

ON THE REPRESENTATION OF OPERATORS IN BASES OF COMPACTLY SUPPORTED WAVELETS*

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A str ct This paper describes exact and explicit representations of the di erential operators, ∂^n_x , $n = 1, 2, \dots$, in orthonormal bases of compactly supported wavelets as well as the representations of the Hilbert transform and fractional derivatives. The method of computing these representations is directly applicable to multidimensional convolution operators.

Also, sparse representations of shift operators in orthonormal bases of compactly supported wavelets are discussed and a fast algorithm requiring $(\log n)$ operations for computing the wavelet coe cients of all circulant shifts of a vector of the length $n = 2^n$ is constructed. As an example of an application of this algorithm, it is shown that the storage requirements of the fast algorithm for applying the standard form of a pseudodi erential operator to a vector (see [G. Beylkin, R. R. Coifman, and V. Rokhlin, Comm. Pure. Appl. Math., 44 (1991), pp. 141{183}]) may be reduced from (n^2) to $(\log^2 n)$ signi cant entries.

Key words wavelets, di erential operators, Hilbert transform, fractional derivatives, pseudo-di erential operators, shift operators, numerical algorithms

AMS MOS subject classifications 65D99, 35S99, 65R10, 44A15

1. Introduction. In this paper we describe exact and explicit representations of the differential operators ∂^n_x , $n = 1, 2, \dots$, in orthonormal bases of compactly supported wavelets as well as the representations of the Hilbert transform and fractional derivatives. The method of computing these representations is directly applicable to multidimensional convolution operators. Also, sparse representations of shift operators in orthonormal bases of compactly supported wavelets are discussed and a fast algorithm requiring $(\log n)$ operations for computing the wavelet coefficients of all circulant shifts of a vector of the length $n = 2^n$ is constructed. As an example of an application of this algorithm, it is shown that the storage requirements of the fast algorithm for applying the standard form of a pseudodifferential operator to a vector (see [G. Beylkin, R. R. Coifman, and V. Rokhlin, Comm. Pure. Appl. Math., 44 (1991), pp. 141{183}]) may be reduced from (n^2) to $(\log^2 n)$ significant entries.

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econd e co^l p e e non nd d fo^l of e f ope o ope o
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2. Compactly supported wavelets. n ec on e e y e e e o
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 e o onoh of co^l p c y ppo ed e e of L² R fo^l ed y
 ed on nd n on of n' e f nc on x

$$I_{j,k} \mathbf{x}^{-j/2} \mathbf{x}^k ;$$

e e j; k 2 Z e f nc on x co^l p n on e c n' f nc on x nd
 e e f nc on fy e fo o n' e on

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \mathbf{x}^{p_k} \mathbf{h}_k \mathbf{x}^k ;$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \mathbf{x}^{g_k} \mathbf{x}^k ;$$

e e

$$\mathbf{g}_k = I^k \mathbf{h}_{L-k}; \quad k = ; L ;$$

nd

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathbf{x} dx ;$$

n dd on e f nc on M n n' d en

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathbf{x} x^m dx ; \quad m ; ; M ;$$

where

$$\mathbf{P}(\mathbf{y}) = \sum_{k=0}^{M-1} \mathbf{M}_k \mathbf{y}^k + \mathbf{R}(\mathbf{y}),$$

and \mathbf{R} is an odd polynomial such that

$$\mathbf{P}(\mathbf{y}) - \mathbf{y}^M \mathbf{R}(\mathbf{y}) \leq 0 \quad \text{for } |\mathbf{y}| > 1;$$

and

$$\int_0^1 \mathbf{P}(\mathbf{y}) - \mathbf{y}^M \mathbf{R}(\mathbf{y}) \leq 2(M-1);$$

3. The operator $d=dx$ in wavelet bases. In section 3 we consider compactly supported non-negative functions $\mathbf{d}=dx$ which are non-negative and differentiable, even on the non-negative part of the function \mathbf{T} , consisting of points

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{T} &= \mathbf{f}\mathbf{A}_j; \mathbf{B}_j; \mathbf{g}_j \in \mathbf{Z} \\ \text{and } \mathbf{V}_j &= \mathbf{A}_j \mathbf{W}_j ! \mathbf{W}_j; \\ \text{and } \mathbf{W}_j &= \mathbf{B}_j \mathbf{V}_j ! \mathbf{V}_j; \\ \text{and } \mathbf{P}_j &= \mathbf{Q}_j \mathbf{T} \mathbf{Q}_j; \mathbf{P}_j \in \mathbf{Z} \end{aligned}$$

