

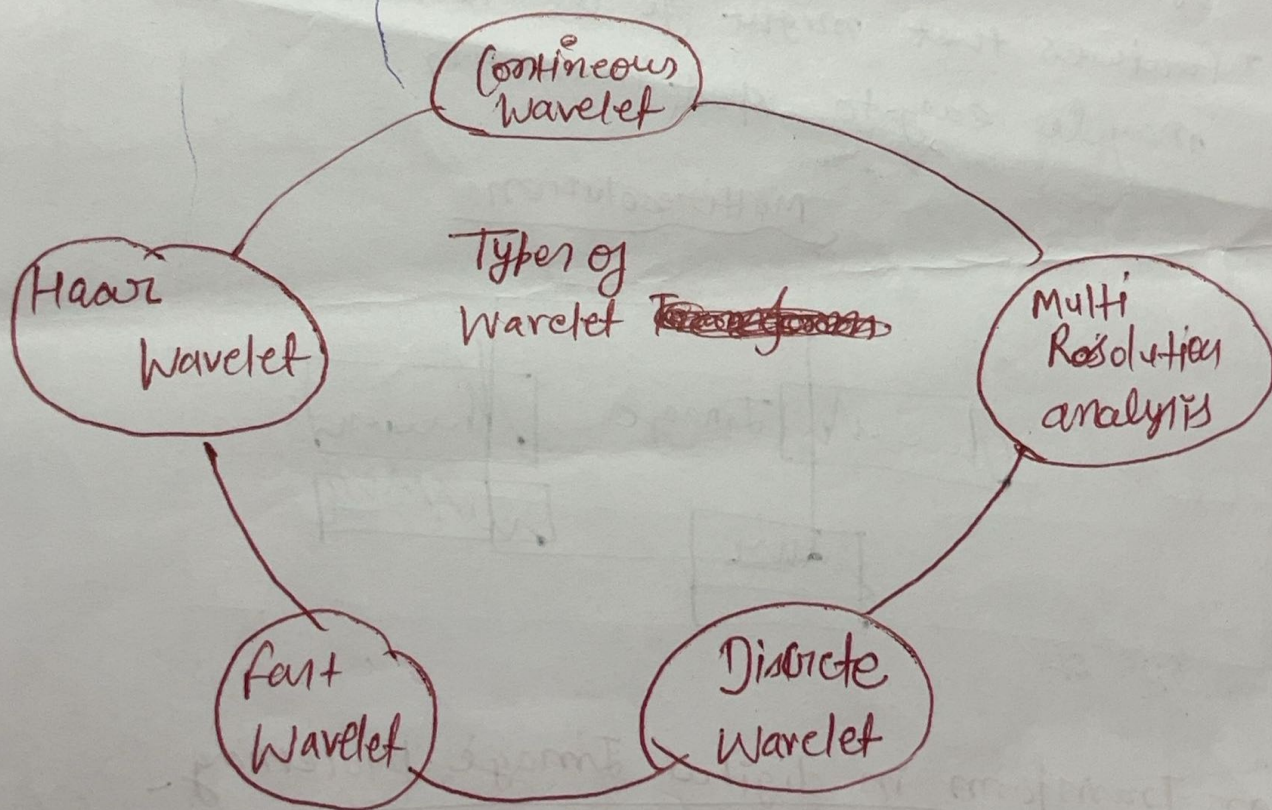


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## Wavelet Transform

① Wavelets → Wavelets are mathematical functions that splits up data into different frequency components. Wavelet transform decompose a signal into set of basis functions called 'wavelets'.  
~~Wavelet transform~~



Use of wavelet transform — Wave transform is a widely used tool in signal processing for compression and denoising.





Wavelet Transform (small waves) is mathematical function that represents Scaled and translated copies of finite length waveform called mother wavelet.

→ It is used to analyze signal (image) into different frequency components at different resolution scales.

### 2-D Discrete Wavelet transform

→ The DWT provides compact representation of signal's frequency components with strong spatial support. DWT decomposes a signal into frequency subband at different scales from which it can be perfectly reconstructed.



## Basic difference between

### Fourier transform and wavelet transform

#### Fourier transform

- ① Fourier transform whose basic functions are sinusoids
- ② Fourier transform provides only frequency information but

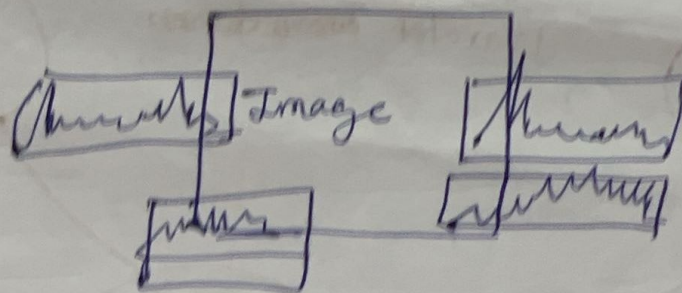
#### Wavelet transform

- ① Wavelet transform are based on small waves.
- ② Wavelet transform provides time-frequency information.

Multiresolution Analysis in digital image processing - Representation of signal in more than one resolution / scale.

\* Features that might go undetected at one resolution may be easy to spot in another.

#### Multiresolution



### Haar Transform in digital image processing.



→ Haar Transform - Haar Wavelet Compression is an efficient way to perform both lossless and lossy image compression. It relies on averaging and differentiating values in an image matrix to produce a matrix which is sparse or nearly sparse.

→ Haar wavelet is discontinuous and resembles a step function. For a function  $f$ , the HWT is defined as:

$$f \rightarrow (a^L | d^L)$$

$$a^L = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{N/2})$$

$$d^L = (d_1, d_2, \dots, d_{N/2})$$

$L$  = decomposition level

$a$  = approximation Subband

$d$  = detail Subband.

Following structure defines one and two level HWT based on the pyramidal decomposition-

|    |    |
|----|----|
| LL | HL |
| LH | HH |

Decomposition level 1

|    |    |    |
|----|----|----|
| LL | HL | HL |
| LH | HH |    |
| LH |    | HH |

Decomposition level 2





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### DETAILED LECTURE NOTES

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#### Haar Transforms -

• Two major sub-operations -

- Scaling captures information at different frequencies
- Translation captures information at different locations

