

# Wavelets, Multiresolution Analysis and Fast Numerical Algorithms

by n

$$\begin{aligned}
& \dots \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} e^{-i x \cdot \xi} \mathcal{N}(\xi) d\xi \\
& \times \frac{q_i q_j}{p_j} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} e^{-i x \cdot \xi} \mathcal{N}(\xi) d\xi \\
& \dots \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} e^{-i x \cdot \xi} \mathcal{N}(\xi) d\xi
\end{aligned}$$

de ne. y e e ed. de ce. ed cn. d e en. e n  
ce. nae. d n ed e ence. n e e e en. e e en. n e e e  
e en. n e de. e n. ee. e n. e d. c. n

Section 5

## II.1 Multiresolution analysis.

The definition of the  $H^1$  norm is given by

$V_n \subset \mathbb{C} \subset V \subset V \subset V \subset V \subset L \subset \mathbb{R}^d$

$n \in \mathbb{N}$

### II.2 The Haar basis

$\mathbb{C} \subset \mathbb{R}^d$

$d \in \mathbb{Z}$

$\mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{R}$

$\mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{R}$

$\mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{R}$

$\mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{R}$

$\mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{R}$

$\mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{R}$

$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{1}{|x-y|} dx dy$

$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{1}{|x-y|} dx dy = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{1}{|x-y|} dx dy$

$$\left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{1}{|x-y|} dx dy \right| \leq \frac{C_M}{|-y|+M}$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{1}{|x-y|} dx dy \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{1}{|x-y|} dx dy$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{1}{|x-y|} dx dy \geq \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{1}{|x-y|} dx dy$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{1}{|x-y|} dx dy \geq \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{1}{|x-y|} dx dy$$

e n h e n n h e dec. y n c en n e c n n h e c c  
n n e e dec. y nece y e nc n e e n n n  
en n h n en e e n n n c c e  
c n n h e c n n n h e c e y e e h e n

### II.3 Orthonormal bases of compactly supported wavelets

e e n h e e ence n e n. y h n h nc n  
C nd n n e ed n h c n c n h e h n e e  
ene. z n h e nc n y n e r nd Meye e c n de

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{and } \psi_{\mathbf{k}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \begin{array}{c} \psi_{\mathbf{k}}^+ \\ \psi_{\mathbf{k}}^- \end{array} \right) \quad \text{and } \psi_{\mathbf{k}}^{\dagger} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \begin{array}{cc} \psi_{\mathbf{k}}^{\dagger+} & \psi_{\mathbf{k}}^{\dagger-} \end{array} \right) \\
& \text{and } \psi_{\mathbf{k}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \begin{array}{c} \psi_{\mathbf{k}}^+ \\ \psi_{\mathbf{k}}^- \end{array} \right) \quad \text{and } \psi_{\mathbf{k}}^{\dagger} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \begin{array}{cc} \psi_{\mathbf{k}}^{\dagger+} & \psi_{\mathbf{k}}^{\dagger-} \end{array} \right) \\
& \text{and } \psi_{\mathbf{k}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \begin{array}{c} \psi_{\mathbf{k}}^+ \\ \psi_{\mathbf{k}}^- \end{array} \right) \quad \text{and } \psi_{\mathbf{k}}^{\dagger} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \begin{array}{cc} \psi_{\mathbf{k}}^{\dagger+} & \psi_{\mathbf{k}}^{\dagger-} \end{array} \right) \\
& \text{and } \psi_{\mathbf{k}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \begin{array}{c} \psi_{\mathbf{k}}^+ \\ \psi_{\mathbf{k}}^- \end{array} \right) \quad \text{and } \psi_{\mathbf{k}}^{\dagger} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \begin{array}{cc} \psi_{\mathbf{k}}^{\dagger+} & \psi_{\mathbf{k}}^{\dagger-} \end{array} \right)
\end{aligned}$$



and  $c_j = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} W_j^{(k)} e^{ikc}$ ,  $e_j \in \mathbb{Z}$

**Lemma II.1** Any trigonometric polynomial solution of (2.26) is of the form

$$e^{i y \frac{h}{2}} \left( P(y) + e^{i y c} Q(y) \right)$$

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

$$|e^{i y \frac{h}{2}} P(y) - \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} W_j^{(k)} e^{i y (k c + \frac{h}{2})}| \leq C y^M$$

where

$$P(y) = \sum_{k=0}^{M-1} a_k y^k$$

and is an odd polynomial, such that

$$|Q(y)| \leq C y^M \text{ for } |y| \leq 1$$

and

$$|e^{i y \frac{h}{2}} P(y) - \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} W_j^{(k)} e^{i y (k c + \frac{h}{2})}| \leq C y^M$$

and

The  $j$ th and  $k$ th components of  $y$  are  $y_j$  and  $y_k$ . The  $j$ th and  $k$ th components of  $d$  are  $d_j$  and  $d_k$ . The  $j$ th and  $k$ th components of  $\hat{y}$  are  $\hat{y}_j$  and  $\hat{y}_k$ . The  $j$ th and  $k$ th components of  $\hat{d}$  are  $\hat{d}_j$  and  $\hat{d}_k$ . The  $j$ th and  $k$ th components of  $\hat{y}$  are  $\hat{y}_j$  and  $\hat{y}_k$ . The  $j$ th and  $k$ th components of  $\hat{d}$  are  $\hat{d}_j$  and  $\hat{d}_k$ . The  $j$ th and  $k$ th components of  $\hat{y}$  are  $\hat{y}_j$  and  $\hat{y}_k$ . The  $j$ th and  $k$ th components of  $\hat{d}$  are  $\hat{d}_j$  and  $\hat{d}_k$ .

