

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 e p e n on e e e ep
e n on of e de e n e e e n 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 ne nd j;k j= j -
 ep en n n ope o n ed 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 ne 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 en y n d o 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

$$| \int_{-y}^y y | \leq \frac{C_M}{| -y | + M}$$

fo e $M \geq$ Le $M \int_{-Z}^Z$ nd conde

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

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

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

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e e

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

e on e n n e dec y n cen o e co p n n p c c
 o e f e dec y nece y o f nc on e e n n
 o en e n n o en e epon e fo n n p c c o e
 con o n e con n n e co pe ye e of ef o

II.3 Orthonormal bases of compactly supported wavelets

The question of the existence of orthonormal bases of compactly supported functions on \mathbb{R}^d is answered by the following theorem of Meyer and Y. Meyer and M. J. Heulemans.

Theorem 1. Let $\phi \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ be a function satisfying

$$|\hat{\phi}(\xi)| \leq C \exp(-\alpha|\xi|) \quad \text{for } |\xi| \geq 1$$

for some $\alpha > 0$. Then there exists an orthonormal basis of $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ consisting of compactly supported functions.

Let $\phi \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ be a function satisfying L^2 norm $\| \phi \|_2 = 1$ and ϕ

second condition of boundary of $\{ - \} k z p e$
 $k z + \dots - d z + \dots | e^{ikd}$

and effective

$$k z + \dots \times \dots | e^{ikd}$$

and

$$\times \dots | \dots$$

and

condition

$$\times \dots$$

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 l 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 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

$$e^{i(\frac{h}{2} - \frac{1}{2})} e^{iM} e^i$$

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

$$| e^i | \leq P \sin \frac{1}{2} \sin^M \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{1}{2}$$

where

$$P y \leq \sum_k y^k \quad M - \quad y^k \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

and is an odd polynomial, such that

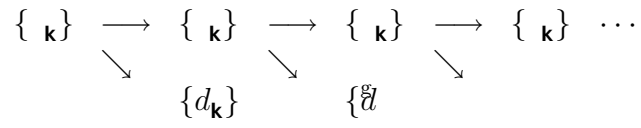
$$\leq P y \quad y^M \quad \frac{1}{2} - y \quad \text{for} \quad \leq y \leq$$

and

$$P y \quad y^M \quad \frac{1}{2} - y \quad i \quad (M)$$

the proof of and

$\{d_k^j\}$ and $\{d_k^j\}$ are sequences of positive integers.



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 dual basis $\{ \mathbf{W}_j^M \}_{j=0}^{M-1}$ is defined by

$$\mathbf{V}_j^M \cdot \mathbf{W}_k^M = \delta_{jk}$$

where δ_{jk} is the Kronecker delta.

$$\{ \mathbf{V}_j^M \}_{j=0}^{M-1} \text{ is a basis for } \mathbb{R}^M$$

Let $\{ \mathbf{m}_j^M \}_{j=0}^{M-1}$ be a basis for \mathbb{R}^M . The dual basis $\{ \mathbf{y}^j \}_{j=0}^{M-1}$ is defined by

$$\mathbf{m}_j^M \cdot \mathbf{y}^k = \delta_{jk}$$

The dual basis $\{ \mathbf{y}^j \}_{j=0}^{M-1}$ is defined by

II.5 A remark on computing in the wavelet bases

In this section we discuss the computation of the wavelet coefficients. Let $\{ \mathbf{m}_j^M \}_{j=0}^{M-1}$ be a basis for \mathbb{R}^M . The dual basis $\{ \mathbf{y}^j \}_{j=0}^{M-1}$ is defined by

$$\mathbf{m}_j^M \cdot \mathbf{y}^k = \delta_{jk}$$

The dual basis $\{ \mathbf{y}^j \}_{j=0}^{M-1}$ is defined by

$$\mathbf{y}^j = \sum_{k=0}^{M-1} \mathbf{W}_k^M \cdot \mathbf{V}_j^M$$

where

$$\mathbf{W}_k^M = \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \mathbf{V}_j^M \cdot \mathbf{y}^k$$

