

A draft of INRIA lectures, May 1991

# **Wavelets, Multiresolution Analysis and Fast Numerical Algorithms**

Bey n

$\bullet$  M pode ser escrito como soma de N operadores com o produto  $\bullet$   $\bullet$

$$p_j = \sum_i \frac{q_i q_j}{i+j}$$

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 e p e n on e e e ep  
e n on of e de e n e e e n 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<sup>0</sup> y j;k j;k<sup>0</sup> y nd j;k j;k<sup>0</sup> 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  
 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 n d o 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

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

fo e  $M \geq$  Le  $M \int_{-Z}^Z$  nd conde

$$\int_{-Z}^Z y j;k j;k<sup>0</sup> y d dy$$

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$$| \int y f r x$$

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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 1. 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  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$  consisting of compactly supported functions.

Let  $\phi \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$  be a function satisfying  $L^2$  norm  $\| \phi \|_2 = 1$  and  $\phi$

second condition of  $\{k \in \mathbb{Z}^2\}$  is

$$k_x = \frac{2\pi n}{L} \quad k_y = \frac{2\pi m}{L} \quad e^{ik \cdot d}$$

and the first

$$k_x = \frac{2\pi n}{L} \quad k_y = \frac{2\pi m}{L} \quad e^{ik \cdot d}$$

and

$$k_x = \frac{2\pi n}{L} \quad k_y = \frac{2\pi m}{L}$$

and

condition

$$k_x = \frac{2\pi n}{L} \quad k_y = \frac{2\pi m}{L}$$



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 for 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 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

$$e^{i(\frac{h}{2} - \frac{1}{2})} e^{i M} e^{i}$$

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

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

where

$$P(y) = \sum_{k=0}^{M-1} y^k \quad \text{and} \quad y^k$$

and is an odd polynomial, such that

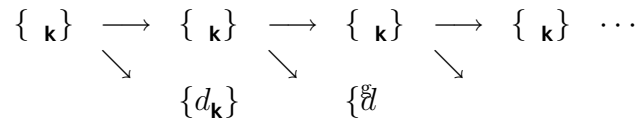
$$\leq P(y) y^M \frac{1}{2} - y \quad \text{for} \quad \leq y \leq$$

and

$$P(y) y^M \frac{1}{2} - y^i \quad (M)$$

Proof of and

e e  $\{k\}^j$  and  $d_k^j$  y e e ed  $\{k\}^j$  pe od c  $\{k\}^j$  e q e n c e  $\{k\}^j$  e pe od  $\{k\}^j$  Co p n  $\{k\}^j$   
 nd ed y e py d e e e



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

Let  $\{V_j^M\}$  be a sequence of vectors in  $\mathbb{R}^M$  such that  $V_j^M = \frac{1}{2} V_{2j}^M + \frac{1}{2} V_{2j-1}^M$ .

$$V_j^M = \frac{1}{2} V_{2j}^M + \frac{1}{2} V_{2j-1}^M$$

Let  $\{W_j^M\}$  be a sequence of vectors in  $\mathbb{R}^M$  such that  $W_j^M = \frac{1}{2} W_{2j}^M - \frac{1}{2} W_{2j-1}^M$ .

$$\{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_M\} \subset \{1, 2, \dots, M\}$$

Let  $\{m_j^M\}$  be a sequence of integers in  $\mathbb{Z}$  such that  $m_j^M = \frac{1}{2} m_{2j}^M + \frac{1}{2} m_{2j-1}^M$ .

Let  $\{l_j^M\}$  be a sequence of integers in  $\mathbb{Z}$  such that  $l_j^M = \frac{1}{2} l_{2j}^M - \frac{1}{2} l_{2j-1}^M$ .

Let  $\{d_j^M\}$  be a sequence of integers in  $\mathbb{Z}$  such that  $d_j^M = \frac{1}{2} d_{2j}^M + \frac{1}{2} d_{2j-1}^M$ .

