



# Číslicové spracovanie signálov II

## 2D diskkrétne ortogonálne transformácie

Gregor Rozinaj

Katedra telekomunikácií

FEI STU Bratislava

Príprava fólií: Anton Marček



# Diskrétny Fourierov rad (1/2)

- DFS - “Discrete Fourier Series” - reprezentácia diskr. period. postupnosti vo frekv. oblasti

$\tilde{x}(n_1, n_2)$  - periodická postupnosť s periódou  $N_1 \times N_2$

$$0 \leq n_1 \leq N_1 - 1 \quad 0 \leq n_2 \leq N_2 - 1$$

$\tilde{X}(k_1, k_2)$  - periodická postupnosť frekvenčných zložiek s periódou  $N_1 \times N_2$  - koeficienty DFS z postupnosti

$\tilde{x}(n_1, n_2)$

$$0 \leq k_1 \leq N_1 - 1 \quad 0 \leq k_2 \leq N_2 - 1$$

## Diskrétny Fourierov rad (2/2)

$$\tilde{X}(k_1, k_2) = \sum_{n_1=0}^{N_1-1} \sum_{n_2=0}^{N_2-1} \tilde{x}(n_1, n_2) e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N_1}k_1n_1} e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N_2}k_2n_2}$$

$$0 \leq k_1 \leq N_1 - 1 \quad 0 \leq k_2 \leq N_2 - 1$$

$$\tilde{x}(n_1, n_2) = \frac{1}{N_1 N_2} \sum_{k_1=0}^{N_1-1} \sum_{k_2=0}^{N_2-1} \tilde{X}(k_1, k_2) e^{j\frac{2\pi}{N_1}k_1n_1} e^{j\frac{2\pi}{N_2}k_2n_2}$$

$$0 \leq n_1 \leq N_1 - 1 \quad 0 \leq n_2 \leq N_2 - 1$$

# Vlastnosti DFS (1/6)

$\tilde{x}(n_1, n_2), \tilde{y}(n_1, n_2)$  - periodické postupnosti s periódou  $N_1 \times N_2$

$$\tilde{x}(n_1, n_2) \leftrightarrow \tilde{X}(k_1, k_2)$$

$$\tilde{y}(n_1, n_2) \leftrightarrow \tilde{Y}(k_1, k_2)$$

- Linearita

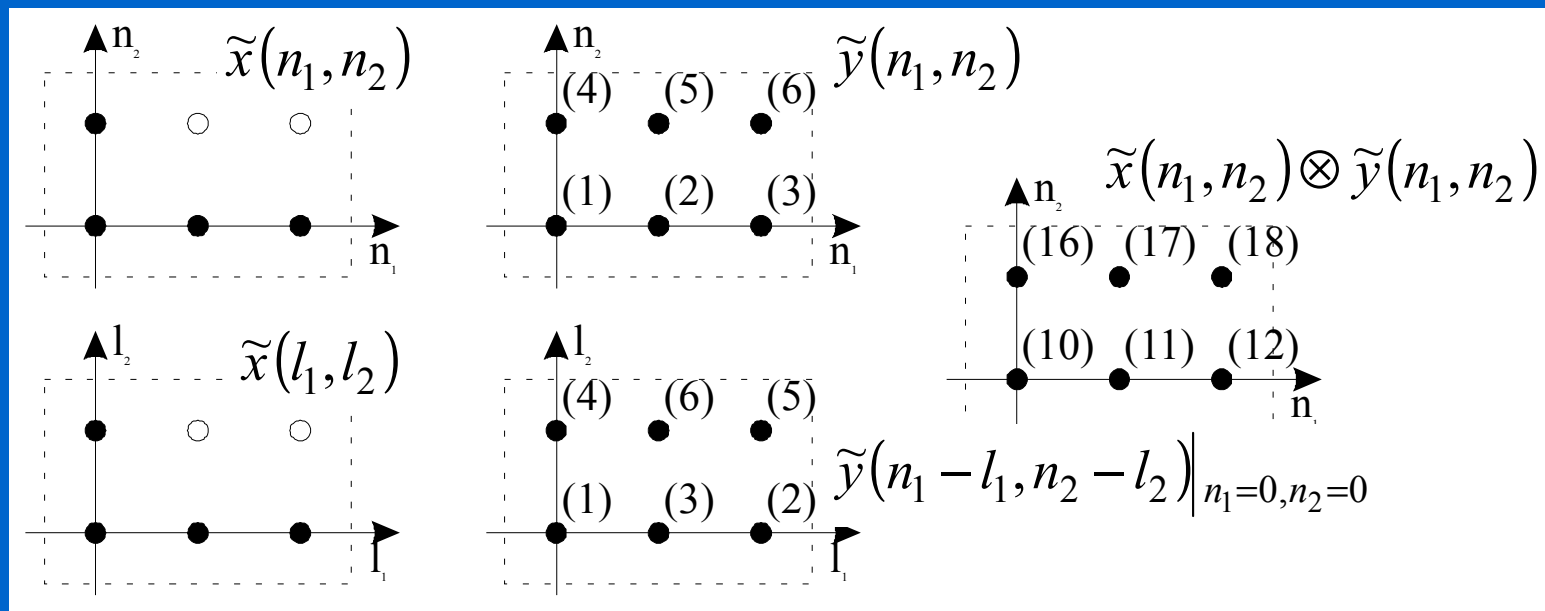
$$a \cdot \tilde{x}(n_1, n_2) + b \cdot \tilde{y}(n_1, n_2) \leftrightarrow a \cdot \tilde{X}(k_1, k_2) + b \cdot \tilde{Y}(k_1, k_2)$$

- Periodická konvolúcia

$$\tilde{x}(n_1, n_2) \otimes \tilde{y}(n_1, n_2) = \sum_{l_1=0}^{N_1-1} \sum_{l_2=0}^{N_2-1} \tilde{x}(l_1, l_2) \tilde{y}(n_1 - l_1, n_2 - l_2) \leftrightarrow \tilde{X}(k_1, k_2) \cdot \tilde{Y}(k_1, k_2)$$

# Vlastnosti DFS (2/6)

- Periodická konvolúcia ( $N_1 \times N_2 = 3 \times 2$ ) - príklad



$$\tilde{x}(n_1, n_2) \otimes \tilde{y}(n_1, n_2) = \sum_{l_1=0}^2 \sum_{l_2=0}^1 \tilde{x}(l_1, l_2) \tilde{y}(n_1 - l_1, n_2 - l_2)$$

## Vlastnosti DFS (3/6)

- Násobenie

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{x}(n_1, n_2) \tilde{y}(n_1, n_2) &\leftrightarrow \frac{1}{N_1 N_2} \tilde{X}(k_1, k_2) \otimes \tilde{Y}(k_1, k_2) = \\ &= \frac{1}{N_1 N_2} \sum_{l_1=0}^{N_1-1} \sum_{l_2=0}^{N_2-1} \tilde{X}(l_1, l_2) \tilde{Y}(k_1 - l_1, k_2 - l_2)\end{aligned}$$

- Separovateľnosť

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{x}(n_1, n_2) = \tilde{x}_1(n_1) \tilde{x}_2(n_2) &\leftrightarrow \tilde{X}(k_1, k_2) = \tilde{X}_1(k_1) \tilde{X}_2(k_2) \\ \tilde{X}_1(k_1): & N_1 - \text{bodová 1D DFS} \\ \tilde{X}_2(k_2): & N_2 - \text{bodová 1D DFS}\end{aligned}$$

## Vlastnosti DFS (4/6)

- Veta o posunutí postupnosti

$$\tilde{x}(n_1 - m_1, n_2 - m_2) \leftrightarrow \tilde{X}(k_1, k_2) e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N_1}k_1 m_1} e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N_2}k_2 m_2}$$

- Veta o počiatocnej hodnote a DC zložke

$$\tilde{x}(0,0) = \frac{1}{N_1 N_2} \sum_{k_1=0}^{N_1-1} \sum_{k_2=0}^{N_2-1} \tilde{X}(k_1, k_2)$$
$$\tilde{X}(0,0) = \sum_{n_1=0}^{N_1-1} \sum_{n_2=0}^{N_2-1} \tilde{x}(n_1, n_2)$$

# Vlastnosti DFS (5/6)

- Parsevalov teorém

$$\sum_{n_1=0}^{N_1-1} \sum_{n_2=0}^{N_2-1} \tilde{x}(n_1, n_2) \tilde{y}^*(n_1, n_2) = \frac{1}{N_1 N_2} \sum_{k_1=0}^{N_1-1} \sum_{k_2=0}^{N_2-1} \tilde{X}(k_1, k_2) \tilde{Y}^*(k_1, k_2)$$
$$\sum_{n_1=0}^{N_1-1} \sum_{n_2=0}^{N_2-1} |\tilde{x}(n_1, n_2)|^2 = \frac{1}{N_1 N_2} \sum_{k_1=0}^{N_1-1} \sum_{k_2=0}^{N_2-1} |\tilde{X}(k_1, k_2)|^2$$

- Symetria

$$\tilde{x}^*(n_1, n_2) \leftrightarrow \tilde{X}^*(-k_1, -k_2)$$

$$\tilde{x}(n_1, n_2) : \text{real} \leftrightarrow \tilde{X}(k_1, k_2) = \tilde{X}^*(-k_1, -k_2)$$



- 
- 
- 

## Vlastnosti DFS (6/6)

- Symetria (pokrač.)

