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### 基于对称延拓的纯二维双正交偶对称小波变换

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摘要:研究了对称延拓在纯二维双正交偶对称小波变换中的应用,由纯二维小波滤波器组和对称延拓的性质推导出了小波分解后4个子带的公式。这些公式归纳了多级分解时,任意起点和任意长度的原始数据进行分解后, 4个子带的周期和对称关系。最后给出了纯二维5/3小波变换的一个实例来具体说明其应用方法。

关键词:纯二维小波;对称延拓;小波分解

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# True Two-Dimensional Even Symmetric Biorthogonal Wavelet Transform Based on Symmetric Extension

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**Abstract:** The symmetric extension is studied when applying in true two-dimensional (2-D) even symmetric biorthogonal wavelet transform. According to the characteristics of true 2-D wavelet filter banks and symmetric extension, the formulas of four sub-band after wavelet decomposition are deduced. These formulas summarize the original data of any start point and any length at multi-level decomposition, and obtain the cycle and symmetric relation of the four sub-bands. Finally, a true 2-D 5/3 wavelet transform is taken as an example to illustrate the practical application of specific methods.

**Key words:** true 2-D wavelet; symmetric extension; wavelet transform

### 引 言

在实际的小波分解和重构算法中必须采用一定的边界处理方法,比较常见的方法有补零延拓、等值延拓、周期延拓和对称延拓。文献[1]中将对称延拓分为边界点对称延拓和边界对称延拓,为了描述方便,本文延用这一说法。其中,边界点对称延拓具有数据量保持和高频子带系数值小的优点,常应用于双正交偶对称小波滤波器组,JPEG2000<sup>[2]</sup>中就是采用的这种边界处理方法,文献[3~5]均采用了边界点对称延拓的方法,所采用的都是纯二维双正交偶对称滤波器。文献[1]对几种延拓方法有较全面的理论研究,但只是针对了以"0"为起点的数据,对于实际应用会有局限性。本文继承和发展了文献[1]的研究方法,研究了边界点对称延拓在纯

二维双正交偶对称小波变换中的应用,推导出了任意起点、任意长度的原始数据小波分解后 4 个子带的周期和对称关系。

### 1 纯二维小波的分解和重构算法

### 1.1 纯二维双正交偶对称小波滤波器组

纯二维双正交偶对称小波滤波器组分解与重构算法如图 1 所示, $\tilde{\rho}(-k_1,-k_2)$ 和  $\tilde{q}(-k_1,-k_2)$ 分别为低频和高频分解滤波器, $p(k_1,k_2)$ 和  $q(k_1,k_2)$ 分别为低频和高频重构滤波器。

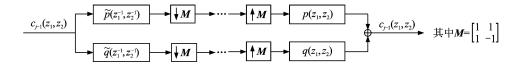
纯二维小波滤波器的支撑区长度都是有限的,对于分解滤波器设其支撑区为(注:第 1 个"[]"内为行支撑区范围,第 2 个"[]"内为列支撑区范围,其中  $M_1$ ,  $M_2$ ,  $N_1$ ,  $N_2 \geqslant 0$ ;  $M'_1$ ,  $M'_2$ ,  $N'_1$ ,  $N'_2 \geqslant 0$ )

(8)

(9)

(10)

(11)



(2)

(3)

图 1 纯二维双正交偶对称小波滤波器组分解与重构算法

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特别地,对于纯二维双正交偶对称小波滤波器
\widetilde{p}(k_1,k_2)和\widetilde{q}(k_1,k_2),设其支撑区为
 \sup \{\widetilde{p}(k_1,k_2)\} = [-M_3,M_3], [-N_3,N_3]
 \sup \{ \widetilde{q}(k_1, k_2) \} = [-M_4 + 1, M_4 + 1],
                                               (4)
   \lceil -N_4, N_4 \rceil
式中M_3, M_4, N_3, N_4 > 0,并且有
 \widetilde{p}(-k_1,-k_2)=\widetilde{p}(k_1,k_2)
   k_1 = 0, 1, \dots, M_3; k_2 = 0, 1, \dots, N_3
                                               (5)
 \widetilde{q}(-k_1, -k_2) = \widetilde{q}(k_1 + 2, k_2)
  k_1 = -1, 0, \cdots, M_4 - 1; k_2 = 0, 1, \cdots, N_4
    由式(1~3),有
   \{p(k_1,k_2)\} = [-M_4,M_4],[-N_4,N_4]
   supp\{q(k_1,k_2)\} = [-M_3 + 1, M_3 + 1], (6)
  [-N_3,N_3]
  (p(-k_1, -k_2) = p(k_1, k_2))
     k_1 = 0, 1, \dots, M_4; k_2 = 0, 1, \dots, N_4
                                               (7)
   q(-k_1, -k_2) = q(k_1 + 2, k_2)
     k_1 = -1, 0, \dots, M_3 - 1; k_2 = 0, 1, \dots, N_3
1.2 嵌套格式在图像分解与重构中的应用
    20世纪90年代中期, Sweldens 等提出了小波
提升方案(Lifting scheme),并给出了经典小波中
双正交小波的提升方案(又称提升格式)[7-8],
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Daubechies 证明了凡是用 Mallat 算法实现的小波

变换都可以用提升格式实现[9]。提升方案是在空域

中直接构造小波,大大拓展了小波分析的研究领

域。本文是从原始小波滤波器组的角度来分析它在

 $\{\sup\{\widetilde{p}(k_1,k_2)\} = \lceil -M_1,M_2\rceil, \lceil -N_1,N_2\rceil$ 