The operator $\mathbf{d}=dx$ is defined as $\mathbf{d} = \mathbf{Q}_j \mathbf{T} \mathbf{Q}_j$ and $\mathbf{P}_j = \mathbf{Q}_j \mathbf{T} \mathbf{P}_j$. The operator $\mathbf{d}=dx$ is even on the non-negative part of \mathbf{T}_j if $\mathbf{P}_{j-1} \neq \mathbf{P}_j$. The operator $\mathbf{d}=dx$ is odd on the non-negative part of \mathbf{T}_j if $\mathbf{P}_{j-1} = \mathbf{P}_j$.

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o p o e e on e co^l p e $\mathbf{j}\mathbf{m}_0$ \mathbf{j}^2 \mathbf{n}^l II nd o n
 $\downarrow \mathbf{j} \mathbf{m}_0$ \mathbf{j}^2 $\prod_{n=1}^{L-1} \mathbf{a}_n$ coⁿ n ;
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 $\downarrow \mathbf{j} \mathbf{m}_0$ \mathbf{j}^2 $\prod_{k=1}^{L-2} \mathbf{a}_{2k-1}$ co^k \mathbf{k} $\prod_{k=1}^{L-2} \mathbf{a}_{2k}$ co^k \mathbf{k} ;
 Co^l n n \mathbf{j}^2 nd $\downarrow \mathbf{j} \mathbf{m}_0$ o fy \mathbf{k} e o n
 $\downarrow \mathbf{j} \mathbf{m}_0$ \mathbf{j}^2 $\prod_{k=1}^{L-2} \mathbf{a}_{2k}$ co^k \mathbf{k} ;
 nd ence $\downarrow \mathbf{j} \mathbf{m}_0$ nd $\downarrow \mathbf{j} \mathbf{m}_0$ ee o \mathbf{k} \mathbf{k} o n \mathbf{n}^l o en of \mathbf{a}_{2k-1}
 e p o e e fo o \mathbf{n}^l
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- If the integrals in \int_0^1 or \int_{-1}^1 exist, then the coefficients $r_l^{(n)}$; $l \in \mathbb{Z}$ satisfy the following system of linear algebraic equations

$$\sum_{k=1}^2 \int_0^1 x^{2k-1} a_{2k-1} r_{2l-2k+1}^{(n)} r_{2l+2k-1}^{(n)} dx = 0;$$

and

$$\sum_l l^n r_l^{(n)} = 0;$$

where a_{2k-1} are given in $\int_0^1 x^{2k-1}$.

Let $M = n - l$; where M is the number of vanishing moments in \int_0^1 .

If the integrals in \int_0^1 or \int_{-1}^1 exist; then the equations \int_0^1 and \int_{-1}^1 have a unique solution with a finite number of nonzero coefficients $r_l^{(n)}$; namely;

$r_l^{(n)} \neq 0$ for $|l| < M$; such that for even n

$$r_l^{(n)} = r_{-l}^{(n)};$$

$$\sum_l l^{2n} r_l^{(n)} = 0; \quad n \neq l; \quad n = l;$$

and

$$\sum_l r_l^{(n)} = 0;$$

and for odd n

$$r_l^{(n)} = r_{-l}^{(n)};$$

$$\sum_l l^{2n-1} r_l^{(n)} = 0; \quad n \neq l; \quad n = l = 0;$$

Remark: The proof of the existence of the coefficients $r_l^{(n)}$ is based on the properties of the polynomials $P_l(x)$ and their derivatives $P'_l(x)$. The condition $\int_0^1 P_l(x) P_m(x) dx = 0$ for $l \neq m$ implies that $P_l(x)$ has at least $m-l$ roots in $[0, 1]$. This leads to the conclusion that $P_l(x)$ has at most l roots in $[0, 1]$. The condition $\int_{-1}^1 P_l(x) P_m(x) dx = 0$ for $l \neq m$ implies that $P_l(x)$ has at least $m+l$ roots in $[-1, 1]$. This leads to the conclusion that $P_l(x)$ has at most l roots in $[-1, 1]$. Therefore, if $M > n$, then $\int_0^1 P_l(x) P_m(x) dx = 0$ for all $l, m \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $|l| < M$ and $|m| < M$. This implies that $r_l^{(n)} = 0$ for all $l > M$ and $l < -M$.

