

DWT v maticovom tvare.

Rozklad(analýza):
$$c_{m+1}(n) = \sum_k \tilde{h}_{mr}(k-2n)c_m(k) \quad d_{m+1}(n) = \sum_k \tilde{g}_{mr}(k-2n)c_m(k)$$

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:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{C}_{m+1} \\ \mathbf{D}_{m+1} \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{T}_a \mathbf{C}_m \quad \mathbf{C}_m = \mathbf{T}_s \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{C}_{m+1} \\ \mathbf{D}_{m+1} \end{pmatrix}$$

, 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) :

$$\mathbf{C}_m = (c_m(0), c_m(1), \dots, c_m(N_m-1))^T$$

$$\mathbf{D}_m = (d_m(0), d_m(1), \dots, d_m(N_m-1))^T$$

kde veľkosť vektorov je:

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

Pozn.: v ďalšom texte budeme $\tilde{h}_{mr}$, h_{mr} , g_{mr} , $\tilde{g}_{mr}$ používať bez označenia "mr".

Maticový zápis pri periodickom rozšírení signálu

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pri DWT si je treba uvedomit':

I - je východnou diskretnou bázou koeficientov $c_0(k)$ $\rightarrow V_0$

H₀ - je diskretnou bázou pre koeficienty $c_1(k)$ $\rightarrow V_1$

H₀H₁ - je diskretnou bázou pre koeficienty $c_2(k)$ $\rightarrow V_2$

H₀H₁H₂ - je diskretnou bázou pre koeficienty $c_3(k)$ $\rightarrow V_3$

...

G₀ - je diskretnou bázou pre koeficienty $d_1(k)$ $\rightarrow W_1$

H₀G₁ - je diskretnou bázou pre koeficienty $d_2(k)$ $\rightarrow W_2$

H₀H₁G₂ - je diskretnou bázou pre koeficienty $d_3(k)$ $\rightarrow W_3$

...

Ortogonalne DWT:

$$\tilde{h}_{mr}(n) = h_{mr}(n), \quad \tilde{g}_{mr}(n) = g_{mr}(n) \quad g_{mr}(n) = \pm(-1)^n h_{mr}(M-n)$$

Všeobecne

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

Vyjadrame:

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

z čoho vyplýva:

$$\tilde{\mathbf{H}}\mathbf{H} = \tilde{\mathbf{G}}\mathbf{G} = \mathbf{I} \quad \tilde{\mathbf{H}}\mathbf{G} = \tilde{\mathbf{G}}\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{0}$$

T.j. impulzové charakteristiky filtrov sú ortogonálne k párnym posunom svojich duálov a ortogonálne navzájom „nakríž“ = podmienky *biorthogonality*.