## CSC320— Visual Computing, Winter 2005

## Assignment 2: Image Morphs

## Solutions

See the Matlab files in a2\_05soln.zip for the solution source code.

1. Fourier Transform of Comb Functions [10pts]: Let  $f(n) = \text{Comb}(n; n_s)$ . Define  $\omega_k = \frac{2\pi}{N}k$  and  $m = N/n_s$ , which is assumed to be an integer. Then, by the definition of the DFT,

$$\hat{f}(k) \equiv \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f(n) e^{-i\omega_k n} = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \operatorname{Comb}(n; n_s) e^{-i\omega_k n} \\
= \sum_{j=0}^{N/n_s - 1} e^{-i\omega_k n_s j} \text{ since } \operatorname{Comb}(n; n_s) \text{ is 1 only for } n = jn_s \\
= \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} e^{-i\frac{2\pi}{N}n_s jk} \\
= \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} e^{-i2\pi \frac{k}{m}j}.$$
(1)

A similar argument to the one given in section 1.3 of the Fourier notes shows that the last sum above is equal to  $m \operatorname{Comb}(k; m)$ . To show this, there are two cases to consider, depending on whether k/m is an integer or not.

First, suppose k/m is an integer. Then every term in the sum in equation (1) is  $e^{-i2\pi \frac{k}{m}j} = 1$ . So the sum is the number of terms, namely  $m = N/n_s$ .

Alternatively, suppose k/m is not an integer. Let z be the sum in (1). Then,

$$ze^{-i2\pi\frac{k}{m}} = \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} e^{-i2\pi\frac{k}{m}j} e^{-i2\pi\frac{k}{m}j} = \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} e^{-i2\pi\frac{k}{m}(j+1)} = \sum_{j=1}^{m} e^{-i2\pi\frac{k}{m}j}$$
$$= e^{-i2\pi\frac{k}{m}m} + \sum_{j=1}^{m-1} e^{-i2\pi\frac{k}{m}j} = e^{-i2\pi k} + \sum_{j=1}^{m-1} e^{-i2\pi\frac{k}{m}j}$$
$$= 1 + \sum_{j=1}^{m-1} e^{-i2\pi\frac{k}{m}j} = \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} e^{-i2\pi\frac{k}{m}j} = z, \text{ by equation 1.}$$

Therefore we have shown that  $ze^{-i2\pi\frac{k}{m}} = z$ . That is,  $z(e^{-i2\pi\frac{k}{m}} - 1) = 0$ . Since we are assuming that  $\frac{k}{m}$  is not an integer,  $e^{-i2\pi\frac{k}{m}} \neq 1$ , and therefore it follows that z must be zero.

Therefore, we have shown that

$$\hat{f}(k) = \begin{cases} m & \text{for } k/m \text{ an integer,} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$
(2)

That is,  $\hat{f}(k) = m \operatorname{Comb}(k; m) = \frac{N}{n_s} \operatorname{Comb}(k; N/n_s)$ .

2. Convolutions of Fourier Transforms [10pts]: Let s(n) = f(n)g(n). Then

$$\mathcal{F}(s) = \hat{s}(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f(n)g(n)e^{-i\omega_k n},$$
(3)

for  $\omega_k = \frac{2\pi}{N}k$ .

On the other hand, let  $\hat{f}(k)$  and  $\hat{g}(k)$  be the Fourier transforms of f(n) and g(n), respectively. By the definition of convolution of N-periodic functions we have

$$\begin{aligned} (\hat{f} * \hat{g})(k) &= \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} \hat{f}(j) \hat{g}(k-j), \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f(n) e^{-i\frac{2\pi}{N}jn} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} g(m) e^{-i\frac{2\pi}{N}(k-j)m} \text{ by the definition of the DFT}, \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} f(n) g(m) \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} e^{-i\frac{2\pi}{N}(jn+(k-j)m)}, \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} f(n) g(m) e^{-i\frac{2\pi}{N}km} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} e^{-i\frac{2\pi}{N}j(n-m)}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(4)$$

Notice that since  $0 \le n, m \le N - 1$  it must be the case that (n - m)/N is not an integer unless n = m. When n = m it follows that the last sum in (4) is equal to N (since each term is simply 1 and there are N terms). Alternatively, when  $n \ne m$  a similar argument to the one in Question 1 shows that this sum is 0. Therefore, equation (4) simplifies to

$$(\hat{f} * \hat{g})(k) = N \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f(n)g(n)e^{-i\frac{2\pi}{N}kn} = N\hat{s}(k) \quad \text{from eqn (3)},$$
(5)

which is what we were asked to show.

- 3. Warp for Image Morphing [10pts]: See morphSoln.zip.
- 4. Perform the Warp by Looping Over Pixels [10pts]: Aliasing will occur in situations where the output image involves a significant shrinkage of a textured region in one of the original images. In such a case this textured region will be downsampled (but not blurred) in the warped image. An example of such a region is Reagan's upper lip, which is shrunk significantly for small values of s. [2pts] (Remaining [8pts] for the implementation.)
- 5. Perform the Warps Using Interp2 [10pts]: See morphSoln.zip.