TADI: Wavelet
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This lecture is derived from Nicolas Thome’s one.

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Part 1: Fourier Transform, Short Time Fourier Transform
   Recall: vector space espaces and important properties to know
   Fourier transform
   Short time Fourier Transform

Part 2: wavelets

Part 3: discrete wavelet transform for images, applications
Vector space (1)

- **Field**: \((\mathbb{K}, +, \cdot)\) a set with two operations (internal composition laws, denoted \(+\) and \(\cdot\))

  In general and in this lecture \(\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}\) or \(\mathbb{C}\) and such as \(+\) is commutative \((\forall \lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{K}, \lambda + \mu = \mu + \lambda)\), 0 is the neutral element for \(+\) and 1 for \(\cdot\)

  - internal law: \(\forall x, y \in \mathbb{K}, x + y \in \mathbb{K}\)
  - neutral element: \(\forall x \in \mathbb{K}, x + 0 = x\)

- **Vector space**: \((E, +, \cdot)\) is a vector space over the field \(\mathbb{K}\) if:

  - \(\mathbb{K}\) is a field (two internal composition laws also denoted \(+\) and \(\cdot\) by abuse of language)
  - \(+\) is an internal commutative law on \(E\): \(E \times E \rightarrow E\) (vector addition)
  - \(\cdot\) is an external law (left multiplication): \(\mathbb{K} \times E \rightarrow E\) (also called multiplication by a scalar) such as:
    - \(\cdot\) is distributive over \(+\):
      \[\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{K}, \forall v, w \in E, \lambda \cdot (v + w) = \lambda \cdot v + \lambda \cdot w\]
    - \(+\) is distributive over \(\cdot\):
      \[\forall \lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{K}, \forall v \in E, (\lambda + \mu) \cdot v = \lambda \cdot v + \mu \cdot v\]
    - 1 is the left neutral element of \(\cdot\):
      \[\forall v \in E, 1 \cdot v = v\]
  - An element \(v\) of \(E\) is a vector, in the remaining \(E\) is a vector space
Vector space (2)

▶ **Vector subspace:** \( F \subseteq E \) is a vector subspace of \( E \) if:
- \( F \neq \emptyset \)
- \( \forall (\lambda, v, w) \in \mathbb{K} \times F \times F, \lambda \cdot (v + w) = \lambda \cdot v + \lambda \cdot w \in F, \)
▶ In other words: \( F \) is stable for linear combination
▶ **Example of vector spaces:**
  - \((\mathbb{R}^n, +, \cdot), (\mathbb{R}^N, +, \cdot)\)
  - The set of continuous functions from \( \mathbb{R} \) into \( \mathbb{C} \) is an \( \mathbb{C} \)–vector space (it is of infinite dimension)

▶ **Scalar product:** (or dot product, or inner product) the operation, denoted \( \langle ., . \rangle \), such as:

\[
E \times E \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\
(v, w) \mapsto \langle v, w \rangle
\]

is a scalar product if
- bilinear (linear on left, linear on right)
- symmetric: \( \langle v, w \rangle = \langle w, v \rangle \)
- positive: \( \langle v, v \rangle \geq 0 \)
- definite: \( \langle v, v \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow v = 0 \)

▶ **Norm:** the scalar product defines the norm \( \|v\|^2 = \langle v, v \rangle \)
Scalar product

- A fundamental operation: it allows two vectors to be compared, projecting one to another one
- Example of scalar product:
  - in $\mathbb{R}^n$: $v = (v_1, \ldots, v_n), w = (w_1, \ldots, w_n)$ and
    $$\langle v, w \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^{n} v_i \cdot w_i$$
  - for the set of complex summable (or integrable) functions on $\mathbb{R}$:
    $$\langle f, g \rangle = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(t)\bar{g}(t)dt$$
- Euclidean space: a vector space with a scalar product
- Hilbert space: an Euclidean space of infinite dimension (space of functions)
A basis in $E$ is a finite or countable (if $E$ is of infinite dimension) set of vectors of $E$: $\mathcal{B} = \{b_1, \cdots, b_n, \cdots\}$ satisfying two conditions:

- linear independence property (free family): no element of $\mathcal{B}$ is a linear combination of others elements of $\mathcal{B}$:
  $$\lambda_1 b_1 + \cdots + \lambda_n b_n = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \cdots = \lambda_n = 0$$

- spanning property (spanning family): $\forall v \in E, \exists \lambda_1, \cdots, \lambda_n, \cdots$ such as $v = \sum_i \lambda_i b_i$

- **Orthogonal basis**: $\langle b_i, b_j \rangle = 0 \quad \forall i \neq j$

- **Orthonormal basis**: $\langle b_i, b_j \rangle = 0 \quad \forall i \neq j$ and $\langle b_i, b_i \rangle = 1 \quad \forall i$
Basis (2)

- Example in the Cartesian plane with the usual scalar product
  - the set reduced to the canonical vector $\vec{i} = (1, 0)$: linearly independent set
  - $\{\vec{i}, \vec{j}, \vec{i} + \vec{j}\}$: spanning set
  - $\{2\vec{i}, \vec{i} + \vec{j}\}$: basis
  - $\{2\vec{i}, \vec{j}\}$: orthogonal basis
  - $\{\vec{i}, \vec{j}\}$: orthonormal basis
  - $\left(\frac{\vec{i} + \vec{j}}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{\vec{i} - \vec{j}}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$: orthonormal basis

- Consequences (without formal proof)
  - with a basis or a spanning set, one can represent any vector as $v = \sum_i \lambda_i b_i$
  - a linearly independent set cannot represent all the vectors: for example, impossible to represent $\vec{j}$ as a linear combination of $\vec{i}$ (they are orthogonal)
Basis (3)

Other consequences

Redundancy: a spanning set which is not a basis is a redundant set: there are too many vectors (at least one)

Redundancy: the representation of a vector is no more unique. For example with the spanning set \{\vec{i}, \vec{j}, \vec{i} + \vec{j}\} and the vector \(2 \cdot \vec{i} + \vec{j}\), one can exhibit two different linear combinations:

\[
2 \cdot \vec{i} + \vec{j} = 2 \cdot \vec{i} + 1 \cdot \vec{j} + 0 \cdot (\vec{i} + \vec{j}) \\
= 1 \cdot \vec{i} + 0 \cdot \vec{j} + 1 \cdot (\vec{i} + \vec{j})
\]

Non orthogonal basis: the representation is unique but the determination of coefficients \(\lambda_i\) is not easy. In general:

\[
v = \sum_i \lambda_i b_i \neq \sum_i \langle v, b_i \rangle b_i
\]

Orthogonal basis: we have \(\langle b_i, b_j \rangle = 0, i \neq j\) and

\[
v = \sum_i \left( \langle v, \frac{b_i}{\|b_i\|} \rangle \frac{b_i}{\|b_i\|} \right)
\]

determination of lambda is direct with the scalar product. \(\frac{b_i}{\|b_i\|}\) is a normal vector: use of orthonormal basis
Conclusion

- Goals of theses recalls? Find suitable spaces of representation. Then find adapted basis.

