

ON THE REPRESENTATION OF OPERATORS IN BASES OF COMPACTLY SUPPORTED WAVELETS*

G. BEYLKIN†

Abstract. This paper describes exact and explicit representations of the differential operators, ∂_x^n , $n = 1, 2, \dots$, in orthonormal bases of compactly supported wavelets as well as the representations of the Hilbert transform and fractional derivatives. The method of computing these representations is directly applicable to multidimensional convolution operators.

Also, sparse representations of shift operators in orthonormal bases of compactly supported wavelets are discussed and a fast algorithm requiring $(\log N)$ operations for computing the wavelet coefficients of all circulant shifts of a vector of the length $N = 2^n$ is constructed. As an example of an application of this algorithm, it is shown that the storage requirements of the fast algorithm for applying the standard form of a pseudodifferential operator to a vector (see [G. Beylkin, R. R. Coifman, and V. Rokhlin, *Comm. Pure. Appl. Math.*, 44 (1991), pp. 141{183}]) may be reduced from (N^2) to $(\log^2 N)$ significant entries.

Key words. wavelets, differential operators, Hilbert transform, fractional derivatives, pseudodifferential operators, shift operators, numerical algorithms

AMS MOS subject classifications 65D99, 35S99, 65R10, 44A15

1. Introduction. In this paper we describe exact and explicit representations of the differential operators, ∂_x^n , $n = 1, 2, \dots$, in orthonormal bases of compactly supported wavelets as well as the representations of the Hilbert transform and fractional derivatives. The method of computing these representations is directly applicable to multidimensional convolution operators. Also, sparse representations of shift operators in orthonormal bases of compactly supported wavelets are discussed and a fast algorithm requiring $(\log N)$ operations for computing the wavelet coefficients of all circulant shifts of a vector of the length $N = 2^n$ is constructed. As an example of an application of this algorithm, it is shown that the storage requirements of the fast algorithm for applying the standard form of a pseudodifferential operator to a vector (see [G. Beylkin, R. R. Coifman, and V. Rokhlin, *Comm. Pure. Appl. Math.*, 44 (1991), pp. 141{183}]) may be reduced from (N^2) to $(\log^2 N)$ significant entries.

OPERATORS IN BASES OF COMPACTLY SUPPORTED WAVELETS

secondly, the compactness of the support of the wavelet functions is not sufficient to ensure the compactness of the operators. In fact, the compactness of the operators depends on the compactness of the support of the wavelet functions and the compactness of the support of the scaling functions. In this paper, we will consider the compactness of the operators in bases of compactly supported wavelets.

Let $\{h_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ and $\{g_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ be two sequences of functions in $L^2(\mathbb{R})$ such that $\{h_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ and $\{g_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ are orthonormal bases of $L^2(\mathbb{R})$. Let $\{h_{j,k}\}_{j,k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ and $\{g_{j,k}\}_{j,k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ be two sequences of functions in $L^2(\mathbb{R})$ such that $\{h_{j,k}\}_{j,k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ and $\{g_{j,k}\}_{j,k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ are orthonormal bases of $L^2(\mathbb{R})$. Let $\{h_{j,k}\}_{j,k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ and $\{g_{j,k}\}_{j,k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ be two sequences of functions in $L^2(\mathbb{R})$ such that $\{h_{j,k}\}_{j,k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ and $\{g_{j,k}\}_{j,k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ are orthonormal bases of $L^2(\mathbb{R})$.

2. Compactly supported wavelets.

Let $\{h_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ and $\{g_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ be two sequences of functions in $L^2(\mathbb{R})$ such that $\{h_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ and $\{g_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ are orthonormal bases of $L^2(\mathbb{R})$. Let $\{h_{j,k}\}_{j,k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ and $\{g_{j,k}\}_{j,k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ be two sequences of functions in $L^2(\mathbb{R})$ such that $\{h_{j,k}\}_{j,k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ and $\{g_{j,k}\}_{j,k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ are orthonormal bases of $L^2(\mathbb{R})$.

