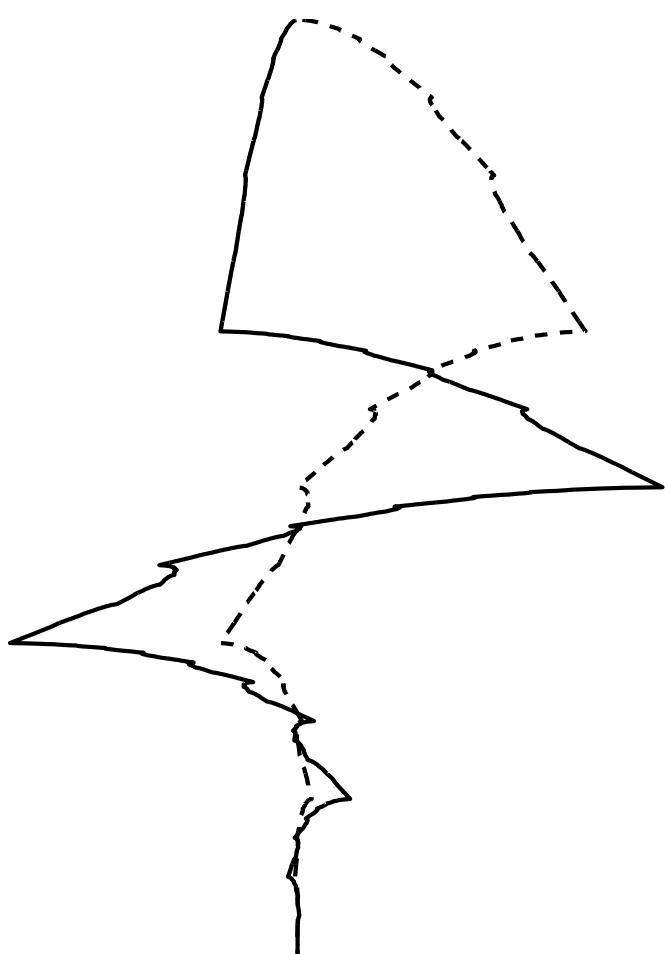


TALASIĆI (WAVELETS)

1. Transformacija
2. Multirezolucija
3. Konstrukcija
4. Filter
5. Osobine
6. Piramidalni algoritam
7. Primeri i primene



Fourier-ova analiza (Joseph Fourier, 1807)

$$f(x) \approx \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} c_k e^{ikx}$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos kx dx$$

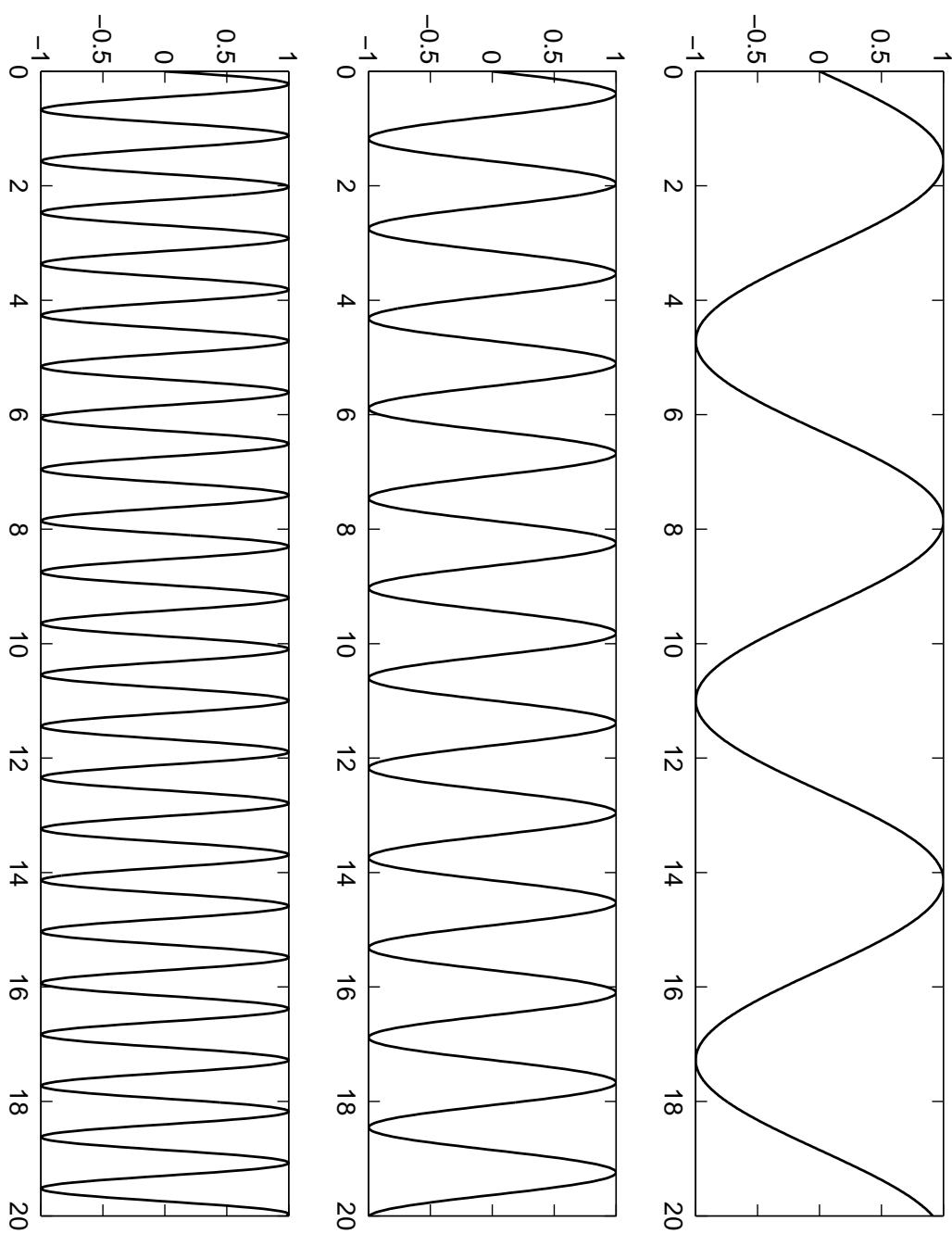
$$c_k = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) e^{-ikx} dx$$

