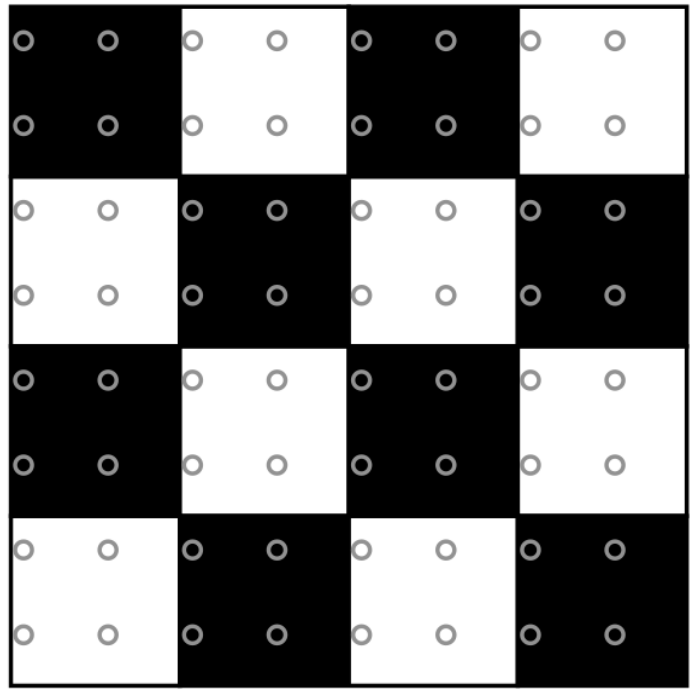
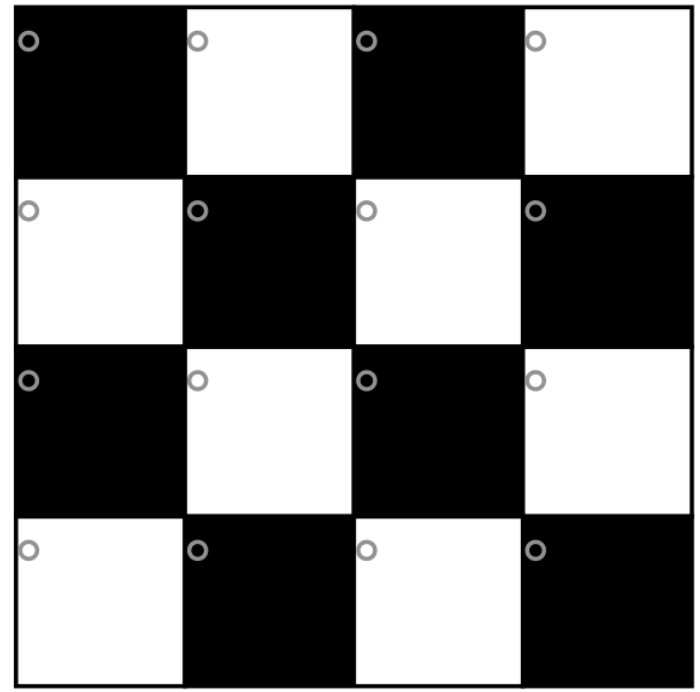
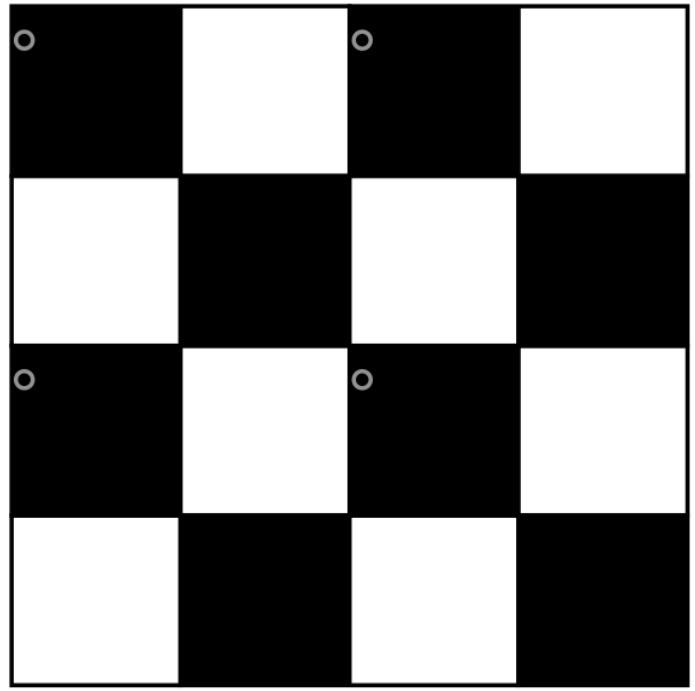
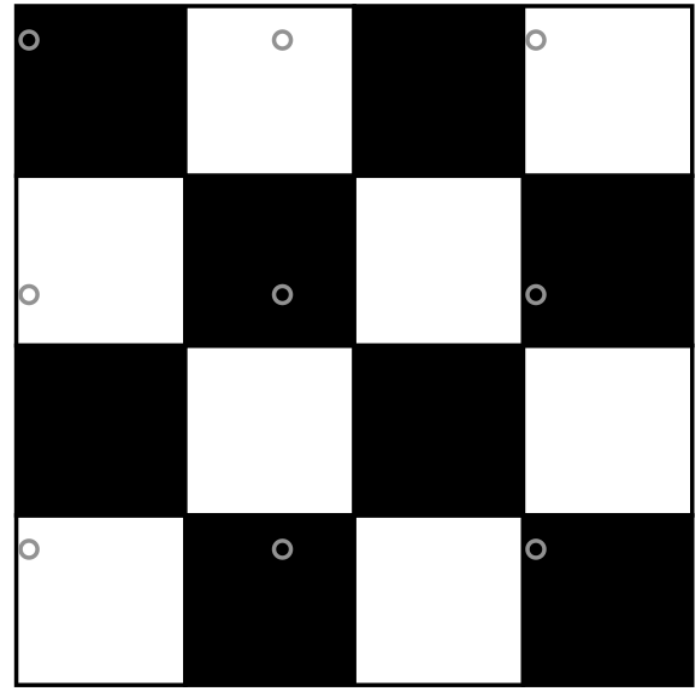
Transformácie









