

基于 Cayley 变换的紧支撑二元正交小波 滤波器组的构造^{*1)}

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摘要

构造正交滤波器组, 在多相域里就等价于构造仿酉矩阵, 而仿酉矩阵的构造涉及到非线性方程组的求解. 通过对 Cayley 变换的研究, 把仿酉矩阵的构造转换为更易构造的仿斜厄米特矩阵, 基于这种变换构造了二元紧支撑正交小波滤波器组, 并给出了算例.

关键词: 正交小波滤波器组; 仿酉矩阵; Cayley 变换

MR (2000) 主题分类: 42C40, 65T60

CONSTRUCTION OF COMPACTLY SUPPORTED BIVARIATE ORTHOGONAL WAVELET FILTER BANKS BASED ON THE CAYLEY TRANSFORM

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Abstract

In the polyphase domain, construction of orthogonal filter banks is equivalent to constructing paraunitary matrices, which leads to solving sets of nonlinear equations. By the cayley transform of study, constructing paraunitary matrices is converted to constructing para-skew-Hermitian matrices, which are much easier to solve, then constructing compactly supported bivariate orthogonal wavelet filter banks based on the cayley transform, and one example is also given.

Keywords: Orthogonal Wavelet Filter Banks; Paraunitary Matrix; Cayley Transform

2000 Mathematics Subject Classification: 42C40, 65T60

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1. 引言

一维正交滤波器组已广泛应用于信号处理和图像处理, 构造一维正交滤波器组的理论和方法已经成熟. 高维滤波器组的构造有可分离和不可分离两种类型, 基于一维正交滤波器组的张量积构造的可分离的正交滤波器对图形的处理只强调了水平和竖值的方向, 与可分离的滤波器相比, 不可分离的滤波器在自由度和频率的选取方面具有更大的优越性. 在多相域里构造正交滤波器组等价于构造仿酉阵, 而仿酉矩阵的构造涉及到高度的非线性方程组的求解^[1-5], 文 [6] 用 Cayley 变换的方法讨论了正交滤波器组的性质, 本文在文 [6] 的基础上, 对 Cayley 变换做进一步的研究, 通过这种变换把仿酉矩阵的构造转换为更易构造的仿斜厄米特矩阵. 本文在第 2 部分中构造了二元紧支撑正交小波滤波器组, 在第 3 部分中给出了算例.

2. 二元紧支撑正交小波滤波器组的构造

在本文中, 我们用 U^* 表示 U 的共轭转置, U^T 表示 U 的转置, I 表示单位阵; $adj(U)$ 表示 U 的伴随阵, $T_i = Tr_i(U)$ 表示方阵 U 的所有 i 阶主子式之和.

众所周知, 构造小波基的一般方法是多尺度分析 (MRA), 为了构造不可分离的小波基, 定义二维多尺度结构为:

空间 $L^2(R^2)$ 的一个序列闭子空间 $\{V_j\}_{j \in \mathbb{Z}}$ 被称为一个多尺度分析, 如果满足下列条件:

- 1) $V_j \subset V_{j+1}, j \in \mathbb{Z}$;
- 2) $\bigcap_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} V_j = \{0\}, \overline{\bigcup_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} V_j} = L^2(R^2)$;
- 3) $f(x, y) \in V_j \Leftrightarrow f(2x, 2y) \in V_{j+1}, j \in \mathbb{Z}, x, y \in R$;
- 4) 存在函数 $\varphi(x, y) \in V_0$, 使得 $\{\varphi(x - j, y - k)\}_{j, k}$ 是 V_0 的一组标准正交基.

如果 $\{V_j\}_{j \in \mathbb{Z}}$ 是一个二维的 MRA, 则存在函数 $m_0(\xi, \eta), \xi, \eta \in R$, 使得

$$\hat{\varphi}(2\xi, 2\eta) = m_0(\xi, \eta)\hat{\varphi}(\xi, \eta)$$

这里 $\hat{\varphi}$ 是 φ 的傅立叶变换, m_0 称为尺度函数 φ 的符号函数. 由 $\{\phi(x - j, y - k)\}_{j, k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ 的正交性可得下面条件:

$$|m_0(\xi, \eta)|^2 + |m_0(\xi + \pi, \eta)|^2 + |m_0(\xi, \eta + \pi)|^2 + |m_0(\xi + \pi, \eta + \pi)|^2 = 1$$

