

# Wavelets, Multiresolution Analysis and Fast Numerical Algorithms

Bey n

## n od e 'on

The first part of the lecture is devoted to the study of the properties of the wavelet transform. We start with the definition of the wavelet transform and its properties. The wavelet transform is a linear transformation that maps a function  $f(x)$  to a function  $F(a, b)$  in the  $(a, b)$  plane. The wavelet transform is defined by the equation

$$F(a, b) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \psi\left(\frac{x-b}{a}\right) \frac{dx}{|a|}$$

where  $\psi(x)$  is the wavelet function. The wavelet transform has several important properties. First, it is invertible. The inverse wavelet transform is given by the equation

$$f(x) = \int_0^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(a, b) \psi\left(\frac{x-b}{a}\right) \frac{db da}{|a|^2}$$

Second, the wavelet transform is a unitary transformation. This means that the energy of the function is preserved under the wavelet transform. Third, the wavelet transform is a time-frequency analysis tool. It allows us to analyze the frequency content of a function at different time scales. This is useful for analyzing signals that have varying frequency content over time. Finally, the wavelet transform is a powerful tool for signal processing. It is used in many applications, including image processing, audio processing, and data analysis.

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

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

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 od en on e nd fo C de on  
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 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

$$| \int_{-y}^y f r x$$

e on e n n e dec y n cen o e co p n n p c c  
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### II.3 Orthonormal bases of compactly supported wavelets

The question of the existence of orthonormal bases of compactly supported functions on  $\mathbb{R}^d$  is answered by the following theorem of Meyer and Y. Meyer and M. J. Heulemans.

Theorem. Let  $\phi \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$  be a function satisfying

$$|\hat{\phi}(\xi)| \leq C \exp(-\alpha|\xi|) \quad \text{for } |\xi| \geq 1$$

for some  $\alpha > 0$ . Then there exists an orthonormal basis of compactly supported functions on  $\mathbb{R}^d$  such that each function in the basis satisfies the same decay condition as  $\phi$ .

Let  $\phi \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$  be a function satisfying

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

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

and

orthogonality

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



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  $\langle f, M \rangle := f_0$

$\mathbf{V}_j^M$  en n e nd e ce  $\mathbf{W}_j^M$  e o of on co pe en of  $\mathbf{V}_j^M$   
 $\mathbf{V}_{j-}^M$

e ce  $\mathbf{W}^M$  nmed y e o ono

$$\{i, iy, i^2y, \dots, i^{M-1}y\}$$

$\{m\}_m^M$  n o ono fo  $\mathbf{V}^M$  ce en on e  $M$   
 $M -$

$\mathbf{W}_j^M$  nmed y d on nd n on of e fnc on of  
 $\mathbf{W}^M$  nd e of  $L$  con of e fnc on nd e o o de po yno  
 $i^j y^l$

e no e e o d en on e e eq e  $M$  d en co  
 n on of one d en on fnc 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  
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## II.5 A remark on computing in the wavelet bases

n y e no e once e e een co n co pe e y de e ne e  
 fnc 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 fnc on nd e ne e co p ed  
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 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 fnc on  
 e e p e on fo e o en

$$\mathcal{M}_\infty^m \stackrel{Z}{\leftarrow} m \quad d \quad M -$$

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

$$\leftarrow = \sum_j \leftarrow^j$$

e e

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

Theorem  $\mathcal{M}_\infty^m$  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  $F$ .

$$T^j = \sum_{k=0}^{j-1} P_j^k T^k$$

$$P_j^k = \sum_{i=0}^{j-k-1} \binom{j-k-1}{i} (-1)^i T^{i+k}$$

and the minimal polynomial of  $T$  is

$$m_T(x) = \prod_{j=1}^n (x - \lambda_j)^{e_j}$$

where

$$\sum_{j=1}^n e_j = n$$

the  $\lambda_j$  are the eigenvalues of  $T$  and the  $e_j$  are the algebraic multiplicities of  $\lambda_j$ .

