

Package ‘rwavelet’

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Type Package

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Description Perform wavelet analysis (orthogonal, translation invariant, tensorial, 1-2-3d transforms, thresholding, block thresholding, linear,...) with applications to data compression or denoising/regression. The core of the code is a port of 'MATLAB' Wavelab toolbox written by D. Donoho, A. Maleki and M. Shahrnam (<<https://statweb.stanford.edu/~wavelab/>>).

URL <https://github.com/fabnavarro/rwavelet>

BugReports <https://github.com/fabnavarro/rwavelet/issues>

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<i>aconv</i>	<i>Convolution tool for two-scale transform</i>
--------------	---

Description

Filtering by periodic convolution of x with the time-reverse of f.

Usage

`aconv(f, x)`

Arguments

- f filter.
- x 1-d signal.

Value

y filtered result.

See Also

[iconvv](#), [UpDyadHi](#), [UpDyadLo](#), [DownDyadHi](#), [DownDyadLo](#).

Examples

```
qmf <- MakeONFilter('Haar')
x <- MakeSignal('HeaviSine',2^3)
aconv(qmf,x)
```

BlockThresh

1d wavelet Block Thresholding

Description

This function is used for thresholding coefficients by group (or block) according to the hard or soft thresholding rule.

Usage

```
BlockThresh(wc, j0, hatsigma, L, qmf, thresh = "hard")
```

Arguments

wc	wavelet coefficients.
j0	coarsest decomposition scale.
hatsigma	estimator of noise variance.
L	Block size (n mod L must be 0).
qmf	Orthonormal quadrature mirror filter.
thresh	'hard' or 'soft'.

Value

wcb wavelet coefficient estimators.

See Also

[invblock_partition](#), [invblock_partition](#).

Examples

```
n <- 64
x <- MakeSignal('Ramp', n)
sig <- 0.01
y <- x + rnorm(n, sd=sig)
j0 <- 1
qmf <- MakeONFilter('Daubechies', 8)
wc <- FWT_PO(y, j0, qmf)
L <- 2
wcb <- BlockThresh(wc, j0, sig, L, qmf, "hard")
```

block_partition	<i>Construct 1d block partition</i>
-----------------	-------------------------------------

Description

This function is used to group the coefficients into blocks (or groups) of size L.

Usage

```
block_partition(x, L)
```

Arguments

x	(noisy) wc at a given scale.
L	block size.

Value

out partition of coefficients by block.

See Also

[invblock_partition](#), [BlockThresh](#).

Examples

```
x <- MakeSignal('Ramp', 8)
j0 <- 0
qmf <- MakeONFilter('Haar')
wc <- FWT_PO(x, j0, qmf)
L <- 2
wcb <- block_partition(wc, L)
```

block_partition2d	<i>Construct 2d block partition</i>
-------------------	-------------------------------------

Description

Group the coefficients into blocks (or groups) of size L.

Usage

```
block_partition2d(x, L)
```

Arguments

`x` (noisy) wc at a given scale.
`L` block size.

Value

out partition of coefficients by block.

See Also

[invblock_partition2d](#)

Examples

```
x <- matrix(rnorm(2^2), ncol=2)
j0 <- 0
qmf <- MakeONFilter('Haar')
wc <- FWT2_PO(x, j0, qmf)
L <- 2
wcb <- block_partition2d(wc, L)
```

CircularShift

Circular Shifting of a matrix/image

Description

Pixels that get shifted off one side of the image are put back on the other side.

Usage

```
CircularShift(matrix, colshift = 0, rowshift = 0)
```

Arguments

`matrix` 2-d signal (matrix).
`colshift` column shift index (integer).
`rowshift` row shift index (integer).

Value

result 2-d shifted signal.

See Also

[FWT2_TI](#), [IWT2_TI](#).

Examples

```
A <- matrix(1:4, ncol=2, byrow=TRUE)
CircularShift(A, 0, -1)
```

cubelength

*Find length and dyadic length of square array***Description**

3d counterpart of Donoho's quadlength utilized by the 2d pair. Original matlab code Vicki Yang and Brani Vidakovic.

Usage

```
cubelength(x)
```

Arguments

`x` 3-d array; $\dim(n,n,n)$, $n = 2^J$ (hopefully).

Value

`n` `length(x)`.

`J` least power of two greater than `n`.

See Also

[FWT3_PO](#), [IWT3_PO](#).