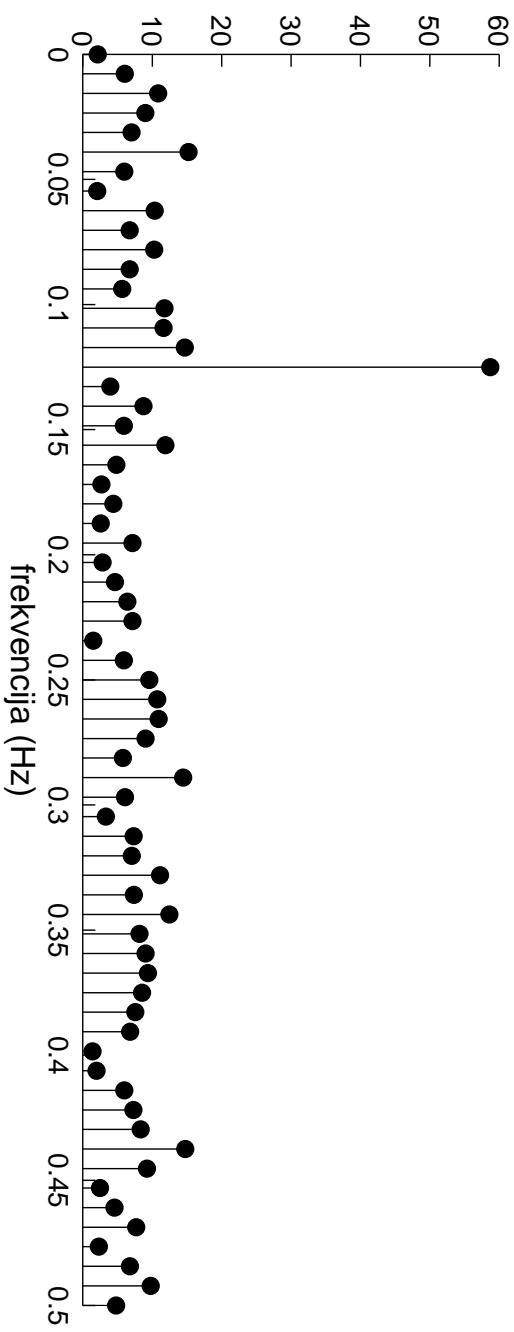
$$b_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin kx dx$$