Theorem \mathcal{M}^m is a necessary and sufficient condition for

$$\mathcal{M}_{r+}^m \iff \sum_{j=0}^{j \times m} \dots \sum_{j=0}^r \mathcal{M}_r^m \sum_{j=0}^j \mathcal{M}^j$$

and

$$\mathcal{M}^m \iff \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{1}{2} \dots \sum_{k=0}^m \dots M$$

condition $\{\mathcal{M}_r^m\}_{m=0}^M$ is a necessary and sufficient condition for the
 and the condition \mathcal{M}^m is a necessary and sufficient condition for the
 of

non standard and non standard for

III.1 The Non-Standard Form

Let us consider

$$L R \rightarrow L R$$

where L, R are $n \times n$ matrices over the field \mathbb{F} and $V_j \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$P_j L R \rightarrow V_j$$

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

and P_j is the projection matrix

$$P_j = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 0 & \\ & & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

where

$$P_j = P_j - P_j$$

where P_j is the projection matrix onto the subspace W_j of \mathbb{F}^n defined by

$$P_j = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 0 & \\ & & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

and f is the vector

$$f = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 0 & \\ & & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

where P_j is the projection matrix onto the subspace W_j of \mathbb{F}^n defined by

and f is the vector

$$f = \{A_j B_j, \dots\}_{j \in \mathbb{Z}}$$

where V_j and W_j

$$A_j W_j \rightarrow W_j$$

$$B_j V_j \rightarrow W_j$$

$\mathbf{W}_j \rightarrow \mathbf{V}_j$
 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
 A_{j+} B_{j+}
 ρ_{j+} $j+$

e e ope o $j \rightarrow P_j$ P_j
 $\mathbf{V}_j \rightarrow \mathbf{V}_j$
 nd e ope o e p e n ed y e \times n p p n
 A_{j+} B_{j+}
 ρ_{j+} $j+$ $\mathbf{W}_{j+} \oplus \mathbf{V}_{j+} \rightarrow \mathbf{W}_{j+} \oplus \mathbf{V}_{j+}$

f e e co e e n en

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

e e $n \rightarrow P_n$ P_n f e n e of e e n e en $n n$ 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
 \mathbf{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 e
 nd co e e e ndeed e e ce \mathbf{V}_j con n e e ce \mathbf{V}_j ,
 e e

e ope o j n e ed e on of e ope o j

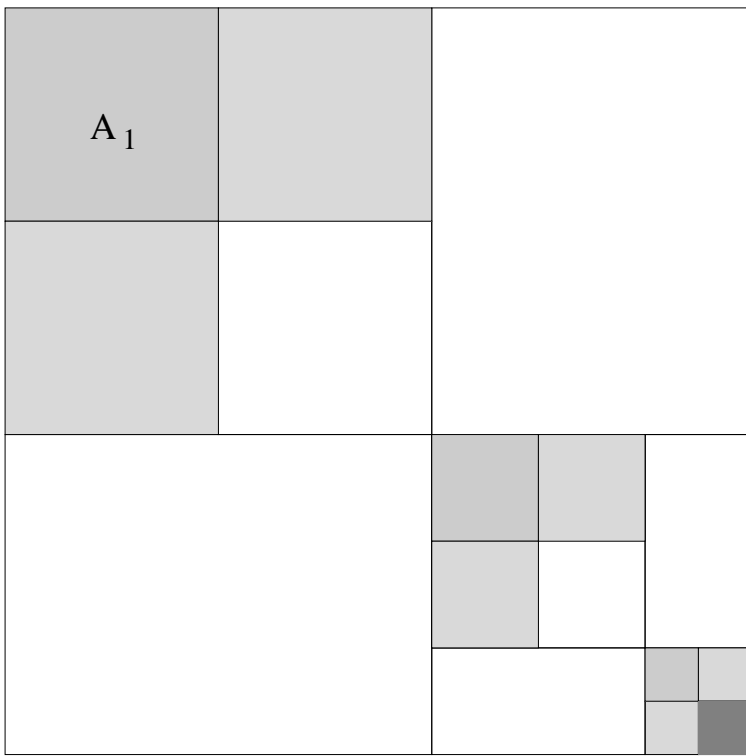
e ope o $A_j B_j$ nd ρ_j e e p e n ed y e ce $j j$ nd j
 $Z Z$