$$a_1 = -; \quad a_3 = \frac{1}{2};$$

and

$$r_{-2} = \frac{1}{2}; \quad r_{-1} = \frac{1}{2}; \quad r_0 = 0; \quad r_1 = \frac{1}{2}; \quad r_2 = \frac{1}{2};$$

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d e of coe cen $\mathbf{I} = \mathbf{I}; ; \mathbf{I}; \mathbf{I} =$ one of e nd d c o ce of n e
 d e ence coe cen fo e d de e L e e e o n n
 h d en M do no e e e o de e ponen ee k e ep e en on
 of e d de e e ony f en h e of n n d en M
 Remark Le de e neq on ene z n o ? ? fo $\mathbf{d}^n = \mathbf{dx}^n$ d ec y
 f d e e e

$$\mathbf{I} \quad \mathbf{r}_l^{(n)} \times_{\substack{Z \\ 0 \\ k \in \mathbf{Z}}} \mathbf{j}' \quad \mathbf{k} \mathbf{j}^2 \quad ^n \quad \mathbf{k}^n e^{-il\xi} \mathbf{d} :$$

e efo e

$$\mathbf{II} \quad \mathbf{r} \times_{\substack{\mathbf{Z} \\ k \in \mathbf{Z}}} \mathbf{j}' \quad \mathbf{k} \mathbf{j}^2 \quad ^n \quad \mathbf{k}^n;$$

e e

$$\mathbf{I} \quad \mathbf{r} \times_{\substack{\mathbf{Z} \\ l}} \mathbf{r}_l^{(n)} e^{il\xi} :$$

n' e e on

\mathbf{I} $\mathbf{m}_0 = \mathbf{I} =$
 n o e nd de of \mathbf{II} nd h n' ep e y o e e en nd odd nd ce
 n \mathbf{II} e e

$$\mathbf{I} \quad \mathbf{r}^n \mathbf{j} \mathbf{m}_0 = \mathbf{j}^2 \mathbf{r} = \mathbf{j} \mathbf{m}_0 = \mathbf{j}^2 \mathbf{r} = ;$$

By con de n' e ope o \mathbf{M}_0 de ned on pe od c f nc on

$$\mathbf{I} \quad \mathbf{M}_0 \mathbf{f} \quad \mathbf{j} \mathbf{m}_0 = \mathbf{j}^2 \mathbf{f} = \mathbf{j} \mathbf{m}_0 = \mathbf{j}^2 \mathbf{f} = ;$$

e e e \mathbf{I}

$$\mathbf{I} \quad \mathbf{M}_0 \mathbf{r} = -n \mathbf{r}:$$

r ne en eco of e ope o \mathbf{M}_0 co e pond n' o e e en e -n nd
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 on y o e nf o e **d** **l** o **f** ene y of e **y** o nd doe no **J** ec cond on n
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 d d fo **h** of e econd de e ee on o o co p e e nd d fo **h** f **h**
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h P

D₂^p **P D**₂**P**

N e e **P**_{il} **i**_l ^j **I** **j** **n** nd e e **j** co en depend n **l** on **i**; **I** o
N **N**= ^{j-1} **I** **i**; **I** **N** **N**= ^j nd **P**_{NN} ⁿ

Table 3

Condition numbers of the matrix of periodized second derivative (with and without preconditioning)

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nd e den y' = \mathbf{m}_0 = ee, I c e o d
p o ded

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{j} \\ \mathbf{m}_0 \end{array} \right] = \int_{\xi=0}^{\infty} \mathbf{j}^2 \mathbf{m} \mathbf{M} \mathbf{I};$$

o d e o I

$$I \left[\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{j} \\ \mathbf{m}_0 \end{array} \right] = \int_{\xi=0}^{\infty} \mathbf{j}^2 \mathbf{m} \mathbf{M} \mathbf{I};$$

