



Fig. 6.1. A Wavelet Tour of Signal Processing, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. Wavelet transform  $Wf(u, s)$  calculated with  $\psi = -\theta'$  where  $\theta$  is a Gaussian, for the signal  $f$  shown above. The position parameter  $u$  and the scale  $s$  vary respectively along the horizontal and vertical axes. Black, grey and white points correspond respectively to positive, zero and negative wavelet coefficients. Singularities create large amplitude coefficients in their cone of influence.