Examples

```
cubelength(array(1:3, c(2,2,2)))
```

CVlinear

*2-Fold Cross Validation for linear estimator***Description**

Selection of the number of wavelet coefficients to be maintained by the cross validation method proposed by Nason in the case of threshold selection. This method is adapted here to select among linear estimators.

Usage

```
CVlinear(Y, L, qmf, D, wc)
```

Arguments

Y	Noisy observations.
L	Level of coarsest scale.
qmf	Orthonormal quadrature mirror filter.
D	Dimension vector of the models considered.
wc	1-d wavelet coefficients.

Value

CritCV Cross validation criteria.
 hat_f_m_2FCV

References

Nason, G. P. (1996). Wavelet shrinkage using cross-validation. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society: Series B*, 58(2), 463–479.

Navarro, F. and Saumard, A. (2017). Slope heuristics and V-Fold model selection in heteroscedastic regression using strongly localized bases. *ESAIM: Probability and Statistics*, 21, 412–451.

DownDyadHi	<i>Hi-Pass Downsampling operator (periodized)</i>
------------	---

Description

Hi-Pass Downsampling operator (periodized)

Usage

```
DownDyadHi(x, qmf)
```

Arguments

x	1-d signal at fine scale.
qmf	filter.

Value

y 1-d signal at coarse scale.

See Also

[DownDyadLo](#), [UpDyadHi](#), [UpDyadLo](#), [FWT_P0](#), [iconvv](#).

Examples

```
qmf <- MakeONFilter('Haar')
x <- MakeSignal('HeaviSine', 2^3)
DownDyadHi(x, qmf)
```

DownDyadLo	<i>Lo-Pass Downsampling operator (periodized)</i>
------------	---

Description

Lo-Pass Downsampling operator (periodized)

Usage

DownDyadLo(x, qmf)

Arguments

x 1-d signal at fine scale.
qmf filter.

Value

d 1-d signal at coarse scale.

See Also

[DownDyadHi](#), [UpDyadHi](#), [UpDyadLo](#), [FWT_PO](#), [aconv](#).

Examples

```
qmf <- MakeONFilter('Haar')  
x <- MakeSignal('HeaviSine',2^3)  
DownDyadLo(x,qmf)
```

dyad	<i>Index entire j-th dyad of 1-d wavelet xform</i>
------	--

Description

Index entire j-th dyad of 1-d wavelet xform

Usage

dyad(j)

Arguments

j integer.

Value

ix list of all indices of wavelet coeffs at j-th level.

Examples

dyad(0)

dyadlength	<i>Find length and dyadic length of array</i>
------------	---

Description

Find length and dyadic length of array

Usage

dyadlength(x)

Arguments

x array of length $n = 2^J$ (hopefully).

Value

n length(x).
J least power of two greater than n.

See Also

[quadlength](#), [dyad](#)

Examples

```
x <- MakeSignal('Ramp', 8)
dyadlength(x)
```

FTWT2_PO	<i>2-d tensor wavelet transform (periodized, orthogonal).</i>
----------	---

Description

A two-dimensional Wavelet Transform is computed for the array `x`. `qmf` filter may be obtained from [MakeONFilter](#). To reconstruct, use [ITWT2_PO](#).

Usage

```
FTWT2_PO(x, L, qmf)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	2-d image (n by n array, n dyadic).
<code>L</code>	coarse level.
<code>qmf</code>	quadrature mirror filter.

Value

wc 2-d wavelet transform.

See Also

[ITWT2_PO](#), [MakeONFilter](#).

Examples

```
qmf <- MakeONFilter('Daubechies', 10)
L <- 0
x <- matrix(rnorm(2^2), ncol=2)
wc <- FTWT2_PO(x, L, qmf)
```

FWT2_PO	<i>2-d MRA Forward Wavelet Transform (periodized, orthogonal)</i>
---------	---

Description

A two-dimensional wavelet transform is computed for the array `x`. `qmf` filter may be obtained from [MakeONFilter](#). To reconstruct, use [IWT2_PO](#).

Usage

```
FWT2_PO(x, L, qmf)
```

Arguments

`x` 2-d image (n by n array, n dyadic).
`L` coarse level.
`qmf` quadrature mirror filter.

Value

wc 2-d wavelet transform.

See Also

[IWT2_P0](#), [MakeONFilter](#).

Examples

