

图 像 复 原

5.1 学习要求

- (1) 掌握图像退化模型、退化与复原的概念；
- (2) 了解各种噪声模型；
- (3) 掌握空间域滤波复原(唯一退化是噪声)；
- (4) 掌握频率域滤波复原(削减周期噪声)。

5.2 要点总结

5.2.1 图像退化与复原

1. 图像退化

1) 定义

图像退化是指图像在形成、传输和记录过程中,由于成像系统、传输介质和设备的不完善,使图像的质量变坏。

2) 典型表现

- (1) 由成像系统光学特性造成的畸变；
- (2) 噪声和相对运动造成的图像模糊；
- (3) 源自电路和光度学因素的噪声等。

例如：

- (1) 非线性的退化,原来亮度光滑或形状规则的图案变得不太规则了；
- (2) 成像系统造成模糊的退化,由于光学成像系统的孔径衍射产生的退化,主要特征是原本比较清晰的图案变大,边缘变得模糊；
- (3) 场景中目标(快速)运动造成的模糊退化,在拍摄过程中摄像机发生振动或场景中

目标(快速)运动产生的退化,目标的图案沿运动方向拖长,变得有叠影;

(4) 随机噪声的叠加,这是一种随机性的退化,图像叠加了许多随机的亮点和暗点。

3) 原因

(1) 宇航卫星、遥感、天文学中的图片:由于大气湍流及摄像机与物体之间的相对运动造成图像降质。

(2) X线成像系统:由于X射线散布会使医学上所得的射线照片的分辨率和对比度下降。

(3) 电子透镜图像:由于电子透镜的球面像差往往会降低电子显微照片的质量。

(4) 运动图像:由于曝光时间长,产生模糊,或者由于光圈太大或太小等原因。

2. 图像退化模型

线性位移不变的图像退化模型表示为

$$g(x, y) = f(x, y) \times h(x, y) + n(x, y) \quad (5.1)$$

$f(x, y)$ 为原图像, $g(x, y)$ 降质后的图像, $h(x, y)$ 线性移不变处理, $n(x, y)$ 为噪声,如图5.1所示。

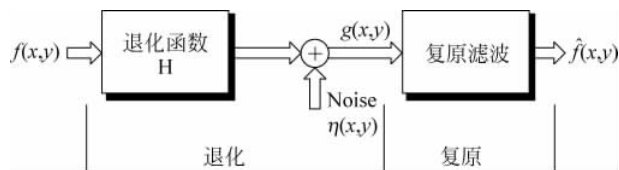


图 5.1 图像退化/复原模型

3. 图像复原

1) 定义

图像复原是根据图像退化的先验知识建立一个退化模型,以此模型为基础,采用各种逆退化处理方法进行恢复,使图像质量得到改善。

2) 复原方法

根据不同的退化模型、处理技巧和估计准则,导出各种不同的恢复方法。

3) 复原过程

找退化原因→建立退化模型→反向推演→恢复图像。

4. 图像增强与图像复原的联系与区别

(1) 二者的目的都是为了改善图像的质量。

(2) 图像增强不考虑图像是如何退化的,而是试图采用各种技术来增强图像的视觉效果。因此,图像增强可以不顾增强后的图像是否失真,只要看得舒服就行。

(3) 而图像复原就完全不同,需知道图像退化的机制和过程等先验知识,据此找出一种相应的逆处理方法,从而得到复原的图像。

(4) 如果图像已退化,应先作复原处理,再作增强处理。

5.2.2 图像噪声

1. 定义

图像噪声为存在于图像中妨碍人们感觉器官对图像信息理解的因素。

2. 噪声模型

1) 噪声功率谱

只要噪声带宽远大于图像带宽,就可把它当作白噪声。

白噪声: 图像平面上不同点的噪声是不相关的,其谱密度为常数,噪声是加性的。

2) 噪声统计特性

存在的一些重要的噪声类型,如高斯噪声、瑞利噪声、伽马噪声、指数分布噪声、均匀分布噪声、脉冲噪声等,概率密度函数如图 5.2 所示。

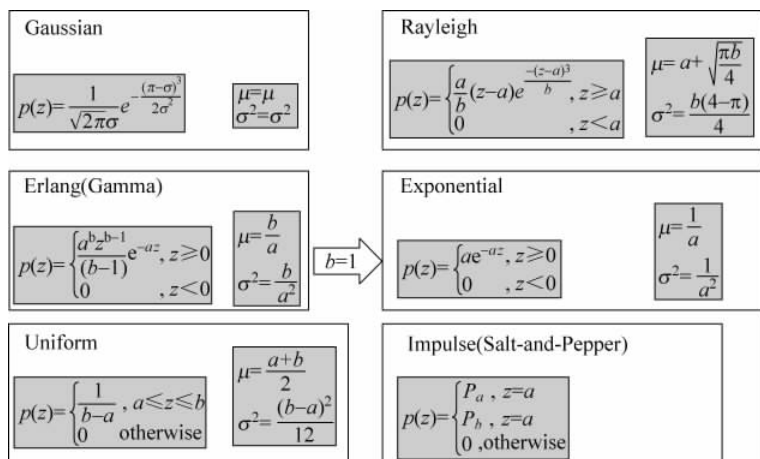


图 5.2 噪声类型及其概率密度函数

3) 原因

- (1) 大气的湍流效应;
- (2) 传感器特性的非线性;

5.2.3 空间域滤波复原

1. 噪声类型: 仅有加性噪声

必须知道噪声的统计特性以及噪声和图像信号的相关情况。在实际应用中,往往假设噪声是白噪声,即它的频谱密度为常数,且与图像不相关。

2. 复原方法: 均值滤波器、顺序统计滤波器、自适应滤波器

1) 均值滤波器

均值滤波器包括算术均值滤波器、几何均值滤波器、谐波均值滤波器、逆谐波均值滤波器,如图 5.3 所示。

- (1) 算术均值滤波器: 简单平滑一幅图像的局部变化,其对图像的复原效果最差。
- (2) 几何均值滤波器: 几何均值滤波与算术均值滤波平滑度差不多,但图像的细节丢失较少。

算术均值滤波器和几何均值滤波器适于处理高斯或均匀分布噪声。

(3) 谐波均值滤波器: 谐波均值滤波器对于盐噪声效果较好,但不适于胡椒噪声。它善于处理高斯噪声。

(4) 逆谐波均值滤波器: 在逆谐波均值滤波器中, Q 成为滤波器的阶数。当 Q 为正数

时,滤波器消除胡椒噪声;当 Q 为负值时,滤波器消除盐噪声;当 $Q=0$,逆谐波滤波器退化为算术均值滤波器;当 $Q=-1$ 时,逆谐波均值滤波器变为谐波均值滤波器。