所以构造 φ 归结为构造 m_0 . 如果一个三角多项式 $m_0(\xi, \eta)$ 满足上面的条件和 $m_0(1, 1) = 1$, 则称 m_0 为一个正交的低通的滤波器. 假定 $m_0(x, y), m_1(x, y), m_2(x, y), m_3(x, y)$ 是一个正交小波滤波器组, 这里 $x = e^{i\xi}, y = e^{i\eta}$, 那么 $m_i(x, y), i = 0, 1, 2, 3$ 应满足下列条件

$$\begin{cases} |m_i(x, y)|^2 + |m_i(-x, y)|^2 + |m_i(x, -y)|^2 + |m_i(-x, -y)|^2 = 4, i = 0, 1, 2, 3 \\ m_i(x, y)\overline{m_j(x, y)} + m_i(-x, y)\overline{m_j(-x, y)} + m_i(x, -y)\overline{m_j(x, -y)} + \\ m_i(-x, -y)\overline{m_j(-x, -y)} = 0, i \neq j \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

由文献 [1] 知, 若 $m_i(x, y)$ 为 x, y 的多项式, 则

$$m_i(x, y) = f_1^i(x^2, y^2) + x f_2^i(x^2, y^2) + y f_3^i(x^2, y^2) + x y f_4^i(x^2, y^2), i = 0, 1, 2, 3 \quad (2)$$

$$\text{由 (1) 式知令 } F = \begin{pmatrix} f_1^0 & f_2^0 & f_3^0 & f_4^0 \\ f_1^1 & f_2^1 & f_3^1 & f_4^1 \\ f_1^2 & f_2^2 & f_3^2 & f_4^2 \\ f_1^3 & f_2^3 & f_3^3 & f_4^3 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 则}$$

$$FF^* = F^*F = I \quad (3)$$

定义 1. 设 U 为 n 阶矩阵, 其中 $U = (u_{ij}(x, y))$, $x = e^{-i\xi}$, $y = e^{-in}$, 若 $UU^* = U^*U = I$ 则称 U 为 n 阶仿酉矩阵.

定义 2. 设 H 为 n 阶矩阵, 其中 $H = (H_{ij}(x, y))$, $x = e^{-i\xi}$, $y = e^{-in}$, 若 $H^*(x, y) = -H(x, y)$, 则称 H 为 n 阶仿斜厄米特矩阵.

在多相表示中, 构造正交滤波器组等价于构造仿酉矩阵 $U(x, y)$, 而仿酉矩阵的构造涉及到求解非线性方程组. 在下面, 我们通过 Cayley 变换, 把仿酉阵 $U(x, y)$ 变换成仿斜厄米特矩阵 $H(x, y)$, 与仿酉矩阵相比, 仿斜厄米特矩阵更容易构造.

引理 1^[6]. 设 $U(x, y)$ 为 n 阶仿酉矩阵, 且 $I + U(x, y)$ 可逆, 则仿酉矩阵 $U(x, y)$ 的 Cayley 变换为 $H(x, y) = (I + U(x, y))^{-1}(I - U(x, y))$, 其中 $H(x, y)$ 为 n 阶仿斜厄米特矩阵.

引理 2^[6]. 设 H 为 n 阶仿斜厄米特矩阵, 且 $I + H(x, y)$ 可逆, 则仿斜厄米特矩阵 $H(x, y)$ 的 Cayley 逆变换为 $U(x, y) = (I + H(x, y))^{-1}(I - H(x, y))$, 其中 $U(x, y)$ 为 n 阶仿酉矩阵.

由引理 1 知:

$$H(x, y) = (I + U(x, y))^{-1}(I - U(x, y)) = \frac{\text{adj}(I + U(x, y))}{\det(I + U(x, y))}(I - U(x, y)) \quad (4)$$

令

$$P(x, y) = 2^{-n+1}(\text{adj}(I + U(x, y)))(I - U(x, y)), \quad (5)$$

$$Q(x, y) = 2^{-n+1} \det(I + U(x, y)) \quad (6)$$

我们有以下结论:

推论 1. 若 $P(x, y)$, $Q(x, y)$ 分别为上面定义的 (5) 和 (6) 式, 则 $\overline{Q(x, y)} = (xy)^{-\lambda}Q(x, y)$, $P^*(x, y) = -(xy)^{-\lambda}P(x, y)$, 其中 λ 是常数.