 $\{ \sup \{ \widetilde{q} (k_1, k_2) \} = [-M'_1, M'_2], [-N'_1, N'_2] \}$ 

各滤波器及其支撑区的关系,对于纯二维小波分解

 $p(k_1,k_2) = (-1)^{-k_1} \widetilde{q} (1-k_1,k_2)$ 

 $q(k_1,k_2) = (-1)^{1-k_1} \widetilde{p} (1-k_1,k_2)$ 

由式(2)得重构滤波器的支撑区为

 $supp\{q(k_1,k_2)\} = [-M_2 + 1, M_1 + 1],$ 

 $\{p(k_1,k_2)\} = [-M'_2 + 1, M'_1 + 1],$ 

滤波器和重构滤波器有如下关系

 $[-N'_2+1,N'_1+1]$ 

 $[-N_2+1,N_1+1]$ 

根据文献[6]中7.4节双正交小波滤波器组中

2 所示,下面对分解端加以说明,重构端同理,不再 赘述。图像的分解和重构采用了嵌套格式[3],即一 级分解包含两次分解。对于有限长原始像块  $c_{j-1}(k_1,k_2)$ ,其第 j 级分解过程为:边界点对称延 拓后  $c_i^{\text{ext}}(k_1, k_2)$ , 经过 $\widetilde{p}(-k_1, -k_2)$  和  $\widetilde{q}(-k_1, -k_2)$  $-k_2$ )进行第1次分解,得到低频子带  $c_i^l(k_1,k_2)$ 和 高频子带e';(k1,k2);对c';(k1,k2)再进行第 2 次分 解,经过 $\tilde{p}'(-k_1,-k_2)$ 和 $\tilde{q}'(-k_1,-k_2)$ 后形成次 低频子带  $c_i(k_1,k_2)$ 和次高频子带  $d_i(k_1,k_2)$ ;对高 频子带  $e'_{i}(k_{1},k_{2})$ 进行一次纯二维 Lazy 小波变 换<sup>[3]</sup>,分为偶、奇两组  $e_i(k_1,k_2)$ 和 $f_i(k_1,k_2)$ 。  $\widetilde{p}'(k_1,k_2), \widetilde{q}'(k_1,k_2), p'(k_1,k_2)$   $\Re q'(k_1,k_2)$ 分别为 $\tilde{p}(k_1,k_2)$ , $\tilde{q}(k_1,k_2)$ , $p(k_1,k_2)$ 和 $q(k_1,k_2)$ 经五株内插<sup>[3,5]</sup>得到的滤波器,前者为后者旋转 45° 得到的滤波器,文献[3]中有两组滤波器坐标间的 关系,文献[5]中有具体的旋转方法。可以推出以下 关系,其中 $M_5, M_6, N_5, N_6 > 0$ 。

 $\{\operatorname{supp}\{\widetilde{p}'(k_1,k_2)\}=\lceil -M_5,M_5\rceil,$ 

 $\operatorname{supp}\{\widetilde{q}'(k_1,k_2)\} = \lceil -M_6 + 1,$ 

 $k_1 = 0, 1, \dots, M_5; k_2 = 0, 1, \dots, N_5$ 

 $k_1 = -1, 0, \cdots, M_6 - 1; k_2 = 0, 1, \cdots, N_6$ 

 $\widetilde{q}'(-k_1, -k_2) = \widetilde{q}'(k_1 + 2, k_2)$ 

 $\operatorname{supp}\{p'(k_1,k_2)\} = [-M_6,M_6],$ 

 $supp\{q'(k_1,k_2)\} = [-M_5 + 1,$ 

 $q'(-k_1, -k_2) = q'(k_1 + 2, k_2)$ 

 $k_1 = 0, 1, \dots, M_6; k_2 = 0, 1, \dots, N_6$ 

 $k_1 = -1, 0, \dots, M_5 - 1; k_2 = 0, 1, \dots, N_5$ 

滤波器  $\tilde{h}(k_1,k_2), \tilde{g}(k_1,k_2), h(k_1,k_2)$  和  $g(k_1,k_2)$ 。

为了推导方便将图 2 简化为图 3 的形式,引入

 $M_5 + 1$ , [-  $N_5$ ,  $N_5$ ]

 $p'(-k_1, -k_2) = p'(k_1, k_2)$ 

 $M_6 + 1$ , [-  $N_6$ ,  $N_6$ ]

 $\widetilde{p}'(-k_1,-k_2)=\widetilde{p}'(k_1,k_2)$ 

 $\lceil -N_5, N_5 \rceil$ 

 $\lceil -N_6, N_6 \rceil$ 

纯二维双正交偶对称小波中应用的性质,为提升格式的实现打下基础。为了叙述方便,下文中以"纯二

维小波"代替"纯二维双正交偶对称小波"。采用边界点对称延拓的纯二维小波分解与重构算法如图

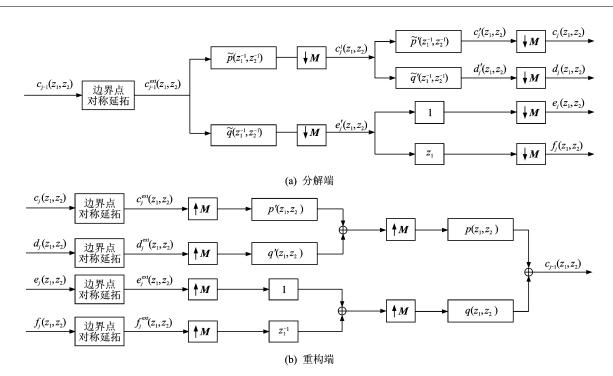


图 2 采用边界点对称延拓的纯二维小波分解与重构算法

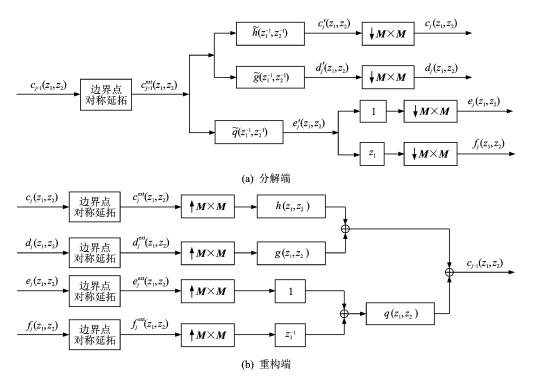


图 3 采用边界点对称延拓的纯二维小波分解与重构简化算法

$$\begin{cases} \widetilde{h}(-k_{1},-k_{2}) = \widetilde{p}(-k_{1},-k_{2}) \times \\ \widetilde{p}'(-k_{1},-k_{2}) \\ \widetilde{g}(-k_{1},-k_{2}) = \widetilde{p}(-k_{1},-k_{2}) \times \\ \widetilde{q}'(-k_{1},-k_{2}) = \widetilde{p}(-k_{1},-k_{2}) \times \\ g(k_{1},k_{2}) = p'(k_{1},k_{2}) \times p(k_{1},k_{2}) \\ g(k_{1},k_{2}) = q'(k_{1},k_{2}) \times p(k_{1},k_{2}) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} h(k_{1},k_{2}) = p'(k_{1},k_{2}) \times p(k_{1},k_{2}) \\ g(k_{1},k_{2}) = q'(k_{1},k_{2}) \times p(k_{1},k_{2}) \\ (12) \times (-k_{1},-k_{2}) = (-M_{3}-M_{5},M_{3}+M_{5}], \\ (13) \times (-k_{1},-k_{2}) = (-M_{3}-M_{5},M_{3}+M_{5}], \\ (14) \times (-k_{1},-k_{2}) = (-M_{3}-M_{5},M_{3}+M_{5}], \\ (15) \times (-k_{1},-k_{2}) = (-M_{3}-M_{5},M_{5}+M_{5}], \\ (16) \times (-k_{1},-k_{2}) = (-M_{3}-M_{5},M_{5}+M_{5}), \\ (17) \times (-k_{1},-k_{2}) = (-M_{3}-M_{5},M_{5}+M_{5}), \\ (18) \times (-k_{1},-k$$

(18)

