

Wavelets, Multiresolution Analysis and Fast Numerical Algorithms

Bey n

\bullet M pode ser escrito como soma de N operações com o custo c_i e c_j

$$p_{i,j} = \min_i \{ c_i + p_{i,j} \}$$

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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
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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
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By conde n n n e ope o

$$f \sim \int_Z y f y dy$$

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 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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\int_Z j;k d \sim$$

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e e

$$|y| f r x$$

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 o en e n n o en e epon e fo n n p c c o e
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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

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

where $\alpha > 0$ is a constant. 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 ϕ

second order solution of $\{ \dots \}_{k,z}$ p.e.

$$k_{z-} \frac{Z_+}{\dots} - d_{z-} \frac{Z_+}{\dots} | \dots | e^{ik} d_{z-}$$

and effective

$$k_{z-} \frac{Z}{1-Z} \times | \dots | e^{ik} d_{z-}$$

and

$$\frac{Z}{1-Z} \times | \dots |$$

and

effective

$$\frac{Z}{1-Z} \times \dots$$

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 e D e c 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

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

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

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

where

$$P y \leq \sum_k y^k \dots M - \dots y^k \dots$$

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 positive integers. The sequence $\{d_k^j\}$ is called the n -th Copson sequence.

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

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

$\{ \mathbf{V}_j^M \}_{j=0}^{M-1}$ is a set of M vectors in \mathbb{R}^M and the set $\{ \mathbf{W}_j^M \}_{j=0}^{M-1}$ is a set of M vectors in \mathbb{R}^M such that

$$\mathbf{V}_j^M = -\mathbf{V}_{j+1}^M, \quad \mathbf{W}_j^M = \mathbf{W}_{j+1}^M$$

The set $\{ \mathbf{W}_j^M \}_{j=0}^{M-1}$ is a set of M vectors in \mathbb{R}^M such that

$$\{ \mathbf{V}_j^M, \mathbf{W}_j^M \}_{j=0}^{M-1}$$

is a set of $2M$ vectors in \mathbb{R}^M such that

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II.5 A remark on computing in the wavelet bases

In this section we discuss the computation of the wavelet coefficients. Let \mathbf{f} be a vector in \mathbb{R}^M . The wavelet coefficients are defined by

$$c_k = \langle \mathbf{f}, \mathbf{V}_k^M \rangle$$

where \mathbf{V}_k^M is the k -th vector in the wavelet basis. The wavelet coefficients can be computed by

$$c_k = \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} f_j V_{kj}^M$$

or

$$c_k = \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} f_j e^{ik} = \sum_{k=0}^{M-1} f_k e^{ik}$$

Theorem \mathcal{M}^m is a necessary and sufficient condition for

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

and

$$\mathcal{M}^m = \sum_{k=0}^{m - \frac{1}{2}} \dots \mathcal{M}^k$$

condition $\{\mathcal{M}_r^m\}_m^M$ is a necessary and sufficient condition for the convergence of the series $\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{M}_r^m \mathcal{M}^j$ and $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{M}^k$.

non standard and standard forms

III.1 The Non-Standard Form

Let \mathcal{L} be a language

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

Let \mathcal{L} be a language. Define a pre-order on the set of formulas \mathcal{L} by $\phi \preceq \psi$ iff $\psi \rightarrow \phi$.

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

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

and $P_j \mathcal{L} = \bigwedge_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} P_j \mathcal{L}$

$$\bigwedge_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} P_j \mathcal{L} = \bigwedge_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} P_j \mathcal{L}$$

Let

$$P_j \mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}$$

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$$\bigwedge_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} P_j \mathcal{L} = \bigwedge_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} P_j \mathcal{L}$$

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$$\mathcal{L} = \{A_j, B_j, \dots\}_{j \in \mathbb{Z}}$$

Let \mathcal{L} be a language. Define a pre-order on the set of formulas \mathcal{L} by $\phi \preceq \psi$ iff $\psi \rightarrow \phi$.

