A Generalised Hadamard Transform

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Abstract—A Generalised Hadamard Transform for multi-phase or multilevel signals is introduced, which includes the Fourier, Generalised, Discrete Fourier, Walsh-Hadamard and Reverse Jacket Transforms. The jacket construction is formalised and shown to admit a tensor product decomposition. Primary matrices under this decomposition are identified. New examples of primary jacket matrices of orders 8 and 12 are presented.

I. INTRODUCTION

There are many discrete signal transforms whose transforms matrices have entries on the unit circle. For instance, the Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT) for signals of length \( n \) and the Walsh-Hadamard Transform (WHT) are both special cases of the Fourier Transform (FT) found by interpreting the Cooley-Tukey Fast Fourier Transform in terms of abelian and the Walsh-Hadamard Transform (WHT) are both special cases of the DFT for signals of length \( n \) and the Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT) for signals of length \( n \), \( n \geq 2 \), with entries from a subgroup \( N \leq \mathbb{R}^* \) is a Generalised Butson Hadamard (GBH) matrix, if

\[
MM^* = M^*M = vI_v,
\]

where \( M^* \) is the transpose of the matrix of inverse elements of \( M \): \( m_{ij}^* = (m_{ji})^{-1} \). It is denoted \( GBH(N, v) \), or \( GBH(w, v) \) if \( N \) is finite of order \( w \).

A GBH matrix is always equivalent to a normalised GBH matrix, which has first row and column consisting of all 1s. By taking the inner product of any non-initial row of a normalised GBH matrix \( M \) with the all-1s first column of \( M^* \), we see that the sum of the entries in any row of \( M \), apart from the first, must equal 0, and similarly for rows of \( M^* \) (columns of the matrix of inverses \( M^{(-1)} = [m_{ij}^*] \)). The tensor product of two GBH matrices over the same group \( N \) is a GBH matrix over \( N \).

Definition 2.2: Let \( x \) be a signal of length \( n \) from \( \mathbb{R}^* \), where \( n \in \mathbb{R}^* \), let \( N \leq \mathbb{R}^* \) and let \( B \) be a GBH \( (N, n) \). A Generalised Hadamard Transform (GHT) of \( x \) is

\[
\hat{x} = B \cdot x
\]

and an Inverse Generalised Hadamard Transform (IGHT) of \( \hat{x} \) is

\[
x = n^{-1}B^* \cdot \hat{x}.
\]

The next section describes a construction for GBH matrices of even order and additional internal structure, containing the WHT, even-length DFT and reverse jacket transform matrices.

III. THE JACKET MATRIX CONSTRUCTION

Throughout this section, let \( G \) be an indexing set of even order \( 2n \) (sometimes \( G \) is a group such as \( \mathbb{Z}_{2n} \) or \( \mathbb{Z}_n^2 \) but \( G \) may be non-abelian or the group structure may be irrelevant).

Definition 3.1: Let \( R \) be a ring with unity \( 1 \). A normalised GBH \( (N, 2n) \) matrix \( K \) indexed by \( G = \{1, \ldots, 2n\} \) with entries from \( N \leq \mathbb{R}^* \) is a jacket matrix if it is of the form

\[
K = \begin{bmatrix}
1 & 1 & \ldots & 1 & 1 \\
1 & * & \ldots & * & \pm 1 \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\
1 & * & \ldots & * & \pm 1 \\
1 & 1 & \ldots & \pm 1 & 1 \\
\end{bmatrix}
\]

where the central entries \( * \) are from \( N \). The jacket width of \( K \) is \( m \geq 2 \) if \( K \) is permutation equivalent to a jacket matrix \( \bar{K} \) in which rows \( 2, \ldots, m, 2n - m + 1, \ldots, 2n \) and
columns 2, . . . , m, 2n−m + 1, . . . , 2n all consist of ±1 and m is maximal for this property. Otherwise the jacket width is m = 1.

