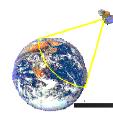
数字图像处理与分析

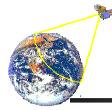
第四章 图像处理中的正交变换3 刘定生 中科院中国遥感卫星地面站 2005年春季学期



- 连续小波变换
 - >基本小波—一个具有振荡性和迅速衰减的波
 - > 小波基函数

$$\psi_{a,b}(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \psi\left(\frac{t-b}{a}\right)$$

▶a-尺度系数 (伸缩系数); b-位移系数



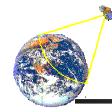
- 连续小波变换
 - > 连续小波变换定义(又称之为积分小波变换):

$$W_f(a,b) = \langle f, \psi_{a,b}(t) \rangle =$$

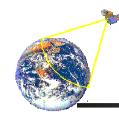
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)\psi_{a,b}(t)dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)\psi(\frac{t-b}{a})dt$$

> 连续小波变换的逆变换:

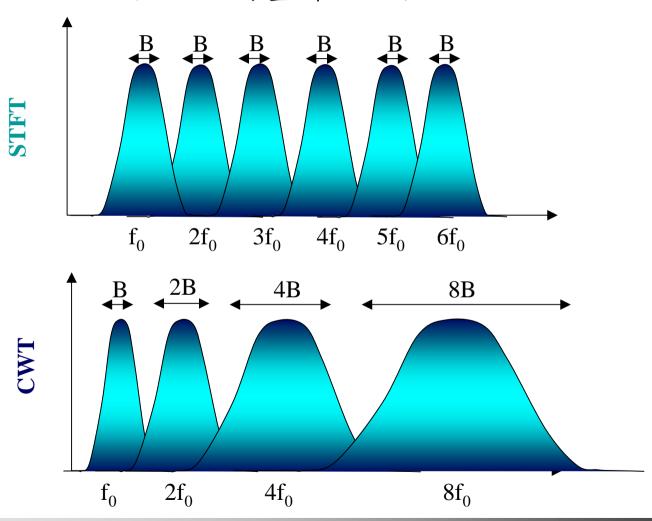
$$f(t) = \frac{1}{C_{w}} \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} W_{f}(a,b) \psi_{a,b}(t) db \frac{da}{a^{2}}$$

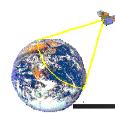


- 连续小波变换
 - ▶ W(a, b) 是信号x(t) 与小波基本函数在尺度因子a和位移因子b时的互相关函数
 - ▶如果信号在特定的尺度因子a和位移因子b下与基本小波函数具有较大的相关性(相似性),则W(a,b)值将较大
 - 》对于任意给定的尺度因子a(频率~1/a),小波变换 W(a,b)为输入信号作用于具有响应函数 $\psi^*_{a,0}(-b)$ 的滤波器输出;
 - > 小波变换定义了一组由尺度因子a规范的连续滤波器组



■ 小波变换与STFT的基本区别



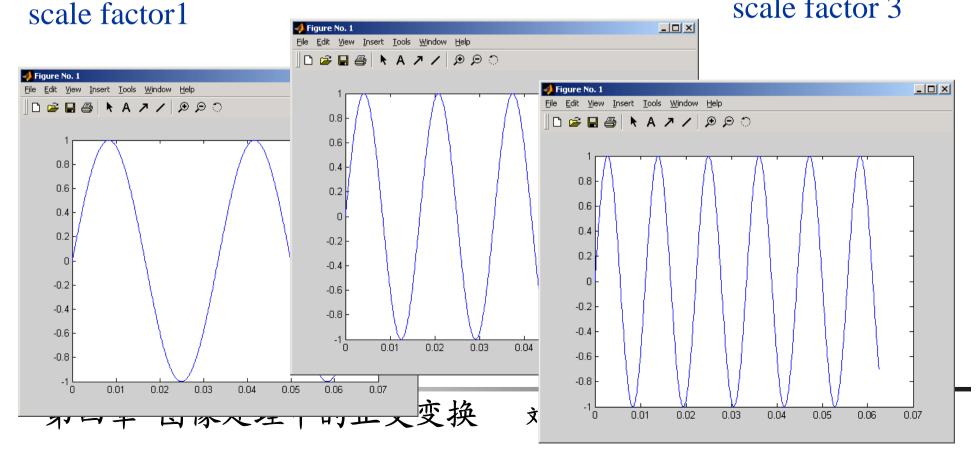


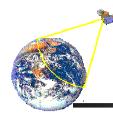
- 小波变换参数的深入分析
 - ▶ 尺度 (Scaling) —小波的"尺度"变化意味着对小波进行"拉伸"或"压缩"

 $f(t) = \sin(t)$

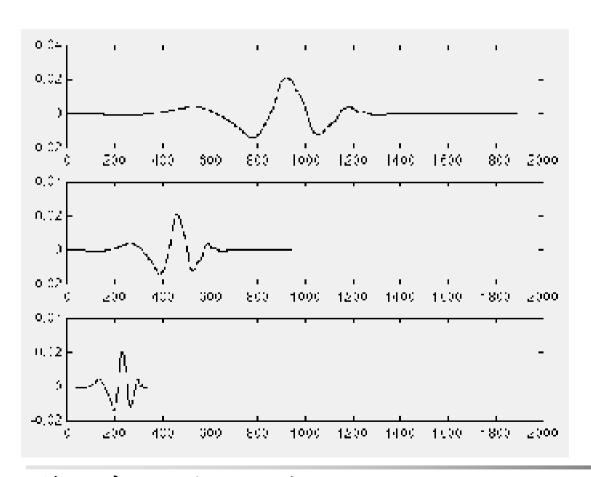
 $f(t) = \sin(2t)$ scale factor 2

 $f(t) = \sin(3t)$ scale factor 3





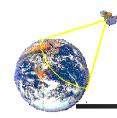
- 小波变换参数的深入分析(续)
 - ▶尺度—某种程度上类似于频率:频率~1/a



$$f(t) = \psi(t)$$
 ; $a = 1$

$$f(t) = \psi(2t) \; ; \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$$

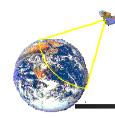
$$f(t) = \psi(4t) \; ; \quad a = \frac{1}{4}$$



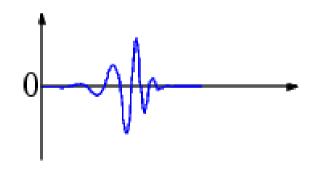
- 小波变换参数的深入分析(续)
 - > 尺度与频率
 - ✓大尺度对应于"展开"的小波,小波展开越大,该小波表征的信号特征就越粗糙(平滑)



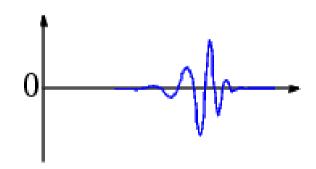
- ✓ 小尺度a: 对应于压缩的小波; 可表征更好的细节(变化): 高频率
- ✓ 大尺度a: 对应于展开的小波; 表征粗糙部分(慢变化): 低频率



- 小波变换参数的深入分析(续)
 - ▶位移(Shifting)—延迟或加速小波
 - ▶数学上,延迟一个函数f(t)表示为f(t-k)



