

Wavelets, Multiresolution Analysis and Fast Numerical Algorithms

Beynon

Introduction

The basic idea of wavelet analysis is to decompose a function into components of different scales and positions. This is achieved by using a set of wavelet functions that are localized in both space and frequency. The wavelet transform provides a multiresolution analysis of a function, allowing it to be analyzed at different levels of detail. This is particularly useful for signal processing and image analysis, where different features may be present at different scales. The wavelet transform is a linear transformation that maps a function from the time domain to the time-frequency domain. It is defined by the equation $W(f, s) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \psi\left(\frac{t-b}{s}\right) dt$, where $f(t)$ is the function to be analyzed, $\psi(t)$ is the wavelet function, b is the position parameter, and s is the scale parameter. The wavelet transform has several important properties, including linearity, time-shift invariance, and scale invariance. These properties make it a powerful tool for analyzing signals and images. The wavelet transform is also closely related to the Fourier transform, which is a special case of the wavelet transform. The wavelet transform provides a more detailed and localized view of a function than the Fourier transform, making it a valuable tool for many applications. The wavelet transform is a key component of wavelet analysis, which has become an important area of research in many fields, including signal processing, image analysis, and data compression. The wavelet transform is a powerful tool for analyzing signals and images, and it has many important applications. The wavelet transform is a key component of wavelet analysis, which has become an important area of research in many fields, including signal processing, image analysis, and data compression.

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\bullet M pode ser escrito como produto de Números primos e

$$p_j = \prod_{i|j} q_i$$

the eod y e e ed de ce fo ed cn p d en eq on o
p e ne ye fo eco of n n e en y cond on n e of e e n
ce f n e d of n e d ence o n e e e en ep e n on e e e ep
e n on of e de e n e e en p e od c on

Definition 1.1

II.1 Multiresolution analysis.

The definition of a multiresolution analysis (MRA) is given by the following conditions:

o e and d fo e cond ned y e of ee nd of
 f nc on ppo ed on e j;k j;k' y j;k j;k' y nd j;k j;k' y ee
 ec ce c f nc on of e ne nd j;k -j- -j -
 ep en n n ope o n ed o e non nd d fo ee no of y
 eco e ce e

By conde n n n e ope o

$$f \int_{-Z}^Z y f y dy$$

nd e p nd n e ne n o d en on e nd fo C de on
 Zyl nd nd p do d en ope o e dec y of en e f nc on of e
 d nce fo ed on f e n e e p en on n n e o n
 e ne ec of ope o e en y ne d on e ne
 e oo y fo ed on o e p e ne y of C de on Zyl nd
 ope o fy ee e

$$| \int_{-y}^y y | \leq \frac{C_M}{| -y | + M}$$

fo e $M \geq$ Le M n nd conde

$$\int_{-Z}^Z y j;k j;k' y d dy$$

$$e e e e d nce e en | - ' | \geq nce$$

$$\int_{-Z}^Z j;k d -$$

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e e

$$| \int y f r x$$

The orthonormal basis of compactly supported wavelets is constructed by the following steps:

II.3 Orthonormal bases of compactly supported wavelets

The orthonormal basis of compactly supported wavelets is constructed by the following steps:

second condition of orthogonality of $\{e^{-ikx}\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ is

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-ikx} e^{-ilx} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(k+l)x} dx = 0 \quad \text{if } k+l \neq 0$$

and the other

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-ikx} e^{-ilx} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(k+l)x} dx = 2\pi \delta(k+l)$$

and

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-ikx} e^{-ilx} dx = 2\pi \delta(k+l)$$

and

orthonormality

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-ikx} e^{-ilx} dx = 2\pi \delta(k+l)$$

no d c o o e e l on e c e d e e ; ∈ Z e
 e e { j;k -j= -j - } k ∈ Z fo n o o n o of W_j
 e fo o n l e D e c e e c c e z e l o n o e c p o y n o
 on of c c o e p o n d o e o o n o of c o p c y p p o e d
 e e n n o e n

Lemma II.1 Any trigonometric polynomial solution of (2.26) is of the form

$$\xi^{-\frac{h}{2}} e^{i M \xi} e^{i \dots}$$

where $M \geq$ is the number of vanishing moments, and where is a polynomial, such that

$$| e^{i \dots} | \leq P \sin^{\frac{1}{2}} \xi \sin^{M-\frac{1}{2}} \xi \cos \xi$$

where

$$P y \leq \sum_{k=0}^{M-1} y^k \dots$$

and is an odd polynomial, such that

$$\leq P y y^{M-\frac{1}{2}} - d \dots f$$

$\{d_k^j\}$ and $\{d_k^j\}$ are sequences of $n-j$ components

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \{d_k^j\} & \longrightarrow & \{d_k^j\} & \longrightarrow & \{d_k^j\} & \longrightarrow & \{d_k^j\} \cdots \\
 & \searrow & & \searrow & & \searrow & \\
 & & \{d_k^j\} & & \{d_k^j\} & &
 \end{array}$$

Se define $f_m := f - m \cdot f$ e e_m como $\langle f_m, M \rangle := f_0$
 y e como $\langle f, M \rangle := f_0$

