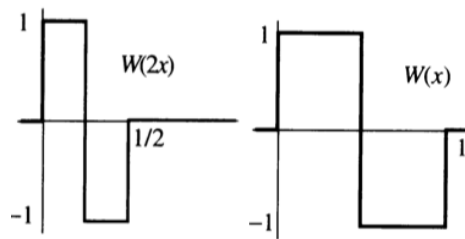
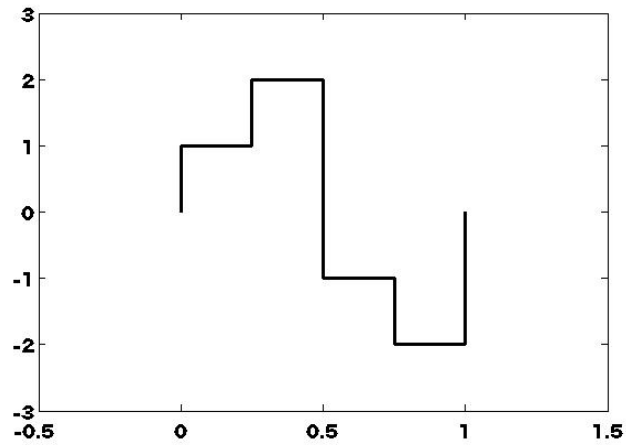


**Problem:** Reconstruct the following signal with shifted and scaled Haar wavelets



**Mathematical approach:** Vectorize the Haar wavelets as following:

$$\mathbf{w}_0 = [1, 1, 1, 1]^T$$

$$\mathbf{w}(x) = [1, 1, -1, -1]^T$$

$$\mathbf{w}(2x) = [1, -1, 0, 0]^T$$

$$\mathbf{w}(2x - 1) = [0, 0, 1, -1]^T$$

Compose matrix  $\mathbf{W}$  whose columns are non-normalized Haar wavelets:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{W} &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= [\mathbf{w}_0, \mathbf{w}(x), \mathbf{w}(2x), \mathbf{w}(2x - 1)] \end{aligned}$$

The orthogonal matrix  $\mathbf{U}$  consists of columns that are normalized Haar wavelets:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{U} &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & \sqrt{2} \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & -\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= [\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{w}_0, \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{w}(x), \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\mathbf{w}(2x), \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\mathbf{w}(2x-1)] \\ &= \mathbf{W}\mathbf{S},\end{aligned}$$

where  $\mathbf{S}$  is a diagonal scaling matrix:

$$\mathbf{S} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

And we have  $\mathbf{W} = \mathbf{U}\mathbf{S}^{-1}$  Denote the signal as:

$$\mathbf{x} = [1, 2, -1, -2]^T$$

The wavelet coefficients  $\mathbf{a}$  can be computed from the following equation\*:

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{W}\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{U}\mathbf{S}^{-1}\mathbf{a}$$

Finally we have:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{a} &= \mathbf{S}\mathbf{U}^T \mathbf{x} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ \sqrt{2} & -\sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{2} & -\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= [0, 3/2, -1/2, 1/2]^T\end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\mathbf{x} = \frac{3}{2}\mathbf{w}(x) - \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{w}(2x) + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{w}(2x-1)$$