

BAB III

TRANSFORMASI FOURIER DIMENSI DUA

3.1. Definisi :

Transformasi Fourier dari suatu fungsi dua dimensi $f(x,y)$ dinyatakan sebagai :

$$F(u,v) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x,y) e^{-i(ux+vy)} dx dy$$

dimana x dan y adalah dua variabel bebas, sedangkan invers transformasi Fouriernya berbentuk :

$$f(x,y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(u,v) e^{i(ux+vy)} du dv$$

3.2. Sifat-sifat transformasi Fourier dimensi dua

Teorema 9 (Sifat similar)

Jika fungsi $f(x,y)$ mempunyai transformasi Fourier $F(u,v)$ maka $f(ax,by)$ mempunyai transformasi Fourier yang berbentuk :

$$(ab)^{-1} F\left(\frac{u}{a}, \frac{v}{b}\right)$$

Bukti :

$$F(u,v) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x,y) e^{-i(ux+vy)} dx dy$$

maka transformasi Fourier dari fungsi yang berbentuk $f(ax, by)$ adalah :

$$F(U, V) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(ax, by) e^{-i(ux + Vy)} dx dy$$

$$F(U, V) = \frac{1}{ab} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(ax, by) e^{-i \left(\frac{u}{a} ax + \frac{V}{b} by \right)}$$

$$\cdot d(ax) d(by)$$

$$= \frac{1}{ab} F \left(\frac{U}{a}, \frac{V}{b} \right) = (ab)^{-1} F \left(\frac{U}{a}, \frac{V}{b} \right)$$

Contoh : Diketahui $f(ax, by) = (2x + 3y)$ $a = 2$

$f(2x, 3y) = (2x + 3y)$ $b = 3$

Apakah sifat similar berlaku?

Jawab : $F(U, V) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (2x + 3y) e^{-i(ux + vy)} dx dy$

$$= \frac{1}{(2)(3)} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (2x + 3y) e^{-i \left(\frac{U}{2} \cdot 2x + \frac{V}{3} \cdot 3y \right)} d(2x)$$

$$d(3y)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (2x + 3y) e^{-i \left(\frac{U}{2} \cdot 2x + \frac{V}{3} \cdot 3y \right)} d(2x) \cdot d(3y)$$

$$= (6)^{-1} F \left(\frac{U}{2}, \frac{V}{3} \right) \quad \text{terbukti similar}$$

Teorema 10 (Sifat pejumlahan)

Jika $F(U, V)$ dan $G(U, V)$ masing-masing adalah transformasi Fourier dari fungsi $f(x, y)$ dan $g(x, y)$ maka

transformasi Fourier dari $f(x, y) + g(x, y)$ adalah

$F(U, V) + G(U, V)$

Bukti :

$$F(U,V) = \int_{-s}^s \int_{-s}^s f(x,y) e^{-i(Ux + Vy)} dx dy$$

$$G(U,V) = \int_{-s}^s \int_{-s}^s g(x,y) e^{-i(Ux + Vy)} dx dy$$

misalkan $h(x,y) = f(x,y) + g(x,y)$

maka transformasi Fourier dari fungsi $h(x,y)$

$$\begin{aligned} H(U,V) &= \int_{-s}^s \int_{-s}^s h(x,y) e^{-i(Ux + Vy)} dx dy \\ &= \int_{-s}^s \int_{-s}^s (f(x,y) + g(x,y)) e^{-i(Ux + Vy)} dx dy \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_{-s}^s \int_{-s}^s f(x,y) e^{-i(Ux + Vy)} dx dy + \\ &\quad \int_{-s}^s \int_{-s}^s g(x,y) e^{-i(Ux + Vy)} dx dy \end{aligned}$$

$$= F(U,V) + G(U,V).$$

Contoh : Diketahui: $\left. \begin{aligned} f(x,y) &= 2x + y \\ g(x,y) &= x + 2y \end{aligned} \right\} h(x,y) = 3x + 3y$

Apakah sifat penjumlahan berlaku?

Jawab :

$$F(U,V) = \int_{-s}^s \int_{-s}^s (2x + y) e^{-i(Ux + Vy)} dx dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-s}^s \int_{-s}^s (2x + y) e^{-i\left(\frac{U}{2} \cdot 2x + V \cdot y\right)} d(2x) dy$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-5}^5 \int_{-5}^5 (2x + y) e^{-i \left(\frac{U}{2} \cdot 2x + V \cdot y \right)} d(2x) dy \\
&= \frac{1}{2} F \left(\frac{U}{2}, V \right) \\
&= (2)^{-1} F \left(\frac{U}{2}, V \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
G(U, V) &= \int_{-5}^5 \int_{-5}^5 (x + 2y) e^{-i(Ux + Vy)} dx dy \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-5}^5 \int_{-5}^5 (X + 2y) e^{-i \left(Ux + \frac{V}{2} \cdot 2y \right)} dx d(2y) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} G \left(U, \frac{V}{2} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
H(U, V) &= \int_{-5}^5 \int_{-5}^5 (3x + 3y) e^{-i(Ux + Vy)} dx dy \\
&= \int_{-5}^5 \int_{-5}^5 (2x + y) + (X + 2y) e^{-i(Ux + Vy)} dx dy \\
&= \int_{-5}^5 \int_{-5}^5 (2x + y) e^{-i(Ux + Vy)} dx dy + \\
&\quad (X + 2y) e^{-i(ux + Vy)} dx dy \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-5}^5 \int_{-5}^5 (2x + y) e^{-i \left(\frac{U}{2} \cdot 2x + Vy \right)} d(2x) dy \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-5}^5 \int_{-5}^5 (X + 2y) e^{-i \left(Ux + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2y \right)} dx d(2y) \\
H(U, V) &= \frac{1}{2} F \left(\frac{U}{2}, V \right) + \frac{1}{2} G \left(U, \frac{V}{2} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