## II.5 A remark on computing in the wavelet bases

Let  $\{V_j^M\}$  be a sequence of vectors in  $\mathbb{R}^M$  such that  $V_j^M = \frac{1}{2} V_{2j}^M + \frac{1}{2} V_{2j-1}^M$ .

$$M_1^m = \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} d_k \quad M = \dots$$

Let  $\{k_j^L\}$  be a sequence of integers in  $\mathbb{Z}$  such that  $k_j^L = \frac{1}{2} k_{2j}^L + \frac{1}{2} k_{2j-1}^L$ .

$$\dots = \sum_{j=0}^{L-1} \dots$$

Let

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

Theorem 1.1. Let  $\mathcal{M}_1^m$  be a nonempty set of  $m \times m$  matrices. Then the following conditions are equivalent:

$$\mathcal{M}_{r+}^m = \bigcap_{j=1}^r \mathcal{M}_j^m \quad \text{if and only if} \quad \mathcal{M}_r^m \subseteq \mathcal{M}_j^m \quad \forall j=1, \dots, r$$

Proof.

$$\mathcal{M}^m = \bigcap_{k=1}^m \mathcal{M}_k^m \quad \text{if and only if} \quad \mathcal{M}^m \subseteq \mathcal{M}_k^m \quad \forall k=1, \dots, m$$

Let  $\mathcal{M}^m = \bigcap_{k=1}^m \mathcal{M}_k^m$ . Then  $\mathcal{M}^m \subseteq \mathcal{M}_k^m$  for all  $k=1, \dots, m$ . Conversely, if  $\mathcal{M}^m \subseteq \mathcal{M}_k^m$  for all  $k=1, \dots, m$ , then  $\mathcal{M}^m \subseteq \bigcap_{k=1}^m \mathcal{M}_k^m$ . Therefore,  $\mathcal{M}^m = \bigcap_{k=1}^m \mathcal{M}_k^m$ .  $\square$

non-standard and standard forms

### III.1 The Non-Standard Form

Let  $\mathcal{L}$  be a language

$$\mathcal{L} \rightarrow \mathcal{L} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}$$

and let  $\mathcal{R}$  be a set of relations on  $\mathcal{L}$ . Then the non-standard form of  $\mathcal{L}$  is defined by

$$P_j \mathcal{L} \mathcal{R} \rightarrow V_j$$

$$P_j f = \prod_k \langle f_{j;k} \rangle_{j;k}$$

and the standard form is defined by

$$\prod_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} P_j \mathcal{L} \mathcal{R} \rightarrow V_j$$

Let

$$P_j \mathcal{L} \mathcal{R} \rightarrow V_j$$

be a set of relations on  $\mathcal{L}$ . Then the standard form of  $\mathcal{L}$  is defined by

$$\prod_{j=1}^{\infty} P_j \mathcal{L} \mathcal{R} \rightarrow V_j$$

and the non-standard form is defined by

$$\prod_j P_j \mathcal{L} \mathcal{R} \rightarrow V_j$$

The non-standard form of  $\mathcal{L}$  is defined by the set of relations  $\{A_j, B_j\}_{j \in \mathbb{Z}}$  on  $\mathcal{L}$  and  $\mathcal{W}_j$  is defined by

$$A_j \mathcal{W}_j \rightarrow \mathcal{W}_j$$

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

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

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

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 e  
 nd co e e e ndeed e e ce  $\mathcal{V}_j$  con n e e ce  $\mathcal{V}_j$   
 $\rho_j$  e

