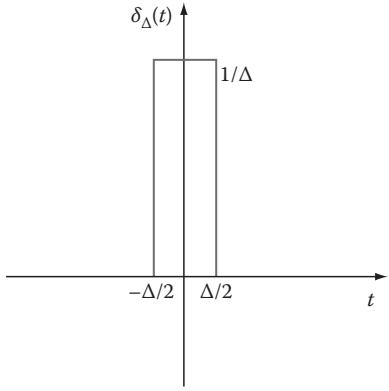

Figure 2.1 $\delta_\Delta(t)$ function.

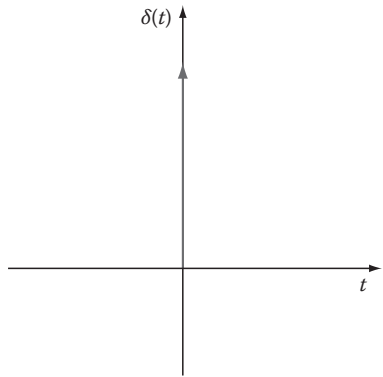

Figure 2.2 Visual representation of an impulse function.

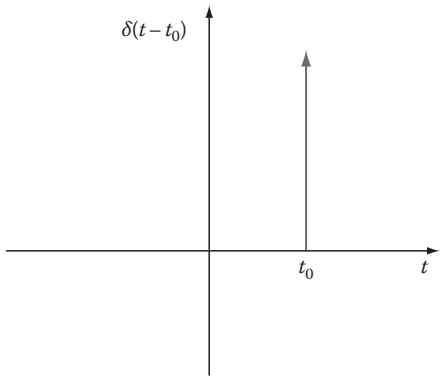

Figure 2.3 Shifted impulse function.

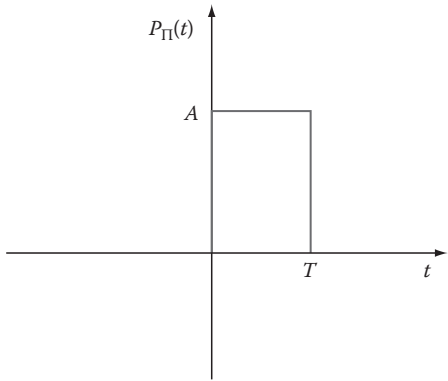

Figure 2.4 Unit pulse function.

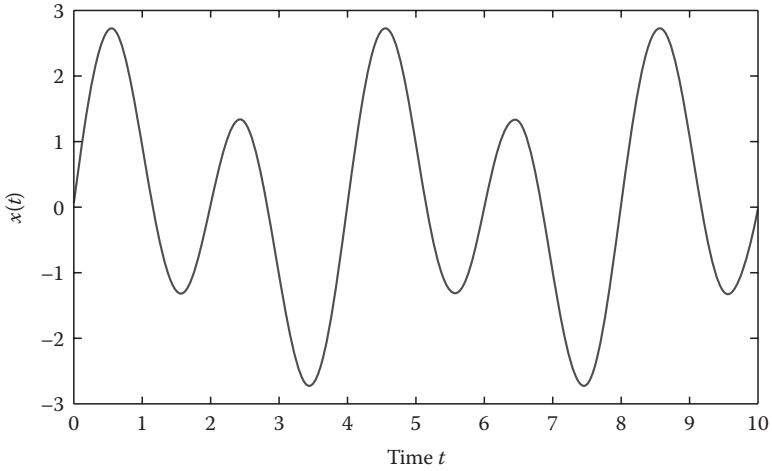

Figure 2.5 A given time signal.

002x005.eps

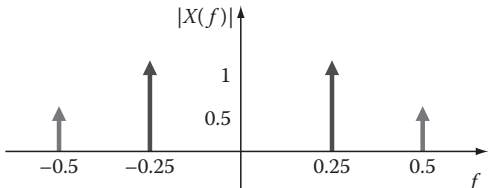

Figure 2.6 FT of the time signal in Figure 2.5.

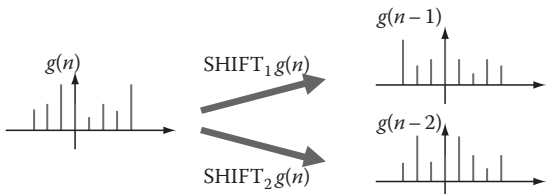

Figure 2.7 Circular shift of a signal $g(n)$.