- A well known example: Fourier Series! The \( T \) – periodic functions may be written as:

\[
x(t) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} a_n \cos \left( \frac{2\pi nt}{T} \right) + b_n \sin \left( \frac{2\pi nt}{T} \right)
\]

\[
a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T x(t) \cos \left( \frac{2\pi nt}{T} \right) \, dt \quad b_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T x(t) \sin \left( \frac{2\pi nt}{T} \right) \, dt
\]

- Alternative writing:

\[
x(t) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} c_k e^{\frac{2i\pi kt}{T}} \tag{1}
\]

\[
c_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T x(t) e^{-\frac{2i\pi kt}{T}} \, dt \tag{2}
\]

Here, we recognize the scalar product of a functional space:
\( c_k = \langle x, e^{\frac{2i\pi kt}{T}} \rangle \) and an orthonormal basis: \( \{ \phi_k \}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \) with \( \phi_k(t) = e^{\frac{2i\pi kt}{T}} \).
Content

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Fourier Series (1)

- Representation of the periodic functions
- Coefficient $c_k$ are called Fourier coefficients
- The periodic function $f$ is represented by the countable sequence $(c_k)_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$
- Graphical interpretation:

Given the following periodic signal:

We have 8 non null Fourier coefficients:

$c_{k_i} = c_{-k_i}, i = 1, \cdots, 4$

describing the 4 modes (pure frequencies) of this signal

\[
\begin{align*}
\mathbf{c}_{k_1} &= \langle x, e^{\frac{2i\pi k_1 t}{T}} \rangle \\
\mathbf{c}_{k_2} &= \langle x, e^{\frac{2i\pi k_2 t}{T}} \rangle \\
\mathbf{c}_{k_3} &= \langle x, e^{\frac{2i\pi k_3 t}{T}} \rangle \\
\mathbf{c}_{k_4} &= \langle x, e^{\frac{2i\pi k_4 t}{T}} \rangle
\end{align*}
\]
Remark:

- $x$ even function $\Rightarrow c_k = c_{-k}$
- $x$ odd function $\Rightarrow c_k = -c_{-k}$

On the previous example: linear combination of 4 cosine functions with various frequencies $\Rightarrow$ even function.

Exercises:

- show that the set $\{e^{\frac{2i\pi kt}{T}}\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ is an orthonormal basis
- determine the Fourier coefficients of the function $t \mapsto \cos(2\pi \frac{t}{T})$
- determine the Fourier coefficients of the Sawtooth wave (use a integration by parts to determine the integral of $t \mapsto te^{-\frac{2i\pi kt}{T}}$)

See also: BIMA lecture on Fourier Transform
Fourier Transform (1)

Definition

- Applied on non-periodic function, the Fourier Series formulae does not work: $T = +\infty$ and $e^{2i\pi k T} = 1$, not a basis
- Extension to non-periodic functions: the Fourier Transform defined by
  \[ X(f) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} x(t)e^{-2i\pi ft} dt, f \in \mathbb{R} \]
  - $x$ must be an integrable function. $X$ is a continuous function on $\mathbb{C}$ and is an element of a vector space:
    - with the scalar product $\langle f, g \rangle = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(t)\overline{g(t)} dt$
    - with the orthonormal basis: $\{ t \mapsto e^{2i\pi ft} \}_{f \in \mathbb{R}}$, an element of the basis is the function $t \mapsto e^{2i\pi ft}$ indexed by the real parameter $f$
Fourier Transform (2)
Graphical interpretation

▶ Same interpretation as the Fourier Series but on a continuous range of frequency

Given the following signal

8 non null values for the Fourier transform:
\[ X(f_i) = X(-f_i), \quad i = 1, \cdots, 4 \]

\[ X(f_1) = \langle x, e^{2i\pi f_1 t} \rangle \]
\[ X(f_2) = \langle x, e^{2i\pi f_2 t} \rangle \]
\[ X(f_3) = \langle x, e^{2i\pi f_3 t} \rangle \]
\[ X(f_4) = \langle x, e^{2i\pi f_4 t} \rangle \]
Fourier Transform (3)
Interpretation, reconstruction

- Interpretation:
  - magnitude: $|X(f)| = \sqrt{X(f)\bar{X}(f)}$, or spectral amplitude, gives the quantity of “pure” frequency $f$ available in the signal $x$
  - phase: $\phi(f) = \arctan \left( \frac{\Re(X(j))}{\Im(X(f))} \right)$, gives the shift with the basis function $e^{2i\pi ft}$
  - fundamental or null frequency, $f = 0$, is the integral of the signal:
    $$X(0) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} x(t) dt$$

- As with Fourier Series, reconstruction is possible:
  $$x(t) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} X(f)e^{2i\pi ft} dt$$
## FS versus FT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fourier Series</th>
<th>Fourier Transform</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$x$ $T$-periodic functions</td>
<td>$x$ integrable function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$c_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T x(t) e^{-2i\pi \frac{k}{T} t} dt$</td>
<td>$X(f) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} x(t) e^{-2i\pi ft} dt$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$k \in \mathbb{Z}$, $c_k \in \mathbb{C}$</td>
<td>$X : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{C}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$x(t) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} c_k e^{2i\pi \frac{k}{T} t}$</td>
<td>$x(t) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} X(f) e^{2i\pi ft} df$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

▶ To summary:

▶ Fourier Series: periodic functions, countable orthonormal basis $\left( e^{2i\pi \frac{k}{T} t} \right)_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$

▶ Fourier Transform: integrable functions, uncountable orthonormal basis $\left( e^{2i\pi ft} \right)_{f \in \mathbb{R}}$
2D Fourier Transform (1)

- An image is a function with a compact support, then is a non periodic function, Fourier Series are not suitable
- The 2D Fourier Transform (for images) is built by separability:

\[
\begin{align*}
X(f, g) &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} x(t, u) e^{-2i\pi (ft+gu)} \, dt \, du \\
&= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left\{ \int_{\mathbb{R}} x(t, u) e^{-2i\pi ft} \, dt \right\} e^{-2i\pi gu} \, du
\end{align*}
\]  

- \( X : \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{C}, (f, g) \) is a couple of vertical and horizontal frequencies
  - module of \( X \) (amplitude spectrum): \( \sqrt{X\bar{X}} \), gives the amount of the element basis contained in signal \( x \)
    - basis: complex sinusoid \( ((f, g) \mapsto e^{2\pi (ft+gu)}) \)
  - phase of \( X \): gives the phase change between signal \( x \) and the element basis
- Signal \( x \) can be reconstructed from its spectrum \( X \) with the inverse Fourier transform:

\[
x(t, u) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} X(t, u) e^{2i\pi (ft+gu)} \, df \, dg
\]
2D Fourier Transform (2)
Inverse Fourier transform: any image is a linear combination of basis images

- an element of the basis, \((t, u) \mapsto \phi_{r,g}(t, u) = e^{2i\pi(ft+gu)},\) is an image!
module of spectrum: localize low and high frequencies, determine predominant orientations
Fourier transform: some mathematical tools (1)

Property (1-D or 2-D)

▶ linearity: \( TF(\alpha x + \beta y) = \alpha X + \beta Y \)

▶ scaling:

\[
\begin{align*}
y(t) &= x(\alpha t) \\
Y(f) &= \frac{1}{\alpha} X \left( \frac{f}{\alpha} \right)
\end{align*}
\]

▶ shift:

\[
\begin{align*}
y(t) &= x(t - t_0) \\
Y(f) &= e^{-2i\pi f t_0} X(f) \\
|Y(f)| &= |X(f)|
\end{align*}
\]

▶ rotation (for 2-D FT):

\[
\begin{align*}
y(t, u) &= x(t \cos \theta + u \sin \theta, -t \sin \theta + u \cos \theta) \\
Y(f, g) &= X(f \cos \theta + g \sin \theta, -f \sin \theta + g \cos \theta)
\end{align*}
\]
Fourier transform: some mathematical tools (2)

Fourier transform of some usual 1-D functions

- **Rectangle function:** $\text{Rect}(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si} \ |t| \leq \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \text{sinon} \end{cases}$

- $TF[t \mapsto \text{Rect} \left( \frac{t}{a} \right)](f) = \int_{-a/2}^{a/2} e^{-2i\pi ft} \, dt = a \frac{\sin(\pi af)}{\pi af} = a \text{sinc}(\pi af)$

- **Gaussian function:**
  - $TF(t \mapsto e^{-b^2 t^2})(f) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{|b|} e^{-\frac{\pi^2 f^2}{b^2}}$, also a Gaussian function!
  - Standard deviation in the frequency domain is inversely proportional to standard deviation in the time domain
Fourier transform: some mathematical tools (3)

Fourier transform of some usual 1-D functions

- Dirac delta function: $\delta$. A generalized function (or distribution), formally defined by:
  - $\delta(x) = 0 \quad \forall x \neq 0$
  - $\int_{ \mathbb{R} } \delta(x) \, dx = 1$

- Can be seen as the limit of normal function: $\delta(t) = \lim_{a \to 0} \frac{1}{a} \text{Rect} \left( \frac{t}{a} \right)$