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

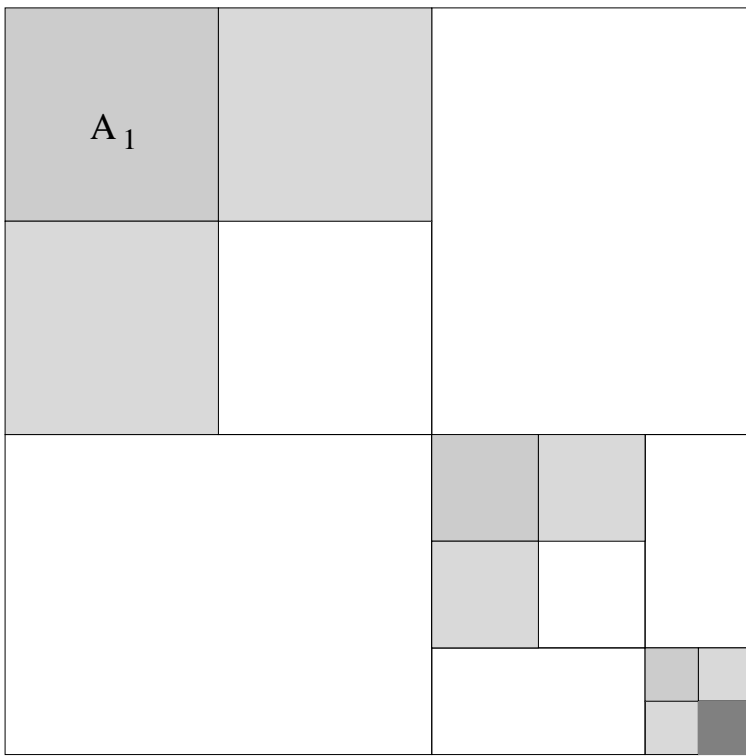
e ope o  $A_j B_j$  nd  $\rho_j$  e e p e n ed y e ce  $j$   $j$  nd  $j$

$$\int_{Z}^{j} y_{j;k} \int_{Z}^{j;k^0} y d dy$$

$$\int_{Z}^{j} y_{j;k} \int_{Z}^{j;k^0} y d dy$$

nd

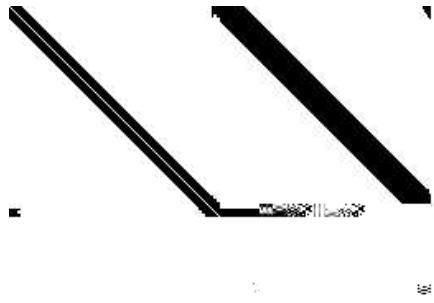
$$\int_{Z}^{j} y_{j;k} \int_{Z}^{j;k^0} y d dy$$



=







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... the appearance of the non-... and for the ...

The open set  $\Omega_j$  is defined by  $z \in \Omega_j$

$$|z - z_j| < r_j$$

where  $z_j$  is the center and  $r_j$  is the radius. The collection of these sets covers the domain  $\Omega$ .

$$\Omega = \bigcup_{j=1}^N \Omega_j$$



### III.2 The Standard Form

Let  $V_j$  be defined for  $j = 0, 1, \dots, n$  by

$$V_j = \bigcap_{j^0 > j} W_{j^0}$$

and consider the following sequence of operators  $\{B_j^{j^0}, \beta_j^{j^0}\}_{j^0 > j}$

$$B_j^{j^0} : W_{j^0} \rightarrow W_j$$

$$\beta_j^{j^0} : W_j \rightarrow W_{j^0}$$

7

for each  $j^0 > j$  in  $\mathbb{N}$  and  $j \in \mathbb{N}$ .

$$V_j = \bigcap_{j^0 > j} V_{j^0}$$

Let  $\{B_j^{j^0}, \beta_j^{j^0}\}_{j^0 > j}$  be a sequence of operators  $\{B_j^{n^+}, \beta_j^{n^+}\}_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$  and  $\{V_j^{n^+}\}_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$  defined by

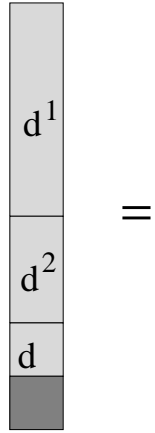
$$B_j^{n^+} : V_n \rightarrow V_j$$

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

and  $\{V_j^{n^+}\}_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$  is a sequence of subspaces of  $V$  and  $V_j^{n^+} = \bigcap_{j^0 > j} V_{j^0}$  for  $j \in \mathbb{N}$ .

$$A_j = \{B_j^{j^0}, \beta_j^{j^0}\}_{j^0 > j} \cup \{B_j^{n^+}, \beta_j^{n^+}\}_{j^0 \in \mathbb{N}}$$

Let  $\{A_j\}_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$  be a sequence of operators  $\{A_j\}_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$  defined by  $A_j = \{B_j^{j^0}, \beta_j^{j^0}\}_{j^0 > j} \cup \{B_j^{n^+}, \beta_j^{n^+}\}_{j^0 \in \mathbb{N}}$  and  $\{V_j^{n^+}\}_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$  is a sequence of subspaces of  $V$  and  $V_j^{n^+} = \bigcap_{j^0 > j} V_{j^0}$  for  $j \in \mathbb{N}$ .