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

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

$\mathcal{W}_j \rightarrow \mathcal{V}_j$
 e e ope o $\{A_j B_j, \rho_j\}_j$ z e de ned $A_j \rightarrow j$ $B_j \rightarrow j$ P_j nd
 $\rho_j \rightarrow P_j$ e ope o $\{A_j B_j, \rho_j\}_j$ 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

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

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 n en

$$\rightarrow \{\{A_j B_j, \rho_j\}_j z j n n\}$$

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

Le e e fo o n o on

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 \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

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

$Z Z$

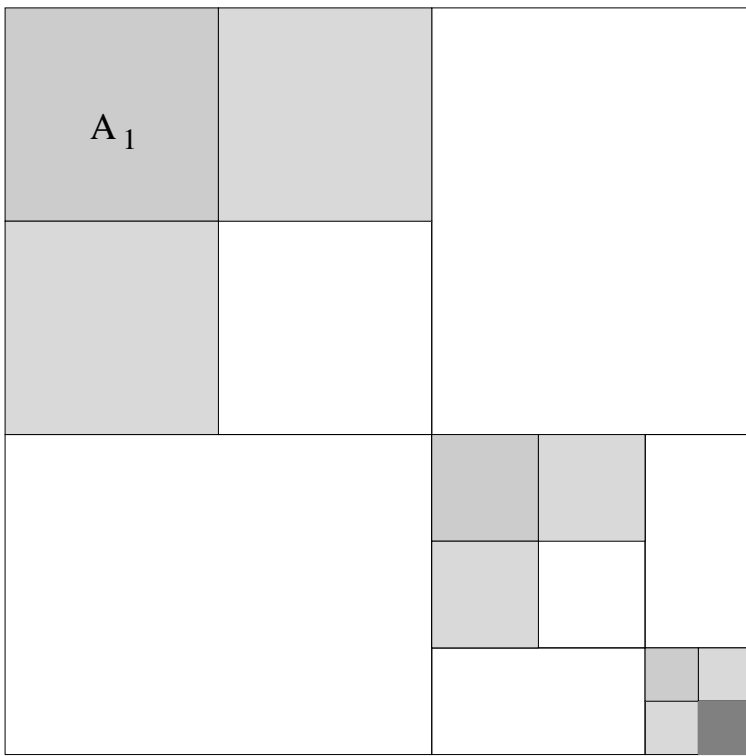
$$\begin{matrix}
 j \\
 k; k' \rightarrow y \quad j; k \quad j; k' y \quad d \quad dy
 \end{matrix}$$

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nd

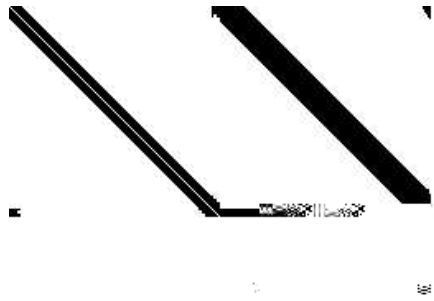
$Z Z$

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



=





The Angle pair of non adjacent fo the pe

the open $\int_{\mathbb{Z}^2} j$ ep e, en ed y e j

$$\int_{\mathbb{Z}^2} j_{k;k'} \quad y_{j;k} \quad j_{k'} y^d dy$$

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

fo \int p od ce

$$\int_{\mathbb{Z}^2} j_{i;l} \quad k m \quad j_{k+i; m+l}$$



III.2 The Standard Form

Let \mathbf{V}_j and \mathbf{W}_j be defined by

$$\mathbf{V}_j = \sum_{j' > j}^M \mathbf{W}_{j'}$$

and consider the operation $\{B_j^{j'}, \beta_j^{j'}\}_{j' > j}$

$$B_j^{j'} \mathbf{W}_{j'} \rightarrow \mathbf{W}_j$$

$$\beta_j^{j'} \mathbf{W}_j \rightarrow \mathbf{W}_{j'}$$

7

for the case $n = n$ in the definition of \mathbf{V}_j

$$\mathbf{V}_j = \sum_{j' = j+1}^M \mathbf{W}_{j'}$$

in the case of the operation $\{B_j^{j'}, \beta_j^{j'}\}$ for $j' = n$ and n we have the operation $\{B_j^{n+}, \beta_j^{n+}\}$ and $\{B_j^{n+}, \beta_j^{n+}\}$