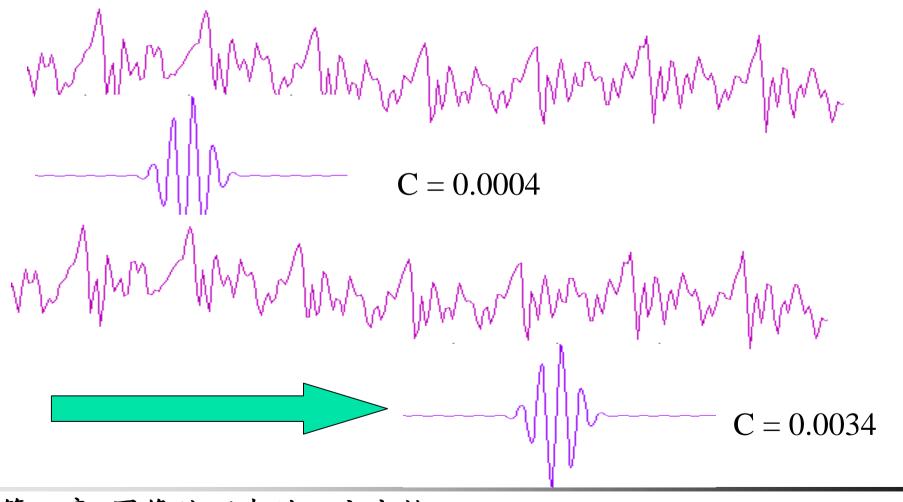
Wavelet function $\psi(t)$

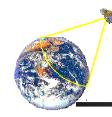


Shifted wavelet function $\psi(t-k)$

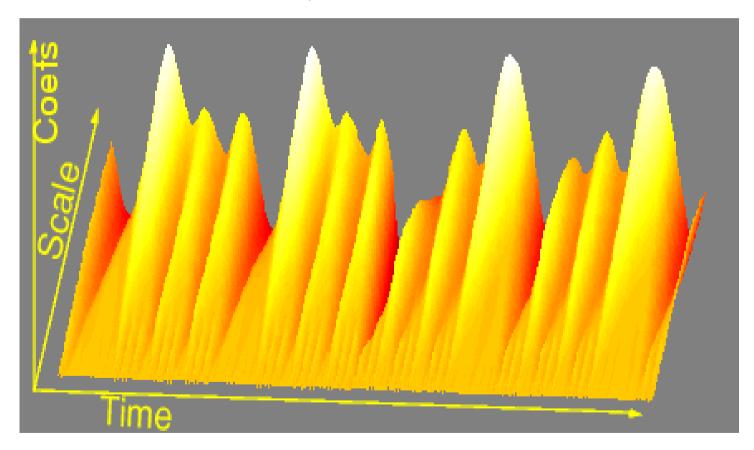


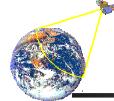
■ 小波变换参数的深入分析(续)





- 小波变换参数的深入分析(续)
 - > 小波变换系数分布图





- 小波变换的基本性质
 - > 线性—小波变换是线性变换

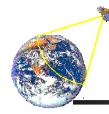
$$f(t) = \alpha f_1(t) + \beta f_2(t)$$

$$W_f(a,b) = \alpha W_{f_1}(a,b) + \beta W_{f_2}(a,b)$$

> 平移和伸缩的共变性

$$f(a_0 t) \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} W_f(a_0 a, a_0 b)$$

- > 冗余性: 连续小波变换中存在信息表述的冗余度
 - ✓ 其表现是由连续小波变换恢复原信号的重构公式不是唯一的,小波变换的核函数存在许多可能的选择
 - ✓ 尽管冗余的存在可以提高信号重建时计算的稳定性,但增加了分析和解释小波变换的结果的困难



■ 离散小波变换

- 连续小波变换中,尺度系数和平移系数连续取值,将产生 巨大的计算量, 主要用于理论分析
- > 仅取尺度与位置的某些离散量,采用离散化的尺度及位移 因子,可大量减少计算量,形成离散小波变换

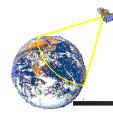
$$^{\checkmark}$$
 $a = a_0^m$; $b = nb_0 a_0^m$; $a_0 > 1, b_0 \neq 0$; m, n 为整数系列

✓可有离散小波基函数:

$$\psi_{m,n}(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_0^m}} \psi(\frac{t - nb_0 a_0^m}{a_0^m}) = a_0^{-\frac{m}{2}} \psi(a_0^{-m}t - nb_0)$$

✓ 及离散小波变换:

$$< f, \psi_{m,n} > = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \psi_{m,n}(t) dt = a_0^{-\frac{m}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \psi(a_0^{-m}t - nb_0) dt$$

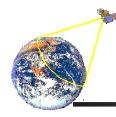


- 二进小波变换
 - ➤ 若基于2的幂次方选择二进伸缩和二进位移(以2的因子伸缩和平移)构成基函数,即

$$a_0 = 2; b_0 = 1;$$

> 则形成二进小波

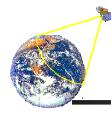
$$\psi_{m,n}(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^m}} \psi(\frac{t - n2^m}{2^m}) = 2^{-\frac{m}{2}} \psi(2^{-m}t - n)$$



- 二进正交小波变换
 - >满足下列条件的二进小波(正交性条件)

$$<\psi_{m,n},\psi_{j,k}>=\delta_{m,j}\delta_{n,k}$$
 (Kronecher δ 函数)
$$=\begin{cases} 1 & m=j, n=k \\ 0 & 其他 \end{cases}$$

> 为二进正交小波。



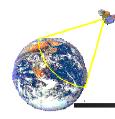
- 二进正交小波变换
 - ▶由二进正交小波可得到信号的任意精度的近似表示:

$$f(t) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_{m,n} \psi_{m,n}(t)$$

>其中变换系数:

$$c_{m,n} = \langle f(t), \psi_{m,n}(t) \rangle = 2^{-m/2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \psi(2^{-m}x - n) dt$$

> 为小波级数展开式



- 紧支 (Compact) 二进小波变换
 - ▶ 进一步把 f(t) 和基本小波限制为在[0,1]区间外为零的函数时,上述正交小波函数族就成为紧支二进小波函数族,它可以用单一的索引n来确定:

$$\psi_n(t) = 2^{-j/2} \psi(2^{-j}t - k)$$

▶其中j,k 是n 的如下函数:

$$n = 2^{j} + k$$
; $j = 0,1,...$; $k = 0,1,...,2^{j} - 1$

▶对于任意n, j是满足 $2^{j} \le n$ 的最大整数,而 $k=n-2^{j}$



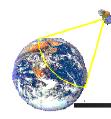
- 紧支二进小波(续)
 - >相应的逆变换

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n \psi_n(x)$$
 假定 $\psi_0(x) = 1$

>变换系数为:

$$c_n = \langle f(x), \psi_n(x) \rangle = 2^{-j/2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \psi(2^{-j}x - k) dx$$

▶由此,一个连续函数可由一个单无限序列表示, 积分小波变换中极大的冗余性消失



- 快速小波变换算法(FWT, Mallat算法)
 - > 回忆线性系统输出表达式

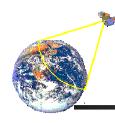
$$x[n] \longrightarrow H \longrightarrow y[n]$$

$$y[n] = x[n] * h[n] = h[n] * x[n]$$

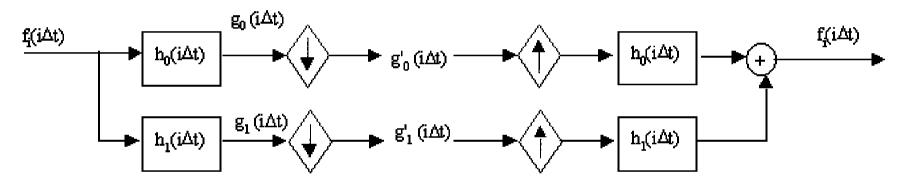
$$= \sum_{k=1}^{N} x[k] \cdot h[n-k]$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{N} h[k] \cdot x[n-k]$$

