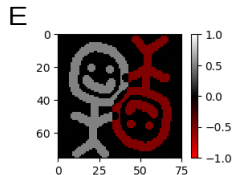
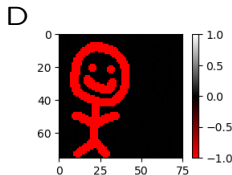
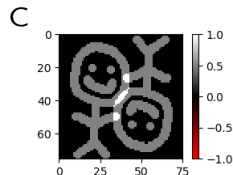
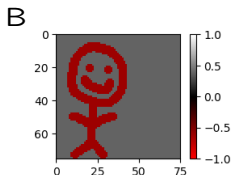
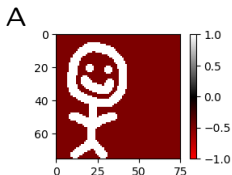


# Stickmen

Let  $X[k_r, k_c]$  represent the 2D DFT of the following image.

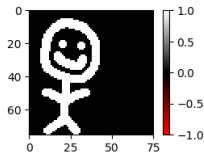


Which (if any) shows the iDFT of the imaginary part of  $X$ ?

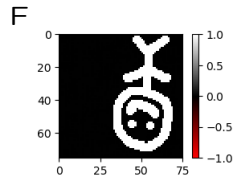
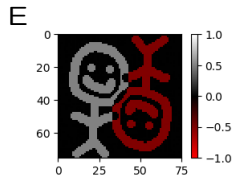
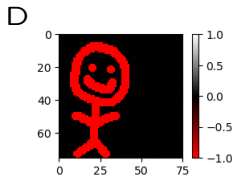
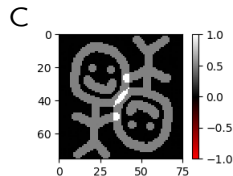
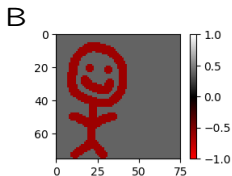
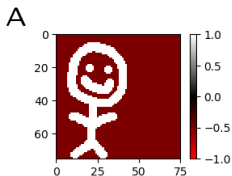


# Stickmen

Let  $X[k_r, k_c]$  represent the 2D DFT of the following image.

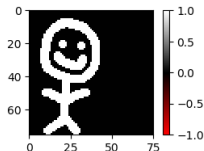


Which (if any) shows the iDFT of the imaginary part of  $X$ ? **None**

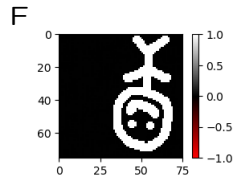
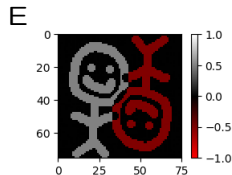
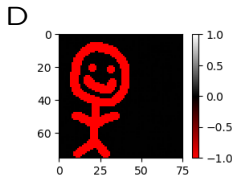
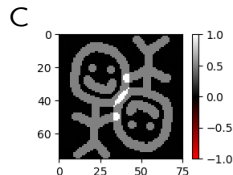
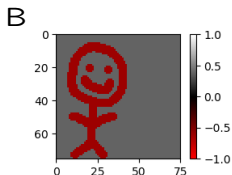
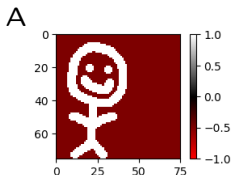


# Stickmen

Let  $X[k_r, k_c]$  represent the 2D DFT of the following image.

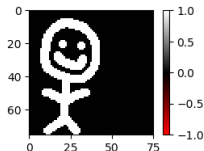


Which (if any) shows the iDFT of  $j$  times the imaginary part of  $X$ ?

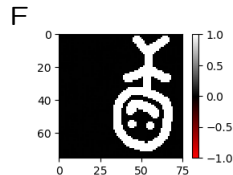
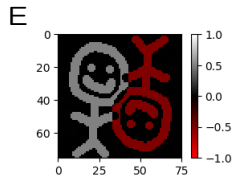
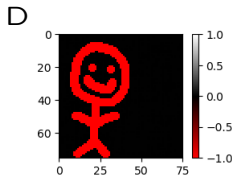
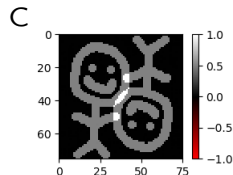
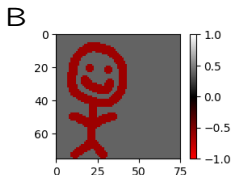
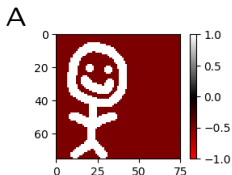


# Stickmen

Let  $X[k_r, k_c]$  represent the 2D DFT of the following image.

