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M带多尺度函数逼近阶的频域条件*

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摘要:在小波理论中,精度或逼近阶是刻划尺度函数最重要的特征之一。就M带多小波的多尺度函数逼近阶在频域里进行研究,给出了M带多尺度函数具有逼近阶m的频域充要条件。

关键词:M带;多尺度函数;逼近阶;频域条件
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1 引言及准备

设向量函数 $\varphi(x) = [\varphi_0(x), \dots, \varphi_{r-1}(x)]^T$ 为时域上满足矩阵细分方程:

$$\varphi(x) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} H_k \varphi(Mx - k)$$

或 $\hat{\varphi}(M\omega) = H(\omega) \hat{\varphi}(\omega)$ (1)

的M带多尺度函数,其中 $r \geq 2, M \geq 2$ 为正整数, $H(\omega) = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} H_k e^{-ik\omega}$, $H_k, H(\omega), M$ 分别被称为多尺度函数的矩阵系数,面具和伸缩系数。对于多尺度函数的逼近阶作如下定义:

定义 1^[1] 称式(1)中的多尺度函数 $\varphi(x)$ 具有逼近阶 m ,如果对次数不超过 m 的多项式,都可用 $\varphi(x)$ 的整平移 $\{\varphi(x - k)\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ 线性表示。

在小波理论中,精度或逼近阶是刻划尺度函数最重要的特征之一。正交多尺度函数具有 m 阶精度,可导致相应的多小波有 m 阶消失矩^[1],而且细分函数的精度与它们的正则性有密切关系。C. Heil, G. Strang, V. Strela^[2] 和 G. Plonka^[3] 分别从时域和频域角度对两带多尺度函数的逼近阶进行了比较细致的研究。由于实际应用中一般滤波器都是双通道的,为了满足对信号质量的更高要求,需要设计 M 通道的滤波器组的多相实现来达到这一目的,因而产生了小波分析从两带到 M 带的推广。对于 M 带多尺度函数的逼近阶,尤新革博士^[4] 从时域角度研究了其逼近条件,即:

命题 1^[4] 设 $\varphi(x) = [\varphi_0(x), \dots, \varphi_{r-1}(x)]^T$, $\varphi_i(x) \in L^2(\mathbb{R}), i = 0, 1, \dots, r-1$ 为满足式(1)的可加细函数向量,且其整平移 $\{\varphi(x - k)\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ 是线性独立

的,则 $\varphi(x)$ 具有逼近阶 m 的充要条件是矩阵 L 有特征值 $1, \frac{1}{M}, \dots, \frac{1}{M^{m-1}}$, 且相应的左特征向量为

$$y^n = [\dots(y_0^n), (y_1^n), \dots, (y_{M-1}^n), \dots],$$

即 $y^n L = M^{-n} y^n, n = 0, 1, \dots, m-1$ (2)

其中 $L_M := (L_{i,j}) = (H_{j-Mi})_{i,j \in \mathbb{Z}}$ (3)

$$y_i^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} l^{n-k} y_0^k, y_0^n \text{ 为常数行向量}, n = 0, 1, \dots, m-1$$
 (4)

2 M带多尺度函数在频域上的逼近阶条件

从频域角度对满足 M 进制矩阵细分方程(1)的解提供的逼近阶进行讨论,得到如下结论:

定理 1 假设 $\varphi(x) = [\varphi_0(x), \dots, \varphi_{r-1}(x)]^T$, $\varphi_i(x) \in L^2(\mathbb{R}), (i = 0, 1, \dots, r-1)$ 为满足式(1)的可加细函数向量,且其整平移 $\{\varphi(x - k)\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ 是线性独立的, $\hat{\varphi}(0) \neq 0$ 。则 $\varphi(x)$ 具有逼近阶 m 的充要条件是存在常数向量 $y_0^k (k = 0, 1, \dots, m-1), y_0^0 \neq 0$, 使得下式成立

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (y_0^k)^T (Mi)^{k-n} (D^{n-k} H) \left(\frac{2\pi\alpha}{M} \right) = M^{-n} (y_0^n)^T \delta(\alpha, 0), n = 0, \dots, m-1$$
 (5)

其中 $\alpha = 0, \dots, M-1; \delta(\alpha, 0) = 1$, 若 $\alpha = 0$, 否则 $\delta(\alpha, 0) = 0$ 。

在证明定理 1 之前,需要用到下述命题。

命题 2^[3] 设 $\varphi(x)$ 满足定理 1 条件,则以下两条是等价的:

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1) $\varphi(x)$ 具有逼近阶 m ;

2) $\varphi(x)$ 满足 m 阶 Strang - Fix 条件, 即存在有限序列 $\{a_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$, 使得由下式定义的 $f(x), \hat{f}(x): = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} a_k^T \varphi(x-k)$ 满足 $(D^u \hat{f})(2l\pi) = 0 (l \in \mathbb{Z}, l \neq 0, u = 0, \dots, m-1), \hat{f}(0) \neq 0$.