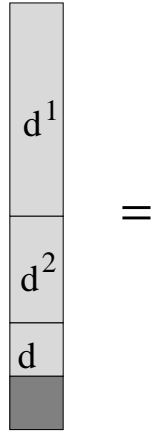
$$B_j^{n+} \mathbf{V}_n \rightarrow \mathbf{W}_j$$

$$\beta_j^{n+} \mathbf{W}_j \rightarrow \mathbf{V}_n$$

in the case of $n = n$ and $B_n^{n+} = B_n$ for the case of $n = n$ and \mathbf{V}_n and \mathbf{W}_n in the case of $n = n$ and \mathbf{V}_n and \mathbf{W}_n

$$= \{A_j \{B_j^{j'}\}_{j' = j+1}^n, \{\beta_j^{j'}\}_{j' = j+1}^n, B_j^{n+}, \beta_j^{n+}\}_{j' = j+1}^n$$

Let the operation $\{A_j \{B_j^{j'}\}_{j' = j+1}^n, \{\beta_j^{j'}\}_{j' = j+1}^n, B_j^{n+}, \beta_j^{n+}\}_{j' = j+1}^n$ be of order C for the operation $\{A_j \{B_j^{j'}\}_{j' = j+1}^n, \{\beta_j^{j'}\}_{j' = j+1}^n, B_j^{n+}, \beta_j^{n+}\}_{j' = j+1}^n$ and C be the order of $\{A_j \{B_j^{j'}\}_{j' = j+1}^n, \{\beta_j^{j'}\}_{j' = j+1}^n, B_j^{n+}, \beta_j^{n+}\}_{j' = j+1}^n$



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

$$|J_{j+2}| + |J_{j+1}| + |J_j| \leq \frac{C_M}{|x - y|^{M+1}} \quad (4.7)$$

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

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

$$Tf(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{ix \cdot \xi} \sigma(\xi) f(\xi) d\xi = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \sigma(x, \xi) f(\xi) dy \quad (4.8)$$

where σ is defined 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

$$|\sigma(x, \xi)| \leq C; \quad |\sigma(x, \xi)| \leq C \quad (4.9)$$

$$|\sigma(x, \xi)| \leq C; \quad |\sigma(x, \xi)| \leq C \quad (4.10)$$

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

$$|J_{j+2}| + |J_{j+1}| + |J_j| \leq \frac{C_M}{|x - y|^{M+1}} \quad (4.11)$$

for all integer j, ν .

if the pseudo-differential operator T is defined by the formula $Tf(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{ix \cdot \xi} \sigma(\xi) f(\xi) d\xi$ and $B \geq M$ and the function σ satisfies the conditions

$$\|T - T_{N;B}\| \leq \frac{C}{B^M} \quad (4.12)$$

then the operator T is bounded on the space $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and the norm of T is bounded by C/B^M . The operator T is also bounded on the space $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and the norm of T is bounded by C/B^M .

$$\|T - T_{N;B}\| \leq \frac{C}{B^M} \quad (4.13)$$

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 μ_T in (4.24) and ν_T in (4.25) belong to dyadic BMO , i.e. satisfy condition

$$\int_J |\mu_T| \leq C \int_J |\nu_T|$$

where J is a dyadic interval and

$$\int_J |\nu_T| \leq C \int_J |\mu_T|$$

where μ_T and ν_T are the measures defined by (4.24) and (4.25) respectively. The condition (4.26) is equivalent to the condition that μ_T and ν_T are in dyadic BMO .

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

$$f(x) = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \tilde{f}(a, b) \psi_{j, a, b}(x) da db$$

where $\tilde{f}(a, b)$ is the wavelet transform of $f(x)$ and $\psi_{j, a, b}(x)$ is the wavelet function. The derivative operator d/dx acts on the wavelet function as follows:

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

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

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

where $\tilde{f}(a, b)$ is the wavelet transform of $f(x)$ and $\psi'_{j, a, b}(x)$ is the derivative of the wavelet function.