$$h_{j,k}(x) = 2^{-j/2} h_k(2^{-j}x - k);$$

Let $\{h_{j,k}\}_{j,k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ and $\{g_{j,k}\}_{j,k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ be two sequences of functions in $L^2(\mathbb{R})$ such that $\{h_{j,k}\}_{j,k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ and $\{g_{j,k}\}_{j,k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ are orthonormal bases of $L^2(\mathbb{R})$.

$$h_{j,k}(x) = 2^{-j/2} h_k(2^{-j}x - k);$$

$$g_{j,k}(x) = 2^{-j/2} g_k(2^{-j}x - k);$$

Let

$$g_{j,k}(x) = 2^{-j/2} h_{L-k-1}(2^{-j}x - k);$$

and

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |h_k(x)|^2 dx = 1;$$

and on the other hand

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |h_k(x)|^2 dx = 1; \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |g_k(x)|^2 dx = 1; \quad M = 1;$$

OPERATORS IN BASES OF COMPACTLY SUPPORTED WAVELETS

where

$$P(y) = \sum_{k=0}^{M-1} M_k y^k;$$

and R is an odd polynomial such that

$$P(y) = y^M R\left(\frac{1}{2} - y\right) \text{ for } y \in \mathbb{R};$$

and

$$\sum_{0 \leq y \leq 1} P(y) = y^M R\left(\frac{1}{2} - y\right) < 2^{2(M-1)};$$

3. The operator $d=dx$ in wavelet bases. In the previous section we considered the operator $d=dx$ in the wavelet basis $\{W_{j,i}\}_{j \in \mathbb{Z}, i \in \mathbb{Z}}$ of the space T^1 . In this section we consider the operator $d=dx$ in the wavelet basis $\{V_{j,i}\}_{j \in \mathbb{Z}, i \in \mathbb{Z}}$ of the space V^1 .

$$T^1 = \left\{ \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} f_{j,i} B_{j,i} \right\}_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}$$

where $\{B_{j,i}\}_{j \in \mathbb{Z}, i \in \mathbb{Z}}$ is the wavelet basis of T^1 .

$$A_{j,i} = W_{j,i} \text{ for } j \in \mathbb{Z}, i \in \mathbb{Z};$$

$$B_{j,i} = V_{j,i} \text{ for } j \in \mathbb{Z}, i \in \mathbb{Z};$$

$$C_{j,i} = W_{j,i} \text{ for } j \in \mathbb{Z}, i \in \mathbb{Z};$$

The operator $d=dx$ in the wavelet basis $\{A_{j,i}\}_{j \in \mathbb{Z}, i \in \mathbb{Z}}$ is defined by $dA_{j,i} = Q_{j,i} T_{j,i} B_{j,i} + Q_{j,i} T_{j,i} C_{j,i}$ and $dC_{j,i} = P_{j,i} T_{j,i} B_{j,i} + P_{j,i} T_{j,i} C_{j,i}$ where $\{Q_{j,i}\}_{j \in \mathbb{Z}, i \in \mathbb{Z}}$ and $\{P_{j,i}\}_{j \in \mathbb{Z}, i \in \mathbb{Z}}$ are the operators on the space V^1 defined by $Q_{j,i} = \frac{1}{2} (A_{j,i} + C_{j,i})$ and $P_{j,i} = \frac{1}{2} (A_{j,i} - C_{j,i})$ for $j \in \mathbb{Z}, i \in \mathbb{Z}$.

G. BEYLKIN

OPERATORS IN BASES OF COMPACTLY SUPPORTED WAVELETS

operator on the compactly supported wavelet $\psi_{j^2 n}$ and operator

$$\mathbf{jm}_0 \mathbf{j}^2 = \sum_{n=1}^{j^2-1} \mathbf{a}_n \text{ co } \mathbf{n} ;$$

operator on the compactly supported wavelet $\psi_{j^2 n}$; operator

$$\mathbf{jm}_0 \mathbf{j}^2 = \sum_{k=1}^{j^2/2} \mathbf{a}_{2k-1} \text{ co } \mathbf{k} - \sum_{k=1}^{j^2/2-1} \mathbf{a}_{2k} \text{ co } \mathbf{k} ;$$

operator on the compactly supported wavelet $\psi_{j^2 n}$ and operator

$$\sum_{k=1}^{j^2/2-1} \mathbf{a}_{2k} \text{ co } \mathbf{k} ;$$

operator on the compactly supported wavelet $\psi_{j^2 n}$ and operator on the compactly supported wavelet $\psi_{j^2 n}$ of \mathbf{a}_{2k-1}