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

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

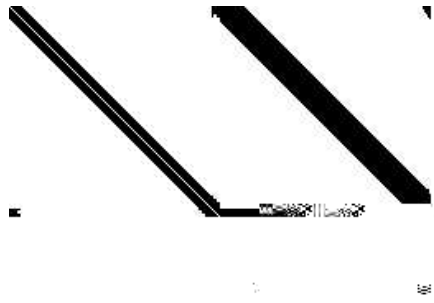
nd

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



=





. The appearance of the non-parallel lines

the open set U is open in \mathbb{R}^n and $y \in U$

$$\int_{k;k'}^j y_{j;k} y_{j;k'} dy$$

for the coefficient $k;k'$ in the product $N = \text{epi ed pp c on of e}$

$$\int_{i;l}^j k_{j+ i+ ;m+ l+} k_{j+ i+ ;m+ l+} dx$$

III.2 The Standard Form

Let us consider the following system of linear equations

$$\mathbf{V}_j = \sum_{j' > j}^M \mathbf{W}_{j'}$$

and consider the following operation on $\{B_j^{j'}, \beta_j^{j'}\}_{j' > j}$

$$B_j^{j'} \mathbf{W}_{j'} \rightarrow \mathbf{W}_{j'}$$

$$\beta_j^{j'} \mathbf{W}_{j'} \rightarrow \mathbf{W}_{j'}$$

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for each j we can then find of

$$\mathbf{V}_j = \sum_{j' = j+1}^M \mathbf{W}_{j'}$$

in the case of operation on $\{B_j^{j'}, \beta_j^{j'}\}$ for $j' = n$ we have n equations and n unknowns for each j we have operation on $\{B_j^{n+}, \beta_j^{n+}\}$ and $\{B_j^{n+}, \beta_j^{n+}\}$

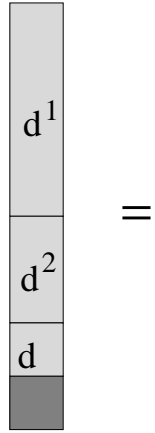
$$B_j^{n+} \mathbf{V}_n \rightarrow \mathbf{W}_j$$

$$\beta_j^{n+} \mathbf{W}_j \rightarrow \mathbf{V}_n$$

in no case $\beta_j^{n+} = 0$ and $B_n^{n+} = B_n$ for each j we have \mathbf{V}_j and \mathbf{V}_n are independent of P

$$= \{A_j \{B_j^{j'}\}_{j' = j+1}^n \{ \beta_j^{j'} \}_{j' = j+1}^n B_j^{n+} \beta_j^{n+} \}$$

Let us consider the following operation on $\{B_j^{j'}, \beta_j^{j'}\}$ for each j we have \mathbf{V}_j and \mathbf{V}_n are independent of P



Comparison of open source

The comparison of open source software is a complex task. It involves evaluating various factors such as cost, security, flexibility, and support. Open source software offers many advantages, including transparency, community support, 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 for support 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 support the software.

the matrices J_j, J_{j+1}, J_{j-1} (3.16) - (3.18) of the non-standard form satisfy the estimate

$$|J_{j+1}| + |J_j| + |J_{j-1}| \leq \frac{C_M}{|x - x_j|^{M+1}} \quad (4.7)$$

for all $|x - x_j| \geq M$.