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \{y_k\} & \longrightarrow & \{y_k\} & \longrightarrow & \{y_k\} & \longrightarrow & \{y_k\} \dots \\
 & \searrow & & \searrow & & \searrow & \\
 & & \{d_k\} & & \{d_k\} & & \\
 & & & & \{d_k\} & & 
 \end{array}$$

$$e^{-i\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{M}} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\mathbf{r}' e^{-i\mathbf{r}' \cdot \mathbf{M}} e^{i\mathbf{r}' \cdot \mathbf{r}} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\mathbf{r}' e^{-i\mathbf{r}' \cdot \mathbf{M}} e^{i\mathbf{r}' \cdot \mathbf{r}} \langle f_{\mathbf{M}} | \mathbf{M} \rangle$$

$$V_j^M = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \hat{v}_j^M(k) e^{ikx}$$

$$W_j^M = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \hat{w}_j^M(k) e^{ikx} \quad \{ \dots \}^M$$

$$V_j^M = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \hat{v}_j^M(k) e^{ikx}$$

$$W_j^M = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \hat{w}_j^M(k) e^{ikx}$$

$$W_j^M = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \hat{w}_j^M(k) e^{ikx}$$

**II.5 A remark on computing in the wavelet bases**

$$\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \hat{v}_j^M(k) e^{ikx} = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \hat{w}_j^M(k) e^{ikx}$$

$$\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \hat{v}_j^M(k) e^{ikx} = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \hat{w}_j^M(k) e^{ikx}$$

$$\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \hat{v}_j^M(k) e^{ikx} = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \hat{w}_j^M(k) e^{ikx}$$

$\mathcal{M}^m$

$$\mathcal{M}_{r+}^m \quad j \times^m \quad j^r \mathcal{M}_r^m \quad j \mathcal{M}^j$$

$\mathcal{M}^m$

$$\mathcal{M}^m \quad m \frac{1}{2} k \quad k^m \quad M -$$

$\{\mathcal{M}_r^m\}_m^m$

non standard and for

### III.1 The Non-Standard Form

Let  $(L, R) \rightarrow (L, R)$

$\text{ec. n. e. n. e. } V_j, j \in \mathbb{Z}$

$P_j \rightarrow V_j$

$P_j \times \langle f_{j;k} \rangle_{j;k}$

$\times_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} P_j \rightarrow P_j \rightarrow P_j$

$\text{ec. n. e. n. e. } W_j$

$\times_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} P_j \rightarrow P_n \rightarrow P_n$

$\text{ec. n. e. n. e. } \{A_j, B_j\}_{j \in \mathbb{Z}}$

$\text{ec. n. e. n. e. } V_j \text{ and } W_j$

$A_j: W_j \rightarrow W_j$

$B_j: V_j \rightarrow W_j$

$$\sum_j W_j \rightarrow V_j$$

Let  $\{A_j, B_j, P_j\}_j$  be defined by  $A_j = \dots$ ,  $B_j = \dots$ , and  $P_j = \dots$

$$\sum_{j+} A_{j+} B_{j+}$$

$$\sum_j P_j P_j$$

$$\sum_j V_j \rightarrow V_j$$

and let  $\dots$  be defined by  $\dots \times \dots = \dots$

$$\sum_{j+} A_{j+} B_{j+} \quad W_{j+} \oplus V_{j+} \rightarrow W_{j+} \oplus V_{j+}$$

Let  $\dots$  be defined by  $\dots$

$$\{\{A_j, B_j, P_j\}_j\}_j$$

Let  $\dots$  be defined by  $\dots$  and  $\dots$

$W_j = \dots$  and  $\dots$

$B_j = \dots$  and  $V_j = \dots$

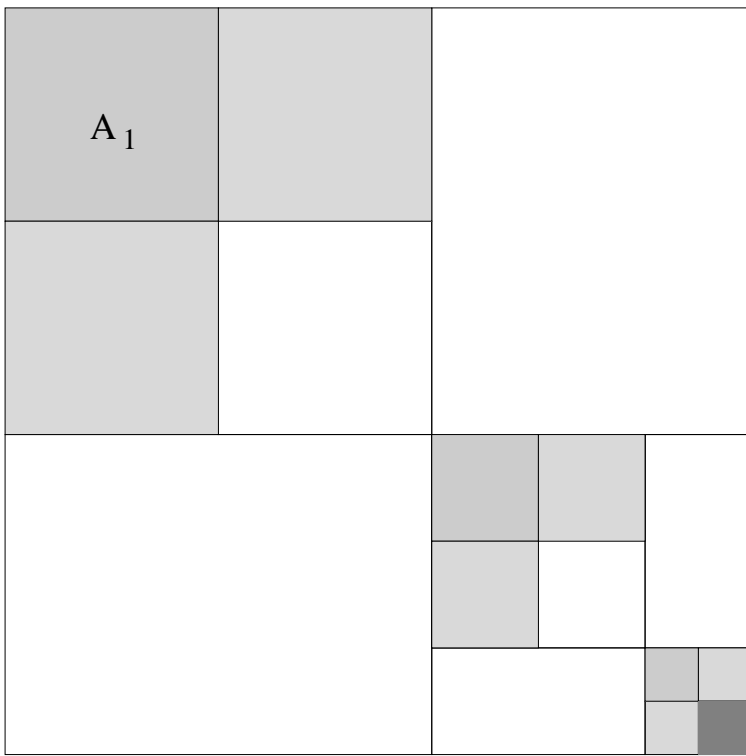
$\dots$  and  $\dots$

$A_j, B_j$  and  $\dots$  be defined by  $\dots$

$$\sum_{k,k'} \dots \int \dots \int \dots dy$$

$$\sum_{k,k'} \dots \int \dots \int \dots dy$$

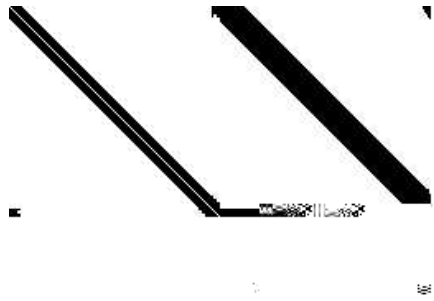
and  $\sum_{k,k'} \dots \int \dots \int \dots dy$



