ON THE REPRESENTATION OF OPERATORS IN BASES OF COMPACTLY SUPPORTED WAVELETS[∗]

G. BEYLKIN†

 A str ct This paper describes exact and explicit representations of the dierential operators, \mathbb{R}^{n} \mathbb{R}^{n} , $n = 1, 2, \ldots$, 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) operations for computing the wavelet coe cients of all circulant shifts of a vector of the length $= 2^n$ 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 () to (log^2) signi cant entries.

ey ords wavelets, dierential operators, Hilbert transform, fractional derivatives, pseudodi erential operators, shift operators, numerical algorithms

AMS MOS s ect c ssi c tions 65D99, 35S99, 65R10, 44A15

1. Introduction. $n \cdot 1$ D ecen od ced copcy ppoed ee c poed o e ey ef nn e c ny ... n ppe e nd exact and explicit $ep e en$ on of $e e$ cope ode e en fo f $e \csc_{p} n_{0}$ pono e of compactly proved eels. e opeen $n \bullet N$ of N algorithm for computing the electron coefficients of all N circulants of f of \int_0^{∞} of e en \int_0^{∞} N n.

ppe e on y cope e non nd d for of operators none $p \cdot q$ is simple matter obtained to obtain $p \cdot q$ is $q \cdot q$. In the non-theorem in $q \cdot q$. Meyer boom for the product of the the control of $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ one of material of diamed to the contact of the position of the second of the second second contact of the con 2.76 and α) α , α and α and α and α is the small space of α is the small space of α , α

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econd, e compute the nonstandard form of the shift operator. This operator. This operator. This operator. This operator. This operator. This o ponnpcc ppc on of ee ece ee ee coecene not n ariantee the nonstandard and standard forms of the nonstandard forms of the nonpendey ocopenon "ee epe en on copen e foe c of f n arce elet elet end on of f of ecologic electors of cell y e oned y ppynfe fope odecy oe coe cen of eofn epnon. ecoecento e fope o y e o ednd noe nd ed needed.

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2. Compactly supported wavelets. n become being p e e e e orono ede per y ppoed ee nde ono on. oe de e efe $o \blacktriangle$

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ee j; k 2 Z. e f nc on x) copponec n f nc on ' x) and $e e f n c on$ fy $e f o n$ $f e on$

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\begin{array}{cccc}\n\mathbf{v} & \mathbf{p} & \mathbf{X}^1 \\
\mathbf{v} & \mathbf{h}_k & \mathbf{x} & \mathbf{h}_k\n\end{array}
$$

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\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{u}}^{\rangle} \qquad \qquad \mathbf{p}_{\mathbf{u}} \mathbf{y}_{\mathbf{k}}^{\mathbf{u}} = \mathbf{y}_{\mathbf{k}} \mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{u}}^{\mathbf{u}} \qquad \mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{k}} \qquad \mathbf{k}_{\mathbf{k}}^{\mathbf{u}} \mathbf{y}_{\mathbf{k}}^{\mathbf{u}} \qquad \mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{k}}^{\mathbf{u}} \qquad \mathbf{x}_{
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e e

$$
\mathbf{g}_k \qquad \mathbf{q}^{\setminus k} \mathbf{h}_{L-k-1}; \qquad \mathbf{k} \qquad ; \qquad ; \qquad \mathbf{L} \qquad \mathbf{d}^{\prime}
$$

and

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\mathbf{z}_{+\infty} \cdot \mathbf{x} \, d\mathbf{x} \quad \hat{\mathbf{z}}
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ndd one fnc on M n n^{f} oen

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\begin{array}{ccccccc}\n\mathbf{Z}_{+\infty} & & & \\
& \mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{z}} \mathbf{x}^m \mathbf{d} \mathbf{x} & ; & \mathbf{m} & ; & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{A} \\
& & & & \\
& & & & \mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{z}} \mathbf{x}^m \mathbf{x} & ; & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{A} \\
\end{array}
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where
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$$
\mathbf{P} \mathbf{y} \mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{N} \\ \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{N} & \mathbf{N} \\ \mathbf{N} & \mathbf{N} & \mathbf{N} \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{y}^k
$$