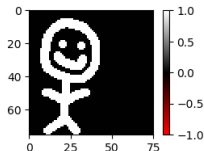


Which (if any) shows the iDFT of  $j$  times the imaginary part of  $X$ ? **E**

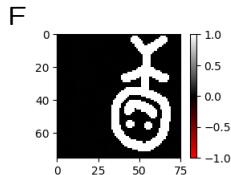
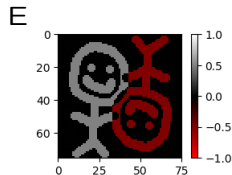
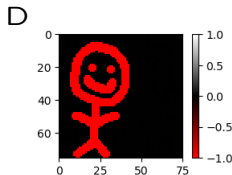
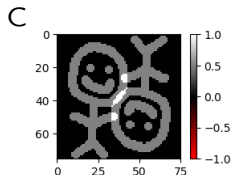
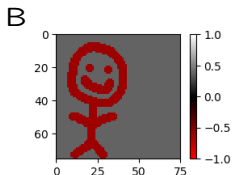
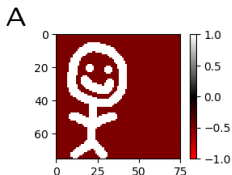


# Stickmen

Let  $X[k_r, k_c]$  represent the 2D DFT of the following image.

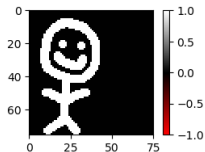


Which (if any) shows the iDFT of  $X$  after setting  $X[0,0] = 0$ .

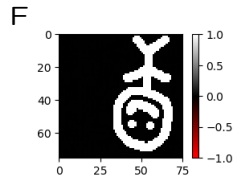
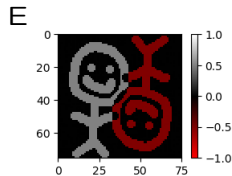
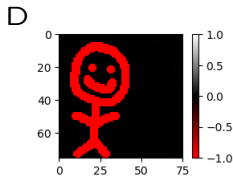
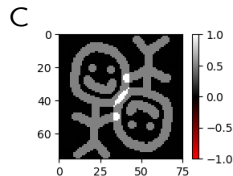
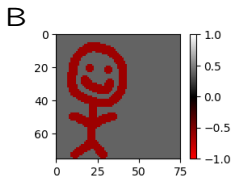
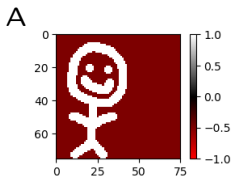


# Stickmen

Let  $X[k_r, k_c]$  represent the 2D DFT of the following image.



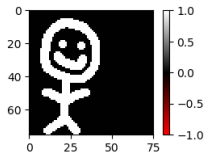
Which (if any) shows the iDFT of  $X$  after setting  $X[0,0] = 0$ . **A**



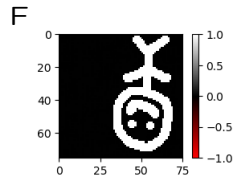
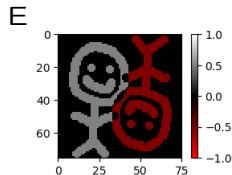
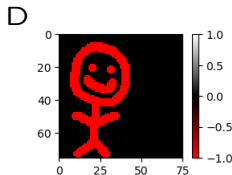
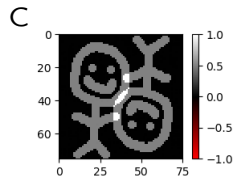
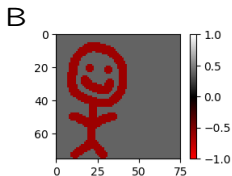
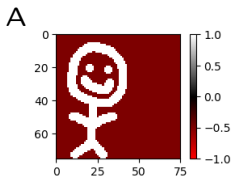


# Stickmen

Let  $X[k_r, k_c]$  represent the 2D DFT of the following image.

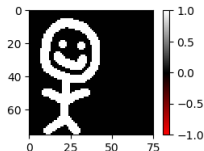


Which (if any) shows the iDFT of  $X$  after multiplying every value by  $e^{j\pi}$ .



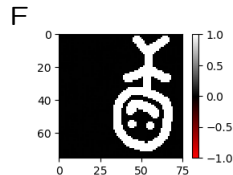
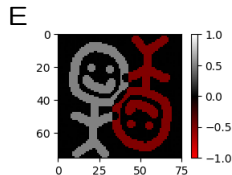
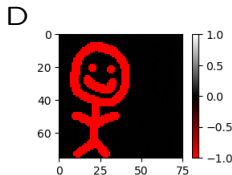
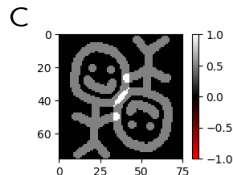
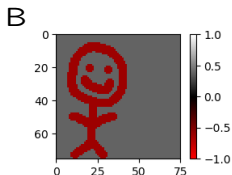
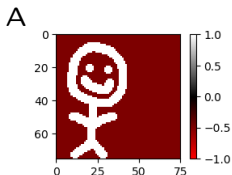
# Stickmen

Let  $X[k_r, k_c]$  represent the 2D DFT of the following image.