All non-initial ±1 rows and columns of a jacket matrix K necessarily sum to 0 in R. If K is a width m jacket matrix it follows that K* is itself a width m jacket matrix. If also 2n ∈ R*, then K has an inverse K−1 = (2n)−1K* over R. If (2n)−1 ∈ R* then K = (2n)−2K is unitary (K K* = I2n) and we will (by a slight abuse of terminology) also say K is unitary.

**Example 3.2:** The matrix S1 of the WHT of length 2t

\[ S_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad S_t = \otimes^t S_1, \quad t \geq 2, \]  

is an extremal case (jacket width 2t−1) of such jacket matrices ("all jacket").

**Example 3.3:** The matrix C1 of the CBT of length 2t

\[ C_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -i \\ 1 & i \end{bmatrix}, \quad C_2 = \begin{bmatrix} S_1 & S_1^* \\ C_1 & -C_1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad C_m = \begin{bmatrix} C_{m-1} & C_{m-1} \\ C_1 \otimes S_{m-2} & -C_1 \otimes S_{m-2} \end{bmatrix}, \quad m \geq 3. \]  

is permutation equivalent to a jacket matrix, for t ≥ 2.

**Proof.** For t ≥ 2, C1 is the first two rows of C1 consisting of 2t−1 copies of S1. By induction the (2t−1+1)st column of C1 is [1 −1]T, where 1 has length 2t−1. Rotating the second row to the bottom and the (2t−1+1)st column to the right of C1 produces a jacket matrix.

**Example 3.4:** The matrix F2n = \[ \omega^{jk} \] 0≤j,k≤2n−1, where \( \omega = e^{-\pi i/n} \), n ≥ 1, of the DFT of length 2n is permutation equivalent to a jacket matrix.

**Proof.** [7, Theorem 1, Definition 1] Represent the indices in mixed radix notation \( j = j_1 n + j_0 = (j_1, j_0) \), with index set \( G = Z_2 \times Z_n \). The permutation \( (j_1, j_0) \mapsto (j_1, (1 - j_1)(n - 1 - j_0)j_1) \) leaves the first n indices unchanged and reverses the order of the last n indices. Under this permutation on rows and columns, \( F_{2n} \) is equivalent to \( K_n(\omega) = \left[ \omega^{(1 - j_1)j_0 + (n - 1 - j_0)j_1 + j_1 n} \right] \left[ (1 - k_1)k_0 + (n - 1 - k_0)k_1 + k_1 n) \right] \),

the matrix of Lee’s complex RJT.

If K, K' are jacket matrices indexed by G, G' of orders 2n, 2n' respectively, with entries from R*, then the tensor product \( K \otimes K' \) is a jacket matrix indexed by \( G \times G' \) of order 4nn', with entries from R*, since the border condition is easily seen to be satisfied. In fact, a tensor product of jacket matrices is a jacket matrix of width of 2.

**Lemma 3.5:** If K1 is a width m1 jacket matrix with entries from R*, for i = 1, 2, then \( K_1 \otimes K_2 \) is a jacket matrix of width at least 2m1m2.

**Proof.** Let K1 have order 2n and K2 have order 2n'. Permute K1 to K1', so \( K_1 \otimes K_2 \) is permutation equivalent to \( K_1' \otimes K_2 \).

Let \( i \in \{1, \ldots , m_1, 2n - m_1 + 1, \ldots , 2n\} \) be an index of an all–(±1)s row in \( K_1 \).

The corresponding \( i \)th block row in \( \overline{K}_1 \otimes \overline{K}_2 \) consists of 2n copies of \( \pm 1 \overline{K}_2 \), so each row indexed \{2, \ldots , m_1, 2n' − m_2 + 1, \ldots , 2n'\} of each copy consists of all–(±1)s, contributing 2n' − 1 all–(±1)s to the \( i \)th block row of \( \overline{K}_1 \otimes \overline{K}_2 \).