- Properties, for all function $x$
  - $x(t)\delta(t - t_0) = x(t_0)\delta(t - t_0)$
  - $x * \delta(t - t_0) = x(t - t_0)$, and then $x * \delta(t) = x(t)$: $\delta$ neutral element of convolution

- Fourier transform:
  - $\mathcal{F}T(t \mapsto \delta(t - t_0))(f) = e^{-2i\pi ft_0}$
  - $\mathcal{F}T(t \mapsto e^{2i\pi f_0 t})(f) = \delta(f - f_0)$
Fourier transform: some mathematical tools (4)

Fourier transform of some usual 1-D functions

- **Cosine function (Euler formulae):**
  \[ FT[t \mapsto \cos(2\pi f_0 t)] = \frac{1}{2}(\delta(f - f_0) + \delta(f + f_0)) \]

- **Sine function:**
  \[ FT[t \mapsto \sin(2\pi f_0 t)] = \frac{i}{2}(\delta(f - f_0) - \delta(f + f_0)) \]
Fourier transform: some mathematical tools (5)

Convolution theorem

- Recall, convolution:

\[ z(t) = x \ast y(t) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} x(t - t')y(t')dt' \]

- Any linear filtering time invariant can be expressed by a convolution

- Convolution theorem:
  - if \( z = x \ast y \) then \( Z = X \times Y \)
  - if \( z = x \times y \) then \( Z = X \ast Y \)

- Important tool for calculation of Fourier transform! (see the next slide as an example)

- In 2-D (image), the convolution theorem still holds:

\[ z(t, u) = x \ast y(t, u) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} x(t - t', u - u')y(t', u')dt'du' \]

- Consequence: filtering in the frequency domain is strictly equivalent to convolution in time (space) domain
Digitization and discrete Fourier transform (1)

- Practically: we analyze discrete signals and not real functions. A discrete tool is needed: the Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT)

- Formalization:
  1. the signal to analyze is windowed to obtain a bounded support function:
    - \( x_L(t) = x(t) \text{Rect}(t/L) \)
    - FT: \( X_L(f) = \frac{L}{T} X \ast \text{sinc}(\pi L f) \)

- Example with a basic signal (cosine, pure frequency)
Digitization and discrete Fourier transform (2)

- Practically: we analyze discrete signals and not real functions. A discrete tool is needed: the Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT)

- Formalization:
  1. the signal to analyze is windowed: \( x(t) \Rightarrow x_L(t) = x(t) \text{Rect}(t/L) \)
  2. the windowed signal is sampled: a measure of this signal is done each \( T_s \) time step (\( f_s = \frac{1}{T_s} \) is the sampling frequency):
     - \( x_s(t) = x_L(t) \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \delta(t - kT_s) \) (\( \sum_k \delta(t - kT_s) \): Dirac comb or train impulse)
     - Due to the windowing and the sampling frequency, we have \( N = L/T_s \) measures
     - Fourier transform: \( X_s(f) = X_L \ast \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \delta(f - k/T_s) \) (the Fourier transform of Dirac comb is a Dirac comb). Hence:
       \( X_s(f) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} X_L(f - k/T_s) \)

⇒ Sampling implies a periodic spectrum (of period \( f_s = 1/T_s \))!
Digitization and discrete Fourier transform (3)

Sampling: Shannon theorem

Figure: Sampling implies a periodic spectrum

Let $X$ be a bounded frequency support and let $f_m$ be the maximal frequency of $X$:

Theorem (Shannon)

If $f_s \geq 2f_m \iff T_s \leq \frac{1}{2} T_m$, then the signal can be reconstructed without loss
Digitization and discrete Fourier transform (4)

Échantillonnage: théorème de Shannon

▶ Spectrum overlapping if $f_m > f_s/2$ and limit case:

▶ Reconstruction: $X_L$ is truncated with a Rectangle function, then an inverse Fourier Transform is applied: Shannon interpolation formula
Digitization and discrete Fourier transform (5)

- Practically: we analyze discrete signals and not real functions. A discrete tool is needed: the Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT)

- Formalization:
  1. the signal to analyze is windowed:
     - $x_L(t) = x(t) \text{Rect}(t/L)$
     - FT: $X_L(f) = L X \ast \text{sinc}(\pi Lf)$
  2. the windowed signal is sampled:
     - $x_s(t) = x_L(t) \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \delta(t - kT_s)$
     - FT: $X_s(f) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} X_L(f - k/T_s)$
  3. $X_s$ is sampled at frequencies $f = \frac{k}{Nf_s}, k = 0 \cdots N - 1$:
     - DFT$(x)(k) = X_s \left( \frac{k}{Nf_s} \right), k = 0 \cdots N - 1$
     - $\text{DFT}(x)(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_s(n) e^{-2i\pi \frac{kn}{N}}, k = -\frac{N}{2} \cdots \frac{N}{2} - 1$

- Practically: we denote $x(k) = x(kT_s)$ as the $k$-th sample of signal $x$, and the Discrete Fourier transform is defined as:

$$\text{DFT}(x)(k) = X(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) e^{-2i\pi \frac{kn}{N}}, k = -\frac{N}{2} \cdots \frac{N}{2} - 1 \quad (5)$$
Discrete Fourier transform
Properties, and 2-D DFT

▶ DFT 2D:

\[ X(k, l) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} x(n, m) e^{-2i\pi \left( \frac{kn}{N} + \frac{lm}{M} \right)} \]

▶ The DFT has the same properties than the continuous Fourier transform:
  ▶ linearity, translation and rotation of the signal/image

▶ Practically, DFT is used for filtering discrete signal/image in the frequency domain

▶ Inverse 2-D DFT:

\[ x(n, m) = \sum_{l=0}^{N-1} \sum_{k=0}^{M-1} X(k, l) e^{2i\pi \left( \frac{kn}{N} + \frac{lm}{M} \right)} \]
2D discrete Fourier transform
Filtering in frequency domain vs time domain

- Filtering in the time domain:

\[ y(n, m) = x \ast h(n, m) \]

- Filtering in the frequency domain:

\[ y(n, m) = TFD^{-1}[X(u, v) \times H(u, v)] \]
Filtering in the frequency domain

- Several types of filters:
  - low-pass: low frequencies are kept, high frequencies are attenuated
  - high-pass: low frequencies are attenuated, high frequencies are attenuated
  - band-pass: a range of frequencies is kept, others frequencies are attenuated: allow an multi-scale analysis (scale=size of structures)

- See BIMA course (https://www-master.ufr-info-p6.jussieu.fr/parcours/ima/bima/): lectures 3, 4, 5 and associated tutorial and practical works.
Content

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Part 3: discrete wavelet transform for images, applications
FT: limitations, issues (1)

- Compression, denoising: impossible to correctly represent edges (non-derivable functions): Gibbs ringing artifacts appear after removing highest frequencies

- Visible in JPEG compression for example
In the Fourier space, structure size and orientation can be measured but it is not possible to localize (translation invariant): a wave has a period (size), an orientation (in 2-D), a phase, but not a localization.

Two ways to represent a signal:

- representation in time (or spatial if image) domain:
  \[ x(t) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} x(u) \delta(t - u) du \]
  \[ \Rightarrow \] this basis localizes in time, but not in frequency (it can’t see the size of structures)

- representation in the frequency domain (inverse FT):
  \[ x(t) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} X(f) e^{2i\pi ft} df \]
  \[ \Rightarrow \] this basis localizes in frequency but not in time
FT: limitations, issues (3)

- Representation in time domain: null resolution in frequency, infinite resolution in time
- Representation frequency domain: infinite resolution in frequency, null resolution in time

Consider two signals:
- \( y(t) = \sin(2\pi f_1 t) + \sin(2\pi f_2 t) \)
- \( z(t) = \sin(2\pi f_1 t)u(t) + \sin(2\pi f_2 t)u(-t) \) with \( u(t) = 1 \) if \( t > 0 \) and 0 otherwise (Heavyside function)

\( y \) and \( x \) has the same spectrum!
- Need to analyze the signal both in time and in frequency domains!
Short Time Fourier Transform (1)

▶ **Principe: perform a Fourier analysis on a window.**
  ▶ first the signal is windowed the window being localized in the time domain, second a Fourier Transform is applied
  ▶ the STFT has two parameters:
    ▶ a parameter of time localization
    ▶ a parameter of frequency localization

▶ **Other name: Windowed Fourier Transform**
Short Time Fourier Transform (2)

- **Definition:**

  \[
  \text{STFT}(x)(f, b) = X(f, b) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} x(t) \bar{w}(t - b) e^{-2i\pi ft} dt
  \]

  with \( w \) an *admissible* window, i.e.
  \[
  \int_{\mathbb{R}} |w(t)|^2 dt = 1
  \]

- **Examples for** \( w \): Rectangle function, Triangle function, Gaussian function, ...