> 系统输出相当于对输入信号的滤波

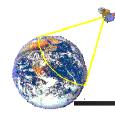


- 快速小波变换算法(续)
 - 对滤波器进行分解,形成一对共轭正交滤波器组,可使下述分解与重构后的信号与原始信号完全相同



> 两个滤波器必须满足条件

$$H_0^2(s) + H_1^2(s) = 1, \quad 0 \le |s| \le s_N$$



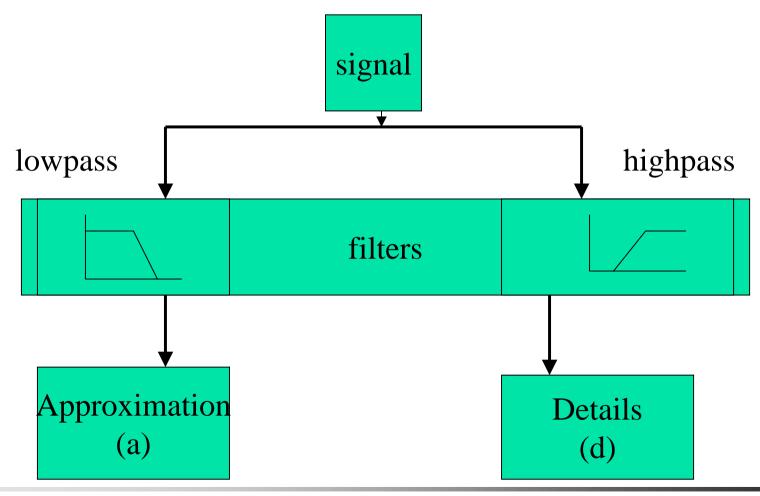
- 快速小波变换算法(续)
 - ho 假定 $H_o(s)$ 为小波变换中使用的具有平滑边沿的低通滤波函数,则 $H_I(s)$ 相应为:

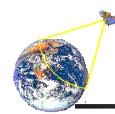
$$H_1^2(s) = 1 - H_0^2(s)$$

- ightharpoonup 信号通过 $H_0(\mathbf{s})$ 和 $H_1(\mathbf{s})$ 后,相当于分解为信号的低频部分 g_0 (粗分量、平滑部分),与高频部分 g_1 (细分量、细节部分)
- 不断的对分解滤波后的低频部分再进行分解滤波,由此得到一系列对原始信号不同部分进行描述的高频分量(细节描述分量)
- > 形成FWT算法的基本思想
- \triangleright 设计一个离散小波变换的核心,就是精心选择低通滤波器 $H_{\varrho}(s)$

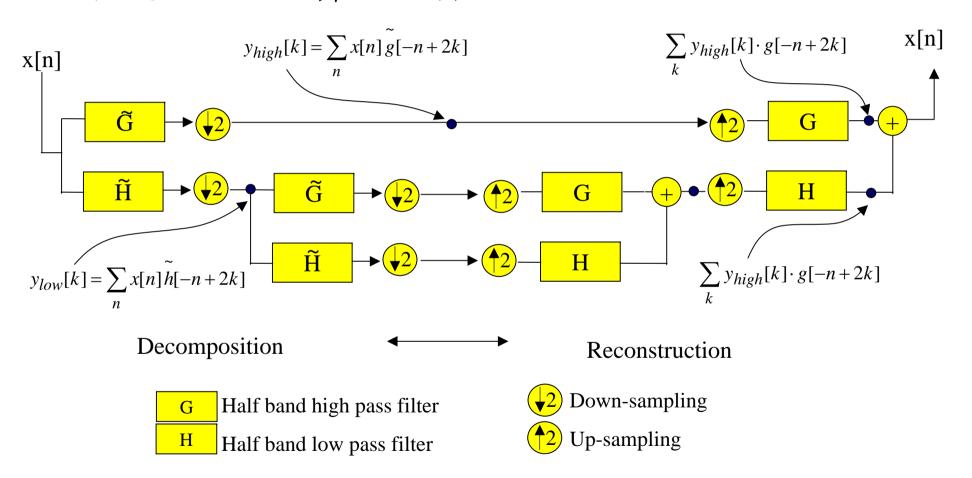


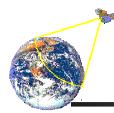
■ 快速小波变换算法(续)



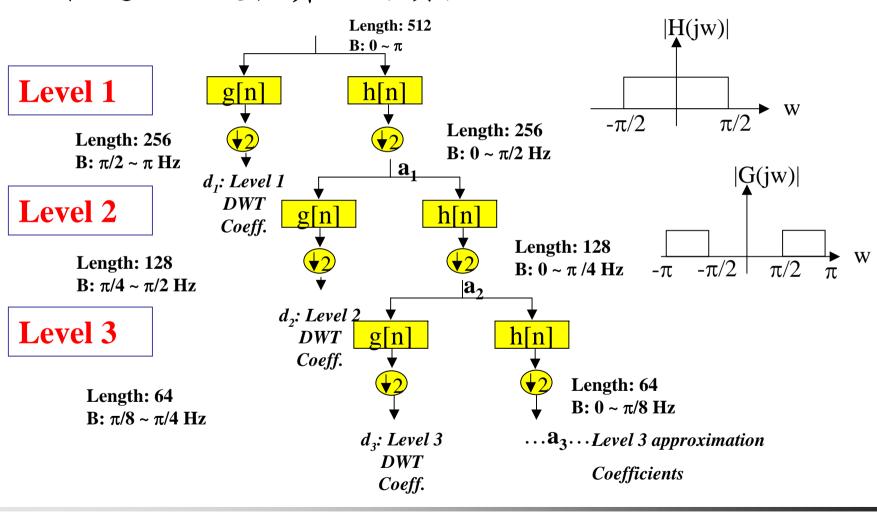


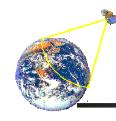
■ 快速小波变换算法(续)





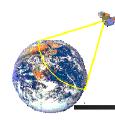
■ 快速小波变换算法(续)





- 尺度向量和尺度函数
 - \triangleright 为构造一个离散小波变换,仅需选择一个满足某些条件的离散低通滤波器 $H_o(s)$,假定其脉冲响应为 $h_o(k)$,该脉冲响应称之为尺度向量
 - \rightarrow 由 $h_o(k)$ 又可产生一个函数 $\varphi(t)$,称之为尺度函数

$$\varphi(t) = \sum_{k} h_0(k) \varphi(2t - k)$$



- 尺度向量和尺度函数
 - > 进一步, 定义一个称之为小波向量的离散高通脉冲响应

$$h_1(k) = (-1)^k h_0(-k+1)$$

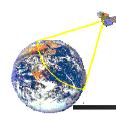
> 由此可从尺度函数导出基本小波

$$\psi(t) = \sum_{k} h_1(k) \varphi(2t - k)$$

▶ 进而得到正交小波集

$$\psi_{m,n} = 2^{m/2} \psi (2^m t - n)$$

> 通常情况下, 尺度函数是构造小波的必经之路



- 尺度函数的官方定义
 - > 尺度函数具有形式

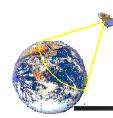
$$\varphi_{j,k}(t) = 2^{j/2} \varphi(2^j t - k)$$