(19)

```
\{\sup\{h(k_1,k_2)\} = [-M_4 - M_6, M_4 + M_6],
         \lceil -N_4-N_6,N_4+N_6 \rceil
                                                                                                            (14)
   \sup\{g(k_1,k_2)\} = [-M_4 - M_5 + 1, M_4 +
       M_5+1, [-N_4-N_5, N_4+N_5]
           分解算法为
 c_j(k_1,k_2) = \sum_{l_1 \in \mathbf{Z}} \sum_{l_2 \in \mathbf{Z}} \widetilde{h}(l_1 - 2k_1, l_2 - 2k_2).
     c_{j-1}^{\mathrm{ext}}(l_1, l_2) = \sum_{l_1 \in \mathbf{Z}} \sum_{l_2 \in \mathbf{Z}} \widetilde{h}(l_1 - k'_1, l_2 - k'_2) •
     c_{j-1}^{\text{ext}}(l_1, l_2) \begin{vmatrix} k'_1 = 2k_1 \\ k'_2 = 2k_2 \end{vmatrix}
d_j(k_1,k_2) = \sum_{l_1 \in \mathbf{Z}} \sum_{l_2 \in \mathbf{Z}} \widetilde{g}(l_1 - 2k_1, l_2 - 2k_2 - 1) •
     c_{j-1}^{\mathrm{ext}}(l_1,l_2) = \sum_{l_1 \in \mathbf{Z}} \sum_{l_2 \in \mathbf{Z}} \widetilde{g}(l_1 - k'_1,l_2 - k'_2) •
     c_{j-1}^{\text{ext}}(l_1, l_2) \begin{vmatrix} k'_1 = 2k_1 \\ k'_2 = 2k_2 + 1 \end{vmatrix}
e_j(k_1,k_2) = \sum_{l_1 \in \mathbf{Z}} \sum_{l_2 \in \mathbf{Z}} \widetilde{q} (l_1 - 2k_1, l_2 - 2k_2) \cdot
     c_{j-1}^{\text{ext}}(l_1, l_2) = \sum_{l_1 \in \mathbf{Z}} \sum_{l_2 \in \mathbf{Z}} \widetilde{q} (l_1 - k'_1, l_2 - k'_2) •
     c_{j-1}^{\text{ext}}(l_1, l_2) \begin{vmatrix} k'_1 = 2k_1 \\ k'_2 = 2k_2 \end{vmatrix}
f_j(k_1,k_2) = \sum_{l_1 \in \mathbf{Z}} \sum_{l_2 \in \mathbf{Z}} \widetilde{q} (l_1 - 2k_1 - 1, l_2 - 2k_2 - 1)
      1)c_{j-1}^{\text{ext}}(l_1, l_2) = \sum_{l_1 \in \mathbf{Z}} \sum_{l_2 \in \mathbf{Z}} \widetilde{q} (l_1 - k'_1,
     l_2 - k'_2 c_{j-1}^{\text{ext}}(l_1, l_2) \begin{vmatrix} k'_1 = 2k_1 + 1 \\ k'_2 = 2k_2 + 1 \end{vmatrix}
                                                                                                            (15)
           重构算法为
c_{j-1}(k_1,k_2) =
```

为了更清楚地表明分解的过程,将  $c'_{j}(k_1,k_2)$ ,  $d'_{j}(k_{1},k_{2})$ 和  $e'_{j}(k_{1},k_{2})$ 引入推导过程

(16)

 $(c'_{j}(k_{1},k_{2}) = \sum_{l_{1}=-M_{3}-M_{5}l_{2}=-N_{3}-N_{5}}^{M_{3}+M_{5}} \widetilde{h}(l_{1},l_{2}) \cdot$  $c_{j-1}^{\text{ext}}(k_1+l_1,k_2+l_2)$ 

 $d'_{j}(k_{1},k_{2}) = \sum_{l_{1}=-M_{3}-M_{6}+1l_{2}=-N_{3}-N_{6}}^{3} \widetilde{g}(l_{1},l_{2})$  •  $c_{j-1}^{\text{ext}}(k_1+l_1,k_2+l_2)$  $e'_{j}(k_{1},k_{2}) = \sum_{l_{1}=-M}^{M_{4}+1} \sum_{l_{2}=-N}^{N_{4}} \widetilde{q} \; (l_{1},l_{2}) \; ullet$ 

 $c_{i-1}^{\text{ext}}(k_1 + l_1, k_2 + l_2)$  $(c_i(k_1,k_2) = c'_i(2k_1,2k_2))$  $d_j(k_1,k_2) = d'_j(2k_1,2k_2+1)$  $e_i(k_1,k_2) = e'_i(2k_1,2k_2)$  $f_i(k_1,k_2) = e'_i(2k_1+1,2k_2+1)$ 

### 边界点对称延拓的性质

对称延拓的两种方式如图 4 所示, 虚线为其对 称轴。对于以 $(A,B),A,B \in \mathbb{Z}$  为起点的行列长度 分别为  $L_1$  和  $L_2$  的原始数据  $c_{i-1}(k_1,k_2)$ ,  $(A \leq k_1 <$  $A+L_1,B \leq k_2 < B+L_2$ ),以边界点为中心对称重 复,即  $c_{j-1}^{\text{ext}}(A + r_1(L_1 - 1) + k_1, B + r_2(L_2 - 1) +$ 

 $c_{j-1}^{\text{ext}}(A + 2r_1(L_1 - 1) + k_1, B + 2r_2(L_2 - 1) +$  $k_2$ ) =  $c_{i-1}^{\text{ext}}(A + r_1(L_1 - 1) + r_1(L_1 - 1) + k_1$ ,  $B + r_2(L_2 - 1) + r_2(L_2 - 1) + k_2) =$  $c_{i-1}^{\text{ext}}(A+r_1(L_1-1)-(r_1(L_1-1)+k_1)),$ 

 $k_2$ ) =  $c_{i-1}^{\text{ext}}(A + r_1(L_1 - 1) - k_1,$ 

 $B + r_2(L_2 - 1) - k_2$ 

式中 $r_1$ ,  $r_2$ ,  $k_1$ ,  $k_2 \in \mathbb{Z}$ ,且有

 $B + r_2(L_2 - 1) - (r_2(L_2 - 1) + k_2)) =$  $c_{i-1}^{\text{ext}}(A - k_1, B - k_2) = c_{i-1}^{\text{ext}}(A + k_1, B + k_2)$ 

由式(20)可以看出边界点对称延拓后,  $c_{i-1}^{\text{ext}}(k_1,k_2)$ 的行和列分别是以  $2(L_1-1)$ 和  $2(L_2-1)$ 