consider on \mathbb{R}^n the class of pseudo-differential operators. Let the pseudo-differential operator \mathcal{L} be defined by the formula

$$f(x) \sim \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{ix \cdot \xi} f(\xi) d\xi \sim \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} y f(y) dy \quad (4.8)$$

is extended on the line of

Proposition IV.2 If the wavelet basis has M vanishing moments, then for any pseudo-differential operator with symbol σ and σ_j satisfying the standard conditions

$$|\sigma(x)| \leq C; \quad |\sigma_j(x)| \leq C \quad (4.9)$$

$$|\sigma(x)| \leq C; \quad |\sigma_j(x)| \leq C \quad (4.10)$$

the matrices J_j, J_{j+1}, J_{j-1} (3.16) - (3.18) of the non-standard form satisfy the estimate

$$|J_{j+1}| + |J_j| + |J_{j-1}| \leq \frac{C_M}{|x - x_j|^{M+1}} \quad (4.11)$$

for all integer j, ν .

if the pseudo-differential operator \mathcal{L} is defined by the formula $\mathcal{L}f(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \sigma(x, \xi) f(\xi) d\xi$ and $\sigma_j(x, \xi) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \sigma_j(x, \xi) f(\xi) d\xi$ and $B \geq M$ and $\sigma_j(x, \xi) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \sigma_j(x, \xi) f(\xi) d\xi$

$$\|\mathcal{L} - \mathcal{L}_j\| \leq \frac{C}{B^M} \quad (4.12)$$

is C constant defined by the non-oscillatory property of the symbol σ and σ_j and B is the order of the pseudo-differential operator \mathcal{L} and M is the number of vanishing moments of the wavelet basis ψ .

$$\|\mathcal{L} - \mathcal{L}_j\| \leq \frac{C}{B^M} \quad (4.13)$$

Let T be a function on \mathbb{R}^n and ϕ a function on \mathbb{R}^n . Define T_λ by $T_\lambda f(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \phi(x-y) f(y) dy$. Then T is bounded on $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ if and only if ϕ satisfies the following conditions:

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

$$\int_{J_k} |\phi(x) - \phi(y)| dx \leq C$$

where J_k is a dyadic interval and

$$\int_{J_k} |\psi(x) - \psi(y)| dx \leq C$$

where J_k is a dyadic interval. The proof of this theorem is based on the following lemma:

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

$$f(x) = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \tilde{f}(j, \omega) \psi_{j, \omega}(x) d\omega$$

where $\tilde{f}(j, \omega)$ is the wavelet transform coefficient, $\psi_{j, \omega}(x)$ is the wavelet function, and ω is the frequency. The derivative operator d/dx acts on the wavelet function as follows:

$$\frac{d}{dx} \psi_{j, \omega}(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{|a_j|} \psi\left(\frac{x - b_j}{|a_j|}\right)\right) = \frac{1}{|a_j|} \frac{d}{dx} \psi\left(\frac{x - b_j}{|a_j|}\right)$$

where a_j and b_j are the scale and translation parameters, respectively. The derivative operator can be expressed in terms of the wavelet transform coefficients as follows:

$$\frac{d}{dx} f(x) = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \tilde{f}(j, \omega) \frac{d}{dx} \psi_{j, \omega}(x) d\omega$$

... of ... $\{k\}_k^k$...

$$\sum_{i=1}^{L \times n} i^{i+n} n \dots L -$$

... and ...

$$k \dots L -$$

... | ... |

$$\dots \frac{L \times n}{n} \dots$$

$$\dots \frac{L \times k}{k} \dots \frac{L \times k}{k} \dots$$

... Co ... nd ...

$$\frac{L \times k}{k} \dots$$

... of ... k ... n ...

$$\frac{k \times L}{k} \dots m \dots \leq M -$$

... nce

$$\dots m \dots \leq M -$$

... Good ... 77 ...

Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ be an integer.

$$r_{i+m} = \sum_{k=0}^{i+m} \binom{i+m}{k} r_k$$

Consider the node of \mathcal{P}_k on \mathbb{N} and the node of \mathcal{P}_k on \mathbb{N} .

$$r_{i+n} = r_i + \sum_{j=1}^n \binom{i+n}{j} r_j \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ be an integer. Let r_i be the node of \mathcal{P}_k on \mathbb{N} .

$$r_{i+m} = \sum_{j=0}^m \binom{i+m}{j} r_j = M_1^{i,m}$$

Let

$$M_1^{i,m} = \sum_{j=0}^m \binom{i+m}{j} r_j$$

Let r_i be the node of \mathcal{P}_k on \mathbb{N} . Let r_{i+m} be the node of \mathcal{P}_k on \mathbb{N} . Let $r_{i+m} = M_1^{i,m}$.

$$|r_{i+m} - r_i| \leq C$$

Let r_i be the node of \mathcal{P}_k on \mathbb{N} . Let r_{i+m} be the node of \mathcal{P}_k on \mathbb{N} . Let $r_{i+m} = M_1^{i,m}$.

$$|r_{i+m} - r_i| \leq C \cdot M^{i+\log_2 B}$$

Let

$$B = \sum_{i=0}^p |e^i|$$

Let r_i be the node of \mathcal{P}_k on \mathbb{N} . Let r_{i+m} be the node of \mathcal{P}_k on \mathbb{N} . Let $r_{i+m} = M_1^{i,m}$.



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

e e

$$r_{\text{even}} = \prod_{l=1}^{\infty} r_l e^{i l}$$

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nd

$$r_{\text{odd}} = \prod_{l=1}^{\infty} r_{l+1/2} e^{i(l+1/2)}$$

No c n

$$r_{\text{even}} = r_{-r} \quad r$$

nd

$$r_{\text{odd}} = r_{-r} \quad -r$$

4

nd

$$r_{\text{even}} = r_{-r} \quad r \quad | - r \quad -r \quad i$$

4

n y

$$r_{\text{even}} = r_{-r} \quad | r \quad | r \quad | r$$

4

e n n e e o n r r nd e
 n q ene of e on of e nd fo o fo e n q ene of
 e ep e n 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

$$f_{j;k} = \prod_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} r_l f_{j;k} \quad j$$

4

e e

$$f_{j;k} = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}^+} f_{j-k} \quad d$$

44

e n 44

$$f_{j;k}$$

d 7 7

Let $f \in C^k(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $|x| \leq R$. Then

$$|f(x) - T_k f(x)| \leq \frac{1}{(k+1)!} \max_{|\alpha| \leq k+1} |f^{(\alpha)}(x)| |x|^{k+1} \leq \frac{1}{(k+1)!} \max_{|\alpha| \leq k+1} |f^{(\alpha)}| R^{k+1}$$

As $R \rightarrow \infty$, the remainder term R_{k+1} tends to zero. Hence the Taylor series of f converges to $f(x)$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ if and only if f is analytic.

Remark 2 The function $f(x) = e^{-x^2}$ is analytic on \mathbb{R}^n . For $|x| \leq R$, we have $|f^{(\alpha)}(x)| \leq C_{\alpha} e^{-x^2}$. Hence $R_{k+1} \leq \frac{C_{k+1}}{(k+1)!} R^{k+1} \rightarrow 0$ as $R \rightarrow \infty$.

Examples. Let $f(x) = \cos(x)$. Then $f^{(k)}(x) = \cos(x)$ or $-\sin(x)$. Hence $|f^{(k)}(x)| \leq 1$. For $|x| \leq R$, we have $|R_{k+1}| \leq \frac{1}{(k+1)!} R^{k+1} \rightarrow 0$ as $R \rightarrow \infty$.

$$|R_{k+1}| \leq \frac{M}{(k+1)!} R^{k+1}$$

where $M = \max_{|x| \leq R} |f^{(k+1)}(x)|$.

$$|R_{k+1}| \leq \frac{C_M}{(k+1)!} R^{k+1}$$

$$C_M = \frac{M}{e^{-R^2}}$$

where $M = \max_{|x| \leq R} |f^{(k+1)}(x)|$.

$$|R_{k+1}| \leq \frac{C_M}{(k+1)!} R^{k+1}$$

The function $f(x) = \cos(x)$ is analytic on \mathbb{R}^n . For $|x| \leq R$, we have $|f^{(k)}(x)| \leq 1$. Hence $R_{k+1} \leq \frac{1}{(k+1)!} R^{k+1} \rightarrow 0$ as $R \rightarrow \infty$.