> 基本特性

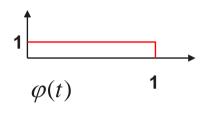
1)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(t)dt = 1$$
 式中 $\varphi(t) = \varphi_{0,0}(t)$

$$2) \qquad \left\| \varphi(t) \right\|^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left| \varphi(t) \right|^2 dt = 1$$

3)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi_{j,k}(t) \varphi_{j',k'}(t) = 0$$
 平移的正交性

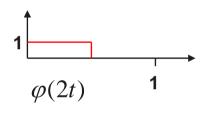


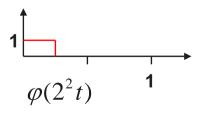
■ 尺度函数的初步讨论—平移和伸缩(非归一化)

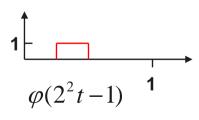


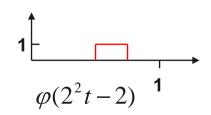
$$\varphi(2^j t - k)$$
 $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ $\varphi \in L^2(R)$

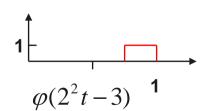






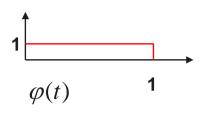








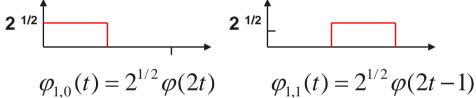
尺度函数的初步讨论—平移和伸缩(归一化)



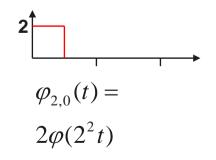
$$\varphi_{i,k}(t) = 2^{j/2} \varphi(2^j t - k) \qquad k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \varphi \in L^2(R)$$

$$k \in \mathbb{Z}$$
 $\varphi \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$



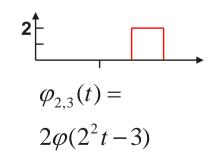


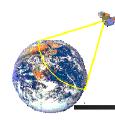
$$\varphi_{1,1}(t) = 2^{1/2} \varphi(2t-1)$$



$$\varphi_{2,1}(t) = 2\varphi(2^2t - 1)$$

$$\varphi_{2,2}(t) = 2\varphi(2^2t - 2)$$

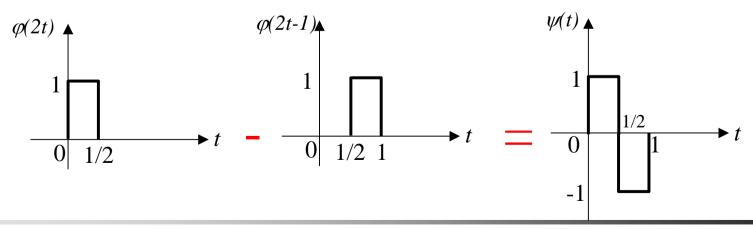


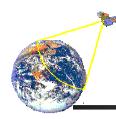


- 尺度函数的初步讨论
 - > 通过尺度函数,可方便地导出基本小波

$$\psi(t) = \sum_{k} h_1(k) \varphi(2t - k)$$

$$\psi(t) = \varphi(2t) - \varphi(2t - 1) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \le t \le 1/2 \\ -1, & 1/2 \le t \le 1 \\ 0, & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$





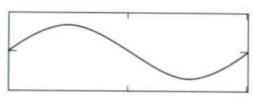
- 尺度函数的初步讨论
 - 由简单尺度函数,可逼 近表示任意连续函数

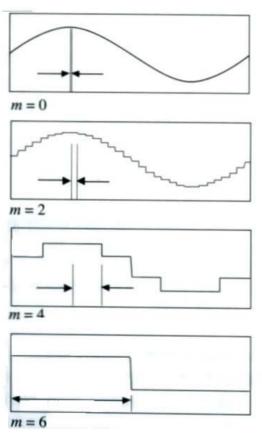
$$f_{j}(t) = \frac{1}{2^{j}} \int_{2^{j}k}^{2^{j}(k+1)} f(\tau) d\tau$$

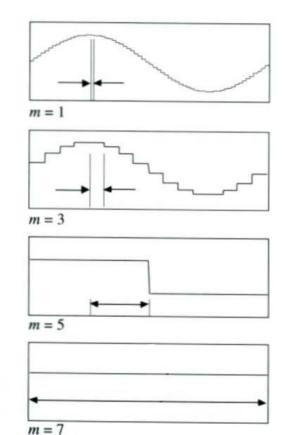
$$2^{j}k \le t \le 2^{j}k + 2^{j}$$
$$j,k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

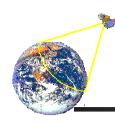
$$\lim_{j \to -\infty} f_j(t) = f(t)$$

$$\lim_{j \to \infty} f_j(t) = 0$$







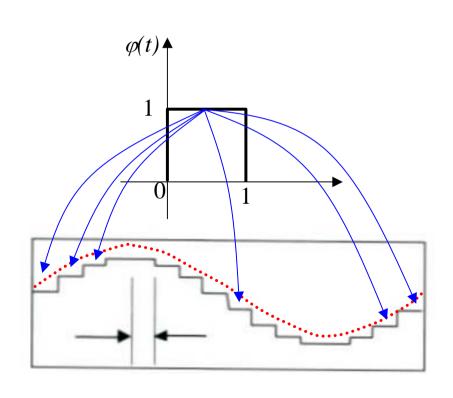


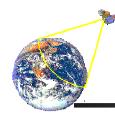
- 尺度函数的初步讨论
 - ightharpoonup 既通过简单尺度函数ho(t)的伸缩与平移,逼近表示任意函数

$$f_{j}(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a(j,k) \cdot \varphi(2^{-j}t - k)$$

$$a(j,k) = f_j(t) = \frac{1}{2^j} \int_{2^j k}^{2^j (k+1)} f(\tau) d\tau$$

近似表示系数





- 尺度函数的进一步讨论
 - ▶ 一般情况下,对任意尺度函数,任意函数x(t)的近似表示系数均可有:

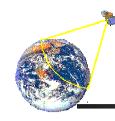
$$a(j,k) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) \cdot \varphi_{j,k}(t) dt$$

 $j,k \in \mathbb{Z}$

▶ 在特定的尺度j下,任意函数x(t)的近似表示则为:

$$f_{j}(t) = x_{j}(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a(j,k) \cdot \varphi_{j,k}(t)$$

 \rightarrow 以及有: $j \rightarrow -\infty \rightarrow x_j(t) \rightarrow x(t)$



- 尺度函数的进一步讨论
 - ▶ 对于任意函数x(t)的近似表示, 其误差g为:

$$g_{j-1}(t) = f_{j-2}(t) - f_{j-1}(t)$$

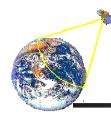
$$g_0(t) = f_{-1}(t) - f_0(t)$$

$$(f_{-\infty} = 0)$$

▶ 同样,由误差系列可恢复任意函数:

$$f(t) = \sum_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} g_j(t)$$

 $> f_i \not\in f(x)$ 的一种近似描述,相当于f(x)的粗分量;相对应的,误差g则 表示的是近似表示所忽略的细节,因此亦称之为任意函数的细节表示