1)为周期的。 16 15 14 13 14 15 16 15 14 13

图 4 边界点对称延拓和边界对称延拓

(b) 边界对称延拓

(a) 边界点对称延拓

## 1级分解情况

 $c'_{j}(A+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)+k_{1},B+r_{2}(L_{2}-1)+k_{2})=\sum_{l_{1}=-M_{3}-M_{5}l_{2}=-N_{3}-N_{5}}^{M_{3}+M_{5}}\sum_{l_{1}=-N_{3}-N_{5}}^{N_{3}+N_{5}}\widetilde{h}(l_{1},l_{2})c_{j-1}^{\mathrm{ext}}(l_{1}+A+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)+k_{2})$ 

$$c'_{j}(A+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)+k_{1},B+r_{2}(L_{2}-1)+k_{2}) = \sum_{l_{1}=-M_{3}-M_{5}l_{2}=-N_{3}-N_{5}}^{M_{3}+M_{5}} \widetilde{h}(l_{1},l_{2})c_{j-1}^{\text{ext}}(l_{1}+A+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)+\sum_{l_{1}=-M_{3}+N_{5}}^{M_{3}+N_{5}} \widetilde{h}(l_{1},l_{2})c_{j-1}^{\text{ext}}(l_{1}+A+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)+\sum_{l_{2}=-M_{3}+N_{5}}^{M_{3}+N_{5}} \widetilde{h}(l_{1}+A+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)+\sum_{l_{2}=-M_{3}+N_{5}}^{M_{3}+N_{5}} \widetilde{h}(l_{1}+A+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)+\sum_{l_{2}=-M_{3}+N_{5}}^{M_{3}+N_{5}} \widetilde{h}(l_{1}+A+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)+\sum_{l_{2}=-M_{3}+N_{5}}^{M_{3}+N_{5}} \widetilde{h}(l_{1}+A+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)+\sum_{l_{2}=-M_{3}+N_{5}}^{M_{3}+N_{5}} \widetilde{h}(l_{1}+A+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)+\sum_{l_{2}=-M_{3}+N_{5}}^{M_{3}+N_{5}} \widetilde{h}(l_{1}+A+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)+\sum_{l_{2}=-M_{3}+N_{5}}^{M_{3}+N_{5}} \widetilde{h}(l_{1}+A+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)+\sum_{l_{2}=-M_{3}+N_{5}}^{M_{3}+N_{5}} \widetilde{h}(l_{1}+A+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)+\sum_{l_{2}=-M_{3}+N_{5}}^{M_{3}+N_{5}} \widetilde{h$$

$$k_1 \cdot l_2 + B + r_2(L_2 - 1) + k_2) = \sum_{l_1 = -M_3 - M_5 l_2 = -N_3 - N_5}^{M_3 + M_5} \widetilde{k}(-l_1 \cdot -l_2) c_2^{\text{ext}} \cdot (-l_1 + A + r_1(L_1 - 1))$$

 $(c'_{i}(A+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)+k_{1},B+r_{2}(L_{2}-1)+k_{2})=c'_{i}(A+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)-k_{1},B+r_{2}(L_{2}-1)-k_{2})$  $d'_{j}(A+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)+k_{1},B+r_{2}(L_{2}-1)+k_{2})=d'_{j}(A+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)-k_{1}-2,B+r_{2}(L_{2}-1)-k_{2})$  $|e'_{i}(A+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)+k_{1},B+r_{2}(L_{2}-1)+k_{2})=e'_{i}(A+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)-k_{1}-2,B+r_{2}(L_{2}-1)-k_{2})$ 

 $c'_{j}(A+2r_{1}(L_{1}-1)-2k_{1},B+2r_{2}(L_{2}-1)-2k_{2})=c'_{j}(A+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)+(r_{1}(L_{1}-1)-2k_{1}),B+2r_{2}(L_{2}-1)-2k_{2})=c'_{j}(A+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)+(r_{1}(L_{1}-1)-2k_{1}),B+2r_{2}(L_{2}-1)-2k_{2})=c'_{j}(A+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)+(r_{1}(L_{1}-1)-2k_{1}),B+2r_{2}(L_{2}-1)-2k_{2})=c'_{j}(A+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)+(r_{1}(L_{1}-1)-2k_{1}),B+2r_{2}(L_{2}-1)-2k_{2})=c'_{j}(A+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)+(r_{1}(L_{1}-1)-2k_{1}),B+2r_{2}(L_{2}-1)-2k_{2})=c'_{j}(A+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)+(r_{1}(L_{1}-1)-2k_{1}),B+2r_{2}(L_{2}-1)-2k_{2})=c'_{j}(A+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)+(r_{1}(L_{1}-1)-2k_{1}),B+2r_{2}(L_{2}-1)-2k_{2})=c'_{j}(A+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)+(r_{1}(L_{1}-1)-2k_{1}),B+2r_{2}(L_{2}-1)-2k_{2})=c'_{j}(A+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)+(r_{1}(L_{1}-1)-2k_{1}),B+2r_{2}(L_{2}-1)-2k_{2})=c'_{j}(A+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)+(r_{1}(L_{1}-1)-2k_{1}),B+2r_{2}(L_{2}-1)-2k_{2})=c'_{j}(A+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)+(r_{1}(L_{1}-1)-2k_{1}),B+2r_{2}(L_{2}-1)-2k_{2})=c'_{j}(A+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)+(r_{1}(L_{1}-1)-2k_{1}),B+2r_{2}(L_{2}-1)-2k_{2})=c'_{j}(A+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)+(r_{1}(L_{1}-1)-2k_{1}),B+2r_{2}(L_{1}-1)-2k_{2})=c'_{j}(A+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)+(r_{1}(L_{1}-1)-2k_{1}),B+2r_{2}(L_{1}-1)-2k_{2})=c'_{j}(A+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)+(r_{1}(L_{1}-1)-2k_{1}),B+2r_{2}(L_{1}-1)-2k_{2})=c'_{j}(A+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)+(r_{1}(L_{1}-1)-2k_{1}),B+2r_{2}(L_{1}-1)-2k_{2})=c'_{j}(A+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)+(r_{1}(L_{1}-1)-2k_{1}),B+2r_{2}(L_{1}-1)-2k_{2})=c'_{j}(A+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)+(r_{1}(L_{1}-1)-2k_{1}),B+2r_{2}(L_{1}-1)-2k_{2})=c'_{j}(A+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)+(r_{1}(L_{1}-1)-2k_{1}),B+2r_{2}(L_{1}-1)-2k_{2})=c'_{j}(A+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)-2k_{2})=c'_{j}(A+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)-2k_{2})=c'_{j}(A+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)-2k_{2})=c'_{j}(A+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)-2k_{2})=c'_{j}(A+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)-2k_{2})=c'_{j}(A+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)-2k_{2})=c'_{j}(A+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)-2k_{2})=c'_{j}(A+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)-2k_{2})=c'_{j}(A+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)-2k_{2})=c'_{j}(A+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)-2k_{2})=c'_{j}(A+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)-2k_{2})=c'_{j}(A+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)-2k_{2})=c'_{j}(A+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)-2k_{2})=c'_{j}(A+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)-2k_{2})=c'_{j}(A+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)-2k_{2})=c'_{j}(A+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)-2k_{2})=c'_{j}(A+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)-2k_{2})=c'_{j}(A+r_{1}-1)-2k_{2}$  $r_2(L_2-1)+(r_2(L_2-1)-2k_2))=c'_i(A+r_1(L_1-1)-(r_1(L_1-1)-2k_1),B+r_2(L_2-1)-$ 