Parseval-ova jednakost – energija funkcije f

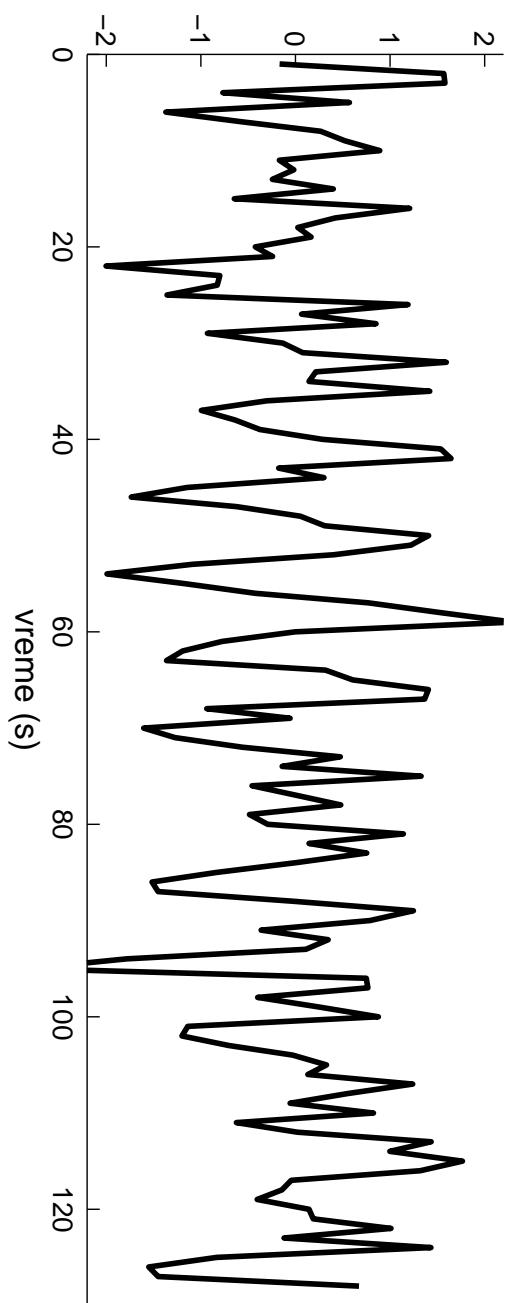
$$\|f\|^2 = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |f(x)|^2 dx = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (|a_k|^2 + |b_k|^2) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} |c_k|^2$$