证明. (i) 因为

$$\begin{aligned} I + U(x, y) &= I + (I + H(x, y))^{-1}(I - H(x, y)) \\ &= (I + H(x, y))^{-1}(I + H(x, y)) + (I + H(x, y))^{-1}(I - H(x, y)) \\ &= 2(I + H(x, y))^{-1} \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

所以

$$\det(I + U(x, y)) = 2^n \det((I + H(x, y))^{-1}) \quad (8)$$

故

$$Q(x, y) = 2^{-n+1} \det(I + U(x, y)) = 2(\det(I + H(x, y))^{-1}) \quad (9)$$

而

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{Q(x, y)} &= 2(\det(I + H^*(x, y))^{-1}) = 2[\det(I - H(x, y))^{-1}], \\ \left[\overline{Q(x, y)}\right]^{-1} &= \frac{1}{2} \det(I - H(x, y)), \end{aligned}$$

又因为

$$Q(x, y) [\overline{Q(x, y)}]^{-1} = \det(I + H(x, y))^{-1} \det(I - H(x, y)) = \det U(x, y) = (xy)^\lambda;$$

所以

$$\overline{Q(x, y)} = (xy)^{-\lambda} Q(x, y).$$

(ii) 因为

$$\begin{aligned} P(x, y) &= Q(x, y)H(x, y), \\ P^*(x, y) &= \overline{Q(x, y)}H^*(x, y) = -(xy)^{-\lambda}Q(x, y)H(x, y), \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$P^*(x, y) = -(xy)^{-\lambda}P(x, y).$$

推论 2. 若 $P(x, y)$, $Q(x, y)$ 分别为上面定义的 (5) 和 (6) 式, 则

$$2Q^{n-1}(x, y) = \det(Q(x, y)I + P(x, y)).$$

证明. 根据 (9) 式

$$\begin{aligned} Q(x, y) &= 2 \det(I + H(x, y))^{-1} = 2 \det \left(I + \frac{P(x, y)}{Q(x, y)} \right)^{-1} \\ &= 2 \det (Q^{-1}(x, y)(Q(x, y)I + P(x, y)))^{-1} \\ &= 2 \det (Q(x, y)(Q(x, y)I + P(x, y))^{-1}) \\ &= 2Q^n(x, y) \det(Q(x, y)I + P(x, y))^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

即

$$2Q^{n-1}(x, y) = \det(Q(x, y)I + P(x, y)).$$

推论 3. 若 $U(x, y)$ 为 n 阶仿酉矩阵, $P(x, y)$, $Q(x, y)$ 分别为上面定义的 (5) 和 (6) 式, 则

$$U(x, y) = \frac{\text{adj}(Q(x, y)I + P(x, y))}{Q^{n-2}(x, y)} - I.$$

证明. 因为

$$\begin{aligned} (I + H(x, y))^{-1} &= \left(I + \frac{P(x, y)}{Q(x, y)} \right)^{-1} = [Q^{-1}(x, y)(Q(x, y)I + P(x, y))]^{-1} \\ &= (Q(x, y)I + P(x, y))^{-1}Q(x, y) \\ &= \frac{\text{adj}(Q(x, y)I + P(x, y))}{\det(Q(x, y)I + P(x, y))}Q(x, y) \\ &= \frac{\text{adj}(Q(x, y)I + P(x, y))}{2Q^{n-2}(x, y)} \end{aligned}$$

根据 (7) 式

$$\begin{aligned} U(x, y) &= 2(I + H(x, y))^{-1} - I \\ &= \frac{\text{adj}(Q(x, y)I + P(x, y))}{Q^{n-2}(x, y)} - I. \end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

由以上推论我们可得到如下定理:

定理 1. 设仿斜厄米特矩阵 $H(x, y)_{n \times n}$ 的 Cayley 变换为 $U(x, y)$, 且 $U(x, y)$ 中的每个元素为实系数的多项式, 存在每个元素为实系数多项式的矩阵 $M(x, y)$ 和 $P(x, y)$ 、多项式 $Q(x, y)$ 使其满足下面的条件:

- 1) $Q^*(x, y) = (xy)^{-\lambda}Q(x, y)$;
- 2) $P^*(x, y) = -(xy)^{-\lambda}P(x, y)$;
- 3) $2Q^{n-1}(x, y) = \det(Q(x, y)I + P(x, y))$;
- 4) $\sum_{j=0}^2 (-1)^j T_{2-j}(P(x, y))P^j(x, y)IQ^{n-3}(x, y) + \sum_{j=0}^4 (-1)^j T_{4-j}(P(x, y))P^j(x, y)IQ^{n-5}(x, y) + \cdots + \sum_{j=0}^{n-2} (-1)^j T_{n-2-j}(P(x, y))P^j(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}(M(x, y) + (xy)^\lambda M^*(x, y))Q^{n-2}(x, y)$;
- 5) $\sum_{j=0}^3 (-1)^j T_{3-j}(P(x, y))P^j(x, y)Q^{n-4}(x, y) + \sum_{j=0}^5 (-1)^j T_{5-j}(P(x, y))P^j(x, y)Q^{n-6}(x, y) + \cdots + \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} (-1)^j T_{n-1-j}(P(x, y))P^j(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}(M(x, y) - (xy)^\lambda M^*(x, y))Q^{n-2}(x, y)$;

则 $H(x, y)$ 的 Cayley 变换 $U(x, y)$ 为

$$U(x, y) = [(Q(x, y) - 1)I + T_1(P(x, y))I - P(x, y) + M(x, y)]; \quad (11)$$

其中 n 为偶数, $T_0 = 1$, 当 $i = 0, -1, -2, \dots$, $Q^i = 0$ 当 $n = 2$ 时, $M(x, y) = 0$.

证明. 由推论 1 和推论 2 知, 定理 1, 2 和 (3) 式成立. 下面证明 (4) 和 (5), 根据 (10) 式知, 若 $U(x, y)$ 中的每个元素为实系数的多项式, 则 $\text{adj}(Q(x, y)I + P(x, y))$ 能够整除 $Q^{n-2}(x, y)$, 令

$$\text{adj}(Q(x, y)I + P(x, y)) = B_{n-1}Q^{n-1}(x, y) + B_{n-2}Q^{n-2}(x, y) + \cdots + B_1Q(x, y) + B_0 \quad (12)$$

而

$$\begin{aligned} \det(Q(x, y)I + P(x, y)) &= Q^n(x, y) + T_1(P(x, y))Q^{n-1}(x, y) + T_2(P(x, y))Q^{n-2}(x, y) \\ &+ \cdots + T_{n-1}(P(x, y))Q(x, y) + T_n(P(x, y)) \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

$$\text{adj}(Q(x, y)I + P(x, y))(Q(x, y)I + P(x, y)) = \det(Q(x, y)I + P(x, y))I \quad (14)$$

将 (12), (13) 代入 (14), 比较系数得:

$$B_{n-1} = I,$$

$$B_{n-1}P(x, y) + B_{n-2} = T_1(P(x, y))I,$$

$$B_{n-2}P(x, y) + B_{n-3} = T_2(P(x, y))I,$$

⋮

$$B_1P(x, y) + B_0 = T_{n-1}(P(x, y))I,$$

$$B_0P(x, y) = T_n(P(x, y))I = \det(P(x, y))I,$$

整理得: $B_{n-i} = \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} (-1)^j T_{i-1-j}(P(x, y))P^j(x, y)$ 其中 $T_0 = 1$ (15)

根据推论 1 得

$$B_{n-i}^*(x, y) = (-1)^{i-1} [(xy)^{-\lambda}]^{i-1} B_{n-i}(x, y) \quad (16)$$

由 (10) 和 (12) 式知, 即存在元素为实系数的多项式的矩阵 $M(x, y)$ 使得

$$B_{n-3}Q^{n-3}(x, y) + \cdots + B_1Q(x, y) + B_0 = M(x, y)Q^{n-2}(x, y) \quad (17)$$

根据 (16) 式得到

$$B_{n-3}^*(Q^{n-3}(x, y))^* + \cdots + B_1^*Q^*(x, y) + B_0^* = M^*(x, y)(Q^{n-2}(x, y))^* \quad (18)$$