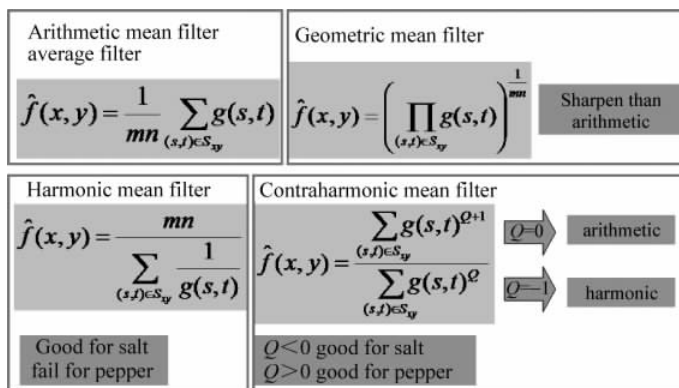


图 5.3 均值滤波器分类及其公式

2) 排序统计滤波器

排序统计滤波器包括中值滤波器、最大、最小值滤波器、中点滤波器、修正的阿尔法均值滤波器,如图 5.4 所示。

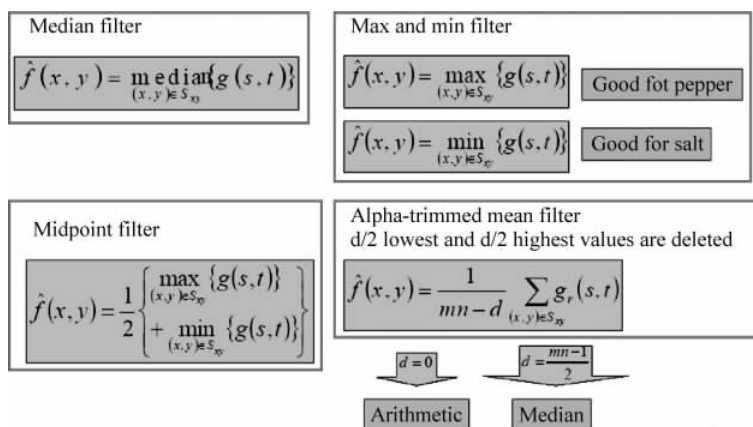


图 5.4 排序统计滤波器分类及其公式

- (1) 中值滤波器: 适于处理椒盐噪声,经多次使用模板,可以获得很好的去噪效果。
- (2) 最大值滤波器: 对发现图像中的最亮点非常有用,可以用来消除胡椒噪声。
- (3) 最小值滤波器: 对发现图像中的最暗点非常有用,可以用来消除盐噪声。
- (4) 中点滤波器: 取最大、最小值的平均值。对高斯和均匀随机分布的噪声有效。
- (5) 修正的阿尔法均值滤波器: d 值可以取到 $0 \sim mn-1$ 之间的任意数。

当 $d=0$ 时,滤波器退变为算术均值滤波器;

当 $d=(mn-1)/2$ 时,滤波器就成为中值滤波器;

d 取其他值时,滤波器在包含多种噪声的情况下非常适用,例如高斯噪声和椒盐噪声混合的情况。

3) 自适应滤波器

其行为可根据图像特性进行调整的滤波器。一般代表根据滤波器模板所覆盖像素集合的统计特性进行滤波模板或滤波函数调整的滤波器。

优缺点：因为对图像中不同像素采用不同的处理方式，优于固定滤波器的性能，但代价是增加了滤波器的复杂度。

(1) 自适应局部去噪滤波器公式为

$$\hat{f}(x, y) = g(x, y) - \frac{\sigma_g^2}{\sigma_L^2} [g(x, y) - m_L] \quad (5.2)$$

σ_g^2 为退化图像的噪声方差, σ_L^2 为 S_{xy} 上像素点的局部方差, m_L 为 S_{xy} 上像素点的局部均值。

(2) 自适应中值滤波器：当进行滤波处理时，依赖于列举的一定条件而改变(或提高)滤波模板的大小。

优点：能处理较大概率的脉冲噪声；平滑非冲激噪声时可以较好地保存细节。

5.2.4 频率域滤波复原

1. 噪声类型：周期噪声

在图像获取中从电力或机电干扰中产生，是空间相关噪声。

2. 复原方法：带阻滤波器、带通滤波器、陷波滤波器

1) 带阻滤波器

阻止一定频率范围内的信号通过而允许其他频率范围内的信号通过。

(1) 作用：带阻滤波器的主要作用之一是在频域噪声分量的一般位置近似已知的应用中消除噪声。

(2) 缺陷：对单频噪声效果好，对多频干扰无效。

(3) 理想带阻滤波器为

$$H(u, v) = \begin{cases} 1, & D(u, v) < D_0 - W/2 \\ 0, & D_0 - W/2 \leq D(u, v) \leq D_0 + W/2 \\ 1, & D(u, v) > D_0 + W/2 \end{cases} \quad (5.3)$$

2) 带通滤波器

允许一定频率范围内的信号通过而阻止其他频率范围内的信号通过。

(1) 通常不会在图像上直接应用带通滤波器。

(2) 带通滤波器主要用于：屏蔽选中频段的图像。

$$H_{bp}(u, v) = 1 - H_{br}(u, v) \quad (5.4)$$

$H_{bp}(u, v)$ 表示带通滤波器, $H_{br}(u, v)$ 表示相应的带阻滤波器。

3) 陷波滤波器

阻止(或通过)事先定义的中心频率邻域内的频率。

(1) 由于傅里叶变换是对称的，陷波滤波器必须以关于原点对称的形式出现。

(2) 如果陷波滤波器位于原点处，则以它本身形式出现。

陷波带阻滤波器：抑制包含在陷波区的频率。

理想陷波带阻滤波器

$$H(u, v) = \begin{cases} 0, & D_1(u, v) \leq D_0 \text{ or } D_2(u, v) \leq D_0 \\ 1, & \text{others} \end{cases} \quad (5.5)$$

5.3 习题解答

1. 单选题

C5.1.1 如果将均匀噪声的定义范围增加一倍,则其均值()。

- A. 不变 B. 不定 C. 增加一倍 D. 增加两倍

答案: B

提示: 分析定义范围两端值改变的不同情况。

E5.1.1 If the value range of uniform noise is doubled, then its mean().

- A. keeps the same B. is uncertain C. is doubled D. is tripled

Ans: B

Hint: Analyze the different situations of the changed two endpoint values.

C5.1.2 如果将均匀噪声的定义范围增加一倍,则其方差()。

- A. 不变 B. 增加为 2 倍
C. 增加为 4 倍 D. 增加为 8 倍

答案: C

提示: 考虑方差与定义范围的函数关系。

E5.1.2 If the value range of uniform noise is doubled, then its variance().

- A. keeps the same B. is 2 times that of the original
C. is 4 times that of the original D. is 8 times that of the original

Ans: C

Hint: Consider the function relationship between the variance and the value range of uniform noise.

C5.1.3 设有一幅二值图像,其中黑色的背景上有一条宽为 5 个像素的白线,如要通过空域滤波消除这条白线,需要用()。

- A. 3×3 的算术均值滤波器 B. 7×7 的算术均值滤波器
C. 3×3 的谐波均值滤波器 D. 7×7 的谐波均值滤波器

答案: D

提示: 谐波均值滤波器对椒盐噪声的两部分作用不同。

E5.1.3 There is a binary image with a white strip of 5 pixels wide on the black background. In order to eliminate the white strip by spatial filtering, () is needed.

- A. a 3×3 arithmetic mean filter B. a 7×7 arithmetic mean filter
C. a 3×3 harmonic mean filter D. a 7×7 harmonic mean filter

Ans: D

Hint: Harmonic mean filter has different effects on the two parts of the salt-and-pepper noise.