=







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... e An e . e . n n n . nd. d . e . e

te e j e en ed y h e j

k;k'

j;k j;k' dy

j

en c e c en k;k' h d ce

N - e e ed c n h e

j i;l

k;m

k m j i+ ;m+ l+

j



### III.2 The Standard Form

and define  $M$  by

$$V_j = M W_{j'} \quad j' > j$$

and choose  $\{B_j^{j'}\}_{j' > j}$  such that

$$B_j^{j'} W_{j'} \rightarrow W_j$$

$$W_{j'} \rightarrow W_j$$

and choose  $\{B_j^{j'+}\}_{j'+ > j}$  such that

$$V_j = V_n^{j'+} W_{j'+}$$

and choose  $\{B_j^{n+}\}$  such that

$$B_j^{n+} V_n \rightarrow W_j$$

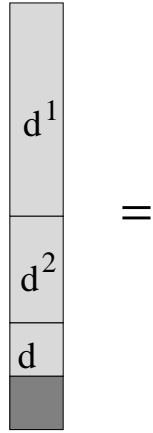
$$W_j \rightarrow V_n$$

and choose  $\{B_n^{n+}\}$  such that

$$B_n^{n+} V_n \rightarrow W_n$$

and choose  $\{A_j\}_{j=1}^n$  such that

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



# e co p e<sup>33</sup>ion of ope o<sup>3</sup>

the c<sup>n</sup> e<sup>n</sup> n<sup>n</sup> e<sup>n</sup> n<sup>n</sup> e<sup>n</sup> d<sup>n</sup> h<sup>e</sup> c<sup>n</sup> c<sup>n</sup> h<sup>e</sup> e<sup>e</sup> e<sup>e</sup>  
en n<sup>n</sup> n<sup>n</sup> n<sup>n</sup> n<sup>n</sup> e<sup>n</sup> d<sup>n</sup> ec<sup>y</sup> ec<sup>n</sup> e<sup>n</sup> ed<sup>c</sup> n<sup>n</sup> n<sup>n</sup> n<sup>n</sup>  
he h<sup>e</sup> c<sup>n</sup> e<sup>n</sup> n<sup>n</sup> d<sup>n</sup> n<sup>n</sup> re<sup>n</sup> e<sup>n</sup> c<sup>n</sup> e<sup>n</sup> ed<sup>y</sup> e<sup>n</sup> d<sup>n</sup> h<sup>e</sup> n<sup>n</sup>  
nd n<sup>n</sup> e<sup>e</sup> e<sup>n</sup> n<sup>n</sup> e<sup>n</sup> y<sup>e</sup> de<sup>e</sup> e<sup>n</sup> e<sup>n</sup> c<sup>n</sup> n<sup>n</sup> h<sup>e</sup>  
c<sup>n</sup> e<sup>n</sup> n<sup>n</sup> e<sup>n</sup> c<sup>n</sup> e<sup>n</sup> e<sup>n</sup> n<sup>n</sup> n<sup>n</sup> de<sup>e</sup> ec<sup>y</sup> c<sup>n</sup>  
e<sup>n</sup> h<sup>e</sup> e<sup>n</sup> e<sup>n</sup> nd<sup>d</sup> nd<sup>n</sup> n<sup>n</sup> nd<sup>d</sup> n<sup>n</sup> e<sup>n</sup> n<sup>n</sup> e<sup>e</sup>  
e<sup>n</sup> y<sup>e</sup> e<sup>n</sup> ed<sup>c</sup> e<sup>n</sup> n<sup>n</sup> e<sup>n</sup> de<sup>c</sup> nd<sup>n</sup> n<sup>n</sup> nd<sup>d</sup> n<sup>n</sup> e<sup>n</sup>

the matrices  $J_{\nu}, J_{\nu}, J_{\nu}$  (3.16) - (3.18) of the non-standard form satisfy the estimate

$$|J_{\nu}| + |J_{\nu}| + |J_{\nu}| \leq \frac{C_M}{|\nu - \nu|^{M+1}}$$

for all  $|\nu - \nu| \geq M$ .

$$\|e^{-ix} \mathcal{L}_\nu e^{ix} - \mathcal{L}_\nu\| \leq C \frac{1}{|\nu - \nu|^{M+1}}$$

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

$$|\sigma(x, \xi)| \leq C; \quad |\sigma(x, \xi)| \leq C$$

the matrices  $J_{\nu}, J_{\nu}, J_{\nu}$  (3.16) - (3.18) of the non-standard form satisfy the estimate

$$|J_{\nu}| + |J_{\nu}| + |J_{\nu}| \leq \frac{C_M}{|\nu - \nu|^{M+1}}$$

for all integer  $\nu, \nu$ .