 $\left\langle c'_{,i}(A+1+2r_{1}(L_{1}-1)-2k_{1},B+1+2r_{2}(L_{2}-1)-2k_{2})=c'_{,j}(A+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)+(r_{1}(L_{1}-1)-2k_{2})-c'_{,j}(A+r_{2}$ 

 $2k_1+1), B+r_2(L_2-1)+(r_2(L_2-1)-2k_2+1))=c'_j(A+r_1(L_1-1)-(r_1(L_1-1)-r_2(L_2-1)-r_$ 

 $(d'_{j}(A+2r_{1}(L_{1}-1)-2k_{1},B+1+2r_{2}(L_{2}-1)-2k_{2})=d'_{j}(A+2k_{1}-2,B+2k_{2}-1)=0$ 

 $\int d'_{j}(A-1+2r_{1}(L_{1}-1)-2k_{1},B+2r_{2}(L_{2}-1)-2k_{2})=d'_{j}(A+2k_{1}-1,B+2k_{2})=0$ 

 $(e'_{i}(A+2r_{1}(L_{1}-1)-2k_{1},B+2r_{2}(L_{2}-1)-2k_{2})=e'_{i}(A+2k_{1}-2,B+2k_{2})=e'_{i}(A+2r_{1}(L_{1}-1)-2k_{2})=e'_{i}(A+2r_{1}-1)-2k_{2}$ 

 $e'_{j}(A+2r_{1}(L_{1}-1)-2k_{1},B+2r_{2}(L_{2}-1)-2k_{2})=e'_{j}(A+2k_{1}-2,B+2k_{2})=$ 

 $e'_{j}(A-1+2r_{1}(L_{1}-1)-2k_{1},B+1+2r_{2}(L_{2}-1)-2k_{2})=e'_{j}(A+2k_{1}-1,B+2k_{2}-1)=e'$ 

 $e'_{j}(A-1+2r_{1}(L_{1}-1)-2k_{1},B+1+2r_{2}(L_{2}-1)-2k_{2})=e'_{j}(A+2k_{1}-1,B+2k_{2}-1)=0$ 

$$k_{1}, l_{2} + B + r_{2}(L_{2} - 1) + k_{2}) = \sum_{l_{1} = -M_{3} - M_{5}l_{2} = -N_{3} - N_{5}}^{M_{3} + M_{5}} \widetilde{h}(-l_{1}, -l_{2})c_{j-1}^{\text{ext}}(-l_{1} + A + r_{1}(L_{1} - 1) - k_{1}) = \sum_{l_{1} = -M_{3} - M_{5}l_{2} = -N_{2} - N_{5}}^{M_{3} + M_{5}} \widetilde{h}(l_{1}, l_{2})c_{j-1}^{\text{ext}}(l_{1} + A + r_{1}(L_{1} - 1) - k_{2}) = \sum_{l_{1} = -M_{3} - M_{5}l_{2} = -N_{2} - N_{5}}^{N_{3} + N_{5}} \widetilde{h}(l_{1}, l_{2})c_{j-1}^{\text{ext}}(l_{1} + A + r_{1}(L_{1} - 1) - k_{2})$$

 $k_1, l_2+B+r_2(L_2-1)-k_2)=c'_i(A+r_1(L_1-1)-k_1, B+r_2(L_2-1)-k_2)$ 

 $(r_2(L_2-1)-2k_2))=c'_j(A+2k_1,B+2k_2)=c_j\left(\frac{A}{2}+k_1,\frac{B}{2}+k_2\right)$ 

 $2k_1+1), B+r_2(L_2-1)-(r_2(L_2-1)-2k_2+1))=c'_i(A+2k_1-1),$ 

 $B+2k_2-1)=c_i\left(\frac{A-1}{2}+k_1,\frac{B-1}{2}+k_2\right)$  A,B 为奇数

 $d_j \left( \begin{array}{c|c} A \\ \hline 2 \end{array} \right| + r_1(L_1 - 1) - k_1, \begin{array}{c|c} B \\ \hline 2 \end{array} \right| + r_2(L_2 - 1) - k_2 = 0$ 

 $d_{j}\left(\frac{A}{2}-1+k_{1},\frac{B}{2}-1+k_{2}\right)$  A,B 为偶数

 $d_{j}\left(\frac{A-1}{2}+k_{1},\frac{B-1}{2}+k_{2}\right)$  A,B 为奇数

 $e_{j}\left(\frac{A}{2}-1+k_{1},\frac{B}{2}+k_{2}\right)$  A,B 为偶数

 $e_{j}\left(\frac{A-1}{2}+k_{1},\frac{B-1}{2}+k_{2}\right)$  A,B 为奇数

 $f_{j}\left(\left[\frac{A}{2}\right]-1+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)-k_{1},\left|\frac{B}{2}\right|+r_{2}(L_{2}-1)-k_{2}\right)=$ 

 $f_{i}\left(\frac{A}{2}-1+k_{1},\frac{B}{2}-1+k_{2}\right)$  A,B 为偶数

 $f_{j}\left(\frac{A-3}{2}+k_{1},\frac{B-1}{2}+k_{2}\right)$  A,B 为奇数

 $e_j\left( \left\lfloor rac{A}{2} \right\rfloor + r_1(L_1-1) - k_1, \left\lceil rac{B}{2} \right\rceil + r_2(L_2-1) - k_2 \right) =$ 

$$k_{1}, l_{2}+B+r_{2}(L_{2}-1)+k_{2}) = \sum_{\substack{l_{1}=-M_{3}-M_{5}l_{2}=-N_{3}-N_{5}\\M_{3}+M_{5}\\N_{3}+N_{5}}}^{3} \widetilde{h}(1)$$

第 *i* 级分解后,由式(18,21,28)得式(22~25)

 $c_{j}\left(\left\lceil \frac{A}{2} \right\rceil + r_{1}(L_{1}-1) - k_{1}, \left\lceil \frac{B}{2} \right\rceil + r_{2}(L_{2}-1) - k_{2}\right) =$ 

$$k_1, l_2 + B + r_2(L_2 - 1) + k_2) = \sum_{l_1 = -M_3 - M_5 l_2 = -N_3 - N_5 \atop M_2 + M_5}^{M_3 + M_5} \sum_{N_3 + N_5 \atop N_3 + N_5}^{N_3 + N_5}$$

$$k_1, l_2 + B + r_2(L_2 - 1) + k_2) = \sum_{l_1 = -1}^{M_3 + M_5} \sum_{l_2 = -1}^{N_3 + N_5} \sum_{l_3 = -1}^{N_3 + N_5} \sum_{l_3$$

$$+k_1, B+r_2(L_2-1)+k_2) = l_1 = -l_2$$
 $-(1)+k_2) = \sum_{l_1=-1}^{M_3+M_5} \sum_{l_2=-1}^{N_3+N_5} \sum_{l_1=-1}^{N_3+N_5} \sum_{l_2=-1}^{N_3+N_5} \sum_{l_2=-1}^{N_5+N_5} \sum_{l_2=-1}^{N_5+N_5$ 