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{X}_R(k_1, k_2) &= \tilde{X}_R(-k_1, -k_2) \\ \tilde{X}_I(k_1, k_2) &= -\tilde{X}_I(-k_1, -k_2) \\ |\tilde{X}(k_1, k_2)| &= |\tilde{X}(-k_1, -k_2)| \\ \Theta_{\tilde{X}}(k_1, k_2) &= -\Theta_{\tilde{X}}(-k_1, -k_2)\end{aligned}$$

•  
•  
•

## Diskrétna Fourierova transf. (1/5)

- DFT - “Discrete Fourier Transform” - reprezentácia diskř. periodifikovanej konečnej postupnosti vo frekvenčnej oblasti

$\tilde{x}(n_1, n_2)$  - periodická postupnosť s periódou  $N_1 \times N_2$

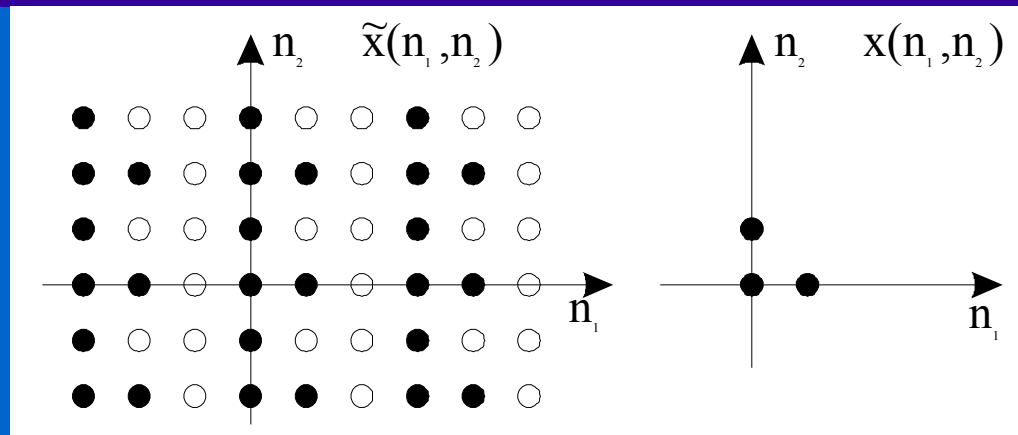
$x(n_1, n_2)$  - konečná postupnosť - 1 perióda z  $\tilde{x}(n_1, n_2)$

$$x(n_1, n_2) = \tilde{x}(n_1, n_2) \cdot R_{N_1 \times N_2}(n_1, n_2)$$

$$R_{N_1 \times N_2}(n_1, n_2) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leq n_1 \leq N_1 - 1; \quad 0 \leq n_2 \leq N_2 - 1 \\ 0 & \text{inak} \end{cases}$$

$$\tilde{x}(n_1, n_2) = \sum_{r_1 = -\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{r_2 = -\infty}^{\infty} x(n_1 - r_1 N_1, n_2 - r_2 N_2)$$

# Diskrétna Fourierova transf. (2/5)



$\tilde{X}(k_1, k_2)$  - DFS koeficienty z  $\tilde{x}(n_1, n_2)$

$X(k_1, k_2)$  - konečná postupnosť - 1 perióda z  $\tilde{X}(k_1, k_2)$

$$X(k_1, k_2) = \tilde{X}(k_1, k_2) \cdot R_{N_1 \times N_2}(k_1, k_2)$$

$$\tilde{X}(k_1, k_2) = \sum_{r_1=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{r_2=-\infty}^{\infty} X(k_1 - r_1 N_1, k_2 - r_2 N_2)$$

$$x(n_1, n_2) \leftrightarrow \tilde{x}(n_1, n_2) \leftrightarrow \tilde{X}(k_1, k_2) \leftrightarrow X(k_1, k_2)$$

## Diskrétna Fourierova transf. (3/5)

$$X(k_1, k_2) = \begin{cases} \sum_{n_1=0}^{N_1-1} \sum_{n_2=0}^{N_2-1} x(n_1, n_2) e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N_1}k_1n_1} e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N_2}k_2n_2} & 0 \leq k_1 \leq N_1 - 1; 0 \leq k_2 \leq N_2 - 1 \\ 0 & \text{inak} \end{cases}$$

$$x(n_1, n_2) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{N_1 N_2} \sum_{k_1=0}^{N_1-1} \sum_{k_2=0}^{N_2-1} X(k_1, k_2) e^{j\frac{2\pi}{N_1}k_1n_1} e^{j\frac{2\pi}{N_2}k_2n_2} & 0 \leq n_1 \leq N_1 - 1; 0 \leq n_2 \leq N_2 - 1 \\ 0 & \text{inak} \end{cases}$$

*Postupnosť  $x(n_1, n_2)$  rozmeru  $N_1 \times N_2$  je reprezentovaná vo frekvenčnej oblasti postupnosťou  $X(k_1, k_2)$  rozmeru  $N_1 \times N_2$*

•  
•  
•

## Diskrétna Fourierova transf. (4/5)

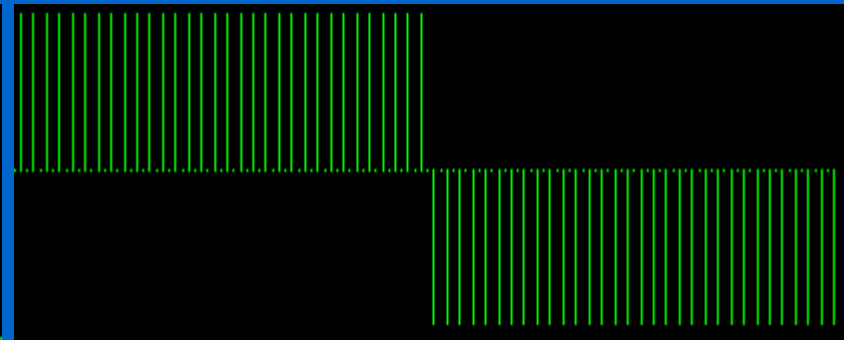
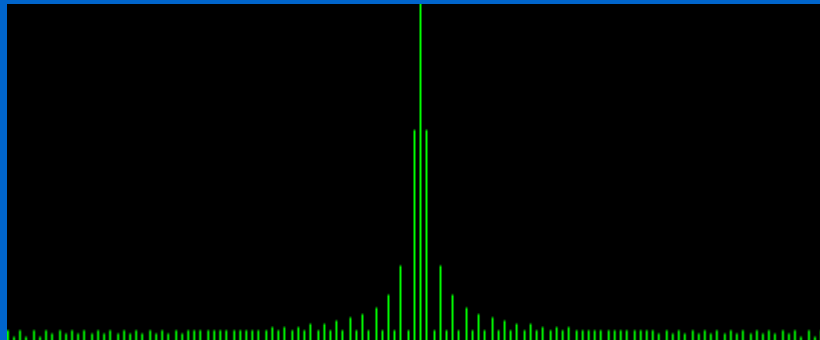
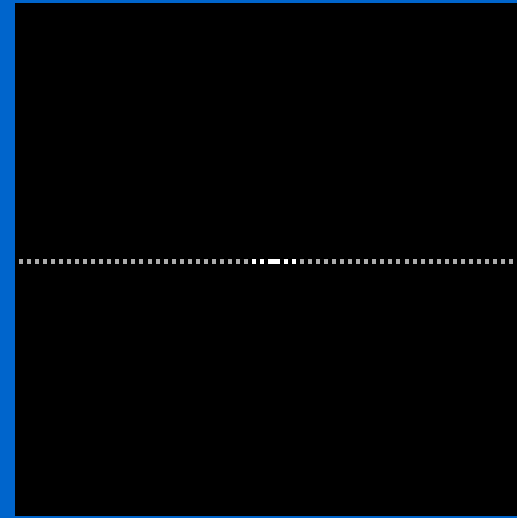
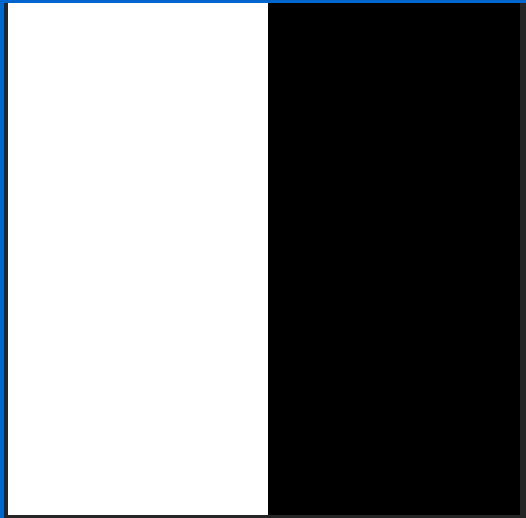
$$X(k_1, k_2) = X(\Omega_1, \Omega_2) \Big|_{\Omega_1 = \frac{2\pi}{N_1} k_1; \Omega_2 = \frac{2\pi}{N_2} k_2} \quad 0 \leq k_1 \leq N_1 - 1; 0 \leq k_2 \leq N_2 - 1$$