```
qmf <- MakeONFilter('Daubechies', 10)
L <- 3
x <- matrix(rnorm(128^2), ncol=128)
wc <- FWT2_P0(x, L, qmf)
```

FWT2_TI

*2-d Translation Invariant Forward Wavelet Transform***Description**

1. qmf filter may be obtained from [MakeONFilter](#). 2. usually, $\text{length}(\text{qmf}) < 2^{(L+1)}$. 3. To reconstruct use [IWT_TI](#).

Usage

```
FWT2_TI(x, L, qmf)
```

Arguments

`x` 2-d image (n by n real array, n dyadic).
`L` degree of coarsest scale.
`qmf` orthonormal quadrature mirror filter.

Value

TIWT translation-invariant wavelet transform table, $(3(J-L)+1)n$ by n .

Examples

```
x <- matrix(rnorm(2^2), ncol=2)
L <- 0
qmf <- MakeONFilter('Haar')
TIWT <- FWT2_TI(x, L, qmf)
```

FWT3_PO

*3-d MRA Forward Wavelet Transform (periodized, orthogonal)***Description**

A three-dimensional wavelet transform is computed for the array `x`. `qmf` filter may be obtained from [MakeONFilter](#). To reconstruct, use [IWT3_PO](#).

Usage

```
FWT3_PO(x, L, qmf)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	3-d array (n by n by n array, n dyadic).
<code>L</code>	coarse level.
<code>qmf</code>	quadrature mirror filter.

Details

3-D counterpart of Donoho's FWT2_PO, original matlab code Vicki Yang and Brani Vidakovic.

Value

wc 3-d wavelet transform.

See Also

[IWT3_PO](#), [MakeONFilter](#).

Examples

```
qmf <- MakeONFilter('Daubechies', 10)
L <- 3
x <- array(rnorm(32^3), c(32,32,32))
wc <- FWT3_PO(x, L, qmf)
```

FWT_PO	<i>Forward Wavelet Transform (periodized, orthogonal)</i>
--------	---

Description

1. qmf filter may be obtained from [MakeONFilter](#). 2. usually, $\text{length}(\text{qmf}) < 2^{(L+1)}$. 3. To reconstruct use [IWT_PO](#).

Usage

FWT_PO(x, L, qmf)

Arguments

- x 1-d signal; $\text{length}(x) = 2^J$.
- L Coarsest Level of V_0 ; $L \ll J$.
- qmf quadrature mirror filter (orthonormal).

Value

wc 1-d wavelet transform of x.

See Also

[IWT_PO](#), [MakeONFilter](#).

Examples

```
x <- MakeSignal('Ramp', 8)
L <- 0
qmf <- MakeONFilter('Haar')
wc <- FWT_PO(x, L, qmf)
```

FWT_TI	<i>Translation Invariant Forward Wavelet Transform</i>
--------	--

Description

1. qmf filter may be obtained from [MakeONFilter](#). 2. usually, $\text{length}(\text{qmf}) < 2^{(L+1)}$. 3. To reconstruct use [IWT_TI](#).

Usage

FWT_TI(x, L, qmf)

Arguments

x	array of dyadic length $n=2^J$.
L	degree of coarsest scale.
qmf	orthonormal quadrature mirror filter.

Value

TIWT stationary wavelet transform table.

See Also

[IWT_TI](#), [MakeONFilter](#).

Examples

```
x <- MakeSignal('Ramp', 8)
L <- 0
qmf <- MakeONFilter('Haar')
TIWT <- FWT_TI(x, L, qmf)
```

GWN

Generation of Gaussian White Noise

Description

Generation of Gaussian White Noise

Usage

```
GWN(n, sigma)
```

Arguments

n	sample size.
sigma	standard deviation.

Value

epsilon resulting noise.

Examples

```
GWN(10, 0.1)
```

HardThresh	<i>Apply Hard Threshold</i>
------------	-----------------------------

Description

Apply Hard Threshold

Usage

HardThresh(y, t)

Arguments

y Noisy Data.
t Threshold.

Value

x filtered result ($y \cdot 1_{|y|>t}$).

See Also

[SoftThresh](#).

Examples

```
f <- MakeSignal('HeaviSine',2^3)
qmf <- MakeONFilter('Daubechies', 10)
L <- 0
wc <- FWT_PO(f, L, qmf)
thr <- 2
wct <- HardThresh(wc, thr)
fhard <- IWT_PO(wct, L, qmf)
```

iconvv	<i>Convolution tool for two-scale transform</i>
--------	---

Description

Filtering by periodic convolution of x with f.

