R08921053 電機研一 梁峻瑋同學 TFW-HW5

- (1) What are the vanish moments of (a) $\psi(t)$ where $FT[\psi(t)] = (f^3 + f^4) \exp(-f^4)$.(b) the sinc wavelet and (c) the 8-point symlet, (d) the 18-point coiflet? 回答:
- (a) 首先 $m_k=1/(-j2\pi)^{k*}d^k(FT[\psi(t)])/df^k|_{f=0}$, 對所有正整數 k 成立. $m_0=FT[\psi(t)|_{f=0}=(f^2+f^4)\exp(-f^4)|_{f=0}=0$, 因為 $\exp(-f^4)=1$ when f=0. $m_1=1/(-j2\pi)^{1*}d^1(FT[\psi(t)])/df^1|_{f=0}=C*(3f^2+4f^3+higher term)*exp(-f^4)|_{f=0}=0$. $m_2=1/(-j2\pi)^{2*}d^2(FT[\psi(t)])/df^2|_{f=0}=C*(6f+12f^2+higher term)*exp(-f^4)|_{f=0}=0$. $m_3=C*(6+24f+higher term)*exp(-f^4)|_{f=0}=1/(-j2\pi)^3*6*1!=0$ 所以 vanish moment 是 3.
- (b) 由於 sinc wavelet 在-0.25~0.25 之間, 也就是(-0.25, 0.25), 值都是 0, 也因此和任意多項式相乘後還是 0, 積分後也只能是 0, 所以 vanish moment 是無限大.
- (c) 從物理上的意義來看, vanish moment of Symlet = Daubechies wavelet, 但是 filter 更加的對稱, 所以 2p=8 點 symlet wavelet 有 vanish moment = 4.
- (d) 從物理上的意義來看, 6p=18 點的 Coilfet wavelet 有 vanish moment = 3.
- (2) Why the complexity of the 1-D discrete wavelet transform is linear with *N*? 回答:

在 1-D discrete wavlet transform 當中, 基本上就是要做兩次 convolution. 然而, x[n] 和 g[n]的 convolution 是 Θ(N)的複雜度, 其中 N 是 x[n]的長度.

由於 g[n]通常是 12 點以內,而且 convolution 基本上是相加的運算,所以可以分段計算,一次只計算 N_1 點,時間複雜度= $\Theta(N_1+12-1)\log(N_1+12-1))=\Theta(N_1\log(N_1))$,累積 N/N_1 次以後,就是 $\Theta(N)$ 的複雜度,因為 $\log(N_1)$ 是常數

- (3) Why the wavelet transform can be used for (a) pattern recognition and (b) filter design, and (c) image compression?

 □答:
- (a) 首先, 由於 wavelet transform 可以在保留特徵的前提下壓縮圖片, 所以我

們可以先在壓縮後的小圖上,判斷大範圍的特徵.接下來再在壓縮後的中圖片上,判斷中範圍的特徵.最後再在原本的大圖上,判斷小範圍的特徵.

- (b) 由於 wavelet transform可以過濾掉高頻的訊息,所以也可以把它當作 low-pass filter 來看待,使用它來做 filter design,而且更能夠保留 edge 的特徵.
- (c) Wavelet transform 可以用來做影像壓縮,因為做完 wavelet transform,低頻部分會保留原特徵,高頻部分只會留下變化大的部分,而且尺寸會變成 1/2*1/2,所以兩軸都是低頻的成品可以當作影像的壓縮.至於一軸低頻一軸高頻的部分,則是可以用來偵測邊緣,因為高頻的那軸上變化的部分會顯現出來.
- (4) For a two-point wavelet filter, if g[0] = a, g[1] = b, and g[n] = 0 otherwise,
- (a) What are the constraints of a, b if q[n] is a quadratic mirror filter?
- (b) What are the constraints of a, b if g[n] is an orthonormal filter? 回答:
- (a) 已知 g[n],所以 $G(z)=a+bz^{-1}$, $G(z)^2=aa+2abz^{-1}+bbz^{-2}$,我們有: $\det(H_m(z))=G(z)H(-z)-H(z)G(-z)=G(z)^2-G(-z)^2=4abz^{-1}=2z^k$ 所以,k=-1,而且(a,b)必須要滿足"a*b=0.5"的條件限制.
- (b) $G(z)=a+bz^{-1}$, $G_1(z)=G(z^{-1})=a+bz$, $G(z)G_1(z)=aa+bb+abz+abz^{-1}$, 我們有: $G_1(z)G_1(z^{-1})+G_1(-z)G_1(-z^{-1})=G(z)G_1(z)+G(-z)G_1(-z)=2(aa+bb)=2$ 所以, **(a,b)**必須要滿足" $a^2+b^2=1$ "的條件限制.
- (5) What are the main advantages of (a) the symlet and (b) the contourlet? 回答:
- (a) Symlet wavelet transform 的優點在於, g[n]的最大值幾乎在中間, 所以做wavelet transform 以後, 圖片偏移的幅度很小, 也因此被稱作 symmetric wavelet.
- (b) Contourlet wavelet transform 的優點在於,由於它不是沿著 x 軸/y 軸做小波轉換,所以各個方向的直線邊緣變化(高頻成分)都可以偵測到.
- (6) (a) Write a Matlab program for the following 2-D discrete 10-point Daubechies wavelet.