*DFT koeficienty z  $x(n_1, n_2)$  sú hodnoty  $X(\Omega_1, \Omega_2)$  získané pre ekvidistantné hodnoty  $\Omega_1, \Omega_2$ , počnúc bodom  $\Omega_1 = \Omega_2 = 0$*

- 
- 
- 

# Diskrétna Fourierova transf. (5/5)

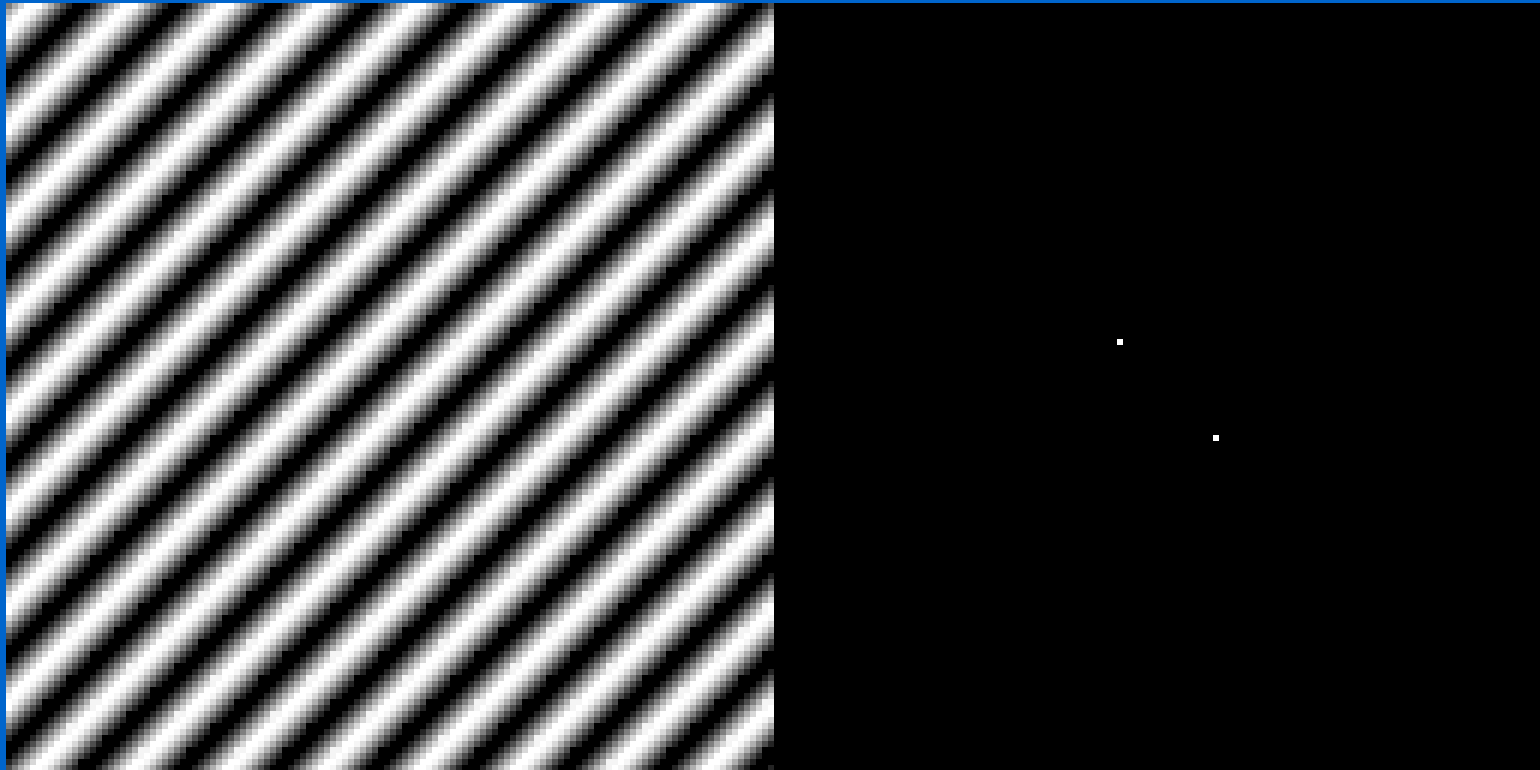
## Pravouhlý impulz



- 
- 
- 

# DFT základných obrazov (1/3)

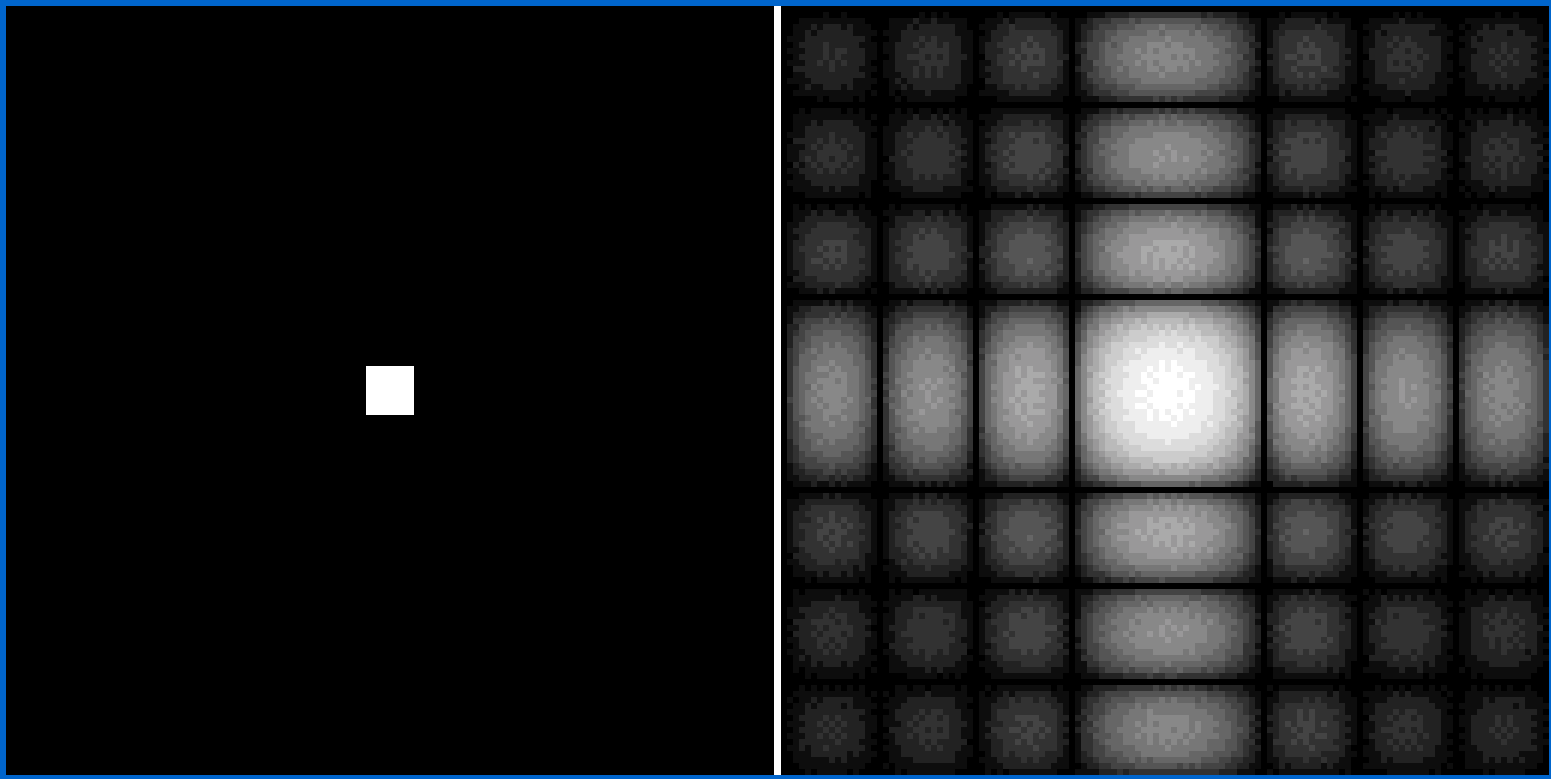
## Sinusový signál



- 
- 
- 

# DFT základných obrazov (2/3)

## 2D pravouhlý impulz

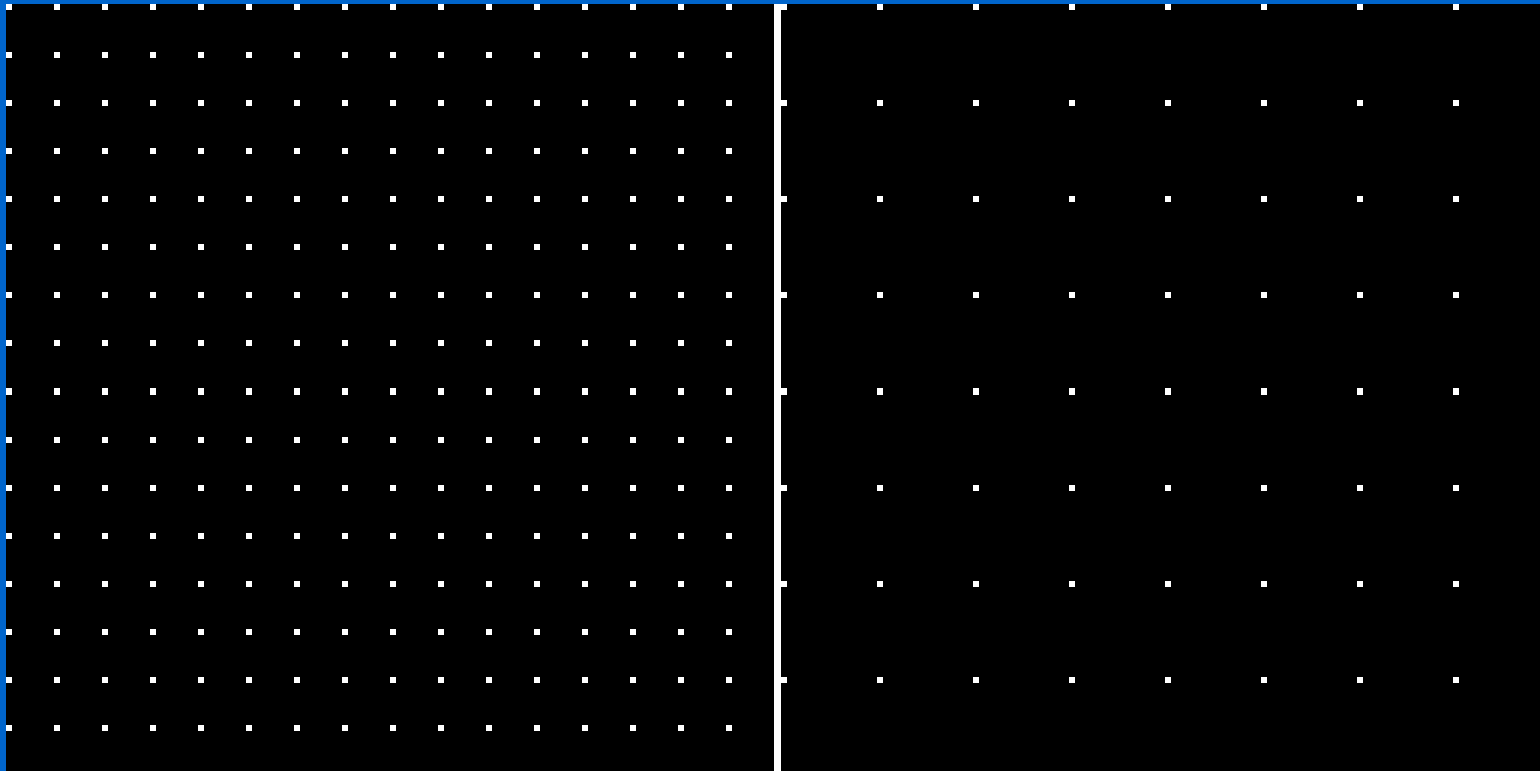




- 
- 
- 

# DFT základných obrazov (3/3)

## Kroneckerove impulzy



•  
•  
•

## Výpočet DFT (1/4)

- Priamy výpočet - z definície 2D DFT