$$P_j(x) = \prod_{k=0}^{e_j-1} (x - \lambda_j)^k$$

and the characteristic polynomial of  $T$  is

$$\chi_T(x) = \prod_{j=1}^n (x - \lambda_j)^{e_j}$$

Let  $\mathcal{B}$  be a basis for  $V$  and let  $A$  be the matrix of  $T$  relative to  $\mathcal{B}$ . Then  $A$  is similar to a matrix in standard form, i.e., a block diagonal matrix where each block is a companion matrix of a power of a linear factor of the characteristic polynomial.

$$A \sim \text{diag}\{C_1, C_2, \dots, C_r\}$$

where  $C_j$  is the companion matrix of  $P_j(x)$ .

$$C_j = \begin{bmatrix} -a_{j,1} & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ -a_{j,2} & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -a_{j,e_j} & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C_j = \begin{bmatrix} -a_{j,1} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 1 & -a_{j,2} & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 - a_{j,e_j} \end{bmatrix}$$

$\mathcal{W}_j \rightarrow \mathcal{V}_j$   
 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  $B_j, \rho_j$  n nd de e e n e c on e e n 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  $j$

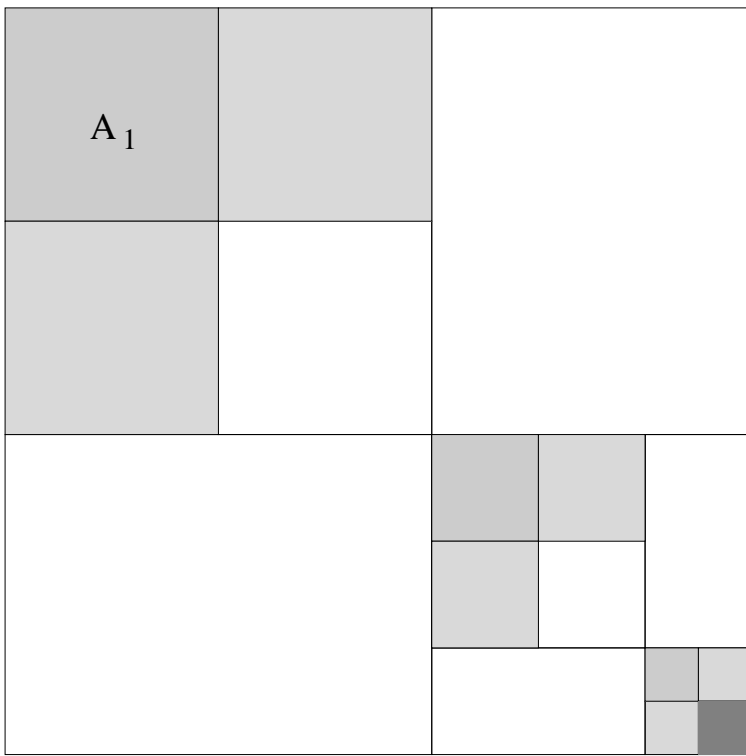
e ope o  $A_j B_j$  nd  $\rho_j$  e e p e n ed y e ce  $j$   $j$  nd  $j$

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

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

nd

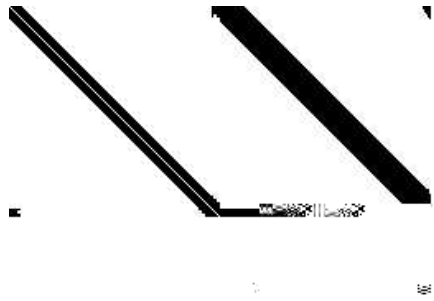
$$\int_{Z} \int_{Z} y_{j;k} y_{j;k'} d dy$$



=







. The appearance of the non-parallel lines

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

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

for the coefficient  $k;k'$  in the product  $N - \text{ep e d p p c on of e}$

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

### III.2 The Standard Form

Let  $V_j$  and  $W_j$  be vector spaces over  $F$ .

$$V_j \xrightarrow{M} W_j$$

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  $j$  and  $j'$  in  $\mathbb{N}$ .