# 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 speed of development, and the security 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  $J_{i,j}, J_{i,j}, J_{i,j}$  (3.16) - (3.18) of the non-standard form satisfy the estimate

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

for all  $|x - y| \geq M$ .

Consider the operator  $T$  defined by the formula

$$Tf(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(y) dy \quad (3.20)$$

where  $f$  is a function on  $\mathbb{R}$ .

**Proposition IV.2** If the wavelet basis has  $M$  vanishing moments, then for any pseudo-differential operator with symbol  $\sigma$  and  $\sigma$  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  $J_{i,j}, J_{i,j}, J_{i,j}$  (3.16) - (3.18) of the non-standard form satisfy the estimate

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

for all integer  $i, j$ .

If the operator  $T$  is pseudo-differential with symbol  $\sigma$  and  $\sigma$  satisfying the standard conditions  $B \geq M$  and  $\sigma$  is a function on  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .

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

The operator  $T$  is pseudo-differential with symbol  $\sigma$  and  $\sigma$  satisfying the standard conditions  $B \geq M$  and  $\sigma$  is a function on  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .

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



Let  $T$  be a function on  $\mathbb{R}^n$  and  $\phi$  a function on  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . Then  $T$  is bounded on  $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$  if and only if  $T$  is bounded on  $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$  and  $\phi$  is bounded on  $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ .

**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  $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$  is that  $\phi$  in (4.24) and  $\psi$  in (4.25) belong to dyadic  $BMO$ , i.e. satisfy condition

$$\int_{J_k} |\phi(x) - \phi(y)| dx \leq C$$

where  $J_k$  is a dyadic interval and

$$\int_{J_k} |\psi(x) - \psi(y)| dx \leq C$$

Proof. The necessity follows from the boundedness of  $T$  on  $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$  and the fact that  $\phi$  and  $\psi$  are in  $BMO$ . The sufficiency follows from the boundedness of  $T$  on  $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$  and the fact that  $\phi$  and  $\psi$  are in  $BMO$ .







$\{k\}_k^k L$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{L \times n} i^{i+n} n \dots L -$$

$n$

$$k \dots L -$$

$n$

$$\frac{L \times n}{n} n \dots n$$

$$\frac{L \times n}{k} k \dots - \frac{L \times n}{k} k \dots$$

$n$

$$\frac{L \times n}{k} k \dots$$

$n$

$$\frac{k \dots}{k} - m \dots \leq M -$$

$n$

$$- \frac{m}{k} \dots \leq M -$$

$n$

$\mathbb{Z}^k$

Consider the node of  $\mathbb{Z}^k$  and the node of  $\mathbb{Z}^k$

$r_{i+1} - r_i \in \mathbb{Z}$

The node of  $\mathbb{Z}^k$  is  $(r_1, \dots, r_{i+1})$

$$M_i^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + M_i^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$M_i^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + d \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

The node of  $\mathbb{Z}^{k+1}$  is  $(r_1, \dots, r_{i+1}, d)$

$\| \cdot \| \leq C \| \cdot \|$

The node of  $\mathbb{Z}^{k+1}$  is  $(r_1, \dots, r_{i+1}, d)$

$$B_i^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

The condition of  $B_i^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

The condition of  $B_i^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$



$\in \{ \infty \} \cup \{ \infty \} \cup \{ \infty \} \cup \{ \infty \} \cup \{ \infty \}$