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

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\mathbf{P} \mathbf{y}^{\lambda} \mathbf{y}^M \mathbf{R} \mathbf{y}^{\lambda} \quad \text{for} \quad \mathbf{y} \quad \mathbf{A}.
$$

and

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\mathbf{y}^{\mathcal{M}} \mathbf{y}^{\mathcal{M}} = \mathbf{y}^{\mathcal{M}} \mathbf{y
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3. The operator d=dx in wavelet bases. n become construct the construct the construct of e non nd d for of e operator d=dx. ϵ nonstandard for the e p e entron of nope \circ **T** \circ nof $p e$

A	T	fA _j ; B _j ; $-\frac{1}{j}$ C _j CZ							
c n	on	e	p	ce	V _j	nd	W _j	W _j !	W _j ;
-w	B _j	V _j !	W _j ;						
-w	B _j	V _j !	W _j ;						
-w	-y	W _j !	V _j ;						

e operators f \mathbf{A}_j ; \mathbf{B}_j ; \cdots j \mathbf{g}_j _{EZ} are de_sined \mathbf{A}_j \mathbf{Q}_j TQ_j \mathbf{B}_j \mathbf{Q}_j TP_j and \cdots j P_jTQ_j ee P_j epoeconope oon e poe V_j and Q_j P_{j-1} P_j e p o econope o on the subspace \mathbf{W}_j .

e ee matrix elements in the matrix of \mathbf{B}_j \rightarrow matrix of \mathbf{T}_j **P**_j \mathbf{TP}_j **i**; l; j 2 Z for e operator $d=dx$

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\sqrt{2}
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\n $\sqrt{4}$ jm₀ $\sqrt{3}$ ² $\frac{4}{5}$ $\frac{4}{3}$ ² $\frac{1}{2}$
\ne e a_n e l² en n $\sqrt{4}$ Co p n² jm₀ $\sqrt{3}$ e e
\n $\sqrt{3}$ jm₀ $\sqrt{3}$ ² $\frac{4}{5}$ $\frac{4}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{$

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e n $\left(\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 0 & -\sqrt{2} & \end{array} \right)$ e o $\left[\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & -\sqrt{2} & \end{array} \right]$ r $\left[\begin{array}{ccccc} 0 & -\sqrt{2} & \end{array} \right]$ nq ene of e o on of $\rightarrow \mathbf{v}'$ nd $\rightarrow \mathbf{v}'$ follows following ene of the representation of **d=dx.** Given the solution \mathbf{r}_l of \mathbf{r}_l and \mathbf{r}_l

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(1) If the integrals in \mathcal{A} or \mathcal{A} exist, then the coefficients $\mathbf{r}_1^{(n)}$ $\binom{n}{l}$; 1 2 Z satisfy the following system of linear algebraic equations

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\mathbf{r}_{l}^{(n)} \qquad {}^{n} \mathbf{4}_{\mathbf{\Gamma}_{2l}} \qquad \mathbf{4}_{\mathbf{\Gamma}_{2l-1}} \mathbf{K}_{2l-1}^{(n)} \qquad \mathbf{r}_{2l-2k+1}^{(n)} \qquad \mathbf{r}_{2l+2k-1}^{(n)} \mathbf{y}_{2}^{(n)};
$$

and

$$
\sum_{l} \mathbf{r}_l^{(n)} \qquad \mathbf{A}^{(n)} \qquad \mathbf{A}^{(n)} \qquad \mathbf{A}^{(n)}.
$$

where \mathbf{a}_{2k-1} are given in $\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{v}}$.