$\{k\}_k^L$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{L-1} x_{i+n} = L -$$

n

$$k \dots L -$$

n

$$\dots n \dots$$

$$\dots k \dots$$

n

$$\dots k \dots$$

n

$$\dots k \dots \leq M -$$

n

n

Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ and $\epsilon > 0$.

$$r_i = \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} k^m r_{i-k}$$

Choose n large enough so that $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} k^m r_{i-k} \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$r_i = r_1 + n r_{i-1} + n^2 r_{i-2} + \dots + n^{i-1} r_1$$

Let n be large enough so that $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} k^m r_{i-k} \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$r_i = \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} \binom{i-1}{k} n^k r_{i-k}$$

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Let n be large enough so that $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} k^m r_{i-k} \in \mathbb{Z}$

Let n be large enough so that $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} k^m r_{i-k} \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$|r_i| \leq C n^{M+\log_2 B}$$

Let

$$B = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} |e^i|$$

Under the condition $\epsilon > 0$ of $B = M - \dots$

↪

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

ee

$$r_{\text{even}} = \prod_{l=1}^n r_l e^{i l}$$

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nd

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

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 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 n c e r_l j r_l e e e

$$f_{j;k} = \prod_{l=1}^j r_l f_{j;k} = \prod_{l=1}^j r_l$$

4

ee

$$f_{j;k} = \sum_{l=1}^j f_{j-l;k}$$

44

e n 44

$$f_{j;k}$$

d 7 7

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

$$|f(x) - \sum_{|\alpha| \leq k} \frac{f^{(\alpha)}(0)}{\alpha!} x^\alpha| \leq \frac{M}{(k+1)!} |x|^{k+1}$$

where $M = \max_{|\alpha| \leq k+1} \sup_{|x| \leq R} |f^{(\alpha)}(x)|$. This is Taylor's theorem with remainder in Lagrange form.

Remark 2 The above theorem can be generalized to multivariate functions. Let $f \in C^k(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $|x| \leq R$. Then

Examples. Let $f(x) = e^x$. Then $f^{(k)}(0) = 1$ for all k . Thus

$$e^x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!}$$

and by Taylor's theorem

$$e^x = \sum_{k=0}^m \frac{x^k}{k!} + \frac{e^{\xi}}{(m+1)!} x^{m+1}$$

where ξ is between 0 and x . Thus

$$C_M = \frac{e^M}{(m+1)!}$$

By Taylor's theorem

$$e^x = \sum_{k=0}^m \frac{x^k}{k!} + \frac{e^{\xi}}{(m+1)!} x^{m+1}$$

The above theorem can be generalized to multivariate functions. Let $f \in C^k(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $|x| \leq R$. Then

where $M = \max_{|\alpha| \leq k+1} \sup_{|x| \leq R} |f^{(\alpha)}(x)|$.

where ξ is between 0 and x .

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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-}

