

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

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

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 e e
 ec ce c f nc on of e n e nd j;k j= j -
 ep en n n ope o n e d o e non nd d fo e e 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 n e n o d 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 e n y n e 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

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

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

$$\int_{-Z}^Z j;k d \int_{-Z}^Z$$

4

e e

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

The orthonormal basis of compactly supported wavelets is constructed by the following steps:

II.3 Orthonormal bases of compactly supported wavelets

The orthonormal basis of compactly supported wavelets is constructed by the following steps:

second order of ϵ 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

order n

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

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 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

$$e^{i\theta} \left(\sum_{j=0}^M a_j e^{ij\theta} + \sum_{j=1}^M b_j e^{-ij\theta} \right)$$

where $M \geq 0$ is the number of vanishing moments, and where a_j, b_j is a polynomial, such that

$$\sum_{j=0}^M a_j e^{ij\theta} + \sum_{j=1}^M b_j e^{-ij\theta} = \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta$$

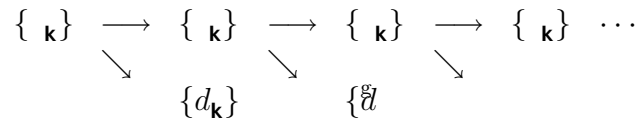
where

$$P(y) = \sum_{k=0}^M a_k y^k + \sum_{k=1}^M b_k y^{-k}$$

and $Q(y)$ is an odd polynomial, such that

$$\sum_{k=0}^M a_k y^k + \sum_{k=1}^M b_k y^{-k} = \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta$$

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

$\{ \mathbf{V}_j^M \}_{j=0}^{M-1}$ is a basis for \mathbb{R}^M . The vectors \mathbf{W}_j^M are defined by

$$\mathbf{W}_j^M = \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \sum_{k=0}^{M-1} \omega^{jk} \mathbf{V}_k^M$$

where $\omega = e^{2\pi i/M}$. The vectors \mathbf{W}_j^M are also a basis for \mathbb{R}^M .

Let \mathbf{L}^M be the $M \times M$ matrix defined by

$$L_{jk}^M = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{l=0}^{M-1} \omega^{jl} \omega^{kl} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{l=0}^{M-1} \omega^{l(j+k)}$$

This matrix is symmetric and idempotent, i.e., $L^M L^M = L^M$.

The matrix L^M is the projection matrix onto the subspace spanned by $\{\mathbf{V}_j^M\}_{j=0}^{M-1}$.

II.5 A remark on computing in the wavelet bases

In this section, we discuss the computation of the wavelet coefficients.

$$M^m = \sum_{k=0}^{M-1} d_k \mathbf{V}_k^M$$

where \mathbf{V}_k^M is the vector defined by

$$V_k^M = \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \omega^{jk} \mathbf{e}_j$$

where

$$\mathbf{e}_k = \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \delta_{jk} \mathbf{e}_j = \mathbf{e}_k$$

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 $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{M}^k$.

e non \mathfrak{S} nd d nd \mathfrak{S} nd d fo \mathfrak{S}

III.1 The Non-Standard Form

Let \mathfrak{S} be a non-associative algebra over \mathfrak{F} .

$$L R \rightarrow L R$$

Define a non-associative algebra \mathfrak{S} on the vector space \mathfrak{V}_j , $j \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$P_j L R \rightarrow \mathfrak{V}_j$$

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

and define a non-associative algebra \mathfrak{S} on the vector space \mathfrak{V}_j

$$\sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \langle f_{j;k} \rangle_{j;k} P_j P_j$$

4

Let

$$\sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} P_j - P_j$$

be a non-associative algebra \mathfrak{S} on the vector space \mathfrak{W}_j for $j \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then

$$\sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \langle f_{j;k} \rangle_{j;k} P_j P_j \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} P_n P_n$$

and define a non-associative algebra \mathfrak{S} on the vector space \mathfrak{V}_j

$$\sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \langle f_{j;k} \rangle_{j;k} P_j P_j \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} P_n P_n$$

7

Let $\mathfrak{S} \sim \mathfrak{S}'$ be a non-associative algebra \mathfrak{S} on the vector space \mathfrak{V}_j and \mathfrak{S}' be a non-associative algebra \mathfrak{S}' on the vector space \mathfrak{V}_j . Then

the non-associative algebra \mathfrak{S} on the vector space \mathfrak{V}_j is isomorphic to the non-associative algebra \mathfrak{S}' on the vector space \mathfrak{V}_j .

