

# Shift-invariant systems and Toeplitz matrices

- For a separable, shift-invariant, linear system

$$h_x[x, \alpha] = h_{siv/x}[\alpha - x] \quad \text{and} \quad h_y[y, \beta] = h_{siv/y}[\beta - y]$$

- Matrices  $\mathbf{H}_x$  and  $\mathbf{H}_y$  are square, and Toeplitz matrices, e.g.,

$$\mathbf{H}_x = \begin{bmatrix} h_{siv/x}[0] & h_{siv/x}[1] & \cdots & h_{siv/x}[N-1] \\ h_{siv/x}[-1] & h_{siv/x}[0] & \cdots & h_{siv/x}[N-2] \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ h_{siv/x}[1-N] & h_{siv/x}[2-N] & \cdots & h_{siv/x}[0] \end{bmatrix}$$

- Operation is a 2-d separable convolution („filtering“)

$$g[\alpha, \beta] = \sum_{x=0}^{N-1} \sum_{y=0}^{L-1} f[x, y] \cdot h_{siv/x}[\alpha - x] h_{siv/y}[\beta - y]$$

# Non-separable 2-d convolution

- Convolution kernel of linear shift-invariant system („filter“) can also be non-separable

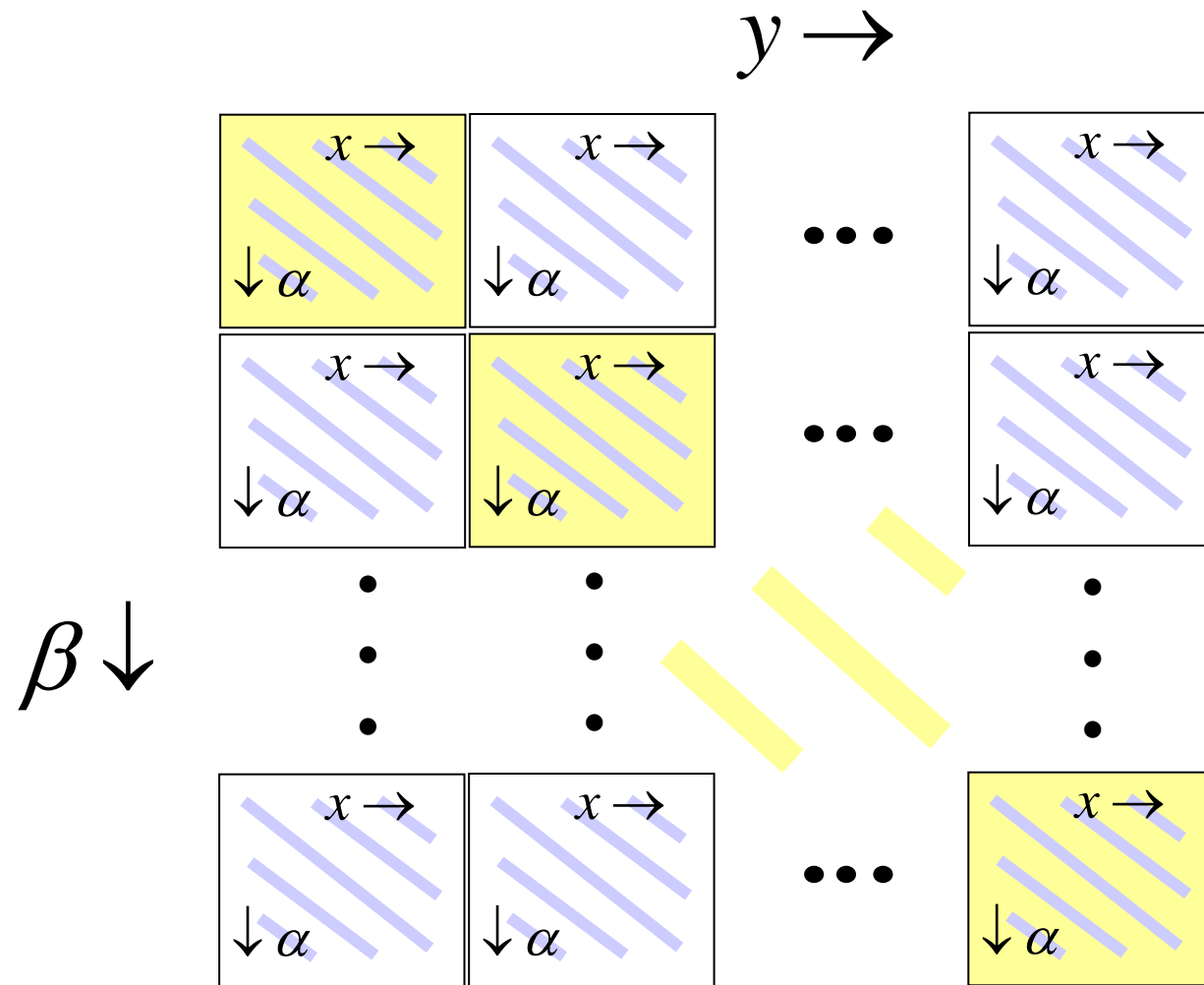
$$g[\alpha, \beta] = \sum_{x=0}^{N-1} \sum_{y=0}^{L-1} f[x, y] \cdot h_{siv}[\alpha - x, \beta - y]$$

- Viewed as a matrix operation . . .

