

Course 18.327 and 1.130
Wavelets and Filter Banks

Mallat pyramid algorithm

Pyramid Algorithm for Computing Wavelet Coefficients

Goal: Given the series expansion for a function $f_j(t)$ in V_j

$$f_j(t) = \sum_k a_j[k] \phi_{j,k}(t)$$

how do we find the series

$$f_{j-1}(t) = \sum_k a_{j-1}[k] \phi_{j-1,k}(t)$$

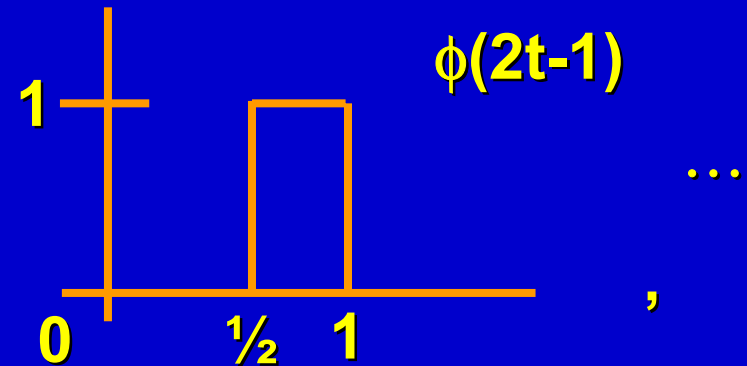
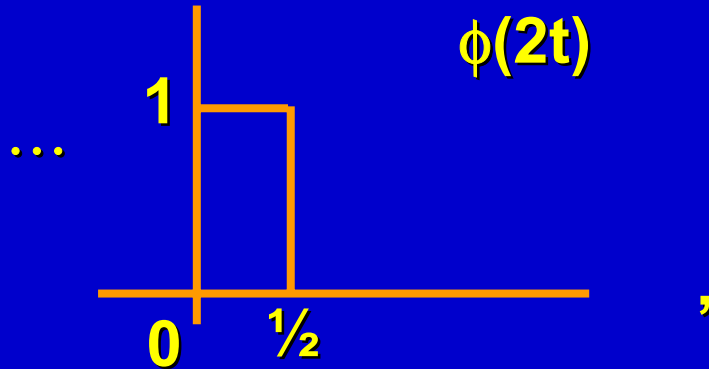
in V_{j-1} and the series

$$g_{j-1}(t) = \sum_k b_{j-1}[k] w_{j-1,k}(t)$$

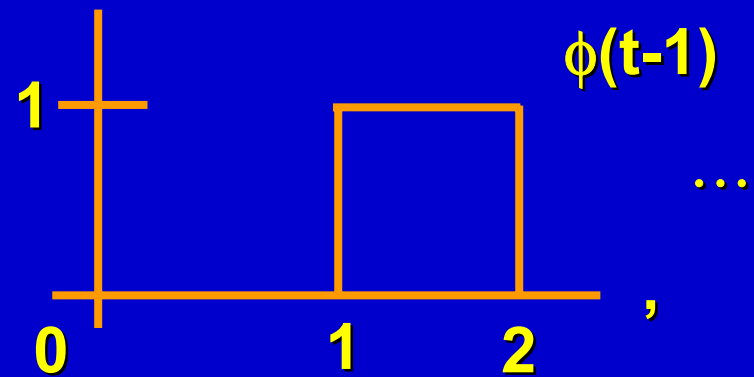
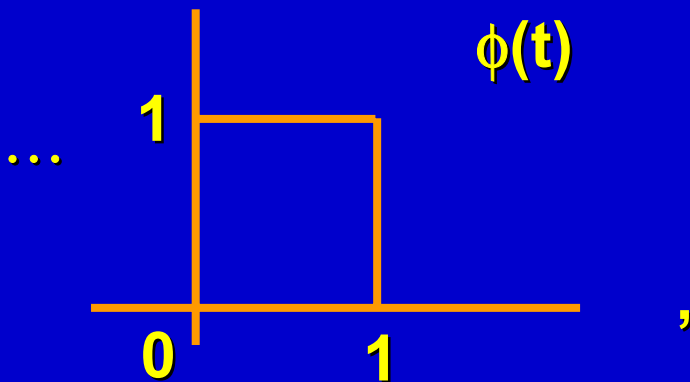
in W_{j-1} such that