 \downarrow Let **M** n \downarrow ; where **M** is the number of vanishing moments in \downarrow . If the integrals in \mathcal{A} or \mathcal{A} exist; then the equations \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{A} have a unique solution with a finite number of nonzero coefficients $\mathbf{r}_l^{(n)}$ $\binom{n}{l}$; namely; $\mathsf{r}_l^{(n)}$ $\mathbf{I}^{(n)}$ 6 for **L l L** ; such that for even **n**

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\mathbf{r}_{l}^{(n)} \qquad \mathbf{r}_{-l}^{(n)} \, ;
$$

$$
\mathbf{X} \quad \mathbf{X} \quad \mathbf{I}^{2\tilde{n}} \mathbf{r}_l^{(n)} \quad ; \quad \mathbf{n} \quad \mathbf{d}; \quad ; \mathbf{n} = \mathbf{d};
$$

and

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}\n\mathbf{x} & \mathbf{r}_{l}^{(n)} & \mathbf{y} \\
\downarrow & \mathbf{r}_{l}^{(n)} & \mathbf{y} \\
\mathbf{y} & \mathbf{y} & \mathbf{y} \\
\mathbf{y} & \mathbf{y} & \mathbf{y}\n\end{array}
$$

 \sim \sim

and for odd n

$$
\begin{array}{ccccccccc}\n\mathbf{r}_{l}^{(n)} & \mathbf{r}_{-l}^{(n)}; & & & \\
\mathbf{x} & & & \\
\mathbf{r}_{l}^{(n)} & \mathbf{r}_{l}
$$

e poof of Poposition is completely analogous to the proof Poposition \mathbf{L} Remark en en en proposition in Proposition in Proposition in Proposition may have unique solution may have unique solution \mathbb{R} . ee ne \leftarrow \mathcal{A} and \leftarrow are not absolutely conserved. A cen point eDece ee M 2. eepeen on of e \checkmark deen deced ne previous secon. Equation is \mathbf{u}' and \mathbf{u}' do not have \mathbf{u} o on for the second derivative n \bullet or every very set of equations (\bullet and \sim $\sqrt{ }$ has solution for the third derivative n \sim e has e ha

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\mathbf{a}_1 \quad -; \qquad \mathbf{a}_3 \qquad \frac{\mathbf{A}}{\mathbf{B}};
$$

and

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\mathbf{r}_{-2} \qquad \xrightarrow{\mathbf{d}} \qquad \mathbf{r}_{-1} \qquad \xrightarrow{\mathbf{d}} \qquad \mathbf{r}_0 \qquad ; \qquad \mathbf{r}_1 \qquad \xrightarrow{\mathbf{d}} \qquad \mathbf{r}_2 \qquad \xrightarrow{\mathbf{d}} \qquad
$$

e e of coe centric \blacksquare ; \blacksquare ; \blacksquare ; \blacksquare is one of the standard choice of \blacksquare n e $d = e$ ence coe cento e the third deep

enoe on f eee L eee on n f oen **M** do note e e \circ de eponen ee \circledast e epeentan of edde ee ony f $\mathbf{e} \mathbf{n}$ eof \mathbf{n} nfo en \mathbf{M} 2. Remark Let deen equation ℓ energy in ℓ or ℓ for $\mathbf{d}^n = \mathbf{d} \mathbf{x}^n$ directly for λ e e e λ

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\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{w}}^{\mathbf{w}}\hspace{1cm}\mathbf{r}_{l}^{(n)}\hspace{1cm}\mathbf{Z}_{2\pi}\mathbf{X}_{\mathbf{w}}^{\mathbf{w}}\hspace{1cm}\mathbf{k}_{l}\hspace{1cm}\mathbf{j}^{2}\hspace{1cm}\mathbf{w}^{n}\hspace{1cm}\mathbf{k}_{l}\hspace{1cm}\mathbf{k}_{l}^{m}\mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}l\xi}\,\mathbf{d}:
$$

e efo e

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\mathbf{M}(\mathbf{X}) \qquad \qquad \mathbf{M} \qquad \qquad \mathbf{X} \qquad \qquad \mathbf{K} \mathbf{X} \qquad \qquad \mathbf{K} \mathbf{X}^{n} \qquad \qquad \mathbf{K} \mathbf{X}^{n} \tag{17}
$$

e e

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\mathbf{r} \downarrow \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r}^{(n)} e^{i l \xi}:
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 $\mathbf{n'}$ e e on