$$\|B_{\nu; B} - B_{\nu}\| \leq \frac{C}{B^M} N$$

$$\|B_{\nu; B} - B_{\nu}\| \leq \frac{C}{B^M} N \leq$$



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  $\chi_{I_j}$  in (4.24) and  $\chi_{I_j}$  in (4.25) belong to dyadic  $BMO$ , i.e. satisfy condition

$$\sup_j \int_{I_j} \left| \chi_{I_j} \right| \chi_{I_j} d \leq C$$

where  $I_j$  is a dyadic interval and

$$\int_{I_j} \chi_{I_j} \chi_{I_j} d \leq C$$

Theorem IV.2 (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  $\chi_{I_j}$  in (4.24) and  $\chi_{I_j}$  in (4.25) belong to dyadic  $BMO$ , i.e. satisfy condition



the development of the

## V.1 The operator $d/dx$ in wavelet bases

Let  $\{A_j, B_j\}_{j \in \mathbb{Z}}$  be a wavelet basis for  $L^2(\mathbb{R})$ . Then the operator  $d/dx$  can be represented in this basis as follows:

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \langle f, A_j \rangle A_j + \langle f, B_j \rangle B_j = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \langle f, A_j \rangle \frac{d}{dx} A_j + \langle f, B_j \rangle \frac{d}{dx} B_j$$

where  $\langle f, A_j \rangle$  and  $\langle f, B_j \rangle$  are the coefficients of  $f$  in the wavelet basis.



$$\{k\}_k^k L^L \times \prod_{i=1}^n L^{L \times n} \rightarrow L^L$$

$$\{k\}_k^k L^L \rightarrow L^L$$

$$\{k\}_k^k L^L \rightarrow L^L$$

$$\{k\}_k^k L^L \rightarrow L^L$$

$$\{k\}_k^k L^L \rightarrow L^L$$

$$\{k\}_k^k L^L \rightarrow L^L$$

$$\{k\}_k^k L^L \rightarrow L^L$$

$$\{k\}_k^k L^L \rightarrow L^L$$

$n^k \rightarrow e e e$   
 $\times k \times +$   
 $r_i k m k k m r_{i+m}$   
 $C n^k n^k h e d e n n n d n^k h e c h P_L k e$   
 $\times$   
 $r_i r_{i+1} n r_{i+1} r_{i+1} \in \mathbb{Z}$   
 $n e n e n n n e n n e n n e n n e n$   
 $\times$   
 $m - m + \times^m - M_1 m l$   
 $n e e$   
 $M_1 \mathbb{Z}_+$   
 $d$   
 $e n n e n n e n c n e n y n e n e$   
 $n n n d n n L e n z e n n d n n e n$   
 $M \geq n$   
 $| \cdot | \leq C + | \cdot |$   
 $n e n n n d n e n c e n e n n e y c n e n n$   
 $L e n$   
 $| \cdot | \leq C + | \cdot |^{M + \log_2 B}$   
 $n e e$   
 $B \mathbb{R} | e^{i y}$   
 $D e n e c n d n e n e B M - - n n e n d n n c n c n d$   
 $n n e e e n c e n n e n e n n e n c e n n c n n c n d$   
 $n e e e n y d n n e e n c d$

↳

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

$t_e e$

$$r \times r | e^{il}$$



$$r_{\text{even}} \times r | e^{il}$$



nd

$$r_{\text{odd}} \times r | e^{i(l+1)}$$



$N_c n^h$

$$r_{\text{even}} r \times r \pm$$



nd

$$r_{\text{odd}} r \times r \pm$$



$n^h e n$

$$r \times r \pm r \times r \pm r \times r \pm r \times r$$

$n y e e$

$$r \times r \pm r \times r \pm r \times r \pm r \times r$$

$e n n e n r n d h n e n e n d e c n d e y j d e n d y e c e c e n e a c e V_j n d y c e n y n c n f n c e r_j j r_l e e$

$$j \times k z \times r | f_{j;k} | j;k$$

$t_e e$

$$f_{j;k} | j = z + f | j - \pm$$



$e n$

$f_{j;k} |$

$d$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{nd } \left| - \right| \leq j \\
 & \times Z^+ \\
 & \times \times Z^+ \\
 & \times \times Z^+
 \end{aligned}$$