因此由 (17), (18) 得到

$$B_{n-3}Q^{n-3}(x, y) + B_{n-5}Q^{n-5}(x, y) + \cdots + B_1 = \frac{1}{2} (M(x, y) + (xy)^\lambda M^*(x, y)) Q^{n-2}(x, y) \quad (19)$$

$$B_{n-4}Q^{n-4}(x, y) + B_{n-6}Q^{n-6}(x, y) + \cdots + B_0 = \frac{1}{2} (M(x, y) - (xy)^\lambda M^*(x, y)) Q^{n-2}(x, y) \quad (20)$$

将 (15) 式代入 (19), (20) 即得定理 1 的 (4), (5) 成立, 根据 (10) 得到定理的结论.

推论 4. 令 $U(x, y)$ 是 2×2 的仿酉阵, 若 $U(x, y)$ 中的每个元素为 $a + bx + cy + dxy$ 形式的多项式, 其中 a, b, c, d 为实数. 则 $U(x, y)$ 为下列其中形式之一:

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \quad U(x, y) &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} (1 - \cos \theta)x + (1 + \cos \theta)y & -\sin \theta x + \sin \theta y \\ -\sin \theta x + \sin \theta y & (1 + \cos \theta)x + (1 - \cos \theta)y \end{pmatrix} \\ 2) \quad U(x, y) &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -(1 + \cos \theta)x - (1 - \cos \theta)y & -\sin \theta x + \sin \theta y \\ -\sin \theta x + \sin \theta y & -(1 - \cos \theta)x - (1 + \cos \theta)y \end{pmatrix} \\ 3) \quad U(x, y) &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \alpha + \alpha xy & \mp \sqrt{\alpha - \alpha^2} - \mp \sqrt{\alpha - \alpha^2} xy \\ \mp \sqrt{\alpha - \alpha^2} - \mp \sqrt{\alpha - \alpha^2} xy & \alpha + (1 - \alpha)xy \end{pmatrix} \\ 4) \quad U(x, y) &= \begin{pmatrix} -\alpha - (1 - \alpha)xy & \mp \sqrt{\alpha - \alpha^2} - \mp \sqrt{\alpha - \alpha^2} xy \\ \mp \sqrt{\alpha - \alpha^2} - \mp \sqrt{\alpha - \alpha^2} xy & \alpha - 1 - \alpha xy \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

其中 α, θ 为参数且 $0 < \alpha < 1$.

证明. 根据定理 1 得

$$U(x, y) = \begin{pmatrix} Q(x, y) + P_{11}(x, y) - 1 & -P_{01}(x, y) \\ -P_{10}(x, y) & Q(x, y) + P_{00}(x, y) - 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (21)$$

若 $U(x, y)$ 中的每个元素为一次实系数的多项式, 则 $P(x, y)$ 中的每个元素也应为一次实系数的多项式, $Q(x, y)$ 为一次多项式. 由定理 1 的 (3) 式知:

$$2Q(x, y) = \det(Q(x, y)I + P(x, y))$$

$$2Q(x, y) = Q^2(x, y) + T_1(P(x, y))Q(x, y) + \det(P(x, y)) \quad (22)$$

两边取共轭得

$$2xyQ(x, y) = Q^2(x, y) - T_1(P(x, y))Q(x, y) + \det(P(x, y)) \quad (23)$$

整理 (22), (23) 得: $T_1(P(x, y)) = (1 - xy)$, 将其代入 (22) 得

$$Q^2(x, y) - (1 + xy)Q(x, y) + \det(P(x, y)) = 0$$

即

$$Q(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} \left[(1 + xy) \pm \sqrt{(1 + xy)^2 - 4 \det(P(x, y))} \right] \quad (24)$$

若 $Q(x, y)$ 为多项式, 且满足 $Q^*(x, y) = (xy)^{-\lambda}Q(x, y)$, 则

$$(1 + xy)^2 - 4 \det(P(x, y)) = (a + bx + by + axy)^2 \quad (25)$$

若 $P(x, y)$ 中的元素为一次多项式, 且满足 $P^*(x, y) = -(xy)^{-\lambda}P(x, y)$ 和 $T_1(P(x, y)) = (1 - xy)$, 则

$$P(x, y) = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 + b_1x - b_1y - a_1xy & a_2 + b_2x - b_2y - a_2xy \\ a_2 + b_2x - b_2y - a_2xy & (1 - a_1) - b_1x + b_1y - (1 - a_1)xy \end{pmatrix} \quad (26)$$

