

DWT v maticovom tvare.

Uvažujme nasledovné tvary rovníc:

Rozklad(analýza):
$$c_{m+1}(n) = \sum_k h_{mr}(k - 2n)c_m(k)$$

$$d_{m+1}(n) = \sum_k g_{mr}(k - 2n)c_m(k)$$

Rekonštrukcia(syntéza):
$$c_m(n) = \sum_k h_{mr}(n - 2k)c_{m+1}(k) + \sum_k g_{mr}(n - 2k)d_{m+1}(k)$$

Tieto vzťahy môžeme prepísať do maticového tvaru ako transformácie:

$$\begin{aligned} c_{m+1}(n) &= \sum_k h_{mr}(k-2n)c_m(k) \\ d_{m+1}(n) &= \sum_k g_{mr}(k-2n)c_m(k) \end{aligned} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{C}_{m+1} \\ \mathbf{D}_{m+1} \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{T}_a^{(m)} \mathbf{C}_m$$

$$c_m(n) = \sum_k h_{mr}(n-2k)c_{m+1}(k) + \sum_k g_{mr}(n-2k)d_{m+1}(k) \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{C}_m = \mathbf{T}_s^{(m)} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{C}_{m+1} \\ \mathbf{D}_{m+1} \end{pmatrix}$$

, kde T_a , T_s sú **štvorcové** transformačné matice pre analýzu, resp. pre syntézu a \mathbf{C}_m resp. \mathbf{D}_m sú stĺpcové vektory (matice) :

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{C}_m &= (c_m(0), c_m(1), \dots, c_m(N_m-1))^T \\ \mathbf{D}_m &= (d_m(0), d_m(1), \dots, d_m(N_m-1))^T \end{aligned}$$

kde veľkosť vektorov je:

$$N_m = 2^{-m} N_0$$

Pozn.: v ďalšom texte budeme h_{mr} , g_{mr} používať bez označenia "mr".

Maticový zápis pri periodickom rozšírení signálu

$$\mathbf{H}_m = \overbrace{\begin{pmatrix} h(0) & h(1) & \dots & \dots & \dots & h(-1) \\ \dots & h(-1) & h(0) & h(1) & \dots & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & h(-1) & h(0) & h(1) \end{pmatrix}}^{N_m} \quad \mathbf{G}_m = \overbrace{\begin{pmatrix} g(0) & g(1) & \dots & \dots & \dots & g(-1) \\ \dots & g(-1) & g(0) & g(1) & \dots & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & g(-1) & g(0) & g(1) \end{pmatrix}}^{N_m} \left. \vphantom{\begin{pmatrix} g(0) & g(1) & \dots & \dots & \dots & g(-1) \\ \dots & g(-1) & g(0) & g(1) & \dots & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & g(-1) & g(0) & g(1) \end{pmatrix}} \right\} \frac{N_m}{2}$$

$$\mathbf{H}_m^T = N_m \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} h(0) & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ h(1) & h(-1) & \dots & \vdots \\ \vdots & h(0) & \dots & \vdots \\ \vdots & h(1) & \dots & h(-1) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \dots & h(0) \\ h(-1) & \vdots & \dots & h(1) \end{pmatrix} \right. \quad \mathbf{G}_m^T = N_m \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} g(0) & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ g(1) & g(-1) & \dots & \vdots \\ \vdots & g(0) & \dots & \vdots \\ \vdots & g(1) & \dots & g(-1) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \dots & g(0) \\ g(-1) & \vdots & \dots & g(1) \end{pmatrix} \right.$$

Analýza: $\mathbf{C}_{m+1} = \mathbf{H}_m \mathbf{C}_m \quad \mathbf{D}_{m+1} = \mathbf{G}_m \mathbf{C}_m$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{C}_{m+1} \\ \mathbf{D}_{m+1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{H}_m \\ \mathbf{G}_m \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{C}_m \quad \rightarrow \quad \mathbf{T}_a^{(m)} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{H}_m \\ \mathbf{G}_m \end{pmatrix}$$

Syntéza: $\mathbf{C}_m = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{H}_m^T & \mathbf{G}_m^T \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{C}_{m+1} \\ \mathbf{D}_{m+1} \end{pmatrix} \quad \rightarrow \quad \mathbf{T}_s^{(m)} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{H}_m^T & \mathbf{G}_m^T \end{pmatrix}$

Všeobecne platí (vynechajme indexy “m”):

$$\mathbf{T}_a \mathbf{T}_s = \mathbf{I}_N = \mathbf{T}_s \mathbf{T}_a$$

Vyjadrame:

$$\mathbf{I}_N = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{I}_{N/2} & \mathbf{0}_{N/2} \\ \mathbf{0}_{N/2} & \mathbf{I}_{N/2} \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{T}_a \mathbf{T}_s = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{H} \\ \mathbf{G} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{H}^T & \mathbf{G}^T \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{H}\mathbf{H}^T & \mathbf{H}\mathbf{G}^T \\ \mathbf{G}\mathbf{H}^T & \mathbf{G}\mathbf{G}^T \end{pmatrix}$$

z čoho vyplýva:

$$\mathbf{H}\mathbf{H}^T = \mathbf{G}\mathbf{G}^T = \mathbf{I} \quad \mathbf{H}\mathbf{G}^T = \mathbf{G}\mathbf{H}^T = \mathbf{0}$$

T.j. impulzové charakteristiky filtrov sú ortogonálne k párnym posunom svojich duálov a ortogonálne navzájom „nakříž“ = podmienky *biortogonality*. A zároveň, aby bola splnená rovnosť na pravej strane, musia spĺňať $g(n)$ dodatočnú podmienku:

$$g(n) = \pm (-1)^n h(M-n), \quad M\text{-nepárne}$$

V prípade Haarovej DWT:

- Rozklad (= dopredná transformácia)

$$c_{m+1}(n) = \sum_k \tilde{h}_{mr}(k-2n)c_m(k)$$

$$d_{m+1}(n) = \sum_k \tilde{g}_{mr}(k-2n)c_m(k)$$

$$\mathbf{C}_{m+1} = \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_m \mathbf{C}_m$$

$$\mathbf{D}_{m+1} = \tilde{\mathbf{G}}_m \mathbf{C}_m$$

$$\tilde{h}_{mr} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1,1)$$

$$\tilde{g}_{mr} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1,1)$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_m = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{G}}_m = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Príklad vstupného signálu:

$$c_0(n) = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8)^T \quad N_0 = 8$$

$$c_1(n) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (3, 7, 11, 15)^T \quad d_1(n) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (-1, -1, -1, -1)^T$$

$$\mathbf{T}_a = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_m \\ \tilde{\mathbf{G}}_m \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Reprezentácia signálu po jednom transformačnom kroku:

$$(c_1(n), d_1(n)) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (3, 7, 11, 15, -1, -1, -1, -1)^T$$

→ Ďalšie kroky analogicky ... (ešte 2 kroky)

- **Rekonštrukcia (= spätná transformácia)**

$$c_m(n) = \sum_k h_{mr}(n-2k)c_{m+1}(k) + \sum_k g_{mr}(n-2k)d_{m+1}(k)$$

$$\mathbf{C}_m = (\mathbf{H}_m \quad \mathbf{G}_m) \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{C}_{m+1} \\ \mathbf{D}_{m+1} \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{T}_s \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{C}_{m+1} \\ \mathbf{D}_{m+1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{H}_m = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{G}_m = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{T}_s = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Vektory bázy, do ktorej sme transformovali, sú stĺpcové vektory z matice \mathbf{T}_s .