$\{V_j^M\}$ en n e nd e p ce W_j^M ; e o of on co pe en of V_j^M ; n V_{j-}^M

$$V_{j-}^M \dots V_j^M \dots W_j^M$$

e p ce W^M ; n ned y e o ono

$$\{i \dots y \dots i \dots y \dots i \dots y \dots M\}$$

$\{m\}_m^m$ n o ono fo V^M c e e en on e M e e en n n n o en e o of on o e po yno y^l

W^M ; nd e of L con of e f nc on nd e o o de po yno y^l

e no e e o d en on e e eq e M d en co n on of one d en on f nc on e e M en e of n n o en On e o e nd e o d en on o ned y n co p c y ppo ed e e eq e on y e e c co n on c p e e con c on of e non nd d fo e e e on

II.5 A remark on computing in the wavelet bases

n y e no e once e e een co n co p e e y de e ne e f nc on nd nd e fo e e e on n y n n e e n o on n p ope y con c ed fo e f nc on nd e ne e co p ed D e o e ec e de n on of e e e e n p on e pe fo ed eq d e o e nd e en f ey n o e q n e c ed nd A n e p e e co p e e o en of e n f nc on e e p e on fo e o en

$$M_\infty^m \dots^Z \dots^m \dots d \dots M -$$

n e of e e coe c en $\{k\}_k^k$ L y e fo nd n fo fo

$$\dots = \sum_j \dots^{-j}$$

e e

$$\dots = \sum_k \dots^k e^{ik}$$

Theorem \mathcal{M}_∞^m is a necessary and sufficient condition for r -

$$\mathcal{M}_{r+}^m = \sum_{j=0}^{j \times m} \dots -jr \mathcal{M}_r^{m-j} \mathcal{M}^j$$

and

$$\mathcal{M}^m = \sum_k \dots -m - \frac{1}{2} k \dots M$$

condition $\{\mathcal{M}_r^m\}_m^{M-}$ is a necessary and sufficient condition for r -
 and the condition is a necessary and sufficient condition
 of

non-standard and standard forms

III.1 The Non-Standard Form

Let T be a linear operator

$$T: V \rightarrow V$$

on a finite-dimensional vector space V over F .

$$T^j = \sum_{k=0}^j \binom{j}{k} T^k P_{j-k}$$

$$T^j f = \sum_{k=0}^j \binom{j}{k} \langle f, p_{j-k} \rangle p_k$$

where $\{p_k\}_{k=0}^n$ is a basis for V .

$$T = \sum_{j=0}^n \binom{n}{j} P_j T^j$$

we

$$T = \sum_{j=0}^n P_j T^j$$

is a polynomial in T of degree n . We need to find the coefficients P_j .

$$\sum_{j=0}^n P_j T^j = T$$

and find the coefficients P_j .

$$\sum_{j=0}^n P_j T^j = T$$

we can use the decomposition of the operator T into a direct sum of cyclic subspaces. The non-standard form is then given by

$$T = \sum_{j=1}^r (A_j \oplus B_j)$$

where V_j and W_j are subspaces of V .

$$A_j: W_j \rightarrow W_j$$

$$B_j: V_j \rightarrow W_j$$

$\mathcal{W}_j \rightarrow \mathcal{V}_j$
 e e e ope o $\{A_j B_j, \rho_j\}_{j \in \mathbb{Z}}$ e de ned $A_j \rightarrow j$ $B_j \rightarrow j$ P_j nd
 $\rho_j \rightarrow P_j$ e ope o $\{A_j B_j, \rho_j\}_{j \in \mathbb{Z}}$ d ec e de n on e e on

$$\begin{matrix}
 A_{j+} & B_{j+} \\
 \rho_{j+} & j+
 \end{matrix}$$

e e ope o $j \rightarrow P_j$ P_j

$$\mathcal{V}_j \rightarrow \mathcal{V}_j$$

nd e ope o e p e n ed y e \times n p p n

$$\begin{matrix}
 A_{j+} & B_{j+} \\
 \rho_{j+} & j+
 \end{matrix}
 \mathcal{W}_{j+} \oplus \mathcal{V}_{j+} \rightarrow \mathcal{W}_{j+} \oplus \mathcal{V}_{j+}$$

f e e co e e n en

$$\{A_j B_j, \rho_j\}_{j \in \mathbb{Z}, j \leq n}$$

e e $n \rightarrow P_n$ P_n f e n e of e e n e en n nd
 e ope o e o n z ed oc of e e e nd

Le e e fo o n o on

e ope o A_j de e e n e c on on e e; on y nce e e ce
 \mathcal{W}_j n e e en of ed ec n

e ope o B_j, ρ_j n nd de e e n e c on e e n e e e
 nd co e e e ndeed e e ce \mathcal{V}_j con n e e ce \mathcal{V}_j ,
 e e