- 2 x 1D DFT - po riadkoch, po stĺpcoch

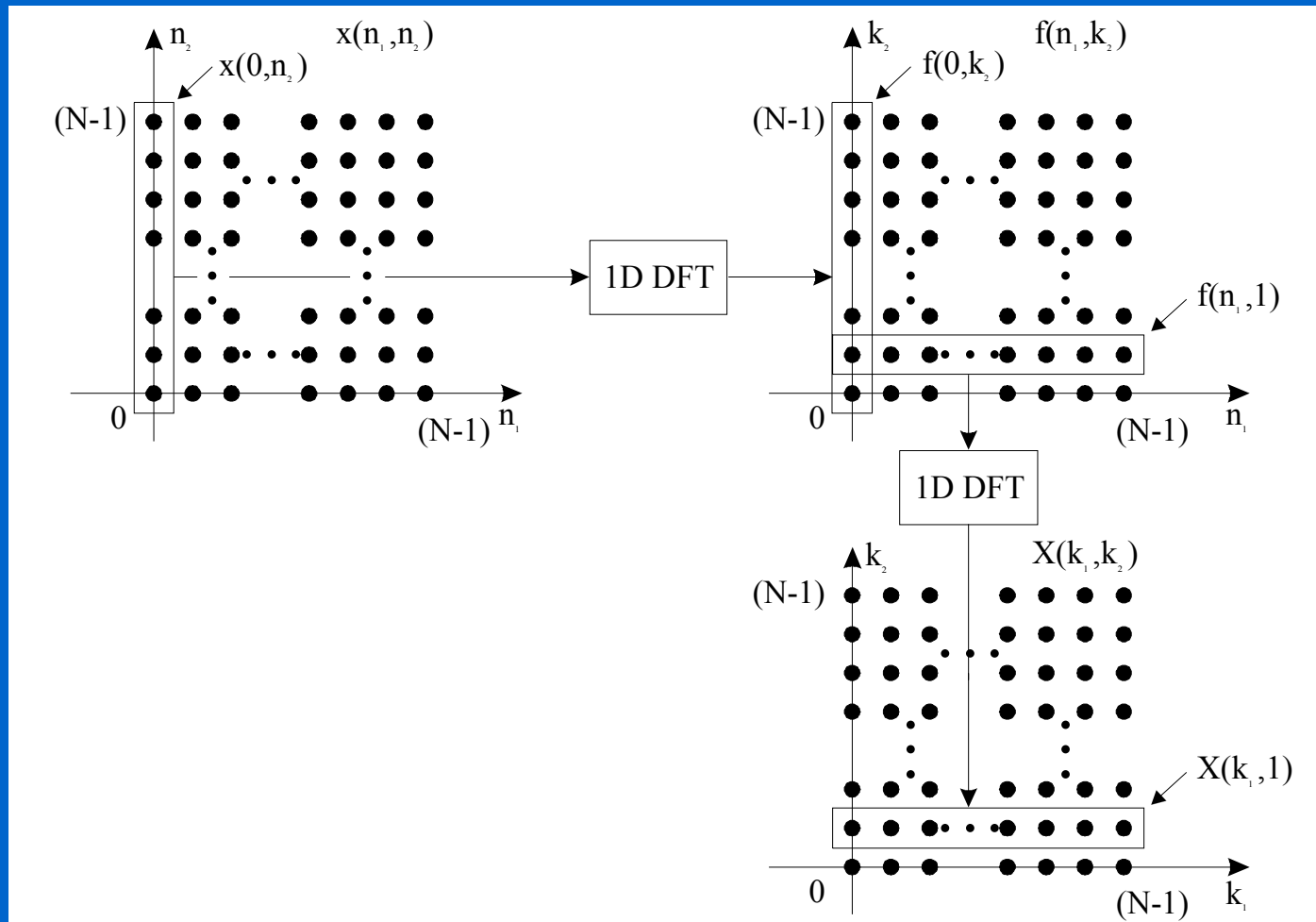
$$X(k_1, k_2) = \sum_{n_1=0}^{N_1-1} \sum_{n_2=0}^{N_2-1} x(n_1, n_2) e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N_2}k_2n_2} e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N_1}k_1n_1}$$

$$f(n_1, k_2) = \sum_{n_2=0}^{N_2-1} x(n_1, n_2) e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N_2}k_2n_2} \quad 0 \leq n_1 \leq N_1 - 1 \quad - N_1 \times 1D \text{ DFT rádu } N_2$$

$$X(k_1, k_2) = \sum_{n_1=0}^{N_1-1} f(n_1, k_2) e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N_1}k_1n_1} \quad - N_2 \times 1D \text{ DFT rádu } N_1$$

