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%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
function Codifica_Lena
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
% Codifica a Lena (de 512x512 pixels con 8 bits por pixel) a una tasa
% reducida de [8 5 4 1 0.5 0.25 0.125 0.0625] bits por pixel usando
% codificación subbanda mediante filtros de espejo en cuadratura con
% reconstrucción perfecta
%
% Marco A. Alzate, Universidad Distrital, mayo de 2017
%
[h0,h1,f0,f1] = DiseñaFiltros;           % Diseña el banco de filtros
x = double(imread('lena512.bmp'));      % Lee la imagen
x = normal(double(x));                  % Convierte a formato double
[xa1{1},xa1{2},xa1{3},xa1{4}] = Analisis(x,h0,h1); % Calcula 4 bandas
k = 0;                                  % y descompone cada una de ellas
for i=1:4                                % en cuatro bandas
    [xa2{k+1},xa2{k+2},xa2{k+3},xa2{k+4}] = Analisis(xa1{i},h0,h1);
    k = k+4;
end
% Despliega las dieciseis bandas resultantes junto con la imagen original
y = [normal(xa2{1}) normal(xa2{2}) normal(xa2{5}) normal(xa2{6}); ...
     normal(xa2{3}) normal(xa2{4}) normal(xa2{7}) normal(xa2{8}); ...
     normal(xa2{9}) normal(xa2{10}) normal(xa2{13}) normal(xa2{14}); ...
     normal(xa2{11}) normal(xa2{12}) normal(xa2{15}) normal(xa2{16})];
cm = [(0:255)' (0:255)' (0:255)']/255; % Mapa de colores (256 niveles de gris)
subplot(221); image(x); colormap(cm); title('original')
subplot(222); image(y); colormap(cm); title('16 bandas')
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
% Sintesis con reconstruccion perfecta (sin cuantificación) %
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
k = 0;                                  % Reconstruye cada una de las cuatro
for i=1:4                                % bandas originales
    xa1{i} = Sintesis(xa2{k+1},xa2{k+2},xa2{k+3},xa2{k+4},f0,f1);
    k=k+4;
end                                       % Y con ella reconstruye la señal entera
y = Sintesis(xa1{1},xa1{2},xa1{3},xa1{4},f0,f1);
subplot(223); image(y); colormap(cm); title('sin cuantización')
rms = sqrt(sum(sum((x - y).^2)/prod(size(x)))/2.55;
display([' Sin cuantización el rms del error es ' num2str(rms,'%3.15f') '%'])
for i=1:16                                % Calcula la energía de cada banda
    E(i) = sum(sum(xa2{i}.^2));
end
subplot(224); bar(10*log10(E)); title('Energia de cada banda, en dB')
plt=1;
for NB = 16*[8 5 4 1 0.5 0.25 0.125 0.0625] % Numero total de bits por asignar
    e = E;                                 % entre las bandas
    nb = zeros(16,1);
    for b = 1:NB
        [me,i] = max(e);
    end
end

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        nb(i) = nb(i)+1;           % Un bit más para esta banda
        e(i) = e(i)/2;
    end
    for i=1:16                     % Cuantifica cada banda con el
        if nb(i)==0               % número asignado de bits
            xa2{i} = zeros(size(xa2{i}));
        else
            delta = (max(max(xa2{i})) - min(min(xa2{i}))) / 2^nb(i);
            xa2{i} = delta*floor(0.5 + xa2{i}/delta);
        end
    end
    k = 0;                         % Y reconstruye la señal con las
    for i=1:4                       % bandas cunantizadas
        xa1{i} = Sintesis(xa2{k+1},xa2{k+2},xa2{k+3},xa2{k+4},f0,f1);
        k=k+4;
    end
    y = Sintesis(xa1{1},xa1{2},xa1{3},xa1{4},f0,f1); % Señal con NB/16 bpp
    rms = sqrt(sum(sum((x - y).^2)/prod(size(x)))/2.55;
    display(['Cuantizando a ' num2str(NB/16,'%1.4f') ' bpp, el rms del error es ' num2str(rms,'%3.15f') '%'])
    if plt==1
        figure
    end
    subplot(2,2,plt); image(y); colormap(cm); title([num2str(NB/16) 'bpp'])
    plt = plt+1;
    if plt>4
        plt=1;
    end
end
return

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%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
function x = normal(x)
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
% Normaliza la amplitud de x entre 0 y 255 para recorrer todos los niveles
% de gris
    x = floor(255*(x - min(min(x)))/(max(max(x)) - min(min(x)) + 0.5);

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%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
function [x00,x01,x10,x11] = Analisis(x,h0,h1)
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
% Descompone la imagen x en cuatro bandas LL, LH, HL y HH
    lf = length(h0);           % Número de taps en el filtro
    sx = size(x);              % Tamano de la imagen
    ultimo = sx+lf-1;          % Longitud de la señal filtrada
    y = extiendefilas(x,lf-1); % Extiende las filas según el filtro
    z = conv2(y,h0(:)','valid'); % Muestras válidas de la convolución bidimensional
    x00 = Filtra_Submuestrea(z,h0,lf-1,ultimo); % Componente LL
    x01 = Filtra_Submuestrea(z,h1,lf-1,ultimo); % Componente LH
    z = conv2(y,h1(:)','valid'); % Muestras válidas de la convolución bidimensional

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x10 = Filtra_Submuestrea(z,h0,lf-1,ultimo); % Componente HL
x11 = Filtra_Submuestrea(z,h1,lf-1,ultimo); % Componente HH