C. 5.1.4 下面关于发射断层成像的论述中正确的为()。

- A. PET 和 SPECT 总使用相同的放射性离子
- B. PET 和 SPECT 的发射源都在被检测物体的内部
- C. PET 和 SPECT 系统都至少要有两个检测器
- D. PET 和 SPECT 的投影数据都仅由物体的密度所决定

答案: B

提示: SPECT 中以一定方向射出的光子有可能不被检测器检测到。

E. 5.1.4 In the following statements about emission tomography imaging, the correct one is ().

- A. PET and SPECT always use the same radioactive ion
- B. the emission sources of PET and SPECT both are in the interior of the tested objects
- C. PET and SPECT system should have at least two detectors
- D. projection data of PET and SPECT is only decided by the density of the object

Ans: B

Hint: In SPECT, the photons in certain directions may not be detected by the detector.

C5.1.5 一幅图像中,有一种噪声是在图像获取中从电力或机电干扰中产生的,而且这是唯一的一种空间依赖型噪声,这种噪声是()。

- A. 高斯噪声
- B. 伽马噪声
- C. 周期噪声
- D. 脉冲噪声

答案: C

E5.1.5 In an image, there is a noise that is generated from the interference of power or electrical in the image acquisition, and is the only kind of space-dependent noise. It is ().

- A. Gaussian noise
- B. Gamma noise
- C. periodical noise
- D. impulse noise

Ans: C

C5.1.6 维纳滤波器通常用于()。

- A. 去噪
- B. 复原图像
- C. 减小图像动态范围
- D. 平滑图像

答案: B

E5.1.6 Wiener filter is usually used for ().

- A. denoising
- B. image restoration
- C. reducing the dynamic range of image
- D. image smoothing

Ans: B

C5. 1. 7 使用同态滤波方法进行图像增强时,不包含以下哪个过程? ()

- A. 通过对图像取对数,将图像模型中的照度分量与反射分量的乘积项分开
- B. 将对数图像通过傅里叶变换到频域,在频域选择合适的滤波函数,进行减弱低频和加强高频的滤波
- C. 计算图像中各个灰度值的累计分布概率
- D. 对滤波结果进行傅里叶逆变换和对数逆运算

答: C

E5. 1. 7 When homomorphic filtering method is used for image enhancement, which of the following process does it not include? ()

- A. By taking the logarithm of the image, the product term of the illumination component and the reflectance component of the image model are separated.
- B. Turn the logarithmic image into frequency domain by Fourier transform, choose the appropriate filtering function in the frequency domain, and perform filtering to reduce low frequency components and strengthen high frequency components.
- C. Calculate the cumulative distribution probability of grey value in the image.
- D. Perform inverse Fourier transform and inverse logarithmic operation on the filtered results.

Ans: C

C5. 1. 8 使用同态滤波方法进行图像增强时,以下处理顺序正确的是()。

- ① 通过对图像取对数,将图像模型中的照度分量与反射分量的乘积项分开
 - ② 将对数图像通过傅里叶变换变到频域,在频域选择合适的滤波函数,进行减弱低频和加强高频的滤波
 - ③ 计算图像中各个灰度值的累计分布概率
 - ④ 对滤波结果进行傅里叶逆变换和对数逆运算
- A. ①②④ B. ①④② C. ①②③ D. ①③②

答案: A

E5. 1. 8 When homomorphic filtering method is used for image enhancement, which of the following processing sequence is correct? ()

- ① By taking the logarithm of the image, the product term of the illumination component and the reflectance component of the image model are separated
- ② Turn the logarithmic image into frequency domain by Fourier transform, choose the appropriate filtering function in the frequency domain, and perform filtering to reduce low frequency components and strengthen high frequency components
- ③ Calculate the cumulative distribution probability of grey value in the image
- ④ Perform inverse Fourier transform and inverse logarithmic operation on the filtered results

- A. ①②④ B. ①④② C. ①②③ D. ①③②

Ans: A

2. 多选题

C5.2.1 图像退化的原因可以是()。

- A. 透镜色差
- B. 噪声叠加
- C. 光照变化
- D. 场景中目标的快速运动

答案: A B C

提示: 图像退化指由场景得到的图像没有完全反应场景的真实内容, 产生了失真。

E5.2.1 The causes of image degradation include ().

- A. lens chromatic aberration
- B. noise superposition
- C. illumination change
- D. fast motion of the object in the scene

Ans: A B C

Hint: Image degradation means that the image obtained from the scene does not reflect completely the true content of the scene, resulting in distortion.

C5.2.2 下面哪些说法正确? ()

- A. 线性退化系统一定具有相加性
- B. 具有相加性的退化系统具有一定的一致性
- C. 具有一致性的退化系统具有位置(空间)不变性
- D. 具有位置(空间)不变性的退化系统是线性的

答案: D

提示: 注意 4 种性质成立的充分性和必要性。

E5.2.2 Which of the following statements is correct? ()

- A. Linear degradation system must have additivity
- B. Degradation system with additivity also has a certain consistency
- C. Degradation system with consistency also has position (space) invariance
- D. Degradation system with position (space) invariance is linear

Ans: D

Hint: Pay attention to the sufficiency and necessity of the establishment of four properties.

C5.2.3 模糊造成的退化()。

- A. 会将形成规则的图案变得不太规则
- B. 会导致目标图案产生叠影
- C. 会导致目标图案变大
- D. 会使图像的空间分辨率下降

答案: B C

E5.2.3 The degradation caused by blurring().

- A. will make the regular pattern irregular
- B. will make the target pattern to form ghost image
- C. will make the target pattern larger
- D. will decrease spatial resolution of image

Ans: B C

C5.2.4 噪声()。

- A. 只含有高频分量
- B. 其频率总覆盖整个频谱
- C. 等宽的频率间隔内有相同的能量
- D. 总有一定的随机性

答案: D

提示: 噪声种类很多, 需要考虑不同噪声的特性及相同处。

E5.2.4 Noise()。

- A. only has high-frequency components
- B. frequency components cover the whole spectrum
- C. has the same energy in the frequency interval with equal width
- D. always has certain randomness

Ans: D

Hint: There are a lot of noises. We need to consider the characteristics and similarities of different noise.

C5.2.5 有色噪声包括()。

- A. 热噪声
- B. 闪烁噪声
- C. 发射噪声
- D. 高斯噪声

答案: B

提示: 有色噪声的频谱应是不均匀的。

E5.2.5 Colored noises include ()。

- A. thermal noise
- B. flicker noise
- C. shot noise
- D. Gaussian noise

Ans: B

Hint: Spectrum of colored noise should be uneven.

C5.2.6 一幅灰度图像的浅色背景上有一个深色的圆环, 如果要将圆环变细, 可使用()。

- A. 中值滤波器
- B. 最大值滤波器
- C. 最小值滤波器
- D. 中点滤波器

答案: B

提示: 考虑在黑白两线段的对接处, 各滤波器会使对接点向哪个方向移动。

E5.2.6 There is a dark ring on the light background of a gray level image. () can be used to make the ring thinner.

- A. Median filter
- B. Max filter
- C. Min filter
- D. Midpoint filter

Ans: B

Hint: Consider each filter will move the joint, the contact point of black and white segments, to which direction.

C5.2.7 中值滤波器()。

- A. 和最大值滤波器可能有相同的滤波结果
- B. 和最大值滤波器不可能有相同的滤波结果
- C. 和中点滤波器可能有相同的滤波结果
- D. 和中点滤波器不可能有相同的滤波结果

答案: A C

提示: 考虑一个灰度值一样的图像。

E5.2.7 Median filter ().