- **The family of functions** \( \phi_{f, b}(t) = w(t - b)e^{2i\pi ft} \) is spanning but redundant set (two parameters \( f \) and \( b \))
  - **STFT:** \( \phi_{f, b}(t) = w(t - b)e^{2i\pi ft} \): localization in frequency \( f \) and in time \( b \)
  - **FT:** \( \phi_f(t) = e^{2i\pi ft} \): localization only in frequency

- **Reconstruction is available if** \( w \) is an admissible window:

  \[
  x(t) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} X(t, b) w(t - b) e^{2i\pi ft} df db
  \]

- **Exercise:** prove the reconstruction formula
Short Time Fourier Transform (3)

Example

- Time-varying frequency signal:

\[ x(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{4} \cos(2\pi f_k t) \text{Rect} \left( \frac{t - t_k}{w} \right) \]
Short Time Fourier Transform (4)

Exemple

- Fourier transform of $x$: no localization in time!

$$X(f) = \sum_{k=1}^{4} \frac{\delta(f - f_k) + \delta(f + f_k)}{2} \ast e^{-2i\pi ft_k} \text{sinc}(w\pi f)$$
Short Time Fourier Transform (5)

Example: representation time-frequency

1 window: it is the standard Fourier Transform, so no localization in time

2 windows: gain in time resolution
Short Time Fourier Transform (6)

Example: representation time-frequency

4 windows: gain in time resolution

8 windows: loss of frequency localization and then frequency resolution! why?
Short Time Fourier Transform (6)

Example: representation time-frequency

4 windows: gain in time resolution

8 windows: loss of frequency localization and then frequency resolution! why? as the window becomes smaller, the FT (sinc) is lesser accurate
Short Time Fourier Transform (7)

Example: representation time-frequency

16 windows: loss of frequency resolution!

32 windows: loss of frequency resolution!
Conclusion: there is an optimal configuration to analyze the signal

- with less than 4 windows: low time resolution but good frequency resolution
- more than 4 windows: maximal time resolution, but low frequency resolution (résolution fréquentielle moins bonne)
- 4 windows is the optimal in this case

See Exercise 5 in tutorial works
Short Time Fourier Transform (9)

Limitations, issues

- Window length is a critical parameter:
  - must be the same order of value than the period of the signal to be analyzed
  - but not so large, because the time resolution will be degraded
- Let us formally define the time and frequency resolution of a signal:
  - \(< t > = \frac{1}{E} \int_{\mathbb{R}} t|x(t)|^2 dt\), \(< f > = \frac{1}{E} \int_{\mathbb{R}} f|X(f)|^2 df\)
    - with \(E = \int_{\mathbb{R}} |x(t)|^2 dt\)
  - Time resolution (standard deviation, dispersion):
    \[ \sigma_t = \int_{\mathbb{R}} (t - \langle t \rangle)^2 |x(t)|^2 dt \]
  - Frequency resolution (standard deviation, dispersion):
    \[ \sigma_f = \int_{\mathbb{R}} (f - \langle f \rangle)^2 |X(f)|^2 df \]
- small standard deviation \(\Rightarrow\) high localization \(\Rightarrow\) high resolution
Heisenberg uncertainty principle

- A general principle apply to any waves (and more):
  - impossible to localize both in time and in frequency with a infinite precision a signal
  - time and frequency resolution are bounded: $\sigma_t \sigma_f \geq \frac{1}{4\pi}$

**Figure:** Left: Gaussian signal (red) and its spectrum, right: Cosine signal and its spectrum

- The bound is reached with the Gaussian function!
Heisenberg boxes

1. Time and frequency resolution can be represented using the Heisenberg boxes:

2. Here: $\sigma_t$ and $\sigma_f$ are constant.

3. Too large window: impossible to analyze non stationary signals (loss of localization in time)

4. Too small window: loss of localization in frequency

5. Idea of wavelets: analyze in time and frequency more suitable (i.e. Heisenberg boxes of various size), and design of an orthonormal basis (STFT is not a basis)
Content

Part 1: Fourier Transform, Short Time Fourier Transform

Part 2: wavelets
  Continuous wavelets
  Dyadic wavelets
  Multiresolution Analysis (MRA)
  Haar wavelet
  The discrete wavelet transform

Part 3: discrete wavelet transform for images, applications
Continuous wavelet transform (CWT): definition

- $E = L^2(\mathbb{R})$ set of real function squared integrable (a vector space)
- Let $x \in E$ be a signal, the continuous wavelet transform is a function $(a, b) \mapsto g(a, b)$ defined by:

$$g(a, b) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} x(t) \overline{\psi_{a,b}(t)} dt = \langle x, \psi_{a,b} \rangle$$

such as $a \neq 0$ and:

$$\psi_{a,b} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \psi \left( \frac{t - b}{a} \right)$$

where $\psi$ is called mother wavelet
- Functions $\psi_{a,b}$ are translated/dilated version of $\psi$
- $b$: position (localization in time), $a$: scale (analog of the period of Fourier analysis)
### Mother wavelet

- \( \psi \) must be *admissible*:
  - has a bounded support
  - is of mean null \( (\int \psi = 0) \)
  - be oscillating \( |\psi| \neq \psi \)
  - \( \psi \in E \) (squared integrable)
  - \( \psi(t) \in \mathbb{R} \) or \( \mathbb{C} \)

- **Examples:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(a) Mexican hat: ( \psi(t) = (1-t^2)e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} )</th>
<th>(b) Morlet wavelet ( \psi(t) = e^{iat}e^{-\frac{-t^2}{2\sigma^2}} )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Mexican hat wavelet" /></td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Morlet wavelet" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(c) Meyer wavelet</th>
<th>(d) Biorthogonal spline wavelet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Meyer wavelet" /></td>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Biorthogonal spline wavelet" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CWT versus STFT

Similarity:
- Both are redundant analysis (projection onto redundant spanning families)
- Both localize in time and in frequency domains:
  - STFT: $\phi_{f,b} = w(t - b) e^{2i\pi ft}$
  - CWT: $\psi_{a,b}(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \psi \left( \frac{t-b}{a} \right)$

Difference:
- STFT: has a fixed resolution in time and in frequency (Heisenberg boxes have the same size)
- CWT: has a variable resolution in time and in frequency

Interpretation for the CWT:
- allow a multiscale analyze: the support in the time domain is more or less large (the mother wavelet is dilated at various size)

Let $\sigma_{t}^{a,b}$ et $\sigma_{f}^{a,b}$ be the respective time and frequency resolution of $\psi_{a,b}$:
- $\sigma_{t}^{a,b} = a \sigma_{t}^{1,0}$
- $\sigma_{f}^{a,b} = \frac{1}{a} \sigma_{f}^{1,0}$

with $\sigma_{t}^{1,0}$ and $\sigma_{f}^{1,0}$ the time and frequency resolution of $\psi$
Heisenberg boxes

▶ Recall: Heinsenberg incertitude principle, $\sigma_t \sigma_f \geq \frac{1}{4\pi}$, boxes have a minimal area

Figure: Heisenberg box of FT

Figure: Heisenberg box of CWT
CWT: interpretation

Wavelet as a multi-scale analysis tool

▶ Findings:
1. low frequencies are less localized in time: a low frequency signal has a long period and is almost stationary
2. high frequencies are better localized in time (small period) and non stationary, their localization in time are important for analysis

▶ Wavelets: a frequency is analyzed at a suitable time resolution:
1. low frequency \( (a \text{ large}) \): low time resolution, high frequency resolution
2. high frequency \( (a \text{ small}) \): high time resolution, low frequency resolution

There is a compromise between time and frequency resolution (Heisenberg)
Reconstruction

Formally:

\[ x(t) = \frac{1}{C_\psi} \int_\mathbb{R} \int_\mathbb{R} a^{-2} g(a, b) \psi_{a,b}(t) dadb \]

with

\[ C_\psi = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{|\psi(f)|^2}{f} df \]

If \( C_\psi < \infty \) (admissibility condition), reconstruction is possible.