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
function y = Filtra_Submuestrea(x,f,n,ultimo)
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
    y = x(:,2:2:ultimo(2)); % Submuestrea las columnas
    y = extiendecolumnas(y,n); % Extiende las columnas segun el filtro
    y = conv2(y',f(:)','valid'); y = y'; % Muestras válidas de la convolución bidimensional
    y = y(2:2:ultimo(1),:); % Submuestrea las filas

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
function y = extiendefilas(x,n)
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
    y = fliplr(x(:,1:n)); % Extensión circular en espejo
    y = [y x];
    y = [y fliplr(x(:,(end-n+1):end)]];

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
function y = extiendecolumnas(x,n)
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
    y = flipud(x(1:n,:)); % Extensión circular en espejo
    y = [y; x];
    y = [y; flipud(x((end-n+1):end,:))];

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
function x = Sintesis(x00,x01,x10,x11,f0,f1)
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
% Reconstruye una imagen a partir de cuatro bandas
    x = Supermuestrea_Filtra(x00,f0,f0)+ ... % Componente LL
        Supermuestrea_Filtra(x01,f1,f0)+ ... % Componente LH
        Supermuestrea_Filtra(x10,f0,f1)+ ... % Componente HL
        Supermuestrea_Filtra(x11,f1,f1); % Componente HH

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
function y = Supermuestrea_Filtra(x,fa,fb)
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
% Devuelve la porción central de la interpolación de la matriz x
% (supermuestrea y filtra) usando fa para las filas y fb para
% las columnas.
    sx = size(x);
    lf = length(fa);
    z = zeros(2*sx(1)-1,sx(2)); z(1:2:end,:) = x;
    y = conv2(z',fa(:)','full'); y = y';
    sy = size(y); z = zeros(sy(1),2*sy(2)-1); z(:,1:2:end) = y;
    y = conv2(z,fb(:)','full');
    y = y(lf-1:2*sx,lf-1:2*sx);

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%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
function [h0,h1,f0,f1] = DisenaFiltros
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
    [N, Fo, Ao, W] = firpmord([0.44 0.56],[1 0],[0.002 0.002],2); % Parametros de diseño del filtro
    L=ceil((N-2)/4); N=4*L+2; % Ajusta a un orden adecuado
    h = firpm(N,Fo,Ao,W); % Filtro Prototipo H(z)
    h(2:2:N)=zeros(size(h(2:2:N))); h(2*L+2)=1/2; % Asegura la media banda
    h = (h + fliplr(h))/2; % Asegura fase cero
    H = abs(fft(h,16384)); d = 1.01*max(H(ceil(0.57*8192):8191)); % Encuentra el verdadero rizado
    N = 2*L+1; % Orden del filtro h0
    h(N+1)=0.5 + d; % Asegura respuesta no negativa
    zh=roots(h); % Raices de  $h(1)*z^{2N} + \dots + h(2N+1)$ 
    z0=zh(find(abs(zh)<1)); % Ceros de fase mínima (dentro del círculo unitario)
    h0=1; % Expandimos el producto como polinomio de  $z^{-1}$ .
    for i=1:N, h0=conv(h0,[-z0(i) 1]); end %  $\text{Prod}(1-z_k*z^{-1})$ 
    h0=real(h0); % Algunos componentes imaginarios del orden  $10^{-16}$ 
    h0=sqrt(2)*h0/sum(h0); % Normaliza para ganancia sqrt(2) en dc
    f0=fliplr(h0); % Pasabajos de síntesis
    h1=(-1).^(0:N).*f0; % Pasaaltos de análisis
    f1=(-1).^(1:(N+1)).*h0; % Pasaaltos de síntesis

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% Construye la función de escala y la wavelet de Daubechies a partir
% de los filtros QMF de reconstrucción perfecta de cuatro taps
% diseñados en clase
%
% Marco A. Alzate, Universidad Distrital, mayo de 2017
%
h0 = [(1-sqrt(3)); (3-sqrt(3)); (3+sqrt(3)); (1+sqrt(3))]/4; % Pasabajos de análisis
f0 = flipud(h0); % Pasabajos de síntesis
f1 = ((-1).^(0:3)') .* h0; % Pasaaltos de síntesis
phi = f0; % Aproximación a la función de escala
psi = f1; % Aproximación a la wavelet
for i=1:20 % 20 iteraciones
    disp([length(phi) length(psi)]) % Longitud de las aproximaciones
    if i<17 % Grafica las primeras 16 aproximaciones
        phi = [0; phi; 0]; psi = [0; psi; 0]; % Unidades de tiempo: Muestras...
        k = 3*(0:length(phi)-1)/(length(phi)-1); % ... de la primera aproximación
        subplot(4,4,i); plot(k,[phi psi]); axis tight
        phi = phi(2:end-1); psi = psi(2:end-1);
    end
    hu = zeros(2*length(phi),1); % Interpolación
    hu(1:2:end) = phi; % Filtro
    phi = conv(f0,hu); % Interpolación
    hu = zeros(2*length(psi),1); % Filtro
    hu(1:2:end) = psi; % Filtro
    psi = conv(f0,hu);
end

figure % La wavelet de Daubechies
psi = [0; psi; 0]; % es un fractal
k = 3*(0:length(psi)-1)/(length(psi)-1);
subplot(221); plot(k,psi); axis([0 3 -1.5 2])
subplot(222); plot(k,psi); axis([2.12 2.57 -0.05 0.25])
subplot(223); plot(k,psi); axis([2.46 2.57 -0.002 0.009])
subplot(224); plot(k,psi); axis([2.542 2.57 -0.00005 0.0003])

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