- A. may have the same filtering result as max filter
- B. can not have the same filtering result as max-value filter
- C. may have the same filtering result as midpoint filter
- D. can not have the same filtering result as midpoint filter

Ans: A C

Hint: Consider an image with identical gray values.

C5.2.8 自适应滤波器()。

- A. 适合消除脉冲噪声
- B. 可以根据滤波器模板所覆盖像素集合的统计特性调整模板尺寸
- C. 其输出由退化图像的方差所决定
- D. 对图像中所有像素采用同样的处理方式

答案: A B C

提示: 自适应滤波器是对非自适应滤波器的扩展。

E5.2.8 Adaptive filters ().

- A. are suitable to eliminate pulse noise
- B. can adjust the size of template based on statistical feature of pixels covered by filter template
- C. have their output determined by the variance of the degraded image
- D. handles all pixels in the image by the same way

Ans: A B C

Hint: Adaptive filter is an extension to the non-adaptive filter.

C5.2.9 要把图像中某个频率范围中的成分除去,除可以使用带阻滤波器外,还可以使用()。

- A. 低通滤波器
- B. 高通滤波器
- C. 带通滤波器
- D. 低通滤波器和高通滤波器

答案: C D

提示: 带阻是要将中频(最低和最高间的某个频段)除去。

E5.2.9 To remove the components in a certain frequency range of an image, () can be used in addition to the band-reject filter.

- A. low-pass filter
- B. high-pass filter
- C. band-pass filter
- D. low-pass filter and high-pass filter

Ans: C D

Hint: Band-reject filter can remove intermediate frequency components (frequency range between the lowest and highest frequencies).

C5. 2. 10 陷波滤波器()。

- A. 在物理上不可实现
- B. 与带通滤波器或带阻滤波器类似
- C. 是低通滤波器和高通滤波器的结合
- D. 总是阻止某个频率分量通过

答案: B

提示: 陷滤波器可以阻止或通过以上某个频率为中心的邻域里的频率。

E5. 2. 10 Notch filter ()

- A. is physically unrealizable
- B. is similar to band-pass filter or band-reject filter
- C. is the combination of the low-pass filter and high-pass filter
- D. always rejects a certain frequency component

Ans: B

Hint: Notch filter can reject or pass a certain frequency range centered on some frequency.

C5. 2. 11 磁共振信号()。

- A. 取决于物体中子的密度
- B. 可用来帮助确定物体中质子的密度
- C. 可用来帮助重建问题的物体内的自旋密度分布函数
- D. 仅与空间有关而与时间无关

答案: B C

E5. 2. 11 Magnetic resonance (NMR) signal()。

- A. depends on the density of neutron within the object
- B. can be used to determine the density of proton inside the object
- C. can be used to rebuild the spin density distribution function within objects in question
- D. is only related to space but has nothing to do with the time

Ans: B C

C5. 2. 12 为利用计算机断层扫描实现 3D 重建,一定要()。

- A. 使用扇束扫描投影
- B. 使用锥束扫描投影
- C. 使用多个发射源
- D. 使用多个接收器

答案: B D

提示: 锥束扫描是扇束扫描的推广。

E5.2.12 To implement a 3-D reconstruction using computed tomography, we must ().

- A. use fan-beam scanning projection
- B. use cone-beam scanning projection
- C. use multiple emission sources
- D. use multiple receivers

Ans: B D

Hint: Cone-beam scanning is the extension of fan-beam scanning.

C5.2.13 傅里叶反变换重建法()。

- A. 仅用到傅里叶反变换
- B. 直接在离散域中进行变换和重建
- C. 既要用到 1D 变换也要用到 2D 变换
- D. 一直用傅里叶反变换重建法的原理进行计算

答案: C

提示: 根据傅里叶反变换重建法的原理进行分析。

E5.2.13 Inverse Fourier transform reconstruction method()

- A. only uses inverse Fourier transform
- B. performs the transform and reconstruction directly in the discrete domain
- C. needs not only 1-D transform but also 2-D transform
- D. has been calculated using the principle of inverse Fourier transform reconstruction method

Ans: C

Hint: Analyze according to the principle of inverse Fourier transform reconstruction method.

C5.2.14 为了设计有效的数字图像复原系统,必须定量确定由()引起的图像退化。

- A. 物理成像系统
- B. 图像增强
- C. 图像显示
- D. 图像数字化

答案: A B D

E5.2.14 In order to design an effective digital image restoration system, it must quantitatively determined the image degradation caused by ().

- A. the physical imaging system
- B. image enhancement
- C. the image display
- D. the image digitizer

Ans: A B D

C5.2.15 下列哪些滤波可以很好地去掉周期噪声?()

- A. 带阻滤波
- B. 低通滤波
- C. 中值滤波
- D. 陷波滤波

答案: A D

E5.2.15 Which of the following filters can well remove the periodic noise? ()

A. band-reject filtering

B. low-pass filtering

C. median filtering

D. Notch filtering

Ans: A D

3. 填空题

C5.3.1 模拟噪声的行为和影响的能力是_____的核心。

答案: 图像复原

E5.3.1 The ability to simulate the behavior and influence of noises is the core of _____.

Ans: image restoration

C5.3.2 图像噪声按其产生的原因可分为_____和_____。从统计理论观点可分为_____和_____噪声。

答案: 外部噪声, 内部噪声, 平稳, 非平稳

E5.3.2 Image noise can be divided into _____ and _____ according to their causes. From view point of statistical theory it can be divided into _____ and _____ noise.

Ans: external noise, internal noise, stationary, non-stationary

C5.3.3 按噪声对图像的影响可分为_____噪声模型和_____噪声模型两大类。加性噪声通常表现为_____噪声或_____噪声。

答案: 加性, 乘性, 高斯, 脉冲

E5.3.3 According to the influence of noise on image, noise models can be divided into two major categories: _____ and _____. Additive noise is usually performed as _____ noise and _____ noise.

Ans: additive, multiplicative, Gaussian, impulse

C5.3.4 遥感图像中常见的噪声有_____, _____和_____。

答案: 高斯噪声, 脉冲噪声, 周期噪声

E5.3.4 Common noises in remote sensing image have _____, _____, _____.

Ans: Gaussian noise, impulse noise, periodic noise

C5.3.5 _____可以理解为妨碍人的视觉感知, 或妨碍系统传感器对所接收图像源信息进行理解或分析的各种因素, 也可以理解为真实信号与理想信号之间存在的偏差。

答案: 图像噪声

E5.3.5 _____ can be understood as interferences to human visual perception, or a variety of factors which interfere with the system sensors to understand or analyze received the image source information, and can be understood as the deviation between real signals and ideal ones.

Ans: Image noise

C5.3.6 图像处理中的常见随机噪声有____、____、____、____等。

答案: 均匀噪声, 高斯噪声, 脉冲噪声, 瑞利噪声

E5.3.6 Common random noise in the image processing are _____, _____, _____, _____, etc.

Ans: uniform noise, Gaussian noise, impulse noise, Rayleigh noise

C5.3.7 数字图像处理包含很多内容, 其中____是根据物体的二维图像数据构建物体的三维图像。

答案: 图像重建

E5.3.7 Digital image processing contains a lot of contents. _____ is to construct a three-dimensional image of the object based on the two-dimensional image data of the object.