$$V_j \xrightarrow{M} V_n \xrightarrow{M} W_{j'}$$

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

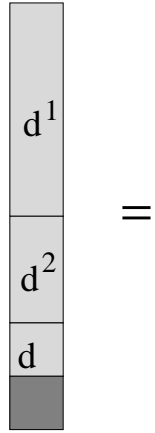
$$B_j^{n+} : V_n \rightarrow W_j$$

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

and consider the following sequence of maps  $\{A_j, B_j^{j'}, \beta_j^{j'}, B_j^{n+}, \beta_j^{n+}\}_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$

$$A_j : \{B_j^{j'}\}_{j' > j} \rightarrow \{B_j^{n+}, \beta_j^{n+}\}_{j < n}$$

Let  $C$  be the commutative diagram of maps  $\{A_j, B_j^{j'}, \beta_j^{j'}, B_j^{n+}, \beta_j^{n+}\}_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$  and  $\{B_j^{j'}, \beta_j^{j'}\}_{j' > j}$



# Comparison of open source

The comparison of open source software development is a complex task. It involves comparing different models of software development, such as open source and proprietary software. The comparison should take into account various factors, including the cost of development, the quality of the software, the security of the software, and the flexibility of the software. The comparison should also take into account the different models of software development, such as open source and proprietary software. The comparison should also take into account the different models of software development, such as open source and proprietary software.

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

$$\sum_{|i| \leq j} |J_{i,j}| \leq \frac{C_M}{|j|^{M+1}} \quad (4.7)$$

for all  $|j| \geq M$ .

consider on  $\mathbb{R}^n$  the class of pseudo-differential operators. Let the pseudo-differential operator  $\mathcal{L}$  be defined by the formula

$$f(x) \mapsto \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{ix \cdot \xi} \mathcal{L}(\xi) f(\xi) d\xi = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \mathcal{L}(\xi) f(\xi) e^{ix \cdot \xi} d\xi \quad (4.8)$$

where  $\mathcal{L}(\xi)$  is a function of  $\xi$ .

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

$$|\mathcal{L}(\xi)| \leq C; \quad |\mathcal{L}(\xi)| \leq C |\xi|^{-M} \quad (4.9)$$

$$|\mathcal{L}^*(\xi)| \leq C; \quad |\mathcal{L}^*(\xi)| \leq C |\xi|^{-M} \quad (4.10)$$

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

$$\sum_{|i| \leq j} |J_{i,j}| \leq \frac{C_M}{|j|^{M+1}} \quad (4.11)$$

for all integer  $j$ .

if the pseudo-differential operator  $\mathcal{L}$  is of order  $N$  and  $\mathcal{L}^*$  is of order  $N$ , then the norm of the operator  $\mathcal{L}$  is bounded by  $C$  and the norm of the operator  $\mathcal{L}^*$  is bounded by  $C$ . If  $B \geq M$  and  $d$  is the dimension of  $\mathbb{R}^n$ , then the norm of the operator  $\mathcal{L}$  is bounded by  $C$  and the norm of the operator  $\mathcal{L}^*$  is bounded by  $C$ .

$$\|\mathcal{L} - \mathcal{L}^*\| \leq \frac{C}{B^M} \quad (4.12)$$

where  $C$  is a constant depending on the order  $N$  of the operator  $\mathcal{L}$  and the order  $N$  of the operator  $\mathcal{L}^*$ . The constant  $C$  is independent of  $B$  and  $M$ . The constant  $C$  is independent of  $B$  and  $M$ . The constant  $C$  is independent of  $B$  and  $M$ .

$$\|\mathcal{L} - \mathcal{L}^*\| \leq \frac{C}{B^M} \quad (4.13)$$



Let  $T$  be a linear operator on  $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$  defined by (3.1). Suppose that  $T$  satisfies the conditions (4.5), (4.6), and (4.16). Then a necessary and sufficient condition for  $T$  to be bounded on  $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$  is that  $T$  in (4.24) and  $T^*$  in (4.25) belong to dyadic  $BMO$ , i.e. satisfy condition

$$\sup_{J \in \mathcal{D}} \left| \int_J T \chi_J \right| \leq C$$

where  $J$  is a dyadic interval and

$$\sup_{J \in \mathcal{D}} \left| \int_J T^* \chi_J \right| \leq C$$

where  $\mathcal{D}$  is the set of all dyadic intervals in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . The condition (4.26) is equivalent to the condition (4.27) if  $T$  is self-adjoint. In this case, the condition (4.26) is equivalent to the condition (4.28) if  $T$  is bounded on  $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ .



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

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

where  $\tilde{f}(j, \omega)$  is the wavelet transform coefficient,  $\psi_{j, \omega}(x)$  is the wavelet function, and  $\tilde{f}(j, \omega)$  is the wavelet transform of  $f(x)$  at scale  $j$  and frequency  $\omega$ .



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

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

nce

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

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  $\mathcal{P}_{k+m}$ .

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

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

$$\sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} M_i^m = \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} M_{i-m}^m$$

Let

$$M_i^m = \sum_{j=-\infty}^{+\infty} d_{i-j}^m$$

Let  $M_i^m$  be the function on  $\mathbb{Z}$  defined by  $M_i^m = \sum_{j=-\infty}^{+\infty} d_{i-j}^m$ . Let  $M_i^m$  be the function on  $\mathbb{Z}$  defined by  $M_i^m = \sum_{j=-\infty}^{+\infty} d_{i-j}^m$ .

$$|d_i^m| \leq C |d_i^{m-1}|$$

Let  $d_i^m$  be the function on  $\mathbb{Z}$  defined by  $d_i^m = \sum_{j=-\infty}^{+\infty} d_{i-j}^m$ . Let  $d_i^m$  be the function on  $\mathbb{Z}$  defined by  $d_i^m = \sum_{j=-\infty}^{+\infty} d_{i-j}^m$ .

$$|d_i^m| \leq C |d_i^{m-1}|^{-M+\log_2 B}$$

Let

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

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

↪

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

ee

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

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nd

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

No cn

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

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<sub>l</sub> of e nd e con d e  
 ope o j de ned y e coe c en on e p ce V<sub>j</sub> nd pp y o c en y  
 o o f n c on f nce r<sub>l</sub><sup>j</sup> = -<sup>j</sup>r<sub>l</sub> e e e

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

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ee

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

44

e n 44

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

d 7 7

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

$$|f(x)| \leq \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \sum_{j+k=d} \frac{R^k}{k!} |f^{(j+k)}(0)| \leq \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \sum_{j+k=d} \frac{R^k}{k!} C_{j+k} \leq C R^d$$

Since  $f \in C^j(\mathbb{R}^n)$  and  $|x| \leq R$ , we have  $|f(x)| \leq C R^d$ . This shows that  $f$  is bounded on  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .

**Remark 2** Let  $f \in C^j(\mathbb{R}^n)$  and  $|x| \leq R$ . Then  $|f(x)| \leq C R^d$ . This shows that  $f$  is bounded on  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .

**Examples.** Let  $f(x) = e^{-x^2}$ . Then  $f \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$  and  $|f(x)| \leq 1$  for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

$$|f(x)| \leq \frac{M}{M} = 1$$

and  $|f(x)| \leq 1$ .

$$|f(x)| \leq \frac{C_M}{M} = \frac{1}{M}$$

$$C_M = \frac{M}{e^{M^2}}$$

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

$$|f(x)| \leq \frac{C_M}{M} = \frac{1}{M}$$

Let  $f(x) = e^{-x^2}$  and  $|x| \leq R$ . Then  $|f(x)| \leq 1$  for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