$$f_j(t) = f_{j-1}(t) + g_{j-1}(t) \quad ?$$

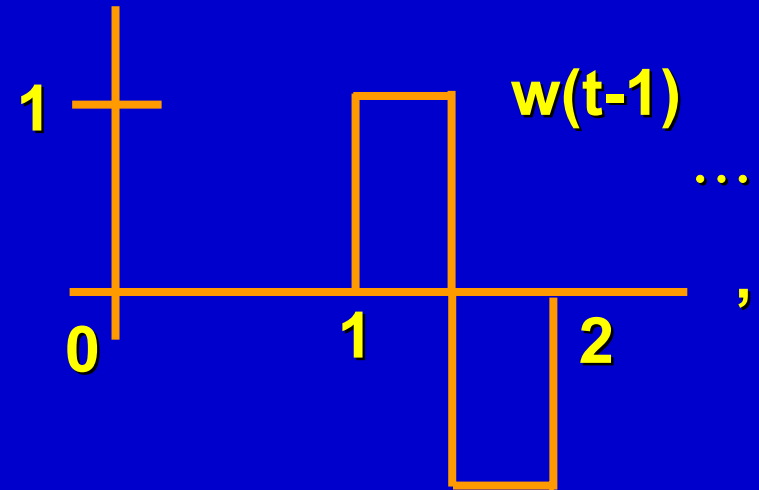
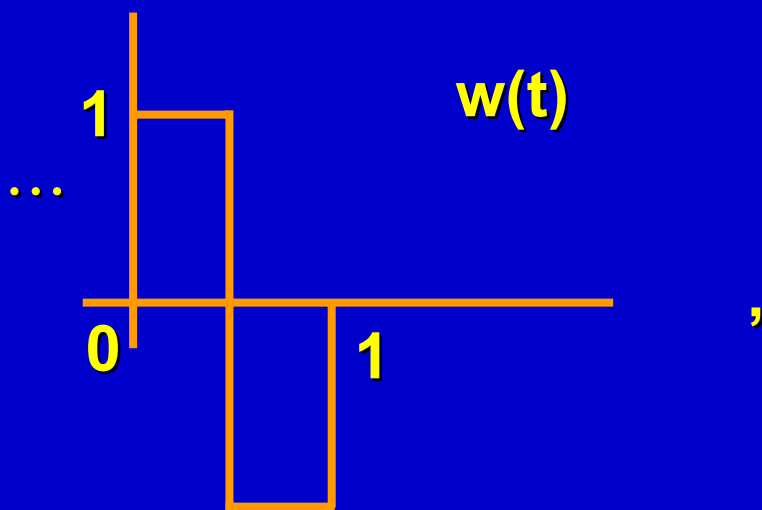
Example: suppose that $\phi(t) = \text{box on } [0,1]$. Then functions in V_1 can be written either as a combination of



or as a combination of



plus a combination of



Easy to see because

$$\begin{aligned}\phi(2t) &= \frac{1}{2}[\phi(t) + w(t)] \\ \phi(2t-1) &= \frac{1}{2}[\phi(t) - w(t)]\end{aligned}$$

- Suppose that $f(t)$ is a function in $L^2(\mathbb{R})$. What are the coefficients, $a_j[k]$, of the projection of $f(t)$ on to V_j ?

Call the projection $f_j(t)$,

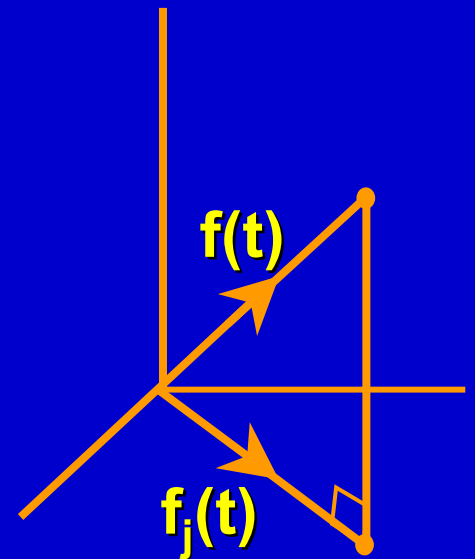
$$f_j(t) = \sum_k a_j[k] \phi_{j,k}(t)$$