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\mathbf{m}_0 = \mathbf{u}^{\mathbf{u}} = \mathbf{u}
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no e_i , and de of \mathcal{M} and summing separately of evocation and odd indice \mathbf{n} \mathbf{M} e e

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\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{u}) \qquad \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{u}) \qquad \mathbf{v}(\mathbf{u}) \qquad \mathbf{v}(\mathbf{u}) = \mathbf{v}(\mathbf{u})^2 \mathbf{v}(\mathbf{u}) = \mathbf{v}(\mathbf{u}) \qquad \mathbf{v}(\mathbf{u}) = \mathbf
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By considering the operator M₀ depends on M_0 depends on M_0 below on M_0

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\mathbf{M}_0 \mathbf{f}_\mathbf{u} \rangle \qquad \mathbf{M}_0 \mathbf{f}_\mathbf{u} \rangle \quad \mathbf{j} \mathbf{m}_0 = \mathbf{u} \mathbf{j}^2 \mathbf{f} = \mathbf{u} \qquad \mathbf{j} \mathbf{m}_0 = \mathbf{u} \qquad \mathbf{u} \mathbf{j}^2 \mathbf{f} = \mathbf{u} \qquad \mathbf{u};
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\ne e e e $\mathbf{a} \mathbf{u} \mathbf{u}$

 M_{\odot} r $^{-n}$ r:

 \mathcal{F} net enector of the operator M₀ corresponding to the eigen alue −n and, therefore, f representation of the derivatives in the electron of the derivatives is equivalent basis is equivalent bas o \mathbf{r} fondecpound on of \mathbf{A} and vice expected vice of \mathbf{r} M_0 onodced n₄7 nd eeepoe 46) efene4 con de $\text{ed}_{\mathbf{x}}$

Remark $1.$ eeoecy e ndeood ede eope_ro o oe fenery operators of eneaty only by a negligible diffonition of \mathbf{e} precond one neever enece in the numerical evidence is \ln for of nee noe epeen one of e d n fe of cop n f n e eg e. f nope on pceech pceon pce f enc $\text{c}\text{--}\mathrm{c}\mathrm{y}_{\bm{\omega}}$) en y e $\text{cond}\text{--}\mathrm{on}\mathrm{n}$ ee nderstand exporterste fem f eo e e n^{ot} eabove e e o d of cc cy, enc de e on ee e ppe o y e p econd oned only on subspace. e note epecond on n^o decedee ddee epo e of condon n^o de only of the unfa orable homogeneity of the symphon of \mathbb{R} orable independent in \mathbb{R} de oo e ce \bullet

For periodized derivative operators the ound on the condition numerodized derivative operators the ound on the condition numerodized derivative on the condition num erators of α only on the particular choice of the elet basis and α basis of the electronic such as α and α basis of the electronic such as α basis of the electronic such as α basis of the electronic such as α basis o one example on num er p of the operator is uniformly ounded with respect to p of the operator is uniformly ounded with respect to p on q on q on q on q on q o o e ze of e matrix. e e condition numerous e rate of e rate of the rate of the rate of \mathbf{r} con efence of n_{e} ergence algorithms; for example, the num error erasions, the num error of iterations, the num error of iterations, it is not in the num error of iterations, it is not in the num error of its num er of e con_{d} / e/ den e od **O** $\overrightarrow{P_{\text{d}}}$ e e pe completely ne o oo on ne of ne ceel od op ceel dde ee ee epeen ee oe nomigreemd on nomigre doe n d d foof e econd dee e_{\bullet} on o ocopeend d foto enon nd dfo $\sqrt{2}$ n efoonfepeend dfoof epeodzed econd deelle D_2 of ze **N** N we e N n n econditioned y e different matrix P

D_2^p PD₂P

ee P_{il} il ilmed jn and ee jcoen depend n $'$ on i; lo N N= $j-1$ 4 i; l N N= j _p nd P_{NN} n₂ end copeeofn condonne