• • • • • • • •

# Výpočet DFT (2/4)



# Výpočet DFT (3/4)

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{T} \cdot \mathbf{x} \quad \mathbf{x} = \frac{1}{K} \cdot \mathbf{T}^t \cdot \mathbf{y} \quad \mathbf{T}^t \cdot \mathbf{T} = K \cdot \mathbf{I}$$

$$\mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{T} \cdot \mathbf{X} \cdot \mathbf{T}^t \quad \mathbf{X} = \frac{1}{K^2} \cdot \mathbf{T}^t \cdot \mathbf{Y} \cdot \mathbf{T}$$

$$\mathbf{T}_{k,n} = e^{-j \cdot \frac{2\pi}{N} \cdot k \cdot n}$$

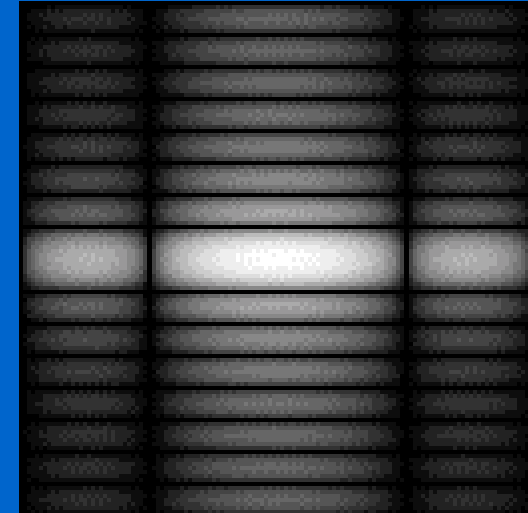
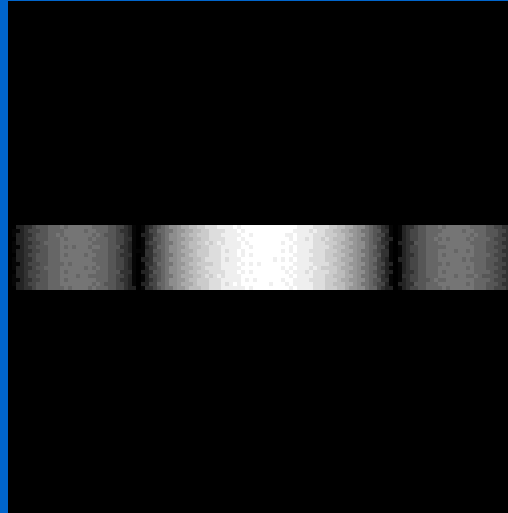
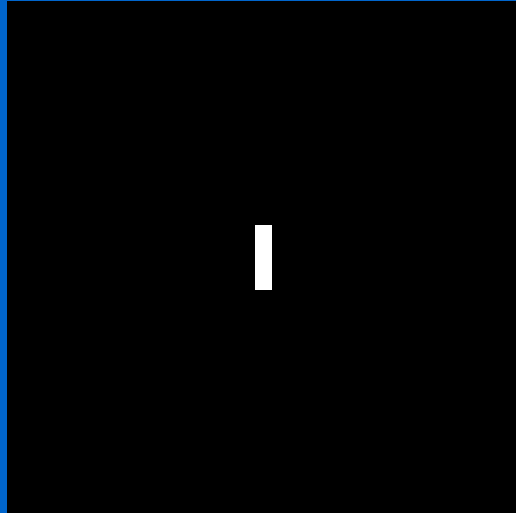
- transformačné jadro pre doprednú DFT

$$\mathbf{IT}_{k,n} = e^{j \cdot \frac{2\pi}{N} \cdot k \cdot n}$$

- transformačné jadro pre inverznú DFT

2D-DFT - Príklad

# Výpočet DFT (4/4)



Výpočet 2D DFT ( $N_1=N_2=512$ )	Pocet násobení	Pocet scítaní
Priamy výpočet	$(N_1N_2)^2$ (100%)	$(N_1N_2)^2$ (100%)
2 x 1D DFT s priamym výpočtom 1D DFT	$N_1N_2(N_1+N_2)$ (0.4%)	$N_1N_2(N_1+N_2)$ (0.4%)
2 x 1D FFT	$N_1N_2/2 \log_2(N_1N_2)$ (0.0035%)	$N_1N_2 \log_2(N_1N_2)$ (0.007%)

•  
•  
•

## Vlastnosti DFT (1/14)

$$x(n_1, n_2) = 0, y(n_1, n_2) = 0 \quad \text{mimo} \quad 0 \leq n_1 \leq N_1 - 1, 0 \leq n_2 \leq N_2 - 1$$

$$x(n_1, n_2) \leftrightarrow X(k_1, k_2)$$

$$y(n_1, n_2) \leftrightarrow Y(k_1, k_2)$$

- Linearita

$$a \cdot x(n_1, n_2) + b \cdot y(n_1, n_2) \leftrightarrow a \cdot X(k_1, k_2) + b \cdot Y(k_1, k_2)$$

- Kruhová konvolúcia

$$x(n_1, n_2) \otimes y(n_1, n_2) = [\tilde{x}(n_1, n_2) \otimes \tilde{y}(n_1, n_2)] \cdot R_{N_1 \times N_2} \leftrightarrow X(k_1, k_2) \cdot Y(k_1, k_2)$$

## Vlastnosti DFT (2/14)

- Vzt'ah medzi kruhovou a lineárnou konvolúciou  
– využitie: výpočet lineárnej konv. pomocou DFT

$$f(n_1, n_2) = 0 \quad \text{mimo} \quad 0 \leq n_1 \leq N'_1 - 1, \quad 0 \leq n_2 \leq N'_2 - 1$$

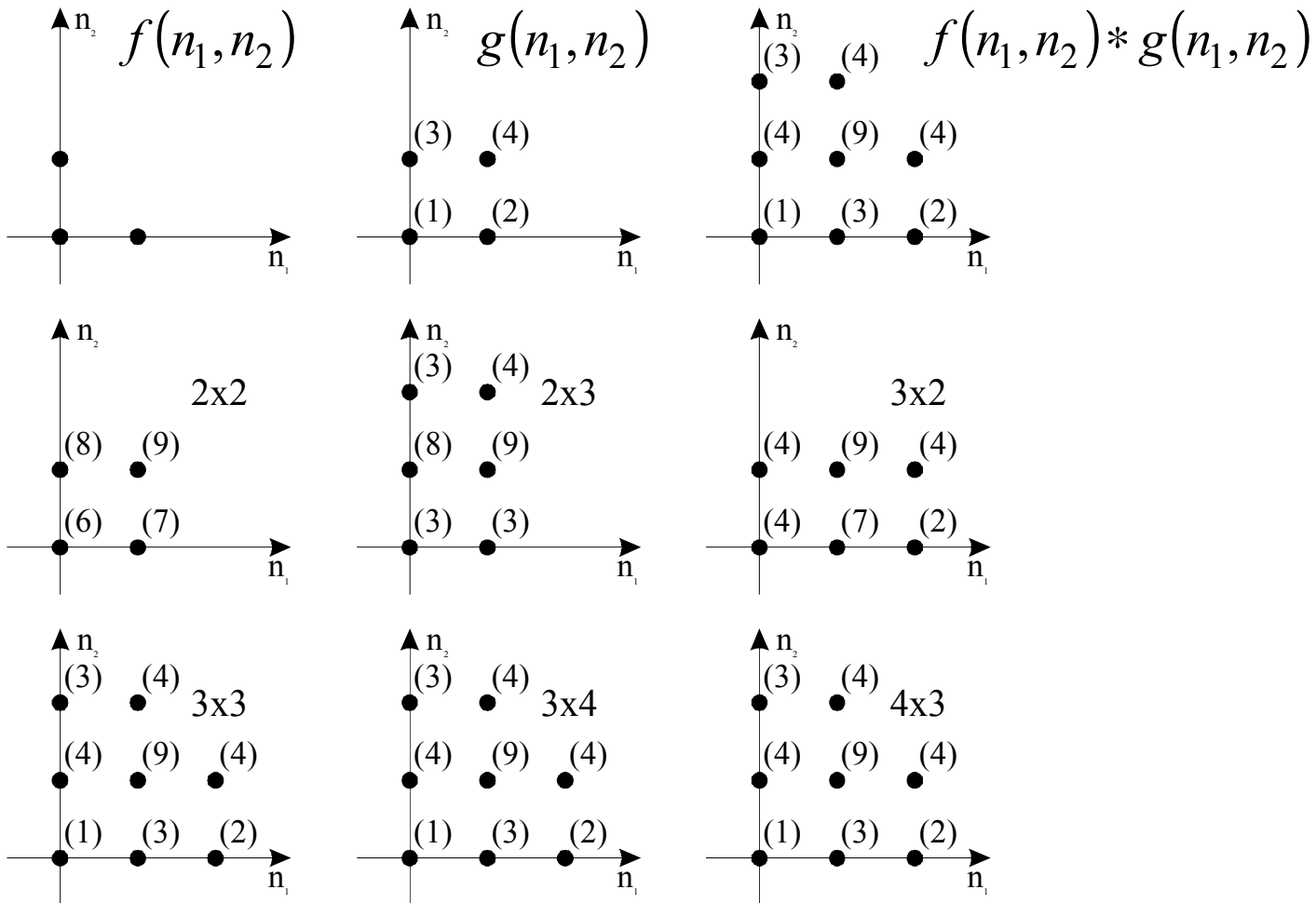
$$g(n_1, n_2) = 0 \quad \text{mimo} \quad 0 \leq n_1 \leq N''_1 - 1, \quad 0 \leq n_2 \leq N''_2 - 1$$

$$f(n_1, n_2) * g(n_1, n_2) = f(n_1, n_2) \otimes g(n_1, n_2) \quad N_1 \geq N'_1 + N''_1 - 1, \quad N_2 \geq N'_2 + N''_2 - 1$$