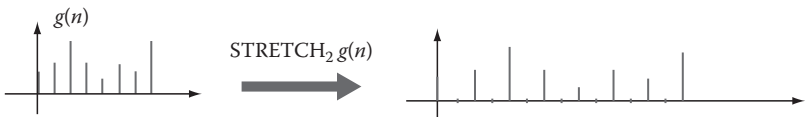

Figure 2.8 Stretch of a signal.

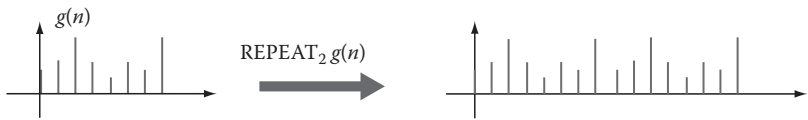

Figure 2.9 Repeat of a signal.

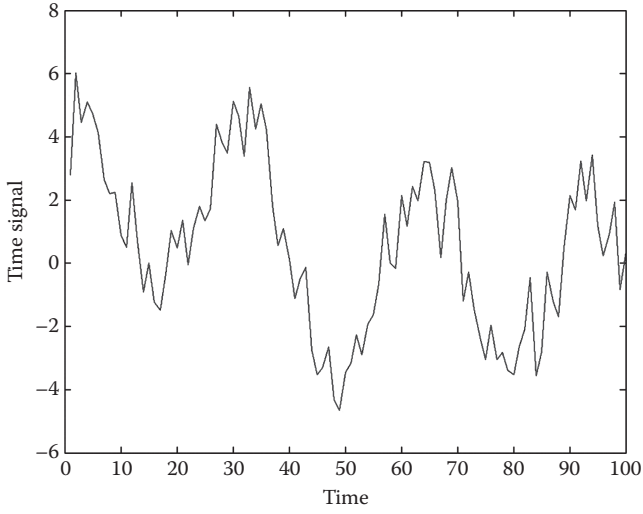

Figure 2.10 Signal x defined in the time domain.

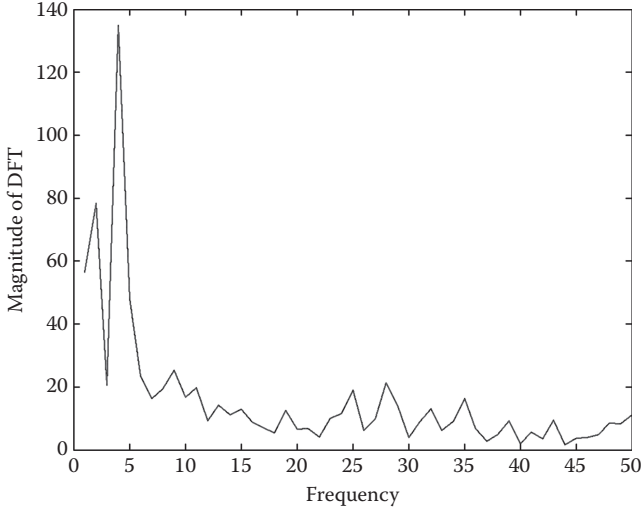

Figure 2.11 Magnitude of DFT of signal x.

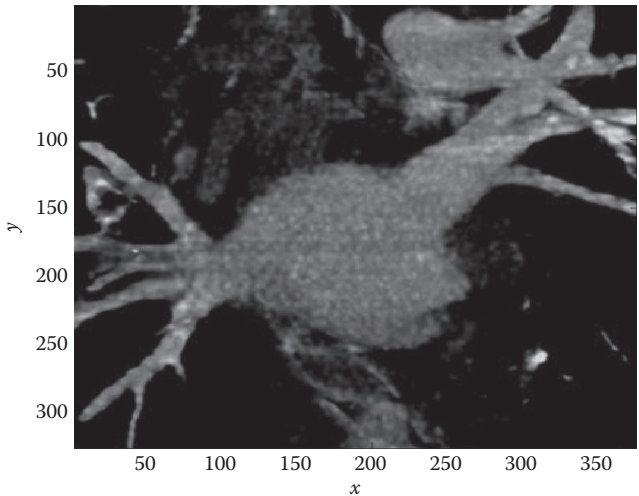

Figure 2.12 Image $g(x, y)$. (Courtesy of Andre D'Avila, MD, Heart Institute (InCor), University of Sao Paulo, Medical School, Sao Paulo, Brazil.)