Ans: Image reconstruction

C5.3.8 _____能抑制周期性噪声的影响。

答案: 带阻滤波器

E5.3.8 _____ can reduce the effects of periodic noises.

Ans: Band-reject filters

C5.3.9 逆滤波本质上是在忽略噪声影响情况下对____进行滤波, 其滤波函数为____响应函数的倒数。

答案: 退化图像, 原退化系统

E5.3.9 Inverse filtering is essentially to perform filtering on _____ in the case of ignoring the noise influence on the image. Its filtering function is the reciprocal of the response function of _____.

Ans: degraded image, original degraded system

C5.3.10 _____滤波器在对图像复原过程中需要计算噪声功率谱和图像功率谱。

A. 逆滤波

B. 维纳滤波

C. 约束最小二乘滤波

D. 同态滤波

答案: B

E5.3.10 _____ filter needs to calculate the noise power spectrum and image power spectrum in image restoration process.

A. Inverse filtering

B. Wiener filtering

C. Constrained least squares filtering

D. Homomorphic filtering

Ans: B

4. 判断题

C5.4.1 如果图像已退化, 应先作复原处理, 再作增强处理。()

答案: 正确

E5.4.1 If the image is degraded, it should first make a restoration process, further enhancement. ()

Ans: True

C5.4.2 陷波滤波和带阻滤波可以很好地去掉周期噪声。()

答案: 正确

E5.4.2 Notch filter and band-reject filter can remove periodic noise well. ()

Ans: True

5. 简答题

C5.5.1 试述图像退化的基本模型。画出框图并写出数学表达式。

答案: 图像复原处理的关键是建立退化模型, 原图像 $f(x, y)$ 通过一个系统 H 及加入一加法性噪声 $n(x, y)$ 而退化成一幅图像 $g(x, y)$, 如图 5.5 所示。

这样图像的退化过程的数学表达式可写为: $g(x, y) = H[f(x, y)] + n(x, y)$ 。

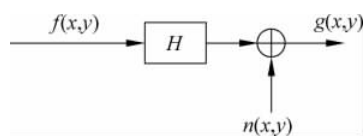


图 5.5 图像退化模型

E5.5.1 Describe the basic model of image degradation. Draw the diagram and write the mathematical expression.

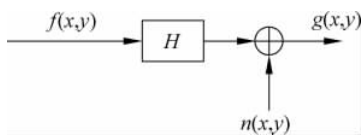


Figure 5.5 Image degradation model

Ans: The key of image restoration is to establish degradation model. The original image $f(x, y)$ is degraded to the image $g(x, y)$ as a result of passing a system H and superposing an additive noise $n(x, y)$, shown as the Figure 5.5.

The mathematical expression of the image degradation is:

$$g(x, y) = H[f(x, y)] + n(x, y)$$

C5.5.2 图 5.6 为被噪声污染的图像, 用哪种方式可以去除噪声?

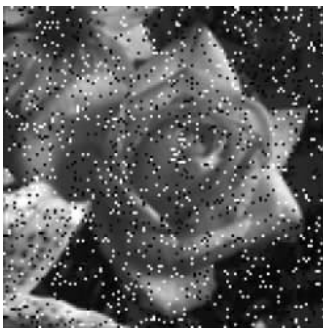


图 5.6 被噪声污染的图像

答案: 图像是被椒盐噪声污染的。

(1) 在空间域中, 可采用平滑滤波器(如邻域均值法、中值滤波法)抑制噪声。中值滤波

器可更好地滤去噪声。

(2) 在频率域中,可用低通滤波器抑制噪声。

E5.5.2 The image shown in Figure 5.6 is corrupted by noise. What way can remove the noise?



图 5.6 The image corrupted by noise

Ans: It is corrupted by salt-and-pepper noise.

(1) In the spatial domain, smoothing filters (such as averaging filters, median filters) can reduce the noise. Median filters have better effect to remove the noise.

(2) In the frequency domain, low-pass filters reduce the noise.

6. 综合题

C5.6.1 指出如图 5.7 所示的图像是由何种噪声引起的? 可用哪种方法去除这些噪声?



图 5.7 被噪声污染的三幅图像

答案: 图 5.7(I) 是一种加性椒盐噪声引起的, 中值滤波可以较好地去除椒盐噪声。

图 5.7(II) 是由电干扰造成的一种周期噪声导致, 这种周期噪声在频域呈现对称的共轭点, 可在频域用带阻滤波器或陷波滤波器滤除。

图 5.7(III) 是由运动引起的噪声, 该噪声的滤除算法相对复杂, 可在频域用相应的滤波算法进行滤除, 如逆滤波法和维纳滤波法等。

E5.6.1 Point out by what kinds of noises the images shown in Figure 5.7 are corrupted. Which methods can be used to remove the noises?



Figure 5.7 The three noise-corrupted images

Ans: Figure 5.7 (I) is corrupted by a kind of additive salt-and-pepper noise. Median filtering can be a good way to remove the salt-and-pepper noise.

Figure 5.7 (II) is corrupted by periodic noise caused by electrical interference. The noise components can be seen as symmetric complex conjugate pairs in the frequency domain. They can be removed by band-reject filter or notch filter in the frequency domain.

Figure 5.7 (III) is corrupted by noise caused by movement. The algorithms to remove this noise are relatively complex. It can be removed by frequency domain filtering, such as inverse filtering and Wiener filtering method.

C5.6.2 写出图像退化/复原的总体模型；利用线性系统的相关知识，推导线性时不变条件下连续图像函数的退化模型。

答案：图像退化/复原模型如图 5.8 所示。

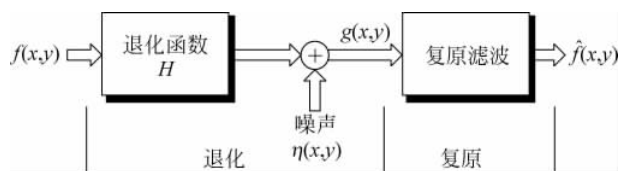


图 5.8 图像退化/复原的总体模型

因为

$$g(x,y) = H[f(x,y)] + n(x,y)$$

线性系统中：

$$g(x,y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\alpha,\beta) h(x-\alpha, y-\beta) d\alpha d\beta + n(x,y)$$

其中 $h(x,\alpha,y,\beta)$ 为系统 H 的冲激响应。

又时不变系统，则 $H \otimes \delta(x-\alpha, y-\beta) = h(x,\alpha,y,\beta)$

$$\begin{aligned} g(x,y) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\alpha,\beta) h(x-\alpha, y-\beta) d\alpha d\beta + n(x,y) \\ &= f(x,y) \otimes h(x,y) + n(x,y) \end{aligned}$$

E5.6.2 Write down the general model of image degradation/recovery; Use the knowledge of the linear system, derive the degradation model of continuous image function

under the condition of linear time-invariant system.

Ans: The model is shown as Figure 5.8.

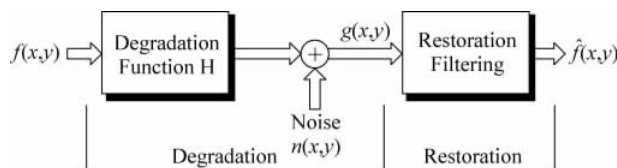


Figure 5.8 General model of image degradation/restoration

because

$$g(x, y) = H[f(x, y)] + n(x, y)$$

In the linear system,

$$g(x, y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\alpha, \beta) h(x, \alpha, y, \beta) d\alpha d\beta + n(x, y)$$

Where $h(x, \alpha, y, \beta)$ is the impulse response of system H .