- Násobenie

$$\begin{aligned} x(n_1, n_2) y(n_1, n_2) &\leftrightarrow \frac{1}{N_1 N_2} X(k_1, k_2) \otimes Y(k_1, k_2) = \\ &= \frac{1}{N_1 N_2} [\tilde{X}(k_1, k_2) \otimes \tilde{Y}(k_1, k_2)] \cdot R_{N_1 \times N_2}(k_1, k_2) \end{aligned}$$

# Vlastnosti DFT (3/14)





# Vlastnosti DFT (4/14)

- Separovatelnost

$$x(n_1, n_2) = x_1(n_1)x_2(n_2) \leftrightarrow X(k_1, k_2) = X_1(k_1)X_2(k_2)$$

$X_1(k_1)$ :  $N_1$  – bodová 1D DFT

$X_2(k_2)$ :  $N_2$  – bodová 1D DFT

- Kruhový (cyklický) posuv postupnosti

$$\tilde{x}(n_1 - m_1, n_2 - m_2)R_{N_1 \times N_2}(n_1, n_2) = x((n_1 - m_1)_{N_1}, (n_2 - m_2)_{N_2})$$

$\updownarrow$

$$X(k_1, k_2)e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N_1}k_1m_1}e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N_2}k_2m_2}$$

# Vlastnosti DFT (5/14)

- Veta o počiatocnej hodnote a DC zložke

$$x(0,0) = \frac{1}{N_1 N_2} \sum_{k_1=0}^{N_1-1} \sum_{k_2=0}^{N_2-1} X(k_1, k_2)$$
$$X(0,0) = \sum_{n_1=0}^{N_1-1} \sum_{n_2=0}^{N_2-1} x(n_1, n_2)$$

- Parsevalov teorém

$$\sum_{n_1=0}^{N_1-1} \sum_{n_2=0}^{N_2-1} x(n_1, n_2) y^*(n_1, n_2) = \frac{1}{N_1 N_2} \sum_{k_1=0}^{N_1-1} \sum_{k_2=0}^{N_2-1} X(k_1, k_2) Y^*(k_1, k_2)$$
$$\sum_{n_1=0}^{N_1-1} \sum_{n_2=0}^{N_2-1} |x(n_1, n_2)|^2 = \frac{1}{N_1 N_2} \sum_{k_1=0}^{N_1-1} \sum_{k_2=0}^{N_2-1} |X(k_1, k_2)|^2$$

# Vlastnosti DFT (6/14)

- Symetria

$$x^*(n_1, n_2) \leftrightarrow \tilde{X}^*(-k_1, -k_2)R_{N_1 \times N_2}(k_1, k_2) = X^*((-k_1)_{N_1}, (-k_2)_{N_2})$$

$$x(n_1, n_2): \text{real} \leftrightarrow X(k_1, k_2) = \tilde{X}^*(-k_1, -k_2)R_{N_1 \times N_2}(k_1, k_2)$$

$$X_R(k_1, k_2) = \tilde{X}_R(-k_1, -k_2)R_{N_1 \times N_2}(k_1, k_2)$$

$$X_I(k_1, k_2) = -\tilde{X}_I(-k_1, -k_2)R_{N_1 \times N_2}(k_1, k_2)$$

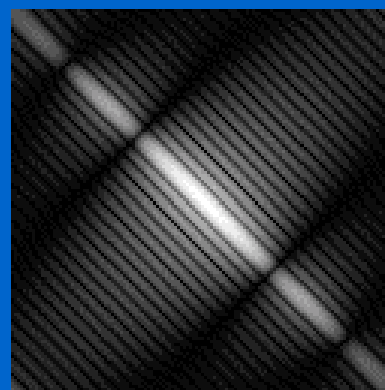
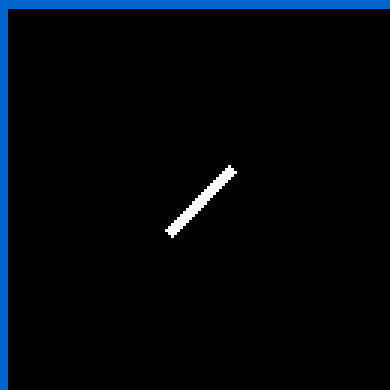
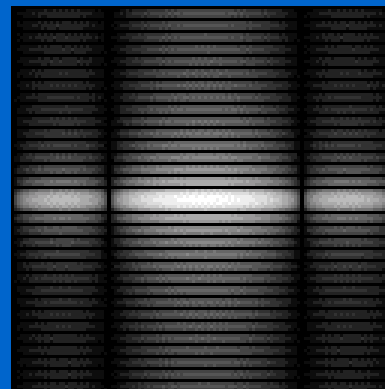
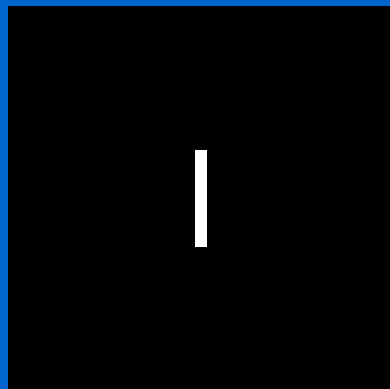
$$|X(k_1, k_2)| = |\tilde{X}(-k_1, -k_2)|R_{N_1 \times N_2}(k_1, k_2)$$

$$\Theta_X(k_1, k_2) = -\Theta_{\tilde{X}}(-k_1, -k_2)R_{N_1 \times N_2}(k_1, k_2)$$

- 
- 
- 

# Vlastnosti DFT (7/14)

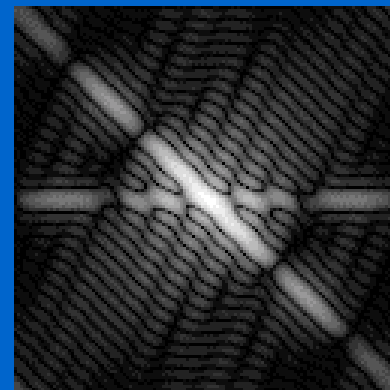
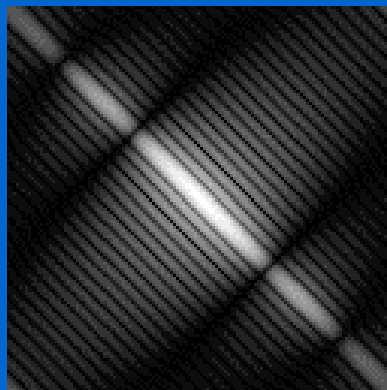
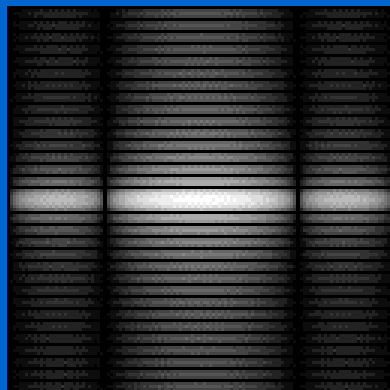
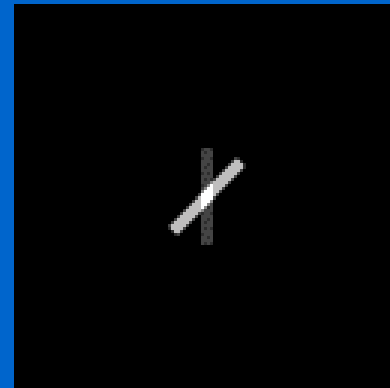
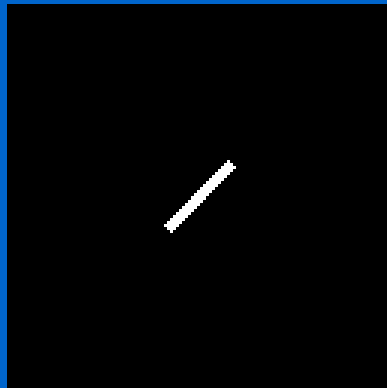
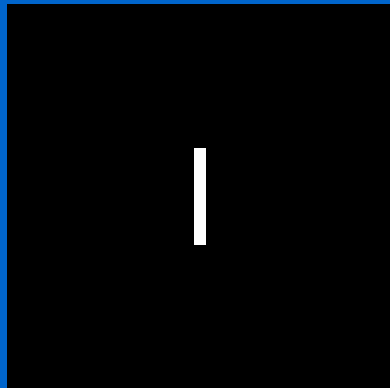
## Rotácia



