CS 530 Midterm 2 Cheatsheet

Wavelets

Wavelet tools

$$(w * z)(m) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} w(m-n)z(n)$$

The convolution matrix is

$$C = \{R_0 w, R_1 w, \ldots, R_{N-1} w\}$$

For example, with $N = 4$

$$C = \{R_0 w, R_1 w, R_2 w, R_3 w\}$$

The convolution operation is simply

$$(w * z)(m) = C \cdot z$$

$(w * z)^\wedge(m) = \hat{w}(m)\hat{z}(m)$
$R_k z$ is called the translation of z by k.
$(R_k z)(n) = z(n-k)$
$(R_k z)^\wedge(m) = \hat{z}(m)e^{-2\pi i \frac{mk}{N}}$
$\langle z, R_k w\rangle = (z * \tilde{w})(k)$
$\langle z, R_k \tilde{w}\rangle = (z * w)(k)$
$\tilde{z}(n) = \overline{z(-n)}$
$(\tilde{z})^\wedge(m) = \overline{\tilde{z}(m)}$
$(\tilde{u} * \tilde{v})(n) = \widetilde{(u * v)}(n)$
$z^*(n) = (-1)^n z(n)$
For the below, $N = 2M$
$(z^*)^\wedge(n) = \hat{z}(n+M)$
Unitary matrix $\iff \overline{U^T}U = I$
Parseval's formula

$$\langle z, w\rangle = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \hat{z}(m)\overline{\hat{w}(m)} = \frac{1}{N}\langle \hat{z}, \hat{w}\rangle$$

Plancherel's formula

$$\|z\|^2 = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{m=0}^{N-1} |\hat{z}(m)|^2 = \frac{1}{N}\|\hat{z}\|^2$$

Up/Down Sampling

Downsampling

$$z = \begin{bmatrix} z(0) \\ z(1) \\ z(2) \\ z(3) \\ z(4) \\ z(5) \\ z(6) \\ z(7) \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\downarrow 2} D_z = \begin{bmatrix} z(0) \\ z(2) \\ z(4) \\ z(6) \end{bmatrix}$$

Upsampling

$$z = \begin{bmatrix} z(0) \\ z(1) \\ z(2) \\ z(3) \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\uparrow 2} U_z = \begin{bmatrix} z(0) \\ 0 \\ z(1) \\ 0 \\ z(2) \\ 0 \\ z(3) \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Properties

1. $D(z) * w = D(z * U(w))$
2. $U(x) * U(y) = U(x * y)$

Suppose N is divisible by $2^l, x, y, w \in l^2(Z_{N/2^l})$ and $z \in l^2(Z_N)$ Then

1. $D^l(z) * w = D^l(z * U^l(w))$
2. $U^l(x) * U^l(y) = U^l(x * y)$

1st Stage Wavelet Basis

$A(n)$ is the system matrix of u and v

$$A(n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\begin{bmatrix} \hat{u}(n) & \hat{v}(n) \\ \hat{u}(n+M) & \hat{v}(n+M) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \{R_{2k} v\}_{k=0}^{M-1} \cup \{R_{2k} u\}_{k=0}^{M-1}$$
$$= \{R_0 v, R_2 v, \ldots, R_{N-2} v, R_0 u, R_2 u, \ldots, R_{N-2} u\}$$

B (u and v) form a first stage wavelet basis if and only if the following properties are true:

1. $|\hat{u}(n)|^2 + |\hat{u}(n+M)|^2 = 2$
2. $|\hat{v}(n)|^2 + |\hat{v}(n+M)|^2 = 2$
3. $\hat{u}(n)\overline{\hat{v}(n)} + \hat{u}(n+M)\overline{\hat{v}(n+M)} = 0$

$\forall n = 0, 1, \cdots, M-1$

1st Stage Shannon Basis

$$\hat{u} = \begin{cases} \sqrt{2} & \text{if } n = 0, 1, \ldots, \frac{N}{4} - 1 \text{ or } n = \frac{3N}{4}, \frac{3N}{4} + 1, \ldots, N-1 \\ 0 & \text{if } n = \frac{N}{4}, \frac{N}{4} + 1, \ldots, \frac{3N}{4} - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\hat{v} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } n = 0, 1, \ldots, \frac{N}{4} - 1 \text{ or } n = \frac{3N}{4}, \frac{3N}{4} + 1, \ldots, N-1 \\ \sqrt{2} & \text{if } n = \frac{N}{4}, \frac{N}{4} + 1, \ldots, \frac{3N}{4} - 1 \end{cases}$$