Nyquist–Shannon sampling theorem

If a function x(t)

contains no **frequencies** higher than **B hertz**,

it is completely determined

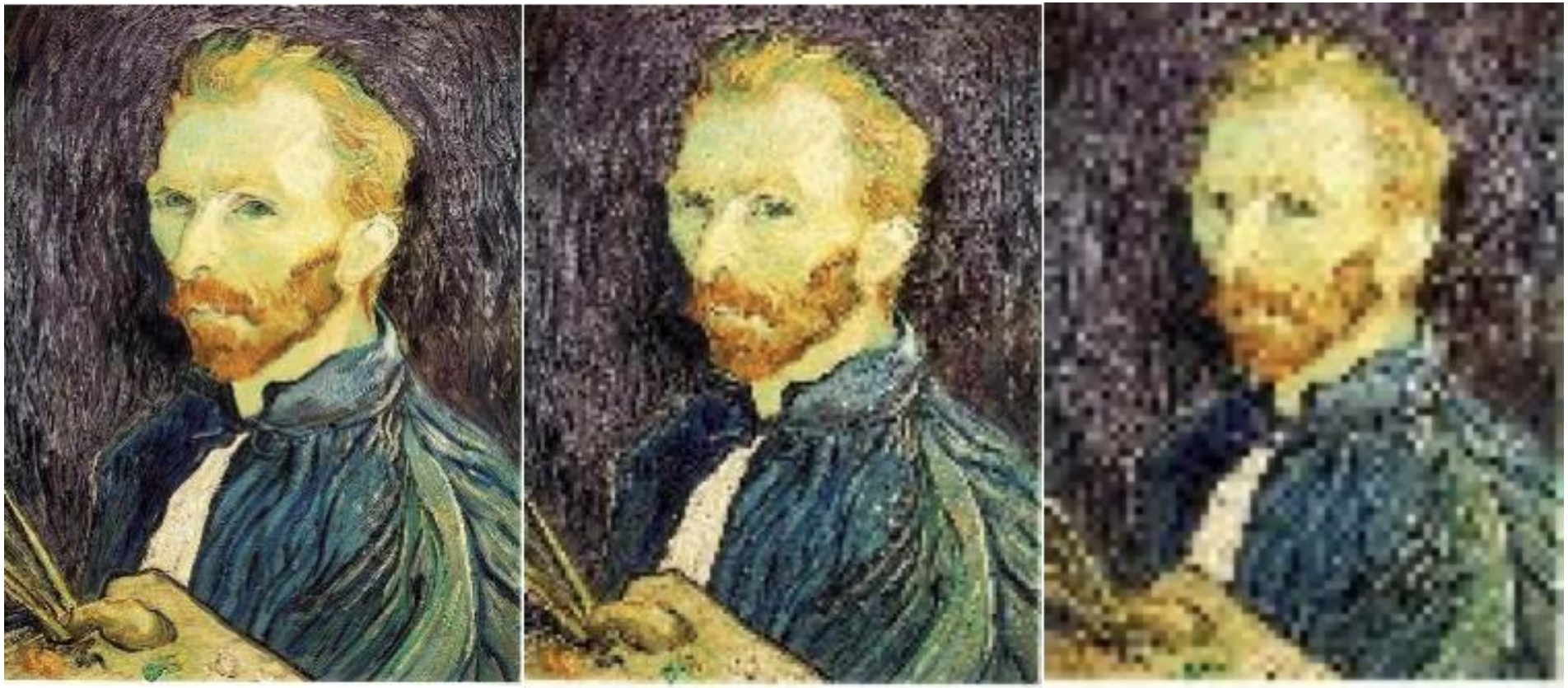
by giving its ordinates at a **series of points**

