

Outline

- Introduction
- Lossless compression
- Lossy compression
 - metrics
 - general methods
 - scalar
 - vector
 - differential
 - transform
 - ➔ - Haar Tutorial version
 - JPEG
 - wavelet
 - MPEG



Multiplication problem

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \text{XII} & \xrightarrow{\text{transform}} & 12 \\
 * \text{IX} & & * 9 \\
 \hline
 \text{CVIII} & \xleftarrow{\text{inverse transform}} & 108
 \end{array}$$

↓ useful application
Our useful application is QUANTIZATION and COMPRESSION!

General Methods - Video Subband Encoding HAAR Wavelets

HAAR Wavelets “averages and differences”

original 'image' [8 4 1 3] [a b c d]

transformed 'image' (level 1) [6 2 2 -1] [$\frac{a+b}{2}$ $\frac{c+d}{2}$ $\frac{a-b}{2}$ $\frac{c-d}{2}$]
 averages details

transformed 'image' (level 2) [4 2 2 -1] [$\frac{a+b+c+d}{4}$ $\frac{a+b-c-d}{4}$ $\frac{a-b}{2}$ $\frac{c-d}{2}$]
 average detail of averages

1-Dimension 2-level Haar Transform (N=4)

Step 1 – 1st level

1st level basis matrices N=4

$$[8 \ 4 \ 1 \ 3] \bullet \left[\begin{array}{cccc}
 \left(\frac{1}{2} \ \frac{1}{2} \ 0 \ 0 \right) & \left(0 \ 0 \ \frac{1}{2} \ \frac{1}{2} \right) & \left(\frac{1}{2} \ -\frac{1}{2} \ 0 \ 0 \right) & \left(0 \ 0 \ \frac{1}{2} \ -\frac{1}{2} \right)
 \end{array} \right]$$

$$= [6 \ 2 \ 2 \ -1]$$

Step 2 – 2nd level

2nd level basis matrices N=4

$$[6 \ 2 \ 2 \ -1] \bullet \left[\begin{array}{cccc}
 \left(\frac{1}{2} \ \frac{1}{2} \ 0 \ 0 \right) & \left(\frac{1}{2} \ -\frac{1}{2} \ 0 \ 0 \right) & \left(0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \right) & \left(0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1 \right)
 \end{array} \right]$$

$$= [4 \ 2 \ 2 \ -1]$$

2-level Haar Basis Matrices N=4

[8 4 1 3] •

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc}
 \left(\frac{1}{4} \ \frac{1}{4} \ \frac{1}{4} \ \frac{1}{4} \right) & \left(\frac{1}{4} \ \frac{1}{4} \ -\frac{1}{4} \ -\frac{1}{4} \right) & \left(\frac{1}{2} \ -\frac{1}{2} \ 0 \ 0 \right) & \left(0 \ 0 \ \frac{1}{2} \ -\frac{1}{2} \right)
 \end{array} \right]$$

$$= [4 \ 2 \ 2 \ -1]$$

Deriving 2-level Haar Basis Matrices N=4

1st level basis matrices 2nd level basis matrices

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

2-level basis matrices

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2-level Inverse Haar Basis Matrices N=4

$[4 \ 2 \ 2 \ -1] \bullet$

$$\begin{pmatrix} [1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0] & [1 \ 1 \ -1 \ 0] & [1 \ -1 \ 0 \ 1] & [1 \ -1 \ 0 \ -1] \end{pmatrix} = [8 \ 4 \ 1 \ 3]$$

• Note: process is reversible without loss

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Forward transform • Inverse transform = ??

$[8 \ 4 \ 1 \ 3] \bullet \left[\begin{matrix} \text{transform} \\ \text{transform}^{-1} \end{matrix} \right] = [8 \ 4 \ 1 \ 3]$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \bullet \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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Compression - Quantization

$[4 \ 2 \ 2 \ -1]$

quantize 25% compression ??

$[4 \ 2 \ 2 \ 0] \bullet$

$$\begin{pmatrix} [1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0] & [1 \ 1 \ -1 \ 0] & [1 \ -1 \ 0 \ 1] & [1 \ -1 \ 0 \ -1] \end{pmatrix} = [8 \ 4 \ 2 \ 2]$$

What is SNR ?

original $[8 \ 4 \ 1 \ 3]$
 decoded $[8 \ 4 \ 2 \ 2]$

$$\frac{(8^2 + 4^2 + 1^2 + 3^2) / 4}{((8-8)^2 + (4-4)^2 + (1-2)^2 + (3-2)^2) / 4} = \frac{90}{2} = 45$$

What would SNR be if we quantized to $[4 \ 2 \ 0 \ -1]$?