- 尺度函数的进一步讨论
 - 类似于通过尺度函数获得任意函数的近似表示分量,细节表示分量亦 可由小波基函数获得

$$W(a,b) \cong \int x(t) \cdot \psi_{j,k}^*(t) dt$$
$$= d_{j,k}$$



$$g_{j}(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} d_{j,k} \cdot \psi \left(2^{-j}t - k\right)$$
$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} d_{j,k} \cdot \psi_{j,k}$$

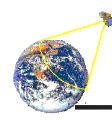
由此,可得小波变换系数重建任意函数的表示式:

$$f(t) = \sum_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} g_j(t)$$



$$f(t) = \sum_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} g_j(t)$$

$$f(t) = x(t) = \sum_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} d(j,k) \cdot \psi_{j,k}(t)$$



- 尺度函数的进一步讨论
 - > 或者得到从任意尺度重建任意函数的表示式:

$$f(t) = x(t) = \sum_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} a_{j_0,k} \cdot \varphi_{j_0,k} + \sum_{j=-\infty}^{j_0} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} d(j,k) \cdot \psi_{j,k}(t)$$

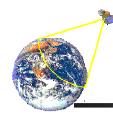
Approximation coefficients at scale j_{θ}

Detail coefficients at scale j_0 and below

Smoothed, scaling-function-dependent approximation of x(t) at scale j_0

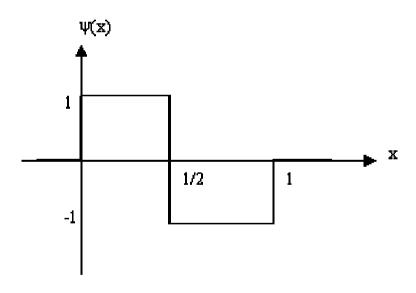
Wavelet-function-dependent details of x(t) at scales j_0 and below

可有结论:尺度函数对应于任意函数的平滑部分(近似表示部分、粗分量);小波基函数对应于任意函数的细节部分(细节描述部分、细分量)

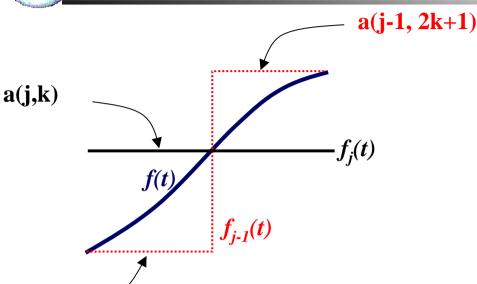


- 小波变换实例—Haar小波变换
 - ▶ Haar变换是紧支、二进、正交归一化小波变换最早的实 例之一
 - ▶ Haar基本函数定义在区间 [0, 1]上:

$$\psi(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \le x < 0.5 \\ -1 & 0.5 \le x < 1 \\ 0 & Other \end{cases}$$

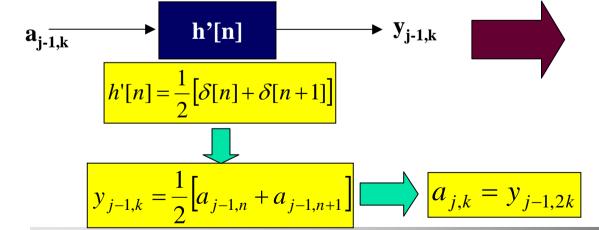






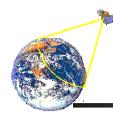
$$a_{j,k} = \frac{1}{2} [a(j-1,2k) + a(j-1,2k+1)]$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} [a_{j-1,2k} + a_{j-1,2k+1}]$$

a(j-1,2k)





Approx. coefficients at any level j can be obtained by filtering coef. at level j-1 (next finer level) by h'[n] and downsampling by 2



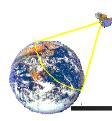
- 小波变换实例—Haar小波变换
 - > 由此可得到
 - ✓ a_{j,k}可通过对a_{j-1,k}实行下述滤波

$$h'[n] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\delta[n] + \delta[n+1] \right]$$

- ✓再进行隔点抽样得到
- ✓类似的,对 $d_{j,k}$ 可通过对 $a_{j-1,k}$ 采用滤波器g'[n]进行滤波并采样后得到

$$g'[n] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\delta[n] - \delta[n+1] \right] \qquad \xrightarrow{\mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{j}-\mathbf{1},\mathbf{k}}} \qquad \mathbf{g'[n]} \xrightarrow{\mathbf{d}_{\mathbf{j},2\mathbf{k}}} \qquad \xrightarrow{\mathbf{d}_{\mathbf{j},\mathbf{k}}}$$

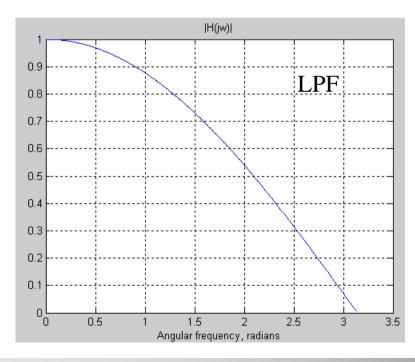
> 这种方式在小波变换术语中称之为分解(decomposition)

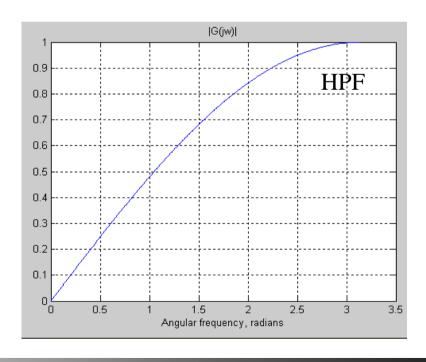


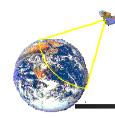
- 小波变换实例—Haar小波变换
 - >考察h'[n]和g'[n]的傅里叶变换

$$H'(j\omega) = e^{j\omega/2}\cos(\omega/2)$$

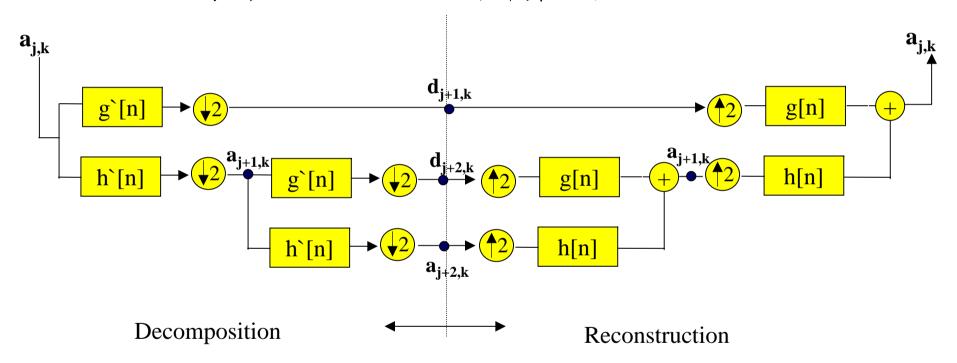
$$G'(j\omega) = -je^{j\omega/2}\cos(\omega/2)$$