限 
$$+M_5$$
  $N_3$ 

与

(22)

(23)

(24)

(25)

(28)

为奇数两种情况,A 为偶数、B 为奇数和 A 为奇 数、B 为偶数的情况为其另外组合,不再赘述。 综合奇偶各情况如下

式 $(22\sim25)$  只讨论 A,B 均为偶数和 A,B 均

 $\left(c_{j}\right)\left[\left[rac{A}{2}
ight]+r_{1}(L_{1}-1)-k_{1},\left[rac{B}{2}
ight]+r_{2}(L_{2}-1)
ight]$ 

$$1)-k_{2} = c_{j} \left( \left\lfloor \frac{A}{2} \right\rfloor + k_{1}, \left\lfloor \frac{B}{2} \right\rfloor + k_{2} \right)$$

$$d_{j} \left( \left\lfloor \frac{A}{2} \right\rfloor + r_{1}(L_{1}-1) - k_{1}, \left\lfloor \frac{B}{2} \right\rfloor + r_{2}(L_{2}-1) - k_{2} \right) = d_{j} \left( \left\lfloor \frac{A}{2} \right\rfloor - 1 + k_{1}, \left\lfloor \frac{B}{2} \right\rfloor - 1 + k_{2} \right)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} e_j \left( \left\lfloor \frac{A}{2} \right\rfloor + r_1(L_1 - 1) - k_1, \left\lceil \frac{B}{2} \right\rceil + r_2(L_2 - 1) - k_2 \right) = e_j \left( \left\lceil \frac{A}{2} \right\rceil - 1 + k_1, \left\lceil \frac{B}{2} \right\rceil + k_2 \right)$$

$$\left[ 1 - k_2 \right] = f_i \left( \left[ \frac{A}{2} \right] - 1 + k_1, \left[ \frac{B}{2} \right] - 1 + k_2 \right)$$
(26)

 $f_{j}\left(\left\lceil rac{A}{2} 
ight
ceil -1 + r_1(L_1 - 1) - k_1, \left\lceil rac{B}{2} 
ight
ceil + r_2(L_2 - 1) - k_1 + r_2(L_2$ 

式(26)说明: $c_i(k_1,k_2)$ , $d_i(k_1,k_2)$ , $e_i(k_1,k_2)$ ,  $f_j(k_1,k_2)$ 的行和列都是以  $L_1-1$  和  $L_2-1$  为周期 的。

### 3.2 多级分解情况

对于第1级分解输入的原始数据  $c_0(k_1,k_2)$ ,  $(m_0 \leq k_1 < m_1, n_0 \leq k_2 < n_1)$ ,第 j级分解后 4 个子带 的周期对称关系如下  $c_{j}\left(\left\lceil rac{m_0}{2^{j}}
ight
ceil + r_1\left(\left\lceil rac{m_1}{2^{j-1}}
ight
ceil - \left\lceil rac{m_0}{2^{j-1}}
ight
ceil - 1
ight) - k_1,$ 

$$c_{j}\left(\left|\frac{m_{0}}{2^{j}}-\frac{1}{2}\right|+k_{1},\left|\frac{n_{0}}{2^{j}}-\frac{1}{2}\right|+k_{2}\right)$$

$$d_{j}\left(\left[\frac{m_{0}}{2^{j}}-\frac{1}{2}\right]+r_{1}\left(\left[\frac{m_{1}}{2^{j-1}}\right]-\left[\frac{m_{0}}{2^{j-1}}\right]-1\right)-$$

$$k_{1},\left[\frac{n_{0}}{2^{j}}-\frac{1}{2}\right]+r_{2}\left(\left[\frac{n_{1}}{2^{j-1}}\right]-\left[\frac{n_{0}}{2^{j-1}}\right]\right)-$$

$$k_{2}\right)=d_{j}\left(\left[\frac{m_{0}}{2^{j}}\right]-1+k_{1},\left[\frac{n_{0}}{2^{j}}\right]-1+k_{2}\right)$$

$$\begin{split} e_j \Big( \left\lceil \frac{m_0}{2^j} - \frac{1}{2} \right\rceil + r_1 \Big( \left\lceil \frac{m_1}{2^{j-1}} \right\rceil - \left\lceil \frac{m_0}{2^{j-1}} \right\rceil - 1 \Big) - \\ k_1, \left\lceil \frac{n_0}{2^j} \right\rceil + r_2 \Big( \left\lceil \frac{n_1}{2^{j-1}} \right\rceil - \left\lceil \frac{n_0}{2^{j-1}} \right\rceil \Big) - k_2 \Big) = \\ e_j \Big( \left\lceil \frac{m_0}{2^j} \right\rceil + k_1, \left\lceil \frac{n_0}{2^j} - \frac{1}{2} \right\rceil + k_2 \Big) \end{split}$$

$$f_{j}\Big(\left\lceil rac{m_{0}}{2^{j}}
ight
ceil -1 + r_{1}\Big(\left\lceil rac{m_{1}}{2^{j-1}}
ight
ceil - \left\lceil rac{m_{0}}{2^{j-1}}
ight
ceil -1\Big) - k_{1}, \ \left\lceil rac{n_{0}}{2^{j}} - rac{1}{2}
ight
ceil + r_{2}\Big(\left\lceil rac{n_{1}}{2^{j-1}}
ight
ceil - \left\lceil rac{n_{0}}{2^{j-1}}
ight
ceil -1\Big) - k_{2}\Big) = f_{j}\Big(\left\lceil rac{m_{0}}{2^{j}} - rac{1}{2}
ight
ceil -1 + k_{1}, \left\lceil rac{n_{0}}{2^{j}}
ight
ceil -1 + k_{2}\Big)$$

其第 i 级分解后 4 个子带的最小数据量的支 撑区计算方法[3]如下

$$egin{aligned} \left\{c_j(k_1,k_2)\,,\, \left\lceilrac{m_0}{2^j}
ight.
ight] \leqslant k_1 < \left\lceilrac{m_1}{2^j}
ight.
ight]\,, \ & \left\lceilrac{n_0}{2^j}
ight.
ight
ceil \leqslant k_2 < \left\lceilrac{n_1}{2^j}
ight.
ight] \ & d_j(k_1,k_2)\,, \left\lceilrac{m_0}{2^j}-rac{1}{2}
ight.
ight
ceil \leqslant k_1 < \left\lceilrac{m_1}{2^j}-rac{1}{2}
ight.
ight
ceil , \end{aligned}$$

$$d_j(k_1,k_2), \left\lceil \frac{\sqrt[3]{2^j}}{2^j} - \frac{1}{2} \right\rceil \leqslant k_1 < \left\lceil \frac{1}{2^j} \right\rceil$$