The family is redundant: practically, reconstruction is costly, but:

- a countable set of values for \((a, b) \mapsto g(a, b)\) is sufficient to reconstruct \(x\),
- practically, a continuous wavelet transform is not suitable for discrete signal: a discrete formulation of wavelet is requested.
Content

Part 1: Fourier Transform, Short Time Fourier Transform

Part 2: wavelets
  Continuous wavelets
  **Dyadic wavelets**
  Multiresolution Analysis (MRA)
  Haar wavelet
  The discrete wavelet transform

Part 3: discrete wavelet transform for images, applications
Reducing redundancies: Dyadic wavelets

- The continuous wavelet transform is sampled using a dyadic position:
  - \( a = 2^{-j} \)
  - \( b = k \times 2^{-j}, \quad k = 0, \cdots, 2^j - 1 \)

- \( j \in \mathbb{N} \) is the time resolution (or representation scale)

- \( \psi_{a,b}(t) = \sqrt{2^j} \psi(2^j t - k) = \psi_k^j(t) \) has a support of length \( 2^{-j} \) and a position at \( k \)

- For \( j \) fixed, \( \psi_k^j(t) \) functions have disjoint and contiguous supports.
  Let \( \psi \) be a mother wavelet with support on \([0, 1]\):
  - \( j = 0: \ k = 0. \) Only one function for this scale, \( \psi_0^0(t) = \psi(t) \)
  - \( j = 1: \ k = 0 \) or 1. Two functions for this scale:
    - position 0: \( \psi_0^1(t) = \sqrt{2} \psi(2t) \) with support on \([0, \frac{1}{2}]\)
    - position 1: \( \psi_1^1(t) = \sqrt{2} \psi(2t - 1) \) with support on \([\frac{1}{2}, 1]\)
  - \( j = 2: \ k = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 \) functions:
    - position 0: \( \psi_0^2(t) = \sqrt{2} \psi(4t), \) support on \([0, \frac{1}{4}]\)
    - position 1: \( \psi_1^2(t) = \sqrt{2} \psi(4t - 1), \) support on \([\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}]\)
    - position 2: \( \psi_2^2(t) = \sqrt{2} \psi(4t - 2), \) support on \([\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}]\)
    - position 3: \( \psi_3^2(t) = \sqrt{2} \psi(4t - 3), \) support on \([\frac{3}{4}, 1]\)
  - ...
Dyadic wavelets

- Redundancy is reduced: \((a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \Rightarrow (j, k), j \in \mathbb{N}, 0 \leq k < 2^j:\) countable family
- We obtain a discrete sequence of coefficients:

\[
g^j_k = \langle x, \psi^j_k \rangle
\]

- Reconstruction:

\[
x(t) = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{N}} \sum_{k=0}^{j} g^j_k \psi^j_k(t)
\]

- Remark: this transform applies on continuous signal (\(x\) is continuous as well the elements of the family, \(t \mapsto \psi^j_k(t)\)). We do not yet have a discrete transform.
Dyadic wavelets transform versus FT, STFT

(a) Localization in time domain
(b) Localization in frequency domain (FT)
(c) Localization in time and frequency domains (STFT)
(d) Localization in scale and time domains (dyadic wavelet)
Content

Part 1: Fourier Transform, Short Time Fourier Transform

Part 2: wavelets
  - Continuous wavelets
  - Dyadic wavelets
  - Multiresolution Analysis (MRA)
  - Haar wavelet
  - The discrete wavelet transform

Part 3: discrete wavelet transform for images, applications
Multiresolution analysis (1)

Motivations

- Dyadic wavelets: the family is not redundant but the basis is not orthogonal (eg: $\langle \psi^j_k, \psi^{j+1}_{2k} \rangle \neq 0$)
- Multiresolution analysis: formalism to build wavelet orthonormal basis
- Principle: project the signal into nested vector subspaces
Multiresolution analysis (2)

Definition

- A multiresolution analysis of $E = L^2(\mathbb{R})$ is a sequence of subspaces $(\mathcal{V}^j)_{j \in \mathbb{Z}}$ such as:
  1. information contained in resolution $j$ is also contained in resolution $j + 1$: $\forall j \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \mathcal{V}^j \subset \mathcal{V}^{j+1}$
  2. intersection of all $\mathcal{V}^j$ is empty: $\bigcap_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{V}^j = \lim_{j \to -\infty} \mathcal{V}^j = \emptyset$
  3. union of all $\mathcal{V}^j$ is $E$: $\bigcup_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{V}^j = \lim_{j \to +\infty} \mathcal{V}^j = E$
  4. resolution $j$ derives from resolution $j + 1$ by a dilation of factor 2: $\forall j \in \mathbb{Z} \quad f \in \mathcal{V}^j \iff f(2. \cdot) \in \mathcal{V}^{j+1}$
  5. it exists a function $\phi \in E$ such as the family $(\phi(\cdot - k))_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ is an orthonormal basis in $\mathcal{V}^0$

- Consequences:
  1. from 4. and 5. it comes: $\forall k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad f \in \mathcal{V}^j \iff f(\cdot - k2^j) \in \mathcal{V}^j$. In other words $(\phi(\cdot - k2^j))_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ is a basis in $\mathcal{V}^j$
  2. from 3.: one can reconstruct a signal $x \in E$ from its projections into $\mathcal{V}^j$

- $\phi$ is known as scaling function (or wavelet father)
- $\mathcal{V}^j$ are known as the approximation subspaces
Multiresolution analysis (3)

scaling function: one example

1. Consider \( \phi(t) = 1 \) on \([0, 1]\), null otherwise
2. This is Haar scaling function
3. What does \( V^0 \) represent?, \( V^j \)?
Multiresolution analysis (3)

scaling function: one example

1. Consider $\phi(t) = 1$ on $[0, 1]$, null otherwise
2. This is Haar scaling function
3. What does $V^0$ represent?, $V^j$?
   - $E = L^2(\mathbb{R})$, scalar product: $\langle f, g \rangle = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(t)\overline{g(t)}dt$
   - suppose $\phi(t - k)$ is a basis in $V^0$ then if $f \in V^0$, $f(t) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \langle f, \phi(\cdot - k) \rangle \phi(t - k) = \sum_{k} c_k \phi(t)$ with
     \[
     c_k = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(t)\overline{\phi(t - k)}dt = \int_{k}^{k+1} f(t)dt
     \]
   - then $V^0$ is the space of functions constant on intervals $[k, k + 1]$ and then $V^1$ is the set of functions constant on intervals $[k/2, (k + 1)/2]$ if condition 4 holds.
   - and then $V^j$ is the set of functions constants on intervals $[2^{-j}k, 2^{-j}(k + 1)]$
Multiresolution analysis (3)
scaling function: one example

1. Consider $\phi(t) = 1$ on $[0, 1]$, null otherwise
2. This is Haar scaling function
3. What does $V^0$ represent?, $V^j$?
4. Is Haar scaling function admissible to perform a multiresolution analysis of $E = L^2(\mathbb{R})$?
Multiresolution analysis (3)

scaling function: one example

1. Consider $\phi(t) = 1$ on $[0, 1]$, null otherwise
2. This is Haar scaling function
3. What does $V^0$ represent?, $V^j$?
4. Is Haar scaling function admissible to perform a multiresolution analysis of $E = L^2(\mathbb{R})$?
   ▶ condition 5. is true: $\phi(.-k)$ is an orthonormal basis in $V^0$, easy to verify
   ▶ condition 1. ($V^j \subset V^{j+1}$): if $f \in V^j$ then $f$ constant on intervals $[2^{-j}k, 2^{-j}(k+1)]$, and also constant on intervals $[2^{-(j+1)}k, 2^{-(j+1)}(k+1)]$ and we conclude $f \in V^{j+1}$
   ▶ conditions 2. and 3. intuitively: integral of a function may be approximated by piecewise constant functions (integral definition in sense of Riemann)
   ▶ condition 4. (transition $j$ to $j + 1$): similar proof than for condition 1, $f(2.)$ is a dilatation of $f$ by a factor 2, then $f(2.) \in V^{j+1}$
5. Haar scaling function is an admissible solution for a multiresolution analysis of $E$ (see Ex 6 tutorial works)
Multiresolution analysis (4)