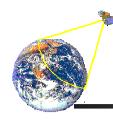






- 小波变换实例—Haar小波变换
 - > 由此得到Haar小波变换的计算流程



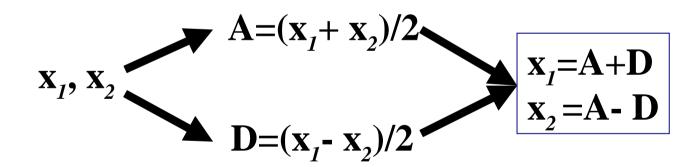


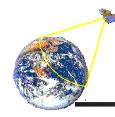
- 小波变换实例—Haar小波变换
 - ▶考察h'[n]和g'[n]的形式

$$h'[n] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\delta[n] + \delta[n+1] \right]$$

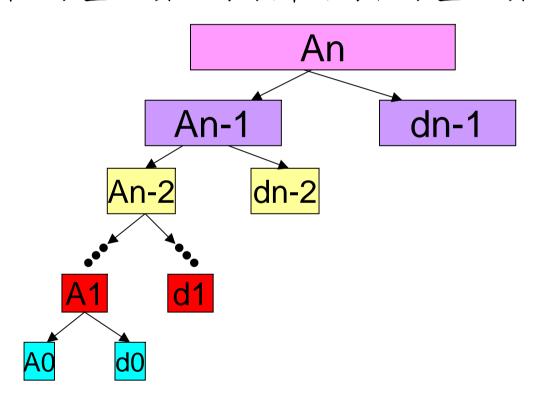
$$g'[n] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\delta[n] - \delta[n+1] \right]$$

▶相当于对系列信号x₁, x₂, 进行下述运算

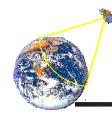




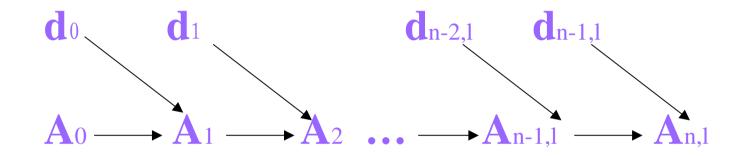
- 小波变换实例—Haar小波变换
 - >对"和"分量继续进行分解(对粗分量继续进行细化描述)

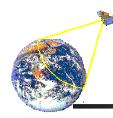


> 由此形成另一种Haar变换计算流程

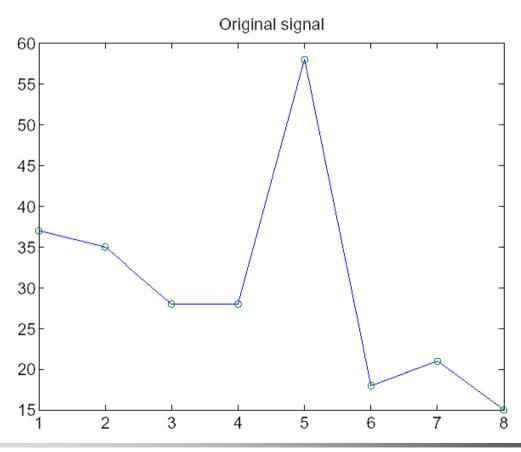


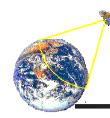
- 小波变换实例—Haar小波变换
 - > 相应的重构过程为





- 小波变换实例—Haar小波变换
 - ▶信号系列: 37, 35, 28, 28, 58, 18, 21, 15





- Haar小波变换实例(续)
 - > 小波分解:

37	35	28	28	58	18	21	15
36	28	38	18	1	0	20	3
32	28	4	10	1	0	20	3
30	2	4	10	1	0	20	3

Averaging

$$(37+35)/2=36$$
,

$$(28+28)/2=28$$
,

$$(58+18)/2=38$$
,

$$(21+15)/2=18$$

Differencing

$$(37-35)/2=1$$

$$(28-28)/2=0$$

$$(58-18)/2=20$$

$$(21-15)/2=3$$

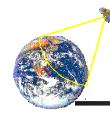


- Haar小波变换实例(续)
 - ▶原始信号: 37, 35, 28, 28, 58, 18, 21, 15
 - ▶信号重构 (综合):

<u>30</u>	2	4	10	1	0	20	3
32	28	4	10	1	0	20	3
36	28	38	18	1	0	20	3
37	35	28	28	58	18	21	15

$$30 + 2 = 32$$
,

$$30 - 2 = 28$$

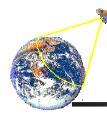


- Haar小波变换实例(续)
 - ▶原始信号: 37, 35, 28, 28, 58, 18, 21, 15

Threshold = 2:

37 35 28 28 58 18 21 15

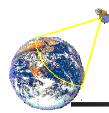
30 2 4 10 1 0 20 3



- Haar小波变换实例(续)
 - ▶ 原始信号: 37, 35, 28, 28, 58, 18, 21, 15

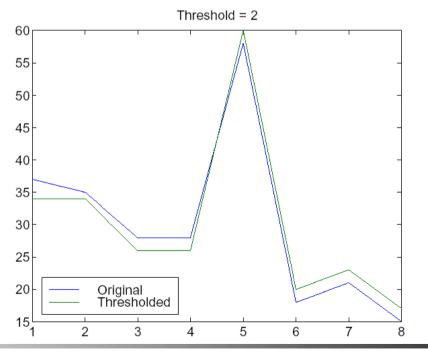
Threshold = 2:

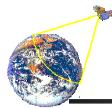
	37	35	28	28	58	18	21	15
Truncate!	30	X	4	10	×	0	20	3
	30	0	4	10	0	0	20	3
	30	30	4	10	0	0	20	3
	34	26	40	20	0	0	20	3
	34	34	26	26	60	20	23	17



- Haar小波变换实例(续)
 - \triangleright Threshold = 2:

34 34 26





- 二维小波变换
 - > 二维连续小波定义

$$\psi_{a,b_xb_y}(x,y) = \frac{1}{|a|} \psi(\frac{x-b_x}{a}, \frac{y-b_y}{a})$$

> 二维连续小波变换

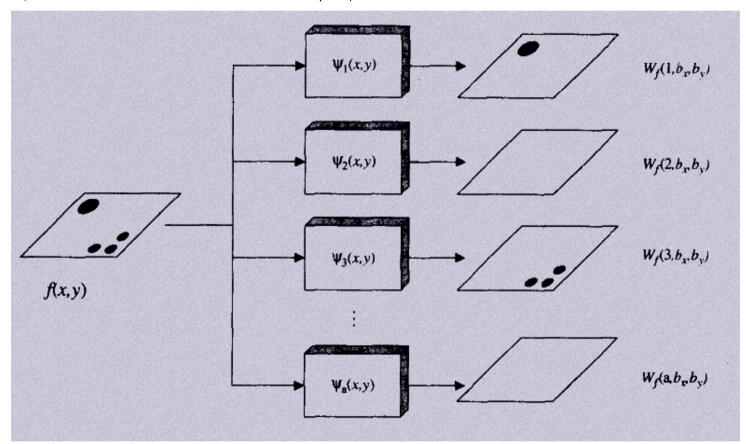
$$W_f(a,b_x,b_y) = \int_{-\infty-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x,y) \psi_{a,b_x,b_y}(x,y) dxdy$$