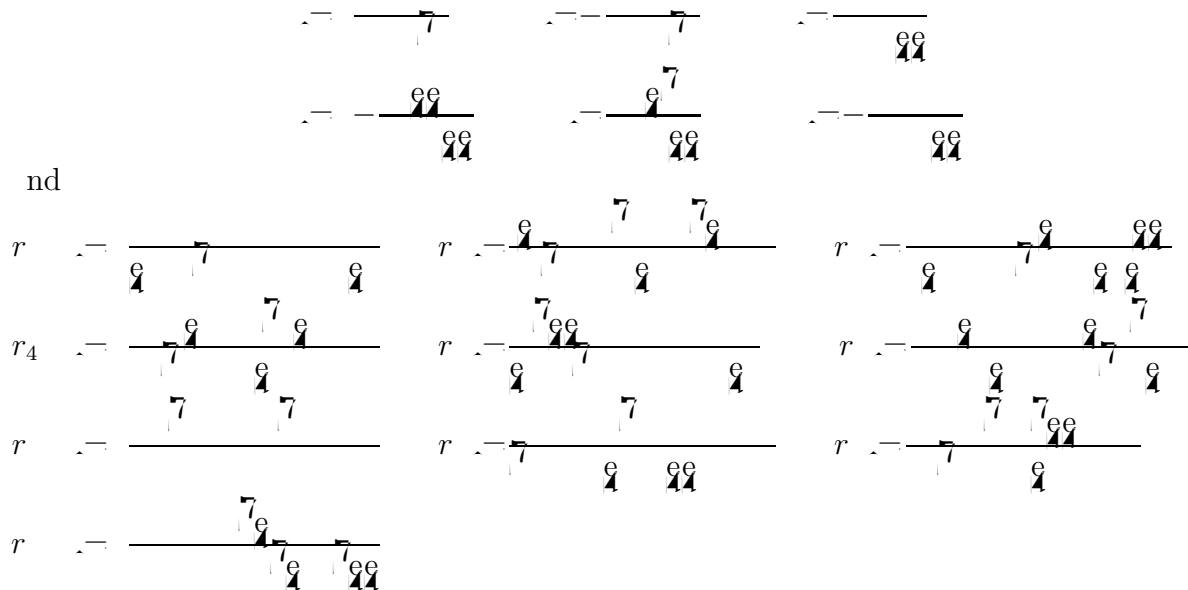
$$\frac{7}{4} \quad \frac{7}{4} \quad \frac{7}{4} \quad \frac{7}{4} \quad \frac{7}{4}$$

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 the inverse.

Iterative algorithm for computing the coefficients r_i .

Any of the following equations and the corresponding operators r_i can be used to compute the coefficients r_i of the operator M_{λ} for the decomposition of the operator M_{λ} into a product of operators $\{r_i\}_{i=1}^L$ where $r_1 = -r_1$ and $r_2 =$

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

The operators d^n and d^{-n} are defined by the following equations:

$$r_1^{(n)} = \sum_{\nu \in \mathbb{Z}^+} \frac{d^\nu}{d^{-\nu}} d^{-\nu} \quad \nu \in \mathbb{Z}$$

where $\nu \in \mathbb{Z}^+$

$$r_1^{(n)} = \sum_{\nu \in \mathbb{Z}^+} \frac{d^\nu}{d^{-\nu}} e^{i\nu} d^{-\nu}$$

for the operator r_1 and the operator r_2 respectively.

		Coe cients	
	l		l
$M = 5$	1	-0.82590601185015	
	2	0.22882018706694	
	3	-5.3352571932672E-	

		Coe cients	
	l		l
$M = 8$	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

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

and

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

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 $-L \leq l \leq L$. 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

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

$A \in M$

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e e

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 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 $f \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R})$, 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 of a function f on \mathbb{R} is denoted by $\mathcal{H}f$. The Hilbert transform of a function f on \mathbb{R} is denoted by $\mathcal{H}f$.

Let \mathcal{H} denote the Hilbert transform of f on \mathbb{R} . The Hilbert transform of a function f on \mathbb{R} is denoted by $\mathcal{H}f$.

VI.1 The Hilbert Transform

The Hilbert transform of a function f on \mathbb{R} is denoted by $\mathcal{H}f$.

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

The Hilbert transform of a function f on \mathbb{R} is denoted by $\mathcal{H}f$.

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

The Hilbert transform of a function f on \mathbb{R} is denoted by $\mathcal{H}f$.

	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 r_1 of x^5 in the expansion of $(1+x)^M$ is given by

the coefficient $r_1 \in \mathbb{Z}$ in the expansion of $(1+x)^M$ is given by

$$r_1 = \binom{M}{1} = M$$

the coefficient r_k in the expansion of $(1+x)^M$ is given by

$$r_k = \binom{M}{k}$$

By the binomial theorem,

$$(1+x)^M = \sum_{k=0}^M \binom{M}{k} x^k$$

the coefficient r_k in the expansion of $(1+x)^M$ is given by

the coefficient r_k in the expansion of $(1+x)^M$ is given by

Example.