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

Let \mathfrak{S} be a non-associative algebra \mathfrak{S} on the vector space \mathfrak{V}_j and \mathfrak{W}_j

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

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

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

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

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

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

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, ρ_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

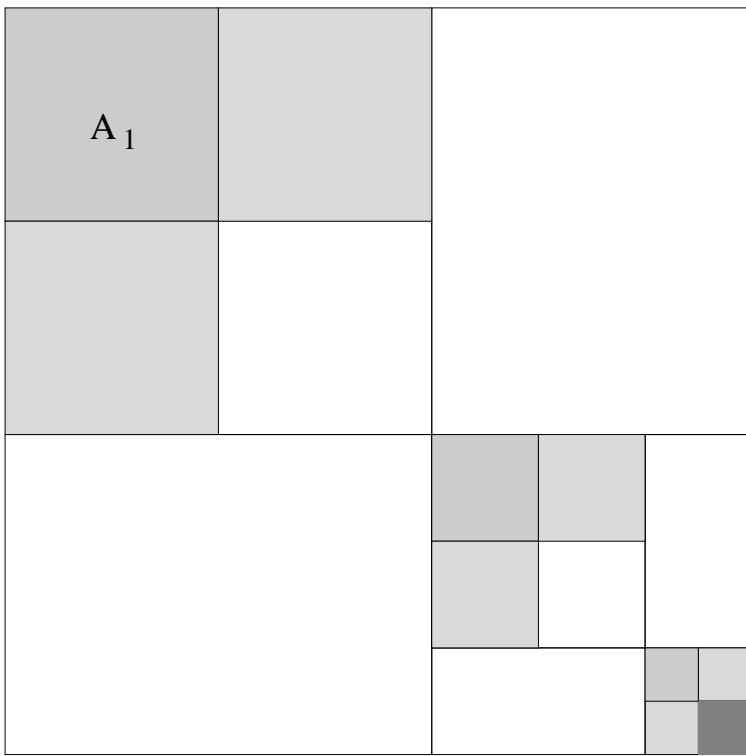
e ope o $A_j B_j$ nd ρ_j e e p e n ed y e ce $j j$ nd j

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

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

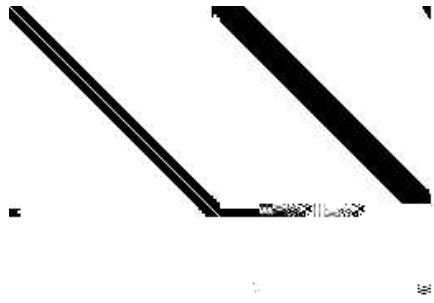
nd

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



=





. The appearance of the non-parallel lines

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

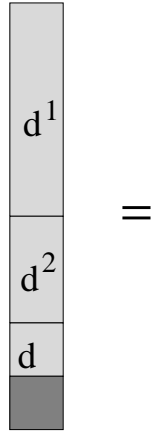
$$\int_{k;k'} j \quad y \quad j;k \quad j;k' y \quad d \quad dy$$

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

fo \int p od ce

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





Comparison of open source

The comparison of open source software is a complex task. It involves evaluating various factors such as the quality of the code, the size of the community, the frequency of updates, and the level of support. Open source software offers many advantages, including transparency, flexibility, and the ability to customize the software to meet specific needs. However, it also has some disadvantages, such as the lack of a single point of contact and the potential for security vulnerabilities. When comparing open source software, it is important to consider the specific requirements of the project and the resources available to maintain and update the 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

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

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 σ and σ 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 σ and σ satisfying the standard conditions $B \geq M$ and σ 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 σ and σ satisfying the standard conditions $B \geq M$ and σ 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 ϕ a function on \mathbb{R}^n . Then T is bounded on L^p if and only if T is bounded on L^1 and T is bounded on L^∞ .