Projection into $V^j$

- Let $\phi$ be an admissible scaling function in $E = L^2(\mathbb{R})$
- Let’s define: $\phi^j_k(t) = \sqrt{2^j} \phi(2^j t - k)$, then:
  - $(\phi^j_k)_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ is an orthonormal basis in $V^j$
    - derives from conditions 4. and 5.
- Given $x \in E$, its projection into $V^j$ is:

  \[ x^j(t) = (P_j x)(t) = \sum_k s^j_k \phi^j_k(t) \]

  with:

  \[ s^j_k = \langle x, \phi^j_k \rangle_{V^j} = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \sqrt{2^j} x(t) \phi(2^j t - k) dt \]

  we recognize a scalar product for $V^j$

- $s^j_k$ are the approximation coefficients at resolution $j$

- Subspaces $V^j$ are dyadic spaces
Multiresolution analysis (5)
Complementary subspaces (1)

- Last step: obtain an orthonormal basis
- Fundamental idea: as \( V^j \subset V^{j+1} \) then

\[ \exists W^j \text{ such as } V^{j+1} = V^j \oplus W^j \]

\( W^j \) is known as the details subspace for resolution \( j \)

- \( W^j \) is a complementary subspace orthogonal to \( V^j \) in \( V^{j+1} \)

- We call wavelets (or details functions) the set of functions \( \psi^j_k \) spanning \( W^j \) and pairwise orthogonal

- Having an orthonormal basis in \( V^j \) and in \( W^j \), we have an orthonormal basis in \( V^{j+1} : (\phi^j_k)_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \cup (\psi^j_k)_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \) and

\[ x^{j+1}(t) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} s^j_k \phi^j_k(t) + \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} d^j_k \psi^j_k(t) \]

\( d^j_k = \left\langle x, \psi^j_k \right\rangle \) are known as the details coefficients
Multiresolution analysis (5)
Complementary subspaces (2)

Recursively we have:

\[ V^{j+1} = V^j \oplus W^j = V^{j-1} \oplus W^{j-1} \oplus W^j = V^0 \oplus W^0 \oplus W^1 \oplus \cdots \oplus W^{j-1} \oplus W^j \]

\[ x^{j+1}(t) = \sum_k s_k^0 \phi_k^0(t) + \sum_{i=0}^j \sum_k d_i^k \psi_k^i(t) \]

Basis in \( V^{j+1} \) contains:
- that of \( V^0 \)
- that of \( W^0, W^1 \), up to \( W^j \)

\( j \rightarrow +\infty : \)
- \( E = L^2(\mathbb{R}) = V^0 \bigoplus_{i=0}^{+\infty} W^i \)
- \( x(t) = \sum_k s_k^0 \phi_k^0(t) + \sum_{i=0}^{+\infty} \sum_k d_i^k \psi_k^i(t) \)
Multiresolution analysis (5)

Complementary subspaces (3)

▶ Subspaces $V^j$ are also nested when $j < 0$: $\cdots \subset V^{-1} \subset V^0$

▶ Then:

$$E = V^0 \bigoplus_{i=0}^{+\infty} W^i$$

$$= V^{-1} \bigoplus_{i=0}^{+\infty} W^{-1} \bigoplus_{i=0}^{+\infty} W^j$$

$$= V^{-j} \bigoplus_{j=-\infty}^{+\infty} W^{-j} \bigoplus_{j=-\infty}^{+\infty} W^{-1} \bigoplus_{i=0}^{+\infty} W^j$$

$$= \bigoplus_{j=-\infty}^{+\infty} W^j$$

$$x(t) = \sum_{j=-\infty}^{+\infty} \sum_{k} d^j_k \psi^j_k(t)$$
The multiresolution analysis allows to build a basis of orthogonal wavelets \((\psi_k^j)\)

Subspaces \(V^j\) have a dyadic basis \((\phi_k^j)\) derived from the scaling function \(\phi\) (also named father wavelet): \(\phi_k^j(t) = \sqrt{2^j} \phi(2^j t - k)\)

Complementary subspaces \(W^j\) also have a dyadic basis derived from the mother wavelet \(\psi\): \(\psi_k^j(t) = \sqrt{2^j} \psi(2^j t - k)\)

Issue: choose \(\psi\)
Content

Part 1: Fourier Transform, Short Time Fourier Transform

Part 2: wavelets
- Continuous wavelets
- Dyadic wavelets
- Multiresolution Analysis (MRA)
  - Haar wavelet
  - The discrete wavelet transform

Part 3: discrete wavelet transform for images, applications
Haar wavelet (1)

- $E = L^2([0, 1]), \forall x : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
- Scaling function (Haar):

$$\phi(t) = \begin{cases} 
1 & 0 \leq t < 1 \\
0 & \text{otherwise}
\end{cases}$$

- Bases of subspaces $V^j$: $\phi_k^j(t) = \sqrt{2^j} \phi(2^j t - k)$:

$$\phi_k^j(t) = \begin{cases} 
\sqrt{2^j} & \frac{k}{2^j} \leq t < \frac{k+1}{2^j} \\
0 & \text{otherwise}
\end{cases}$$

- We conclude that:
  - $V^0$ is the set of constant functions on $[0, 1]$, spanned by $\phi_0^0$
  - $V^1$ is the set of constant functions on $[0, \frac{1}{2}]$ and $[\frac{1}{2}, 1]$, spanned by $\phi_0^1$ and $\phi_1^1$
  - $V^j$ is the set of constant functions on $[\frac{k}{2^j}, \frac{k+1}{2^j}]$, $k = 0, \cdots, 2^j - 1$
  - $V^{-1}$ do not make sense
The mother wavelet can be chosen as:

\[
\psi(t) = \begin{cases} 
1 & 0 \leq t < \frac{1}{2} \\
-1 & \frac{1}{2} \leq t < 1 \\
0 & \text{otherwise}
\end{cases}
\]

And for other wavelets: \( \psi^j_k(t) = \sqrt{2^j} \psi(2^j t - k) \):

\[
\psi^j_k(t) = \begin{cases} 
\sqrt{2^j} & \frac{k}{2^j} \leq t < \frac{k}{2^j} + \frac{1}{2^{j+1}} \\
-\sqrt{2^j} & \frac{k}{2^j} + \frac{1}{2^{j+1}} \leq t < \frac{k+1}{2^j} \\
0 & \text{otherwise}
\end{cases}
\]
Haar wavelet (3)

▶ \( V^2 = \phi_0^2 \oplus \phi_1^2 \oplus \phi_2^2 \oplus \phi_3^2 = \phi_0^1 \oplus \phi_1^1 \oplus \psi_0^1 \oplus \psi_1^1 \)

Easy to verify that (tutorial work):

▶ \( \langle \psi_j^k, \psi_{j'}^k \rangle = 0 \ k \neq k' \)
▶ \( \langle \psi_j^k, \psi_{j''}^k \rangle = 0 \ j \neq j' \)
Haar wavelet (4)

Transition from resolution $j + 1$ to $j$ (compression)

- $\phi^j_k$ scaling functions: approximation at resolution $j$
- $\psi^j_k$ wavelet functions: details at resolution $j$
- By definition of $\phi^j_k$ and $\psi^j_k$, we have:

$$
\phi^j_k = \frac{\phi^{j+1}_{2k} + \phi^{j+1}_{2k+1}}{\sqrt{2}} 
\psi^j_k = \frac{\phi^{j+1}_{2k} - \phi^{j+1}_{2k+1}}{\sqrt{2}}
$$

- And: $x^{j+1}(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{2^j-1} s^j_k \phi^j_k(t) + \sum_{k=0}^{2^j-1} d^j_k \psi^j_k(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{2^{j+1}-1} s^{j+1}_k \phi^{j+1}_k(t)$