Usage

iconvv(f, x)

Arguments

f	filter.
x	1-d signal.

Value

y filtered result.

See Also

[aconv](#), [UpDyadHi](#), [UpDyadLo](#), [DownDyadHi](#), [DownDyadLo](#).

Examples

```
qmf <- MakeONFilter('Haar')
x <- MakeSignal('HeaviSine', 2^3)
iconvv(qmf, x)
```

invblock_partition	<i>Inversion of the 1d block partition</i>
--------------------	--

Description

Inversion of the 1d block partition

Usage

```
invblock_partition(x, n, L)
```

Arguments

x	partition of coefficients by block.
n	scale.
L	block size.

See Also

[block_partition](#), [BlockThresh](#).

Examples

```
n <- 8
x <- MakeSignal('Ramp', n)
j0 <- 1
qmf <- MakeONFilter('Haar')
wc <- FWT_PO(x, j0, qmf)
L <- 2
wcb <- block_partition(wc, L)
wcib <- invblock_partition(wcb, n, L)
```

`invblock_partition2d` *Inversion of the 2d block partition*

Description

Inversion of the 2d block partition

Usage

```
invblock_partition2d(x, n, L)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	partition of coefficients by block.
<code>n</code>	scale.
<code>L</code>	block size.

Value

out coefficients.

See Also

[block_partition2d](#)

Examples

```
n <- 2
x <- matrix(rnorm(n^2), ncol=2)
j0 <- 0
qmf <- MakeONFilter('Haar')
wc <- FWT2_PO(x, j0, qmf)
L <- 2
wcb <- block_partition2d(wc, L)
wcib <- invblock_partition2d(wcb, n, L)
```

ITWT2_PO

Inverse 2-d Tensor Wavelet Transform (periodized, orthogonal)

Description

If `wc` is the result of a forward 2d wavelet transform, with `wc <- FWT2_PO(x,L,qmf)`, then `x <- ITWT2_PO(wc,L,qmf)` reconstructs `x` exactly. `qmf` is a nice `qmf`, e.g. one made by [MakeONFilter](#).

Usage

```
ITWT2_PO(wc, L, qmf)
```

Arguments

wc	2-d wavelet transform (n by n array, n dyadic).
L	coarse level.
qmf	quadrature mirror filter.

Value

x 2-d signal reconstructed from wc.

See Also

[FTWT2_PO](#), [MakeONFilter](#).

Examples

```
qmf <- MakeONFilter('Daubechies', 10)
L <- 0
x <- matrix(rnorm(2^2), ncol=2)
wc <- FTWT2_PO(x, L, qmf)
xr <- IWT2_PO(wc, L, qmf)
```

IWT2_PO

Inverse 2-d MRA Wavelet Transform (periodized, orthogonal)

Description

If wc is the result of a forward 2d wavelet transform, with `wc <- FWT2_PO(x, L, qmf)`. then `x <- IWT2_PO(wc, L, qmf)` reconstructs x exactly qmf is a nice qmf, e.g. one made by [MakeONFilter](#).

Usage

```
IWT2_PO(wc, L, qmf)
```

Arguments

wc	2-d wavelet transform (n by n array, n dyadic).
L	coarse level.
qmf	quadrature mirror filter.

Value

x 2-d signal reconstructed from wc.

See Also

[FWT2_PO](#), [MakeONFilter](#).

Examples

```
qmf <- MakeONFilter('Daubechies', 10)
L <- 3
x <- matrix(rnorm(128^2), ncol=128)
wc <- FWT2_PO(x, L, qmf)
xr <- IWT2_PO(wc, L, qmf)
```

IWT2_TI

*Invert 2-d Translation Invariant Wavelet Transform***Description**

Invert 2-d Translation Invariant Wavelet Transform

Usage

```
IWT2_TI(tiw, L, qmf)
```

Arguments

tiwt	translation-invariant wavelet transform table, $(3(J-L)+1)n$ by n .
L	degree of coarsest scale.
qmf	orthonormal quadrature mirror filter.

Value

x 2-d image reconstructed from translation-invariant transform TIWT.

Examples

```
x <- matrix(rnorm(2^2), ncol=2)
L <- 0
qmf <- MakeONFilter('Haar')
TIWT <- FWT2_TI(x, L, qmf)
xr <- IWT2_TI(TIWT, L, qmf)
```

IWT3_PO

*Inverse 3-d MRA Wavelet Transform (periodized, orthogonal)***Description**

If `wc` is the result of a forward 3-d wavelet transform, with `wc <- FWT3_PO(x, L, qmf)`. then `x <- IWT3_PO(wc, L, qmf)` reconstructs `x` exactly `qmf` is a nice `qmf`, e.g. one made by [MakeONFilter](#).

Usage