B fo^h I fo o f^h e e p c ep e en on n I \wp o^h p y e en^h d^h en of e
Remark [6] Eq on nd \wp I o^h p y e en^h d^h en of e
coe c en \mathbf{a}_{2k-1} f^h \wp I n n^h e y

$$II \left[\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{a}_{2k-1} \\ \mathbf{k} \end{array} \right] = \int_{k=1}^{k=L/2} \mathbf{a}^2 \mathbf{k} \mathbf{m} \mathbf{M} \mathbf{I};$$

nce e^h d^h en of e f nc on n eq on e d o one po n
q d e fo^h fo co^h p n^h e ep e en on of con o on op

nd

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{I} \int_0^1 \sum_{k=0}^{2l} \mathbf{h}_k \mathbf{g}_k \mathbf{r}_{2i+k-k} : \\ & \text{eq} \quad \text{on} \end{aligned}$$

e coe c en \mathbf{r}_l **I** **2** **Z** n $\mathbf{r}_{\sqrt{?}}$ fy e fo o n' y e of ne \mathbf{r}_e c

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{I} \quad \mathbf{r}_l - \sum_{k=1}^{2l} \mathbf{a}_{2k-1} \mathbf{r}_{2l-2k+1} \mathbf{r}_{2l+2k-1} : \\ & \text{o} \quad \text{e} \quad \text{e} \quad \text{coe} \quad \text{c} \quad \text{en} \quad \mathbf{a}_{2k-1} \quad \text{e} \quad \text{en} \quad \text{n} \quad \mathbf{r}_{\sqrt{?}} \quad \text{n}' \quad \text{I} \quad \text{nd} \quad \text{e} \\ & \text{I} \quad \mathbf{r}_l - \frac{1}{1} \mathbf{O} \frac{1}{1^{2M}} : \end{aligned}$$

By e n' $\mathbf{r}_{\sqrt{?}}$ n e of

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{I} \quad \mathbf{r}_l - \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \mathbf{j}' \mathbf{j}^2 \mathbf{n} \mathbf{l} \mathbf{d} : \\ & \text{de} \quad \text{e} \quad \text{n} \quad \mathbf{r}_l \quad \mathbf{r}_{-l} \quad \text{nd} \quad \text{e} \quad \mathbf{r}_0 \quad \text{e} \quad \text{no} \quad \text{e} \quad \text{e} \quad \text{coe} \quad \text{c} \quad \text{en} \quad \mathbf{r}_0 \quad \text{c} \quad \text{nno} \quad \text{e} \\ & \text{r}_l \quad \text{I} \quad \text{6} \quad \text{o} \quad \text{n} \quad \mathbf{r}_{-l} \quad \text{eq} \quad \text{on} \quad \mathbf{r}_0 \quad \text{nd} \quad \mathbf{r}_l \quad \text{e} \quad \text{no} \quad \text{e} \quad \text{e} \quad \text{coe} \quad \text{c} \quad \text{en} \\ & \text{ny} \quad \text{p} \quad \text{e} \quad \text{c} \quad \text{ed} \quad \text{cc} \quad \text{cy} \quad \text{e} \quad \text{no} \quad \text{e} \quad \text{e} \quad \text{coe} \quad \text{c} \quad \text{en} \\ & \text{e} \quad \text{coe} \quad \text{c} \quad \text{en} \quad \text{of} \quad \text{e} \quad \text{z} \quad \text{n} \quad \text{f} \quad \text{o} \quad \text{h} \quad \text{n} \quad \text{e} \quad \text{d} \quad \text{u} \quad \text{en} \quad \text{on} \quad \text{f} \quad \text{o} \quad \text{d} \\ & \text{Example} \quad \text{e} \quad \text{co} \quad \text{p} \quad \text{e} \quad \text{ee} \quad \text{e} \quad \text{e} \quad \text{coe} \quad \text{c} \quad \text{en} \quad \mathbf{r}_l \quad \text{of} \quad \text{e} \quad \text{e} \quad \text{n} \quad \text{f} \quad \text{o} \quad \text{h} \quad \text{fo} \\ & \text{D} \quad \text{ec} \quad \text{e} \quad \text{e} \quad \text{e} \quad \text{n} \quad \text{n} \quad \text{u} \quad \text{d} \quad \text{en} \quad \text{e} \quad \text{e} \quad \text{I} \quad \text{d} \end{aligned}$$

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Table 5

The coefficients $\{c_{ij}\}_{l,j} = -7 \dots 14$ of the fractional derivative $\alpha = 0.5$ for Daubechies' wavelet with six vanishing moments.