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 is that ϕ in (4.24) and ψ in (4.25) belong to dyadic BMO , i.e. satisfy condition

$$\int_J |\phi(x) - \phi(y)| dx \leq C$$

where J is a dyadic interval and

$$\int_J |\psi(x) - \psi(y)| dx \leq C$$

where J is a dyadic interval and ϕ and ψ are functions on \mathbb{R}^n . The condition (4.16) is satisfied if T is bounded on L^1 and L^∞ .

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:

$$\frac{d}{dx} \psi_{j, a, b}(x) = \frac{1}{a} \psi_{j, a, b}(x) - \frac{x}{a^2} \psi'_{j, a, b}(x)$$

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:

$$\frac{d}{dx} f(x) = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \tilde{f}(a, b) \left(\frac{1}{a} \psi_{j, a, b}(x) - \frac{x}{a^2} \psi'_{j, a, b}(x) \right) da db$$

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

ee n e e oco e oncoe c en of e e $\{k\}_k^k L$

$$n \cdot \frac{L \times n}{i} \quad i \quad i+n \quad n \cdot \frac{L}{-}$$

ae y o ae e oco e oncoe c en n e en nd ce e ze o

$$k \cdot \frac{L}{-} \quad L -$$

y e e fyed y n o co p e | nd |

$$\frac{L \times n}{n} \quad n \text{ co } n$$

$$\frac{L \times k}{k} \quad k \text{ co } - \quad \frac{L \times k}{k} \quad k \text{ co } \frac{L \times k}{k}$$

ee n e en n Co n nd o fy e o n

$$\frac{L \times k}{k} \quad k \text{ co } \frac{L \times k}{k}$$

nd ence nd e e en o en of e coe c en k fo n n ey

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

nce - m | | fo $\leq M -$

c fo o fo e Good en if e e ed ey fy id e if id cof

Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ and $\epsilon \in (0, 1]$.

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

Consider the node of \mathcal{P}_k and the effective P_k .

$$r_i = r_{i-1} + n r_{i-1} + r_{i+n} \quad \forall i \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ and $\epsilon \in (0, 1]$. Let M_1 be the matrix

$$M_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Let $M_1 \in \mathbb{Z}^+$.

$$|d| \leq C$$

Let $M \geq \epsilon$ and $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$. Let M_1 be the matrix

$$|x| \leq C$$

Let $M \geq \epsilon$ and $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$. Let M_1 be the matrix

$$|x| \leq C \quad M + \log_2 B$$

Let

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

Let $M \geq \epsilon$ and $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$. Let M_1 be the matrix

Let

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

ee

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

7

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

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

4

ny

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

4

en

enq ene of e on of e nd fo o fo e nq ene of
 e ep e on of d d en e on r_l of e nd e conde e
 ope o j de ned y e coe cen on e ce V_j nd pp y o cen y
 oo f nc on f nce 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

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

44

ee

$$f_{j;k} =$$

d 7 7

$$f^{(j)}(z) = \frac{j!}{k!} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(z_0)}{k!} (z - z_0)^{k-j} + \frac{j!}{k!} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(z_0)}{k!} (z - z_0)^{k-j} + \dots$$

and the remainder term is given by

Remark 2 The remainder term is given by

Examples. For the function $f(z) = e^z$, the Taylor series is

$$e^z = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!}$$

and the remainder term is

$$R_n(z) = \frac{e^{\xi} z^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}$$