```
IWT3_PO(wc, L, qmf)
```

Arguments

<code>wc</code>	3-d wavelet transform (n by n by n array, n dyadic).
<code>L</code>	coarse level.
<code>qmf</code>	quadrature mirror filter.

Details

3-d counterpart of Donoho's IWT2_PO, original matlab code by Vicki Yang and Brani Vidakovic.

Value

`x` 3-d signal reconstructed from `wc`.

See Also

[FWT3_PO](#), [MakeONFilter](#).

Examples

```
qmf <- MakeONFilter('Daubechies', 10)
L <- 3
x <- array(rnorm(32^3), c(32, 32, 32))
wc <- FWT3_PO(x, L, qmf)
xr <- IWT3_PO(wc, L, qmf)
```

IWT_PO	<i>Inverse Wavelet Transform (periodized, orthogonal)</i>
--------	---

Description

Suppose `wc <- FWT_PO(x,L,qmf)` where `qmf` is an orthonormal quad. mirror filter, e.g. one made by [MakeONFilter](#). Then `x` can be reconstructed by `x <- IWT_PO(wc,L,qmf)`.

Usage

`IWT_PO(wc, L, qmf)`

Arguments

- `wc` 1-d wavelet transform: $\text{length}(wc) = 2^J$.
- `L` Coarsest scale ($2^{(-L)} = \text{scale of } V_0$); $L \ll J$.
- `qmf` quadrature mirror filter (orthonormal).

Value

`x` 1-d signal reconstructed from `wc`.

See Also

[FWT_PO](#), [MakeONFilter](#).

Examples

```
x <- MakeSignal('Ramp', 8)
L <- 0
qmf <- MakeONFilter('Haar')
wc <- FWT_PO(x, L, qmf)
xr <- IWT_PO(wc,L,qmf)
```

IWT_TI	<i>Invert Translation Invariant Wavelet Transform</i>
--------	---

Description

Invert Translation Invariant Wavelet Transform

Usage

`IWT_TI(pkt, qmf)`

Arguments

`pkt` translation-invariant wavelet transform table (TIWT).
`qmf` orthonormal quadrature mirror filter.

Value

`x` 1-d signal reconstructed from translation-invariant transform TIWT.

See Also

[FWT_TI](#), [MakeONFilter](#).

Examples

```
x <- MakeSignal('Ramp', 8)
L <- 0
qmf <- MakeONFilter('Haar')
TIWT <- FWT_TI(x, L, qmf)
xr <- IWT_TI(TIWT, qmf)
```

JSThresh

Apply James-Stein Threshold

Description

(also called the nonnegative garrote)

Usage

```
JSThresh(y, t)
```

Arguments

`y` Noisy Data.
`t` Threshold.

Value

`x` filtered result.

See Also

[HardThresh](#), [SoftThresh](#)

Examples

```
f <- MakeSignal('HeaviSine', 2^3)
qmf <- MakeONFilter('Daubechies', 10)
L <- 0
wc <- FWT_PO(f, L, qmf)
thr <- 2
wct <- JSThresh(wc, thr)
fsoft <- IWT_PO(wct, L, qmf)
```

lshift	<i>Circular left shift of 1-d signal</i>
--------	--

Description

Circular left shift of 1-d signal

Usage

```
lshift(a)
```

Arguments

a 1-d signal.

Value

1 1-d signal $l(i) = x(i+1)$ except $l(n) = x(1)$.

Examples

```
x <- MakeSignal('HeaviSine', 2^3)
lshift(x)
```

MAD	<i>Median Absolute Deviation</i>
-----	----------------------------------

Description

Compute the median absolute deviation.

Usage

```
MAD(x)
```

Arguments

x 1-d signal.

Examples

```
x <- c(1, 1, 2, 2, 4, 6, 9)
MAD(x)
```

MakeONFilter

Generate Orthonormal QMF Filter for Wavelet Transform

Description

The Haar filter (which could be considered a Daubechies-2) was the first wavelet, though not called as such, and is discontinuous.

Usage