Intuition: it's better to quantize values closer to 0.

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1-Dimension 1-level Haar Transform

before after

200 200 200 202 ...
 196 200 202 202 ...
 196 198 200 200 ...
 194 194 196 198 ...
 ...

200 201 ... 0 -1 ...
 198 202 ... -2 0 ...
 197 200 ... -1 0 ...
 194 197 ... 0 -1 ...
 ...

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1-Dimension 3-level Haar Transform (N=8)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 12 & 8 & 10 & 6 & -4 & -2 & 8 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Step 1 - 1st level $\begin{pmatrix} 10 & 8 & -3 & 2 & 2 & 2 & -1 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$

Step 2 - 2nd level $\begin{pmatrix} 9 & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & -2\frac{1}{2} & 2 & 2 & -1 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$

Step 3 - 3rd level $\begin{pmatrix} 4\frac{1}{4} & 4\frac{3}{4} & 1 & -2\frac{1}{2} & 2 & 2 & -1 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$

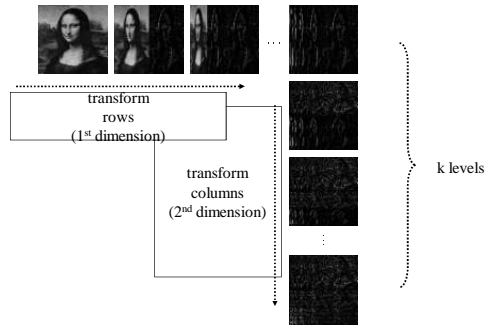
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1-Dimension 3-level Haar Transform Basis Matrices (N=8)

row 0	$1/8 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	
row 1	$1/8 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$	
row 2	$1/4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	
row 3	$1/4 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$	
row 4	$1/2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	
row 5	$1/2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	
row 6	$1/2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	
row 7	$1/2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$	

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2-Dimension Multilevel Haar Transform



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Exercise: Perform a 2-D 2-level Haar standard transform on the following 4 X 4 pixel image

18	8	9	1	⇒	13	5	5	4	⇒	9	4	5	4
20	6	11	15	⇒	13	13	7	-2	⇒	13	0	7	-2
16	8	6	6	⇒	12	6	4	0	⇒	9	3	4	0
6	6	-2	2	⇒	6	0	0	-2	⇒	3	3	0	-2

				↓				
				↓	11	2	6	1
				↓	6	3	2	-1
				↓	-2	2	-1	3
				↓	3	0	2	1

				↓	8.5	2.5	4	0
				↓	2.5	-5	2	1
				↓	-2	2	-1	3
				↓	3	0	2	1

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Exercise: 2-D 2-level Haar standard transform on 4 X 4 pixel image

18	8	9	1	•	$\begin{bmatrix} 1/4 & 1/4 & 1/4 & 1/4 \\ 1/4 & 1/4 & -1/4 & -1/4 \\ 1/4 & 1/4 & 1/4 & 1/4 \\ 1/4 & 1/4 & -1/4 & -1/4 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & -1/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1/2 & -1/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/2 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/2 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1/2 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/2 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/2 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/2 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix}$	⇒	9	4	5	4
20	6	11	15	•	$\begin{bmatrix} 1/4 & 1/4 & 1/4 & 1/4 \\ 1/4 & 1/4 & -1/4 & -1/4 \\ 1/4 & 1/4 & 1/4 & 1/4 \\ 1/4 & 1/4 & -1/4 & -1/4 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & -1/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1/2 & -1/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/2 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/2 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1/2 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/2 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/2 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/2 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix}$	⇒	13	0	7	-2
16	8	6	6	•	$\begin{bmatrix} 1/4 & 1/4 & 1/4 & 1/4 \\ 1/4 & 1/4 & -1/4 & -1/4 \\ 1/4 & 1/4 & 1/4 & 1/4 \\ 1/4 & 1/4 & -1/4 & -1/4 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & -1/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1/2 & -1/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/2 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/2 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1/2 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/2 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/2 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/2 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix}$	⇒	9	3	4	0
6	6	-2	2	•	$\begin{bmatrix} 1/4 & 1/4 & 1/4 & 1/4 \\ 1/4 & 1/4 & -1/4 & -1/4 \\ 1/4 & 1/4 & 1/4 & 1/4 \\ 1/4 & 1/4 & -1/4 & -1/4 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & -1/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1/2 & -1/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/2 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/2 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1/2 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/2 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/2 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/2 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix}$	⇒	3	3	0	-2