Real Wavelet Basis

1st Stage Real Shannon Basis

$$\hat{u} = \begin{cases} \sqrt{2} & \text{if } n = 0, 1, \ldots, \frac{N}{4} - 1 \text{ or } n = \frac{3N}{4} + 1, \ldots, N-1 \\ i & \text{if } n = \frac{N}{4} \\ -i & \text{if } n = \frac{3N}{4} \\ 0 & \text{if } n = \frac{N}{4} + 1, \ldots, \frac{3N}{4} - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\hat{v} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } n = 0, 1, \ldots, \frac{N}{4} - 1 \text{ or } n = \frac{3N}{4} + 1, \ldots, N-1 \\ 1 & \text{if } n = \frac{N}{4} \text{ or } n = \frac{3N}{4} \\ \sqrt{2} & \text{if } n = \frac{N}{4} + 1, \ldots, \frac{3N}{4} - 1 \end{cases}$$

Wavelet Transform

Wavelet transform

$$z = \begin{cases} *\tilde{u} \to z * \tilde{u} \xrightarrow{\downarrow 2} \\ *\tilde{v} \to z * \tilde{v} \xrightarrow{\downarrow 2} \end{cases} = \begin{bmatrix} D(z * \tilde{u}) \\ D(z * \tilde{v}) \end{bmatrix}$$

Inverse wavelet transform

$$\begin{bmatrix} D(z * \tilde{u}) \\ D(z * \tilde{v}) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{matrix} \xrightarrow{\uparrow 2} \frac{(z*\tilde{u}) + (z*\tilde{u})^*}{2} * u \\ \xrightarrow{\uparrow 2} \frac{(z*\tilde{v}) + (z*\tilde{v})^*}{2} * v \end{matrix} \quad + = z$$

Iterative Wavelet Construction

$$z = \begin{cases} *\tilde{v_1} \to \downarrow 2 \xrightarrow{x_1} \\ *\tilde{u_1} \to \downarrow 2 \xrightarrow{y_1} \begin{cases} *\tilde{v_2} \to \downarrow 2 \xrightarrow{x_2} \\ *\tilde{u_2} \to \downarrow 2 \xrightarrow{y_2} \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$x_1 = D(z * \tilde{v_1})$
$y_1 = D(z * \tilde{u_1})$
$x_2 = D(y_1 * \tilde{v_2}) = D(D(z * \tilde{u_1}) * \tilde{v_2}) = D^2(z * \widetilde{(u_1 * Uv_2)})$
$y_2 = D(y_1 * \tilde{u_2}) = D(D(z * \tilde{u_1}) * \tilde{u_2}) = D^2(z * \widetilde{(u_1 * Uu_2)})$
Let $f_1 = v_1, g_1 = u_1$
$f_2 = g_1 * Uv_1, g_2 = g_1 * Uu_2$
Then $x_1 = D(z * \tilde{f_1})$
$y_1 = D(z * \tilde{g_1})$
$x_2 = D^2(z * \tilde{f_2})$
$y_2 = D^2(z * \tilde{g_2})$

$$f_l = g_{l-1} * U^{l-1}(v_l)$$

$$f_\ell = u_1 * U(u_2) * U^2(u_3) * \cdots U^{\ell-2}(u_{\ell-1}) * U^{\ell-1}(v_\ell)$$

$$g_l = g_{l-1} * U^{l-1}(u_l)$$

$$g_\ell = u_1 * U(u_2) * U^2(u_3) * \cdots U^{\ell-2}(u_{\ell-1}) * U^{\ell-1}(u_\ell)$$

$$x_\ell = D^\ell(z * \tilde{f}_\ell)$$

$$y_\ell = D^\ell(z * \tilde{g}_\ell)$$

The ℓth system matrix is

$$A_\ell(n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\begin{bmatrix} \hat{u_\ell}(n) & \hat{v_\ell}(n) \\ \hat{u_\ell}(n + \frac{N}{2^\ell}) & \hat{v_\ell}(n + \frac{N}{2^\ell}) \end{bmatrix}$$