IV. TENSOR DECOMPOSITION

If a jacket matrix may be decomposed as a tensor product of two smaller jacket matrices, the decomposition may be repeated until no further tensor product decomposition is possible.

**Definition 4.1:** A jacket matrix of length 2n is a primary jacket matrix \( K_n \) if it is minimal with respect to tensor product, that is, there are no jacket matrices K, K' such that \( K_n \) is permutation equivalent to \( K \otimes K' \).

Examples of primary jacket matrices for \( n = 1, \ldots , 4 \) are

\[ K_1 = S_1, \]

\[ K_2(r) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 - r & r - 1 \\ 1 & 1 - r \end{bmatrix}, \quad r \neq \pm 1 \in R* \]

\[ K_3(\alpha) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \alpha & \alpha^2 & \alpha^3 & -1 \\ 1 & \alpha^2 & \alpha & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & \alpha^3 & \alpha^2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \alpha \text{ is a primitive } 6^{th} \text{ root of unity in an integral domain } R, \]

\[ K_4(i) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & i & -i & 1 & 1 & i & -i \\ 1 & -i & 1 & -i & 1 & i & -i \\ 1 & -i & 1 & -i & 1 & i & -i \\ 1 & -i & 1 & -i & 1 & i & -i \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}. \]  

The matrix K1 is the unique 2 × 2 jacket matrix, and \( K_2(1) = K_1 \otimes K_1 = S_2 \), so is not primary. The matrix \( K_2(r) \) for \( r \neq \pm 1 \in R* \) is a “centre-weighted Hadamard transform” (CWHT) matrix [7] and for \( r = i \in \mathbb{C}^* \), is \( K_2(i) \). The matrix \( K_3(\alpha) \) with \( \alpha = e^{i\pi/3} \) is \( K_3(e^{i\pi/3}) \) and with \( \alpha \) the fourth power of a primitive root in GF(25) is an “extended” complex RJT matrix [7, Example 4]. The matrix \( K_4(i) \) is described for the first time here: it is equivalent to the back-circulant matrix derived from a quadrature perfect sequence [1, Example 2] of length 8; such sequences are rare.

**Corollary 4.2:** A jacket matrix is permutation equivalent to a tensor product of one or more primary jacket matrices. Conversely, any tensor product of primary jacket matrices is a jacket matrix.
V. CONSTRUCTION OF PRIMARY JACKET MATRICES

By Lemma 3.5 any jacket matrix of width 1 is primary. The tensor product of two jacket matrices is a jacket matrix, but in fact, to construct a jacket matrix it is enough that one factor is a jacket matrix and the other a normalised GBH matrix.

Theorem 5.1: Let $B$ be a normalised GBH matrix and $K$ a jacket matrix, both with entries in $R^*$. Then $B \otimes K$ is permutation equivalent to a jacket matrix $(B \otimes K)^\dagger$.

Proof. Let $B$ have order $m$ and $K$ have order $2n$. The first $2n$ rows of $B \otimes K$ consist of $m$ blocks $K, \ldots, K$, so the $1^{st}$ row is all 1's and the $2n^{th}$ row is all ±1, and similarly for columns. Cyclically permute row $2n$ to row $2nm$ and row $2n+i$ to row $2n+i-1$, $i = 1, \ldots, 2n(m-1)$, and similarly for columns. This shifts row $2n$ to the bottom of the matrix and column $2n$ to the right of the matrix, leaving the order of the other rows and columns otherwise unchanged. This permuted matrix $(B \otimes K)^\dagger$ is of the form (3). □

This result explains the generation of some primary jacket matrices and is fundamental to the construction of Generalised Hadamard Transforms.