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

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nd

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

No c n

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

nd

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

4

nd

$$r_{\text{even}} = r_{-r} = r \quad | \quad r_{\text{odd}} = r_{-r} = -r$$

4

n y

$$r_{\text{even}} = r_{-r} = r \quad | \quad r_{\text{odd}} = r_{-r} = -r$$

4

e n n e e o n r r nd e  
 n q ene of e on of e nd fo o fo e n q ene of  
 e ep e n on of d d en e on r<sub>l</sub> of e nd e con de e  
 ope o j de ned y e coe cen on e ce V<sub>j</sub> nd pp y o cen y  
 oo f nc on f nce r<sub>l</sub> = j r<sub>l</sub> e e e

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

4

e e

$$f_{j;k} = \prod_{l=1}^{Z+1} f_{j-l} = \prod_{l=1}^Z f_{j-l} = f_j$$

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e n 44

$$f_{j;k} =$$

d 7 7



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$M_{1-}$

**1**  $M_{1-}$

nd

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

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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**  $M_{1-}$

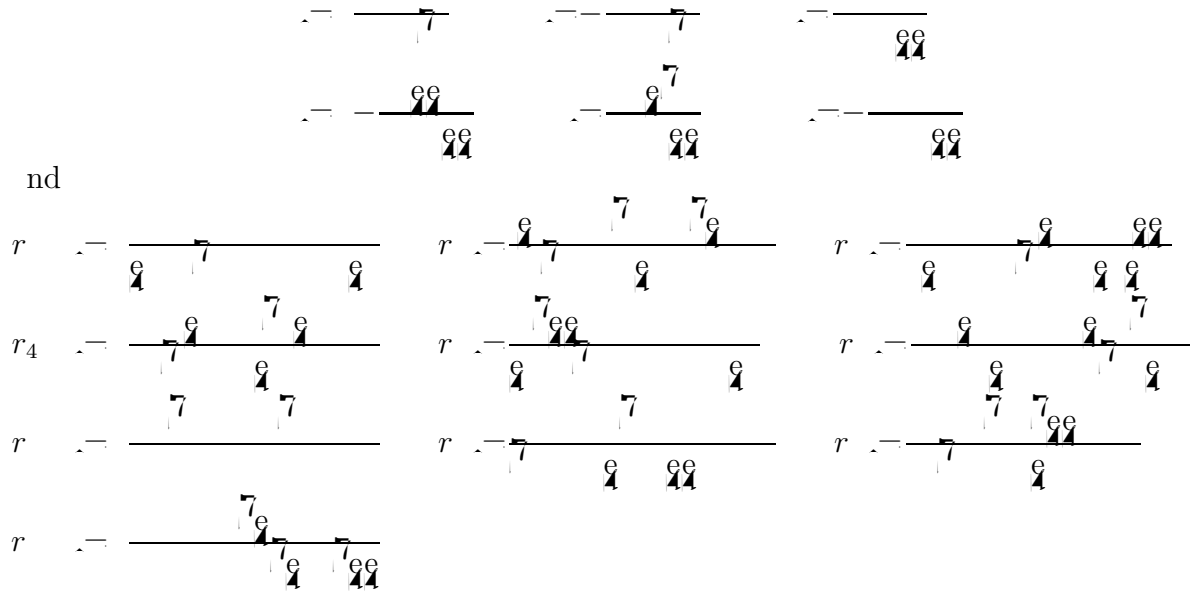
$$\frac{7}{4} \quad \frac{7}{4} \quad \frac{7}{4} \quad \frac{7}{4} \quad \frac{7}{4}$$

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 $r_1$ .

Any of the equations and the corresponding coefficients can be computed iteratively. The coefficients  $r_1$  are the coefficients of the decomposition of the function  $f$  into the wavelet bases. The coefficients  $r_1$  are the coefficients of the decomposition of the function  $f$  into the wavelet bases. The coefficients  $r_1$  are the coefficients of the decomposition of the function  $f$  into the wavelet bases.