定理1的证明: 先证必要性.

由命题1知, $\varphi(x)$ 具有逼近阶 m , 当且仅当存在向量 y^n , 使得式(2), (3), (4) 成立. 由矩阵 L 的结构, 有 $\sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} (y_{-l}^n)^T H_M = M^{-n} (y_0^n)^T, n = 0, \dots, m-1$ (6)

$$\sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} (y_{-l}^n)^T H_{M+j} = M^{-n} (y_j^n)^T,$$

$$n = 0, \dots, m-1, j = 1, \dots, M-1 \quad (7)$$

将式(4) 代到式(6), (7), 对 $n = 0, \dots, m-1, s = 0, 1, \dots, m-1, j = 1, \dots, M-1$, 有

$$M^{-n} (y_0^n)^T = \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} \left[\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (-l)^{n-k} (y_0^k)^T \right] H_M = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (y_0^k)^T (-M)^{k-n} \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} (Ml)^{n-k} H_M \quad (8)$$

$$M^{-s} (y_j^s)^T = M^{-s} \sum_{k=0}^s \binom{s}{k} (y_0^k)^T j^{s-k} = \sum_{k=0}^s \binom{s}{k} (y_0^k)^T (-M)^{k-s} \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} (Ml)^{s-k} H_{M+j} \quad (9)$$

式(9) 两边分别乘以 $M^{-n} \binom{n}{s} (-1)^{n-s} M^s j^{n-s}$, 再对 $s = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$ 求和, 有

$$M^{-n} \sum_{s=0}^{n-1} \binom{n}{s} (-1)^{n-s} \sum_{k=0}^s \binom{s}{k} (y_0^k)^T j^{n-k} = M^{-n} \sum_{s=0}^{n-1} \binom{n}{s} M^s (-1)^{n-s} j^{n-s} \cdot \left[\sum_{k=0}^s \binom{s}{k} (y_0^k)^T (-M)^{k-s} \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} (Ml)^{s-k} H_{M+j} \right] = \sum_{s=0}^{n-1} \binom{n}{s} (-M)^{s-n} j^{n-s} \cdot \left[\sum_{k=0}^s \binom{s}{k} (y_0^k)^T (-M)^{k-s} \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} (Ml)^{s-k} H_{M+j} \right] \quad (10)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{式(10) 左边} &= M^{-n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \binom{n}{k} j^{n-k} \sum_{s=k}^{n-1} (-1)^{n-s} \binom{n-k}{s-k} (y_0^k)^T = \\ &= M^{-n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \binom{n}{k} j^{n-k} (y_0^k)^T (-1)^{n-k} \sum_{s=k}^{n-1} (-1)^{k-s} \binom{n-k}{s-k} = \\ &= M^{-n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \binom{n}{k} j^{n-k} (y_0^k)^T (-1)^{n-k} \sum_{s=0}^{n-k-1} (-1)^s \binom{n-k}{s} = \\ &= -M^{-n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \binom{n}{k} j^{n-k} (y_0^k)^T \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{式(10) 右边} &= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \binom{n}{k} (y_0^k)^T (-M)^{k-n} \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} H_{M+j} \cdot \\ &= \left[\sum_{s=k}^{n-1} \binom{n-k}{s-k} (Ml)^{s-k} \right] j^{n-s} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \binom{n}{k} (y_0^k)^T (-M)^{k-n} \cdot \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} H_{M+j} \left[\sum_{s=0}^{n-k-1} \binom{n-k}{s} (Ml)^s \right] j^{n-s-k} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \binom{n}{k} (y_0^k)^T \cdot (-M)^{k-n} \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} H_{M+j} [(Ml+j)^{n-k} - (Ml)^{n-k}] =$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (y_0^k)^T (-M)^{k-n} \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} H_{M+j} [(Ml+j)^{n-k} - (Ml)^{n-k}]$$

利用式(9) 对 $s = n$ 成立, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (y_0^k)^T (-M)^{k-n} \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} H_{M+j} (Ml+j)^{n-k} &= \\ \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (y_0^k)^T (-M)^{k-n} \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} H_{M+j} (Ml)^{n-k} &- \\ M^{-n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \binom{n}{k} j^{n-k} (y_0^k)^T &= M^{-n} (y_0^n)^T \end{aligned}$$

$$(n = 0, \dots, m-1, j = 1, \dots, M-1) \quad (11)$$

易见, 式(8) 即为式(11) 当 $j = 0$ 的情形.

对式(8), (11) 的第 j 个方程两边分别乘以 $\omega_\alpha^j := e^{-i \frac{2\pi \alpha}{M^j}} (\alpha = 0, 1, \dots, M-1)$, 对固定的 α 而言, 对 $j = 0, 1, \dots, M-1$ 求和, 得

$$\begin{aligned} M^{-n} (y_0^n)^T \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \omega_\alpha^j &= \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (y_0^k)^T \cdot \\ (-M)^{k-n} \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} H_{M+j} (Ml+j)^{n-k} \omega_\alpha^j &= \\ \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (y_0^k)^T (-M)^{k-n} \cdot \\ \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} H_{M+j} (Ml+j)^{n-k} \omega_\alpha^{M+j} &= \\ \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (y_0^k)^T (-M)^{k-n} \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} H_l l^{n-k} \omega_\alpha^l \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{即} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (y_0^k)^T (-M)^{k-n} \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} H_l l^{n-k} \omega_\alpha^l &= \\ M^{-n} (y_0^n)^T \cdot M \delta(\alpha, 0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{而} \quad H(\omega) = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} H_l e^{-il\omega},$$

$$(D^{n-k} H)(\omega) = \frac{1}{M} (-i)^{n-k} \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} H_l \cdot l^{n-k} e^{-il\omega},$$

$$\text{所以} \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} H_l l^{n-k} \omega_\alpha^l = M (-i)^{k-n} (D^{n-k} H) \left(\frac{2\pi\alpha}{M} \right),$$

$$\text{从而} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (y_0^k)^T (-M)^{k-n} (-i)^{k-n} \cdot$$

$$(D^{n-k} H) \left(\frac{2\pi\alpha}{M} \right) = M^{-n} (y_0^n)^T \cdot \delta(\alpha, 0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{即} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (y_0^k)^T (Mi)^{k-n} (D^{n-k} H) \cdot \\ \left(\frac{2\pi\alpha}{M} \right) &= M^{-n} (y_0^n)^T \cdot \delta(\alpha, 0) \end{aligned}$$

$$(\alpha = 0, 1, \dots, M-1, n = 0, \dots, m-1)$$

特别地, 对 $n = 0, \alpha = 0, (y_0^0)^T H(0) = (y_0^0)^T$, 故可设 $(y_0^0)^T$ 为 $H(0)$ 的属于特征值1的非零左特征向量, 即

$y_0^0 \neq 0$, 所以式(5) 成立。

再证充分性。设式(5) 成立, 定义函数 $f(x) :=$

$\sum_{k=0}^{m-1} a_k^T \varphi(x+k)$, 其中 $(a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{m-1}) := (y_0^0, y_0^1, \dots, y_0^{m-1}) V^{-1}$, $V := (k^n)_{k,n=0}^{m-1}$ 为 m 阶 Vandermonde 矩阵, 即 $y_0^n = \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} k^n a_k$, $(n = 0, \dots, m-1)$ 。对 $f(x)$ 作 Fourier

变换, 有 $\hat{f}(\omega) = A^T(\omega) \hat{\varphi}(\omega)$, $A(\omega) := \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} a_k e^{i\omega k}$, 则

$$(D^n A)(0) = \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} (ik)^n a_k = i^n y_0^n, (n = 0, \dots, m-1)。$$

下面证明 $f(x)$ 满足 m 阶 Strang - Fix 条件。事实上, 对 $u = 0, \dots, m-1$,

$$\begin{aligned} (D^u \hat{f})(2l\pi) &= D^u [A^T(\omega) \hat{\varphi}(\omega)]|_{\omega=2l\pi} = \\ &= \sum_{s=0}^u \binom{u}{s} (D^{u-s} A)^T(0) (D^s \hat{\varphi})(2l\pi) = \\ &= \sum_{s=0}^u \binom{u}{s} i^{u-s} (y_0^{u-s})^T [M^{-s} \sum_{d=0}^s \binom{s}{d} (D^{s-d} H) \cdot \\ &= \left(\frac{2l\pi}{M}\right) (D^d \hat{\varphi}) \left(\frac{2l\pi}{M}\right)] = \sum_{d=0}^u \binom{u}{d} \sum_{s=d}^u \binom{u-d}{s-d} i^{u-s} \cdot \\ &= (y_0^{u-s})^T [M^{-s} (D^{s-d} H) \left(\frac{2l\pi}{M}\right) (D^d \hat{\varphi}) \left(\frac{2l\pi}{M}\right)] = \\ &= \sum_{d=0}^u \binom{u}{d} \sum_{s=0}^{u-d} \binom{u-d}{s} i^{u-s-d} (y_0^{u-s-d})^T \cdot \\ &= [M^{-s-d} (D^s H) \left(\frac{2l\pi}{M}\right) (D^d \hat{\varphi}) \left(\frac{2l\pi}{M}\right)] = \\ &= \sum_{d=0}^u \binom{u}{d} \left[\sum_{s=0}^{u-d} \binom{u-d}{s} i^s (y_0^s)^T M^{s-u} \cdot \right. \\ &= \left. (D^{u-d-s} H) \left(\frac{2l\pi}{M}\right) \right] (D^d \hat{\varphi}) \left(\frac{2l\pi}{M}\right) \end{aligned}$$

由式(5), 当 $n = u - d$ 时, 对 $l \neq kM, k \in Z$, 有 $(D^u \hat{f})(2l\pi) = 0$; 对 $l = kM, k \in Z$, $(D^u \hat{f})(2l\pi) = M^{-u} \sum_{d=0}^u \binom{u}{d} i^{u-d} (y_0^{u-d})^T (D^d \hat{\varphi}) \left(\frac{2l\pi}{M}\right) = M^{-u} (D^u \hat{f}) \left(\frac{2l\pi}{M}\right)。$

重复上述过程, 得到 $(D^u \hat{f})(2l\pi) = 0 (l \in Z, l \neq 0, u = 0, \dots, m-1)。$

最后, 由于 $\hat{f}(0) = A(0)^T \hat{\varphi}(0) = (y_0^0)^T \hat{\varphi}(0) \neq 0$, 从而 $f(x)$ 满足 m 阶 Strang - Fix 条件。由命题 2 知, $\varphi(x)$ 提供逼近阶 m 。证毕

说明: 当 $M = 2$ 时, 定理 1 即为 G. Plonka^[3] 所给逼近阶定理, 故定理 1 为它的推广。

定理 2 当 $r = 1$ 时, 式(5) 变为 $(D^u H) \left(\frac{2\pi\alpha}{M}\right) = \delta(\alpha, 0), (\alpha = 0, 1, \dots, M-1, u = 0, \dots, m-1)。$

即面具 $H(\omega)$ 在 $\frac{2\pi\alpha}{M}$ 处有 m 重零点 $(\alpha = 1, \dots, M-1)。$

定理 3 若 $\varphi(x)$ 满足定理 1 的条件, 且它的整平

移 $\varphi(x-k)_{k \in Z}$ 正交, $H(0)$ 具有单重特征值 1, 则 $\varphi(x)$ 提供至少 1 阶逼近当且仅当成立条件:

1) $[\hat{\varphi}(0)]^T$ 为 $H(0)$ 的左右特征向量, 即 $[\hat{\varphi}(0)]^T H(0) = [\hat{\varphi}(0)]^T, H(0) \hat{\varphi}(0) = \hat{\varphi}(0);$

2) $[\hat{\varphi}(0)]^T H \left(\frac{2\pi\alpha}{M}\right) = 0, \alpha = 1, \dots, M-1。$

证明 $\varphi(x)$ 的整平移 $\varphi(x-k)_{k \in Z}$ 正交的充要条件^[5] 是

$$\sum_{\alpha=0}^{M-1} H(\omega + \frac{2\pi\alpha}{M}) H^*(\omega + \frac{2\pi\alpha}{M}) = I_r, (I_r \text{ 为 } r \text{ 阶单位阵, } H^*(\omega) \text{ 为 } H(\omega) \text{ 的复共轭转置})$$

由式(5) 对 $n = 0$, 有 $(y_0^0)^T H \left(\frac{2\pi\alpha}{M}\right) = (y_0^0)^T \delta(\alpha, 0),$

$(\alpha = 0, 1, \dots, M-1)$ 从而 $\sum_{\alpha=0}^{M-1} (y_0^0)^T H \left(\frac{2\pi\alpha}{M}\right) H^* \left(\frac{2\pi\alpha}{M}\right) = (y_0^0)^T$, 即 $(y_0^0)^T H^T(0) = (y_0^0)^T$, 或 $H(0) y_0^0 = y_0^0$ 。但是 $H(0) \hat{\varphi}(0) = \hat{\varphi}(0), H(0)$ 具有单重特征值 1, 所以 $y_0^0 = c \hat{\varphi}(0) (c \text{ 为非零常数})$, 从而结论成立。证毕

3 例子

对于四带二重 Alpert 多尺度函数^[6], 它的尺度函数分量为

$$\varphi_0(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in [0, 1] \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases},$$

$$\varphi_1(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{3}(1-2x) & x \in [0, 1] \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases},$$

$$\varphi(x) = [\varphi_0(x), \varphi_1(x)]^T$$

它满足矩阵细分方程 $\varphi(x) = \sum_{k=0}^3 H_k \varphi(4x-k)$, 其中

$$H_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3\sqrt{3} & 1 \end{pmatrix}, H_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \sqrt{3} & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$H_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\sqrt{3} & 1 \end{pmatrix}, H_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -3\sqrt{3} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\varphi(x)$ 提供 2 阶逼近: $1 = \sum_{k \in Z} [1, 0] \varphi(x-k), x =$

$\sum_{k \in Z} [k + \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}] \varphi(x-k)$ 。事实上, 由

$$H(\omega) = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 + e^{-i\omega} + e^{-2i\omega} + e^{-3i\omega} & 0 \\ \sqrt{3}(3 + e^{-i\omega} - e^{-2i\omega} - e^{-3i\omega}) & 1 + e^{-i\omega} + e^{-2i\omega} + e^{-3i\omega} \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得}$$

$$H(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, H\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \sqrt{3} & 1-i \end{pmatrix},$$

$$H(\pi) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \sqrt{3} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, H\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \sqrt{3} & 1+i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$DH(0) = \frac{-i}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ -5\sqrt{3} & 3 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$DH\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 2+2i & 0 \\ \sqrt{3}(-5-i) & \frac{1}{2}(1+i) \end{pmatrix},$$

$$DH(\pi) = \frac{i}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -6 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$DH\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} -2+2i & 0 \\ \sqrt{3}(5-i) & \frac{1}{2}(-1+i) \end{pmatrix},$$

取 $y_0^0 = [1, 0]^T, y_0^1 = \left[\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}\right]^T$, 有

$$[1, 0] \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} = [1, 0], [1, 0] \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}(1-i) & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0,$$

$$[1, 0] \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0, [1, 0] \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}(1+i) & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0;$$

且 $(4i)^{-1}[1, 0] \frac{-i}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ -5\sqrt{3} & 3 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} +$

$$\left[\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}\right] \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}\right],$$

$$(4i)^{-1}[1, 0] \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 2+2i & 0 \\ \sqrt{3}(-5-i) & \frac{1}{2}(1+i) \end{pmatrix} +$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}\right] \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}(1-i) & 0 \end{pmatrix} = [0, 0]$$

$$(4i)^{-1}[1, 0] \frac{i}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -6 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} +$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}\right] \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = [0, 0],$$

$$(4i)^{-1}[1, 0] \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} -2+2i & 0 \\ \sqrt{3}(5-i) & \frac{1}{2}(-1+i) \end{pmatrix} +$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}(1+i) & 0 \end{pmatrix} \left[\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}\right] = [0, 0]$$

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Condition of Approximation Order for M -band Multiscaling Functions in Frequency Domain

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Abstract: Approximation order plays an important role in characterizing multiscaling functions. The sufficient and necessary condition of approximation order is obtained by studying M -band multiscaling functions in frequency domain.

Key words: multiwavelets; multiscaling functions; approximation order; frequency domain condition

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