> 二维连续小波逆变换

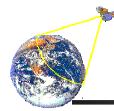
$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{C_{\psi}} \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty-\infty}^{\infty} W_f(a, b_x, b_y) \psi_{a, b_x, b_y}(x, y) db_x db_y \frac{da}{a^3}$$



二维小波变换的滤波器解释



每一滤波器都是一个二维冲激响应,输入是图象上的带通滤波器,滤波后的图象的叠层组成了小波变换



- 二维离散小波变换
 - 二维尺度函数是可分离的情况下,将一维离散小波变换推 广到二维可有多种的方式;假定

$$\phi(x, y) = \phi(x)\phi(y)$$

> 以及

$$\phi(x) \Leftrightarrow \psi(x); \quad \phi(y) \Leftrightarrow \psi(y)$$

▶ 分别对x, y方向进行变换, 可组合形成下述三个基本小波 函数

$$\psi^{1}(x, y) = \phi(x)\psi(y)$$

$$\psi^{2}(x, y) = \psi(x)\phi(y)$$

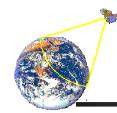
$$\psi^{3}(x, y) = \psi(x)\psi(y)$$



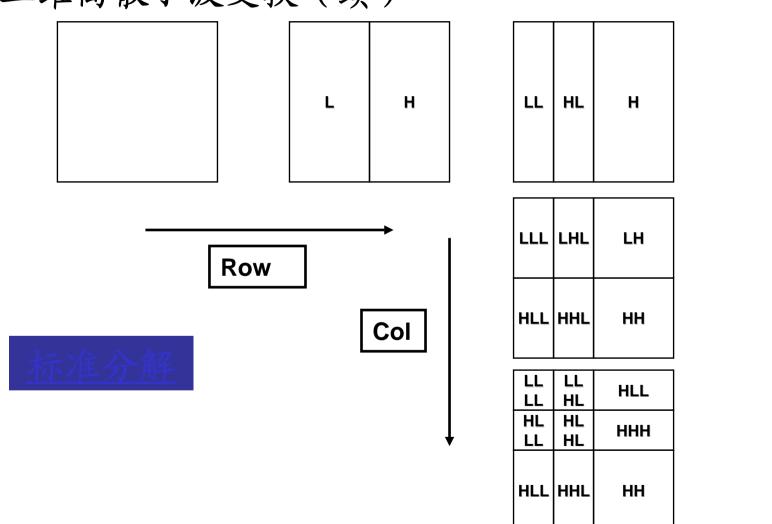
- 二维离散小波变换(续)
 - > 由这些基本小波形成的小波函数集

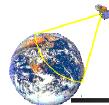
$$\{\psi_{j,m,n}^{l}(x,y)\} = \{2^{j}\psi^{l}(x-2^{j}m,y-2^{j}n)\} \quad j \ge 0, l = 1,2,3$$

- ▶ 为L²(R²)下的正交归一基
- 这些二维基本小波函数集与二维尺度函数一起,建立了二维小波变换的基础
- ➤ 按照Mallat算法的分解与重构方式,在二维可分离情况下,形成两种 基本的二维离散分解算法(快速算法)
- 标准分解—列分解完毕,再进行行方向分解
- ▶ 非标准分解—每一级独立进行列行分解,整体上列行分解交叉进行

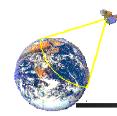


■ 二维离散小波变换(续)

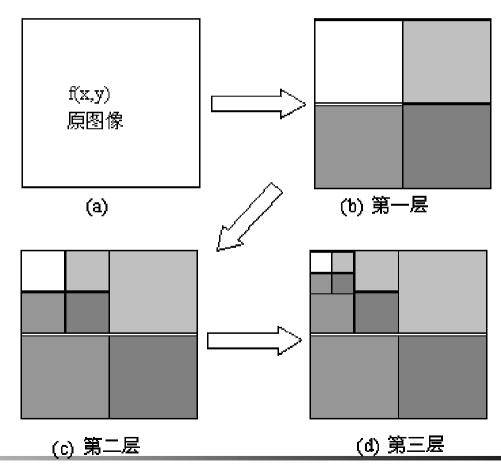


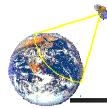


二维离散小波变换 (续) Row Н Col LL HL LLL LLH HL Row LH HH LH HH Col HL HL LL LH HH LH HH

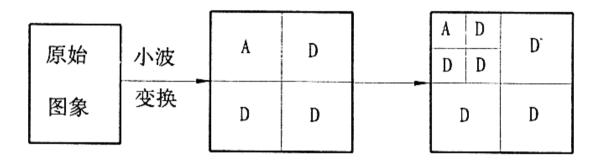


- 二维离散小波变换(续)
 - > 实用中,非标准分解方式讨论更为广泛
 - > 与一维分解类似,可 进行不同层次的分解





- 二维离散小波变换(续)
 - ▶每一层次的分解,分别形成一个平滑子图(低频分量)和 三个细节子图(高频分量)

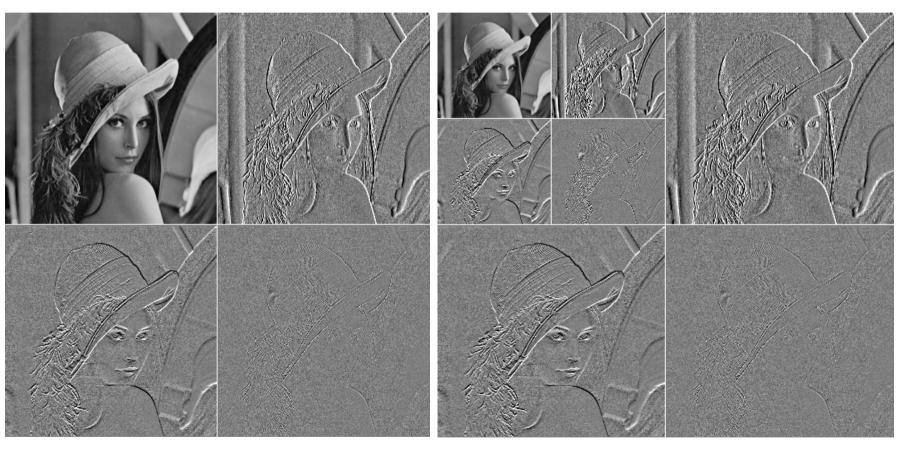


▶深入考察二维小波基,细节子图又可进一步分解为垂直细节、水平细节的组合

LH	HH
LV	LV
LH	HH
HV	HV



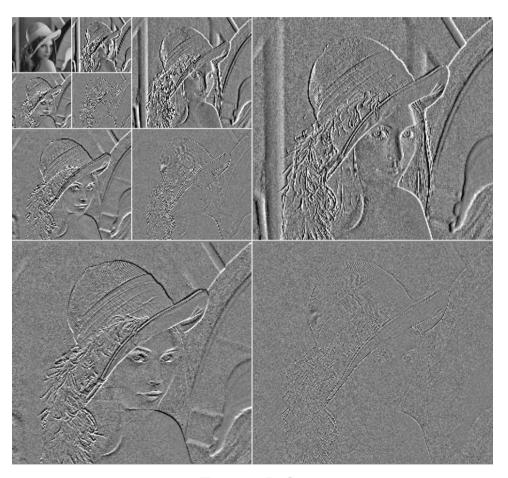
■ 二维离散小波变换(续)