求解 (25) 式得 (i) 或 (ii)

$$(i) a = 0, b = \pm 1, a_1 = \frac{1}{2}, a_2 = 0, b_1 = \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta, b_2 = \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta,$$

$$(ii) a = \pm 1, b = 0, \text{ 令 } a_1 = \alpha, a_2 = \pm \sqrt{\alpha - \alpha^2}, b_1 = 0, b_2 = 0,$$

其中 α, θ 为参数且 $0 < \alpha < 1$.

将 (i) 和 (ii) 代入 (24) 和 (26) 式得到结论.

命题 1. 设 $U_1(x, y), U_2(x, y)$ 为 2×2 的二元一次仿酉矩阵, M, N 为 4×4 的酉矩阵, 令

$$A = M \begin{pmatrix} U_1(x, y) & \\ & U_2(x, y) \end{pmatrix} N \quad (27)$$

则 A 为仿酉矩阵.

定理 2. 令 $G(x, y) = \frac{1}{4}X \left(\prod_{i=1}^N A_i(x^2, y^2) \right) V$, 这里 $X = (1, x, y, xy)$, A_i 为 (27) 式, $i =$

$$1, 2, \dots, N, V = (V_1, V_2, V_3, V_4) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

则 $G(x, y) = \begin{pmatrix} g_0 & g_1 & g_2 & g_3 \end{pmatrix}$ 为正交小波滤波器组, 其中 g_0 为低通的滤波器, g_1, g_2, g_3 为小波滤波器.

证明. 显而易见.

3. 算 例

根据命题 1 选择

$$U_1(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} (1 - \cos \theta)x + (1 + \cos \theta)y & -\sin \theta x + \sin \theta y \\ -\sin \theta x + \sin \theta y & (1 + \cos \theta)x + (1 - \cos \theta)y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U_2(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -(1 + \cos \theta)x - (1 - \cos \theta)y & -\sin \theta x + \sin \theta y \\ -\sin \theta x + \sin \theta y & -(1 - \cos \theta)x - (1 + \cos \theta)y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U_3(x, y) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \alpha + \alpha xy & \mp \sqrt{\alpha - \alpha^2} - \mp \sqrt{\alpha - \alpha^2} xy \\ \mp \sqrt{\alpha - \alpha^2} - \mp \sqrt{\alpha - \alpha^2} xy & \alpha + (1 - \alpha)xy \end{pmatrix}$$

令

$$P_1 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_1(x, y) = P_1 \begin{pmatrix} U_1(x, y) & \\ & U_2(x, y) \end{pmatrix} P_1$$

$$A_2(x, y) = P_1 P_2 \begin{pmatrix} U_3(x, y) & \\ & U_1(x, y) \end{pmatrix} P_2 P_1$$

当 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}, \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ 时,

$$g_0 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x & y & xy \end{pmatrix} A_2^2(x^2, y^2) A_1^2(x^2, y^2) V_1$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} (1+y)x^4(x^3 + 2x^4 + x^5 + x^2y^4 - 2x^3y^4 + x^4y^4 - 4xy^6 + 4x^2y^6 + 4y^8)$$

$$g_1 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x & y & xy \end{pmatrix} A_2^2(x^2, y^2) A_1^2(x^2, y^2) V_2$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} (y-1)(x^3 + 2x^4 + x^5 - x^2y^4 + 2x^3y^4 - x^4y^4 + 4xy^6 - 4x^2y^6 - 4y^8)$$

$$g_2 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x & y & xy \end{pmatrix} A_2^2(x^2, y^2) A_1^2(x^2, y^2) V_3$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} (1-y)(x^3 + 2x^4 + x^5 + x^2y^4 - 2x^3y^4 + x^4y^4 - 4xy^6 + 4x^2y^6 + 4y^8)$$

$$g_3 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x & y & xy \end{pmatrix} A_2^2(x^2, y^2) A_1^2(x^2, y^2) V_4$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} (1+y)x^4(-x^3 - 2x^4 - x^5 + x^2y^4 - 2x^3y^4 + x^4y^4 - 4xy^6 + 4x^2y^6 + 4y^8)$$

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