transform EACH row with 1-D 2-level basis matrix

transform EACH column with rotated 1-D 2-level basis matrix

				↓	8.5	2.5	4	0
				↓	2.5	-5	2	1
				↓	-2	2	-1	3
				↓	3	0	2	1

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Exercise: Derive the 2-Dimension, 2-level Haar standard basis matrices for N=4

				•	$1/16 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	$1/16 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$	$1/8 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$1/8 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
18	8	9	1	•	$1/16 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$	$1/16 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	$1/8 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$1/8 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
20	6	11	15	•	$1/8 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$1/8 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$1/4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$1/4 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
16	8	6	6	•	$1/8 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$	$1/8 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$1/4 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$1/4 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
6	6	-2	2	•	$1/8 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$	$1/8 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$1/4 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$1/4 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

				↓	8.5	2.5	4	0
				↓	2.5	-5	2	1
				↓	-2	2	-1	3
				↓	3	0	2	1

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Compression

8.5	2.5	4	0				
2.5	-5	2	1				
-2	2	-1	3				
3	0	2	1				

quantize ≤ 1.0

8.5	2.5	4	0	compression	inverse	reconstruction	original		
2.5	0	2	0	6 out of 16	⇒	19.5	7.5	7.5	1.5
-2	2	0	3			19.5	7.5	9.5	15.5
3	0	2	0			15.5	7.5	6.5	6.5
						5.5	5.5	0.5	0.5

What is SNR ?

$$\frac{(18^2 + 8^2 + 9^2 + \dots + 2^2) / 16}{((18-19.5)^2 + (8-7.5)^2 + (9-7.5)^2 + \dots + (2-0.5)^2) / 16}$$

$$= 6.703 = 8.3\text{db}$$

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Exercise: Derive the 2-Dimension, 2-level Haar standard basis matrices for N=4

$$\begin{pmatrix}
 \frac{1}{16} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} & \frac{1}{16} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} & \frac{1}{8} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} & \frac{1}{8} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\
 \frac{1}{16} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} & \frac{1}{16} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} & \frac{1}{8} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} & \frac{1}{8} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\
 \frac{1}{8} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} & \frac{1}{8} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} & \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} & \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 \frac{1}{8} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} & \frac{1}{8} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} & \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} & \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{pmatrix}$$

Basis matrix (1,2)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 8.5 & 2.5 & 4 & 0 \\ 2.5 & -5 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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Exercise: Derive the 2-Dimension, 2-level Haar basis

Consider 2-Dimension 2-level basis matrix (1,2)

$$\frac{1}{8} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/8 & 1/8 & -1/8 & -1/8 \\ -1/8 & -1/8 & 1/8 & 1/8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

1-Dimension 2-level basis matrices

row 0 $\begin{bmatrix} 1/4 & 1/4 & 1/4 & 1/4 \end{bmatrix}$

row 1 $\begin{bmatrix} 1/4 & 1/4 & -1/4 & -1/4 \end{bmatrix}$

row 2 $\begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & -1/2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

row 3 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1/2 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix}$

take cross product row 1 by row 2

$$\begin{matrix}
 \mathbf{X} & 1/4 & 1/4 & -1/4 & -1/4 \\
 1/2 & 1/8 & 1/8 & -1/8 & -1/8 \\
 -1/2 & -1/8 & -1/8 & 1/8 & 1/8 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
 \end{matrix}$$

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Haar Transform

original (256 X 256) $(a+b)/2$ normalized $(a+b)/(2^{1/2})$

compression 10 : 1

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Normalized Haar Wavelet

using $(a+b)/(2^{1/2})$

original 25 : 1 100 : 1

Note: Images of Emmy Noether thanks to Prof Mulcahy (Spelman College)

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