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

The operators  $d^n$  and  $d^n$  are the operators of the wavelet bases. The operators  $d^n$  and  $d^n$  are the operators of the wavelet bases. The operators  $d^n$  and  $d^n$  are the operators of the wavelet bases.

$$r_1^{(n)} = \frac{1}{1} - \frac{d^n}{d^n} d \quad \forall \in \mathbf{Z}$$

where  $e_n$  is the

$$r_1^{(n)} = \frac{1}{1} - \frac{d^n}{d^n} |e_n| d$$

for the function  $f$  and the operator  $d^n$  is the operator of the wavelet bases.



		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

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

and

$$\sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} r_l^{(n)} = n$$

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  $-L \leq l \leq L$ . Also, for even  $n$

$$\sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} r_l^{(n)} - r_{l-2}^{(n)} = n \quad (5.55)$$

and

$$\sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} r_l^{(n)} = n$$

and for odd  $n$

$$\sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} r_l^{(n)} - r_{l-2}^{(n)} = n \quad -L \leq l \leq L$$

$A \in M$

The no e on e ee L e e e o n n  
 o en M do no e e o de e ponen e e e en on  
 of e d de e e on y f en e of n n o en M

e eq on fo co p n e coe c en  $r_1^{(n)}$  y e e ed n e l en e  
 p o e Le de e e eq on co e pond n o e fo  $d^n d^n d$  ec y fo  
 e e e

$$r_1^{(n)} \sim \prod_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \left| \cdot \right| \cdot \left| \cdot \right| \cdot n \quad n e \text{ il } d$$

e e fo e

$$r \sim \prod_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \left| \cdot \right| \cdot \left| \cdot \right| \cdot n \quad n$$

e e

$$r \sim \prod_l r_1^{(n)} e^{il}$$

n n e e on

no e nd de of nd n o e e en nd odd nd ce n  
 p e y e e

$$r \sim n \left| \cdot \right| \left| \cdot \right| \left| \cdot \right| \left| \cdot \right| \left| \cdot \right| \left| \cdot \right|$$

Le con de e ope o M on pe od c f nc on d f n f d

$$M f \sim \left| \cdot \right| \left| \cdot \right| \left| \cdot \right| \left| \cdot \right| \left| \cdot \right| \left| \cdot \right|$$

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 control of the open loop transfer function. The transfer function of the open loop system is given by  $G(s) = \frac{V(s)}{I(s)}$  where  $V$  is the voltage and  $I$  is the current.

and denote by  $\mathcal{H}$  the Hilbert transform of  $f$  on  $\mathbb{R}$ . Then  $\mathcal{H}f$  is the unique function on  $\mathbb{R}$  satisfying the following conditions:

(i)  $\mathcal{H}f$  is the convolution of  $f$  with the kernel  $\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{x}$ .

(ii)  $\mathcal{H}f$  is the unique function on  $\mathbb{R}$  such that  $\mathcal{H}^2 f = -f$ .

(iii)  $\mathcal{H}f$  is the unique function on  $\mathbb{R}$  such that  $\mathcal{H}f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{f(y)}{x-y} dy$ .

(iv)  $\mathcal{H}f$  is the unique function on  $\mathbb{R}$  such that  $\mathcal{H}f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{f(y)}{x-y} dy$ .

(v)  $\mathcal{H}f$  is the unique function on  $\mathbb{R}$  such that  $\mathcal{H}f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{f(y)}{x-y} dy$ .

(vi)  $\mathcal{H}f$  is the unique function on  $\mathbb{R}$  such that  $\mathcal{H}f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{f(y)}{x-y} dy$ .

(vii)  $\mathcal{H}f$  is the unique function on  $\mathbb{R}$  such that  $\mathcal{H}f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{f(y)}{x-y} dy$ .

(viii)  $\mathcal{H}f$  is the unique function on  $\mathbb{R}$  such that  $\mathcal{H}f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{f(y)}{x-y} dy$ .

(ix)  $\mathcal{H}f$  is the unique function on  $\mathbb{R}$  such that  $\mathcal{H}f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{f(y)}{x-y} dy$ .

(x)  $\mathcal{H}f$  is the unique function on  $\mathbb{R}$  such that  $\mathcal{H}f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{f(y)}{x-y} dy$ .