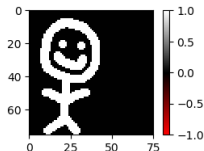
Which (if any) shows the iDFT of  $X$  after multiplying every value by  $e^{j\pi}$ .

D

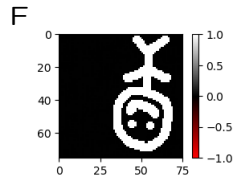
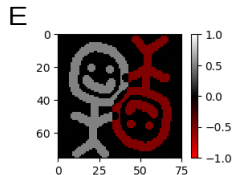
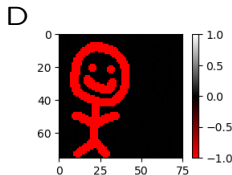
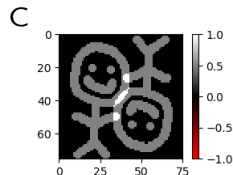
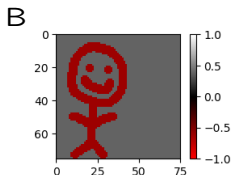
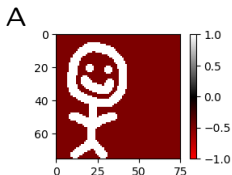


## Stickmen

Let  $X[k_r, k_c]$  represent the 2D DFT of the following image.

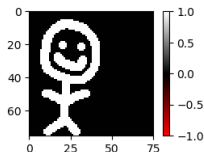


Which (if any) shows the iDFT of  $X$  after multiplying every value except  $X[0,0]$  by  $e^{j\pi}$ .

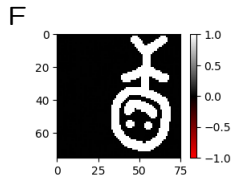
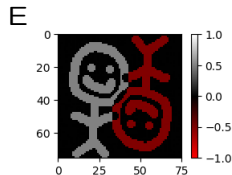
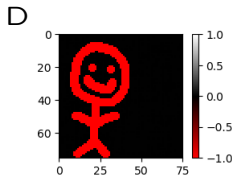
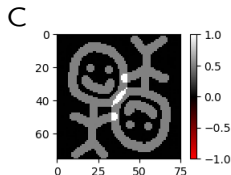
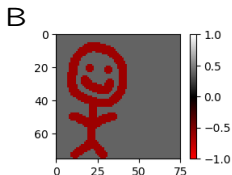
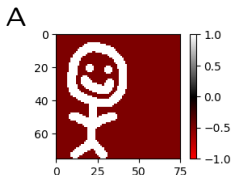


## Stickmen

Let  $X[k_r, k_c]$  represent the 2D DFT of the following image.

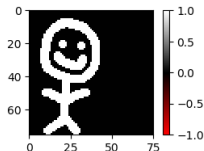


Which (if any) shows the iDFT of  $X$  after multiplying every value except  $X[0,0]$  by  $e^{j\pi}$ . **B**

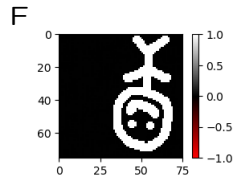
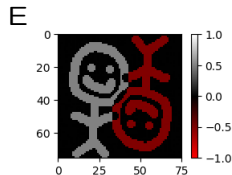
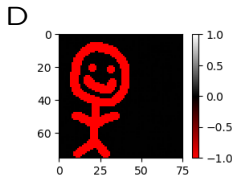
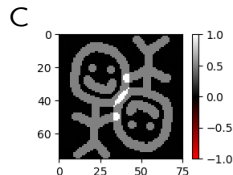
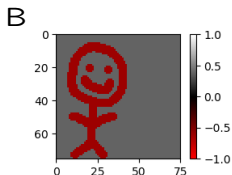
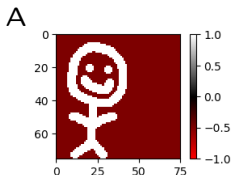


# Stickmen

Let  $X[k_r, k_c]$  represent the 2D DFT of the following image.

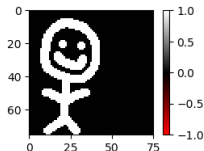


Which (if any) shows the iDFT of  $X$  after negating the phase of each point in  $X$ .



# Stickmen

Let  $X[k_r, k_c]$  represent the 2D DFT of the following image.



Which (if any) shows the iDFT of  $X$  after negating the phase of each point in  $X$ . **F**