- We derive:

$$
\begin{align*}
    s^j_k &= \frac{s^{j+1}_{2k} + s^{j+1}_{2k+1}}{\sqrt{2}} \\
    d^j_k &= \frac{s^{j+1}_{2k} - s^{j+1}_{2k+1}}{\sqrt{2}}
\end{align*}
$$
Haar wavelet \((5)\)

Transition from resolution \(j\) to \(j+1\) (decompression)

- Inversion of system \((6)\)

\[
\phi_{2k}^{j+1} = \frac{\phi_k^j + \psi_k^j}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \phi_{2k+1}^{j+1} = \frac{\phi_k^j - \psi_k^j}{\sqrt{2}}
\]

- We have: 
  \[x_{j+1}^j(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{2^j-1} s_k^j \phi_k^j(t) + \sum_{k=0}^{2^j-1} d_k^j \psi_k^j(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{2^{j+1}-1} s_k^{j+1} \phi_k^{j+1}(t)\]

- We derive:

\[
s_{2k}^{j+1} = \frac{s_k^j + d_k^j}{\sqrt{2}} \quad s_{2k+1}^{j+1} = \frac{s_k^j - d_k^j}{\sqrt{2}}
\]
Content

Part 1: Fourier Transform, Short Time Fourier Transform

Part 2: wavelets
   - Continuous wavelets
   - Dyadic wavelets
   - Multiresolution Analysis (MRA)
   - Haar wavelet
   - The discrete wavelet transform

Part 3: discrete wavelet transform for images, applications
The discrete wavelet transform (1)

- Haar: scaling and details functions or coefficients at a given resolution derive from a linear combination of scaling and wavelet functions or coefficients at the superior resolution. This can be generalized

- $V^0 \subset V^1$:
  - then $\phi(t) \in V^0 \Rightarrow \phi(t) \in V^1$
  - then $\exists h(n)$ such as $\phi(t) = \sum_n h(n) \phi^1_n(t)$
  - then $\phi(t) = \sqrt{2} \sum_n h(n) \phi(2t - n)$

- This holds for any $V^{j-1} \subset V^j$ and generalizes as follow:
  - $\phi^{j-1}_k(t) \in V^{j-1} \Rightarrow \phi^{j-1}_k(t) \in V^j$
  - $\phi^{j-1}_k(t) = \sqrt{2} \sum_n h(n) \phi^{j}_n+2k(t) = \sqrt{2^j} \sum_n h(n) \phi(2^j t - n - 2k)$

- Consequence on approximation coefficients:
  - $s^j_{k-1} = \langle x, \phi^{j-1}_k \rangle$
  - $s^j_{k-1} = \sqrt{2} \sum_n h(n) \langle x, \phi^j_{n+2k} \rangle$
  - $s^j_{k-1} = \sqrt{2} \sum_n h(n) s^j_{n+2k} = \sqrt{2} \sum_n h(n' - 2k) s^j_{n'}$
  - $s^j_{k-1} = h^* \ast s^j(2k)$ (with $h^*$ the mirror filter of $\sqrt{2}h$)

- $\phi \leftrightarrow h$
The discrete wavelet transform (2)

- Same discussion on details subspaces $W^j$
  - $W^0 \subset V^1$:
    - $\psi(t) \in W^0 \Rightarrow \psi(t) \in V^1$
    - $\exists g$ such as $\psi(t) = \sum_n g(n)\phi_n^1(t) = \sqrt{2} \sum_h g(n)\phi(2t - n)$
  - Superior resolutions:
    - $\psi_{k}^{j-1}(t) = \sum_n g(k)\phi_{n+2k}^j(t) = \sqrt{2^j} \sum_n g(n)\phi(2^j t - n - 2k)$
  - Consequence on details coefficients:
    - $d_{k}^{j-1} = \langle x, \psi_{k}^{j-1} \rangle$
    - $d_{k}^{j-1} = \sqrt{2} \sum_n g(n) \langle x, \phi_{n+2k}^j \rangle$
    - $d_{k}^{j-1} = \sqrt{2} \sum_n g(n)s_{n+2k}^j$
    - $d_{k}^{j-1} = g^* \star s^j(2k)$
  - $\psi \leftrightarrow g$
  - Reconstruction:

$$s_{k}^{j+1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \sum_n s_n^j h(k - 2n) + \sum_m d_m^j g(k - 2m) \right)$$
The discrete wavelet transform (3)

Link between $\phi$ and $h$

- Build an orthonormal basis, two ways: choose $\phi$ (see Haar scaling function), or choose $h$
- Indeed:
  - $\phi$ and $h$ are linked ($V^0 \subset V^1$): $\phi(t) = \sqrt{2} \sum_n h(n)\phi(2t - n)$
  - Apply FT on previous equation, introduce $\omega = 2\pi f$, denote $\Phi = FT(\phi)$, and $H(\omega) = \sum_n h(n)e^{-in\omega}$
  - We have:
    $$\Phi(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Phi\left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right) H\left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right) = \prod_{j=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} H\left(\frac{\omega}{2^j}\right)$$
- Then $H$ can be derived from $\Phi$ and reciprocally
- $H$ is a low-pass filter. Indeed:
  - $H(0) = \sqrt{2}\Phi(0)/\Phi(0/2) = \sqrt{2}$ ($\Phi(0) \neq 0$ because $\int \phi(t)dt$ can not be null)
  - from relation between $\Phi$ and $H$, it can been shown that $|H(\omega)|^2 + |H(\omega + \pi)|^2 = 2$, then $H(\pi) = 0$
The discrete wavelet transform (4)

Link between $\psi$ and $g$, and $h$!

- Similarly, we have ($W^0 \subset V^1$): $\psi(t) = \sqrt{2} \sum_n g(n) \phi(2t - n)$ donc:

\[
\psi(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Phi \left( \frac{\omega}{2} \right) G \left( \frac{\omega}{2} \right) = \prod_{j=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} G \left( \frac{\omega}{2^j} \right)
\]

- $G$ is a high-pass filter:
  - $G(0) = 0$ as $\Psi(0) = \int \psi(t) dt = 0$ by definition (oscillating)
  - Again: $|G(\omega)|^2 + |G(\omega + \pi)|^2 = 2$ and then $G(\pi) = \sqrt{2}$
- Moreover, one can prove that:
  - $G(\omega) = -\Lambda(\omega) \bar{H}(\omega + \pi)$ with $\Lambda$ verifying this two conditions:
    $\Lambda(\omega + 2\pi) \pm \Lambda(\omega) = 0$
  - A solution is $\Lambda(\omega) = -e^{-i\omega}$
- Finally $g$ can be derived from $h$:

\[
\begin{align*}
G(\omega) &= -e^{-i\omega} \bar{H}(\omega + \pi) \\
g(n) &= (-1)^n h(1 - n)
\end{align*}
\]

- $g$ is the conjugate and mirror filter of $h$
The discrete wavelet transform (5)

Cascade algorithm with mirror and conjugate filters

- The DWT is efficiently implemented using a series of low and high-pass filtering and sub-sampling (due to dyadic nature of MRA)

- low-pass filtering: low frequencies are captured with accurate frequency resolution, but poor time resolution

- high-pass filtering: high frequencies are captured with poor frequency resolution but an accurate time resolution
Other wavelet transforms (1)

Shannon wavelet

- We only know Haar wavelet: $h(n) = (1 \ 1)$, and $g(n) = (1 \ -1)$
  (Important: do not forget to divide by $\sqrt{2}$ in practice!)
- Shannon wavelet (dual of Haar):
  - Haar: $\phi(t) = \text{Rect}(t) \Rightarrow \Phi(f) = \text{sinc}(\pi f)$
  - Shannon: $\phi(t) = \text{sinc}(\pi t) \Rightarrow \Phi(\omega) = \text{Rect}(\omega)$
  - We derive $H(\omega)$ then $h$: $h(n) = \text{sinc}\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right)$
  - then $G(\omega)$ and $g(n) = (-1)^n h(1 - n) = (-1)^n \text{sinc}\left(\frac{(1-n)\pi}{2}\right)$
  - then $\Psi(\omega)$ and finally $\psi(t) = \frac{\cos(\pi t) - \sin(2\pi t)}{\pi t}$
Motivation: build a basis with $n$ null moments and compact support

$\psi$ has $n$ null moments if:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} t^k \psi(t) dt = 0 \quad \forall k = 1, \ldots, n$$

In other words: $\langle \psi(t), t^k \rangle = 0$, the mother wavelet is orthogonal to polynomials of degree $\leq n$

Interest: the more a wavelet function has null moments, the more the signal representation is sparse. Essential property for compression.

