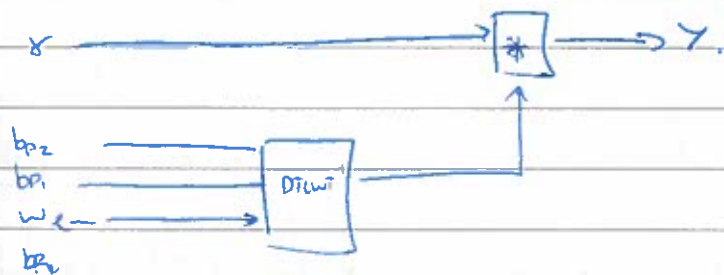
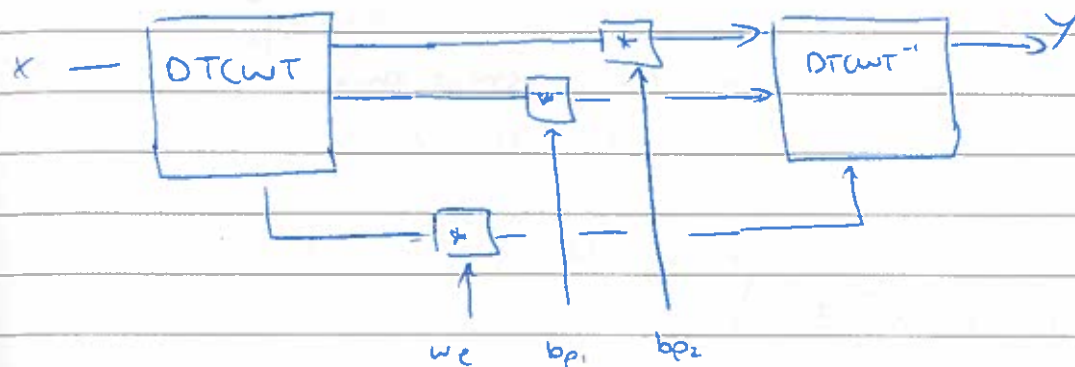
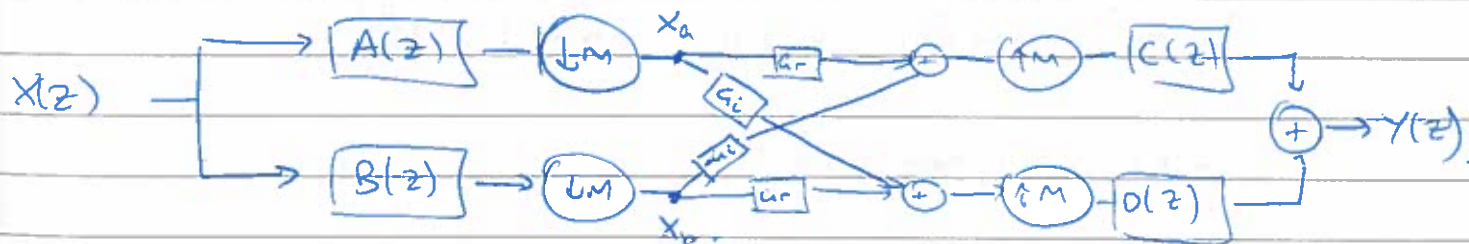


## DTLWT convolution

Composition of Type 2 and Type 3 Layers:



Second type is slightly easier to analyse.  
Let us consider a single subband to start.



For second type, there is no input, we only have

$$G_r(z), G_i(z)$$

$$H = G_r(z^M)C(z) + G_i(z^M)D(z)$$

$$Y(z) = X(z) [G_r(z^M)C(z) + G_i(z^M)D(z)]$$

note  $\rightarrow$  there's a mistake in Nick's paper: all the  $W_m^m$  terms should be  $W_m^{-m}$ . This doesn't affect things

Now, first system:

$$X_a = \frac{1}{M} \sum_m X(W_m^{-m} z^{1/M}) A(W_m^{-m} z^{1/M})$$

$$X_b = \frac{1}{M} \sum_m X(W_m^{-m} z^{1/M}) B(W_m^{-m} z^{1/M})$$

$$Y_a = X_a G_r - X_b G_i = \frac{1}{M} \sum_m X(W_m^{-m} z^{1/M}) [A(W_m^{-m} z^{1/M}) G_r(z) - B(W_m^{-m} z^{1/M}) G_i(z)]$$

$$Y_b = X_a G_i + X_b G_r = \frac{1}{M} \sum_m X(W_m^{-m} z^{1/M}) [A(W_m^{-m} z^{1/M}) G_i(z) + B(W_m^{-m} z^{1/M}) G_r(z)]$$

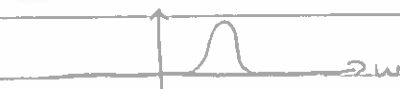
$$\text{Now } Y = (C(z) Y_a(z^M) + D(z) Y_b(z^M))$$

$$= G_r(z^M) \left[ \frac{1}{M} \sum_m X(W_m^{-m} z) [A(W_m^{-m} z) C(z) + B(W_m^{-m} z) D(z)] \right]$$

$$+ G_i(z^M) \left[ \frac{1}{M} \sum_m X(W_m^{-m} z) [A(W_m^{-m} z) D(z) - B(W_m^{-m} z) C(z)] \right]$$

From Nick's 2001 paper:

$$P(z) = \sum_n (p_{nr} + jp_{ni}) z^{-n}$$



$$P^*(z) = \sum_n (p_{nr} - jp_{ni}) z^{-n}$$



$$Q(z) = \sum_n (q_{nr} + jq_{ni}) z^{-n}$$



$$Q^*(z) = \sum_n (q_{nr} - jq_{ni}) z^{-n}$$



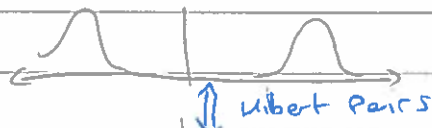
$$A(z) = 2\operatorname{Re}[P(z)] = P(z) + P^*(z)$$



$$B(z) = 2\operatorname{Im}[P(z)] = -j[P(z) - P^*(z)]$$



$$C(z) = 2\operatorname{Re}[Q(z)] = Q(z) + Q^*(z)$$



$$D(z) = -2\operatorname{Im}[Q(z)] = j[Q(z) - Q^*(z)]$$



$$\sum_m A(w^m z) C(z) + B(w^m z) D(z) = 2P(z)Q(z) + 2P^*(z)Q^*(z)$$

$$\sum_m A(w^m z) D(z) - B(w^m z) C(z) = j(2P(z)Q(z) - 2P^*(z)Q^*(z))$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{So } Y &= G_r(z^m) \frac{1}{M} X(z) [2P(z)Q(z) + 2P^*(z)Q^*(z)] \\ &\quad + G_i(z^m) \frac{1}{M} X(z) [2j(P(z)Q(z) - P^*(z)Q^*(z))] \\ &= \frac{2}{M} X(z) [G_r(z^m)(PQ + P^*Q^*) + jG_i(z^m)(PQ - P^*Q^*)] \end{aligned}$$

c.f.

$$\begin{aligned} Y &= X(z) [G_r(z^m) C(z) + G_i(z^m) D(z)] \\ &= X(z) [G_r(z^m) (Q + Q^*) + jG_i(z^m) (Q - Q^*)] \end{aligned}$$

↳ they're ~~are~~ closer than I thought. Just have to compare

$$\begin{aligned} &PQ + P^*Q^* \\ \text{to } &Q + Q^* \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &PQ - P^*Q^* \\ \text{to } &Q - Q^* \end{aligned}$$