	Coe cients			Coe cients		
		v^L		v^L		
$M = 6$	-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		

6. Shift operator on V_0 and fast wavelet decomposition of all circulant shifts of a vector.

Let \mathbf{v} be a vector in V_0 . Then \mathbf{v} can be expressed as a linear combination of the basis functions ψ_i , $i = 0, 1, \dots, M-1$:

$\mathbf{v} = \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} v_i \psi_i$

Let $\mathbf{t}_l^{(0)}$ be the coefficient vector of ψ_l in the basis $\{\psi_i\}_{i=0}^{M-1}$. Then $\mathbf{t}_l^{(0)} = [v_0, v_1, \dots, v_{M-1}]^T$.

Let $\mathbf{t}_l^{(1)} = [\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_{|2l-1|}, \dots, \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_{|2l-1|}]^T$.

Let $\mathbf{A}_l = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & 1 & & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ be the circulant matrix corresponding to the shift operator $\mathbf{t}_l^{(0)}$.

Then $\mathbf{A}_l \mathbf{t}_l^{(0)} = \mathbf{t}_l^{(1)}$.

Let $\mathbf{J} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & & \\ & 0 & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & 1 & \\ & & & 0 & 0 \\ & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ be the circulant matrix corresponding to the shift operator $\mathbf{t}_l^{(1)}$.

Then $\mathbf{J} \mathbf{A}_l = \mathbf{A}_l \mathbf{J}$.

Let $\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{A}_l^{-1} \mathbf{J} \mathbf{A}_l$. Then \mathbf{P} is the circulant matrix corresponding to the shift operator $\mathbf{t}_l^{(0)}$.

Table 6

The coefficients $\{c_l^{(j)}\}_{l=-L+2}^{l=L-2}$ for Daubechies' wavelet with three vanishing moments, where $L = 6$ and $j = 1 \dots 8$.

Coefficients			Coefficients		
	$c_l^{(j)}$			$c_l^{(j)}$	
$j = 1$	-4	0.	$j = 5$	-4	-8.3516169979703E-06
	-3	0.		-3	-4.0407157939626E-04
	-2	1.171875E-02		-2	4.1333660119562E-03
	-1	-9.765625E-02		-1	-2.1698923046642E-02
	0	0.5859375		0	0.99752855458064
	1	0.5859375		1	2.4860978555807E-02
	2	-9.765625E-02		2	-4.9328931709169E-03
	3	1.171875E-02		3	5.0836550508393E-04
	4	0.		4	1.2974760466022E-05
$j = 2$	-4	0.	$j = 6$	-4	-4.7352138210499E-06
	-3	-1.1444091796875E-03		-3	-2.1482413927743E-04
	-2	1.6403198242188E-02		-2	2.1652627381741E-03
	-1	-1.0258483886719E-01		-1	-1.1239479930566E-02
	0	0.87089538574219		0	0.99937113652686
	1	0.26206970214844		1	1.2046257104714E-02
	2	-5.1498413085938E-02		2	-2.3712690179423E-03
	3	5.7220458984375E-03		3	2.4169452359502E-04
	4	1.3732910156250E-04		4	5.9574082627023E-06
$j = 3$	-4	-1.3411045074463E-05	$j = 7$	-4	-2.5174703821573E-06
	-3	-1.0904073715210E-03		-3	-1.1073373558501E-04
	-2	1.2418627738953E-02		-2	1.1081638044863E-03
	-1	-6.9901347160339E-02		-1	-5.7198034904338E-03
	0	0.96389651298523		0	0.99984123346637
	1	0.11541545391083		1	5.9237906308573E-03
	2	-2.3304820060730E-02		2	-1.1605296576369E-03
	3	2.5123357772827E-03		3	1.1756409462604E-04
	4	6.7055225372314E-05		4	2.8323576983791E-06

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$j = 4$	-4	-1.2778211385012E-05	$j = 8$	-4	-1.2976609638869E-06
	-3	-7.1267131716013E-04		-3	-5.6215105787797E-05
	-2	7.5265066698194E-03		-2	5.6059346249153E-04
	-1	-4.0419702418149E-02		-1	-2.8852840759448E-03
	0	0.99042607471347		0	0.99996009015421
	1	5.2607019431889E-02		1	2.9366035254748E-03
	2	-1.0551069863141E-02		2	-5.7380655655486E-04
	3	1.1071795597672E-03		3	5.7938552839535E-05
	4	2.9441434890032E-05		4	1.3777042338989E-06

ope o o o h o e' p c e n e col p e ed' fo h e coe cen
 $t_l^{(j)}$ fo e f ope o c n e oed n d nce nd ed needed ce
 o e e e h e od of n p ene of e f ope o depend on e
 pec c pp c on nd h y e e fo d n nd c ed o e
 fe fo o n n e h p e of n pp c on e e n e d of col p n f
 ope o e col p e po e f e de c e f fo h e ee
 decol po on of c c n f of ec o nd en o o h y e ed o
 ed ce o e eq h en of one of e fo h of
 e ec e decol po on of ec o of en N n n o e e
 eq e **O N** ope on nce e coe cen e no f n n e