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Table 3

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

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 $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v}$ and the dentity $\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{m}_0 = \mathbf{v}$, ee $\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v}$, ce p o ded

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f_{-\mathbf{u}} \qquad \qquad \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{e}_{\xi}} \qquad \lim_{\delta \to 0} \mathbf{u} \mathbf{f}^2 \qquad \qquad \text{for all} \qquad \mathbf{M} \qquad \mathbf{f}.
$$

o de o $\sqrt{1}u$

$$
\mathbf{I}_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbf{v}) \qquad \mathbf{I}_{\mathcal{C}_{\xi}}^{\mathcal{A}} \mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{m}_0} \qquad \mathbf{v} \mathbf{J}^2 \qquad \text{for} \qquad \mathbf{m} \qquad \mathbf{M} \qquad \mathbf{A}.
$$

B follows for the experimental $\mathcal{A}_\mathcal{V}$.

Remark ϵ Equations (λ) and λ also imply the entropy that even moments of the coe centrs a_{2k−1} for $\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{y}}$ n ney

$$
\mathbf{a}_{2k-1} \quad \mathbf{k} \quad \mathbf{a}_{2k-1} \quad \mathbf{k} \quad \mathbf{a}_{2m} \qquad \text{for all } m \quad \mathbf{M} \quad \mathbf{a}_{2m}
$$

nce e o en of e f ncon \overline{A} n eq on \overline{I}_{γ} e d o one-poin qde formula formula for computing the representation of contour operators on operators on \mathbf{q} t_{e} is the formula is obtained in exactly the same manner as formula is t_{e} in each obtained in each t_{e} pec coce of eee deced neqn \sim (3.8)–(3.8) eee fed oen of efnoon 'n eefe oppe foe de

e e e noduce d_{re} en ppoc for computing representations of conquerent control of conquerent representations of conquerent control of conquerent control of conquerent control of conquerent control of conquerent conquered on ope one eer basis of one of the system of α solving the system of α fe ceq on \bigcup_{α} seco y poccondions. It as expected to epecially pe f e y o of e ope o o of eneo of o e def ee noe n ce e ope \circ o coperator is completely its representation on $\boldsymbol{\mathsf{V}}_0$ is representation on $\boldsymbol{\mathsf{V}}_0$ o e pe of cope o e e n fo ndeope o of fraction $d = \mathbf{e}$ en on o nd \mathbf{e} en on).

The Hilbert transform. e ppyoe doe coponde non nd d foof een fo

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$$

e e p... deno e principal alue at s x .

e epeen on of H on V_0 de_rined y e coe cen

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\mathbf{r}_l \quad \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} \mathbf{x} \quad \mathbf{l} \quad \mathbf{H} \cdot \mathbf{v} \quad \mathbf{X} \quad \mathbf{l} \quad \mathbf{Z} \quad \mathbf{Z};
$$

c n n copeey denne oe coe cen of e non nd d for N ey **H** fA_j; B_j ; $j = j$ g_{j∈Z} A_j A₀ B_j B₀ and $j = j$ where m ee en $i-l$ and $i-l$ of \mathbf{A}_0 \mathbf{B}_0 and $i-0$ are computed from the coefficients of \mathbf{A}_0 and $i-0$ are computed from the coefficients of \mathbf{A}_0 and $i-1$ and $i-1$ and $i-1$ and $i-1$ and $i-1$ and $i-1$ an r_l

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$$
\mathbf{y}_k \mathbf{y}_k \mathbf{y}_k \mathbf{y}_{i+k-k} ;
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\begin{array}{cc}\n\mathbf{X}^1 & \mathbf{X}^1 \\
i & \n\end{array}\n\mathbf{g}_k \mathbf{h}_k \mathbf{r}_{2i+k-k} ;
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e coe c en r_l 12 Z n $\overrightarrow{f_n}$ if y e following system of near algebra r_l eq on