PROPOSITION

If the integr

OPERATORS IN BASES OF COMPACTLY SUPPORTED WAVELETS

G. BEYLKIN

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OPERATORS IN

G. BEYLKIN

M_i
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G. BEYLKIN

PROPOSITION

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

$$r_l^{(n)} - n^2 r_{2l} - \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} a_{2k-1} r_{2l-2k+1} - r_{2l+2k-1}^{(n)} = 0;$$

and

$$\prod_l |r_l^{(n)}| = n^n;$$

where a_{2k-1} are given in (3).

Let $M = n - \nu$; where M is the number of vanishing moments in (1). If the integrals in (1) or (2) exist, then the equations (4) and (5) have a unique solution with a finite number of nonzero coefficients $r_l^{(n)}$; namely, $r_l^{(n)} \neq 0$ for $l \in \mathbb{Z}$; such that for even n

$$\begin{aligned} & r_l^{(n)} = r_{-l}^{(n)}; \\ & \prod_l |r_l^{(n)}| = n^n; \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\prod_l |r_l^{(n)}| = n^n;$$

and for odd n

$$\begin{aligned} & r_l^{(n)} = r_{-l}^{(n)}; \\ & \prod_l |r_l^{(n)}| = n^n; \end{aligned}$$

The proof of Proposition 1 is complete. \square

Remark 1. The necessary conditions for the existence of the integrals in (1) and (2) are given in [1]. The necessary conditions for the existence of the integrals in (1) and (2) are given in [1]. The necessary conditions for the existence of the integrals in (1) and (2) are given in [1].

$$a_1 = -; \quad a_3 = -;$$

and

$$r_{-2} = -; \quad r_{-1} = ; \quad r_0 = ; \quad r_1 = ; \quad r_2 = -;$$

OPERATORS IN BASES OF COMPACTLY SUPPORTED WAVELETS

Let ϕ be a function on \mathbb{R}^n satisfying the conditions of the previous theorem. Then the function ϕ_j defined by $\phi_j(x) = \phi(x - j)$ is also a function on \mathbb{R}^n satisfying the same conditions. The functions ϕ_j are called the translates of ϕ . The set of all translates of ϕ is denoted by \mathcal{T}_ϕ . The function ϕ is said to be compactly supported if its support is compact. The function ϕ is said to be a wavelet if it satisfies the conditions of the previous theorem and is compactly supported. The function ϕ is said to be a wavelet of order n if it satisfies the conditions of the previous theorem and is compactly supported and has order n . The function ϕ is said to be a wavelet of order n and compactly supported if it satisfies the conditions of the previous theorem and is compactly supported and has order n .

Remark. Let ϕ be a function on \mathbb{R}^n satisfying the conditions of the previous theorem. Then the function ϕ_j defined by $\phi_j(x) = \phi(x - j)$ is also a function on \mathbb{R}^n satisfying the same conditions. The functions ϕ_j are called the translates of ϕ . The set of all translates of ϕ is denoted by \mathcal{T}_ϕ . The function ϕ is said to be compactly supported if its support is compact. The function ϕ is said to be a wavelet if it satisfies the conditions of the previous theorem and is compactly supported. The function ϕ is said to be a wavelet of order n if it satisfies the conditions of the previous theorem and is compactly supported and has order n . The function ϕ is said to be a wavelet of order n and compactly supported if it satisfies the conditions of the previous theorem and is compactly supported and has order n .

$$r_l^{(n)} = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} j^k k^{j^2 - n} k^n e^{-il\xi} d :$$

$$r_l^{(n)} = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} j^k k^{j^2 - n} k^n ;$$

$$r_l^{(n)} = \sum_l r_l^{(n)} e^{il\xi} ;$$

The function ϕ is said to be a wavelet of order n and compactly supported if it satisfies the conditions of the previous theorem and is compactly supported and has order n . The function ϕ is said to be a wavelet of order n and compactly supported if it satisfies the conditions of the previous theorem and is compactly supported and has order n . The function ϕ is said to be a wavelet of order n and compactly supported if it satisfies the conditions of the previous theorem and is compactly supported and has order n .