The coefficient r_1 of x^5 in the expansion of $(1+x)^M$ is given by

VI.2 The fractional derivatives

The following definition of fractional derivative

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

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

$$r_1 = \frac{\Gamma(\lambda)}{\Gamma(\lambda - \nu)} x^{\lambda - \nu} \quad \nu \in \mathbb{Z}$$

is provided by the following

non-integer order $\lambda = \{A_j B_j\}_{j \in \mathbb{Z}^+}$ is composed of $A_j = jA$ and $B_j = jB$ and the coefficient r_1

$$r_1 = \frac{\Gamma(\lambda)}{\Gamma(\lambda - k)} k^{\lambda - k} r_{i+k} k'$$

$$r_1 = \frac{\Gamma(\lambda)}{\Gamma(\lambda - k)} k^{\lambda - k} r_{i+k} k'$$

and

$$r_1 = \frac{\Gamma(\lambda)}{\Gamma(\lambda - k)} k^{\lambda - k} r_{i+k} k'$$

The following coefficient r_1 is the following of the

$$r_1 = \frac{4r_1 - \frac{L^2}{k} k^{\lambda - k} r_{i+k} r_{i+k}^3}{k^{\lambda - k} r_{i+k}^5}$$

is the coefficient k in the expansion of the function $f(x)$ in the form of a power series

$$r_1 = \frac{O(\frac{1}{x})}{O(\frac{1}{x})} \quad O(\frac{1}{x}) \quad \text{for } x \rightarrow \infty$$

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

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}

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

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

$$\rho_j A_j W_j \rightarrow V_j$$

and is open on \mathcal{O}

$$\rho_j B_j V_j \rightarrow V_j$$

is a n -

dimensional

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and

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of open n -dimensional manifolds. The total number of open n -dimensional manifolds is given by the formula:

$$\sum_{j=0}^n \binom{n}{j} 2^j$$

where $\binom{n}{j}$ is the binomial coefficient. For example, for $n=2$, the total number of open 2-manifolds is $\sum_{j=0}^2 \binom{2}{j} 2^j = \binom{2}{0} 2^0 + \binom{2}{1} 2^1 + \binom{2}{2} 2^2 = 1 + 4 + 4 = 9$.

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VIII.1 An iterative algorithm for computing the generalized inverse

... ..

procedure and the error on the error norm. The error norm is defined as the Frobenius norm of the difference between the original matrix and the reconstructed matrix. The error norm is defined as the Frobenius norm of the difference between the original matrix and the reconstructed matrix.

$$A_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^8 \bar{u}_k v_k$$

The error norm is defined as the Frobenius norm of the difference between the original matrix and the reconstructed matrix. The error norm is defined as the Frobenius norm of the difference between the original matrix and the reconstructed matrix.

Size $N \times N$	SVD	FWT Generalized Inverse	L_2 -Error
128×128	20.27 sec.	25.89 sec.	$3.1 \cdot 10^{-4}$
256×256	144.43 sec.	77.98 sec.	$3.42 \cdot 10^{-4}$
512×512	1,155 sec. (est.)	242.84 sec.	$6.0 \cdot 10^{-4}$
1024×1024	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 original matrix and the reconstructed matrix. The error norm is defined as the Frobenius norm of the difference between the original matrix and the reconstructed matrix.

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 defined by $X_{k+1} = -X_k + X_k A X_k$. Then X_k converges to the square root of $-A$ if A is a self-adjoint operator with $\|A\| < 1$. The proof is by induction. For $k=0$, $X_0 = 0$ and $X_1 = -A$. Assume X_k is the square root of $-A$. Then $X_{k+1} = -X_k + X_k A X_k = -(-A) + (-A)A(-A) = A - A^3$. This is the square root of $-A$ because $(A - A^3)^2 = A^2 - 2A^4 + A^6 = A^2(1 - 2A^2 + A^4) = A^2(1 - A^2)^2$. Since $\|A\| < 1$, $\|A^2\| < 1$ and $\|1 - A^2\| > 0$. Thus $\|A - A^3\| < \|A\|$ and the sequence converges to the square root of $-A$.

