





Electr	romagnet	ic (EM) wa	ve spectrun	n used in image	
	U	Enerov	of one photon (ele	ctron volts)	
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Gamma rays	X-rays	Ultraviolet visio	le Intrared	Microwaves	Radio waves
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	Band No.	netic spectrum an Name Visible blue Visible green	wavelength (μm) 0.45-0.52 0.52-0.60	to energy per photon. Characteristics and Uses Maximum water penetration Good for measuring plant vigor	
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<u> </u>	Band No.	Name Name Visible blue Visible green Visible red Near infrared Middla infrared	Wavelength (μm) 0.45-0.52 0.52-0.60 0.63-0.69 0.76-0.90 1.55 1.75	Characteristics and Uses Maximum water penetration Good for measuring plant vigor Vegetation discrimination Biomass and shoreline mapping Maisture contant of coil	
<u>_</u>	Band No. Band No. 1 2 3 4 5	netic spectrum an Name Visible blue Visible green Visible red Near infrared Middle infrared	Wavelength (μm) 0.45-0.52 0.52-0.60 0.63-0.69 0.76-0.90 1.55-1.75	Characteristics and Uses Maximum water penetration Good for measuring plant vigor Vegetation discrimination Biomass and shoreline mapping Moisture content of soil	
<u>_</u> <u>T</u>	Band No. Band No.	Name Name Visible blue Visible green Visible red Near infrared Middle infrared	Wavelength (μm) 0.45-0.52 0.52-0.60 0.63-0.69 0.76-0.90 1.55-1.75 10.4-12.5	Characteristics and Uses Maximum water penetration Good for measuring plant vigor Vegetation discrimination Biomass and shoreline mapping Moisture content of soil and vegetation Soil moisture thermal	
<u> </u>	Band No. Band No.	Name Name Visible blue Visible green Visible red Near infrared Middle infrared	Wavelength (μm) 0.45-0.52 0.52-0.60 0.63-0.69 0.76-0.90 1.55-1.75 10.4-12.5	Characteristics and Uses Maximum water penetration Good for measuring plant vigor Vegetation discrimination Biomass and shoreline mapping Moisture content of soil and vegetation Soil moisture; thermal mapping	
<u> </u>	Band No. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Name Name Visible blue Visible green Visible red Near infrared Middle infrared Middle infrared	Wavelength (μm) 0.45-0.52 0.52-0.60 0.63-0.69 0.76-0.90 1.55-1.75 10.4-12.5 2.08-2.35	Characteristics and Uses Maximum water penetration Good for measuring plant vigor Vegetation discrimination Biomass and shoreline mapping Moisture content of soil and vegetation Soil moisture; thermal mapping Minacral mapping	





































RGB彩色影像與高灰階影像Y的關係



彩色Lena影像



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轉換的高灰階Lena影像 Lena是1972年花花公子雜誌的11月小姐



















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軋例Ⅰ.4.1·給一如卜的4×4 丁彰像, 弟二張位兀平面=?								
	8	7	6	5				
	32	31	30	29				
	10	11	12	13				
	0	1	2	3				
解答:								
	00001000	00000111	00000110	00000101				
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	00001010	00001011	00001100	00001101				
	00000000	00000001	00000010	00000011				
第三位元平面	j:							
	0	1	1	1				
	0	1	1	1				
	0	0	1	1				
	0	0	0	0				
解答完畢					3	33		







•應像術(Information hiding) •種SVD (singular value decomposition) 結合 VQ (Vector Quantization) 的隱像術方 法已知有一 $N \times N$ 的灰階影像 A , 假設A的秩(Rank)為r , 則A的SVD可表示為 $A = U \sum V^{t}$ V和U為正交矩陣(Orthogonal Matrix) 且 $\Sigma = diag(\sigma_{1}, \sigma_{2}, ..., \sigma_{n})$, 其中 $\sigma_{1}, \sigma_{2}...\sigma_{n}$ 满足 $\sigma_{1} \ge \sigma_{2} \ge ... \ge \sigma_{r} > 0$ 和 $\sigma_{r+1} = \sigma_{r+2} = ... = \sigma_{n} = 0$ 。 這裏 σ_{i} 等於 $\sqrt{\lambda_{i}}$, $\lambda_{i} \ge 0$ 為矩 陣 $A^{t}A$ 的第i個特徵 值(Eigenvalue)。 $A = U \sum V^{t} = (U_{1}U_{2}) \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{0}^{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} V_{1}^{t} \\ V_{2}^{t} \end{pmatrix}$ $= U_{1} \sum_{1}^{1} V_{1}^{t}$