$$r_l^{(n)} j m_0 = j^2 r = j m_0 = j^2 r = :$$

By condition of the operator M_0 defined on periodic functions

$$M_0 f(x) = j m_0 = j^2 f = j m_0 = j^2 f = ;$$

$$M_0 r_l^{(n)} = -n r_l^{(n)} ;$$

The function ϕ is said to be a wavelet of order n and compactly supported if it satisfies the conditions of the previous theorem and is compactly supported and has order n . The function ϕ is said to be a wavelet of order n and compactly supported if it satisfies the conditions of the previous theorem and is compactly supported and has order n . The function ϕ is said to be a wavelet of order n and compactly supported if it satisfies the conditions of the previous theorem and is compactly supported and has order n .

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G. BEYLKIN

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OPERATORS IN BASES OF COMPACTLY SUPPORTED WAVELETS

Table 3

Condition numbers of the matrix of periodized second derivative (with and without preconditioning)

G. BEYLIKIN

nd e den y' = m_0 = ee ce od
p o ded

$$-\partial_{\xi}^m \mathbf{j} m_0 \mathbf{j}^2 \Big|_{\xi=0} \text{ fo } \mathbf{m} \mathbf{M} ;$$

o d e o

$$-\partial_{\xi}^m \mathbf{j} m_0 \mathbf{j}^2 \Big|_{\xi=0} \text{ fo } \mathbf{m} \mathbf{M} :$$

B fo fo fo ee pc ee en on n
Remark Eq on nd o y ee en of e
co c en a_{2k-1} fo n n y'

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor L/2 \rfloor} a_{2k-1} k^{2m} \text{ fo } \mathbf{m} \mathbf{M} ;$$

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OPERATORS IN BASES OF COMPACTLY SUPPORTED WAVELETS

and

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} h_k g_k r_{2i+k-k} :$$

equation on $r_l \in \mathbb{Z}$ is satisfied for every $l \in \mathbb{Z}$.

$$r_l = r_{2l} - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{2k-1} r_{2l-2k+1} + r_{2l+2k-1} ;$$

where a_{2k-1} are the coefficients of r_l .

$$r_l = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=0}^{2M-1} \dots$$

By the definition of r_l

$$\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} j^2 r_l = \dots$$

where r_l and r_0 are the coefficients of the expansion of r_l in terms of r_0 . The condition for the expansion is that the coefficients of r_l are integers.

Example - the coefficients of r_l are integers.

Example

OPERATORS IN BASES OF COMPACTLY SUPPORTED WAVELETS

Table 5

The coefficients $\{v^l\}_{l=-7 \dots 14}$ of the fractional derivative $\alpha = 0.5$ for Daubechies' wavelet with six vanishing moments.

| | Coefficients | | Coefficients | |
|---------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | v^l | | v^l | |
| $M = 6$ | -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 |

6. Shift operator on V_0 and fast wavelet decomposition of all circulant shifts of a vector. Let $\{a_n\}$ be a sequence in V_0 and let $\{t_l^{(j)}\}$ be a sequence of

$$t_{i-j}^{(0)} \dots i-j,1;$$

$$t_l^{(0)} \dots l,1; \quad t_l^{(1)} \dots \frac{1}{2}a_{|2l-1|}; \quad \dots$$

on y nonze o co c en $t_l^{(j)}$ on e c c e j e o e nd ce L I
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G. BEYLKIN

Table 6

The coefficients $\{c_l^{(j)}\}_{l=-L+2}^{l=L-2}$ for Daubechies' wavelet with three vanishing moments, where $L = 6$ and $j = 1 \dots 8$.