Teorema 11 (sifat shift)

Jika $F(U,V)$ adalah transformasi Fourier dari $F(x,y)$ maka transformasi Fourier dari fungsi $f(x-a, y-b)$ adalah :

$$e^{-i(au + bv)} F(U, V)$$

$$\text{Bukti : } F(U, V) = \int_{-u}^u \int_{-v}^v f(x, y) e^{-i(Ux + Vy)} dx dy$$

transformasi Fourier dari fungsi $f(x-a, y-b)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_{-u}^u \int_{-v}^v f(x-a, y-b) e^{-i(Ux + Vy)} dx dy \\ &= \int_{-u}^u \int_{-v}^v f(x-a, y-b) e^{-i(U(x-a+a) + V(y-b+b))} d(x-a) d(y-b) \\ &= \int_{-u}^u \int_{-v}^v f(x-a, y-b) e^{-i(U(x-a) + V(y-b))} e^{-i(Ua + Vb)} d(x-a) d(y-b) \\ &= e^{-i(Ua + Vb)} \int_{-u}^u \int_{-v}^v f(x-a, y-b) e^{-i(U(x-a) + V(y-b))} d(x-a) d(y-b) \\ &= e^{-i(Ua + Vb)} F(U, V) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Contoh : Diketahui : } f(x-1, y-1) &= x^2 - 2x + 1 + y^2 - 2y + 1 \\ &= (x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 \end{aligned}$$

Apakah sifat shift berlaku ?

Jawab:

$$\begin{aligned} F(U, V) &= \int_{-u}^u \int_{-v}^v (x^2 - 2x + 1 + y^2 - 2y + 1) e^{-i(Ux + Vy)} dx dy \\ &= \int_{-u}^u \int_{-v}^v \{(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2\} e^{-i(Ux + Vy)} dx dy \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_{-u}^u \int_{-u}^u \left\{ (x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 \right\} e^{-i \left[4(x-1+1) + V(y-1+1) \right]} d(x-1)d(y-1) \\
&= \int_{-u}^u \int_{-u}^u \left\{ (x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 \right\} e^{-i(U(x-1) + V(y-1))} e^{-i(U+V)} d(x-1)d(y-1) \\
&= e^{-i(U+V)} \int_{-u}^u \int_{-u}^u \left\{ (x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 \right\} e^{-i \left[U(x-1) + V(y-1) \right]} \\
&\quad d(x-1) d(y-1) \\
&= e^{-i(U+V)} F(U, V)
\end{aligned}$$

Teorema 12 (Sifat Modulasi)

Jika transformasi Fourier dari $f(x,y) \cos wx$ adalah $\frac{1}{2} F(U+w, V) + \frac{1}{2} F(U-w, V)$, $F(U,V)$ adalah transformasi Fourier dari fungsi $f(x,y)$

Bukti :

$$\begin{aligned}
F(U,V) &= \int_{-u}^u \int_{-u}^u f(x,y) e^{-i(Ux + Vy)} dx dy \\
\cos wx &= \frac{e^{iwx} + e^{-iwx}}{2} \\
\int_{-u}^u \int_{-u}^u f(x,y) \cos wx e^{-i(Ux + Vy)} dx dy &= \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-u}^u \int_{-u}^u f(x,y) e^{iwx} e^{-i(Ux + Vy)} dx dy + \\
&\quad \frac{1}{2} \int_{-u}^u \int_{-u}^u f(x,y) e^{-iwx} e^{-i(Ux + Vy)} dx dy
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-a}^a \int_{-a}^a f(x,y) e^{-i[(U-w)x + Vy]} dx dy + \\
&\quad \frac{1}{2} \int_{-a}^a \int_{-a}^a f(x,y) e^{-i[(U+w)x + Vy]} dx dy \\
&= \frac{1}{2} F(U-w, V) + \frac{1}{2} F(U+w, V)
\end{aligned}$$

Contoh :