Let $f(x) = e^{-x^2}$. Then $f^{(k)}(x) = P_k(x) e^{-x^2}$, where P_k is a polynomial of degree k .

Let $f(x) = \cos(x)$. Then $f^{(k)}(x) = \cos(x)$ or $-\sin(x)$. Hence $|f^{(k)}(x)| \leq 1$.

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-}

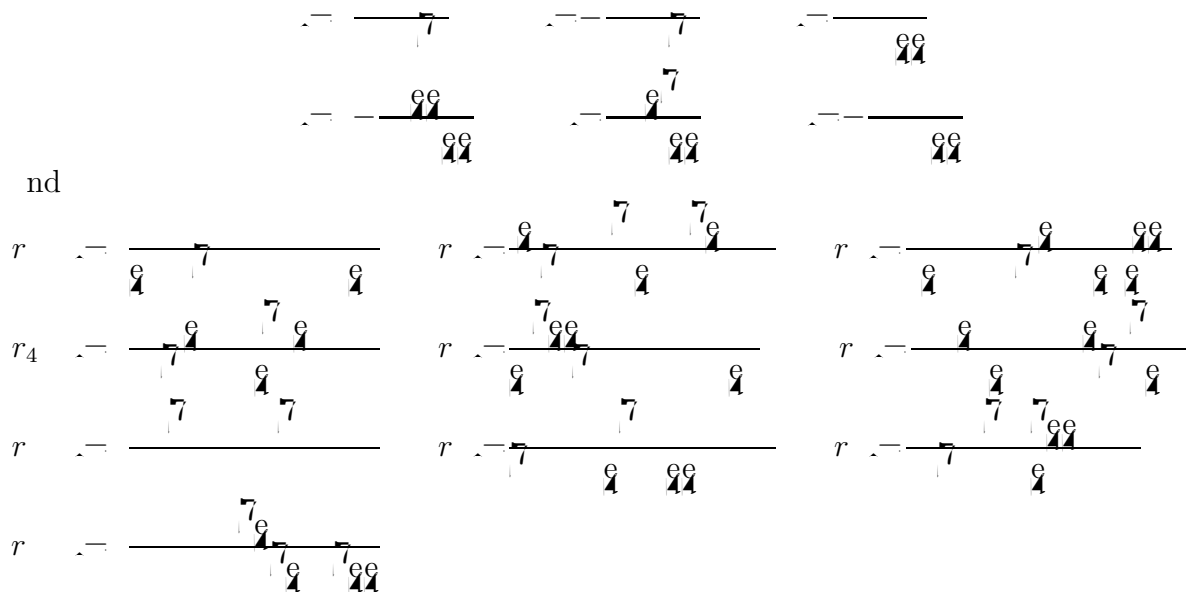
$$\frac{7}{4} \quad \frac{7}{4} \quad \frac{7}{4} \quad \frac{7}{4} \quad \frac{7}{4}$$

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 operators V and the coefficients r_1 .

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

where $\nu \in \mathbb{Z}$

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

where $\nu \in \mathbb{Z}$

		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

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

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

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

e e fo e

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

e e

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

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

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

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

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

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 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 partial sums of the Fourier series of f on \mathbb{R} .

(iii) $\mathcal{H}f$ is the limit in the mean of the partial sums of the Fourier series of f on \mathbb{R} .

(iv) $\mathcal{H}f$ is the limit in the mean of the partial sums of the Fourier series of f on \mathbb{R} .

(v) $\mathcal{H}f$ is the limit in the mean of the partial sums of the Fourier series of f on \mathbb{R} .