For the time-invariant system,

$$\begin{aligned} H \otimes \delta(x - \alpha, y - \beta) &= h(x, \alpha, y, \beta) \\ g(x, y) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\alpha, \beta) h(x - \alpha, y - \beta) d\alpha d\beta + n(x, y) \\ &= f(x, y) \otimes h(x, y) + n(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

C5.6.3 如图 5.9 所示的 256×256 的二值图像(白为 1, 黑为 0), 其中的白条是 7 像素宽, 210 像素高。两个白条之间的宽度是 17 像素, 当应用下面的方法处理时图像的变化结果是什么?(按最靠近原则仍取 0 或 1, 图像边界不考虑)

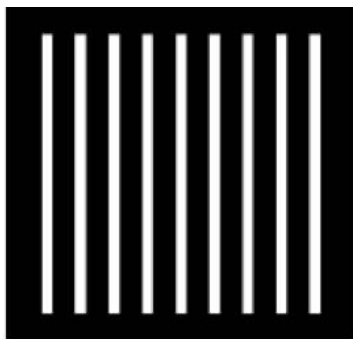


图 5.9 原图像

- (1) 3×3 的最大值滤波。
- (2) 5×5 的最大值滤波。
- (3) 9×9 的最大值滤波。

答案: 3×3 平均滤波后, 白条上下左右都增加 2 个像素, 5×5 平均滤波后, 白条上下左右都增加 4 个像素, 9×9 平均滤波后, 白条上下左右都增加 8 个像素。加上 3×3 、 5×5 、 9×9 之后如图 5.10 所示(从左至右依次为 3×3 、 5×5 、 9×9 滤波)。

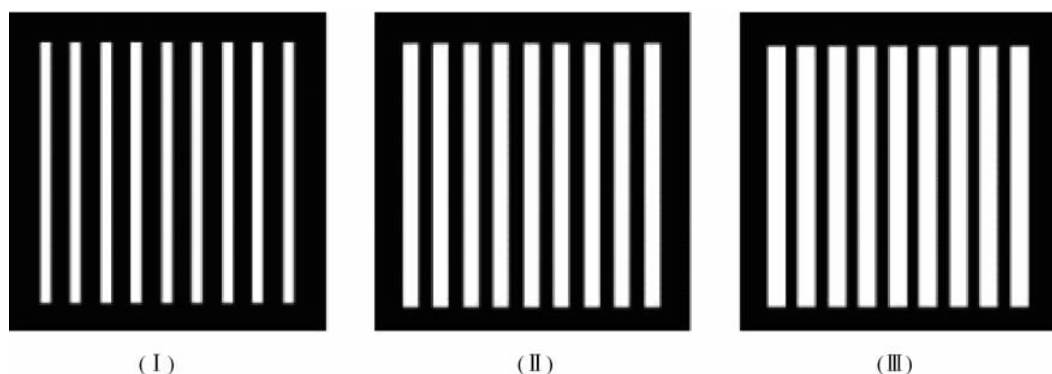


图 5.10 (I)(II)(III)分别为 3×3 、 5×5 、 9×9 最大值滤波的图像

E5.6.3 As shown in the Figure 5.9, a 256×256 binary image (white is 1, black 0), where the white bars are 7 pixels wide and 210 pixels high. The separation between bars is 17 pixels. What would this image look like after application of (gray value is 0 or 1 according to principle of proximity, and the image boundary is not considered)

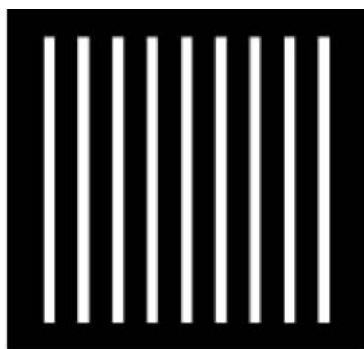


Figure 5.9 The original image

(1) 3×3 max filter.

(2) 5×5 max filter.

(3) 9×9 max filter.

Ans: Every edge of white bars in vertical and horizontal directions is added 2 pixels after 3×3 max filtering. Similarly, every edge of white bars in vertical and horizontal directions is added 4 pixels after 5×5 max filtering, and 8 pixels after 9×9 max filtering. Results are as Figure 5.10 (from left to right, they are the results of 3×3 , 5×5 , 9×9 max filtering).

C5.6.4 设工业检测中工件的图像受到零均值、与图像不相关噪声的影响。假设图像采集装置每秒可采集 30 幅图,若采用图像平均法将噪声的均方差减小到原来的 $1/10$,则工件需固定在采集装置前多长时间?

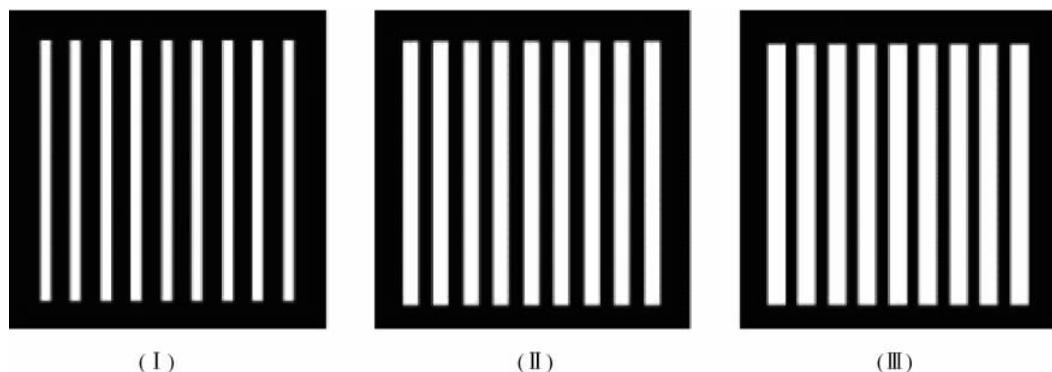


Figure 5.10 (I)(II)(III) are the results of 3×3 , 5×5 , 9×9 max filterin, respectively

答案：通过图像平均法可以将噪声均方差降低到原来 $(1/M)^{1/2}$, M 为用于平均的图像个数, 所以如果

$$\sigma_g = \frac{1}{10}\sigma_n = \sqrt{\frac{1}{M}}\sigma_n$$

$$M = 100$$

$$T = 100/30 = 3.33(s)$$

E5.6.4 In industrial detection, the workpiece images are affected by image-independent noise with zero mean. Assume that the image acquisition device can collect 30 images per second, how long should the workpiece be fixed ahead the acquisition device if averaging is used to reduce the mean square deviation of the noise to $1/10$ of the original one?

Ans: Image averaging can reduce the mean square deviation of the noise to $(1/M)^{1/2}$ of its original one, where M is the number of image to be averaged.

$$\sigma_g = \frac{1}{10}\sigma_n = \sqrt{\frac{1}{M}}\sigma_n$$

$$M = 100$$

$$T = 100/30 = 3.33(s)$$

C5.6.5 如图 5.11 所示的 256×256 的二值图像 (白为 1, 黑为 0), 其中的白条是 7 像素宽, 210 像素高。两个白条之间的宽度是 17 像素, 当应用下面的方法处理时图像的变化结果是什么 (按最靠近原则仍取 0 或 1, 图像边界不考虑)?