$\rightarrow -\infty$

**Remark 2**

**Examples.**

$$\frac{M}{M - \dots} Z$$

$$\frac{C_M}{M - \dots}$$

$$\frac{C_M}{M - \dots}$$

$$\frac{C_M}{M - \dots}$$

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

1  $M$

.nd

$r$   $r$

2  $M$

.nd

$r$   $r$   $r$   $r_4$

3  $M$

.nd

$r$   $r$   $r$

$r_4$   $r$   $r$

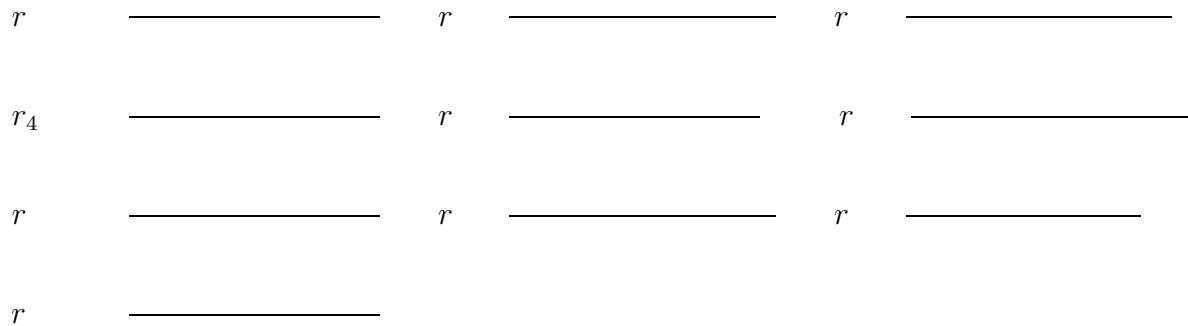
4  $M$

.nd

$r$   $r$   $r$

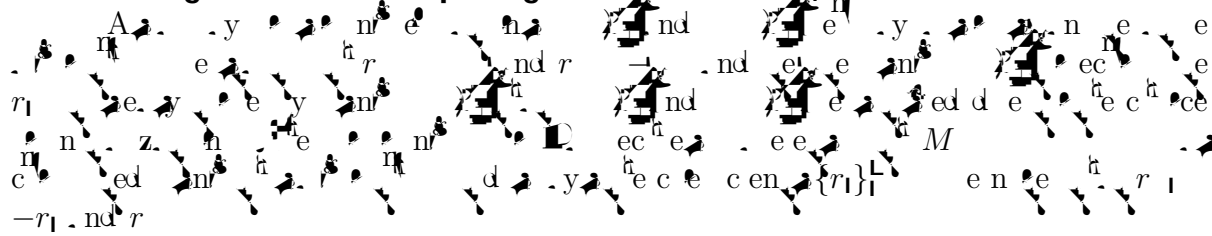
$r_4$   $r$

.nd

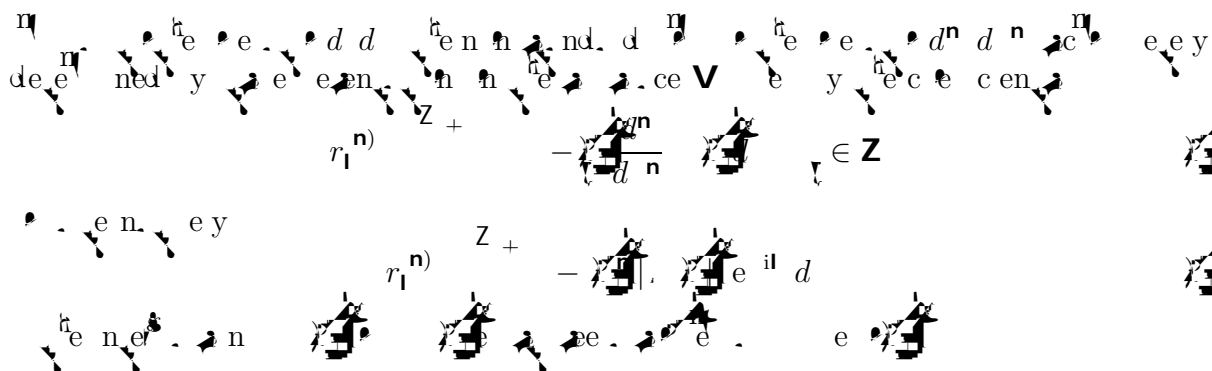


Coefficients  $M$  and  $M$  connected to the coefficients and  $n$

### Iterative algorithm for computing the coefficients



### V.2 The operators $d^n = dx^n$ in the wavelet bases





		Coe cients
	<i>l</i>	<i>l</i>
$M = 5$	1	-0.82590601185015
	2	0.22882018706694
	3	-5.3352571932672E-

		Coe cients
	<i>l</i>	<i>l</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

$$r_l^{(n)} - n^2 r_{l+2}^{(n)} - \sum_{k=1}^{L-l} k r_{l+k}^{(n)} + r_{l+k}^{(n)} = 0$$

and

$$\prod_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} r_l^{(n)} = 1$$

where  $k$  are given in (5.19).

2. Let  $M \geq n + 1$ , 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  $-L + 1 \leq l \leq L - 1$ . Also, for even  $n$

$$\prod_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} r_l^{(n)} = r_{-n}^{(n)} r_0^{(n)} = 1$$

and

$$\prod_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} r_l^{(n)} = 1$$

and for odd  $n$

$$\prod_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} r_l^{(n)} = r_{-n}^{(n)} r_0^{(n)} = 1$$

$A \in M$

$n$   $n$   $e$   $n$   $e$   $h$   $n$   $n$   $h$   $e$   $e$   $h$   $L$   $h$   $e$   $e$   $h$   $n$   $h$   $n$   
 $n$   $e$   $n$   $M$   $d$   $n$   $h$   $e$   $e$   $e$   $d$   $e$   $n$   $e$   $n$   $e$   $e$   $e$   $n$   $h$   
 $h$   $e$   $d$   $d$   $e$   $e$   $n$   $y$   $e$   $n$   $e$   $n$   $n$   $n$   $e$   $n$   $M$   
 $h$   $e$   $e$   $n$   $c$   $n$   $h$   $e$   $e$   $c$   $e$   $c$   $e$   $n$   $r_1^{(n)}$   $y$   $e$   $e$   $e$   $d$   $n$   $e$   $n$   $e$   
 $n$   $e$   $h$   $e$   $e$   $n$   $c$   $e$   $e$   $n$   $d$   $n$   $d$   $n$   $d$   $e$   $c$   $y$   $n$   
 $e$   $e$   $e$

$$r_1^{(n)} \times_{k \mathbb{Z}} | \cdot \pm \int \pm \int e^{il} d$$

$$r \times_{k \mathbb{Z}} | \cdot \pm \int \pm \int$$

$$r \times_{k \mathbb{Z}} r_1^{(n)} e^{il}$$

$n$   $h$   $e$   $e$   $n$   
 $n$   $h$   $e$   $h$   $h$   $nd$   $de$   $nd$   $n$   $n$   $n$   $e$   $e$   $e$   $n$   $nd$   $ed$   $nd$   $ce$   $n$   
 $e$   $y$   $e$   $e$

$$r \int \int r \int \int \pm \int r \pm \int$$

$Le$   $c$   $n$   $de$   $h$   $e$   $e$   $M$   $n$   $e$   $d$   $c$   $nc$   $n$   $d$   $f$   $n$   $f$   
 $M$   $f$   $f$   $f$   $\pm$   $f$

n e e h e n e c e dence n h c n e e n c e  
e n e h e d n e c n n n e e e n e n c e  
e c e n e e e e e n e e e e e e e e e e