Harmonics $1, \sin x, \cos x, \sin 2x, \cos 2x, \dots, \sin nx, \cos nx, \dots$



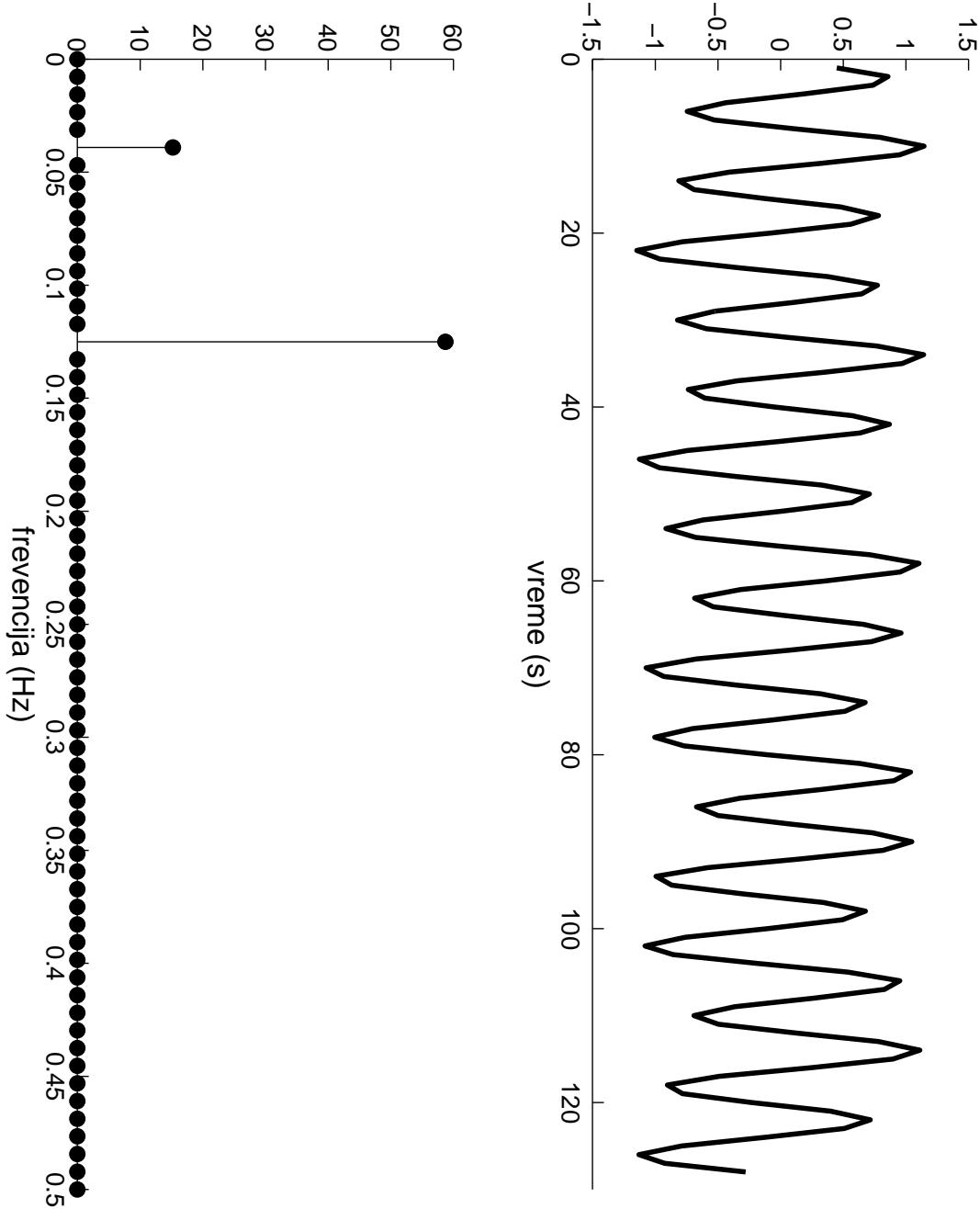


Frekvencijski
domen signala

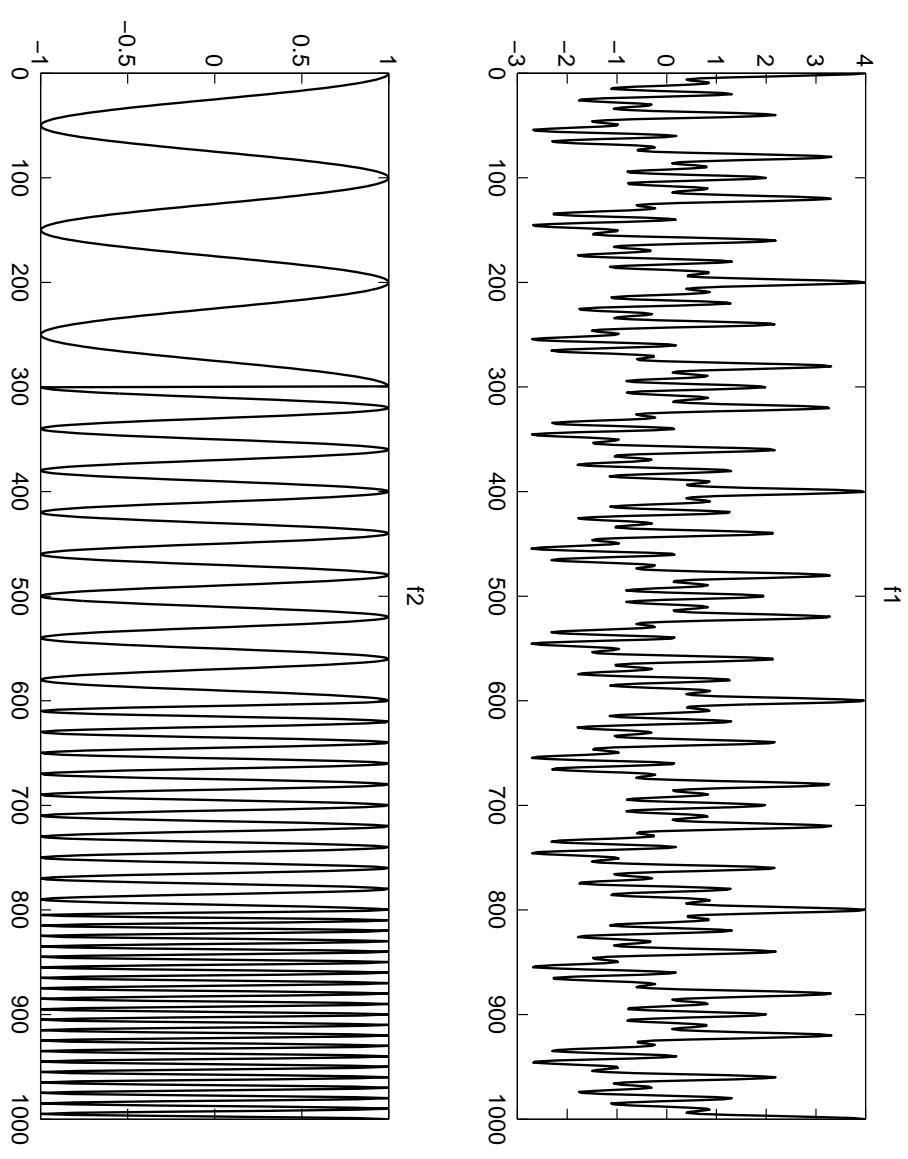


Vremenski
domen signala

Kompresija signala u frekvencijском domenu