e ope o j n e ed e on of e ope o j

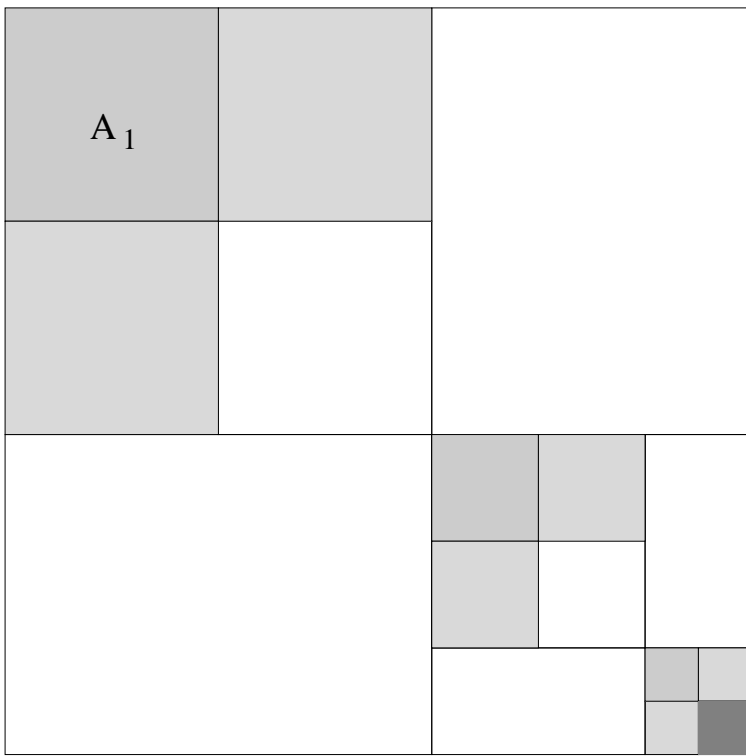
e ope o $A_j B_j$ nd ρ_j e e p e n ed y e ce j j nd j

$$\begin{matrix}
 j \\
 k; k' \rightarrow y_{j;k} \quad j; k' y d dy \\
 Z Z
 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix}
 j \\
 k; k' \rightarrow y_{j;k} \quad j; k' y d dy
 \end{matrix}$$

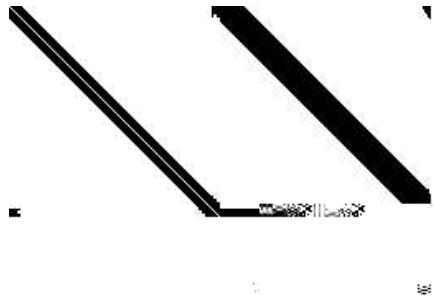
nd

$$\begin{matrix}
 j \\
 k; k' \rightarrow y_{j;k} \quad j; k' y d dy
 \end{matrix}$$



=





. The appearance of the non-parallel lines

the open set U is open in \mathbb{R}^n and $y \in U$

$$\int_{k;k'}^j y_{j;k} y_{j;k'} d dy$$

en of coe c en $k;k'$ ' $N -$ epe ed pp c on of e

fo

prod ce



$$\int_{i;l}^j k m \int_{k+ i+ ;m+ l+}^j$$

III.2 The Standard Form

Let V_j and W_j be vector spaces over F and let $M_{j,j}$ be an $n_j \times n_j$ matrix over F .

$$V_j \xrightarrow{M_{j,j}} W_j$$

and consider the following sequence of maps $\{B_j^{j'}, \beta_j^{j'}\}_{j' > j}$

$$B_j^{j'} : W_{j'} \rightarrow W_j$$

$$\beta_j^{j'} : W_j \rightarrow W_{j'}$$

for each $j' > j$. The sequence is exact if

$$V_j \xrightarrow{M_{j,j}} V_{j+1} \xrightarrow{M_{j+1,j+1}} \dots \xrightarrow{M_{n,n}} W_n$$

is exact and the sequence $\{B_j^{j'}, \beta_j^{j'}\}_{j' > j}$ is exact if $B_j^{j'} \beta_j^{j'} = M_{j,j} M_{j,j+1} \dots M_{j,j'}$ and $\beta_j^{j'} M_{j,j} = M_{j,j+1} \dots M_{j,j'} B_j^{j'}$.

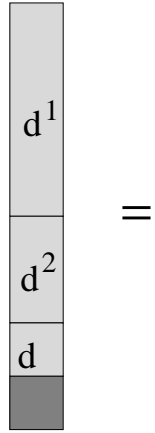
$$B_j^{n+} : V_n \rightarrow W_j$$

$$\beta_j^{n+} : W_j \rightarrow V_n$$

is exact and $B_j^{n+} \beta_j^{n+} = M_{j,j} M_{j,j+1} \dots M_{j,n}$ and $\beta_j^{n+} M_{j,j} = M_{j,j+1} \dots M_{j,n} B_j^{n+}$.

$$A_j = \{B_j^{j'}\}_{j' > j} \quad \beta_j^{j'} = \{\beta_j^{j'}\}_{j' > j} \quad B_j^{n+} = \beta_j^{n+} = \{B_j^{n+}, \beta_j^{n+}\}$$

The sequence $\{A_j, \beta_j^{j'}\}_{j' > j}$ is exact if and only if the sequence $\{B_j^{j'}, \beta_j^{j'}\}_{j' > j}$ is exact for each j .



Comparison of open source

The comparison of open source software is a complex task. It involves evaluating various factors such as cost, security, flexibility, and support. Open source software offers many advantages, including the ability to modify the code and the benefit of a large community. However, it also has some disadvantages, such as the lack of a single point of contact and the potential for security vulnerabilities. The decision to use open source software should be based on the specific needs of the organization and the resources available.

the matrices J_j, J_{j+1}, J_{j+2} (3.16) - (3.18) of the non-standard form satisfy the estimate

$$\sum_{|i| \leq j} |J_{i,j}| \leq \frac{C_M}{|j|^{M+1}} \quad (3.19)$$

for all $|j| \geq M$.