(vi) $\mathcal{H}f$ is the limit in the mean of the partial sums of the Fourier series of f on \mathbb{R} .

(vii) $\mathcal{H}f$ is the limit in the mean of the partial sums of the Fourier series of f on \mathbb{R} .

(viii) $\mathcal{H}f$ is the limit in the mean of the partial sums of the Fourier series of f on \mathbb{R} .

(ix) $\mathcal{H}f$ is the limit in the mean of the partial sums of the Fourier series of f on \mathbb{R} .

(x) $\mathcal{H}f$ is the limit in the mean of the partial sums of the Fourier series of f on \mathbb{R} .

(xi) $\mathcal{H}f$ is the limit in the mean of the partial sums of the Fourier series of f on \mathbb{R} .

(xii) $\mathcal{H}f$ is the limit in the mean of the partial sums of the Fourier series of f on \mathbb{R} .

(xiii) $\mathcal{H}f$ is the limit in the mean of the partial sums of the Fourier series of f on \mathbb{R} .

(xiv) $\mathcal{H}f$ is the limit in the mean of the partial sums of the Fourier series of f on \mathbb{R} .

(xv) $\mathcal{H}f$ is the limit in the mean of the partial sums of the Fourier series of f on \mathbb{R} .

(xvi) $\mathcal{H}f$ is the limit in the mean of the partial sums of the Fourier series of f on \mathbb{R} .

(xvii) $\mathcal{H}f$ is the limit in the mean of the partial sums of the Fourier series of f on \mathbb{R} .

(xviii) $\mathcal{H}f$ is the limit in the mean of the partial sums of the Fourier series of f on \mathbb{R} .

(xix) $\mathcal{H}f$ is the limit in the mean of the partial sums of the Fourier series of f on \mathbb{R} .

(xx) $\mathcal{H}f$ is the limit in the mean of the partial sums of the Fourier series of f on \mathbb{R} .

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 $\mathcal{H}f$.

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

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 $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and $j \in \mathbb{Z}$.

	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 in r_1 of the expansion of $\frac{1}{1 - \sum_{i=1}^M r_i x^i}$ is the coefficient in r_1 of the expansion of $\frac{1}{1 - \sum_{i=1}^M r_i x^i}$.

The coefficient in r_1 of the expansion of $\frac{1}{1 - \sum_{i=1}^M r_i x^i}$ is the coefficient in r_1 of the expansion of $\frac{1}{1 - \sum_{i=1}^M r_i x^i}$.

$$r_1 - r_1 - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} r_1^{k+1} - r_1^{1+k}$$

The coefficient in r_1 of the expansion of $\frac{1}{1 - \sum_{i=1}^M r_i x^i}$ is the coefficient in r_1 of the expansion of $\frac{1}{1 - \sum_{i=1}^M r_i x^i}$.

$$r_1 - \frac{O}{M}$$

By the definition of r_1 ,

$$r_1 - \frac{Z}{d}$$

The coefficient in r_1 of the expansion of $\frac{1}{1 - \sum_{i=1}^M r_i x^i}$ is the coefficient in r_1 of the expansion of $\frac{1}{1 - \sum_{i=1}^M r_i x^i}$.

The coefficient in r_1 of the expansion of $\frac{1}{1 - \sum_{i=1}^M r_i x^i}$ is the coefficient in r_1 of the expansion of $\frac{1}{1 - \sum_{i=1}^M r_i x^i}$.

Example.

The coefficient in r_1 of the expansion of $\frac{1}{1 - \sum_{i=1}^M r_i x^i}$ is the coefficient in r_1 of the expansion of $\frac{1}{1 - \sum_{i=1}^M r_i x^i}$.