Nedostaci Fourier-ove analize – primer stacionarnog i nestacionarnog signala

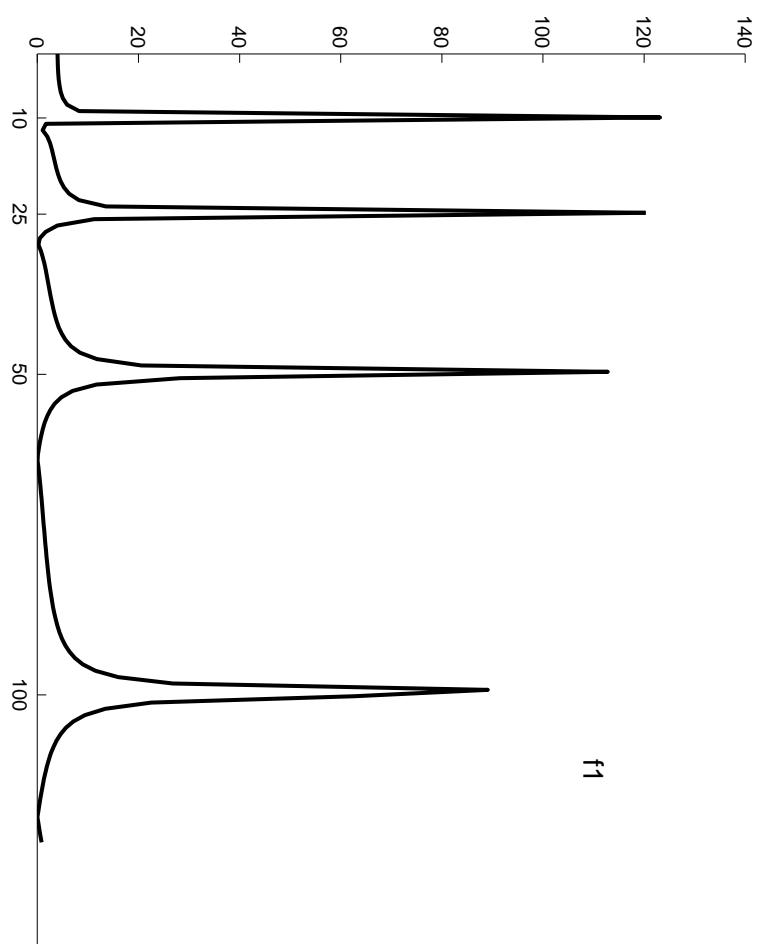


$$\begin{aligned} & \cos(2\pi * 10 * x) \\ & + \cos(2\pi * 25 * x) \\ & + \cos(2\pi * 50 * x) \\ & + \cos(2\pi * 100 * x) \end{aligned}$$