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

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

o n<sup>1</sup> 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  $M_{1-}$

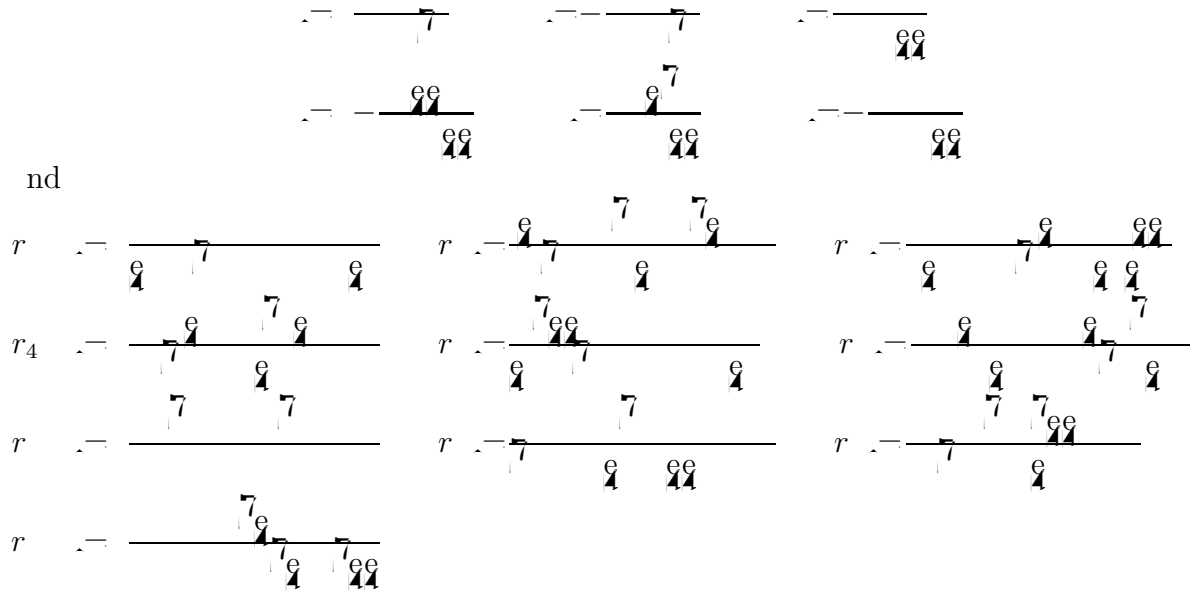
$$\frac{7}{4} \quad \frac{7}{4} \quad \frac{7}{4} \quad \frac{7}{4} \quad \frac{7}{4}$$

nd

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

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

## 5 $M_{\lambda}$



Coefficients for  $M_{\lambda}$  and  $M_{\lambda}$  can be computed by the corresponding operators for the functions.

### Iterative algorithm for computing the coefficients $r_l$ .

Any of the equations and the corresponding coefficients  $r_l$  can be computed iteratively. The coefficients  $r_l$  are defined by the following recursive relation:  $r_l = \frac{1}{2} (r_{l-1} + r_{l+1})$ . The coefficients  $r_l$  are computed for  $l = 1, 2, \dots, L$ . The coefficients  $r_l$  are computed for  $l = 1, 2, \dots, L$ .

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

The operators  $d^n$  and  $d^n$  are defined by the following relation:  $d^n f(x) = \frac{d^n f(x)}{dx^n}$ . The operators  $d^n$  are defined by the following relation:  $d^n f(x) = \frac{d^n f(x)}{dx^n}$ .

$$r_l^{(n)} = \sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{d^n}{d^n} d \quad \forall \in \mathbf{Z}$$

where  $e_n$  is

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

for  $n \in \mathbf{Z}$  and  $l \in \mathbf{Z}$ .



		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  $\kappa_{k-}$  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

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

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  $c_k \in \mathbb{C}$ .

The Fourier coefficients  $c_k$  are given by  $c_k = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) e^{-ikx} dx$ .

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

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

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

is

$$\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} |c_k| e^{ikx}$$

a non-negative function.

The function  $r_1^{(n)}$  is non-negative and its integral over  $[-\pi, \pi]$  is  $2\pi$ .