$$\left\lceil \frac{n_0}{2^j} - \frac{1}{2} \right\rceil \leqslant k_2 < \left\lceil \frac{n_1}{2^j} - \frac{1}{2} \right\rceil$$

$$egin{array}{c|c} \left | rac{ ilde{z}^j}{2^j} - rac{ ilde{z}}{2} 
ight | \leqslant k_2 < \left | rac{ ilde{z}^j}{2^j} - rac{ ilde{z}}{2} 
ight | \ e_j(k_1,k_2)\,, \left | \left | rac{m_0}{2^j} - rac{1}{2} 
ight | 
ight | \leqslant k_1 < \left | \left | rac{m_1}{2^j} - rac{1}{2} 
ight | 
ight |, \ \left | \left | rac{n_0}{2^j} 
ight | \leqslant k_2 < \left | rac{n_1}{2^j} 
ight | 
ight | 
ight$$

$$egin{align} f_j(k_1,k_2)\,, \left\lceilrac{m_0}{2^j}
ight
ceil -1 \leqslant k_1 < \left\lceilrac{m_1}{2^j}
ight
ceil -1, \ \left\lceilrac{n_0}{2^j} -rac{1}{2}
ight
ceil \leqslant k_2 < \left\lceilrac{n_1}{2^j} -rac{1}{2}
ight
ceil \end{aligned}$$

解输入原始数据  $c_0(k_1,k_2)$  的起点坐标和支撑区, 即可求出任意分解级数下 4 个子带的支撑区,最大 分解级数的计算方法见文献[3]。由于各子带都存 在周期和对称关系,没有必要求出子带一个周期内 的全部数据,只须求出一部分行列区间的数据,再 沿其右边界或右边界点为中心对称延拓,便能得到

整个对称区间内的数据,各子带的行列区间和行列

由式(27,28)可知,已知有限长度的第1级分

四种起点:(偶,偶)、(奇,奇)、(偶,奇)、(奇, 偶)。两种长度:偶、奇。对于不同起点、不同行列长 度下各子带的对称关系是不同的。其中 $S_1,S_2$ 为其上

右边界的计算方法见表 1。

一级 c 子带的行列长度, $S_1 = \left\lceil \frac{m_1}{2^{j-1}} \right\rceil - \left\lceil \frac{m_0}{2^{j-1}} \right\rceil$ ,  $S_2 = \left\lceil \frac{n_1}{2^{j-1}} \right\rceil - \left\lceil \frac{n_0}{2^{j-1}} \right\rceil$ ,各种组合的子带对称性

见表 2~5,其中"点"表示以右边界点为中心对称,

"边"表示以右边界为中心对称。 设各子带的起点为(P,Q),则其行对称区间

 $[P, P+S_1-2]$ ,列对称区间 $[Q, Q+S_2-2]$ 。 例如,已知  $c_0(k_1,k_2)$ ,(7 $\leqslant$  $k_1$ <21,7 $\leqslant$  $k_2$ <

24),  $L_1 = 14$ ,  $L_2 = 17$ 。若需计算其 2 级分解后 4 个 子带在一个对称区间内的数据,对于  $c_2(k_1,k_2)$ ,可 按照以下 5 个步骤进行, $d_2(k_1,k_2)$ , $e_2(k_1,k_2)$ ,

(1)根据式(28)可得 $c_2(k_1,k_2)$ 的行支撑区为

 $\left| \frac{7}{2^2} \right|, \left| \frac{21}{2^2} \right| = [2,6),$ 列支撑区为 $\left| \frac{7}{2^2} \right|,$ 

 $f_2(k_1,k_2)$ 的计算方法依此类推。

(27)

子带

行右边界

(2)1 级  $S_1 = \left[\frac{m_1}{2^{j-1}}\right] - \left[\frac{m_0}{2^{j-1}}\right] = \left[\frac{21}{2^{2-1}}\right] -$ 