N	μ	σ <sub>p</sub>
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	

e con ol non ope o n ele e

n ec n e c n de e c n n nd d c n n  
e . c n n e e d e e n n e e he  
n V e e n d e

and the density,  $\rho$ , of the particles is given by
 
$$\rho = \frac{m}{V} = \frac{m}{\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3}$$
 where  $m$  is the mass of the particles and  $V$  is the volume of the sphere. The density is a scalar quantity and is the same in all directions. The mass of the sphere is given by
 
$$M = \rho V = \rho \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$$
 where  $M$  is the total mass of the sphere. The weight of the sphere is given by
 
$$W = Mg = \rho \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 g$$
 where  $g$  is the acceleration due to gravity. The weight acts downwards from the center of mass of the sphere. The center of mass of a uniform sphere is at its geometric center. The radius of the sphere is  $R$ . The volume of the sphere is  $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$ . The mass of the sphere is  $M = \rho V$ . The weight of the sphere is  $W = Mg$ . The weight acts downwards from the center of mass. The center of mass is at the center of the sphere. The radius is  $R$ . The volume is  $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$ . The mass is  $M = \rho V$ . The weight is  $W = Mg$ .

## VI.1 The Hilbert Transform

The Hilbert transform of a function  $f(x)$  is defined as
 
$$\mathcal{H}\{f(x)\} = \frac{1}{\pi} \text{p.v.} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{f(\xi)}{x - \xi} d\xi$$
 where  $\text{p.v.}$  denotes the Cauchy principal value. The Hilbert transform is a linear operator and is invertible. The inverse Hilbert transform is given by
 
$$\mathcal{H}^{-1}\{\mathcal{H}\{f(x)\}\} = f(x)$$
 The Hilbert transform of a real function is an imaginary function. The Hilbert transform of an imaginary function is a real function. The Hilbert transform of a function  $f(x)$  is denoted by  $\mathcal{H}\{f(x)\}$ . The Hilbert transform of a function  $f(x)$  is given by
 
$$\mathcal{H}\{f(x)\} = \frac{1}{\pi} \text{p.v.} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{f(\xi)}{x - \xi} d\xi$$
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$$\mathcal{H}\{f(x)\} = \frac{1}{\pi} \text{p.v.} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{f(\xi)}{x - \xi} d\xi$$

	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

Let  $r_1, r_2, \dots, r_n$  be the roots of the characteristic polynomial of the matrix  $A$ .

Let  $r_1, r_2, \dots, r_n \in \mathbb{C}$  be the roots of the characteristic polynomial of the matrix  $A$ .

$$r_1 = r_1 + i \cdot k, \quad r_2 = r_2 + i \cdot k, \quad \dots, \quad r_n = r_n + i \cdot k$$

Let  $r_1, r_2, \dots, r_n$  be the roots of the characteristic polynomial of the matrix  $A$ .

$$r_1 = \dots + O\left(\frac{1}{M}\right)$$

Let  $r_1, r_2, \dots, r_n$  be the roots of the characteristic polynomial of the matrix  $A$ .

$$r_1 = \dots + O\left(\frac{1}{M}\right)$$

Let  $r_1, r_2, \dots, r_n$  be the roots of the characteristic polynomial of the matrix  $A$ .

**Example.**

Let  $r_1, r_2, \dots, r_n$  be the roots of the characteristic polynomial of the matrix  $A$ .



## VI.2 The fractional derivatives

Let  $f \in C^{\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$  and  $\gamma \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ .

$$x^{\gamma} \frac{\partial^{\gamma} f}{\partial x^{\gamma}} = \sum_{\alpha \leq \gamma} c_{\alpha} x^{\gamma-\alpha} \frac{\partial^{\alpha} f}{\partial x^{\alpha}}$$

Let  $f \in C^{\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$  and  $\gamma \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ .

$$x^{\gamma} \frac{\partial^{\gamma} f}{\partial x^{\gamma}} = \sum_{\alpha \leq \gamma} c_{\alpha} x^{\gamma-\alpha} \frac{\partial^{\alpha} f}{\partial x^{\alpha}}, \quad c_{\alpha} \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Let  $f \in C^{\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$  and  $\gamma \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ . Then  $x^{\gamma} \frac{\partial^{\gamma} f}{\partial x^{\gamma}} = \sum_{\alpha \leq \gamma} c_{\alpha} x^{\gamma-\alpha} \frac{\partial^{\alpha} f}{\partial x^{\alpha}}$ , where  $c_{\alpha} = \frac{|\alpha|!}{|\alpha|!} = 1$ .

$$\frac{\partial^{\alpha} x^{\beta}}{\partial x^{\alpha}} = \frac{\beta!}{(\beta-\alpha)!} x^{\beta-\alpha}$$

$$\frac{\partial^{\alpha} x^{\beta}}{\partial x^{\alpha}} = \frac{\beta!}{(\beta-\alpha)!} x^{\beta-\alpha}$$

and

$$\frac{\partial^{\alpha} x^{\beta}}{\partial x^{\alpha}} = \frac{\beta!}{(\beta-\alpha)!} x^{\beta-\alpha}$$