## VI.1 The Hilbert Transform

The Hilbert transform of a function  $f$  on  $\mathbb{R}$  is defined by

$$\mathcal{H}f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{f(y)}{x-y} dy$$

where the integral is taken in the principal value sense. The Hilbert transform is a linear operator on the space of functions on  $\mathbb{R}$ .

$$\mathcal{H}^2 f(x) = -f(x)$$

The Hilbert transform is a linear operator on the space of functions on  $\mathbb{R}$ . It is defined by  $\mathcal{H}f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{f(y)}{x-y} dy$ .

	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 in  $r_1$  of the expansion of  $\frac{1}{1 - r_1}$  is  $r_1^k$  for  $k \geq 0$ .

The coefficient in  $r_1$  of the expansion of  $\frac{1}{1 - r_1}$  is  $r_1^k$  for  $k \geq 0$ .

$$\frac{1}{1 - r_1} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} r_1^k = r_1^0 + r_1^1 + r_1^2 + \dots$$

The coefficient in  $r_1^k$  of the expansion of  $\frac{1}{1 - r_1}$  is  $r_1^k$  for  $k \geq 0$ .

$$\frac{1}{1 - r_1} = O\left(\frac{1}{M}\right)$$

By the definition of  $\dots$

$$\frac{1}{1 - r_1} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} r_1^k = d$$

For  $r_1 = r_1$  and  $r_1 = r_1$  the coefficient in  $r_1^k$  is  $r_1^k$ .

The coefficient in  $r_1^k$  of the expansion of  $\frac{1}{1 - r_1}$  is  $r_1^k$  for  $k \geq 0$ .

### Example.

The coefficient in  $r_1$  of the expansion of  $\frac{1}{1 - r_1}$  is  $r_1$ .



## VI.2 The fractional derivatives

The following definition of fractional derivative

$$x^{\lambda} f^{(\lambda)} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\lambda)} \int_0^x \frac{f(y) dy}{(x-y)^{1-\lambda}} \quad (7)$$

is considered for  $f$  in the neighborhood of  $x \in \mathbb{V}$  where  $\lambda$  is a real number

$$r_1 = \lambda - 1, \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{Z}$$

provided  $\lambda$  is not an integer

is not defined for  $x \in \{A_j, B_j, j \in \mathbb{Z}\}$  composed of  $A_j = jA, B_j = jB$  and  $j \in \mathbb{Z}$  where  $A, B$  are real numbers and  $j \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$i = k, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad k \leq r_1 + k \leq 0$$

$$i = k, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad k \leq r_1 + k \leq 0$$

and

$$i = k, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad k \leq r_1 + k \leq 0$$

we verify the coefficient  $r_1$  by the following of the coefficient

$$r_1 = 4r_1 - \frac{1}{k} k^{r_1+k} r_{1+k} = 5$$

the coefficient  $k$  is in the neighborhood of  $x$  and the coefficient of  $r_1$  for the

$$r_1 = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\lambda)} \int_0^x \frac{f(y) dy}{(x-y)^{1-\lambda}} = O\left(\frac{1}{x^{\lambda+M}}\right) \text{ for } \lambda > M$$

**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

The following theorem is due to von Neumann and is a perfect example of the one condition

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

The following theorem is due to von Neumann and is a perfect example of the one condition

$$L R \rightarrow L R$$

77

The following theorem is due to von Neumann and is a perfect example of the one condition

any element of  $\mathcal{O}$

and

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

and

$$\sum_j P_j \rho_j B_j P_j$$

the open set  $\mathcal{O}$  is a neighborhood of  $\rho$  in  $\mathcal{O}$

$$A_j A_j^T B_j \rho_j \mathbf{W}_j \rightarrow \mathbf{W}_j$$

$$B_j \rho_j A_j B_j^T \mathbf{V}_j \rightarrow \mathbf{W}_j$$

$$\sum_j A_j A_j^T B_j \rho_j \mathbf{W}_j \rightarrow \mathbf{V}_j$$

and the open set  $\mathcal{O}$  is a neighborhood of  $\rho$

$$\sum_j B_j \rho_j \mathbf{V}_j \rightarrow \mathbf{V}_j$$

and  $n$

$$\sum_j \rho_j \mathbf{d}_j$$

if

and

if

and

if

of open  $n$ -dimensional manifolds  
open  $n$ -dimensional manifolds  
the number of open  $n$ -dimensional manifolds is  $n$

... 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 Frobenius norm of the difference between the exact solution and the computed solution. The error norm is defined as the Frobenius norm of the difference between the exact solution and the computed solution.

