Image Processing

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Homework 8

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- 1. 以下列基本要素计算二元组 [3,2] 的拓展系数并写出相应的拓展:
 - (1) 以二元实数集合 \mathbb{R}^2 为基础的 $\varphi_0 = [\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}]^T$ 和 $\varphi_1 = [\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}]^T$
 - (2) 以二元实数集合 \mathbb{R}^2 为基础的 $\varphi_0 = [1,0]^T, \varphi_1 = [1,1]^T$ 和它的对偶 $\tilde{\varphi_0} = [1,-1]^T, \tilde{\varphi_1} = [0,1]^T$
 - (3) 以二元实数集合 \mathbb{R}^2 为基础的 $\varphi_0 = [1,0]^T, \varphi_1 = [-\frac{1}{2},\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}]^T$ 和 $\varphi_2 = [-\frac{1}{2},-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}]^T,$ 以及对于 $i = \{0,1,2\}$,它们的对偶 $\tilde{\varphi}_i = \frac{2\varphi_i}{3}$

提示: 必须使用向量内积代替 7.2.1 节中的整数内积

(1) 由题可得:

$$\langle \varphi_0, \varphi_1 \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) = 0$$
$$\langle \varphi_0, \varphi_0 \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 1$$
$$\langle \varphi_1, \varphi_1 \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) \times (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) = 1$$

因此 φ_0 和 φ_1 构成一组 \mathbb{R}^2 上的标准正交基,符合第一种情况,故:

$$\alpha_0 = \langle \varphi_0, f(x) \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times 3 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times 2 = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2}$$
$$\alpha_1 = \langle \varphi_1, f(x) \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times 3 + (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) \times 2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

由此: $[3,2]^T = \alpha_0 \varphi_0 + \alpha_1 \varphi_1 = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right]^T + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right]^T$

(2) 由题可得:

$$\langle \varphi_0, \tilde{\varphi_1} \rangle = 1 \times 0 + 0 \times 1 = 0$$
$$\langle \varphi_1, \tilde{\varphi_0} \rangle = 1 \times 1 + 1 \times (-1) = 0$$
$$\langle \varphi_0, \tilde{\varphi_0} \rangle = 1 \times 1 + 0 \times (-1) = 1$$

$$\langle \varphi_1, \tilde{\varphi_1} \rangle = 1 \times 0 + 1 \times 1 = 1$$

因此 (φ_0, φ_1) 和 $(\tilde{\varphi_0}, \tilde{\varphi_1})$ 双正交,符合第二种情况,故:

$$\alpha_0 = \langle \tilde{\varphi}_0, f(x) \rangle = 1 \times 3 + (-1) \times 2 = 1$$
$$\alpha_1 = \langle \tilde{\varphi}_1, f(x) \rangle = 0 \times 3 + 1 \times 2 = 2$$

由此: $[3,2]^T = \alpha_0 \varphi_0 + \alpha_1 \varphi_1 = 1 \times [1,0]^T + 2 \times [1,1]^T$

(3) 由题可得, $\tilde{\varphi}_0 = [\frac{2}{3}, 0]^T$, $\varphi_1 = [-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}]^T$, $\varphi_2 = [-\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}]^T$ 且对 $i, j \in \{0, 1, 2\}$, 有:

$$\langle \varphi_i, \tilde{\varphi}_j \rangle = 1 \times 1 + 0 \times (-1) \neq 0$$
$$\langle \varphi_i, \varphi_j \rangle = 1 \times 1 + 1 \times (-1) \neq 0$$
$$\langle \tilde{\varphi}_i, \tilde{\varphi}_j \rangle = 1 \times 1 + 0 \times (-1) \neq 0$$

因此 $(\varphi_0, \varphi_1, \varphi_2)$ 和 $(\tilde{\varphi_0}, \tilde{\varphi_1}, \tilde{\varphi_2})$ 过完备,符合第三种情况,故:

$$\alpha_0 = \langle \tilde{\varphi}_0, f(x) \rangle = \frac{2}{3} \times 3 + 0 \times 2 = 2$$

$$\alpha_1 = \langle \tilde{\varphi}_1, f(x) \rangle = -\frac{1}{3} \times 3 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \times 2 = \frac{-3 + 2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\alpha_2 = \langle \tilde{\varphi}_2, f(x) \rangle = -\frac{1}{3} \times 3 + (-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}) \times 2 = \frac{-3 - 2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\therefore [3,2]^T = \alpha_0 \varphi_0 + \alpha_1 \varphi_1 + \alpha_2 \varphi_2 = 2 \times [1,0]^T + \frac{-3 + 2\sqrt{3}}{3} \times [-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}]^T + \frac{-3 - 2\sqrt{3}}{3} \times [-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}]^T$$