| | Coefficients | | | Coefficients | | |
|---------|--------------|----------------------|--|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | $c_l^{(j)}$ | | | $c_l^{(j)}$ | | |
| $j = 1$ | -4 | 0. | | $j = 5$ | -4 | -8.3516169979703E-06 |
| | -3 | 0. | | -3 | -4.0407157939626E-04 | |
| | -2 | 1.171875E-02 | | -2 | 4.1333660119562E-03 | |
| | -1 | -9.765625E-02 | | -1 | -2.1698923046642E-02 | |
| | 0 | 0.5859375 | | 0 | 0.99752855458064 | |
| | 1 | 0.5859375 | | 1 | 2.4860978555807E-02 | |
| | 2 | -9.765625E-02 | | 2 | -4.9328931709169E-03 | |
| | 3 | 1.171875E-02 | | 3 | 5.0836550508393E-04 | |
| | 4 | 0. | | 4 | 1.2974760466022E-05 | |
| $j = 2$ | -4 | 0. | | $j = 6$ | -4 | -4.7352138210499E-06 |
| | -3 | -1.1444091796875E-03 | | -3 | -2.1482413927743E-04 | |
| | -2 | 1.6403198242188E-02 | | -2 | 2.1652627381741E-03 | |
| | -1 | -1.0258483886719E-01 | | -1 | -1.1239479930566E-02 | |
| | 0 | 0.87089538574219 | | 0 | 0.99937113652686 | |
| | 1 | 0.26206970214844 | | 1 | 1.2046257104714E-02 | |
| | 2 | -5.1498413085938E-02 | | 2 | -2.3712690179423E-03 | |
| | 3 | 5.7220458984375E-03 | | 3 | 2.4169452359502E-04 | |
| | 4 | 1.3732910156250E-04 | | 4 | 5.9574082627023E-06 | |
| $j = 3$ | -4 | -1.3411045074463E-05 | | $j = 7$ | -4 | -2.5174703821573E-06 |
| | -3 | -1.0904073715210E-03 | | -3 | -1.1073373558501E-04 | |
| | -2 | 1.2418627738953E-02 | | -2 | 1.1081638044863E-03 | |
| | -1 | -6.9901347160339E-02 | | -1 | -5.7198034904338E-03 | |
| | 0 | 0.96389651298523 | | 0 | 0.99984123346637 | |
| | 1 | 0.11541545391083 | | 1 | 5.9237906308573E-03 | |
| | 2 | -2.3304820060730E-02 | | 2 | -1.1605296576369E-03 | |
| | 3 | 2.5123357772827E-03 | | 3 | 1.1756409462604E-04 | |
| | 4 | 6.7055225372314E-05 | | 4 | 2.8323576983791E-06 | |

OPERATORS IN BASES OF COMPACTLY SUPPORTED WAVELETS

| | | | | | |
|----------------|----|----------------------|----------------|----|----------------------|
| $\sqrt{j} = 4$ | -4 | -1.2778211385012E-05 | $\sqrt{j} = 8$ | -4 | -1.2976609638869E-06 |
| | -3 | -7.1267131716013E-04 | | -3 | -5.6215105787797E-05 |
| | -2 | 7.5265066698194E-03 | | -2 | 5.6059346249153E-04 |
| | -1 | -4.0419702418149E-02 | | -1 | -2.8852840759448E-03 |
| | 0 | 0.99042607471347 | | 0 | 0.99996009015421 |
| | 1 | 5.2607019431889E-02 | | 1 | 2.9366035254748E-03 |
| | 2 | -1.0551069863141E-02 | | 2 | -5.7380655655486E-04 |
| | 3 | 1.1071795597672E-03 | | 3 | 5.7938552839535E-05 |
| | 4 | 2.9441434890032E-05 | | 4 | 1.3777042338989E-06 |

ope o o o o e p c e n e co, p e ed" fo e co c en
 $t_i^{(j)}$ fo e f ope o c n e o ed n d nce nd ed needed ce
 o e e e e od of n' p ene of e f ope o depend on e
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G. BEYLKIN

for $j = 1, \dots, k$; $n = 0, \dots, n-1$ one of the elements of the sequence

$$s_k^j = \sum_{n=0}^{n-1} h_n s_{n+2k-1}^{j-1};$$

$$s_k^j = \sum_{n=0}^{n-1} h_n s_{n+2k}^{j-1};$$

and

$$d_k^j = \sum_{n=0}^{n-1} g_n s_{n+2k-1}^{j-1};$$

$$d_k^j = \sum_{n=0}^{n-1} g_n s_{n+2k}^{j-1};$$

one of the elements of the sequence s_k^{j-1} and one of the elements of the sequence d_k^{j-1} and of the sequence s_k^j and of the sequence d_k^j are the elements of the sequence s_k^j and of the sequence d_k^j respectively. Let us denote the elements of the sequence s_k^j and of the sequence d_k^j by v_1^j and v_2^j respectively.