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

Let  $M$  be the operator on  $L^1$  defined by  $Mf(x) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} |c_k| f(x - \frac{k}{n})$ .

$$Mf(x) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} |c_k| f(x - \frac{k}{n})$$

n ee en e c e dence n f c of n e e nce ep  
e en one of e d n e of co p n n e e e  
e e  
e e

N	μ	σ <sub>p</sub>
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 damped of control on open loop. The control on open loop is required for the frequency response in the frequency domain. The control of the system is performed by the transfer function  $V$  of the system.

and denote by  $\mathcal{H}$  the Hilbert transform of  $f$  on  $\mathbb{R}$ . For  $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$ , the Hilbert transform  $\mathcal{H}f$  is defined by the principal value integral

$$\mathcal{H}f(x) = \text{p.v.} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{f(y)}{x-y} dy$$

where  $\text{p.v.}$  denotes the Cauchy principal value. The Hilbert transform  $\mathcal{H}$  is a linear operator on  $L^1(\mathbb{R})$  and  $L^2(\mathbb{R})$ . It is bounded on  $L^2(\mathbb{R})$  with norm 1. The Hilbert transform  $\mathcal{H}$  is also bounded on  $L^p(\mathbb{R})$  for  $1 < p < \infty$ . The Hilbert transform  $\mathcal{H}$  is also bounded on  $L^1(\mathbb{R})$  in the sense of the weak type (1,1) inequality.

Let  $\mathcal{H}$  denote the Hilbert transform on  $\mathbb{R}$ . Then  $\mathcal{H}^2 f = -f$  for  $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$ . The Hilbert transform  $\mathcal{H}$  is also bounded on  $L^2(\mathbb{R})$  with norm 1. The Hilbert transform  $\mathcal{H}$  is also bounded on  $L^p(\mathbb{R})$  for  $1 < p < \infty$ . The Hilbert transform  $\mathcal{H}$  is also bounded on  $L^1(\mathbb{R})$  in the sense of the weak type (1,1) inequality.

## VI.1 The Hilbert Transform

The Hilbert transform  $\mathcal{H}$  is defined by the principal value integral

$$\mathcal{H}f(x) = \text{p.v.} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{f(y)}{x-y} dy$$

where  $\text{p.v.}$  denotes the Cauchy principal value. The Hilbert transform  $\mathcal{H}$  is a linear operator on  $L^1(\mathbb{R})$  and  $L^2(\mathbb{R})$ . It is bounded on  $L^2(\mathbb{R})$  with norm 1. The Hilbert transform  $\mathcal{H}$  is also bounded on  $L^p(\mathbb{R})$  for  $1 < p < \infty$ . The Hilbert transform  $\mathcal{H}$  is also bounded on  $L^1(\mathbb{R})$  in the sense of the weak type (1,1) inequality.

$$\| \mathcal{H}f \|_p \leq \| f \|_p \quad \text{for } 1 < p < \infty$$

The Hilbert transform  $\mathcal{H}$  is also bounded on  $L^1(\mathbb{R})$  in the sense of the weak type (1,1) inequality. Let  $\mathcal{H}$  denote the Hilbert transform on  $\mathbb{R}$ . Then  $\mathcal{H}^2 f = -f$  for  $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$ . The Hilbert transform  $\mathcal{H}$  is also bounded on  $L^2(\mathbb{R})$  with norm 1. The Hilbert transform  $\mathcal{H}$  is also bounded on  $L^p(\mathbb{R})$  for  $1 < p < \infty$ . The Hilbert transform  $\mathcal{H}$  is also bounded on  $L^1(\mathbb{R})$  in the sense of the weak type (1,1) inequality.

	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  $\mathbb{Z}^{\mathbb{N}}$

$$r_{i+k} - r_i \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \text{and} \quad |r_{i+k} - r_i| \leq d$$

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

$r_i \neq 0$  for all  $i \in \mathbb{N}$  and the condition (1) is equivalent to the condition

### Example.

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



## VI.2 The fractional derivatives

The following definition of fractional derivative

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

is a generalization of the Riemann-Liouville derivative of order  $\lambda \in \mathbb{Z}$  defined by the coefficient

$$r_1 = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\lambda)} \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{Z}$$

provided that the function

is non-negative and for  $x \in \mathbb{R}^+$  is a copied  $A_j = -jA$   $B_j = -jB$  and  $j \in \mathbb{Z}$  is a coefficient in  $r_1$

$$i = k - k' \quad k, k' \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$i = k - k' \quad k, k' \in \mathbb{Z}$$

and

$$i = k - k' \quad k, k' \in \mathbb{Z}$$

The following coefficient  $r_1$  is a function of the

$$r_1 = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\lambda)} \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{Z}$$

is a coefficient  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$  in the function and is a function of  $r_1$

$$r_1 = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\lambda)} \quad O \quad \frac{1}{\Gamma(\lambda + M)}$$