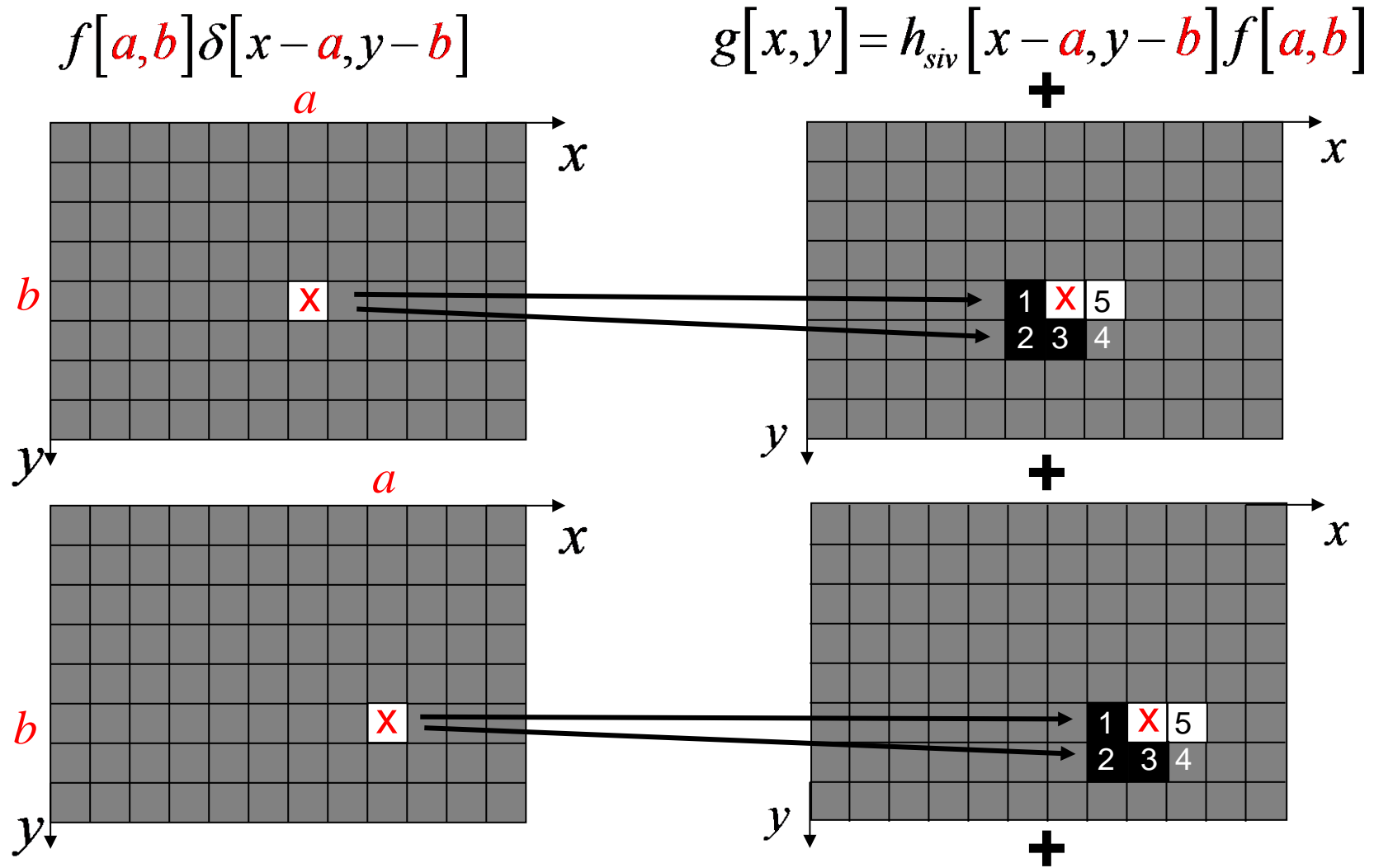
$$\vec{g} = H\vec{f}$$

. . .  $H$  is a block Toeplitz matrix

# Structure of $H$ for non-separable convolution



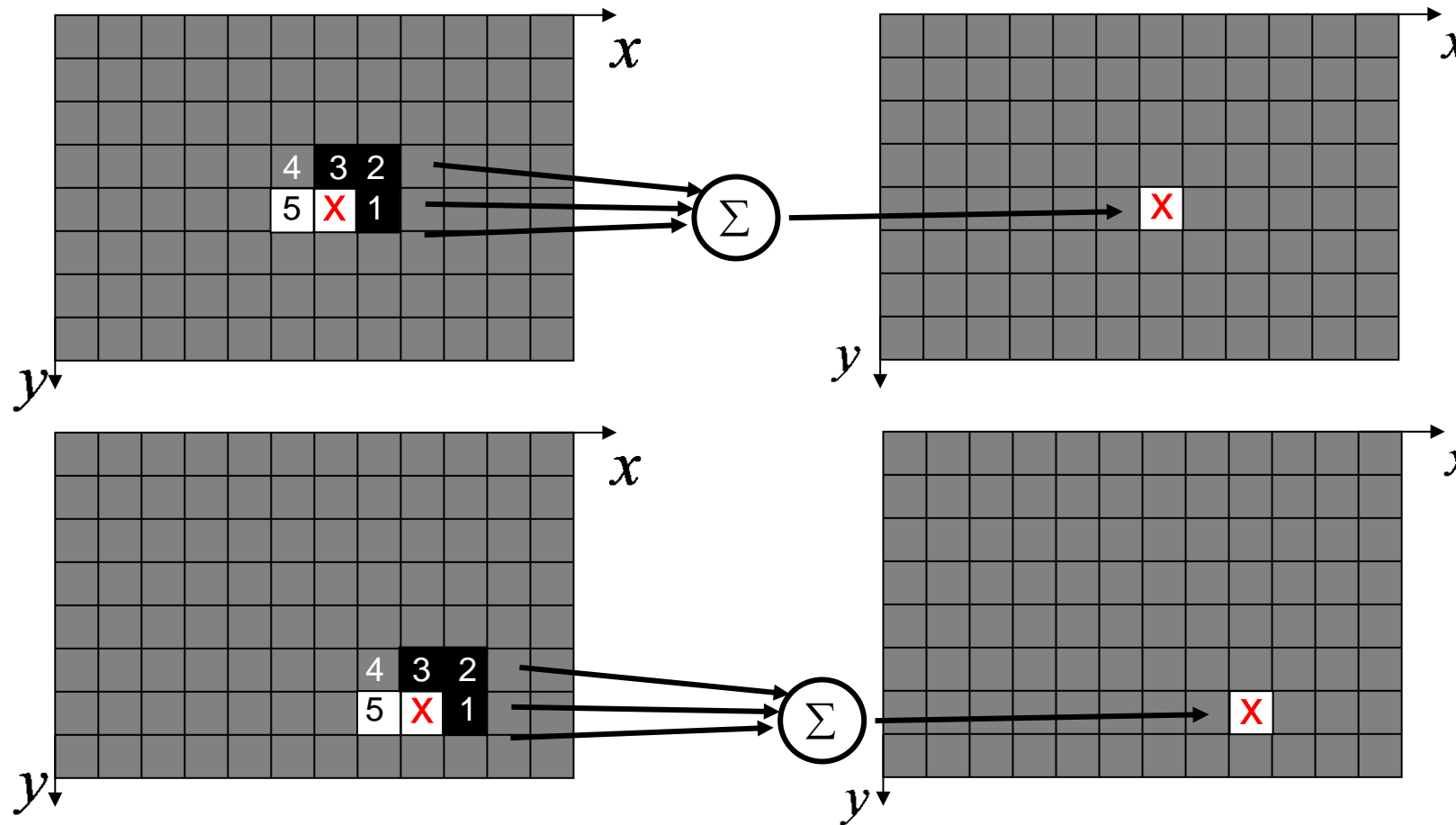
# Convolution: superposition of impulse responses



# Convolution: linear combination of neighboring pixel values

$$f[x, y] \cdot h_{siv}[\alpha - x, \beta - y]$$

$$g[\alpha, \beta] = \sum_{x=0}^{N-1} \sum_{y=0}^{L-1} f[x, y] \cdot h_{siv}[\alpha - x, \beta - y]$$



# Convolution examples



Original  
*Bike*



*Bike* blurred by convolution  
Impulse response „box filter“

$$\frac{1}{25} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & [1] & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



# Convolution examples



Original  
*Bike*



*Bike* blurred horizontally  
Filter impulse response

$$\frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & [1] & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



# Convolution examples



Original  
*Bike*



*Bike* blurred vertically  
Filter impulse response

$$\frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ [1] \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