Consider on \mathbb{R}^n the space of pseudo-differential operators. Let $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ be the space of tempered distributions and $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ the space of Schwartz functions.

$$f(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{ix \cdot \xi} \hat{f}(\xi) d\xi = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(y) e^{ix \cdot y} dy \quad (3.20)$$

is extended on the line of

Proposition IV.2 If the wavelet basis has M vanishing moments, then for any pseudo-differential operator with symbol σ and σ^* satisfying the standard conditions

$$|\sigma(x, \xi)| \leq C; \quad |\sigma^*(x, \xi)| \leq C \quad (3.21)$$

$$|\sigma(x, \xi)| \leq C; \quad |\sigma^*(x, \xi)| \leq C \quad (3.22)$$

the matrices J_j, J_{j+1}, J_{j+2} (3.16) - (3.18) of the non-standard form satisfy the estimate

$$\sum_{|i| \leq j} |J_{i,j}| \leq \frac{C_M}{|j|^{M+1}} \quad (3.23)$$

for all integer j .

If the pseudo-differential operator N is of order N and $N \geq M$, then the norm of N is bounded by

$$\|N\| \leq \frac{C}{B^M} \quad (3.24)$$

where C is a constant depending on the order N and the vanishing moments M . The norm of N is bounded by $\frac{C}{B^M}$ for all $B > 0$.

$$\|N\| \leq \frac{C}{B^M} \quad (3.25)$$

Let T be a function on \mathbb{R}^n and T^* its adjoint. Suppose T is bounded on L^p and T^* is bounded on L^q for some $1 < p < \infty$ and $1 < q < \infty$. Then T is bounded on L^2 .

Theorem IV.1 (G. David, J.L. Journé) Suppose that the operator (3.1) satisfies the conditions (4.5), (4.6), and (4.16). Then a necessary and sufficient condition for T to be bounded on L^2 is that μ in (4.24) and γ in (4.25) belong to dyadic BMO , i.e. satisfy condition

$$\sup_{J \in \mathcal{D}} \left| \int_J \mu(x) dx \right| \leq C \sqrt{|J|} \quad (4.17)$$

where J is a dyadic interval and

$$\sup_{J \in \mathcal{D}} \left| \int_J \gamma(x) dx \right| \leq C \sqrt{|J|} \quad (4.18)$$

Proof. Suppose T is bounded on L^2 . Then μ and γ are in BMO . Conversely, suppose μ and γ are in BMO . Then T is bounded on L^2 .

the derivative operator on elements

V.1 The operator d/dx in wavelet bases

The non-terminating series of the continuous wavelet transform of a function $f(x)$ is given by

$$f(x) = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \tilde{f}(j, \eta) \psi_{j, \eta}(x) d\eta$$

where $\tilde{f}(j, \eta)$ is the wavelet transform coefficient, $\psi_{j, \eta}(x)$ is the wavelet function, and η is the scale parameter. The derivative operator d/dx acts on the wavelet function as follows:

$$\frac{d}{dx} \psi_{j, \eta}(x) = \frac{1}{\eta} \psi'_{j, \eta}(x)$$

where $\psi'_{j, \eta}(x)$ is the derivative of the wavelet function. The derivative operator can be expressed in terms of the wavelet transform coefficients as follows:

$$\frac{d}{dx} f(x) = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \tilde{f}(j, \eta) \frac{1}{\eta} \psi'_{j, \eta}(x) d\eta$$

where $\tilde{f}(j, \eta)$ is the wavelet transform coefficient, $\psi'_{j, \eta}(x)$ is the derivative of the wavelet function, and η is the scale parameter.

ee n e e oco e oncoe c en of e e $\{k\}_k^k L$

$$n \cdot \frac{L \times -n}{i} i i+n n \cdot L -$$

ae y o ae e oco e oncoe c en n e en nd ce e ze o

$$k \cdot L -$$

y e e fyed y n o co p e | nd |

$$\frac{L \times -n}{n} n \text{ co } n$$

$$\frac{L \times -n}{k} k \text{ co } - \frac{L \times -n}{k} k \text{ co }$$

ee n e en n Co n nd o fy e o n

$$\frac{L \times -n}{k} k \text{ co }$$

nd ence nd e e en o en of e coe c en k fo n n ey

$$\frac{k \times L}{k} k - m \cdot \text{fo} \leq M -$$

nce

$$- \frac{m}{k} \text{fo} \leq M -$$

c fo o fo e Good en if e ed e y fy id e id cof

Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ be an integer.

$$r_{i+n} = \sum_{k=m}^{k+m} r_{i+k}$$

Consider the node of \mathcal{P}_k and the node of \mathcal{P}_{k+m} .

$$r_{i+n} - r_i = \sum_{j=i}^{i+n} (r_{j+1} - r_j) \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ be an integer. The node of \mathcal{P}_k is a node of \mathcal{P}_{k+m} .

$$\sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} x^m = \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} x^{m-i} = \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} x^i = M_1^{m-1}$$

Let

$$M_1^{i+\infty} = \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} x^i = d$$

Let $M \geq 1$ be an integer. The node of \mathcal{P}_k is a node of \mathcal{P}_{k+M} .

$$|x^i| \leq C |x^j|$$

Let $M \geq 1$ be an integer. The node of \mathcal{P}_k is a node of \mathcal{P}_{k+M} .

$$|x^i| \leq C |x^j|^{-M+\log_2 B}$$

Let

$$B = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{R}} |e^i|$$

Let $M \geq 1$ be an integer. The node of \mathcal{P}_k is a node of \mathcal{P}_{k+M} .