1. Diketahui :

$$\text{Fungsi } Z = Xy$$

$$X = r \cos \theta$$

$$Y = r \sin \theta$$

Ditanyakan : Apakah sifat modulasi berlaku

Jawab :

$$F(U,V) = \int_{-a}^a \int_{-a}^a f(x,y) e^{-i(Ux + Vy)} dx dy$$

$$|J| = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & -r \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & r \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = r$$

$$F(U,V) = \int_{-a}^a \int_{-a}^a r^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta e^{-ir(U \cos \theta + V \sin \theta)} (r) dr d\theta$$

$$F(U+W, V) = \int_{-a}^a \int_{-a}^a r^3 \sin \theta \cos \theta e^{-ir(U \cos \theta + W \cos \theta + V \sin \theta)} dr d\theta$$

$$f(x,y) \cos wx = xy \cos wx = \frac{xy}{2} (e^{iwx} + e^{-iwx})$$

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$$= r^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta (e^{iwx} + e^{-iwx})$$

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transformasi Fourier dari $f(x,y) \cos wx$ adalah

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_{-s}^s \int_{-s}^s r^2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \left(\frac{e^{iwx} + e^{-iwx}}{2} \right) e^{-ir} (u \cos \varphi + v \sin \varphi) \\
 & \quad r \, dr \, d\varphi \\
 = & \frac{1}{2} \int_{-s}^s \int_{-s}^s r^3 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi e^{iwx} e^{-ir} (u \cos \varphi + v \sin \varphi) \, dr \, d\varphi + \\
 & \frac{1}{2} \int_{-s}^s \int_{-s}^s r^3 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi e^{-iwx} e^{-ir} (u \cos \varphi + v \sin \varphi) \, dr \, d\varphi \\
 = & \frac{1}{2} \int_{-s}^s \int_{-s}^s r^3 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi e^{-ir} (u \cos \varphi - w \cos \varphi + v \sin \varphi) \, dr \, d\varphi + \\
 & \frac{1}{2} \int_{-s}^s \int_{-s}^s r^3 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi e^{-ir} (u \cos \varphi + w \cos \varphi + v \sin \varphi) \, dr \, d\varphi \\
 = & \frac{1}{2} F(u+w, v) + \frac{1}{2} F(u-w, v)
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi sifat modulasi berlaku

Definisi 3: Konvolusi dari dua buah fungsi dua dimensi $f(x,y)$ dan $g(x,y)$ didefinisikan $f * g =$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x',y') g(x-x', y-y') dx' dy'$$

Teorema 13 (Sifat Konvolusi)

Apabila $F(U,V)$ dan $G(U,V)$ masing-masing adalah transformasi Fourier dari fungsi $f(x,y)$ dan $g(x,y)$ maka $F(U,V) \cdot G(U,V)$ adalah transformasi Fourier dari $f(x,y) * g(x,y)$

$$\text{Bukti : } F(U,V) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x,y) e^{-i(Ux + Vy)} dx dy$$

$$G(U,V) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x,y) e^{-i(Ux + Vy)} dx dy$$

$$\text{maka : } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x,y) * g(x,y) e^{-i(Ux + Vy)} dx dy$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x',y') g(x-x',y-y') dx' dy' e^{-i(Ux + Vy)} dx dy$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x',y') \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x-x',y-y') e^{-i(Ux + Vy)} dx dy dx' dy'$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x',y') \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x-x',y-y') e^{-i[U(x-x' + x') +$$

$$V(y-y' + y')] dx dy dx' dy'$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x',y') \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x-x',y-y') e^{-i[U(x-x') + V(y-y')]} e^{-i[Ux' + Vy']} dx dy dx' dy'$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_{-5}^5 \int_{-5}^5 f(x', y') e^{-i(Ux' + Vy')} g(x-x', y-y') dx dy dx' dy' \\
&= \int_{-5}^5 \int_{-5}^5 f(x', y') e^{-i(Ux' + Vy')} \int_{-5}^5 \int_{-5}^5 g(x-x', y-y') d(x-x') d(y-y') dx' dy' \\
&= F(U, V) \cdot G(U, V)
\end{aligned}$$

Maka :

$$\int_{-5}^5 \int_{-5}^5 f(x, y) * g(x, y) e^{-i(Ux + Vy)} dx dy = F(U, V) \cdot G(U, V)$$

Contoh : Diketahui : $f(x, y) = 4x + 2y$

$$g(x, y) = 2x + 3y$$

Ditanyakan : Apakah sifat Kanfolosi berlaku ?

Jawab :

$$F(U, V) = \int_{-5}^5 \int_{-5}^5 (4x + 2y) e^{-i(Ux + Vy)} dx dy$$

$$G(U, V) = \int_{-5}^5 \int_{-5}^5 (2x + 3y) e^{-i(Ux + Vy)} dx dy$$

$$= \int_{-5}^5 \int_{-5}^5 \int_{-5}^5 \int_{-5}^5 (4x' + 2y') (2x + 3y) dx' dy' e^{-i(Ux + Vy)} dx dy$$

$$= \int_{-5}^5 \int_{-5}^5 (4x' + 2y') \int_{-5}^5 \int_{-5}^5 (2x + 3y)$$