Example 5.2: Let $\beta \neq 1 \in R^*$ satisfy $\beta^2 + \beta + 1 = 0$, so $\beta^3 = 1$. Let

$$B_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \beta & \beta^2 \\ 1 & \beta^2 & \beta \end{bmatrix},$$

so $B_3$ is a normalised GBH(3,3). Then

$$(B_3 \otimes K_1)^\dagger = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \beta & \beta^2 & \beta^2 & 1 \\ 1 & \beta - \beta & \beta^2 & -\beta^2 & -1 \\ 1 & \beta^2 & \beta & \beta & 1 \\ 1 & -\beta^2 & \beta - \beta^2 & \beta^2 & 1 \\ 1 & \beta & \beta^2 & -\beta & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & \beta & \beta^2 & -\beta^2 & -1 \\ 1 & \beta^2 & \beta & -\beta & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$  

This jacket matrix relates to the DFT matrix of (8) as follows. A second permutation (25:43) cycling central rows and columns gives the jacket matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -\beta & \beta^2 & -\beta^2 & \beta \\ 1 & \beta & \beta^2 & \beta & -\beta \\ 1 & -\beta^2 & \beta - \beta^2 & \beta^2 & 1 \\ 1 & \beta & \beta^2 & -\beta & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & \beta & \beta^2 & -\beta^2 & -1 \\ 1 & \beta^2 & \beta & -\beta & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & \beta & \beta^2 & -\beta & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$  

When $\alpha$ is a primitive $6^{th}$ root of unity in $R^*$ with $\alpha^2 = \beta$ and $\alpha^3 = \gamma$, then this matrix equals $K_3(\gamma)$.

The following matrix is a new $12 \times 12$ primary jacket matrix, since it has width 1.

Example 5.3: Let $r \neq \pm 1 \in R^*$. Let $K_6(\beta, r) = (B_3 \otimes K_2(r))^\dagger$.

Those GHT matrices which are jacket matrices have additional structure, by virtue of their tensor product decomposition into primary jacket matrices and their jacket form, which may particularly suit them to specific applications.

Consider the set of jacket matrices with entries in in an integral domain $R$

$$K = (\otimes K_1) \otimes K_2(r) \otimes K_n(\alpha)^\dagger; \ell \geq 0, \epsilon, \delta \in \{0, 1\},$$

where $r \neq \pm 1 \in R^*$, $\alpha$ is a primitive $2n^\ell$-th root of unity and where by $M^\ell$ we mean the $1 \times 1$ identity matrix. When $\ell \geq 1$, $\epsilon = 0$, $\delta = 0$, this is the WHT. When $\ell = 0$, $\epsilon = 0$, $\delta = 1$ and $R = \mathbb{C}$ this is equivalent to the 2n-point DFT. When $\epsilon = 1$, $\delta = 0$ and $R = \mathbb{R}$, this is the CWHT. When $\epsilon = 0$, $n = 2$, $\alpha = i \in \mathbb{C}$, $\delta = 1$, or when $\epsilon = 1, r = i \in \mathbb{C}$, $\delta = 0$, this is the complex RJT, and when $\epsilon = 0, \delta = 1$, this is the extended complex RJT.

This uniform classification may make it possible to recognize common fast algorithms.

Finally, the examples and constructions of primary jacket matrices above are all instances of a class of matrices called cocyclic, investigated by the author and colleagues over the past decade [4], [5].

VI. CONCLUSION

To summarise: a generalisation of Butson’s Hadamard matrices determines a Generalised Hadamard Transform (GHT). The GHT includes the Fourier and Generalised Transform families (in particular the WHT and DFT) and the centre-weighted Walsh-Hadamard, Complex Reverse Jacket and extended Complex Reverse Transform families.

In the jacket case, GHT matrices can be permuted into tensor products of primary jacket matrices. New primary jacket matrices may be constructed as tensor products of a Generalised Butson Hadamard matrix which is not a primary jacket matrix, and a primary jacket matrix. New examples in orders 8 and 12 have been given.

Application of the GHT to image processing, error-control coding and decoding and sequence design are obvious directions for future research.

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