- 
- 
- 

# Vlastnosti DFT (8/14)

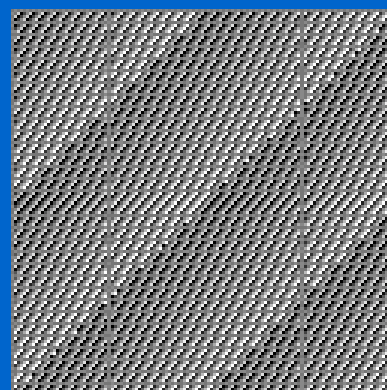
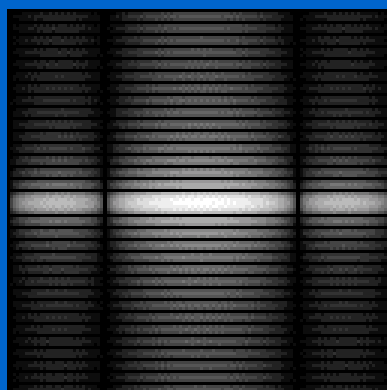
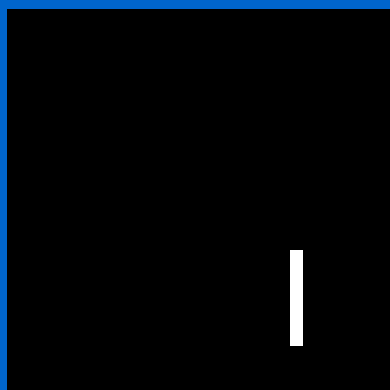
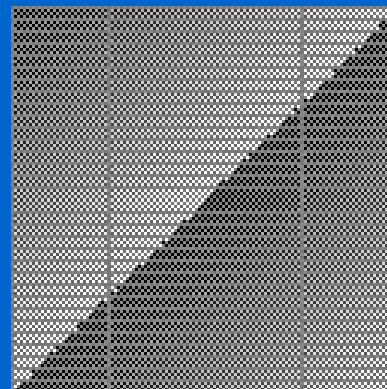
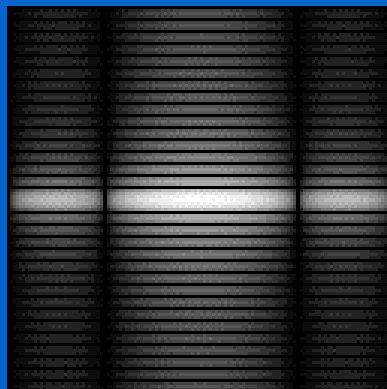
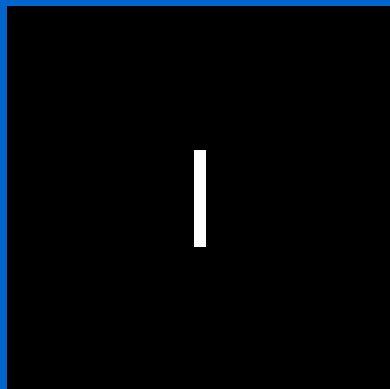
## Linearita



- 
- 
- 

# Vlastnosti DFT (9/14)

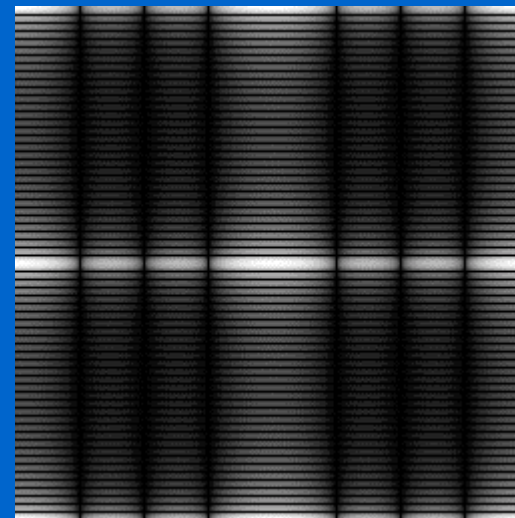
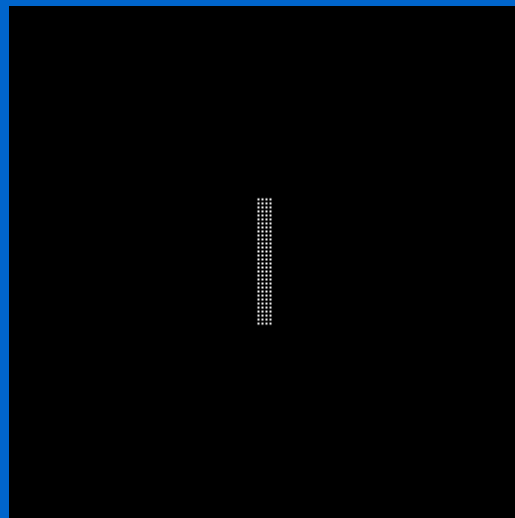
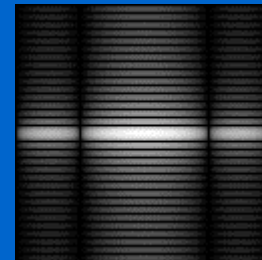
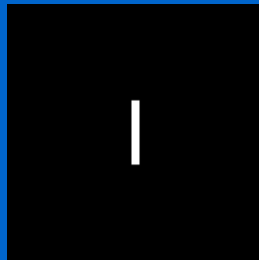
## Posuv



- 
- 
- 

# Vlastnosti DFT (10/14)

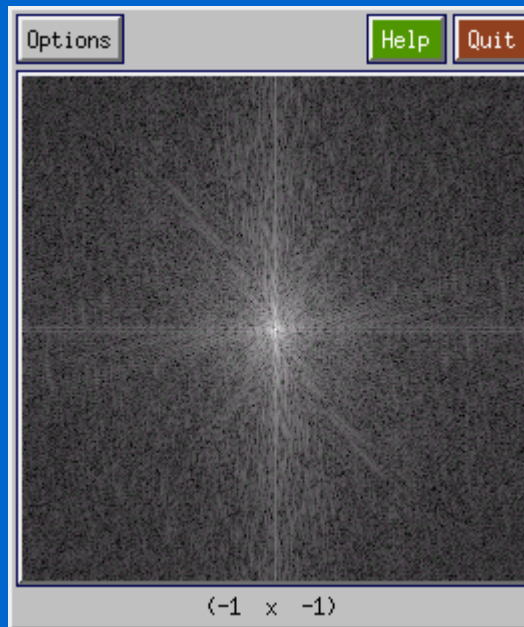
## Interpolácia



- 
- 
- 

# Vlastnosti DFT (11/14)

## Originál a jeho spektrum - magnitúda a fáza





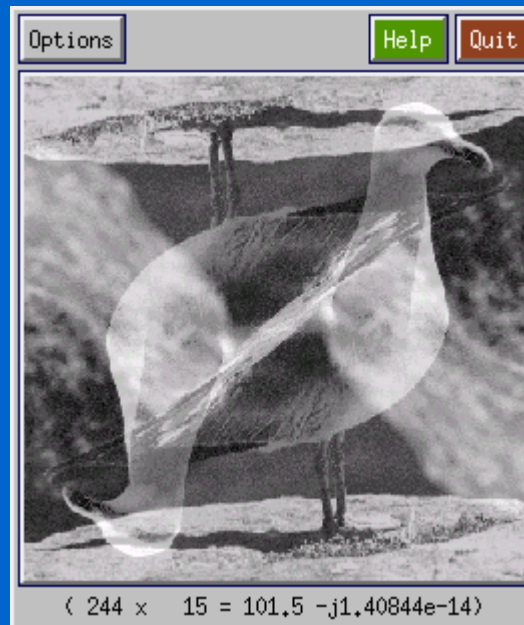
# Vlastnosti DFT (12/14)

## Rekonštrukcia len z fázy a len z magnitúdy



# Vlastnosti DFT (13/14)

## Rekonštrukcia len z reál. a len z imag. zložky



# Vlastnosti DFT (14/14)

Rekonštrukcia po súčte reál. a imag. zložky (linearita)



•  
•  
•

# DCT

- DCT - “Discrete Cosine Transform” - Diskrétna kosínusová transformácia
- 4 typy - DCT-I až DCT-IV
- DCT-II - párne symetrická DCT (najčastejšie používaná v oblasti kompresie a kódovania obrazu - medzinárodné štandardy JPEG, MPEG, H.261, H.263, ...)