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

The error norm is defined as the Frobenius norm of the difference between the exact solution and the computed solution. The error norm is defined as the Frobenius norm of the difference between the exact solution and the computed solution.

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 Frobenius norm of the difference between the exact solution and the computed solution. The error norm is defined as the Frobenius norm of the difference between the exact solution and the computed solution.

## 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 a matrix and  $n$  is a scalar.



Let  $X_k$  be a sequence of operators such that  $X_k \rightarrow X$  and  $P_{\text{null}} X_k = -A A^* X_k$ . Then  $X$  is a square root of  $-A A^*$ .

### VIII.3 An iterative algorithm for computing a square root of an operator.

Let  $A$  be a self-adjoint operator. Define the sequence  $\{X_k, Y_k\}$  by

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y_{k+1} &:= Y_k - Y_k X_k Y_k \\
 X_{k+1} &:= -X_k + Y_k A
 \end{aligned}$$

$$Y_0 := -A$$

$$X_0 := -A$$

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The sequence  $\{X_k\}$  converges to a square root of  $-A$ . By the spectral theorem, let  $A = \int \lambda dE_\lambda$ . Then  $X_k = \int \lambda^k dE_\lambda$  and  $Y_k = \int \lambda^k dE_\lambda$ .

$$X_{k+1} := -X_k + Y_k A$$

The sequence  $\{X_k\}$  converges to a square root of  $-A$ .

## 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 following theorem on the proportion of non-exceptional elements of a set.

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

Let  $\mathcal{L} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}$  be a set of integers. Let  $\mathcal{P} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}$  be a set of primes.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Let } \mathcal{L} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : x \equiv a \pmod{m}\} \\
 & \text{Let } \mathcal{P} = \{p \in \mathbb{Z} : p \text{ prime}\} \\
 & \text{Let } \mathcal{N} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : x \equiv 0 \pmod{p} \text{ for some } p \in \mathcal{P}\} \\
 & \text{Let } \mathcal{C} = \mathcal{L} \setminus \mathcal{N}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Let } \mathcal{C} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : x \equiv a \pmod{m} \text{ and } x \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p} \text{ for any } p \in \mathcal{P}\} \\
 & \text{Let } \mathcal{C} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : x \equiv a \pmod{m} \text{ and } x \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p} \text{ for any } p \in \mathcal{P}\} \\
 & \text{Let } \mathcal{C} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : x \equiv a \pmod{m} \text{ and } x \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p} \text{ for any } p \in \mathcal{P}\}
 \end{aligned}$$

The above algorithm is used to evaluate the proportion of elements in  $\mathcal{C}$ .

Before proceeding with the consideration of the general case, we first consider the special case of the discrete-time Fourier transform of a finite-duration sequence.

$$j_k = \sum_{j=-k}^k d_k^j$$

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As a consequence, the average value of the coefficients is given by

$$j_k = \sum_{j=-k}^k d_k^j$$

and the average value of the coefficients is given by

$$j_k = \sum_{j=-k}^k d_k^j$$

On denoting

$$d_k^j = \sum_{j=-k}^k d_k^j$$

we have

$$j_k = \sum_{j=-k}^k d_k^j$$

if the coefficient  $d_k^j$  is zero then there is no need to keep the corresponding average value. The only non-zero coefficients are those for which  $d_k^j \neq 0$ .







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o epe ed pp c on of e fo fo cen oco p e o  
fnc on o ee ee e n y c d n len conde n n  
p c y n eo e c ce zn e



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