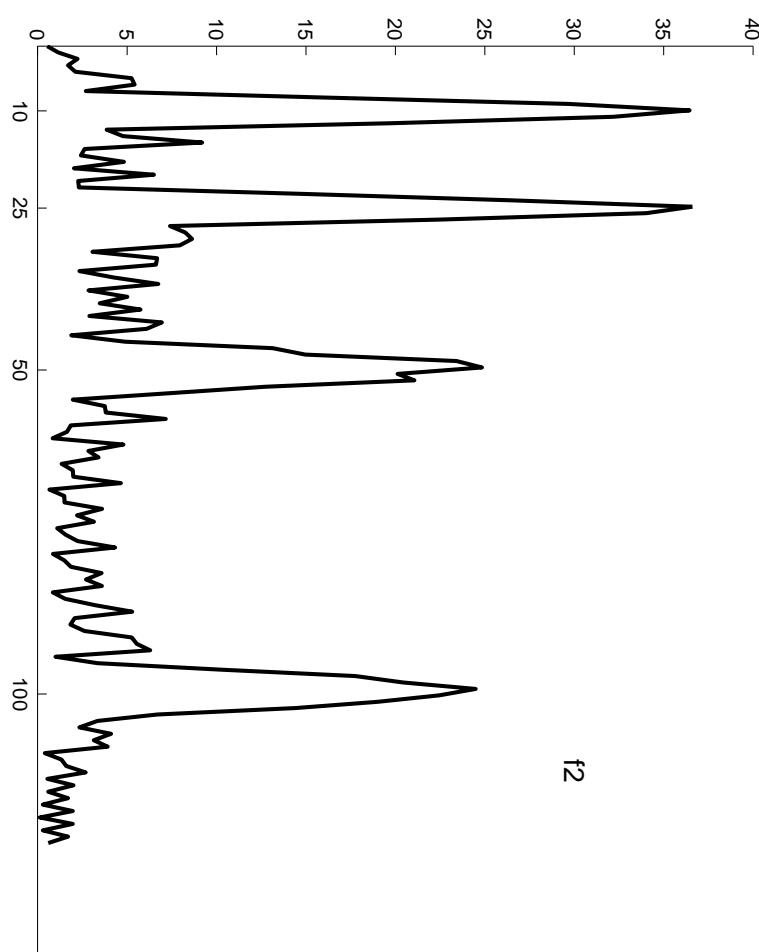
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \cos(2\pi * 10 * x), & [0, 300] \\ \cos(2\pi * 25 * x), & [300, 600] \\ \cos(2\pi * 50 * x), & [600, 800] \\ \cos(2\pi * 100 * x), & [800, 1000] \end{array} \right.$$

Fourier-ov spektar

stacionarnog signala,



nestacionarnog signala



Transformacija

$$Fourier\text{-}ova \quad \hat{f}(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-ix\omega} dx \quad \left(c_k = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) e^{-ikx} dx \right)$$

$$Kratkotrajna Fourier\text{-}ova \quad STFT_f(\omega, \tau) = \hat{f}(\omega), \quad x \in [\tau, \tau + 1]$$

Fourier-ova transformacija funkcije $f(x) W(x - \tau)$

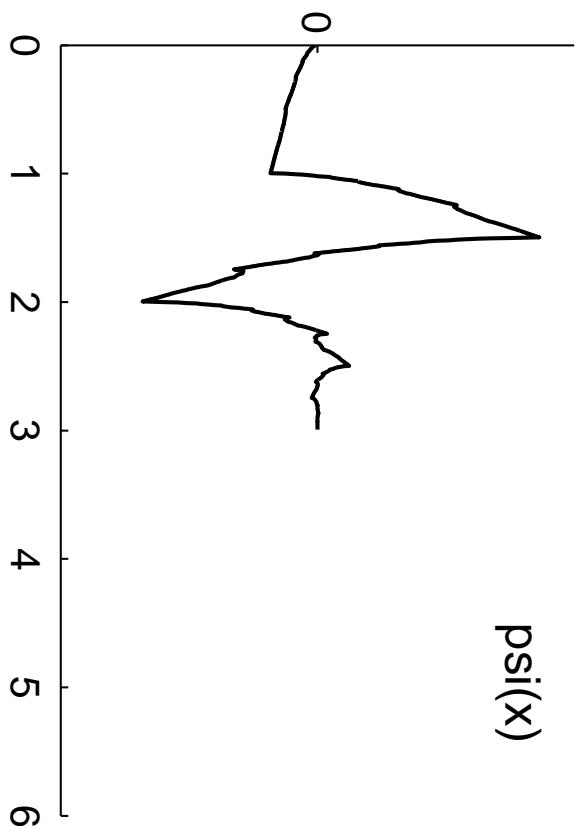
$$\text{Prozorska funkcija} \quad W(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in [0, 1] \\ 0, & x \notin [0, 1] \end{cases}$$

$$Talasićima \quad WT_f(a, b) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \overline{\psi}\left(\frac{x-b}{a}\right) dx$$