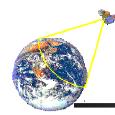
Level 1 Level 2



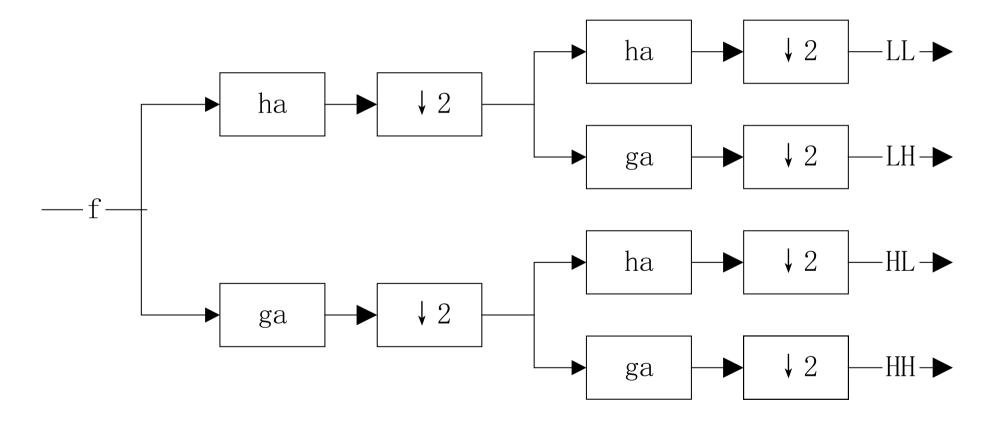
■ 二维离散小波变换(续)

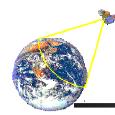


Level 3

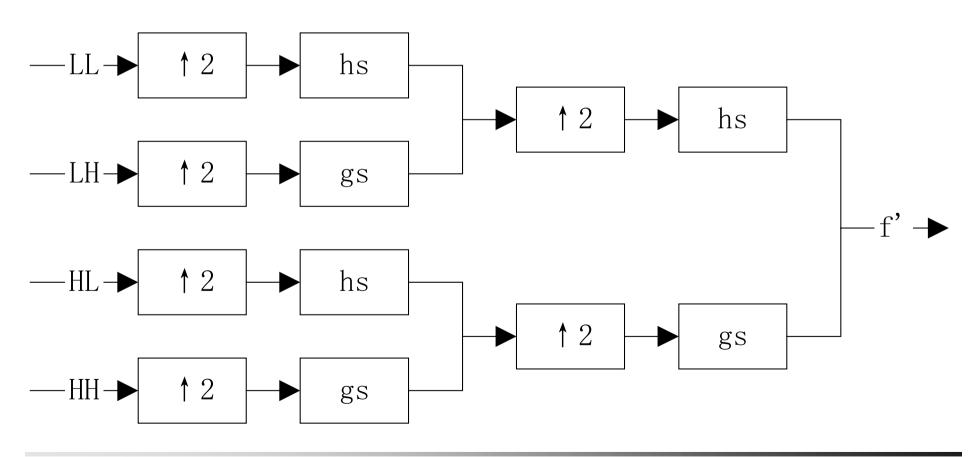


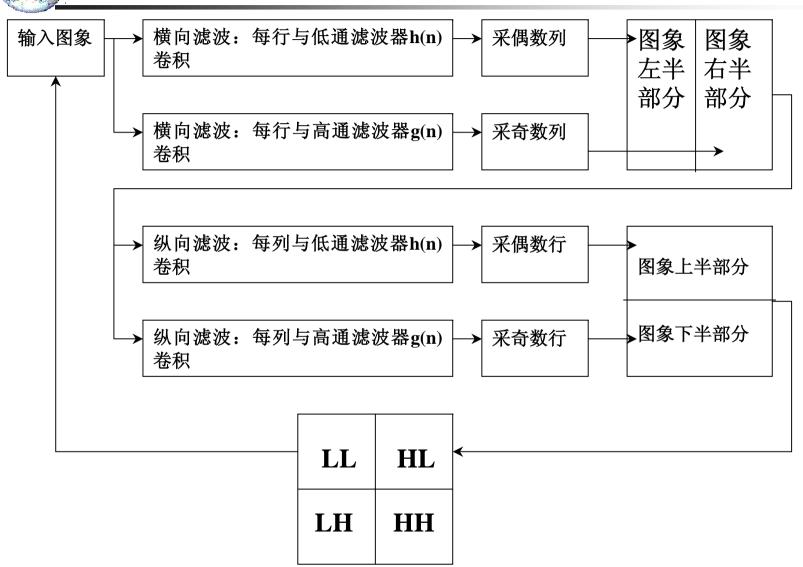
- 二维离散小波变换(续)
 - > 分解步骤(金字塔变换)

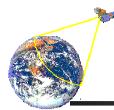




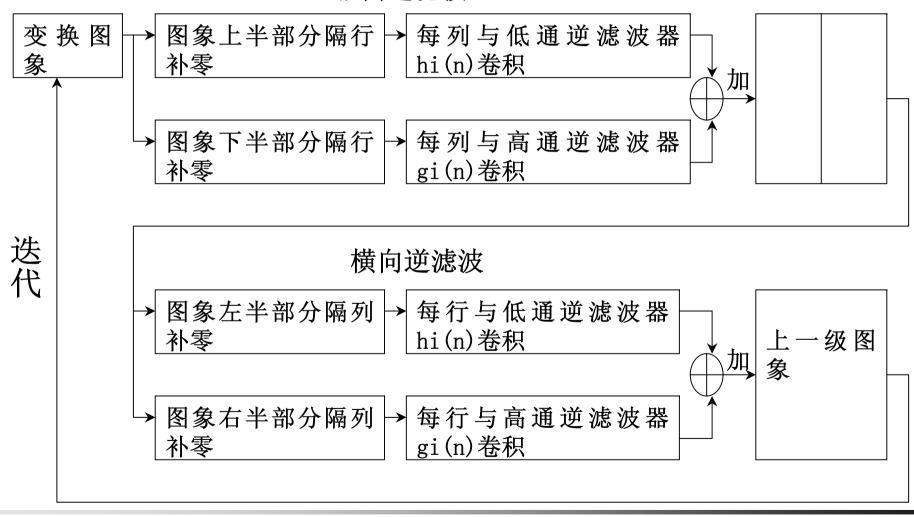
- 二维离散小波变换(续)
 - > 重构过程

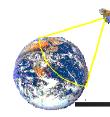




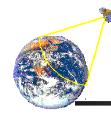


纵向逆滤波





- 小波变换的应用
 - > 在图像压缩中的应用
 - > 在噪声滤波中的应用
 - > 在图像融合中的应用



- ■小波变换的不足
 - > 正交小波基结构复杂
 - 具有紧支集的正交小波基不可能具有对称性,作为滤波器时将不具有线性相位,易于产生重构失真
- 进一步发展
 - > 双正交小波理论的发展
 - ▶周期小波、多元小波、.....
- ■应用上的扩展
 - > 非线性逼近
 - > 统计信号处理

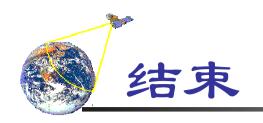


■习题

▶阅读并使用Matlab小波变换工具,观察小波变换 在不同尺度因子和位移因子下作用于任意信号的 的效果

■編程

▶试编写一个小波变换程序,进行同上的变换试验, 并比较与Matlab的结果



第四章(3)