Let  $f \in C^{\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$  and  $\gamma \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ . Then  $x^{\gamma} \frac{\partial^{\gamma} f}{\partial x^{\gamma}} = \sum_{\alpha \leq \gamma} c_{\alpha} x^{\gamma-\alpha} \frac{\partial^{\alpha} f}{\partial x^{\alpha}}$ .

$$x^{\gamma} \frac{\partial^{\gamma} f}{\partial x^{\gamma}} = \sum_{\alpha \leq \gamma} c_{\alpha} x^{\gamma-\alpha} \frac{\partial^{\alpha} f}{\partial x^{\alpha}}$$

Let  $f \in C^{\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$  and  $\gamma \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ . Then  $x^{\gamma} \frac{\partial^{\gamma} f}{\partial x^{\gamma}} = \sum_{\alpha \leq \gamma} c_{\alpha} x^{\gamma-\alpha} \frac{\partial^{\alpha} f}{\partial x^{\alpha}}$ .

$$x^{\gamma} \frac{\partial^{\gamma} f}{\partial x^{\gamma}} = \sum_{\alpha \leq \gamma} c_{\alpha} x^{\gamma-\alpha} \frac{\partial^{\alpha} f}{\partial x^{\alpha}} + O\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

**Example.**

		Coefficients		Coefficients
	$\lambda$		$\lambda$	
$M = 6$	-7	-2.82831017E-06	4	-2.77955293E-02
	-6	-1.68623867E-06	5	-2.61324170E-02
	-5	4.45847796E-04	6-5	

# Multiplication of open operators

## VII.1 Multiplication of matrices in the standard form

The multiplication of matrices in the standard form is a well-known problem. It is often used in the theory of open operators. The standard form of a matrix is a matrix that is both upper and lower triangular. The multiplication of two matrices in the standard form is a well-known problem. It is often used in the theory of open operators. The standard form of a matrix is a matrix that is both upper and lower triangular. The multiplication of two matrices in the standard form is a well-known problem. It is often used in the theory of open operators.

$$\| \sum_{j=1}^n A_j x_j \| \leq \sum_{j=1}^n \| A_j \| \| x_j \|$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Let } L = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & A_n \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } R = \begin{bmatrix} B_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & B_n \end{bmatrix} \\
 & \text{Then } LR = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 B_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & A_n B_n \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

... n. y e e e

$\mathbb{R}^n$

$$\prod_j A_j A_j + B_j$$

... nd

$$\prod_j P_j B_j P_j$$

... e e ... n ... e

$$A_j A_j + B_j \mathbf{W}_j \rightarrow \mathbf{W}_j$$

$$B_j + A_j B_j \mathbf{V}_j \rightarrow \mathbf{W}_j$$

$$\prod_j A_j \mathbf{W}_j \rightarrow \mathbf{V}_j$$

... nd  $\mathbb{R}^n$  e ... n ... e

$$\prod_j B_j \mathbf{V}_j \rightarrow \mathbf{V}_j$$

$\mathbb{R}^n$

n

e . n h ed e. c h n e e h e . e e h e n e  
e . n h e n N  
e e n e . A<sub>j</sub> B<sub>j</sub> j : n tot49 -410.315ac5 0 Td (36su8712.7097 0552

... e e l o ... n ele ... e ...  
... e ... n ... c ... n ... e ... n ... e ... e ... e

### VIII.1 An iterative algorithm for computing the generalized inverse

n de ...

$$A_{ij} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{k=1}^N x_k e^{-j 2\pi i k / N}$$

Size $N \times N$	SVD	FWT Generalized Inverse	$L_2$ -Error
$128 \times 128$	20.27 sec.	25.89 sec.	$3.1 \cdot 10^{-4}$
$256 \times 256$	144.43 sec.	77.98 sec.	$3.42 \cdot 10^{-4}$
$512 \times 512$	1,155 sec. (est.)	242.84 sec.	$6.0 \cdot 10^{-4}$
$1024 \times 1024$	9,244 sec. (est.)	657.09 sec.	$7.7 \cdot 10^{-4}$
...	...	...	...
$2^{15} \times 2^{15}$	9.6 years (est.)	1 day (est.)	

Let  $X_k$  be the  $k$ th column of  $X$ . Then  $X_{k+1} = X_k - X_k$ .

## VIII.2 An iterative algorithm for computing the projection operator on the null space.

$$X_{k+1} = X_k - X_k$$

$$X_k = A A^T X_k$$



$P_{null} = X_k c_n e / e$ 
 $P_{null} = -A A A / A$

### VIII.3 An iterative algorithm for computing a square root of an operator.

Let  $A = \dots$  and  $A = \dots$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y_{i+1} &= Y_i - Y_i X_i Y_i \\
 X_{i+1} &= X_i + Y_i A
 \end{aligned}$$

h

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y &= -A + \dots \\
 X &= -A A + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

$D = \dots$  and  $\sqrt{D} = \dots$

$$I_{i+1} = I_i - I_i P_i I_i$$

$r \rightarrow n$   $f f f$   $d e y A f$   $d ;$   $P e e$   $f d ;$

## VIII.4 Fast algorithms for computing the exponential, sine and cosine of a matrix

... e e nen ... n e ... e ... sine and cosine nc ... e  
... e c ... ed n ny c c ... e ... A n te c ... e  
... ene ... zed n e

# X Coprime $F(u)$ in $\mathbb{R}[u]$

Let  $F(u)$  be a polynomial in  $\mathbb{R}[u]$ . We say that  $F(u)$  is coprime in  $\mathbb{R}[u]$  if there are no two non-constant polynomials in  $\mathbb{R}[u]$  whose product is  $F(u)$ . An equivalent condition is that  $F(u)$  has no repeated factors in  $\mathbb{R}[u]$ . This is equivalent to saying that  $F(u)$  and its derivative  $F'(u)$  are coprime in  $\mathbb{R}[u]$ . In other words,  $\gcd(F(u), F'(u)) = 1$  in  $\mathbb{R}[u]$ .