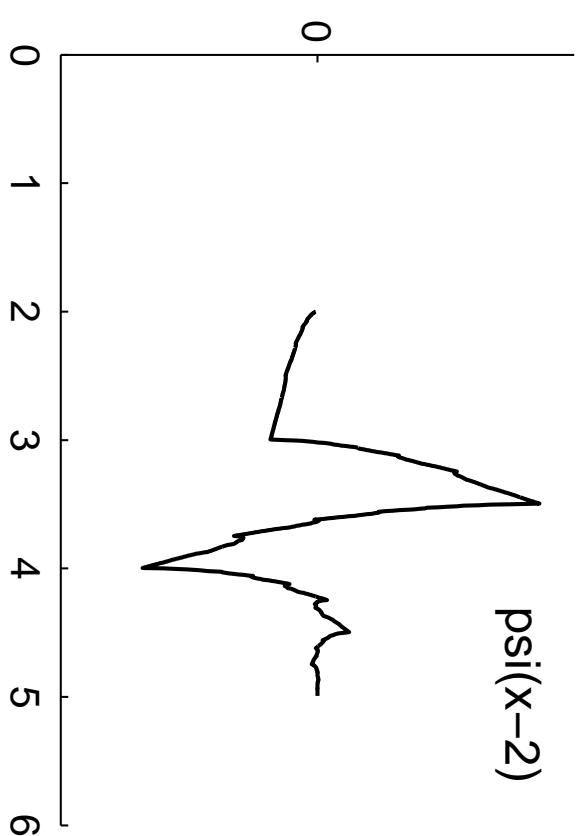
Talasić – oscilatorna funkcija sa kompaktnim nosačem

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

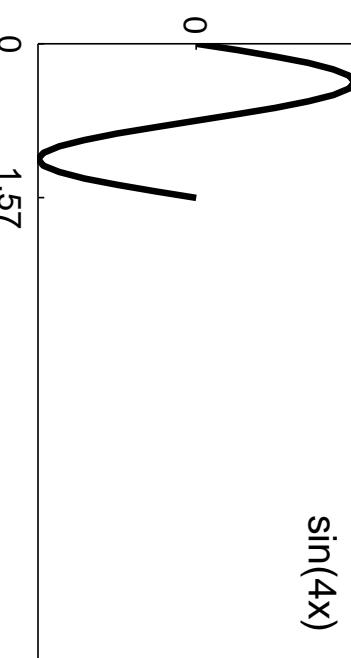
Translacija talasića – vremenska rezolucija (parametar b)