```
MakeONFilter(Type, Par)
```

Arguments

Type	string, 'Haar', 'Beylkin', 'Coiflet', 'Daubechies', 'Symmlet', 'Vaidyanathan', 'Battle'.
Par	integer, it is a parameter related to the support and vanishing moments of the wavelets, explained below for each wavelet.

Details

The Beylkin filter places roots for the frequency response function close to the Nyquist frequency on the real axis.

The Coiflet filters are designed to give both the mother and father wavelets $2 \cdot \text{Par}$ vanishing moments; here Par may be one of 1,2,3,4 or 5.

The Daubechies filters are minimal phase filters that generate wavelets which have a minimal support for a given number of vanishing moments. They are indexed by their length, Par, which may be one of 4,6,8,10,12,14,16,18 or 20. The number of vanishing moments is $\text{par}/2$.

Symmlets are also wavelets within a minimum size support for a given number of vanishing moments, but they are as symmetrical as possible, as opposed to the Daubechies filters which are highly asymmetrical. They are indexed by Par, which specifies the number of vanishing moments and is equal to half the size of the support. It ranges from 4 to 10.

The Vaidyanathan filter gives an exact reconstruction, but does not satisfy any moment condition. The filter has been optimized for speech coding.

The Battle-Lemarie filter generate spline orthogonal wavelet basis. The parameter Par gives the degree of the spline. The number of vanishing moments is $\text{Par}+1$.

Value

qmf quadrature mirror filter.

See Also

[FWT_PO](#), [IWT_PO](#), [FWT2_PO](#), [IWT2_PO](#).

Examples

```
Type <- 'Coiflet'
Par <- 1
qmf <- MakeONFilter(Type, Par)
```

MakeSignal	<i>Make artificial signal</i>
------------	-------------------------------

Description

Make artificial signal

Usage

```
MakeSignal(name, n)
```

Arguments

name	string, 'HeaviSine', 'Bumps', 'Blocks', 'Doppler', 'Ramp', 'Cusp', 'Sing', 'Hi-Sine', 'LoSine', 'LinChirp', 'TwoChirp', 'QuadChirp', 'MishMash', 'Werner-Sorrows' (Heisenberg), 'Leopold' (Kronecker), 'Riemann', 'HypChirps', 'LinChirps', 'Chirps', 'Gabor', 'sineoneoverx', 'Cusp2', 'SmoothCusp', 'Piece-Regular' (Piece-Wise Smooth), 'Piece-Polynomial' (Piece-Wise 3rd degree polynomial).
n	desired signal length.

Value

sig 1-d signal.

See Also

[FWT_PO](#), [IWT_PO](#), [FWT2_PO](#), [IWT2_PO](#).

Examples

```
name <- 'Cusp'
n <- 2^5
sig <- MakeSignal(name,n)
```

MakeSignalNewb	<i>Make artificial 1-d signal</i>
----------------	-----------------------------------

Description

Make artificial 1-d signal

Usage

```
MakeSignalNewb(name, n)
```

Arguments

name	string, 'Cusp', 'Step', 'Wave', 'Blip', 'Blocks', 'Bumps', 'HeaviSine', 'Doppler', 'Angles', 'Parabolas', 'Time Shifted Sine', 'Spikes', 'Corner'
n	desired signal length.

Value

sig 1-d signal.

See Also

[FWT_PO](#), [IWT_PO](#), [FWT2_PO](#), [IWT2_PO](#).

Examples

```
name <- 'Cusp'
n <- 2^5
sig <- MakeSignalNewb(name,n)
```

MinMaxThresh	<i>Minimax Thresholding</i>
--------------	-----------------------------

Description

Minimax Thresholding

Usage

```
MinMaxThresh(y)
```

Arguments

y	signal upon which to perform thresholding.
---	--

Value

x result.

References

D.L. Donoho and I.M. Johnstone (1994). Ideal spatial adaptation by wavelet shrinkage. *Biometrika*, 81(3), 425–455.

MirrorFilt	<i>Apply $(-1)^t$ modulation</i>
------------	---

Description

$h(t) = (-1)^{t-1} * x(t)$, $1 \leq t \leq \text{length}(x)$

Usage

MirrorFilt(x)

Arguments

x 1-d signal.

Value

h 1-d signal with DC frequency content shifted to Nyquist frequency

See Also

[DownDyadHi](#).

Examples