$a_j[k]$ must minimize the distance between $f(t)$ and $f_j(t)$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial a_j[k]} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \{f(t) - f_j(t)\}^2 dt = 0$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 2 \{f(t) - \sum_l a_j[l] \phi_{j,l}(t)\} \phi_{j,k}(t) dt = 0$$

$$a_j[k] = \int f(t) \phi_{j,k}(t) dt$$



- How does $\phi_{j,k}(t)$ relate to $\phi_{j-1,k}(t)$, $w_{j-1,k}(t)$?

$$\phi(t) = 2 \sum_{\ell=0}^N h_0[\ell] \phi(2t - \ell) \quad \text{refinement equation}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{j-1,k}(t) &= 2^{(j-1)/2} \phi(2^{j-1}t - k) \\ &= 2^{(j-1)/2} \cdot 2 \sum_{\ell=0}^N h_0[\ell] \phi(2^j t - 2k - \ell) \end{aligned}$$

$$\phi_{j-1,k}(t) = \sqrt{2} \sum_{\ell=0}^N h_0[\ell] \phi_{j,2k+\ell}(t)$$

Similarly, using the wavelet equation, we have

$$w_{j-1,k}(t) = \sqrt{2} \sum_{\ell=0}^N h_1[\ell] \phi_{j,2k+\ell}(t)$$

Multiresolution decomposition equations

$$\begin{aligned} a_{j-1}[n] &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \phi_{j-1,n}(t) dt \\ &= \sqrt{2} \sum_{\ell} h_0[\ell] \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \phi_{j,2n+\ell}(t) dt \\ &= \sqrt{2} \sum_{\ell} h_0[\ell] a_j[2n + \ell] \end{aligned}$$

So

$$a_{j-1}[n] = \sqrt{2} \sum_k h_0[k-2n] a_j[k]$$

→ Convolution with $h_0[-n]$ followed by downsampling

Similarly

$$b_{j-1}[n] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) w_{j-1,n}(t) dt$$

which leads to

$$b_{j-1}[n] = \sqrt{2} \sum_k h_1[k - 2n] a_j[k]$$

Multiresolution reconstruction equation

Start with

$$f_j(t) = f_{j-1}(t) + g_{j-1}(t)$$

Multiply by $\phi_{j,n}(t)$ and integrate

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_j(t) \phi_{j,n}(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{j-1}(t) \phi_{j,n}(t) dt + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g_{j-1}(t) \phi_{j,n}(t) dt$$

So

$$a_j[n] = \sum_k a_{j-1}[k] \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi_{j-1,k}(t) \phi_{j,n}(t) dt + \sum_k b_{j-1}[k] \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} w_{j-1,k}(t) \phi_{j,n}(t) dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi_{j-1,k}(t) \phi_{j,n}(t) dt &= \sqrt{2} \sum_{\ell} h_0[\ell] \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi_{j,2k+\ell}(t) \phi_{j,n}(t) dt \\
&= \sqrt{2} \sum_{\ell} h_0[\ell] \delta[2k + \ell - n] \\
&= \sqrt{2} h_0[n - 2k]
\end{aligned}$$

