## **Solutions to 2D-DCT Exercise**

$$S_{uv} = \alpha(u)\alpha(v) \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} s_{ij} \cos \frac{(2i+1)u\pi}{2N} \cos \frac{(2j+1)v\pi}{2N}$$

$$= \alpha(u) \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \cos \frac{(2i+1)u\pi}{2N} \left\{ \alpha(v) \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} s_{ij} \cos \frac{(2j+1)v\pi}{2N} \right\}$$

$$= \alpha(u) \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} F_{ij} \cos \frac{(2i+1)u\pi}{2N}$$

$$= \alpha(u) \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} F_{iv} \cos \frac{(2i+1)u\pi}{2N}$$

Hence, 2D-DCT ( $S_{uv}$ ) can be computed using a two-stage 1D-DCT:

First Stage: 
$$F_{iv} = \alpha(v) \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} s_{ij} \cos \frac{(2j+1)v\pi}{2N}$$
  $i, v = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$ 

Second Stage: 
$$S_{uv} = \alpha(u) \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} F_{iv} \cos \frac{(2i+1)u\pi}{2N}$$
  $u, v = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$ 

## <u>For 4×4 2D-DCT:</u>

First Stage: 
$$F_{iv} = \alpha(v) \sum_{i=0}^{3} s_{ij} \cos \frac{(2j+1)v\pi}{8}$$
  $i, v = 0, 1, 2, 3$ 

Second Stage: 
$$S_{uv} = \alpha(u) \sum_{i=0}^{3} F_{iv} \cos \frac{(2i+1)u\pi}{8}$$
  $u, v = 0, 1, 2, 3$ 

Given image:

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 0 & 0 & 10 \\ 10 & 0 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

## First Stage

First row:

$$s_{0j} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 0 & 0 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$F_{0v} = \alpha(v) \left\{ 10 \cos \frac{v\pi}{8} + 10 \cos \frac{7v\pi}{8} \right\} = \alpha(v) \left\{ 10 \times [1 + (-1)^{v}] \cos \frac{v\pi}{8} \right\}$$

$$F_{00} = \frac{1}{2} \{20\} = 10$$

$$F_{01} = 0$$

$$F_{02} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left\{ 10 \times 2 \times \cos \frac{2\pi}{8} \right\} = 10$$

$$F_{03}=0$$

$$F_{0v} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 0 & 10 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Second row same as first row

$$F_{1v} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 0 & 10 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Third and fourth row are equal to zero.

$$F_{2v} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$F_{3v} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hence, after the first stage 1D-DCT, we obtain:

$$F_{i\nu} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 0 & 10 & 0 \\ 10 & 0 & 10 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

## Second Stage

First column:

$$S_{u0} = \alpha(u) \left\{ 10 \cos \frac{u\pi}{8} + 10 \cos \frac{3u\pi}{8} \right\}$$

$$S_{00} = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ 10 + 10 \right\} = 10$$

$$S_{10} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left\{ 10 \cos \frac{\pi}{8} + 10 \cos \frac{3\pi}{8} \right\} = 9.2388 \quad , \quad \therefore S_{u0} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 9.2388 \\ 0 \\ -3.8268 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$S_{20} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left\{ 10 \cos \frac{2\pi}{8} + 10 \cos \frac{6\pi}{8} \right\} = 0$$

$$S_{30} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left\{ 10 \cos \frac{3\pi}{8} + 10 \cos \frac{9\pi}{8} \right\} = -3.8268$$

The third column is the same as the first column:

$$S_{u1} = S_{u3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, S_{u2} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 9.2388 \\ 0 \\ -3.8268 \end{bmatrix}$$

Therefore, the 2D-DCT is

$$S_{uv} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 0 & 10 & 0 \\ 9.2388 & 0 & 9.2388 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -3.8268 & 0 & -3.8268 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Alternatively, we can use 2D DCT matrix computation.

$$\mathbf{T}[i, j] = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}, & \text{if } i = 0\\ \sqrt{\frac{2}{N}} \cdot \cos\frac{(2j+1)\cdot i\pi}{2N}, & \text{if } i > 0 \end{cases}$$

DCT matrix is computed using the formula above.

T =

The 2D DCT is computed using:

$$F(u, v) = \mathbf{T} \cdot f(i, j) \cdot \mathbf{T}^{T}$$

$$F = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 0 & 10 & 0 \\ 9.2388 & 0 & 9.2388 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -3.8268 & 0 & -3.8268 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$