spaced **1/(2B) seconds** apart.

Aliasing
Moiré pattern

Fourierová transformácia

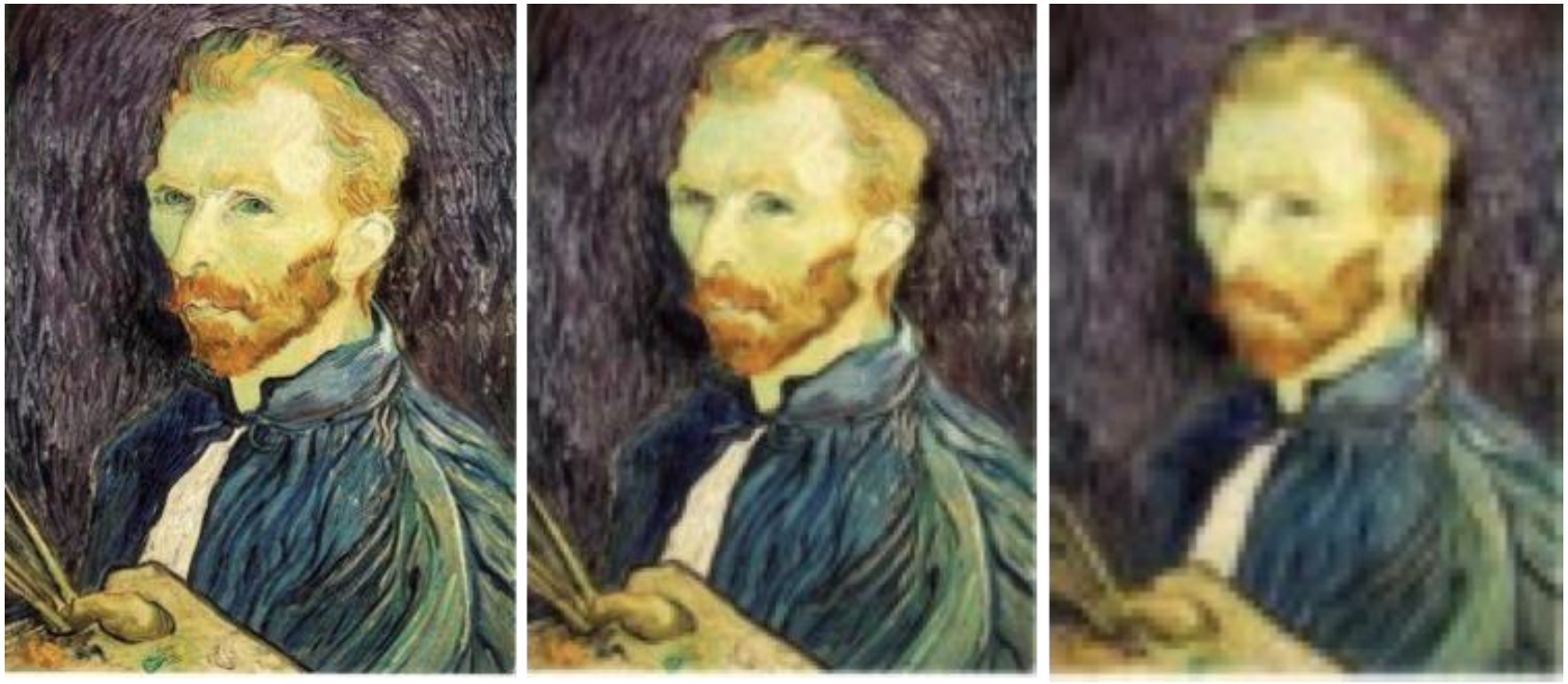
Redukovanie počtu pixelov



1/2 1/4 (2x zoom) 1/8 (4x zoom)