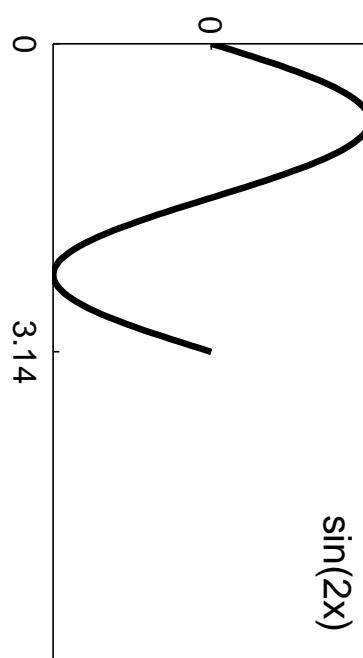
$\psi(x)$



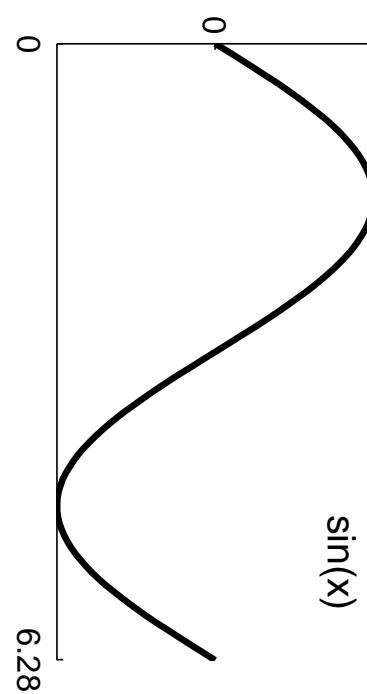
$\psi(x-2)$



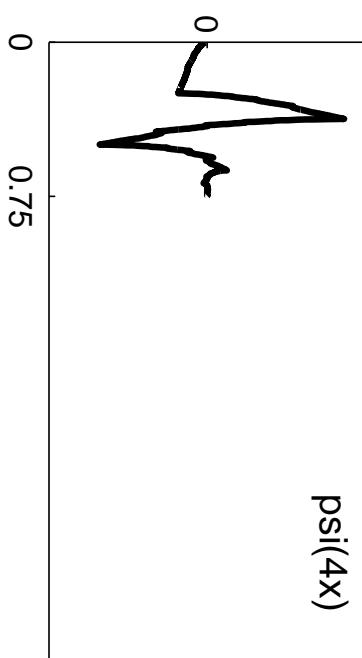
$$\sin(4x)$$



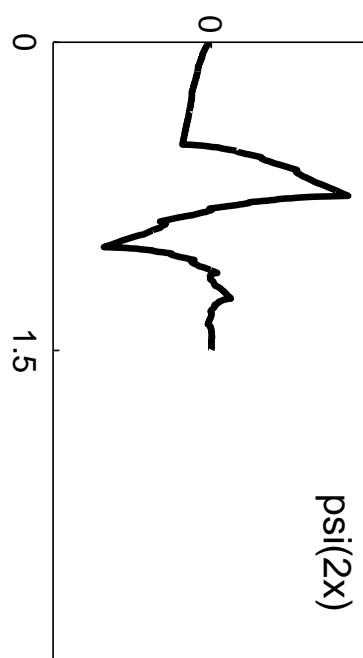
$$\sin(2x)$$



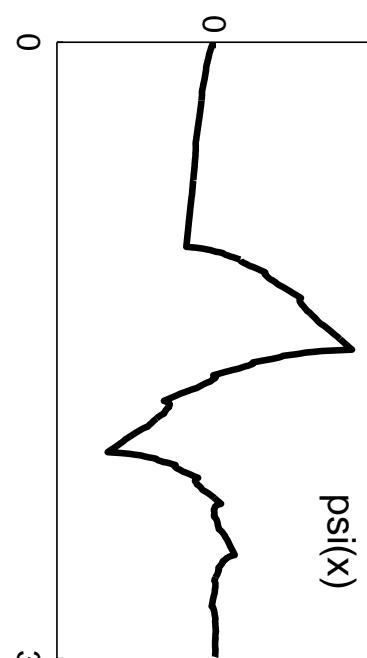
$$\sin(x)$$



$$\psi(4x)$$



$$\psi(2x)$$



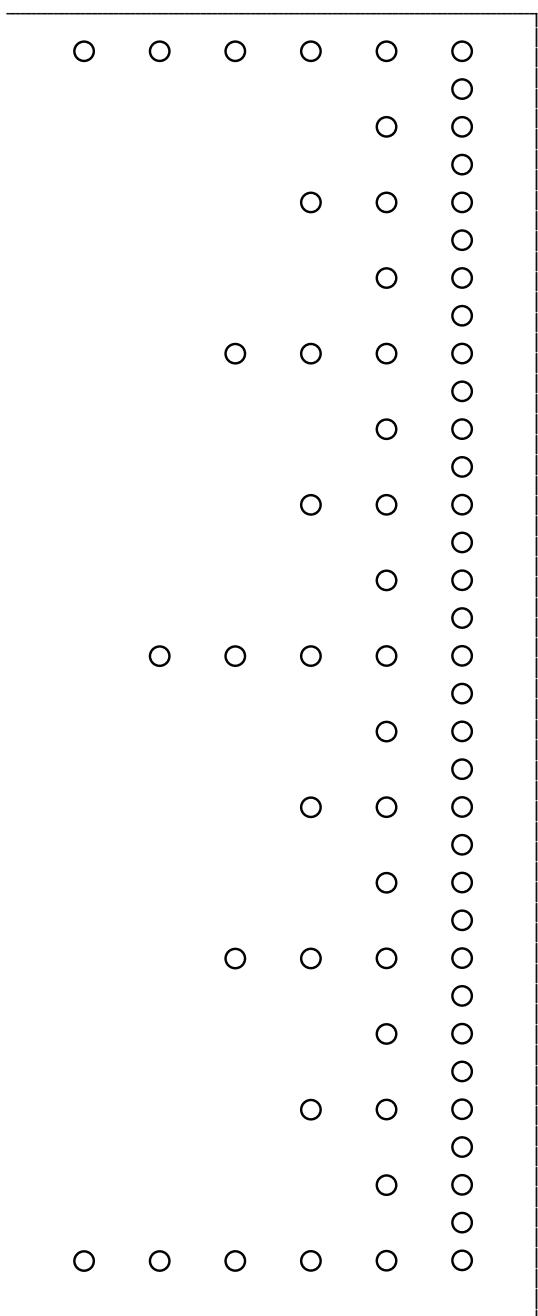
$$\psi(x)$$

Dilatacija
sinusoide
i talasića
–
frekven-
cijска
rezolucija
(param. a)

Diskretni talasići $a = 2^j$, $b = k 2^j$, $k, j \in \mathbb{Z}$

$\psi_{jk}(x) = 2^{-j/2} \psi(2^{-j}x - k), \quad \psi_{jk}(x) \neq 0, \quad x \in [2^j k, 2^j(k+1)].$

k



Primer

$$s(x) = \sin x + \delta(x - t_0)$$
$$\approx \sin x + \frac{1}{2\pi}(1 + 2 \cos(x - t_0) + 2 \cos 2(x - t_0) + \dots)$$