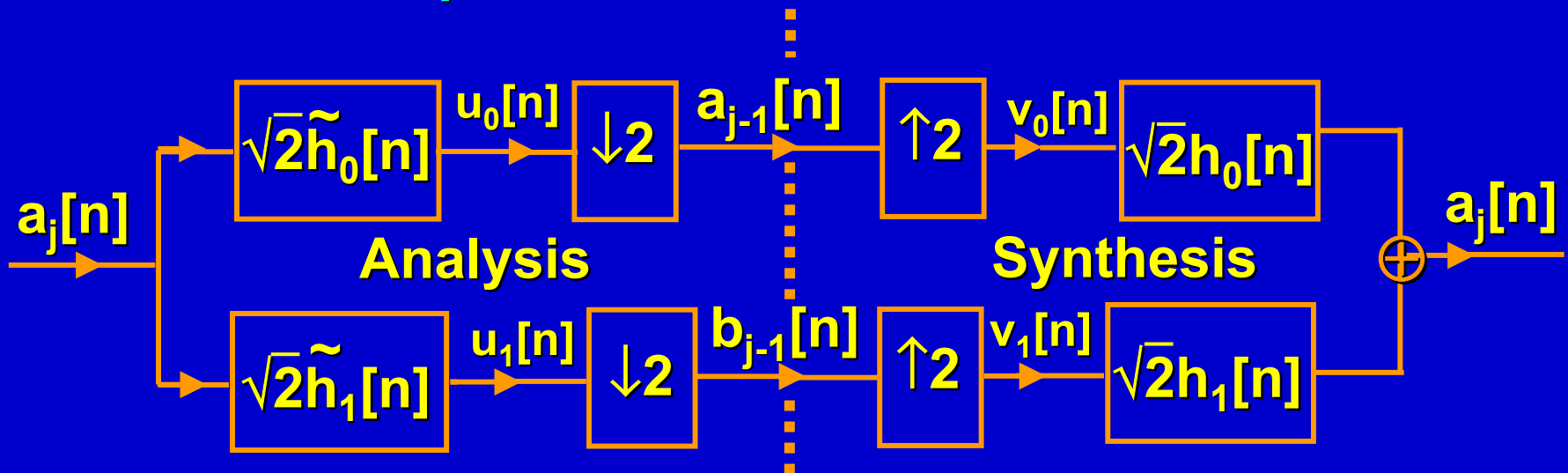
Similarly

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} w_{j-1,k}(t) \phi_{j,n}(t) dt = \sqrt{2} h_1[n - 2k]$$

Result:

$$\begin{aligned}
a_j[n] &= \sqrt{2} \sum_k a_{j-1}[k] h_0[n - 2k] + \\
&\quad \sqrt{2} \sum_k b_{j-1}[k] h_1[n - 2k]
\end{aligned}$$

Filter Bank Representation



$$\tilde{h}_0[n] = h_0[-n] \quad \text{time reversal}$$

$$\tilde{h}_1[n] = h_1[-n]$$

Verify that filter bank implements MRA equations:

$$\begin{aligned} u_0[n] &= \sqrt{2} \sum_k \tilde{h}_0[n-k] a_j[k] \\ &= \sqrt{2} \sum_k h_0[k-n] a_j[k] \end{aligned}$$

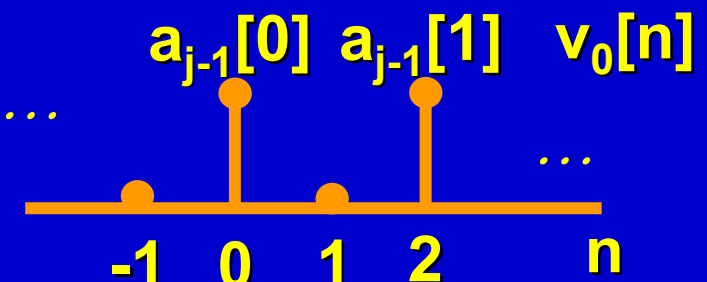
$$a_{j-1}[n] = u_0[2n] \quad \text{downsample by 2}$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \sum_k h_0[k - 2n] a_j[k]$$

$$b_{j-1}[n] = u_1[2n]$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \sum_k h_1[k - 2n] a_j[k]$$

$$a_j[n] = \sqrt{2} \sum_l h_0[n - l] v_0[l] + \sqrt{2} \sum_l h_1[n - l] v_1[l]$$

$$v_0[l] = \begin{cases} a_{j-1}[l/2] & ; l \text{ even} \\ 0 & ; \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad \dots$$


So

$$a_j[n] = \sqrt{2} \sum_{l \text{ even}} h_0[n - l] a_{j-1}[l/2] + \sqrt{2} \sum h_1[n - l] b_{j-1}[l/2]$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \sum_k h_0[n - 2k] a_{j-1}[k] + \sqrt{2} \sum_k h_1[n - 2k] b_{j-1}[k]$$

upsample by 2