↪

$$\infty \in \{ \infty \} \neq \infty \in \{ \infty \} \in \{ \infty \} \in \{ \infty \}$$

e e

$$r_{\text{even}} = \prod_{l=1}^{\infty} r_l e^{il}$$

7

nd

$$r_{\text{odd}} = \prod_{l=1}^{\infty} r_{l+1/2} e^{i(l+1/2)}$$

No c n

$$r_{\text{even}} = -r_{\text{odd}}$$

nd

$$r_{\text{odd}} = -r_{\text{even}}$$

4

nd n e o n f o

$$r_{\text{even}} = r_{\text{odd}}$$

4

n y e e

$$r_{\text{even}} = r_{\text{odd}}$$

4

e n n e e o n r r nd n e
 n q e n e of e on of e nd fo o f o e n q e n e of
 e e p e n on of d d e n e on r_l of e nd e con d e
 ope o j de ned y e coe c en on e p ce V_j nd pp y o c en y
 o o f n c on f nce r_l^j = -^jr_l e e e

$$f_j = \prod_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} r_{l+j;k-l}^{-j}$$

4

e e

$$f_{j;k-l}^{-j} = \prod_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{j;k-l-n}^{-j}$$

44

e n 44

$$f_{j;k-l}$$

d 7 7

Let $f \in C^j(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $|x| \leq R$. Then

$$|f(x)| \leq \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{C_{j,k}}{2^{|k|}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |f''(x)| dx$$

where $C_{j,k} \rightarrow 0$ as $|j| \rightarrow \infty$ and $C_{j,k} \leq C_{j,k+1}$. The constants $C_{j,k}$ depend on the dimension n and the order of the derivatives j .

Remark 2 The above inequality is a special case of the following inequality for functions in the Sobolev space $W^{j,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Examples. Let $f(x) = e^{-|x|^2}$. Then $f \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $f(x) \leq e^{-|x|^2}$. The function $f(x) = e^{-|x|^2}$ is a Schwartz function.

$$|f(x)| \leq \frac{C}{1 + |x|^2} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

and $f(x) \leq C e^{-|x|^2}$.

$$|f(x)| \leq C \frac{e^{-|x|^2}}{1 + |x|^2}$$

$$C_M = \frac{M}{M - e^{M-1}}$$

$$m \leq \frac{M - C_M}{M - C_M - 1} \quad e \leq M$$

The above inequality is a special case of the following inequality for functions in the Sobolev space $W^{j,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

The above inequality is a special case of the following inequality for functions in the Sobolev space $W^{j,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

o n¹ eq on of opo on e p e n e e fo D ec e e e

M_{1-}

1 M_{1-}

nd

$$r_{1-} \quad r_{1-}$$

e coe c en - - of e p e c n e fo nd n ny oo

on n e c n y c o ce of coe c en fo n e c d en on

2 M_{1-}

$$\frac{7}{4} \quad \frac{7}{4} \quad \frac{7}{4}$$

nd

$$r_{1-} \quad r_{1-} \quad r_{1-} \quad r_{4-}$$

3 M_{1-}

$$\frac{7}{4} \quad \frac{7}{4} \quad \frac{7}{4} \quad \frac{7}{4}$$

nd

$$r_{1-} \quad r_{1-} \quad r_{1-}$$

$$r_{4-} \quad r_{1-} \quad r_{1-}$$

4 M_{1-}

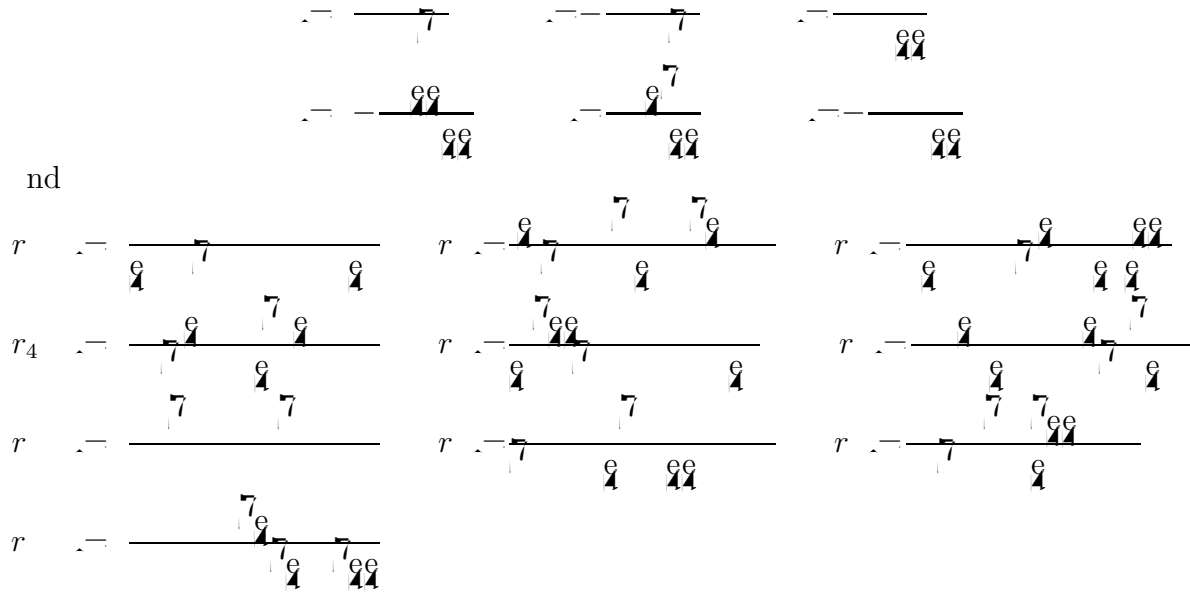
$$\frac{7}{4} \quad \frac{7}{4} \quad \frac{7}{4} \quad \frac{7}{4} \quad \frac{7}{4}$$