```
x <- MakeSignal('HeaviSine',2^3)
h <- MirrorFilt(x)
```

MultiMAD

Apply Shrinkage with level-dependent Noise level estimation

Description

Apply Shrinkage with level-dependent Noise level estimation

Usage

MultiMAD(wc, L)

Arguments

wc Wavelet Transform of noisy sequence.
L low-resolution cutoff for Wavelet Transform.

Value

ws result of applying VisuThresh to each wavelet level, after scaling so MAD of coefficientst at each level = .6745

MultiSURE

Apply Shrinkage to Wavelet Coefficients

Description

SURE referes to Stein's Unbiased Risk Estimate.

Usage

MultiSURE(wc, L)

Arguments

wc Wavelet Transform of noisy sequence with N(0,1) noise.
L low-frequency cutoff for Wavelet Transform.

Value

ws result of applying SUREThresh to each dyadic block.

MultiVisu	<i>Apply Universal Thresholding to Wavelet Coefficients</i>
-----------	---

Description

Apply Universal Thresholding to Wavelet Coefficients

Usage

MultiVisu(wc, L)

Arguments

- wc Wavelet Transform of noisy sequence with N(0,1) noise.
- L low-frequency cutoff for Wavelet Transform

Value

x result of applying VisuThresh to each High Frequency Dyadic Block.

packet	<i>Packet table indexing</i>
--------	------------------------------

Description

Packet table indexing

Usage

packet(d, b, n)

Arguments

- d depth of splitting in packet decomposition.
- b block index among 2^d possibilities at depth d.
- n length of signal.

Value

p linear indices of all coeff's in that block.

Examples

packet(1, 1, 8)

PlotSpikes	<i>Plot 1-d signal as baseline with series of spikes</i>
------------	--

Description

Plot 1-d signal as baseline with series of spikes

Usage

```
PlotSpikes(base, t, x, L, J)
```

Arguments

base	number, baseline level.
t	ordinate values.
x	1-d signal, specifies spike deflections from baseline.
L	level of coarsest scale.
J	least power of two greater than n.

Value

A plot of spikes on a baseline.

See Also

[PlotWaveCoeff.](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
PlotSpikes(base, t, x, L, J)

## End(Not run)
```

PlotWaveCoeff	<i>Spike-plot display of wavelet coefficients</i>
---------------	---

Description

Spike-plot display of wavelet coefficients

Usage

```
PlotWaveCoeff(wc, L, scal)
```

Arguments

`wc` 1-d wavelet transform.
`L` level of coarsest scale.
`scal` scale factor (0 ==> autoscale).

Value

A display of wavelet coefficients (coarsest level NOT included) by level and position.

See Also

[FWT_PO](#), [IWT_PO](#), [PlotSpikes](#).

Examples

```

x <- MakeSignal('Ramp', 128)
qmf <- MakeONFilter('Daubechies', 10)
L <- 3
scal <- 1
wc <- FWT_PO(x, L, qmf)
PlotWaveCoeff(wc, L, scal)

```

quadlength

Find length and dyadic length of square matrix

Description

$h(t) = (-1)^{t-1} * x(t)$, $1 \leq t \leq \text{length}(x)$

Usage

`quadlength(x)`

Arguments

`x` 2-d image; dim(n,n), $n = 2^J$ (hopefully).

Value

`n` `length(x)`.
`J` least power of two greater than `n`.

Examples

```
quadlength(matrix(1:16, ncol=4))
```

RaphNMR*Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) signal*

Description

A dataset containing a NMR signal.

Usage

```
data(RaphNMR)
```

Format

A numeric vector of length 1024.

Source

MRS Unit, VA Medical Center, San Francisco. Adrain Maudsley, Ph.D., Professor of Radiology. This NMR signal was obtained from Chris Raphael, then a postdoctoral fellow in the Department of Statistics at Stanford University who was working on Hidden Markov Models for restoring NMR Spectra.

repmat*Replicate and tile an array*

Description

Repeat copies of array (equivalent of the repmat matlab function).

Usage

```
repmat(a, n, m)
```

Arguments

a	input array (scalar, vector, matrix).
n	number of time to repeat input array in row and column dimensions.
m	repetition factor.

Examples

```
repmat(10,3,2)
```

rshift	<i>Circular right shift of 1-d signal</i>
--------	---

Description

Circular right shift of 1-d signal

Usage

```
rshift(a)
```

Arguments

a 1-d signal.

Value

r 1-d signal $r(i) = x(i-1)$ except $r(1) = x(n)$.