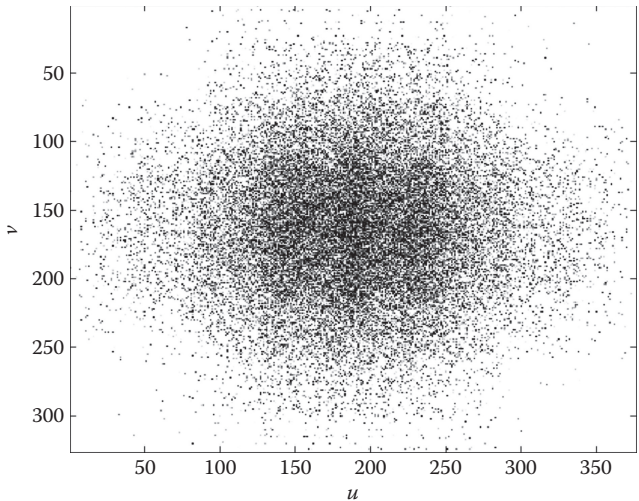

Figure 2.13 Magnitude of 2-D DFT of image $g(x, y)$.

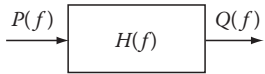

Figure 2.14 Filtering signals and images using filter $H(f)$.

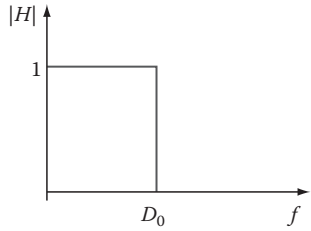

Figure 2.15 Ideal low-pass filter.

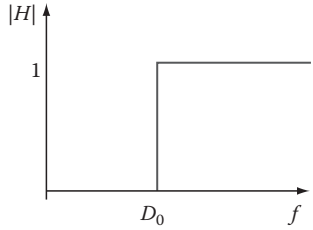

Figure 2.16 Ideal high-pass filter.

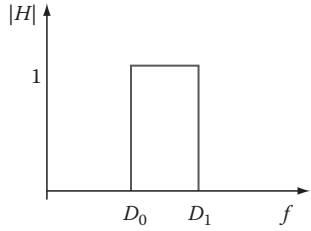

Figure 2.17 Ideal band-pass filter.

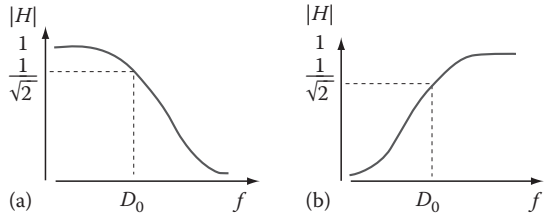

Figure 2.18 (a) Low-pass Butterworth filter and (b) high-pass Butterworth filter.

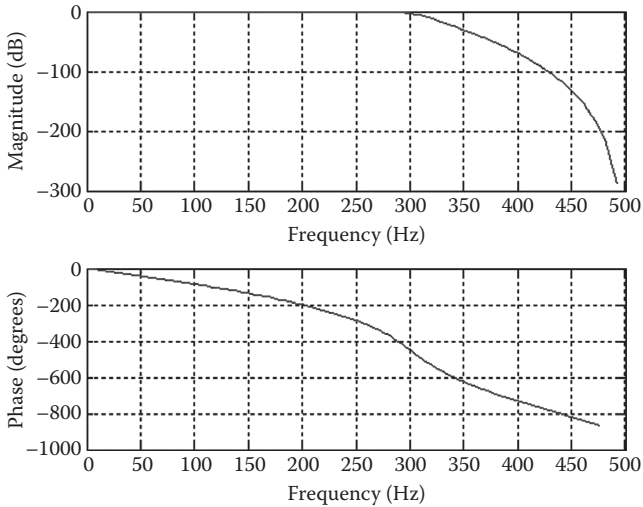

Figure 2.19 Frequency response of Butterworth filter designed in Example 2.3.