## Párne symetrická 1D DCT (1/3)

$$C_x(k) = \begin{cases} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} 2x(n) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2N} k(2n+1)\right) & 0 \leq k \leq N-1 \\ 0 & \text{inak} \end{cases}$$

$$x(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} w(k) C_x(k) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2N} k(2n+1)\right) & 0 \leq n \leq N-1 \\ 0 & \text{inak} \end{cases} \quad w(k) = \begin{cases} 1/2 & k=0 \\ 1 & 1 \leq k \leq N-1 \end{cases}$$

- $x(n)$  - 1D postupnosť dĺžky  $N$
- $C_x(k)$  -  $N$  koeficientov získaných po 1D DCT

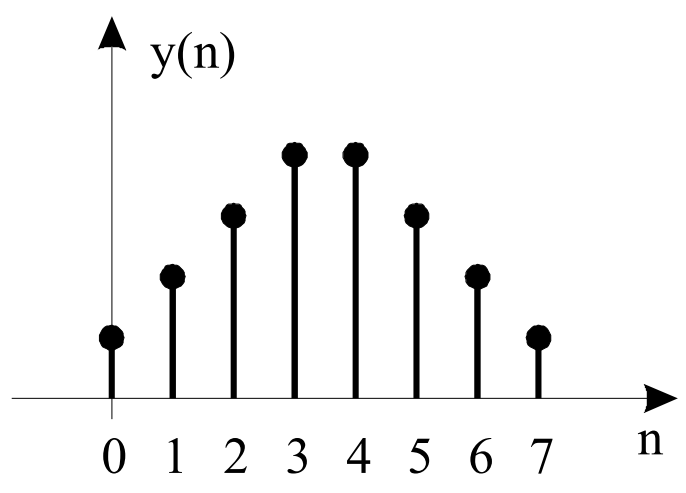
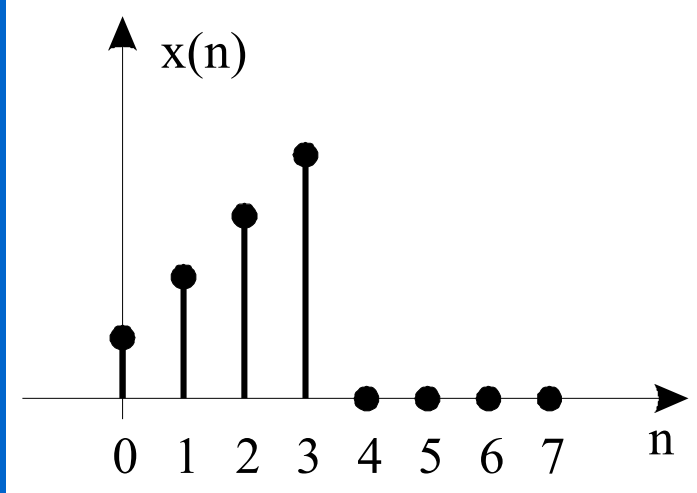
•  
•  
•

# Párne symetrická 1D DCT (2/3)

- Súvis medzi N-bodovou DCT a 2N bodovou DFT

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \text{N-bodová} & & \text{2N-bodová} & & \text{2N-bodová} & & \text{N-bodová} \\
 x(n) & \leftrightarrow & y(n) & \xleftrightarrow{\text{DFT}} & Y(k) & \leftrightarrow & C_x(k)
 \end{array}$$

$$y(n) = x(n) + x(2N - 1 - n) = \begin{cases} x(n) & 0 \leq n \leq N-1 \\ x(2N-1-n) & N \leq n \leq 2N-1 \end{cases}$$



• • • • • • • •

•  
•  
•

## Párne symetrická 1D DCT (3/3)

- Výpočet DCT na báze DFT

1.  $y(n) = x(n) + x(2N - 1 - n) \quad 0 \leq n \leq 2N - 1$

2.  $Y(k) = DFT[y(n)] \quad (2N - \text{bodová DFT})$

3.  $C_x(k) = \begin{cases} W_{2N}^{k/2} Y(k) & 0 \leq k \leq N-1 \\ 0 & \text{inak} \end{cases} \quad W_{2N} = e^{-j \frac{2\pi}{2N}}$

- Výpočet IDCT na báze IDFT

1.  $Y(k) = \begin{cases} W_{2N}^{-k/2} C_x(k) & 0 \leq k \leq N-1 \\ 0 & k = N \\ -W_{2N}^{-k/2} C_x(2N-k) & N+1 \leq k \leq 2N-1 \end{cases}$

2.  $y(n) = IDFT[Y(k)] \quad (2N - \text{bodová IDFT})$

3.  $x(n) = \begin{cases} y(n) & 0 \leq n \leq N-1 \\ 0 & \text{inak} \end{cases}$

DCT via DFT

• • • • • • • •

# Párne symetrická 2D DCT

$$C_x(k_1, k_2) = \begin{cases} \sum_{n_1=0}^{N_1-1} \sum_{n_2=0}^{N_2-1} 4x(n_1, n_2) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2N_1} k_1 (2n_1 + 1)\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2N_2} k_2 (2n_2 + 1)\right) & 0 \leq k_1 \leq N_1 - 1; \quad 0 \leq k_2 \leq N_2 - 1 \\ 0 & \text{inak} \end{cases}$$

$$x(n_1, n_2) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{N_1 N_2} \sum_{k_1=0}^{N_1-1} \sum_{k_2=0}^{N_2-1} w_1(k_1) w_2(k_2) C_x(k_1, k_2) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2N_1} k_1 (2n_1 + 1)\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2N_2} k_2 (2n_2 + 1)\right) & 0 \leq n_1 \leq N_1 - 1; \quad 0 \leq n_2 \leq N_2 - 1 \\ 0 & \text{inak} \end{cases}$$

$$w_1(k_1) = \begin{cases} 1/2 & k_1=0 \\ 1 & 1 \leq k_1 \leq N_1-1 \end{cases}$$
$$w_2(k_2) = \begin{cases} 1/2 & k_2=0 \\ 1 & 1 \leq k_2 \leq N_2-1 \end{cases}$$

Porovnanie  
DCT a DFT



•  
•  
•

## Vlastnosti DCT (1/2)

$$x(n_1, n_2) = 0, \quad y(n_1, n_2) = 0 \quad \text{mimo} \quad 0 \leq n_1 \leq N_1 - 1; \quad 0 \leq n_2 \leq N_2 - 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} x(n_1, n_2) &\leftrightarrow C_x(k_1, k_2) \\ y(n_1, n_2) &\leftrightarrow C_y(k_1, k_2) \end{aligned}$$

- Linearita

$$a \cdot x(n_1, n_2) + b \cdot y(n_1, n_2) \leftrightarrow a \cdot C_x(k_1, k_2) + b \cdot C_y(k_1, k_2)$$

- Separovatelnost'

$$x(n_1, n_2) = x_1(n_1) \cdot x_2(n_2) \leftrightarrow C_x(k_1, k_2) = C_{x_1}(k_1) \cdot C_{x_2}(k_2)$$

$$C_{x_1}(k_1): \quad N_1 - \text{bodová} \quad 1D \text{ DCT}$$

$$C_{x_2}(k_2): \quad N_2 - \text{bodová} \quad 1D \text{ DCT}$$

• • • • • • • •

## Vlastnosti DCT (2/2)

- Energetické pomery

$$\sum_{n_1=0}^{N_1-1} \sum_{n_2=0}^{N_2-1} |x(n_1, n_2)|^2 = \frac{1}{4N_1N_2} \sum_{k_1=0}^{N_1-1} \sum_{k_2=0}^{N_2-1} w_1(k_1)w_2(k_2) |C_x(k_1, k_2)|^2$$

$$w_1(k_1) = \begin{cases} 1/2 & k_1=0 \\ 1 & 1 \leq k_1 \leq N_1-1 \end{cases}$$

$$w_2(k_2) = \begin{cases} 1/2 & k_2=0 \\ 1 & 1 \leq k_2 \leq N_2-1 \end{cases}$$

DCT via DFT

- Symetria

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{x}(n_1, n_2) &\leftrightarrow \bar{C}_x(k_1, k_2) \\ x(n_1, n_2): \text{real} &\leftrightarrow C_x(k_1, k_2): \text{real} \end{aligned}$$