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fo o e \mathbf{s}_k^{j-1} k ; ; $n-j$ e one of e ec o of e e on e p e o
c e j l nd cd p e

$$\mathbf{b} \mathbf{b} \quad \mathbf{s}_k^j \quad \sum_{n=0}^{n=L-1} \mathbf{h}_n \mathbf{s}_{n+2k-1}^{j-1};$$

$$\mathbf{b} \quad \mathbf{s}_k^j \mathbf{l} \quad \sum_{n=0}^{n=L-1} \mathbf{h}_n \mathbf{s}_{n+2k}^{j-1};$$

nd

$$\mathbf{b} \quad \mathbf{d}_k^j \quad \sum_{n=0}^{n=L-1} \mathbf{g}_n \mathbf{s}_{n+2k-1}^{j-1};$$

$$\mathbf{b} \quad \mathbf{d}_k^j \mathbf{l} \quad \sum_{n=0}^{n=L-1} \mathbf{g}_n \mathbf{s}_{n+2k}^{j-1};$$

o cd p e e h n b nd b e f y one e eq ence \mathbf{s}_k^{j-1} n b b
nd b epp n f d c e o c e e do e e n h e of ec o of e e
nd of d e ence nd e h e e e en h of e c of e i e e fo e
e o n h e of ope on n cd p on O N of N
Le o n ze e ec o of d e ence nd e e fo o on e
c e j l e e

$$\mathbf{b} \mathbf{l} \quad \mathbf{v}_1 \quad \mathbf{d}_k^1 \quad ; \mathbf{d}_k^1 \mathbf{l}$$

nd

$$\mathbf{b} \mathbf{l} \quad \mathbf{u}_1 \quad \mathbf{s}_k^1 \quad ; \mathbf{s}_k^1 \mathbf{l} \quad ;$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{e e } \mathbf{d}_k^1 \quad \mathbf{d}_k^1 \mathbf{l} \quad \mathbf{s}_k^1 \\ \text{On e econd c e j} \end{array} \quad \text{nd } \mathbf{s}_k^1 \mathbf{l} \quad \text{e cd p ed f d } \mathbf{s}_k^0 \text{ cco d n } \mathbf{l} \quad \mathbf{b} \mathbf{b} \quad \mathbf{b}$$

$$\mathbf{v}_2 \quad \mathbf{d}_k^2 \quad ; \mathbf{d}_k^2 \mathbf{l} \quad ; \mathbf{d}_k^2 \text{ ge 8)}$$

ne c e fo o \mathbf{s}_k^1 nd \mathbf{s}_k^1 e \mathbf{i} no n po e coe c en fo odd
 nd e en f c e co ec n \mathbf{v}_2 nd \mathbf{u}_2 e c
 e e ec o $\mathbf{v}_1; \mathbf{v}_2; \mathbf{v}_n$ con n e coe c en e e coe c en e
 no o e n zed eq en y n o de o cce e e ene e o e $\mathbf{i}_{loc} \mathbf{i}_s; \mathbf{j}$
 nd $\mathbf{i}_b \mathbf{i}_s; \mathbf{j}$ n $\mathbf{O} \mathbf{N} o \mathbf{N}$ ope on fo o o e c f \mathbf{i}_s \mathbf{i}_s $\mathbf{N} \mathbf{i}$ of
 e ec o $\mathbf{s}_k^0; \mathbf{k}$ $\mathbf{i}; \mathbf{N}$ e e n y e p n on of \mathbf{i}_s

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{i}_s^{l \rightarrow k-1} \\ & \quad l=0 \end{aligned}$$

e e l ; \mathbf{i} o ed c e $\mathbf{j} \mathbf{i} \mathbf{j} \mathbf{n}$ e co p e