Haar construction

$$u_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$u_\ell(0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, u_\ell(1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$, and $u_\ell(n) = 0$ for $2 \le n \le (\frac{N}{2^{\ell-1}}) - 1$

$v_\ell(0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, v_\ell(1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$, and $v_\ell(n) = 0$ for $2 \leq n \leq (\frac{N}{2^{\ell-1}})-1$

$$f_\ell(n) = \begin{cases} 2^{-\ell/2}, & n = 0, 1, \ldots, 2^{\ell-1} - 1 \\ -2^{-\ell/2}, & n = 2^{\ell-1}, 2^{\ell-1}+1, \ldots, 2^\ell - 1 \\ 0, & n = 2^\ell, 2^\ell + 1, \ldots, N-1 \end{cases}$$

$$g_\ell(n) = \begin{cases} 2^{-\ell/2}, & n = 0, 1, \ldots, 2^{\ell-1} - 1 \\ 0, & n = 2^\ell, 2^\ell + 1, \ldots, N-1 \end{cases}$$

$\psi_{-\ell,k}(n) =$

$$\begin{cases} 2^{-\ell/2}, & n = 2^\ell k, 2^\ell k + 1, \ldots, 2^\ell k + 2^{\ell-1} - 1 \\ -2^{-\ell/2}, & n = 2^\ell k + 2^{\ell-1}, 2^\ell k + 2^{\ell-1} + 1, \ldots, 2^\ell k + 2^\ell - 1 \\ 0, & n = 0, 1, \ldots, 2^\ell k - 1; 2^\ell k + 2^\ell, \ldots, N-1 \end{cases}$$

$$\varphi_{-\ell,k}(n) = \begin{cases} 2^{-\ell/2}, & n = 2^\ell k, 2^\ell k + 1, \ldots, 2^\ell k + 2^{\ell-1} - 1 \\ 0, & n = 0, 1, \ldots, 2^\ell k - 1; 2^\ell k + 2^\ell, \ldots, N-1 \end{cases}$$

Shannon construction

$$\hat{v}_\ell(n) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{2}, & \frac{N}{2^{\ell+1}} \leq n \leq \frac{3N}{2^{\ell+1}} - 1 \\ 0, & 0 \leq n \leq \frac{N}{2^{\ell+1}} - 1; \frac{3N}{2^{\ell+1}} \leq n \leq \frac{N}{2^{\ell-1}} - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\hat{u}_\ell(n) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{2}, & 0 \leq n \leq \frac{N}{2^{\ell+1}} - 1; \frac{3N}{2^{\ell+1}} \leq n \leq \frac{N}{2^{\ell-1}} - 1 \\ 0, & \frac{N}{2^{\ell+1}} \leq n \leq \frac{3N}{2^{\ell+1}} - 1 \end{cases}$$

Optimization

See Numerical Optimization Chapter 2.
In unconstrained optimization we minimize an objective function that depends on real variables, with no restrictions on these variables.

$$\min_x f(x)$$

A point x^* is a *global minimizer* if $f(x^*) \leq f(x) \forall x$
A point x^* is a *local minimizer* if there is a neighborhood N of x^* such that $f(x^*) \leq f(x) \forall x \in N$
A point x^* is a *strict local minimizer* if there is a neighborhood N of x^* such that $f(x^*) < f(x) \forall x \in N$ with $x \neq x^*$

Recognizing a Local Minimum

Taylor's Theorem
$f : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ and $p \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$f(x+p) = f(x) + \nabla f(x+tp)^T p$$

First-Order Necessary Conditions

If x^* is a local minimizer and f is continuously differentiable in an open neighborhood of x^*, then $\nabla f(x^*) = 0$

Second-Order Necessary Conditions

If x^* is a local minimizer of f and $\nabla^2 f$ is continuous in an open neighborhood of x^*, then $\nabla f(x^*) = 0$ and $\nabla^2 f(x^*)$ is positive semidefinite.