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範 一例如,令 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$,則 $A'A = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 8 \\ 8 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$ 。 A'A 的特徵值 (Eigenvalues) 為A = 16 和 A₂ = 0 ° 將特徵值開根號,A 的奇異值為 $\sigma_1 = 4$ 和 $\sigma_2 = 0$ ° 特徵值為16的特徵向量為 $V_1 = (1,1)'$ 而特徵值為0的特徵向量為 $V_2 = (1,-1)'$,利用這二個特徵向量可建構出 $U = (V_1, V_2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ 利用 $AV = U \sum$ 可得 $AV_1 = \sigma_1 U_1$ 所以 $u_1 = \frac{1}{\sigma_1} AV_1 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$







Image Hiding Result 圖1.5.2.1(a)為待植入的F16影像,圖1.5.2.1(b)為將F16植入圖1.4.2後的結果。效果 的確蠻好的,畢竟在圖1.5.2.1(b)中,用肉眼實在看不出F16隱藏其中。













1 2 3 4 5

Y





1.6.2 離散餘弦轉換 (Discrete Cosine Transform)
• DCT
令 f(xy) 為框框內位於(xy)的灰階值減去128,則DCT的計算公式如下

$$D(i, j) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2N}} C(i)C(j) \sum_{x=0}^{N-1} f(x, y) \cos \frac{(2x+1)i\pi}{2N} \cos \frac{(2y+1)j\pi}{2N} \quad (1.3)$$

$$c(i) = \begin{cases} 1/\sqrt{2} & , i=0 \\ 1 & , otherwise \end{cases} \quad c(j) = \begin{cases} 1/\sqrt{2} & , j=0 \\ 1 & , otherwise \end{cases}$$
• IDCT
f(x,y)也可透過IDCT(inverse DCT)得到,公式如下

$$f(x,y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2N}} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} C(i)C(j)D(i, j) \cos \frac{(2x+1)i\pi}{2N} \cos \frac{(2y+1)j\pi}{2N} \quad (1.4)$$
透過式子(1.4)求得f(x,y)後再加上128即可得到位於影像中(x,y)位
置的原始灰階值。









■ 求解傅利葉係數	
有了傅利葉基底後,g($ heta$)可表示成	
$g(\theta) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[a_k \cos k\theta + b_k \sin k\theta \right]$	(1.5)
則從 $\int_{0}^{2\pi} g(\theta) \cos m\theta d\theta = \begin{cases} \pi a_m, m \neq 0\\ \pi a_0, m = 0 \end{cases}$	
可推得 $a_m = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} g(\theta) \cos m\theta d\theta, m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$	
從	
$\int_0^{2\pi} g(\theta) \sin m\theta d\theta = \pi b_m (m \neq 0)$	
可推得 $b = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} g(\theta) \sin m\theta d\theta m = 1.2.3$	
πJ_0	56



FFT 令 $W_N^i = e^{\frac{2\pi i i}{N}i}$ 為1的基本根(Primitive Root)且滿足 $W_N^N = 1 \circ 若$ $F_{8} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & W^{1} & W^{2} & W^{3} & W^{4} & W^{5} & W^{6} \\ 1 & W^{2} & W^{4} & W^{6} & 1 & W^{2} & W^{4} \\ 1 & W^{3} & W^{6} & W^{1} & W^{4} & W^{7} & W^{2} \\ 1 & W^{4} & 1 & W^{4} & 1 & W^{4} & 1 \\ 1 & W^{5} & W^{2} & W^{7} & W^{4} & W^{1} & W^{6} \\ 1 & W^{6} & W^{4} & W^{2} & 1 & W^{6} & W^{4} \\ 1 & W^{7} & W^{6} & W^{5} & W^{4} & W^{3} & W^{2} \end{pmatrix}$ N=8時,傅利葉矩陣為 1 W^7 W^6 W^5 W^4 W^3 W^2 $(1 W^7 W^6 W^5 W^4 W^3 W^2)$ W^1 **FFT**可在 $O(N \log N)$ 時間內完成,首先將 \bar{X} 分成偶半部和奇半部, $\vec{X}_o = \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_3 \\ X_5 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} \qquad \vec{X}_e = \begin{pmatrix} X_0 \\ X_2 \\ X_4 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$ 分别表示成 58