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

Let A be a self-adjoint operator with $\|A\| < 1$. Define $X_0 = 0$ and $X_{k+1} = -X_k + X_k A X_k$. Then X_k converges to the square root of $-A$.

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

$$Y_k = -A$$

$$X_k = -A$$

7

Let X_k be a sequence of operators defined by $X_{k+1} = -X_k + X_k A X_k$. Then X_k converges to the square root of $-A$. The proof is by induction. For $k=0$, $X_0 = 0$ and $X_1 = -A$. Assume X_k is the square root of $-A$. Then $X_{k+1} = -X_k + X_k A X_k = -(-A) + (-A)A(-A) = A - A^3$. This is the square root of $-A$ because $(A - A^3)^2 = A^2 - 2A^4 + A^6 = A^2(1 - 2A^2 + A^4) = A^2(1 - A^2)^2$. Since $\|A\| < 1$, $\|A^2\| < 1$ and $\|1 - A^2\| > 0$. Thus $\|A - A^3\| < \|A\|$ and the sequence converges to the square root of $-A$.

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

Let X_k be a sequence of operators defined by $X_{k+1} = -X_k + X_k A X_k$. Then X_k converges to the square root of $-A$. The proof is by induction. For $k=0$, $X_0 = 0$ and $X_1 = -A$. Assume X_k is the square root of $-A$. Then $X_{k+1} = -X_k + X_k A X_k = -(-A) + (-A)A(-A) = A - A^3$. This is the square root of $-A$ because $(A - A^3)^2 = A^2 - 2A^4 + A^6 = A^2(1 - 2A^2 + A^4) = A^2(1 - A^2)^2$. Since $\|A\| < 1$, $\|A^2\| < 1$ and $\|1 - A^2\| > 0$. Thus $\|A - A^3\| < \|A\|$ and the sequence converges to the 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 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 .

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \chi(j) P_j = \sum_{j=1}^n \chi(j) P_j - P_j = \sum_{j=1}^n \chi(j) P_j - P_j = \sum_{j=1}^n \chi(j) P_j - P_j = \sum_{j=1}^n \chi(j) P_j - P_j$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \chi(j) P_j = \sum_{j=1}^n \chi(j) P_j - P_j = \sum_{j=1}^n \chi(j) P_j - P_j = \sum_{j=1}^n \chi(j) P_j - P_j$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \chi(j) P_j = \sum_{j=1}^n \chi(j) P_j - P_j = \sum_{j=1}^n \chi(j) P_j - P_j = \sum_{j=1}^n \chi(j) P_j - P_j$$

The above algorithm is used to evaluate the sum of the Dirichlet character χ over the integers modulo n .

Before proceeding with the consideration of the general case, we first consider the special case of the binomial expansion.

$$\begin{aligned} j &= j \\ j &= j \\ j &= j \end{aligned}$$

7

As a product of the binomial coefficients, we have the following:

$$\sum_{j=0}^n \binom{n}{j} x^j y^{n-j} = (x+y)^n$$

and the binomial theorem states that:

$$\sum_{j=0}^n \binom{n}{j} x^j y^{n-j} = (x+y)^n$$

On denoting

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

we have

$$\sum_{j=0}^n \binom{n}{j} x^j y^{n-j} = \sum_{j=0}^n \binom{n}{j} x^j y^{n-j}$$

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 terms are those for which $d_k^j \neq 0$. In other words, the binomial expansion is given by:

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 u e d o e e e p p n
 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 f o e
 cen o o 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
 need o o e e e o n y n e n e o o d o f e
 e n e of o p e o n f o e p n d n o f 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 o
 e e e p o d c o f o f n c o n a n c e

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

Let e_n be the n th element of the sequence $\{e_n\}$ defined by the recurrence relation

$$e_n = \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} P_j e_{n-j} + P_n, \quad n \geq 1, \quad e_0 = 1 \tag{7}$$

where P_j are the probabilities of the transitions of the Markov chain.

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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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