VI.2 The fractional derivatives

The following definition of fractional derivative is

$$x^{\alpha} f^{(\alpha)} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^x \frac{f(y) dy}{(x-y)^{1-\alpha}} \quad (7)$$

where $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$ and f is a function defined on \mathbb{R}^+ and Γ is the gamma function.

$$r_1^{-\alpha} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^x \frac{d}{dt} r_1^{-\alpha} dt \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{Z}$$

provided $r_1^{-\alpha}$ is a function

and $\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}$. The function $r_1^{-\alpha}$ is defined by $r_1^{-\alpha} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^x \frac{d}{dt} r_1^{-\alpha} dt$ and $\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}$.

$$r_1^{-\alpha} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^x \frac{d}{dt} r_1^{-\alpha} dt \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$r_1^{-\alpha} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^x \frac{d}{dt} r_1^{-\alpha} dt \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{Z}$$

and

$$r_1^{-\alpha} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^x \frac{d}{dt} r_1^{-\alpha} dt \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{Z}$$

The following theorem is due to Riemann-Liouville.

$$r_1^{-\alpha} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^x \frac{d}{dt} r_1^{-\alpha} dt \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{Z}$$

The coefficient $r_1^{-\alpha}$ is a function of r_1 and α .

$$r_1^{-\alpha} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^x \frac{d}{dt} r_1^{-\alpha} dt \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Example.

		Coe cients		Coe cients	
	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	-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	

and the following

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

7

The following theorem is due to von Neumann and is a perfect example of the one condition

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

The following theorem is due to von Neumann and is a perfect example of the one condition

$$L R \rightarrow L R$$

77

The following theorem is due to von Neumann and is a perfect example of the one condition

any element of \mathcal{O}

is

and

$$\sum_j A_j A_j^T B_j \rho_j B_j^T A_j B_j^T \rho_j A_j^T$$

and

$$\sum_j P_j \rho_j B_j P_j$$

is open on \mathcal{O} and is continuous on \mathcal{O}

$$A_j A_j^T B_j \rho_j W_j \rightarrow W_j$$

$$B_j \rho_j A_j B_j^T V_j \rightarrow W_j$$

$$\rho_j A_j^T W_j \rightarrow V_j$$

and is open on \mathcal{O}

$$\rho_j B_j V_j \rightarrow V_j$$

is a n -

dimensional

if

and

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if

of operations defined on the elements of the set of operations of
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the elements of the set of operations A_j, B_j, \dots, n tot49 -410.315ac5 0 Td (36su8712.7097 0552

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... of ... of ... of ...

VIII.1 An iterative algorithm for computing the generalized inverse

... ..

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 integers

In this section we define the notion of coprimality in the integers. An important result of M. Bony is the following theorem on the proportion of non-exceptional elements of pp-conductors.

IX.1 The algorithm for evaluating u^2

Let n be a positive integer. Let $\mathcal{P} \in \mathbf{L} \times \mathbf{R}$ on \mathbf{Z} be a set of primes.

$$j \in \mathcal{P}_j \quad j \in \mathbf{V}_j$$

The decomposition of n into prime factors is given by

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

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

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

or

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

The above decomposition is unique. The need for this decomposition is clear.

Before proceeding with the decomposition of the polynomial

$$\begin{aligned}
 j &= j \\
 j &= j \\
 j &= j
 \end{aligned}$$

7

As the product of the eigenvalues

$$\prod_{k=1}^n d_k^j \times \prod_{k=1}^n d_k^j = \prod_{k=1}^n d_k^{2j}$$

and the trace

$$\text{tr}(A^j) = \sum_{k=1}^n d_k^j = \sum_{k=1}^n d_k^j$$

On denoting

$$\begin{aligned}
 d_k^j &= d_k^j \\
 d_k^j &= d_k^j \\
 d_k^n &= d_k^n
 \end{aligned}$$

we have

$$\prod_{k=1}^n d_k^j \times \prod_{k=1}^n d_k^j = \prod_{k=1}^n d_k^{2j}$$

Therefore, if the coefficient d_k^j is zero then there is no need to keep the corresponding average $\frac{1}{k}$ in the decomposition. Only the non-zero coefficients are needed in the decomposition.

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