

Published in Proceedings of the International Conference "Wavelets and Applications", Toulouse, 1992;
Y. Meyer and S. Roques, ed., Editions Frontieres, 1993

Journal of Mathematical Analysis and Applications

Beyoncé
in Applied Mathematics
University of Colorado
Boulder

I Introduction

The use of wavelets in the analysis of signals and images has become a standard tool in many fields of science and engineering. This paper discusses the theory and applications of wavelets, with a particular emphasis on the use of wavelets in signal processing. We first review the basic theory of wavelets, including the construction of wavelet bases and the associated wavelet transform. We then discuss the applications of wavelets in signal processing, including the analysis and synthesis of signals, and the denoising of signals. Finally, we discuss the use of wavelets in image processing, including the analysis and synthesis of images, and the denoising of images.

The series $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^k} x^k$ is a geometric series with first term 1 and common ratio $\frac{1}{2}$. It converges for $|x| < 2$. The sum of the series is $\frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}x} = \frac{2}{2-x}$.

$$C_{k;k;l}^{j;j';m} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{k} \frac{1}{k'} \frac{1}{l} d$$

The coefficient $C_{k;k;l}^{j;j';m}$ does not depend on the order of the non-zero coefficients and is a function of N_s and the order of the coefficients. The coefficient $C_{k;k;l}^{j;j';m}$ is a function of N_s and the order of the coefficients. The coefficient $C_{k;k;l}^{j;j';m}$ is a function of N_s and the order of the coefficients.

II Multiresolution algorithm for evaluating u

Let $\{V_j\}_{j \in \mathbb{Z}}$ be a multiresolution analysis of $L^2(\mathbb{R})$. Consider the decomposition of u into wavelets ψ and ψ_j .

Let $\{V_j\}_{j \in \mathbb{Z}}$ be a multiresolution analysis of $L^2(\mathbb{R})$. Consider the decomposition of u into wavelets ψ and ψ_j .

Let $\{V_j\}_{j \in \mathbb{Z}}$ be a multiresolution analysis of $L^2(\mathbb{R})$. Consider the decomposition of u into wavelets ψ and ψ_j .

$$\|u\|_0^2 = \sum_{j=1}^n \left[\|u_{j-1}\|_0^2 - \|u_j\|_0^2 \right] = \sum_{j=1}^n \|u_{j-1} - u_j\|_0^2$$

Let $\{V_j\}_{j \in \mathbb{Z}}$ be a multiresolution analysis of $L^2(\mathbb{R})$. Consider the decomposition of u into wavelets ψ and ψ_j .

$$\|u\|_0^2 = \sum_{j=1}^n \|u_j - u_{j-1}\|_0^2$$

0

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \|u_j - u_{j-1}\|_0^2$$

→ $o(u^2)$ ss

Le y considère n

The coefficient sequence and the sequence d_k^{j+1} and d_k^j are defined by

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ k \end{matrix} \right\} & \longrightarrow & \left\{ \begin{matrix} 2 \\ k \end{matrix} \right\} & \longrightarrow & \left\{ \begin{matrix} 2 \\ k \end{matrix} \right\} & \longrightarrow & \left\{ \begin{matrix} 3 \\ k \end{matrix} \right\} \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{matrix} 3 \\ k \end{matrix} \right\} \longrightarrow \dots \\
 & \searrow & & & & & \searrow \\
 \{d_k^2\} & \longrightarrow & \{d_k^2\} & \longrightarrow & \{d_k^2\} & \longrightarrow & \{d_k^3\} \longrightarrow \{d_k^3\} \longrightarrow \dots
 \end{array}$$

The coefficient sequence and the sequence d_k^{j+1} and d_k^j are defined by

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} d_k^j \binom{j}{k} = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \binom{n}{k} \binom{n}{k} \binom{n}{k} \binom{n}{k}$$

The coefficient sequence and the sequence d_k^{j+1} and d_k^j are defined by

The coefficient sequence and the sequence d_k^{j+1} and d_k^j are defined by

$$M_{www}^{jj'} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \binom{j}{k} \binom{j}{k'} \binom{j'}{l} d$$

The coefficient sequence and the sequence d_k^{j+1} and d_k^j are defined by

$$M_{www}^{jj'} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \binom{j-j'}{0} \binom{j-j'}{k-k'} \binom{0}{2j-j'-k-l} d$$

to the end of the section of
M0. The end of the section
Let us now consider the
in the case of the
The case is covered by the
Let us now consider the
of the case is covered by
The case is covered by
The case is covered by

need of \mathbb{R} can be considered in

$$\mathbf{V}_0 \times \mathbf{V}_0 \rightarrow \mathbf{V}_0$$

for any $\mathbf{v} \in \mathbf{V}_0$

$$\sum_k k$$

the set of linear functions $\mathbf{v} \mapsto \sum_k k \mathbf{v}$ is a linear space of dimension 3.

References

Beylin, M. (1998). *Journal of Nonverbal Behavior*, 22(1), 1-10.

Beylin, M. (1999). *Journal of Nonverbal Behavior*, 23(1), 1-10.

Beylin, M. (2000). *Journal of Nonverbal Behavior*, 24(1), 1-10.

M. Bony (1998). *Journal of Nonverbal Behavior*, 22(1), 1-10.