$$v_1^j = d_k^1; d_k^1$$

and

$$u_1^j = s_k^1; s_k^1;$$

the elements d_k^1 and s_k^1 are the elements of the sequence s_k^0 . On the other hand, the elements v_2^j and u_2^j are the elements of the sequence s_k^j .

$$v_2^j = d_k^2; d_k^2 \text{ (see 8)}$$

OPERATORS IN BASES OF COMPACTLY SUPPORTED WAVELETS

ne c e fo τ s_k^1 nd s_k^1 e / no n po e co c en fo odd
 nd e en f c e co ec n v_2 nd u_2 e c
 e e e co $v_1; v_2; ; v_n$ con n e co c en e e co c en e
 no o / n zed eq en y no de o cce e e e e o e $i_{loc} i_{s;j}$
 nd $i_b i_{s;j}$ n O N of N ope on fo o e c f i_s i_s N of
 e e co $s_k^0; k; ; ; N$ e e e n y e p n on of i_s

$$i_s^l = \sum_{l=0}^{l=N-1} l^l;$$

e e i_s^l ; v o ed c e j^j j n e co p e

$$i_{loc} i_{s;j} = \sum_{l=0}^{l=N-1} l^l;$$

nd

$$i_b i_{s;j} = \sum_{l=n-1}^{l=N} l^l;$$

e e $i_b i_{s;j}$ f j n en $i_b i_{s;j}$ po n o e e n n of e e c
 o of d e ence n v_j N e y e e c o of v_j nd ce e en $i_b i_{s;j}$
 nd $i_b i_{s;j}^{n-j}$ n e c o c e ed pe od c ec o
 e pe od $n-j$ en $i_{loc} i_{s;j}$ po n o e e e en
 v o c e j^j j n nd f i_s i_s N e c o p e o e n
 nd e e e e e d ec cce o e co c en n ec o
 $v_1; v_2; ; v_n$ fo con n co pe e e en
 e no e y de c e one of e pp c on of e / o e f
 e e de co p o n of c c n f of e co n n e c n y e
 / o e of e de / ned o e e e C de on Z / nd o p e d o d e en
 ope o T e ne $K x; y$

$$g(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{Z+\infty} K(x; y) f(y) dy$$

y con c n / fo ny ed cc cy p e non nd do nd d fo n nd
 e e y ed c n / e co of pp y n / o f nc on
 Le e e e

$$g(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{Z+\infty} K(x; x) z f(x) z dz$$

f e ope o T con o on en $K x; x z$ $K z$ f nc on of z
 on y e non nd d fo of con o on eq e o of N of o
 e e e e p e o ec on e e nd d fo of con n O N o
 O N of N n c n en e e en fo con o on A en e y e nd d fo
 of $K x; x z$ $K z$ n e x nd z fo e con o on ope o con n no
 e n O of N n c n en e fo ny ed cc cy nce e e ne depend
 on one e on y

G. BEYLKIN

f e no con c e nd d fo $\mathbf{K} \mathbf{x}; \mathbf{x} \mathbf{z}$ n \mathbf{x} nd \mathbf{z} fo p e
dod e en ope o no nece y con o on e o n pe co p e on
of e ope o ndeed f e e ope o e e p e en ed n e fo en
e dependence of e e ne $\mathbf{K} \mathbf{x};$ on \mathbf{x} po nd e n e of n c n
en e n e nd d fo \mathbf{O} of \mathbf{N}
e pp en d c y n co p n nece y o co p
p e e e e deco po on of $\mathbf{f} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{z}$ fo e e y \mathbf{x} nd ppe o eq e
 $\mathbf{O} \mathbf{N}^2$ ope on e o of ec on co p e n $\mathbf{O} \mathbf{N}$ o

th