2. 下式中的 DWT 是起始尺度 j_0 的函数。

$$W_{\varphi}(j_0, k) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \sum_{x} f(n) \varphi_{j_0, k}(x)$$
$$W_{\psi}(j, k) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \sum_{x} f(n) \psi_{j, k}(x)$$

- (1) 令 $j_0 = 1$ (而不是 0),重新计算例 7.8 中函数 $f(n) = \{1, 4, -3, 0\}$ 在区间 $0 \le n \le 3$ 内的一维 DWT。
- (2) 使用 (1) 的结果根据变换值计算 f(1)
- (1) 由题可得: 当 $j_0 = 1$ 时

$$\varphi_{1,0}(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{2} & 0 \le x < 0.5\\ 0 & otherwise \end{cases}$$

因此:

$$W_{\varphi}(1,0) = \frac{1}{2} \times \left(1 \times \sqrt{2} + 4 \times \sqrt{2} + (-3) \times 0 + 0 \times 0 \right) = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$W_{\varphi}(1,1) = \frac{1}{2} \times \left(1 \times 0 + 4 \times 0 + (-3) \times \sqrt{2} + 0 \times \sqrt{2} \right) = -\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$W_{\psi}(1,0) = \frac{1}{2} \times \left(1 \times \sqrt{2} + 4 \times (-\sqrt{2}) + (-3) \times 0 + 0 \times 0 \right) = -\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$W_{\psi}(1,1) = \frac{1}{2} \times \left(1 \times 0 + 4 \times 0 + (-3) \times \sqrt{2} + 0 \times (-\sqrt{2}) \right) = -\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

因此 f(n) 的一维 DWT 展开系数为 $\{\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}\}$,即:

$$f(n) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(5\varphi_{1,0}(x) - 3\varphi_{1,1}(x) - 3\psi_{1,0}(x) - 3\psi_{1,1}(x) \right)$$

(2) 由 (1) 可得:

$$f(1) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(5\varphi_{1,0}(1) - 3\varphi_{1,1}(1) - 3\psi_{1,0}(1) - 3\psi_{1,1}(1) \right)$$
$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(5 \times \sqrt{2} - 3 \times 0 - 3 \times (-\sqrt{2}) - 3 \times 0 \right) = 4$$

3. 请描述有关多分辨率分析中的有关尺度函数的四个基本要求,并说明尺度函数

$$\varphi(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0.25 \le x < 0.75 \\ 0 & otherwise \end{cases}$$

并未满足多分辨率分析的第二个要求。

分辨率分析中尺度函数的四个基本要求:

- ① 尺度函数相对于其整数平移是正交的
- ② 尺度函数以低尺度张成的函数空间嵌套在以高尺度张成的函数空间中,即:

$$V_{-\infty} \subset \cdots \subset V_{-1} \subset V_0 \subset V_1 \subset \cdots \subset V_{\infty}$$

式中, ○表示"……的子空间"。

尺度函数满足直觉条件: 若 $f(x) \in V_i$, 则 $f(2x) \in V_{i+1}$

- ③ 在每个尺度上唯一可表示的函数是 f(x) = 0, $V_{-\infty} = \{f(x) = 0\}$
- ④ 所有可度量的、平方可积的函数都可以表示为尺度函数在 $j \to \infty$ 时的线性组合,即:

$$V_{\infty} = L^2(\mathbf{R})$$

式中, $L^2(\mathbf{R})$ 是可度量的、平方可积的一维函数集合因此,根据尺度函数的定义:

$$\varphi_{j,k}(x) = 2^{\frac{j}{2}} \varphi(2^j x - k)$$

可得:

$$\varphi_{1,0}(x) = \begin{cases}
\sqrt{2} & 0.125 \le x < 0.375 \\
0 & otherwise
\end{cases}, \varphi_{1,1}(x) = \begin{cases}
\sqrt{2} & 0.625 \le x < 0.875 \\
0 & otherwise
\end{cases}$$

由于 $\varphi_{1,0}(x)$ 和 $\varphi_{1,1}(x)$ 无法通过线性组合表示 $\varphi_{0,0}(x)$,因此 $V_0 \not\subset V_1$,违背多分辨率分析的基本要求②