利用替代法證明 $T(N) = 2T(N/2) + \Theta(N) = O(N \log N)$ 已知 $T(N) = 2T(N/2) + \Theta(N)$,可推得	
$T(N) = 2T(N/2) + \Theta(N)$ $\leq 2T(N/2) + CN$	
$\leq 2^2 T(N/4) + CN + CN$	
≤ 2k T(N/2k) + CN + + CN + CN = 2k T(N/2k) + (1 + + 1 + 1)CN	
$= \frac{N}{2}T(2) + (\log N - 1)CN$ $N + CN\log N - CN$	
$= \frac{1}{2} + CN \log N - CN$ $= O(N \log N)$	
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• 分開性(Separability) 二维的FT,假設一張影像位於(x,y)的灰階值為f(x,y),則FT定義為 $F(u,v) = \frac{1}{N \times N} \sum_{x=0}^{N-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f(x,y) e^{-j2\pi [\frac{(ux+vy)}{N}]}$ (1.7) IFT(Inverse FT)依下式求得 $f(x,y) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{u=0}^{N-1} F(u,v) e^{-j2\pi [\frac{(ux+vy)}{N}]}$ (1.8) 式子(1.7.1.4)可改寫成下列的型式 $F(u,v) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{x=0}^{N-1} e^{-\frac{j2\pi u}{N}} \int_{y=0}^{N-1} f(x,y) e^{-\frac{j2\pi u}{N}}$ $= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{x=0}^{N-1} F(x,v) e^{-\frac{j2\pi ux}{N}}$ (1.9) 式子(1.7.1.5) 中F(x,v)可看成先對y軸進行FT再對x軸進行FT。 (1.1.7.1.5)式顯示的是FT的分開性(Separability)。

假如我們想把FT後的結果從原點(0rigin)移到中央(Center),該如
何辨到呢?
ANS:首先將乘上₍₋₁₎^{x+y},則 f(x,y)(-1)^{x+y} 的FT如下所算
$$\sum_{x=0}^{N-1}\sum_{y=0}^{N-1}f(x,y)(-1)^{x+y}e^{-j2\pi\left[\frac{(xx+yy)}{N}\right]}$$
$$=\sum_{x=0}^{N-1}\sum_{y=0}^{N-1}f(x,y)e^{j\pi(x+y)}e^{-j2\pi\left[\frac{(xx+yy)}{N}\right]} =\sum_{x=0}^{N-1N-1}f(x,y)e^{j2\pi\left[\frac{N-1}{2}+\frac{N}{2}\right]}e^{-j2\pi\left[\frac{(xx+yy)}{N}\right]}$$
$$=\sum_{x=0}^{N-1N-1}f(x,y)e^{-j2\pi\left[\frac{(u-\frac{N}{2})x+(v-\frac{N}{2})y}{N}\right]} = F(u-\frac{N}{2},v-\frac{N}{2})$$
(1.10)
hf(x,y)(-1)^{x+y}的FT等於 $F(u-\frac{N}{2},v-\frac{N}{2})$,可得知已將FT的結果從
原點移至中央處了。式(1.10)顯示了FT的平移性(Translation)。



• 迴積定理(Convolution Theorem)
兩函數
$$f(x)$$
 和 $g(x)$ 的迴積定義為
 $f(x) * g(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} f(m)g(x-m)$
令
 $2(x) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} f(m)g(x-m)$
則所有 $z(x)$ 經FT作用後得
 $\frac{1}{N} \sum_{x=0}^{N-1} z(x) W^{kx} = \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{x=0}^{N-1} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} f(m)g(x-m)W^{kx}$
 $= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{x=0}^{N-1} f(m) \frac{1}{N} \sum_{x=0}^{N-1} g(x-m)W^{kx}$
 $= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} f(m)W^{km} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{x=0}^{N-1} g(x)W^{kx}$
 $= F(u)G(u)$ 64



