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I Introduction

The use of wavelets in the analysis of signals and images has become a standard technique in many areas of science and engineering. This paper discusses the theory and application of wavelets in the context of signal processing. We begin by reviewing the basic concepts of wavelets and their properties. We then discuss the use of wavelets in the analysis of signals and images, and finally we discuss the use of wavelets in the analysis of data.

The function $f(x)$ is defined on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$. Consider the function $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt$. The function $F(x)$ is continuous and differentiable on $(-\infty, \infty)$. The derivative of $F(x)$ is $F'(x) = f(x)$. The function $F(x)$ is bounded on $(-\infty, \infty)$ if and only if $f(x)$ is integrable on $(-\infty, \infty)$. The function $F(x)$ is periodic if and only if $f(x)$ is periodic and has zero average value.

$$C_{k;k;l}^{j;j';m} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_k(x) f_{k'}(x) f_l(x) dx,$$

The function $f_k(x) = x^{-j-2} e^{-x^2}$ is a function of the form $C_{k;k;l}^{j;j';m}$ does not depend on the value of the non-zero coefficients and is a function of N_s when the order of the function is 2 . The function $f_k(x)$ is a function of N_s when the order of the function is 2 . The function $f_k(x)$ is a function of N_s when the order of the function is 2 .

II Multiresolution algorithm for evaluating u

Let $\{V_j\}_{j=0}^n$ be a multiresolution analysis of $L^2(\mathbb{R})$ with scaling functions ϕ_j and wavelets ψ_j .

Let $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$ and let $\{c_j\}_{j=0}^n$ be the coefficients of the expansion of f in the basis $\{\phi_j\}_{j=0}^n$.

$$f = \sum_{j=0}^n c_j \phi_j.$$

Let $\{V_j\}_{j=0}^n$ be a multiresolution analysis of $L^2(\mathbb{R})$ with scaling functions ϕ_j and wavelets ψ_j . Let $\{c_j\}_{j=0}^n$ be the coefficients of the expansion of f in the basis $\{\phi_j\}_{j=0}^n$.

$$\|f\|_0^2 = \sum_{j=0}^n |c_j|^2 \|\phi_j\|_0^2 = \sum_{j=0}^n |c_j|^2 \|\phi_{j-1}\|_0^2 + \sum_{j=0}^n |c_j|^2 \|\psi_j\|_0^2.$$

Since $\|\phi_{j-1}\|_0^2 = \|\phi_j\|_0^2$, we have

$$\|f\|_0^2 = \sum_{j=0}^n |c_j|^2 \|\phi_j\|_0^2 + \sum_{j=0}^n |c_j|^2 \|\psi_j\|_0^2.$$

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$$\sum_{j=0}^n |c_j|^2 \|\phi_j\|_0^2$$

Let $u = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} d_k e^{ikx}$

Let us consider the function $f(x) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} d_k e^{ikx}$ for $0 \leq x < 2\pi$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) e^{-ikx} dx &= \int_0^{2\pi} \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} d_j e^{ijx} e^{-ikx} dx \\ &= \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} d_j \int_0^{2\pi} e^{i(j-k)x} dx \end{aligned}$$

of the function $f(x) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} d_k e^{ikx}$ and the function e^{-ikx} is a periodic function of x with period 2π . The integral $\int_0^{2\pi} e^{i(j-k)x} dx$ is zero if $j \neq k$ and 2π if $j = k$.

$$\int_0^{2\pi} f(x) e^{-ikx} dx = 2\pi d_k$$

and so

The coefficients d_k^{j+1} and d_k^j are defined by the recurrence relations

$$d_k^{j+1} = \frac{1}{k} \left(f_k^1 g_k^1 - f_k^2 g_k^2 + f_k^2 g_k^1 - f_k^3 g_k^3 + f_k^3 g_k^2 - f_k^3 g_k^1 \right) + \dots$$
 and

$$d_k^j = \frac{1}{k} \left(f_k^2 g_k^2 - f_k^3 g_k^3 + f_k^3 g_k^2 - f_k^3 g_k^1 \right) + \dots$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} d_k^j d_k^j = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \sum_{j=1}^n d_k^j d_k^j$$

Since the functions f_k^j and g_k^j are bounded, the series

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} d_k^j d_k^j$$
 converges uniformly. The coefficients d_k^j are bounded by

$$|d_k^j| \leq \frac{1}{k} \sum_{l=1}^j |f_k^l g_k^l| + \dots$$

On u^2 and s

The coefficients d_k^j are defined by the recurrence relations

$$d_k^{j+1} = \frac{1}{k} \left(f_k^1 g_k^1 - f_k^2 g_k^2 + f_k^2 g_k^1 - f_k^3 g_k^3 + f_k^3 g_k^2 - f_k^3 g_k^1 \right) + \dots$$
 and

$$d_k^j = \frac{1}{k} \left(f_k^2 g_k^2 - f_k^3 g_k^3 + f_k^3 g_k^2 - f_k^3 g_k^1 \right) + \dots$$

$$M_{www}^{jj'} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_k^j f_{k'}^{j'} d$$

The coefficients $M_{www}^{jj'}$ are defined by the recurrence relations

$$M_{www}^{jj'} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_k^j f_{k'}^{j'} d$$

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need of $\frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(\mathbf{V}_0^{-1})$ can be considered in

$$\mathbf{V}_0^{-1} = \mathbf{V}_0^{-1} \mathbf{V}_0^{-1} \mathbf{V}_0$$

using the fact that $\mathbf{V}_0^{-1} \mathbf{V}_0 = \mathbf{I}$

$$\sum_k \mathbf{V}_k^{-1} \mathbf{V}_k = \mathbf{I}$$

the set of linear equations $\mathbf{V}_k^{-1} \mathbf{V}_k = \mathbf{I}$ is defined by $\mathbf{V}_k^{-1} \mathbf{V}_k = \mathbf{I}$

References

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