nd

$$r_{1-} \quad r_{1-} \quad r_{1-}$$

$$r_{4-} \quad r_{1-}$$

5 M_{λ}



Coefficients for M_{λ} and M_{λ}^{-1} can be computed by the corresponding operators for e and 7 .

Iterative algorithm for computing the coefficients r_k .

Any of the equations and the corresponding operators r_k can be computed by the iterative algorithm for D and M_{λ} . The coefficients $\{r_k\}_{k=1}^{\infty}$ are defined by $r_1 = -r_1$ and $r_k = -r_{k-1}$.

V.2 The operators $d^n = dx^n$ in the wavelet bases

The operators d^n and d^{-n} are defined by the equations $d^n f(x) = f(x-d)$ and $d^{-n} f(x) = f(x+d)$. The coefficients r_k are defined by $r_k = -r_{k-1}$.

$$r_1^{(n)} = \sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{d^n}{d^{-n}} d^{-i} \in \mathbf{Z}$$

where e and 7

$$r_1^{(n)} = \sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{d^n}{d^{-n}} e^{-il} d^{-i}$$

for e and 7 are defined by the equations $d^n f(x) = f(x-d)$ and $d^{-n} f(x) = f(x+d)$.

		Coe cients
	<i>l</i>	<i>i</i>
$M = 5$	1	-0.82590601185015
	2	0.22882018706694
	3	-5.3352571932672E-

		Coe cients
	<i>l</i>	<i>i</i>
$M = 8$	1	-0.88344604609097
	2	0.30325935147672

Proposition V.2 1. If the integrals in (5.52) or (5.53) exist, then the coefficients $r_l^{(n)}, l \in \mathbb{Z}$ satisfy the following system of linear algebraic equations

$$r_l^{(n)} - n^2 r_{l-1}^{(n)} - \sum_{k=l}^{L-1} \kappa_{k-} r_{l-k}^{(n)} - r_{l+k}^{(n)} = 0 \quad (5.54)$$

and

$$\sum_{l=-L}^L r_l^{(n)} = n$$

where κ_{k-} are given in (5.19).

2. Let $M \geq n$, where M is the number of vanishing moments in (2.16). If the integrals in (5.52) or (5.53) exist, then the equations (5.54) and (5.55) have a unique solution with a finite number of non-zero coefficients $r_l^{(n)}$, namely, $r_l^{(n)} \neq 0$ for $-L \leq l \leq L-1$. Also, for even n

$$\sum_{l=-L}^L r_l^{(n)} - r_{-l}^{(n)} = 0 \quad (5.55)$$

and

$$\sum_{l=1}^L r_l^{(n)} = 0$$

and for odd n

$$\sum_{l=-L}^L r_l^{(n)} - r_{-l}^{(n)} = 0 \quad -L \leq l \leq L$$

$A \in M$

The non-zero elements of L are of the form $\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} c_k e^{ikx}$ where $c_k = 0$ for $k < 0$. The Fourier coefficients c_k are determined by the function $f(x)$ on $[0, 2\pi]$ via the formula

$$c_k = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) e^{-ikx} dx$$
 for $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. The function $f(x)$ is periodic with period 2π .

$$r_1^{(n)} = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} |c_k|^n e^{-ikx}$$

The function $r_1^{(n)}$ is

$$r_1^{(n)} = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} |c_k|^n e^{-ikx}$$

and

$$r_1^{(n)} = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} |c_k|^n e^{-ikx}$$

is a function on

$$[0, 2\pi]$$

and is periodic with period 2π . The function $r_1^{(n)}$ is non-negative and its integral over $[0, 2\pi]$ is $\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} |c_k|^n$.

$$r_1^{(n)} = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} |c_k|^n e^{-ikx}$$

Let M be the operator on L^2 defined by $Mf = r_1^{(n)} f$.

$$Mf = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} |c_k|^n f e^{-ikx}$$

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N	μ	σ _p
64	0.14545E+04	0.10792E+02
128	0.58181E+04	0.11511E+02
256	0.23272E+05	0.12091E+02
512	0.93089E+05	

Control of non open loops in electrical systems

In this section we consider the compensation of the non linear and d.c. part of the control system. The open loop transfer function is given by $G(s) = \frac{K}{s(s+1)}$ and the reference signal is $V(s) = \frac{1}{s}$. The error signal is $E(s) = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{K}{s(s+1)} \frac{1}{s}$. The steady state error is $e_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sE(s) = 1 - \frac{K}{1} = 1 - K$. To achieve zero steady state error, we need $K = 1$.

