CS 530 Midterm 1 Cheatsheet

Complex Analysis

$$\begin{split} z &= a + ib = re^{i\theta} = r(\cos(\theta) + i\sin(\theta)) \\ \overline{z} &= a - bi = re^{-i\theta} \\ |z| &= \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \\ \|\mathbf{z}\| &= \sqrt{|z_1|^2 + \dots + |z_n|^2} \end{split}$$

Fourier Transform

Fourier Basis for \mathbb{C}^N is $\{F_0, F_1, \cdots, F_{N-1}\}$

$$F_m(n) = \frac{1}{N} e^{2\pi i \frac{mn}{N}}$$

Fourier basis is orthogonal, not orthonormal. Can be normalized the norm is $||F_m|| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}$

$$\hat{z}(m) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} z(n)e^{-2\pi i \frac{mn}{N}}$$

$$z(n) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \hat{z}(m) e^{2\pi i \frac{mn}{N}}$$

$$2D$$

$$\hat{z}(m_1, m_2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N_1 N_2}} \sum_{n_1=0}^{N_1-1} \sum_{n_2=0}^{N_2-1} z(n_1, n_2) e^{-2\pi i \frac{m_1 n_1}{N_1}} e^{-2\pi i \frac{m_2 n_2}{N_2}} \begin{cases} \hat{z})^{\wedge}(m) = \overline{\hat{z}}(m) \\ z^*(n) = (-1)^n z(n) \end{cases}$$

$$(\hat{z})^{\wedge}(m) = \hat{z}(m)$$

$$(z^*)^{\wedge}(n) = \hat{z}(m)$$

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$$z(n_1, n_2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N_1 N_2}} \sum_{m_1 = 0}^{N_1 - 1} \sum_{m_2 = 0}^{N_2 - 1} \hat{z}(m_1, m_2) e^{2\pi i \frac{m_1 n_1}{N_1}} e^{2\pi i \frac{m_2 n_2}{N_2}}$$

Wavelets

Wavelet tools

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

 $(w*z)^{\wedge}(m) = \hat{w}(m)\hat{z}(m)$

 $R_k z$ is called the translation of z by k.

$$(R_k z)(n) = z(n-k)$$

$$(R_k z)^{\wedge}(m) = \hat{z}(m)e^{-2\pi i \frac{mk}{N}}$$

$$\langle z, R_k w \rangle = (z * \tilde{w})(k)$$

$$\langle z, R_k \tilde{w} \rangle = (z * w)(k)$$

$$\tilde{z}(n) = \overline{z(-n)}$$

 $|\hat{w}(n)|^2 + |\hat{w}(n+M)|^2 = 2$ A(n) is the system matrix of u and v

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

Misc

$$\sum_{k=a}^{b} r^k = \frac{r^a - r^{b+1}}{1 - r}$$

Cauchy-Shwarz inequality $\overline{\langle u, v \rangle} \le ||u|| ||v||$ Unitary matrix $\iff \overline{U^T}U = I$ orthogonal $\iff \langle u, v \rangle = 0$ Parseval's formula

$$\langle z, w \rangle = \langle \hat{z}, \hat{w} \rangle$$

Plancherel's formula

$$||z||^2 = ||\hat{z}||^2$$