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{i}_{loc} \mathbf{i}_s; \mathbf{j}^{l \rightarrow k-1} \\ & \quad l=0 \end{aligned}$$

nd

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{i}_b \mathbf{i}_s; \mathbf{j}^{k^j} \\ & \quad l=0 \end{aligned}$$

e e $\mathbf{i}_b \mathbf{i}_s; \mathbf{j}$ f $\mathbf{j} \mathbf{n}$ e n \mathbf{h} e $\mathbf{i}_b \mathbf{i}_s; \mathbf{j}$ po n o e e n n of e ec
 o of d e ence n \mathbf{v}_j N \mathbf{h} ey e ec o of \mathbf{v}_j nd ce e een $\mathbf{i}_b \mathbf{i}_s; \mathbf{j} \mathbf{i}$
 nd $\mathbf{i}_b \mathbf{i}_s; \mathbf{j}^{n-j}$ n ec o c e ed pe od c ec o
 e pe od $n-j$ e n \mathbf{h} e $\mathbf{i}_{loc} \mathbf{i}_s; \mathbf{j}$ po n o e e en
 o c e $\mathbf{j} \mathbf{i} \mathbf{j} \mathbf{n}$ nd f $\mathbf{i}_s \mathbf{i}_s \mathbf{N} \mathbf{i}$ e co p e o e n
 nd $\mathbf{i}_b \mathbf{i}_s$ e e e ed ec cce o e coe c en n eco
 $\mathbf{v}_1; \mathbf{v}_2; \mathbf{v}_n$ fo con n co pe e en
 e no e y dec e one of e pp c on of e $\mathbf{o} \mathbf{h}$ fo e f
 e e dec o po on of c c n f of ec o p $\mathbf{n} \mathbf{h}$ e c n y $\mathbf{f} \mathbf{e}$
 $\mathbf{o} \mathbf{h}$ of e de ned o e e e C de on Zy \mathbf{h} nd o p e dod e en
 ope o T e ne $\mathbf{K} \mathbf{x}; \mathbf{y}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{g} \mathbf{x}^{Z_{+\infty}} \\ & \quad -\infty \mathbf{K} \mathbf{x}; \mathbf{y} \mathbf{f} \mathbf{y} \mathbf{d} \mathbf{y} \end{aligned}$$

y con c n fo ny ed cc cy p e non nd do nd d fo \mathbf{h} nd
 e e y ed c n e co of pp y n o f nc on
 Le e e \mathbf{i}

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{g} \mathbf{x}^{Z_{+\infty}} \\ & \quad -\infty \mathbf{K} \mathbf{x}; \mathbf{x} \mathbf{z} \mathbf{f} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{z} \mathbf{d} \mathbf{z}: \end{aligned}$$

f e ope o T con o on en $\mathbf{K} \mathbf{x}; \mathbf{x} \mathbf{z} \mathbf{K} \mathbf{z}$ f nc on of \mathbf{z}
 on y e non nd d fo \mathbf{h} of con o on eq e $\mathbf{h} \mathbf{o} \mathbf{O} \mathbf{o} \mathbf{N}$ of o
 e ee e p e o ec on e e nd d fo \mathbf{h} of con n $\mathbf{O} \mathbf{N}$ o
 $\mathbf{O} \mathbf{N} o \mathbf{N}$ n c n en e e en fo con o on A en e y e nd d fo \mathbf{h}
 of $\mathbf{K} \mathbf{x}; \mathbf{x} \mathbf{z} \mathbf{K} \mathbf{z}$ n e \mathbf{x} nd \mathbf{z} fo e con o on ope o con n no
 $\mathbf{h} \mathbf{o} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{n} \mathbf{O} \mathbf{o} \mathbf{N}$ n c n en e fo ny ed cc cy nce e e ne depend
 on one e on y

thr

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f e no con c e nd d fo^u of **K x; x z n** e x nd z fo p e
dod "e en ope o no nece y con o on e o n pe' co^l p e on
of e ope o ndeed f e e ope o e ep e en ed n e fo^u [b]
e dependence of e e ne **K x; on x** h oo nd e n u e of n c n
en e n e nd d fo^u of **O o² N**
e pp en d c y n co^l p n' [b] nece y o co^l
p e e e e decol po on of **f x z** fo e e y x nd ppe o eq e
ON² ope on e o n of ec on cc^l p e n **ON o**