and denote by \mathcal{H} the Hilbert transform of f on \mathbb{R} . For $f \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R})$, the Hilbert transform $\mathcal{H}f$ is defined by the Fourier transform

$$(\mathcal{H}f)^\wedge(\xi) = -i \operatorname{sgn}(\xi) \hat{f}(\xi)$$

where $\operatorname{sgn}(\xi) = \begin{cases} 1 & \xi > 0 \\ -1 & \xi < 0 \end{cases}$. The Hilbert transform is a linear operator on $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R})$ and is invertible with inverse $-\mathcal{H}$. The Hilbert transform is also a convolution operator with kernel $\frac{1}{\pi x}$.

Let \mathcal{H} denote the Hilbert transform on \mathbb{R} . Then $\mathcal{H}^2 = -I$, where I is the identity operator. The Hilbert transform is also a convolution operator with kernel $\frac{1}{\pi x}$.

VI.1 The Hilbert Transform

The Hilbert transform is a linear operator on $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R})$ and is invertible with inverse $-\mathcal{H}$.

$$(\mathcal{H}f)^\wedge(\xi) = -i \operatorname{sgn}(\xi) \hat{f}(\xi)$$

The Hilbert transform is also a convolution operator with kernel $\frac{1}{\pi x}$.

$$r_1^\wedge(\xi) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{f(t)}{\xi - t} dt \quad \xi \in \mathbb{R}$$

Let $\mathcal{H} = \{A_j, B_j\}_{j \in \mathbb{Z}}$ be a sequence of operators on $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R})$ such that $A_j = A$ and $B_j = B$ for all $j \in \mathbb{Z}$.

	Coefficients		Coefficients	
	i		i	
$M = 6$	1	-0.588303698	9	-0.035367761
	2	-0.077576414	10	-0.031830988
	3	-0.128743695	11	-0.028937262
	4	-0.075063628	12	-0.026525823
	5	-0.064168018	13	-0.024485376
	6	-0.053041366	14	-0.022736420
	7	-0.045470650	15	-0.021220659
	8	-0.039788641	16	-0.019894368

The coefficient sequence $\{r_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$ of the infinite Dirichlet series

is the coefficient sequence $\{r_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty} \in \mathbb{Z}^{\mathbb{N}}$ satisfying the following condition

$$r_{i+k} - r_i = \sum_{j=1}^k r_{i+j} - r_{i+k} \quad (1)$$

for all $i, k \in \mathbb{N}$. The condition (1) is equivalent to the condition

$$r_{i+k} - r_i = O\left(\frac{1}{M}\right)$$

By the definition of \mathbb{Z}_{∞}

$$r_{i+k} - r_i \in \mathbb{Z}_{\infty} \quad \text{for all } i, k \in \mathbb{N}$$

we have $r_{i+k} - r_i \in \mathbb{Z}_{\infty}$ and $r_{i+k} - r_i \in \mathbb{Z}_{\infty}$ for all $i, k \in \mathbb{N}$.

Therefore, the condition (1) is equivalent to the condition

Example.

The coefficient sequence $\{r_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$ of the infinite Dirichlet series

VI.2 The fractional derivatives

The following definition of fractional derivative

$$x^{\lambda} f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{-y^{\lambda-1}}{\Gamma(\lambda)} f(y) dy \quad (7)$$

is a generalization of the Riemann-Liouville derivative of order λ of a function $f(x)$ defined on the real line.

$$r_1^{-\lambda} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^{-\lambda} d \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{Z}$$

is obtained by the following theorem. Let $\{A_j, B_j\}_{j \in \mathbb{Z}}$ be a sequence of real numbers and $\{r_1^{-j}\}_{j \in \mathbb{Z}}$ be a sequence of real numbers. Then the following identity holds:

$$r_1^{-i} = \sum_{k=k'}^{i} k^{-k'} r_1^{i+k-k'}$$

$$r_1^{-i} = \sum_{k=k'}^{i} k^{-k'} r_1^{i+k-k'}$$

and

$$r_1^{-i} = \sum_{k=k'}^{i} k^{-k'} r_1^{i+k-k'}$$

The following theorem gives the coefficient r_1^{-i} in the expansion of the function $f(x)$ in powers of x .

$$r_1^{-i} = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{k=2}^{i} k^{-k} r_1^{i-k} + \frac{1}{5} r_1^{i+k-5}$$

The coefficient r_1^{-i} is given by the following theorem. Let $\{r_1^{-j}\}_{j \in \mathbb{Z}}$ be a sequence of real numbers. Then the following identity holds:

$$r_1^{-i} = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{k=2}^{i} k^{-k} r_1^{i-k} + O\left(\frac{1}{M}\right) \quad \text{for } i \rightarrow \infty$$

Example.