列区间

列右边界

 $\left[\frac{7}{2^{2-1}}\right] = 8$ 。因原始像块起点(7,7)为(奇,奇),

### 表 1 各子带的行列区间和行列右边界计算方法

 $\left[ \left\lceil \frac{m_0}{2^j} \right\rceil, \left\lceil \frac{m_0}{2^j} \right\rceil + \left\lceil \frac{\left\lceil \frac{m_1}{2^{j-1}} \right\rceil - \left\lceil \frac{m_0}{2^{j-1}} \right\rceil}{2} \right\rceil - 1 \right] \qquad \left[ \left\lceil \frac{n_0}{2^j} \right\rceil, \left\lceil \frac{n_0}{2^j} \right\rceil + \left\lceil \frac{\left\lceil \frac{n_1}{2^{j-1}} \right\rceil - \left\lceil \frac{n_0}{2^{j-1}} \right\rceil}{2} \right\rceil - 1 \right]$  $c_j(k_1,k_2)$  $\left\lceil \frac{m_0}{2^j} \right\rceil + \left\lceil \frac{\left\lceil \frac{m_1}{2^{j-1}} \right\rceil - \left\lceil \frac{m_0}{2^{j-1}} \right\rceil}{2} \right\rceil - \frac{1}{2} \qquad \left\lceil \frac{n_0}{2^j} \right\rceil + \left\lceil \frac{\left\lceil \frac{n_1}{2^{j-1}} \right\rceil - \left\lceil \frac{n_0}{2^{j-1}} \right\rceil}{2} \right\rceil - \frac{1}{2}$  $\left[ \left\lceil \frac{m_0}{2^j} - \frac{1}{2} \right\rceil, \left\lceil \frac{m_0}{2^j} - \frac{1}{2} \right\rceil + \left\lceil \frac{\left\lceil \frac{m_1}{2^{j-1}} \right\rceil - \left\lceil \frac{m_0}{2^{j-1}} \right\rceil}{2} \right\rceil - 1 \right] \left\lceil \frac{n_0}{2^j} - \frac{1}{2} \right\rceil, \left\lceil \frac{n_0}{2^j} - \frac{1}{2} \right\rceil + \left\lceil \frac{\left\lceil \frac{n_1}{2^{j-1}} \right\rceil - \left\lceil \frac{n_0}{2^{j-1}} \right\rceil}{2} \right\rceil - 1 \right]$  $\left\lceil \frac{m_0}{2^j} - \frac{1}{2} \right\rceil + \left\lceil \frac{\left\lceil \frac{m_1}{2^{j-1}} \right\rceil - \left\lceil \frac{m_0}{2^{j-1}} \right\rceil}{2} \right\rceil - \frac{1}{2} \qquad \qquad \left\lceil \frac{n_0}{2^j} - \frac{1}{2} \right\rceil + \left\lceil \frac{\left\lceil \frac{n_1}{2^{j-1}} \right\rceil - \left\lceil \frac{n_0}{2^{j-1}} \right\rceil}{2} \right\rceil - \frac{1}{2}$  $\left[ \left\lceil \frac{m_0}{2^j} - \frac{1}{2} \right\rceil, \left\lceil \frac{m_0}{2^j} - \frac{1}{2} \right\rceil + \left\lceil \frac{\left\lceil \frac{m_1}{2^{j-1}} \right\rceil - \left\lceil \frac{m_0}{2^{j-1}} \right\rceil}{2} \right\rceil - 1 \right] \quad \left[ \left\lceil \frac{n_0}{2^j} \right\rceil, \left\lceil \frac{n_0}{2^j} \right\rceil + \left\lceil \frac{n_1}{2^{j-1}} \right\rceil - \left\lceil \frac{n_0}{2^{j-1}} \right\rceil - 1 \right]$  $\left\lceil \frac{m_0}{2^j} - \frac{1}{2} \right\rceil + \left\lceil \frac{\left\lceil \frac{m_1}{2^{j-1}} \right\rceil - \left\lceil \frac{m_0}{2^{j-1}} \right\rceil}{2} \right\rceil - \frac{1}{2} \qquad \left\lceil \frac{n_0}{2^j} \right\rceil + \left\lceil \frac{\left\lceil \frac{n_1}{2^{j-1}} \right\rceil - \left\lceil \frac{n_0}{2^{j-1}} \right\rceil}{2} \right\rceil - \frac{1}{2}$  $\left\lceil \frac{m_0}{2^j} \right\rceil - 1, \left\lceil \frac{m_0}{2^j} \right\rceil + \left\lceil \frac{\left\lceil \frac{m_1}{2^{j-1}} \right\rceil - \left\lceil \frac{m_0}{2^{j-1}} \right\rceil}{2} \right\rceil - 2 \right\rceil - \left\lceil \frac{n_0}{2^j} - \frac{1}{2} \right\rceil, \left\lceil \frac{n_0}{2^j} - \frac{1}{2} \right\rceil + \left\lceil \frac{\left\lceil \frac{n_1}{2^{j-1}} \right\rceil - \left\lceil \frac{n_0}{2^{j-1}} \right\rceil}{2} \right\rceil - 1 \right\rceil$  $f_i(k_1,k_2)$  $\left\lceil \frac{m_0}{2^j} \right\rceil + \left\lceil \frac{\left\lceil \frac{m_1}{2^{j-1}} \right\rceil - \left\lceil \frac{m_0}{2^{j-1}} \right\rceil}{2} \right\rceil - \frac{3}{2} \qquad \left\lceil \frac{n_0}{2^j} - \frac{1}{2} \right\rceil + \left\lceil \frac{\left\lceil \frac{n_1}{2^{j-1}} \right\rceil - \left\lceil \frac{n_0}{2^{j-1}} \right\rceil}{2} \right\rceil - \frac{1}{2}$ 偶偶起点 偶奇起点  $S_1$  $S_2$  $S_1$  $S_2$  $S_1$  $S_2$  $S_1$  $S_2$  $S_2$  $S_1$  $S_2$ 子带 偶 偶 偶 偶 点 边 点 边 边 边 点 点 点 边 边 边 点 点 点 点 点 点 边 边 边 点 点 点 点 点 边 边 边 点 奇偶起点 表 3 奇奇起点  $S_1$  $S_2$  $S_1$  $S_2$ 子带 偶 偶 奇 奇 点 点 点 边 点 边 边 点 边 点 边 边 点 点 点 边 边 点 点 边 点 点 边 边 点 边 点 边 点 边 边 边 边 点 点 点 边 边 点 点 边 点 边 边 点 点 点 点 边 边 边 点 边  $\left| \frac{24}{2^2} \right| = [2,6)$  $\left| \frac{7}{2^{2-1}} \right| = 7$ ,  $S_2 = \left| \frac{n_1}{2^{j-1}} \right| - \left| \frac{n_0}{2^{j-1}} \right| = \left| \frac{24}{2^{2-1}} \right| -$ 

拓。

 $(S_1, S_2)$ 为(奇,偶),所以查表 3 中 c 子带 $(S_1$  奇, $S_2$ 偶),可知其行应按右边界、列应按右边界点对称延

(3) 再根据表 1 中  $c_i(k_1,k_2)$  行的计算方法,得行

区间: 
$$\left[ \left\lceil \frac{7}{2^2} \right\rceil, \left\lceil \frac{7}{2^2} \right\rceil + \left\lceil \frac{\left\lfloor \frac{21}{2^{2-1}} \right\rfloor - \left\lfloor \frac{7}{2^{2-1}} \right\rfloor}{2} \right] \right]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2, 5 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 行 右 边 界: } \begin{bmatrix} \frac{7}{2^2} \\ \end{bmatrix} + \\ \\ \frac{\left[\frac{21}{2^{2-1}}\right] - \left[\frac{7}{2^{2-1}}\right]}{2} \\ - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{9}{2}, \text{ 列 区 间:} \end{bmatrix}$$

界 9 为轴对称延拓,即可得到行对称区间  $\left[\frac{m_0}{2^j}\right], \left[\frac{m_0}{2^j}\right] + S_1 - 2\right] = \left[$ 

(4)只需计算行区间[2,5]的数据,再以行右边

7-2 = [2,7]的数据。 (5)只需计算列区间[2,5]的数据,再以列

右边界点5为轴对称延拓,即可得到列对称区间

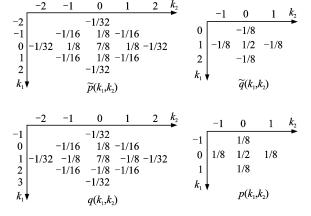
$$\left[ \left[ \frac{n_0}{2^j} \right], \left[ \frac{n_0}{2^j} \right] + S_2 - 2 \right] = \left[ \left[ \left[ \frac{7}{2^2} \right], \left[ \frac{7}{2^2} \right] + 8 - 2 \right] = \left[ 2, 8 \right]$$
的数据。

## 边界点对称延拓实例

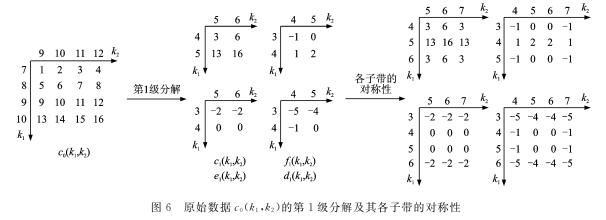
以纯二维 5/3 小波滤波器组为例,各滤波器组

的具体数值如图 5 所示。

从图 6 中可以看出  $c_1(k_1,k_2), d_1(k_1,k_2),$  $e_1(k_1,k_2)$ 和  $f_1(k_1,k_2)$ 中的数据都是各自子带对称 区间内最小数据量的数据,根据以上周期和对称性 的计算方法即可得到整个频带的数据。



纯二维 5/3 小波滤波器组



### 结束语

为了对边界点对称延拓有更清楚的认识,本文 对其在纯二维小波滤波器组的应用进行了详细的 研究。根据滤波器、边界点对称关系和纯二维小波 的性质推导出了多级分解后各子带的周期和对称 关系,并给出了应用实例,有一定的应用价值。

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