- (1) 3×3 邻域平均滤波
- (2) 7×7 邻域平均滤波
- (3) 9×9 邻域平均滤波

答案：由于取值为 1 的白条的宽度是 7, 大于 9×9 滤波窗宽的一半, 当然也大于 7×7 和 3×3 的窗宽的一

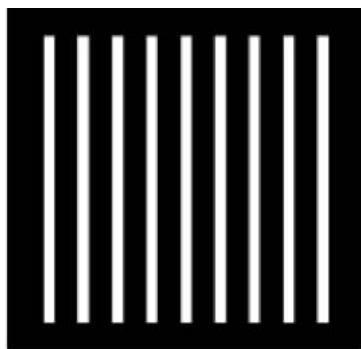


图 5.11 原图像

半。这样就使得在用这三种邻域平均滤波时,若滤波像素点的值是 1,则滤波窗中 1 的个数必多于窗内 0 的个数,平均并四舍五入后的结果仍为 1;同理,若滤波像素点的值是 0,则滤波窗中 0 的个数必多于窗内 1 的个数,平均并四舍五入后的结果仍为 0。所以,按题意对二值图像用三种大小不同的邻域进行邻域平均滤波时,结果图像与原图像相同。

E5.6.5 As shown in the Figure 5.11, a 256×256 binary image (white is 1, black 0), where the white bars are 7 pixels wide and 210 pixels high. The separation between bars is 17 pixels. What would this image look like after application of (gray value is 0 or 1 according to principle of proximity, and the image boundary is not considered)

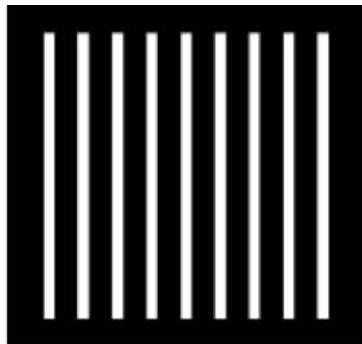


Figure 5.11 The original image

- (1) 3×3 neighborhood averaging filtering
- (2) 7×7 neighborhood averaging filtering
- (3) 9×9 neighborhood averaging filtering

Ans: Due to the width of 1-valued white bars is 7, more than half of 9×9 filtering window. And so are the 7×7 filtering window and 3×3 filtering window. In this way, the number of 1-valued pixels in the filtering window is more than the number of 0-valued pixels if the central pixel is 1. So after averaging and rounding, the result is still 1. Likewise, the number of 0-valued pixels in the filtering window is more than the number of 1-valued pixels if the central pixel is 0. So after averaging and rounding, the result is still 0. Therefore, the resulting images are same as the original one after three neighborhood averaging filtering with different window sizes.

C5.6.6 对在 x 和 y 方向上任意的匀速运动,推导转移函数。

答案: 设 $x_0 = ct/T$, $y_0 = rt/T$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} H(u, v) &= \int_0^T \exp \left[-j2\pi \left(u \frac{ct}{T} + v \frac{rt}{T} \right) \right] dt \\ &= \frac{T}{\pi(uc + vr)} \sin[\pi(uc + vr)] \exp[-j\pi(uc + vr)] \end{aligned}$$

E5.6.6 Derive the transfer function of arbitrary uniform motion in x and y directions.

Ans: Suppose $x_0 = ct/T$, $y_0 = rt/T$, then

$$\begin{aligned} H(u, v) &= \int_0^T \exp \left[-j2\pi \left(u \frac{ct}{T} + v \frac{rt}{T} \right) \right] dt \\ &= \frac{T}{\pi(uc + vr)} \sin[\pi(uc + vr)] \exp[-j\pi(uc + vr)] \end{aligned}$$

C5.6.7 设一幅图像的模糊是由物体在 x 方向的匀加速运动产生的。当 $t=0$ 时物体静止,在 $t=0$ 到 $t=T$ 间物体加速度是 $x_0 = at^2/2$,求转移函数 $H(u, v)$,并讨论匀速运动和匀加速运动所造成的模糊的不同特点。

答案: 将加速度 $x_0 = at^2/2$ 代入, 有

$$H(u, v) = \int_0^r \exp\left[-j2\pi u \frac{at^2}{2}\right] dt = \int_0^r \exp[-j\pi a u t^2] dt$$

上述积分在 r 趋向于无穷时为有限值, 所以在 r 为有限值时应为较小的正值(也可借助级数展开分析)。

对匀速运动造成的模糊, 由于 $H(u, v)$ 可能在 uv 平面上某些位置取零或很小, 从而使得恢复结果与预期的结果可能有很大的差距。对匀加速运动造成的模糊, 由于其 $H(u, v)$ 没有在 uv 平面上取零的点, 则没有这个问题。

E5.6.7 Suppose that the blurring of an image is caused by uniformly accelerated motion of the object in the x direction. Object is static at $t=0$, its acceleration is $x_0 = at^2/2$ from $t=0$ to $t=T$. Find the transfer function $H(u, v)$ and discuss the different characteristics of blurring cause by uniform motion and uniformly accelerated motion.

Ans: Substitute the acceleration $x_0 = at^2/2$ into the formula of transfer function, then

$$H(u, v) = \int_0^r \exp\left[-j2\pi u \frac{at^2}{2}\right] dt = \int_0^r \exp[-j\pi a u t^2] dt$$

The above-mentioned integral is a limited value when r tends to infinity, so it should be a small positive value when r is limited (It can also be analyzed by means of series expansion).

For the image blurring caused by uniform motion, $H(u, v)$ may have zero or very small values on uv plane, so that the recovery results could have a big difference from the expected results. For the image blurring caused by uniformly accelerated motion, $H(u, v)$ does not have the zero point on the uv plane, so there is no such problem.

C5.6.8 考虑在 x 方向均匀加速导致的图像模糊问题。如果图像在 $t=0$ 静止, 并用均匀加速 $x_0 = at^2/2$ 加速, 对于时间 T , 找出模糊函数 $H(u, v)$, 可以假设快门开关时间忽略不计。

答案:

$$\begin{aligned} H(u, v) &= \int_0^T e^{-j2\pi u x_0(t)} dt = \int_0^T e^{-j\pi u a t^2} dt = \int_0^T e^{-j2\pi u [(1/2)at^2]} dt \\ &= \int_0^T [\cos(\pi u a t^2) - j\sin(\pi u a t^2)] dt \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{T^2}{2\pi u a t^2}} [C(\sqrt{\pi u a} T) - jS(\sqrt{\pi u a} T)] \\ C(x) &= \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{T}} \int_0^x \cos t^2 dt \\ S(x) &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^x \sin t^2 dt, \end{aligned}$$

这是涅耳余弦和正弦的积分。

E5.6.8 Consider the image blurring caused by uniformly accelerated motion in the x direction. Object is static at $t=0$, and with uniform acceleration $x_0 = at^2/2$. Find the

function $H(u, v)$ about time T . Assume that the shutter switching time can be ignored.