$$C_M = \frac{M}{M - \epsilon^M}$$

the Taylor series is

$$e^z = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!}$$

The remainder term is given by

and the remainder term is

the remainder term is

o n¹ 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-}

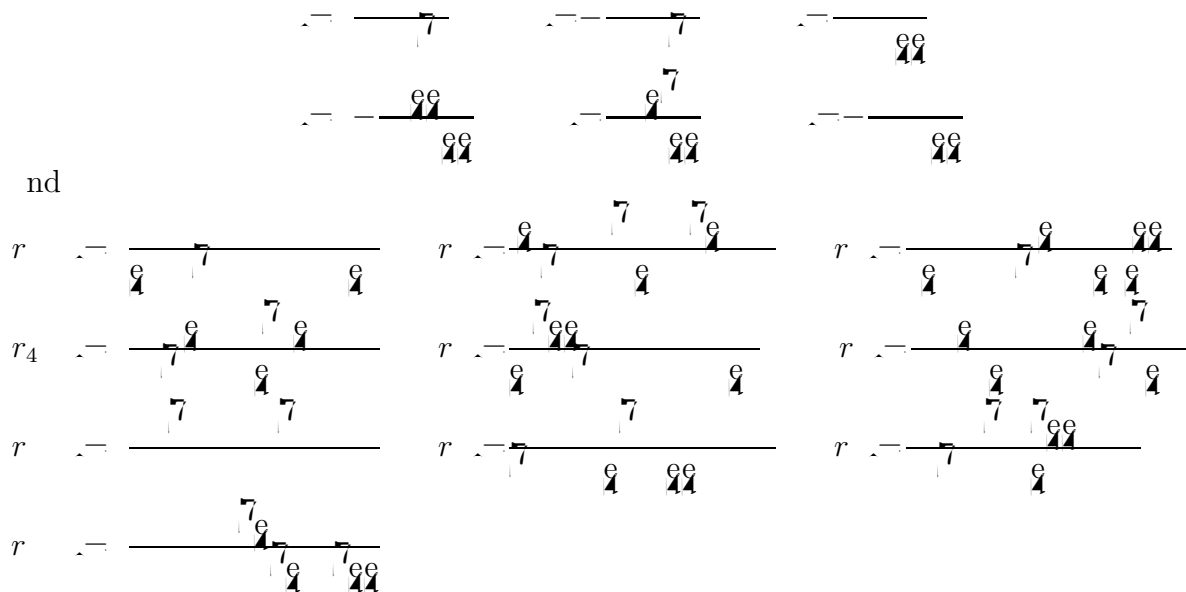
$$\frac{7}{4} \quad \frac{7}{4} \quad \frac{7}{4} \quad \frac{7}{4} \quad \frac{7}{4}$$

nd

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

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

5 M_{λ}



Coefficients for M_{λ} and M_{λ} 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 r_1 can be computed by the iterative algorithm for computing the coefficients r_1 of the function M_{λ} for the decomposition of the function M_{λ} into the wavelet bases $\{r_1\}_1^L$ and r_1 .

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

The operators d^n and d^n are defined by the equation V and the coefficients r_1 .

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

The coefficients $r_1^{(n)}$ are defined by the equation $r_1^{(n)} = \sum_{\nu \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{d^n}{d^\nu} d^\nu$ and the coefficients r_1 .

| | | 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

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

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

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

$A \in M$

e no e on e e e L e e e o n n
 o en M do no e e e de e pon e e e en on
 of e d de e e on y f e n 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

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

e e fo e

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

e e

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

n n e e on

n o e nd de of nd n o e e en nd odd nd ce n
 p e y e e

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

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

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

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 c 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} . 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 limit in the mean of the Hilbert transforms of f on \mathbb{R}_\pm .

(iii) $\mathcal{H}f$ is the unique function on \mathbb{R} satisfying the above conditions.

Let \mathcal{H} denote the Hilbert transform of f on \mathbb{R} . Then $\mathcal{H}f$ is the unique function on \mathbb{R} satisfying the above conditions.

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 of f on \mathbb{R} is denoted by $\mathcal{H}f$.

$$\mathcal{H}^2 f(x) = -f(x) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Let $\mathcal{H} = \{A_j, B_j\}_{j \in \mathbb{Z}}$ be a sequence of functions on \mathbb{R} such that $A_j(x) = A$ and $B_j(x) = B$ for all $j \in \mathbb{Z}$.

| | 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 $(1+x)^n$ is

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

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

the coefficient r_k in the expansion of $(1+x)^n$ is

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

By the binomial theorem,

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

the coefficient r_k in the expansion of $(1+x)^n$ is

the coefficient r_k in the expansion of $(1+x)^n$ is

Example.

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

| | | Coefficients | | | Coefficients |
|---------|-----------|-----------------|---|-----------------|--------------|
| | λ | | | λ | |
| $M = 6$ | -7 | -2.82831017E-06 | 4 | -2.77955293E-02 | |
| | -6 | -1.68623867E-06 | 5 | -2.61324170E-02 | |
| | -5 | 4.45847796E-04 | 6 | | |

and the following

$$\|x - y\| \leq$$

7

and the following condition is satisfied by the perfect 4-enneagon

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

The non-standard form of the operation in the non-standard form is defined by the decomposition of the operation of the product of the operation

$$L R \rightarrow L R$$

77

and the non-standard form of the operation is defined by the decomposition of the operation of the product of the operation

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 ρ 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 ρ

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

and n

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

if

and

if

if

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 |
|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 128×128 | 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 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 the error norm.