Properties of wavelet basis having many null moments:

- the scaling function better approximates smooth signals
- the wavelet function is dual: it better captures signal discontinuities
Daubechies with 4 null moments (denoted $D_4$ or db2 with Matlab)

Filters $h$ et $g$ are of length 4

If $h = (h_0, h_1, h_2, h_3)$ then $g = (h_3, -h_2, h_1, -h_0)$ (eq.(7))

Constraints to determine the coefficients:

- $\psi$ of null mean $\Rightarrow h_3 - h_2 + h_1 - h_0 = 0$
- $\psi$ with 4 null moments $\Rightarrow h_3 - 2h_2 + 3h_1 - 4h_0 = 0$
- $\langle \psi(t), \psi(t - 1) \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow h_1 h_3 + h_2 h_0 = 0$
- $\|\phi\| = 1 \Rightarrow h_0 + h_1 + h_2 + h_3 = 2$

We find: $h_0 = \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{4}$, $h_1 = \frac{3+\sqrt{3}}{4}$, $h_2 = \frac{3-\sqrt{3}}{4}$, $h_3 = \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{4}$
Other wavelet transforms (3)

Daubechies wavelet (3)

Figure: Daubechie scaling and wavelet functions with 4 null moments (db2) and 6 null moments (db3)
Content

Part 1: Fourier Transform, Short Time Fourier Transform

Part 2: wavelets

Part 3: discrete wavelet transform for images, applications
  Discrete wavelet transform for images
  Applications
2-D DWT for images

- 2-D Haar decomposition for a 2-D signal
- Two approaches:
  - the standard decomposition: 1-D DWT on one direction (lines), then 1-D DWT on the other direction (columns)
  - non standard decomposition: the 1-D DWT is alternated on lines and columns
- both approaches lead to two specific 2-D Haar bases
- Advantages:
  - standard: only 1-D transforms
  - non standard, faster: \( \frac{8}{3} (n^2 - 1) \) operations against \( 4(n^2 - n) \) for standard one
2-D DWT: standard decomposition (1)

▶ Basis of the Haar standard decomposition is a tensor product between the 1-D bases:

\[ \psi_{j,j'}^{k,k'}(x, y) = \psi^j_k(x)\psi^{j'}_{k'}(y) \]

▶ Algorithm:

1. apply a DWT on each line to obtain an intermediary image, repeat up to the finest resolution \( j = 0 \).
2. then, apply a DWT on each column of this image, repeat up to the finest resolution

▶ we obtain an unique approximation coefficient and a set of details coefficients for all resolutions
2-D DWT: standard decomposition (2)

procedure StandardDecomposition(C: array [1..h, 1..w] of reals)
    for row ← 1 to h do
        Decomposition(C[row, 1..w])
    end for
    for col ← 1 to w do
        Decomposition(C[1..h, col])
    end for
end procedure
2-D DWT: standard decomposition (3)

Figure: Haar standard basis
2-D DWT: non standard decomposition (1)

- Principle: perform an MRA of $L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$
- Let's define $\mathcal{V}^j = V^j \otimes V^j$
- The details spaces are $\mathcal{W}^j$ such as $\mathcal{V}^{j+1} = \mathcal{V}^j \oplus \mathcal{W}^j$
- Then, we have:

$$\mathcal{V}^{j+1} = \mathcal{V}^{j+1} \otimes \mathcal{V}^{j+1}$$
$$= (\mathcal{V}^j \oplus \mathcal{W}^j) \otimes (\mathcal{V}^j \oplus \mathcal{W}^j)$$
$$= (\mathcal{V}^j \otimes \mathcal{V}^j) \oplus (\mathcal{W}^j \otimes \mathcal{V}^j) \oplus (\mathcal{V}^j \otimes \mathcal{W}^j) \oplus (\mathcal{W}^j \otimes \mathcal{W}^j)$$
$$= \mathcal{V}^j \oplus \mathcal{W}^j$$

- Basis of $\mathcal{W}^j$: $\psi_k^j(x)\phi_k'(y), \phi_k^j(x)\psi_k'(y), \psi_k^j(x)\psi_k'(y), \quad k, k' \in \mathbb{Z}$
The DWT is alternated on lines and columns:

1. one iteration of 1-D DWT on each line
2. one iteration of 1-D DWT on each column
3. repeat stages 1. and 2. on approximation image up to resolution \( j = 0 \)

```plaintext
procedure NonstandardDecomposition(C: array [1..h, 1..h] of reals)
    C ← C/h  (normalize input coefficients)
    while h > 1 do
        for row ← 1 to h do
            DecompositionStep(C[row, 1..h])
        end for
        for col ← 1 to h do
            DecompositionStep(C[1..h, col])
        end for
        h ← h/2
    end while
end procedure
```
2-D DWT: non standard decomposition (3)

Figure: Base non standard de Haar 2D
2-D DWT: Examples with Matlab

\[
[S1,H1,V1,D1] = \text{dwt2}(X,'haar');
\]
\[
\text{imagesc}([S1,H1;V1,D1])
\]

\[
[S2,H2,V2,D2] = \text{dwt2}(S1,'haar');
\]
\[
\text{imagesc}([[S2,H2;V2,D2],H1;V1,D1])
\]
Part 1: Fourier Transform, Short Time Fourier Transform

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  Discrete wavelet transform for images
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Application: compression (1)

- Famous application (JPEG2000)
- JPEG compression (Fourier based): suppression of high frequencies ⇒ edges are degraded (Gibbs phenomena)
- Suitable wavelet basis for edges representation: Haar (the Haar scaling function is basically an edge)
Application: compression (2)

- Principle: keep only the biggest details coefficients
- We apply a threshold:

![Image](image.jpg)

- Image
- Reconstruction with a threshold value of 10
- Error: 1%

- 47% of details coefficients are zero (hence lesser than 10)
- Without compression: 10% are zero
Application: compression (3)

- 89% of the details coefficients are zero.
- Drawback (Haar): high compression rate makes appear blocks in the image.
Application: denoising (1)

- $Y$ image acquisition having an additive noise $B$
- Retrieve $X$ such as

\[ Y = X + B \]

- Practically, we look for an operator $D$ minimizing the reconstruction error:

\[ E(\|X - D(Y)\|) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} E(X(i) - D(Y)(i))^2 \quad (8) \]

- Many methods! Depending on the noise characteristics
- If $B$ centered Gaussian, a wavelet filtering gives good results
- Method:
  - projection on a wavelet basis (encoding)
  - hard threshold: details coefficients lesser than threshold $S$ are nullified
  - soft threshold: details coefficients lesser than threshold $S$ are nullified, other are attenuated
- How to choose $S$?
Application: denoising (2)

- An optimal value minimizing (8) with respect to $B$ be Gaussian of standard deviation $\sigma$:
  \[ S = \sigma \sqrt{2 \ln N} \]

- Estimation of $\sigma$?
  \[ \hat{\sigma} = \frac{M_s}{0.6745} \]
  with $M_s$ median value of details coefficients at the finest resolution

- Wavelet basis?
  - Haar
  - Daubechies
  - others: curvelets, ridgelets, ...
Application: denoising (3)

Image

Gaussian noise

Haar

Daubechies (db3)
Other applications

- 3-D mesh: approximation of a volume by decomposition on Haar wavelets
- Pattern recognition: for example, faces characterization, by projection on a wavelets basis
- Texture characterization and modeling
- Image watermarking: the trademark is projected on a wavelets basis, highest coefficients are retained and added to image details coefficients
- Sparse representation: wavelets allow sparse representations i.e. having a minimal number of coefficients