HW 6, EECS 203A
Problem 5.13, Digital Image Processing, 2nd edition by Gonzalez, Woods.
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## Question

Obtain equations for the bandpass filters corresponding to the bandreject filters in eqs 5.4-1 through 5.4-3

## Solution

A bandpass filter can be obtained from a bandreject filter by the following relation

$$
H_{\text {bandpass }}(u, v)=1-H_{\text {bandreject }}(u, v)
$$

eqs 5.4-1 through 5.4-3 give the bandpass reject equations, hence to obtain the bandpass equations we need to substitue in the above.

## ideal bandpass

Here, every where the bandreject has a value of 1 , we make it zero, and every where it is 0 we make it 1. Ideal bandreject is given by

$$
\mathbf{H}_{b r}(u, v)=\left\{\begin{array}{cc}
1 & \text { if } \mathbf{D}(u, v)<\mathbf{D}_{0}-\frac{W}{2} \\
1 & \text { if } \mathbf{D}(u, v)>\mathbf{D}_{0}+\frac{W}{2} \\
0 & \text { otherwise }
\end{array}\right.
$$

Hence an ideal bandpass is given by

$$
\mathbf{H}_{b p}(u, v)=\left\{\begin{array}{lc}
0 & \text { if } \mathbf{D}(u, v)<\mathbf{D}_{0}-\frac{W}{2} \\
0 & \text { if } \mathbf{D}(u, v)>\mathbf{D}_{0}+\frac{W}{2} \\
1 & \text { otherwise }
\end{array}\right.
$$

This is illustrated in the following diagram on next page

## bandpass Butterworth filter

The Butterworth reject filter of order $n$ is given by

$$
H_{b r}(u, v)=\frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{D W}{D^{2}-D_{0}^{2}}\right)^{2 n}}
$$

Where $D$ is the distance from center of 2D spectrum to any point. $W$ is the width of the band, $D_{0}$ is the distance from center of spectrum to the center of the band. (note: $D$ and $D_{0}$ should be written as $D(u, v), D_{0}(u, v)$, but for clarity of expression, I did not add these).
Hence, the butterworth bandpass filter is


$$
\begin{aligned}
H_{b p}(u, v) & =1-\frac{1}{1+\left[\frac{D W}{D^{2}-D_{0}^{2}}\right]^{2 n}} \\
& =\frac{\left[\frac{D W}{D^{2}-D_{0}^{2}}\right]^{2 n}}{1+\left[\frac{D W}{D^{2}-D_{0}^{2}}\right]^{2 n}}=\frac{\frac{(D W)^{2 n}}{\left(D^{2}-D_{0}^{2}\right)^{2 n}}}{1+\frac{(D W)^{2 n}}{\left(D^{2}-D_{0}^{2}\right)^{2 n}}}=\frac{\frac{(D W)^{2 n}}{\left(D^{2}-D_{0}^{2}\right)^{2 n}}}{\frac{\left(D^{2}-D_{0}^{2}\right)^{2 n}+(D W)^{2 n}}{\left(D^{2}-D_{0}^{2}\right)^{2 n}}} \\
& =\frac{(D W)^{2 n}}{\left(D^{2}-D_{0}^{2}\right)^{2 n}+(D W)^{2 n}}=\frac{1}{\frac{\left(D^{2}-D_{0}^{2}\right)^{2 n}+(D W)^{2 n}}{(D W)^{2 n}}} \\
& =\frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{D^{2}-D_{0}^{2}}{D W}\right)^{2 n}}
\end{aligned}
$$

## bandpass Gaussian filter

The Gaussian band reject filter is given by

$$
H_{b r}(u, v)=1-\exp \left(-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{D^{2}-D_{0}^{2}}{D W}\right)\right)
$$

Hence Gaussian band pass filter is

$$
\begin{aligned}
H_{b p}(u, v) & =1-H_{b r}(u, v) \\
& =1-\left[1-\exp \left(-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{D^{2}-D_{0}^{2}}{D W}\right)\right)\right]=\exp \left(-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{D^{2}-D_{0}^{2}}{D W}\right)\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