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

$$X = A A$$

9

Let us consider the error norm on the error norm.

Let X_k be the projection onto P_{null} . Then one needs only to compute $P_{\text{null}} = -A(AA^\dagger A)^{-1}A$ and $X_k = -A(AA^\dagger A)^{-1}A$. The projection onto the null space of A is $P_{\text{null}} = -A(AA^\dagger A)^{-1}A$. The projection onto the range of A is $P_{\text{range}} = I - P_{\text{null}}$. The projection onto the null space of A is $P_{\text{null}} = -A(AA^\dagger A)^{-1}A$. The projection onto the range of A is $P_{\text{range}} = I - P_{\text{null}}$.

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

Let A be a self-adjoint operator on a Hilbert space H . Then $A = U|A|U^*$ where $|A| = \sqrt{A^2}$ and U is a partial isometry. The square root of A is $|A|^{1/2}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y_{i+1} &:= Y_i - Y_i X_i Y_i \\
 X_{i+1} &:= -X_i + Y_i A
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y &:= -A \\
 X &:= -A
 \end{aligned}$$

7

The sequence X_i converges to A^{-1} and Y_i converges to A . By the spectral theorem, $A = \int \lambda dE_\lambda$ and $|A| = \int |\lambda| dE_\lambda$. The square root of A is $|A|^{1/2} = \int |\lambda|^{1/2} dE_\lambda$.

$$X_{i+1} := X_i - P_i$$

The sequence X_i converges to A^{-1} and Y_i converges to A . By the spectral theorem, $A = \int \lambda dE_\lambda$ and $|A| = \int |\lambda| dE_\lambda$. The square root of A is $|A|^{1/2} = \int |\lambda|^{1/2} dE_\lambda$.

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 element

in the context of the field $F(u)$ for coprime elements in the ring of integers \mathbb{Z} . An important result of M. Bony is the decomposition of a non-zero element α into a product of prime elements in \mathbb{Z} .

IX.1 The algorithm for evaluating u^2

Let $\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}$ be a non-zero integer. Let $\beta \in \mathbb{L} \cap \mathbb{R}$ on the set V_j , $j \in \mathbb{Z}$.

$$j \in V_j$$

node decomposition of α in \mathbb{Z} .

$$\alpha = \prod_j P_j^{j \times n} = \prod_j P_j^{i \times n} \quad P_j \cdot P_j = P_j$$

$$\prod_j P_j^{j \times n} = \prod_j P_j^{i \times n}$$

$$\alpha = \prod_j P_j^{j \times n}$$

o

$$\alpha = \prod_j P_j^{j \times n} = \prod_j P_j^{j \times n} \quad j \cdot j = n \quad \text{e}$$

in the case of non-zero elements in \mathbb{Z} , the decomposition of α into a product of prime elements in \mathbb{Z} is unique up to the order of the factors.

Before proceeding with the condensation process

$$j = \sum_k d_k^j$$

7

As the product of the eigenvalues

$$j^n = \prod_k d_k^j$$

and the information

$$j^n = \prod_k d_k^j$$

On denoting

$$d_k^j = \dots$$

the

$$j^n = \prod_k d_k^j$$

if the coefficient d_k^j is zero then there is no need to keep the corresponding average $\frac{j}{k}$ since the need to keep the corresponding eigenvalue $\frac{j}{k}$ is only necessary if the coefficient d_k^j is non-zero

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
 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 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 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 be a node of a tree T with root r . Let P_j be the path from r to e .

$$F(e) = \sum_{j=1}^n P_j(e) = P_j(e) \tag{7}$$

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 po n f e e n d n te n 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 te n conde n n
p c y n eo e c ce z n e

efence

. . . B A pe p e ep e en on of o o ne ope o D e Y e
n e y

C e L een d nd o n A f d p e p o e l o fo
p c e on **SIAM Journal of Scientific and Statistical Computing** e
Y e n e y e c n c e p o YALeB DG o e
e A Co en D e c e nd C .

M... e e of f eq ency c nne deco po on of t e nd e e
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
nw6ti3T