回答:

程式碼如下

```
\Box function y = wavedbcl0(x);
 2
        %Stepl: to set g[n] and h[n]
 3 -
        g = [0.0033 - 0.0126 - 0.0062 \ 0.0776 - 0.0322 - 0.2423 \ 0.1384 \ 0.7243 \ 0.6038 \ 0.1
 4 -
        gT = transpose(g);
        h = [0.1601 - 0.6038 \ 0.7243 - 0.1384 - 0.2423 \ 0.0322 \ 0.0776 \ 0.0062 - 0.0126 - 0.
 5 —
        hT = transpose(h);
        %Step2: to compute vlL[m,n] and vlH[m,n]
 8 -
        xg = conv2(g, x);
 9 —
        xgT = transpose(xg);
10 -
        vlL = transpose(downsample(xgT, 2));
11 -
        xh=conv2(h, x);
12 -
        xhT = transpose(xh);
13 -
        vlH = transpose(downsample(xhT, 2));
14
15
        %Step 3: to compute xlL[m,n] and xlHl[m,n]
16 -
        vlLg = conv2(gT, vlL);
17 -
        x1L = downsample(v1Lg, 2);
        vlLh = conv2(hT, vlL);
18 -
        x1H1 = downsample(v1Lh, 2);
19 -
20
21
        %Step 4: to compute x1H2[m,n] and x1H3[m,n]
22 -
        v1Hg = conv2(gT, v1H);
23 -
        x1H2 = downsample(v1Hg, 2);
        v1Hh = conv2(hT, v1H);
24 -
25 <del>-</del>
        x1H3 = downsample(v1Hh, 2);
        y = [x1L, x1H1, x1H2, x1H3];
26 -
```

解釋:

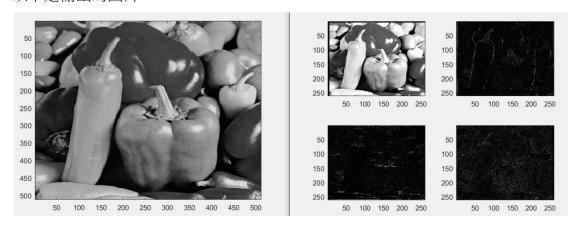
Step1: 設定 Daubechies wavelet 的 g[n]和 h[n]. 由於下一步的 downsample 指令是針對列向量做的, 所以可能需要轉置, 要計算 gT 和 hT.

Step 2: 計算 v1L 和 v1H, 原則上就是用 conv2()指令, 但是 downsample()是對列向量做的運算, 所以把 downsample 的輸入和輸出都做轉置的處理.

Step 3: 計算 x1L 和 x1H1, 就是用 conv2, 再搭配 downsample().

Step 4: 計算 x1H2 和 x1H3, 同 Step 3.

以下是輸出的圖片:



(b) Also write the program for the inverse 2-D discrete 10-point Daubechies wavelet transform.

回答:程式碼如下

```
1 \Box function y = iwavedbcl0(x1L, x1H1, x1H2, x1H3)
        g1 = [0.1601 - 0.6038 \ 0.7243 - 0.1384 - 0.2423 \ 0.0322 \ 0.0776 \ 0.0062 - 0.0126 - 0.0033];
3 —
        h1 = [-0.0033 -0.0126 0.0062 0.0776 0.0322 -0.2423 -0.1384 0.7243 -0.6038 0.1601];
4 —
        hlT = transpose(hl); glT = transpose(gl);
5
6 —
        X1L = upsample(x1L, 2);
7 -
       X1H1 = upsample(x1H1, 2);
8 -
        x0 = conv2(X1L, g1T) + conv2(X1H1, h1T);
9
10 —
       X1H2 = upsample(x1H2, 2);
       X1H3 = upsample(x1H3, 2);
11 -
12 —
        x1 = conv2(X1H2, g1T) + conv2(X1H3, h1T);
13
14 —
       x0T = transpose(x0);
15 —
       XO = transpose(upsample(xOT, 2));
16 —
       x1T = transpose(x1);
17 -
       X1 = transpose(upsample(x1T, 2));
18 —
       newx = conv2(X0, g1) + conv2(X1, h1);
20 —
            newx(1, :)=[]; newx(:, 1)=[];
21 —
       - end
22 -
       L = size(newx, 1);
23 - for i=1:9
24 —
           newx(L-8, :)=[]; newx(:, L-8)=[];
25 —
       - end
      y = \text{newx};
```

Step 1:設定 h1, h1T:=h1^T, g1, g1:=g1^T

Step 2: 先 upsample, 再和 g1T/h1T 做 conv2 還原, 最後相加. 基本上就是反運算.

Step 3:同上, 這次對 x1H2, x1H3 做.

Step 4:同上, 這次對 x0, x1 做;由於 upsample 只對列向量運算,所以輸入和輸出都必須要先做 transpose 來處理,最後再 conv2 後相加就得到 newx.

Step 5:有 newx 以後,要把四周邊緣為 0 的列和行給移除,最後再輸出. 輸出的圖片如下:

