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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**<sup>[1]</sup> 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<sup>[1]</sup>,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<sup>[2]</sup> 和 G. Plonka<sup>[3]</sup> 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<sup>[4]</sup> 从时域角度研究了其逼近条件,即:

**命题 1**<sup>[4]</sup> 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**<sup>[3]</sup> 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)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

利用式(9) 对  $s = n$  成立, 可得

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

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

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  $\alpha$  而言, 对  $j = 0, 1, \dots, M-1$  求和, 得

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{即} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (y_0^k)^T (Mi)^{k-n} (D^{n-k} H) \cdot$$

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

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

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  $u = 0, \dots, m-1$ ,

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

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<sup>[3]</sup> 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<sup>[5]</sup> 是

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

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  $y_0^0 = c \hat{\varphi}(0)$  ( $c$  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<sup>[6]</sup>, 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

$$H_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3\sqrt{3}/4 & 1/4 \end{pmatrix}, H_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \sqrt{3}/4 & 1/4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\sqrt{3}/4 & 1/4 \end{pmatrix}, H_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -3\sqrt{3}/4 & 1/4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\varphi(x)$  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

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

$$H(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/4 \end{pmatrix}, H(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \sqrt{3}/4(1-i) & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H(\pi) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \sqrt{3}/4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, H(\frac{3\pi}{2}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \sqrt{3}/4(1+i) & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

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

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

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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