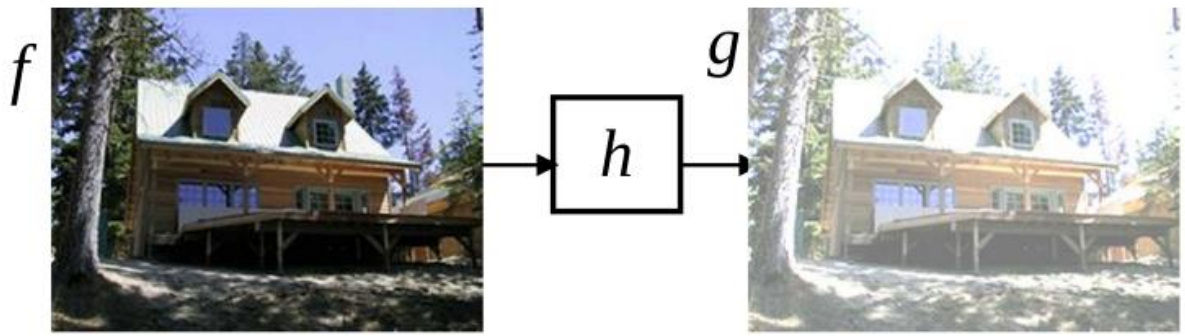
Decimation

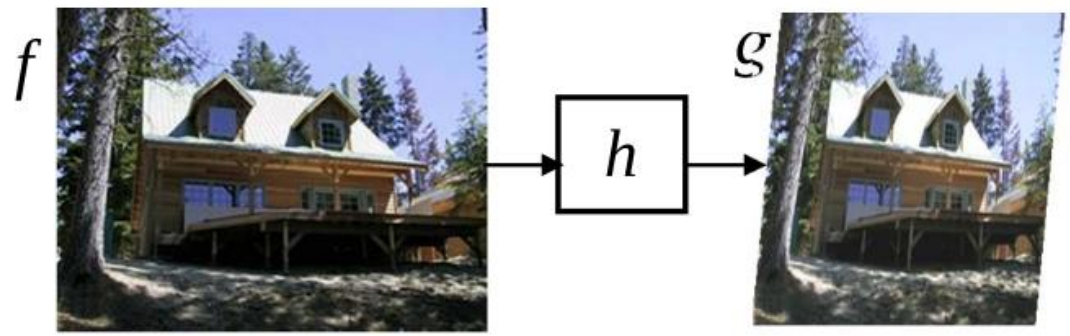
- Aplikovanie low-pass filtra

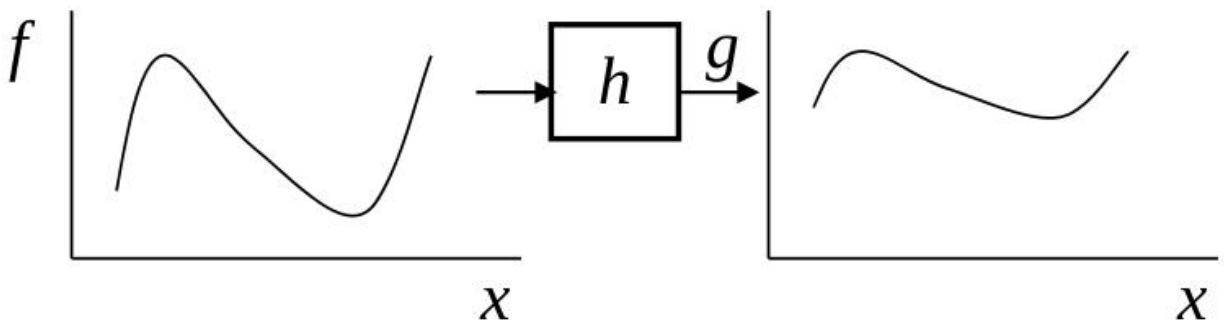


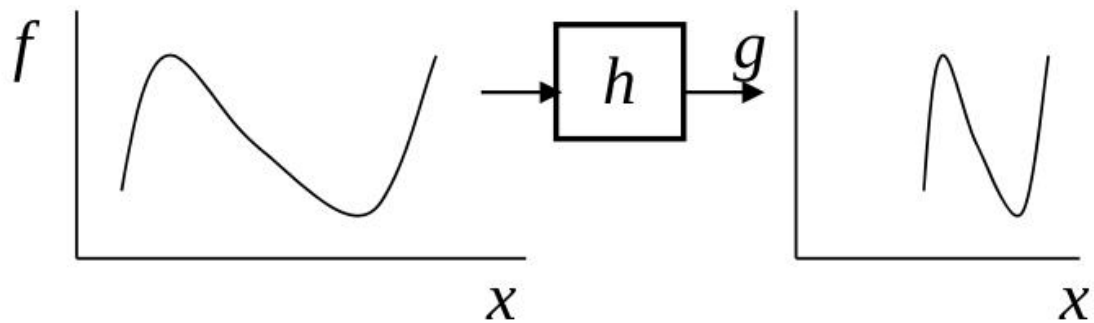
Gaussian 1/2 G 1/4 G 1/8

Geometrické transformácie


f
h
g


f
h
g


f
h
g
x
x


f
h
g
x
x

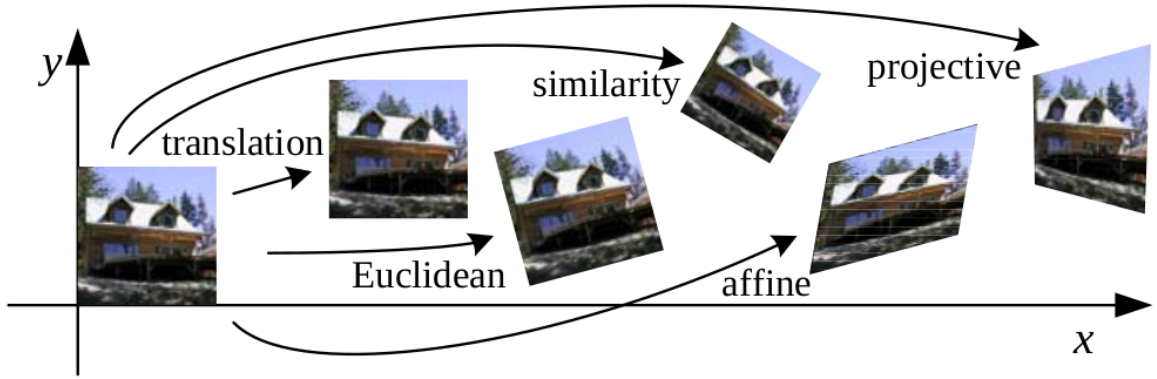
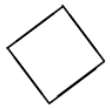
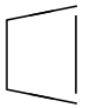
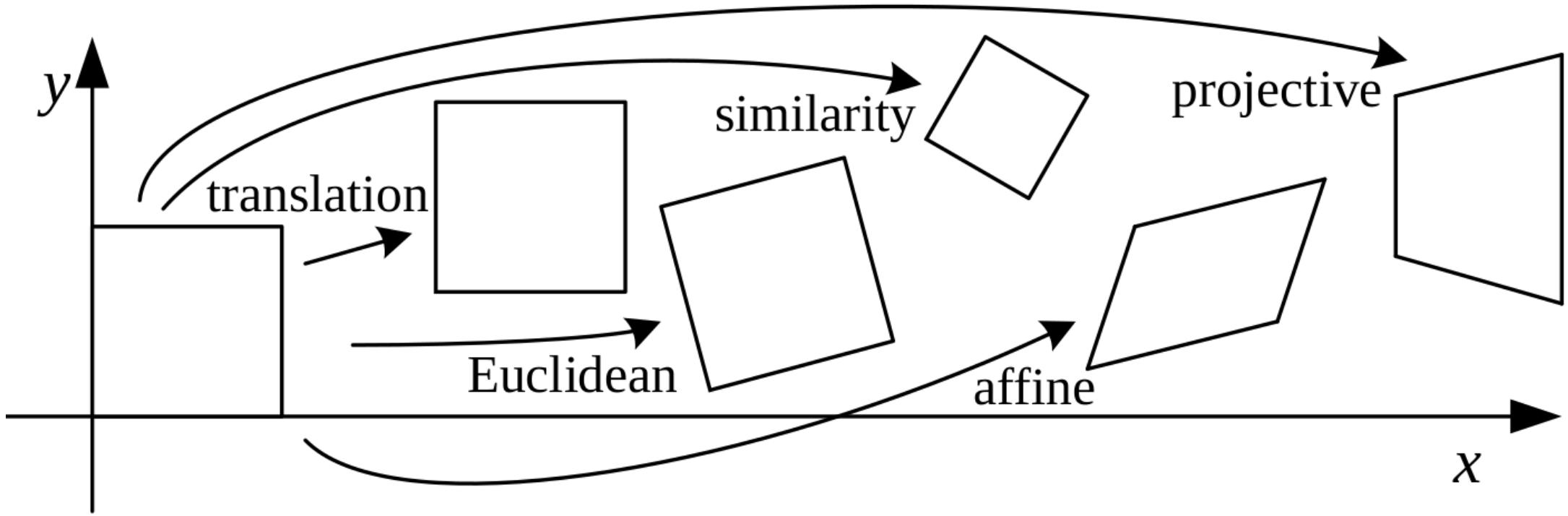


Figure 3.44 *Basic set of 2D geometric image transformations.*

Transformation	Matrix	# DoF	Preserves	Icon