		Coefficients			Coefficients
	λ			λ	
$M = 6$	-7	-2.82831017E-06	4	-2.77955293E-02	
	-6	-1.68623867E-06	5	-2.61324170E-02	
	-5	4.45847796E-04	6		

and the following

$$\|x - y\| \leq$$

7

and the following condition is satisfied

VII.2 Multiplication of matrices in the non-standard form

The following theorem is a consequence of the decomposition of a matrix into a product of a lower triangular matrix and an upper triangular matrix.

$$L R \rightarrow L R$$

77

Let $\{A_j, B_j, \dots\}_{j \in \mathbb{Z}}$ and $\{A_j, B_j, \dots\}_{j \in \mathbb{Z}}$ be two sequences of matrices. The product of these two sequences is defined as follows:

any element of \mathcal{O}

is

and

$$\sum_j A_j A_j^T B_j \rho_j B_j^T A_j B_j^T \rho_j A_j^T$$

and

$$\sum_j P_j \rho_j B_j P_j$$

is open on \mathcal{O} and is continuous on \mathcal{O}

$$A_j A_j^T B_j \rho_j W_j \rightarrow W_j$$

$$B_j \rho_j A_j B_j^T V_j \rightarrow W_j$$

$$\rho_j A_j^T W_j \rightarrow V_j$$

and is open on \mathcal{O}

$$\rho_j B_j V_j \rightarrow V_j$$

is a n -

dimensional

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VIII.1 An iterative algorithm for computing the generalized inverse

node o

VIII.4 Fast algorithms for computing the exponential, sine and cosine of a matrix

The exponential of a square matrix A is defined by the power series

$$e^A = I + A + \frac{A^2}{2!} + \frac{A^3}{3!} + \frac{A^4}{4!} + \dots$$

where I is the identity matrix of the same size as A . The sine and cosine functions are defined by the power series

$$\sin A = A - \frac{A^3}{3!} + \frac{A^5}{5!} - \frac{A^7}{7!} + \dots$$
$$\cos A = I - \frac{A^2}{2!} + \frac{A^4}{4!} - \frac{A^6}{6!} + \dots$$

These series converge for all square matrices A .

X Coprimality in the integers

In this section we define the notion of coprimality in the integers. An important result of M. Bony is the proof of the non-vanishing of the L-function of a non-trivial Dirichlet character modulo q .

IX.1 The algorithm for evaluating u^2

Let n be a positive integer. Let χ be a Dirichlet character modulo n .

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Let } \chi \text{ be a Dirichlet character modulo } n. \\
 & \text{Let } \chi \text{ be a Dirichlet character modulo } n. \\
 & \text{Let } \chi \text{ be a Dirichlet character modulo } n.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Let } \chi \text{ be a Dirichlet character modulo } n. \\
 & \text{Let } \chi \text{ be a Dirichlet character modulo } n.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Let } \chi \text{ be a Dirichlet character modulo } n. \\
 & \text{Let } \chi \text{ be a Dirichlet character modulo } n.
 \end{aligned}$$

In this section we define the notion of coprimality in the integers. An important result of M. Bony is the proof of the non-vanishing of the L-function of a non-trivial Dirichlet character modulo q .

Before proceeding further, we consider the problem of finding the coefficients of the expansion of $(x^2 + x + 1)^n$.

$$\begin{aligned} x^j &= \sum_{k=0}^j \binom{j}{k} x^k \\ x^j &= \sum_{k=0}^j \binom{j}{k} x^k \\ x^j &= \sum_{k=0}^j \binom{j}{k} x^k \end{aligned}$$

7

Another way to find the coefficients of $(x^2 + x + 1)^n$ is to use the binomial theorem.

$$(x^2 + x + 1)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^{2k} (x+1)^{n-k}$$

and we can find the coefficients of $(x+1)^{n-k}$.

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^{2k} \sum_{j=0}^{n-k} \binom{n-k}{j} x^j = \sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{j=0}^{n-k} \binom{n}{k} \binom{n-k}{j} x^{2k+j}$$

On denoting

$$\begin{aligned} d_k^j &= \binom{n}{k} \binom{n-k}{j} \\ d_k^j &= \binom{n}{k} \binom{n-k}{j} \\ d_k^n &= \binom{n}{k} \end{aligned}$$

we have

$$(x^2 + x + 1)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{j=0}^{n-k} d_k^j x^{2k+j} = \sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{j=0}^{n-k} \binom{n}{k} \binom{n-k}{j} x^{2k+j}$$

Therefore, if the coefficient d_k^j is zero then there is no need to keep the corresponding average $\binom{j}{k}$ in the expansion. The only non-zero coefficients are those for which $d_k^j \neq 0$.

of coefficients need to be ordered by ascending frequency of appearance for

$$M_{www}^{j,j'} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \sum_{l=-\infty}^{+\infty} M_{www}^{j-j', k-k'} \delta_{j-j', k-l} d$$

Therefore, the necessary condition for the existence of coefficients is the consequence of the definition of coefficients and the definition of the coefficient of the expansion of the function $r_{j,j'}(z)$ in powers of z .

f en e of n c n coe cen d_k^j p o p o n o e n e of e e
 of N e e n e of o p e o n e q e d o e e e p p n
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Remark. e f o f o e o n n e e e o o o
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IX.2 The algorithm for evaluating $F(u)$

Let e be a node of a tree T with root r . Let P_j be the path from r to e . Let n_j be the number of nodes in P_j . Let f_j be the value of the function F at node e .

$$f_j = \sum_{i \in P_j} \frac{1}{n_i} P_i - P_j \tag{7}$$

p n d n e f n c o n n e y o e e e p o n y e P_i d e d e p

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