## IX.1 The algorithm for evaluating $u^2$

Let  $V_j \in \mathbb{Z}^n$  be a vector and  $P_j \in \mathbb{R}^n$  be a polynomial. We define the evaluation of  $u^2$  as follows:  $P_j(u^2) = P_j(u, u^2)$ . The algorithm for evaluating  $u^2$  is given by the following steps:

1. Compute the vectors  $V_j$  and the polynomials  $P_j$ .
2. Evaluate the polynomials  $P_j(u^2)$  at  $u^2$ .
3. Sum the results to get the final value.

The algorithm is implemented as follows:

$$P_j(u^2) = P_j(u, u^2) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} p_{j,i} u^i + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} p_{j,i+n} u^{i+n}$$

where  $p_{j,i}$  and  $p_{j,i+n}$  are the coefficients of  $P_j$ . The final value is then given by:

$$\sum_j P_j(u^2) = \sum_j \left( \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} p_{j,i} u^i + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} p_{j,i+n} u^{i+n} \right)$$

The algorithm is implemented as follows:

1. Compute the vectors  $V_j$  and the polynomials  $P_j$ .
2. Evaluate the polynomials  $P_j(u^2)$  at  $u^2$ .
3. Sum the results to get the final value.

The algorithm is implemented as follows:

1. Compute the vectors  $V_j$  and the polynomials  $P_j$ .
2. Evaluate the polynomials  $P_j(u^2)$  at  $u^2$ .
3. Sum the results to get the final value.

$$e^{\sum_{k=1}^n \lambda_k} = \sum_{j=0}^n \frac{e^{\sum_{k=1}^n \lambda_k}}{j!} \left( \sum_{k=1}^n \lambda_k \right)^j$$

$$j = \sum_{k=1}^n j_k$$

$$j = \sum_{k=1}^n j_k$$

$$j = \sum_{k=1}^n j_k$$

A  $\sum_{k=1}^n \lambda_k = \sum_{k=1}^n \lambda_k$

$$\sum_{j=0}^n \frac{e^{\sum_{k=1}^n \lambda_k}}{j!} \left( \sum_{k=1}^n \lambda_k \right)^j = \sum_{j=0}^n \frac{e^{\sum_{k=1}^n \lambda_k}}{j!} \sum_{k=1}^n \lambda_k^j$$

and  $\sum_{k=1}^n \lambda_k = \sum_{k=1}^n \lambda_k$

$$\sum_{j=0}^n \frac{e^{\sum_{k=1}^n \lambda_k}}{j!} \left( \sum_{k=1}^n \lambda_k \right)^j = \sum_{j=0}^n \frac{e^{\sum_{k=1}^n \lambda_k}}{j!} \sum_{k=1}^n \lambda_k^j = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{e^{\sum_{k=1}^n \lambda_k}}{j!} \lambda_k^j$$

n den  $\sum_{k=1}^n \lambda_k$

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

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

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

$e^{\sum_{k=1}^n \lambda_k}$

$$\sum_{j=0}^n \frac{e^{\sum_{k=1}^n \lambda_k}}{j!} \left( \sum_{k=1}^n \lambda_k \right)^j = \sum_{j=0}^n \frac{e^{\sum_{k=1}^n \lambda_k}}{j!} \sum_{k=1}^n \lambda_k^j = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{e^{\sum_{k=1}^n \lambda_k}}{j!} \lambda_k^j$$

if the coefficient  $d_k^j$  is zero then there is no need to keep the corresponding average  $\sum_{k=1}^n \lambda_k$



ence een c e cen h c h need e ed n y e ed ced h e y e n h

$$M_{www}^{jj'} \quad j' = Z + j \quad j' \quad j' \quad j-j' \quad k \quad l$$

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e een e e e h e h n c n ed c n h e n e c e cen c n e  
e een e e e h e h n c n ed c n h e n e c e cen c n e  
e een e e e h e h n c n ed c n h e n e c e cen c n e

$N_j$  is the number of nodes in the subtree rooted at  $j$ . The number of nodes in the subtree rooted at  $j$  is  $N_j = 1 + \sum_{k \in \text{children}(j)} N_k$ . The number of nodes in the subtree rooted at  $j$  is  $N_j = 1 + \sum_{k \in \text{children}(j)} N_k$ . The number of nodes in the subtree rooted at  $j$  is  $N_j = 1 + \sum_{k \in \text{children}(j)} N_k$ .

**Remark.** The number of nodes in the subtree rooted at  $j$  is  $N_j = 1 + \sum_{k \in \text{children}(j)} N_k$ .

## IX.2 The algorithm for evaluating $F(u)$

Let  $P_j$  be the probability that the root of the tree is  $j$ . The probability that the root of the tree is  $j$  is  $P_j = \frac{1}{N_j}$ .

$$P_j = \frac{1}{N_j} = \frac{1}{1 + \sum_{k \in \text{children}(j)} N_k}$$





e fe en ce<sup>3</sup>

♯ A e . e e en n n n ne . e . n e e e

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