**Example.**

		Coe cients		Coe cients
	$\downarrow$		$\downarrow$	
$M = 6$	-7	-2.82831017E-06	4	-2.77955293E-02
	-6	-1.68623867E-06	5	-2.61324170E-02
	-5	4.45847796E-04	6	-1.91718816E-02
	-4	-4.34633415E-03	7	-1.52272841E-02
	-3	2.28821728E-02	8	-1.24667403E-02
	-2	-8.49883759E-02	9	-1.04479500E-02
	-1	0.27799963	10	-8.92061945E-03
	0	0.84681966	11	-7.73225246E-03
	1	-0.69847577	12	-6.78614593E-03
	2	2.36400139E-02	13	-6.01838599E-03
	3	-8.97463780E-02	14	-5.38521459E-03



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

if

and

if

if

if

of open  $n$ -dimensional manifolds  
open  $n$ -dimensional manifolds  
the  $n$ -dimensional manifolds  $A_j, B_j$   $n$  total

... the ... in ...  
... of ... of ... of ...

### VIII.1 An iterative algorithm for computing the generalized inverse

node o

procedure and the error on the error norm. The error norm is defined as the square root of the sum of the squares of the components of the error vector. The error norm is defined as the square root of the sum of the squares of the components of the error vector.

$$A_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^8 \frac{1}{i+j-k} \frac{1}{i+j-k}$$

The error norm is defined as the square root of the sum of the squares of the components of the error vector. The error norm is defined as the square root of the sum of the squares of the components of the error vector.

Size $N \times N$	SVD	FWT Generalized Inverse	$L_2$ -Error
$128 \times 128$	20.27 sec.	25.89 sec.	$3.1 \cdot 10^{-4}$
$256 \times 256$	144.43 sec.	77.98 sec.	$3.42 \cdot 10^{-4}$
$512 \times 512$	1,155 sec. (est.)	242.84 sec.	$6.0 \cdot 10^{-4}$
$1024 \times 1024$	9,244 sec. (est.)	657.09 sec.	$7.7 \cdot 10^{-4}$
...	...	...	...
$2^{15} \times 2^{15}$	9.6 years (est.)	1 day (est.)	

The error norm is defined as the square root of the sum of the squares of the components of the error vector. The error norm is defined as the square root of the sum of the squares of the components of the error vector.

## VIII.2 An iterative algorithm for computing the projection operator on the null space.

Let us consider the error norm on

$$X_{k+1} = X_k - X_k$$

$$X = A^*A$$

where  $A^*$  is the adjoint of  $A$  and  $X$  is the projection operator on the null space.





## 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 Coprime $F(u)$ in the field $\mathbb{C}$

in the field  $\mathbb{C}$ , the decomposition of  $F(u)$  into coprime factors is unique. An important result of M. Bony is that the decomposition of  $F(u)$  into coprime factors in the field  $\mathbb{C}$  is unique. On the other hand, the decomposition of  $F(u)$  into coprime factors in the field  $\mathbb{R}$  is not unique. For example, the polynomial  $F(u) = u^2 + 1$  can be decomposed into  $(u + i)(u - i)$  in  $\mathbb{C}$  and  $(u + i)(u - i)$  in  $\mathbb{R}$ .

### IX.1 The algorithm for evaluating $u^2$

Let  $P_j \in \mathbb{L}(\mathbb{R})$  on  $V_j \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$j \in V_j$$

node decomposition of  $F(u)$  in  $\mathbb{C}$

$$F(u) = \prod_{j \in V_j} P_j(u) \prod_{j \in V_j} P_j(u)$$

$$P_j(u) = P_j(u)$$

$$P_j(u) = P_j(u)$$

o

$$F(u) = \prod_{j \in V_j} P_j(u) \prod_{j \in V_j} P_j(u) \quad \square$$

in the field  $\mathbb{C}$ , the decomposition of  $F(u)$  into coprime factors is unique. On the other hand, the decomposition of  $F(u)$  into coprime factors in the field  $\mathbb{R}$  is not unique. For example, the polynomial  $F(u) = u^2 + 1$  can be decomposed into  $(u + i)(u - i)$  in  $\mathbb{C}$  and  $(u + i)(u - i)$  in  $\mathbb{R}$ .