Ans:

$$\begin{aligned}
 H(u, v) &= \int_0^T e^{-j2\pi u x_0(t)} dt = \int_0^T e^{-j\pi u a t^2} dt = \int_0^T e^{-j2\pi u [(1/2)at^2]} dt \\
 &= \int_0^T [\cos(\pi u a t^2) - j\sin(\pi u a t^2)] dt \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{T^2}{2\pi u a t^2}} [C(\sqrt{\pi u a} T) - jS(\sqrt{\pi u a} T)] \\
 C(x) &= \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{T}} \int_0^x \cos t^2 dt \\
 S(x) &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^x \sin t^2 dt,
 \end{aligned}$$

This is the Fresnel cosine and sine integral.

C5.6.9 简述线性位移不变系统逆滤波恢复图像原理。

答案: 设退化图像为 $g(x, y)$, 其傅里叶变换为 $G(u, v)$, 若已知逆滤波器为 $1/H(u, v)$, 则对 $G(u, v)$ 作逆滤波得

$$F(u, v) = G(u, v)/H(u, v)$$

对上式作逆傅里叶变换得逆滤波恢复图像 $f(x, y)$

$$f(x, y) = \text{IDFT}[F(u, v)]$$

以上就是逆滤波恢复图像的原理。

若存在噪声, 为避免 $H(u, v)=0$, 可采用两种方法处理。

- (1) 在 $H(u, v)=0$ 时, 人为设置 $1/H(u, v)$ 的值;
- (2) 使 $1/H(u, v)$ 具有低通性质, 即

$$\begin{aligned}
 H^{-1}(u, v) &= 1/H(u, v), \quad \text{当 } D \leq D_0 \\
 H^{-1}(u, v) &= 0, \quad \text{当 } D > D_0
 \end{aligned}$$

E5.6.9 Briefly describe the principle of inverse filtering of linear shift invariant system for image restoration.

Ans: Suppose degradation image is $g(x, y)$, and its Fourier transform is $G(u, v)$. If inverse filter is $1/H(u, v)$, perform inverse filtering on $G(u, v)$, then

$$F(u, v) = G(u, v)/H(u, v)$$

We get inverse filtering image $f(x, y)$ after inverse Fourier transform

$$f(x, y) = \text{IDFT}[F(u, v)]$$

The above is the principle of inverse filtering for image restoration.

If there is noise, in order to avoid $H(u, v)=0$, two methods can be used.

- (1) When $H(u, v)=0$, $1/H(u, v)$ will be set artificially.
- (2) Let $1/H(u, v)$ have the property of low-pass filter

$$\begin{aligned}
 H^{-1}(u, v) &= 1/H(u, v), \quad \text{当 } D \leq D_0 \\
 H^{-1}(u, v) &= 0, \quad \text{当 } D > D_0
 \end{aligned}$$

C5.6.10 逆滤波时,为什么在图像存在噪声时,不能采用全滤波?试采用逆滤波原理说明,并给出正确的处理方法。

答案:复原由退化函数退化的图像最直接的方法是直接逆滤波。在该方法中,用退化函数除退化图像的傅里叶变换来计算原始图像的傅里叶变换。

$$\hat{F}(u,v) = \frac{G(u,v)}{H(u,v)} = F(u,v) + \frac{N(u,v)}{H(u,v)}$$

由上式可以看到,即使我们知道退化函数,也可能无法准确复原未退化的图像。因为噪声是一个随机函数,其傅里叶变换未知。当 $N(u,v)$ 退化为 0 或非常小的值, $N(u,v)/H(u,v)$ 之比很容易决定原图像傅里叶变换的估值,从而可以实现逆滤波。

E5.6.10 When inverse filtering, why can't we use all filtering to a noisy image? Explain by using inverse filtering theory and give the right method.

Ans: The simplest method for restoring degraded images which are resulted from degradation function is direct inverse filtering. In this method, we calculate the Fourier transform of original image by dividing the Fourier transform of degraded image by the degradation function as follow.

$$\hat{F}(u,v) = \frac{G(u,v)}{H(u,v)} = F(u,v) + \frac{N(u,v)}{H(u,v)}$$

From the above formula, even if we know the degradation function we can not accurately restore the undegraded image because $N(u,v)$ is a random function whose Fourier transform is unknown. If $N(u,v)$ is very small or equal to zero then the ratio $N(u,v)/H(u,v)$ could easily dominate the estimate of the Fourier transform of the original image, thus the inverse filtering can be realized.

C5.6.11 证明 $f(x)$ 的自相关函数的傅里叶变换就是 $f(x)$ 的功率谱(谱密度) $|F(u)|^2$ 。

证明: 根据相关定理

$$f(x) \otimes f(x) \Leftrightarrow_c F^*(u)F(u)$$

另根据共轭定义

$$F^*(u)F(u) = |F(u)|^2$$

又根据共轭对称性

$$|F(u)|^2 = |F(u)| \times |F(u)|$$

即可证明 $f(x)$ 的自相关函数的傅里叶变换就是 $f(x)$ 的功率谱(谱密度) $|F(u)|^2$ 。

E5.6.11 Prove that the Fourier transform of the autocorrelation function of $f(x)$ is the power spectrum (spectral density) $|F(u)|^2$ of $f(x)$.

Proof: According to correlation theorem

$$f(x) \otimes f(x) \Leftrightarrow F^*(u)F(u)$$

the definition of conjugation

$$F^*(u)F(u) = |F(u)|^2$$

conjugatesymmetry

$$|F(u)|^2 = |F(u)| \times |F(u)|$$

so, the Fourier transform of the autocorrelation function of $f(x)$ is the power spectrum (spectral density) $|F(u)|^2$ of $f(x)$.

C5.6.12 试证明傅里叶变换投影定理。

答案: 证明傅里叶变换投影定理可表述为, 证明图像 $f(x, y)$ 在与 x 轴成 θ 角的直线上投影的傅里叶变换是 $f(x, y)$ 的傅里叶变换在朝向角 θ 上的 1 个截面, 不失一般性, 可取 $\theta=0$ 。

设图像 $f(x, y)$ 在 x 轴上的投影为 $g_y(x)$, 则有

$$g_y(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy$$

其傅里叶变换为

$$G_y(u) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g_y(x) \exp[-j2\pi ux] dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) \exp[-j2\pi ux] dx dy$$

另一方面, $f(x, y)$ 的傅里叶变换为

$$F(u, v) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) \exp[-j2\pi(ux + vy)] dx dy$$

将上式中的 v 取为零, 则得到 $G_y(u) = F(u, 0)$ 。傅里叶变换投影定理得证。

E5.6.12 Prove the projection theorem of Fourier transform.

Ans: The projection theorem of Fourier transform can be stated as trying to prove that the projection Fourier transform of image $f(x, y)$ on the straight line with an angle θ to x -axis is equal to a section of the Fourier transform on the angle θ . Without loss of generality, suppose $\theta=0$.

Suppose that the projection of image $f(x, y)$ on the x -axis is $g_y(x)$, then

$$g_y(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy$$

Its Fourier transform is

$$G_y(u) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g_y(x) \exp[-j2\pi ux] dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) \exp[-j2\pi ux] dx dy$$

On the other hand, Fourier transform of $f(x, y)$ is

$$F(u, v) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) \exp[-j2\pi(ux + vy)] dx dy$$

Take v in the above formula to zero, then we get $G_y(u) = F(u, 0)$. The projection theorem of Fourier transform is proved.