

Eks 5.18

Hva blir DWT av  $[1, \dots, 1, 0, \dots, 0]$   
 over 10 steg (levels)?  $\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{512}$   $\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{512}$

Som funksjon i rommet  $V_{10}$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{511} \phi_{10,n} &= 32 \sum_{n=0}^{511} \underbrace{\phi(2^{10}t - n)}_{\neq 0 \text{ kun p\aa } [n2^{-10}, (n+1)2^{-10})} \\ &= 32 \cdot \text{funksjonen som er 1 p\aa } [0, \frac{1}{2}), 0 \text{ ellers} \\ &= 32 \cdot \frac{\phi_{1,0}}{\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow$  funksjonen v\aa r kan skrives:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{32}{\sqrt{2}} \phi_{1,0} &= \frac{32}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \phi_{0,0} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \psi_{0,0} \right) \\ &= 16 \phi_{0,0} + 16 \psi_{0,0} \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow \text{DWT}(1, \dots, 1, 0, \dots, 0) = (16, 16, 0, \dots, 0)$

Eks 5.21

$$\text{Sett } f(t) = 1 - \frac{t}{N}.$$

Man kan regne ut  $\text{proj}_{W_m} f$ ,  $\text{proj}_{V_m} f$   
for hånd:

ortogonalt dekompos. teorem.

$$\text{proj}_{V_m} f = \sum_{\substack{n \\ m' < n}} \langle f, \psi_{m',n} \rangle \psi_{m',n} + \sum_n \langle f, \phi_{0,n} \rangle \phi_{0,n}$$

$$\langle f, \psi_{m,n} \rangle = \int_0^N f(t) \psi_{m,n}(t) dt$$

$$= \int_0^{(n+1)2^{-m}} \left(1 - \frac{t}{N}\right) \psi_{m,n}(t) dt$$

$$= \int_{n2^{-m}}^{(n+\frac{1}{2})2^{-m}} \left(1 - \frac{t}{N}\right) 2^{m/2} dt - \int_{(n+\frac{1}{2})2^{-m}}^{(n+1)2^{-m}} \left(1 - \frac{t}{N}\right) 2^{\frac{m}{2}} dt$$

$$= \dots = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{N2^{2+3m/2}}}}$$

Bevis for Lemma 5.23

$f \in V_m$  er unikt bestemt av verdiene  $f(n2^{-m})$ ,  $0 \leq n < N2^m$

Vi ser på  $L_m: V_m \rightarrow (f(0 \cdot 2^{-m}), f(1 \cdot 2^{-m}), \dots)$ .

Denne er 1-1.

Videre er:  $L_m(\phi_{0,n}) = (0, \dots, 0, \underset{\text{plass } n}{1}, 0, 0, \dots, 0)$

Dermed blir  $\{\phi_{0,n}\}$  en basis for  $V_0$ , siden  $\{e_i\}_{i=0}^N$  er en basis for  $\mathbb{R}^N$ .

$\{\phi_{0,n}\}_{n=0}^{N-1}$  utspenner hele  $V_0$ , siden begge har dimensjon  $N$ .

Basis for Lemma 5.26

$$\phi_{0,n} = \sum_{n'} \phi_{0,n}(n'/2) 2^{-\frac{1}{2}} \phi_{1,n'}(t)$$

(Lemma 5.24 med  $f = \phi_{0,n}$ ,  $m = 1$ )

$\phi_{0,n}(n'/2) = 0$ , bortsett fra for

$$n' = 2n \rightarrow 1$$

$$n' = 2n-1 \quad \phi_{0,n}\left(\frac{2n-1}{2}\right) = \phi_{0,n}\left(n-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$n' = 2n+1 \quad \phi_{0,n}\left(\frac{2n+1}{2}\right) = \phi_{0,n}\left(n+\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\phi_{0,n} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} 2^{-\frac{1}{2}}}_{n'=2n-1} \phi_{1,2n-1} + \underbrace{1 \cdot 2^{-\frac{1}{2}}}_{n'=2n} \phi_{1,2n} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2^{-\frac{1}{2}}}_{n'=2n+1} \phi_{1,2n+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\phi_{0,n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{1}{2} \phi_{1,2n-1} + \phi_{1,2n} + \frac{1}{2} \phi_{1,2n+1} \right)}}$$

Basis for Lemma 5.29:

Vi definerer, for  $g_1 \in V_1$ ,  $g_0 = P(g_1)$

Definerer så  $e_0 = g_1 - g_0$  ( $g_1 - P(g_1)$ ).

Da er  $e_0(n) = g_1(n) - g_0(n) = 0$ , siden  $g_0, g_1$  har de samme verdier i heltallene

$\Rightarrow e_0 \in W_0 \Rightarrow$  punkt 1 er OK

punkt 2:  $\psi_{0,n}$  utgjør en basis for  $W_0$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_{0,n}(t) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \psi(t-n) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \phi_{1,1}(t-n) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \phi(2(t-n)-1) \\ &= \phi(2t - (2n+1)) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \phi_{1,2n+1} \end{aligned}$$

Det er klart at alle  $\phi_{1,2n+1} \in W_0$  (siden de er 0 i heltallene), og disse er lineært uavhengige (siden er en delmengde av  $\{\phi_{1,n}\}$ ), og de utspenner da hele  $W_0$ , siden

$W_0$  har dimensjon  $N$ , og  $\{\psi_{0,n}\}$  har samme dimensjon.

Punkt 3: Anta at  $\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} a_n \phi_{0,n}(t) + \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} b_n \psi_{0,n}(t) = 0$

sett inn  $t = n$ :

$$\phi_{0,k}(n) = 0 \text{ for } k \neq n, \psi_{0,k}(n) = 0 \text{ alle } k$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n \cdot \phi_{0,n}(n) = \underline{a_n = 0}$$

Men da må  $\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} b_n \psi_{0,n}(t) = 0$

$\Rightarrow b_n = 0$  (siden vi vet at  $\psi_{0,n}$  er lin. uavh.)

$$e_0 = g_1 - g_0 \Rightarrow g_1 = g_0 + e_0 = \underline{\underline{P(g_1) + e_0}}$$