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.

$$(x^2 + x + 1)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (x^2 + x)^k = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \sum_{j=0}^k \binom{k}{j} x^{2j+j} = \sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{j=0}^k \binom{n}{k} \binom{k}{j} x^{3j+k}$$

and we can find the coefficient of  $x^m$  by equating  $3j+k=m$ .

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{j=0}^k \binom{n}{k} \binom{k}{j} x^{3j+k} = \sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{j=0}^k \binom{n}{k} \binom{k}{j} x^{3j+k} = \sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{j=0}^k \binom{n}{k} \binom{k}{j} x^{3j+k}$$

On denoting

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

we have

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{j=0}^k \binom{n}{k} \binom{k}{j} x^{3j+k} = \sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{j=0}^k \binom{n}{k} \binom{k}{j} x^{3j+k} = \sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{j=0}^k \binom{n}{k} \binom{k}{j} x^{3j+k}$$

Therefore, if the coefficient  $\binom{n}{k} \binom{k}{j}$  is zero then there is no need to keep the corresponding average  $\binom{n}{k} \binom{k}{j}$  in the expansion. In other words, we can ignore the terms where  $\binom{n}{k} \binom{k}{j} = 0$ .



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

$$M_{www}^{jj'} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \sum_{l=-\infty}^{+\infty} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \sum_{p=-\infty}^{+\infty} \sum_{q=-\infty}^{+\infty} \sum_{r=-\infty}^{+\infty} \sum_{s=-\infty}^{+\infty} \sum_{t=-\infty}^{+\infty} \sum_{u=-\infty}^{+\infty} \sum_{v=-\infty}^{+\infty} \sum_{w=-\infty}^{+\infty} \sum_{x=-\infty}^{+\infty} \sum_{y=-\infty}^{+\infty} \sum_{z=-\infty}^{+\infty} \sum_{\dots} \dots$$

of coefficients need to be ordered by ascending frequency of appearance for consequence of efficiency of coefficient determination decay dependence

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  
 ce n e e y o e e o n y o e e e  $d_k^j$  c c o n e  
 e n c n coe cen  $d_k^j$  o p o d c e n o n z e o c o n o n e e f o e  
 cen o e e o n y o e  $d_k^j$  f o c e e e e c o e c e n  $d_k^j$  c  
 $| - ' | \leq$  n d e p o d c  $d_k^j$  o e e e o d o f c c y e n e  
 n e e d o e e e e o n y n e n e l o o d o f e  
 e n e of o p e o n f o e p n d n of e c o n d e n n o e  
 e e p o p o n o e n e of n c n e n e n d e e e e  
 c o p e e y o f o  
**Remark.** e f o f o e o n n e e e o o e  
 e e e p o d c o f o f n c o n e n c e  $\frac{1}{4}$  - -

## IX.2 The algorithm for evaluating $F(u)$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sum_{j=1}^{j \times n} P_j - P_j \quad (7)
 \end{aligned}$$

p n d n e f n c o n n e y o e e e p o n y e  $P_j$  d e d e p

ve no e e e no e e econd de e of n e e eno e en  
de e n n nd conde n e e nde of e e n  
ne o e e o n e e of M Bony e e o e o e e e  
y oo e n n Bony e e nce e e nde f co j n e d  
of j e y eep o e e o e e e nde y oo  
no ce pon f e e n d n ten co p n  
o epe ed pp c on of e to fo cen o co p e o  
f nc on o e e e e e n y c d n ten conde n n  
p c y n eo e c ce zn e



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ode ec n c epo e Co n n e of M e c c ence Ne  
Yo n e y

Y Meye Le c c en q e e onde e e e e o en q d e  
C MAD n e e D p ne

Y Meye nc pe d nce de e e enne e t e e d ope e  
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