

1.
(a) 此 criterion $C_\psi = \int_0^\infty \frac{|\psi(f)|^2}{|f|} df < \infty$ 需滿足, 小波轉換的 inverse 才會存在

(b) 低頻 function, 類似 Haar transform 1st row, 其可簡化 inverse wavelet transform 之運算

2.

$$(a) \quad \psi(t) = \frac{d^{10}}{dt^{10}} e^{-\pi t^2}$$

$$m_k = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} t^k \psi(t) dt = FT(t^k \psi(t)) \Big|_{f=0}$$

$$\text{已知 } FT(\psi(t)) = (j2\pi f)^{10} e^{-\pi f^2} = \Phi(f)$$

$$\text{则 } m_k = \left(\frac{1}{-j2\pi} \right)^k \frac{d^k}{df^k} \Phi(f) \Big|_{f=0}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{-j2\pi} \right)^k \frac{d^k}{df^k} \left[(j2\pi f)^{10} e^{-\pi f^2} \right] \Big|_{f=0}$$

$$= 0 \quad \text{for } k=0, 1, 2, \dots, 9$$

vanish moment = 10

$$(b) \quad G(f) = 1, \quad |f| \leq \frac{1}{4}$$

$$G(f) = 0, \quad \text{otherwise}$$

$$\frac{d^k}{df^k} G(f) \Big|_{f=\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{d^k}{df^k} 0 \Big|_{f=\frac{1}{2}} = 0 \quad \text{for any } k$$

vanish moment is infinity

(c) 2p 點的 symplet vanish moment 和 Daubechies 相同皆為 p, 但較 Daubechies 對稱, 故 12 點的 symplet, vanish moment = 6

$$(d) H(f) = (1 - e^{-j2\pi f})^4 \cos^2(\pi f) / 16$$

$$H(f)|_{f=0} = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{df} H(f) \Big|_{f=0} = \left[\frac{1}{16} (4(1 - e^{-j2\pi f})^3 \cdot j2\pi e^{-j2\pi f} \cos^2(\pi f) + \dots \right] \Big|_{f=0} = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2}{df^2} H(f) \Big|_{f=0} = \left[\frac{1}{16} (12(1 - e^{-j2\pi f})^2 \cdot (j2\pi)^2 e^{-j4\pi f} \cos^2(\pi f) + \dots \right] \Big|_{f=0} = 0$$

$$\frac{d^3}{df^3} H(f) \Big|_{f=0} = \left[\frac{3}{4} (2(1 - e^{-j2\pi f}) \cdot (j2\pi)^3 e^{-j6\pi f} \cos^2(\pi f) + \dots \right] \Big|_{f=0} = 0$$

$$\left. \frac{d^4}{df^4} H(f) \right|_{f=0} = \left[\frac{3}{2} e^{-j8\pi f} (-j2\pi)^4 \cos^2(\pi f) + \dots \right] \Big|_{f=0} \neq 0$$

上方各式 ... 皆有 $(1 - e^{-j2\pi f})$ 項乘
其他項，故 ... 部份皆 0，只需
看前方能最快使 $(1 - e^{-j2\pi f})$ 微分成
 $e^{-j2\pi f}$ 即可

vanish moment = 4

3. 當 $\text{length}(x[n]) = N$, $\text{length}(g[n]) = L$

需做 2 次 FT 和 1 次 IFT, $\text{Complexity} = (N+L-1)\log_2(N+L-1)$

當 $N \gg L$, 使用 sectioned convolution

將 $x[n]$ 切 S 段, 每段長度 N_1

$$x[n] * g[n] = x_1[n] * g[n] + x_2[n] * g[n] + \dots + x_S[n] * g[n]$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Complexity} &= S(N_1 + L - 1)\log_2(N_1 + L - 1) \simeq SN_1\log_2(N_1 + L - 1) \\ &= N\log_2(N_1 + L - 1) \\ &\simeq N\log_2 N_1\end{aligned}$$

因 N_1 為 fixed value

故 complexity 為 $O(N)$

4.

(a) 小波轉換可分解低頻及高頻成份，在高頻中設定 threshold，若 amplitude 小於 threshold，則認定為 noise，將其去除，若大於 threshold，則為 edge，保留此成份，如此一來便能保留 edge 下，去除 noise

(b) 做完 2D 小波轉換，兩軸皆經過 low pass filter 之輸出，此圖會保留原圖大多數資訊，但所需 memory 為原本 $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$ ，故可以以此做 image compression

5.

(a) $g[n]$ 最大值幾乎在中間，做小波轉換後，圖片偏移幅度很小

(b) 多考慮 scaling function 的 vanish moment，使其更像 low frequency function

6.

$$(a) \quad G(z) = \frac{4}{5} + az^{-1}$$

$$G^2(z) = \frac{16}{25} + \frac{8}{5}az^{-1} + a^2z^{-2}$$

$$G^2(-z) = \frac{16}{25} - \frac{8}{5}az^{-1} + a^2z^{-2}$$

$$G^2(z) - G^2(-z) = \frac{16}{5}az^{-1} = 2z^k, \quad \begin{matrix} k \text{ is odd} \\ k = -1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{16}{5}a = 2, \quad \underline{a = \frac{5}{8} \#}$$

$$(b) \quad G(z) = \frac{4}{5} + az^{-1}$$

$$G(z^{-1}) = \frac{4}{5} + az$$

$$G(-z) = \frac{4}{5} - az^{-1}$$

$$G(-z^{-1}) = \frac{4}{5} - az$$

$$G(z)G(z^{-1}) + G(-z)G(-z^{-1})$$

$$= \frac{16}{25} + \frac{4}{5}az + \frac{4}{5}az^{-1} + a^2 + \frac{16}{25} - \frac{4}{5}az - \frac{4}{5}az^{-1} + a^2$$

$$= \frac{32}{25} + 2a^2 = 2$$

$$2a^2 = \frac{18}{25} \Rightarrow \underline{a = \pm \frac{3}{5} \#}$$

Extra: 尾數 η

2 點 Daubechies wavelet 為 Haar wavelet