Examples

```
x <- MakeSignal('HeaviSine', 2^3)
rshift(x)
```

ShapeAsRow	<i>Make signal a row vector</i>
------------	---------------------------------

Description

Make signal a row vector

Usage

```
ShapeAsRow(sig)
```

Arguments

sig a row or column vector.

Value

row a row vector.

Examples

```
sig <- matrix(1:4)
row <- ShapeAsRow(sig)
```

SLphantom	<i>3-d Shepp-Logan phantom</i>
-----------	--------------------------------

Description

A dataset containing a 3d head phantom that can be used to test 3-d reconstruction algorithms. Shepp-Logan phantom is well-known imitation of human cerebral.

Usage

data(SLphantom)

Format

A numeric array of size 64x64x64.

SNR	<i>Signal/Noise ratio</i>
-----	---------------------------

Description

Signal/Noise ratio

Usage

SNR(x, y)

Arguments

- x Original reference signal.
- y Restored or noisy signal.

Value

Signal/Noise ratio.

Examples

```
n <- 2^4
x <- MakeSignal('HeaviSine', n)
y <- x + rnorm(n, mean=0, sd=1)
SNR(x, y)
```

SoftThresh	<i>Apply Soft Threshold</i>
------------	-----------------------------

Description

Apply Soft Threshold

Usage

SoftThresh(y, t)

Arguments

y Noisy Data.
t Threshold.

Value

x filtered result ($y \cdot 1_{|y|>t}$).

See Also

[HardThresh](#)

Examples

```
f <- MakeSignal('HeaviSine', 2^3)
qmf <- MakeONFilter('Daubechies', 10)
L <- 0
wc <- FWT_PO(f, L, qmf)
thr <- 2
wct <- SoftThresh(wc, thr)
fsoft <- IWT_PO(wct, L, qmf)
```

SUREThresh	<i>Adaptive Threshold Selection Using Principle of SURE</i>
------------	---

Description

SURE refers to Stein’s Unbiased Risk Estimate.

Usage

SUREThresh(y)

Arguments

y Noisy Data with Std. Deviation = 1.

Value

x Estimate of mean vector
thresh Threshold used.

UpDyadHi	<i>Hi-Pass Upsampling operator; periodized</i>
----------	--

Description

Hi-Pass Upsampling operator; periodized

Usage

UpDyadHi(x, qmf)

Arguments

x 1-d signal at coarser scale.
qmf filter.

Value

u 1-d signal at finer scale.

See Also

[DownDyadLo](#), [DownDyadHi](#), [UpDyadLo](#), [IWT_PO](#), [aconv](#).

Examples

```
qmf <- MakeONFilter('Haar')
x <- MakeSignal('HeaviSine',2^3)
UpDyadHi(x,qmf)
```

UpDyadLo	<i>Lo-Pass Upsampling operator; periodized</i>
----------	--

Description

Lo-Pass Upsampling operator; periodized

Usage

UpDyadLo(x, qmf)

Arguments

x 1-d signal at coarser scale.
qmf filter.

Value

y 1-d signal at finer scale.

See Also

[DownDyadLo](#), [DownDyadHi](#), [UpDyadHi](#), [IWT_PO](#), [iconvv](#).

Examples

```
qmf <- MakeONFilter('Haar')  
x <- MakeSignal('HeaviSine',2^3)  
UpDyadLo(x,qmf)
```

UpSampleN	<i>Upsampling operator</i>
-----------	----------------------------

Description

Upsampling operator

Usage

UpSampleN(x, s)

Arguments

x 1-d signal, of length n.
s upsampling scale, default = 2.

Value

y 1-d signal, of length $s*n$ with zeros interpolating alternate samples $y(s*i-1) = x(i)$, $i=1,...,n$

ValSUREThresh

Adaptive Threshold Selection Using Principle of SURE

Description

SURE refers to Stein's Unbiased Risk Estimate.

Usage

ValSUREThresh(x)

Arguments

x Noisy Data with Std. Deviation = 1.

Value

thresh Value of Threshold.

VisuThresh

Visually calibrated Adaptive Smoothing

Description

Visually calibrated Adaptive Smoothing

Usage

VisuThresh(y, thresh = "soft")

Arguments

y Signal upon which to perform visually calibrated Adaptive Smoothing.
 thresh 'hard' or 'soft'.

Value

x result of applying VisuThresh.

References

D.L. Donoho and I.M. Johnstone (1994). Ideal spatial adaptation by wavelet shrinkage. *Biometrika*, 81(3), 425–455.

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