translation	$\begin{bmatrix}\mathbf{I} & \mathbf{t}\end{bmatrix}_{2\times 3}$	2	orientation	
rigid (Euclidean)	$\begin{bmatrix}\mathbf{R} & \mathbf{t}\end{bmatrix}_{2\times 3}$	3	lengths	
similarity	$\begin{bmatrix}s\mathbf{R} & \mathbf{t}\end{bmatrix}_{2\times 3}$	4	angles	
affine	$\begin{bmatrix}\mathbf{A}\end{bmatrix}_{2\times 3}$	6	parallelism	
projective	$\begin{bmatrix}\tilde{\mathbf{H}}\end{bmatrix}_{3\times 3}$	8	straight lines	


y
translation
similarity
projective
Euclidean
affine
x

Transform	**Matrix**	**Parameters p**
translation	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & t_x \\ 0 & 1 & t_y \end{bmatrix}$	(t_x, t_y)
Euclidean	$\begin{bmatrix} c_\theta & -s_\theta & t_x \\ s_\theta & c_\theta & t_y \end{bmatrix}$	(t_x, t_y, θ)
similarity	$\begin{bmatrix} 1+a & -b & t_x \\ b & 1+a & t_y \end{bmatrix}$	(t_x, t_y, a, b)
affine	$\begin{bmatrix} 1+a_{00} & a_{01} & t_x \\ a_{10} & 1+a_{11} & t_y \end{bmatrix}$	$(t_x, t_y, a_{00}, a_{01}, a_{10}, a_{11})$
projective	$\begin{bmatrix} 1+h_{00} & h_{01} & h_{02} \\ h_{10} & 1+h_{11} & h_{12} \\ h_{20} & h_{21} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	$(h_{00}, h_{01}, \ldots, h_{21})$