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\int_{k=1}^{1} r_{2l} \frac{1}{r_{2l-1}} \sum_{k=1}^{N^2} a_{2k-1} r_{2l-2k+1} \frac{r_{2l+2k-1}}{r_{2l+2k-1}}
$$

ee ecoecenta $_{2k-1}$ efennaly in (3.9), \mathbb{R} d in (3.8), \mathbb{R} one y pocof ${\sf r}_l$ for large

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r_l \quad \frac{d}{l} \quad O \quad \frac{d}{l^{2M}} \; :
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By e n') n' in e of ' \sqrt{n}

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\int \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{v} \, d\mathbf{v} \, d\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{r}_l \qquad \mathbf{r}_l \qquad \mathbf{r}_l \qquad \mathbf{r}_l \mathbf{v}_l \mathbf{v}_l^2 = \mathbf{n} \mathbf{I} \mathbf{v}_l \mathbf{d} \; .
$$

e o n \mathbf{r}_l r_{−l} nd e \mathbf{r}_0 , e noe e coe cen \mathbf{r}_0 canoe determined for equations \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{A}

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Dece ee nin oen e*k*.⊶1d. $Expamp$

Table 5 The coecients $\{\downarrow_l\}_l$, $l = -7$ \cdots 14 of the fractional derivative $l = 0.5$ for Daubechies' wavelet with six vanishing moments.

6. Shift operator on V_0 and fast wavelet decomposition of all circulant shifts of a vector. Leheld on definity one on the subspace V_0 represented y e

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e only nonze o coe c en $\mathbf{t}_l^{(j)}$ $\frac{d^{(j)}}{d}$ on e c e j e o e m $\frac{1}{d}$ ce L l **L** A o $t_i^{(j)}$! $i, 0, j$ **j** ! **1** A ne peefoon n' example. e coe c en $\mathbf{t}_l^{(j)}$ $\iota^{(j)}$ **j 4**;; ; foel fope on Dece ee ee n n o en

e noe the shift ϵ of α and ϵ other than ϵ of ϵ or than ϵ than ϵ of ϵ or than ϵ or than ϵ or that ϵ if e absolute a contract is greater than e , $\frac{1}{2}$ is greater than the first several several scales several scales several several scales several scales several scales several scales several scales several scales s jee enonzeo coecent ${\bf t}^{(j)}_l$ lo de ene jlj L Aj ncee enonze o coecent $f_i^{(j)}$ end ceneral jlj L 1. The importance of the shift operator stems from the shift operator stems from the fact that the eenforms are not shown are not shown as $\frac{1}{2}$ in a $\frac{1}{2}$ over, as e $\frac{1}{2}$ demonstrated, e non nd d nd e e fore e nd d) for of e fore of e p e nd e y o cope P_5 7 \mathcal{A} en

OPERATORS IN BASES OF COMPACTLY SUPPORTED WAVELETS $\mathbf{1}$

operator allows us to "mo e" pictures in the "compressed" form. The coefficients $\mathbf{t}_{l}^{(j)}$ for effoperators can endeded. It is considered in a meded. It is considered as \mathbf{c} e l ho ever, that the method of using sparseness of the shift operator depends on the pec_{\bullet} c ppc op ndy e e f fo d n ndc ed o e. e foon fone pe of n ppc oneen adof cop nff ope o e cope poe f e decef \int o foe ee decopo op of cc n f of ec ρ nd en o o it may e ed o reduce of e equies en of one of e for all \mathbf{r} .

e ector the decomposition of economic of \mathbb{N} n into elet basis requires $\mathbf{O}(\mathbf{N}_{\mathbf{w}})$ operations. Since the coefficients are not shift in arrangements are not shown that in a reduces are not shown that in a reduces are not shown that in a reduces are not shown that in a

foo e s_k^{j-1} **k** $\boldsymbol{\psi}$; $^{n-j}$ e one of e ecoof e equal the people cej $\boldsymbol{\cdot}$ and cope

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}\n\mathbf{s}_k^j & \mathbf{v} & \mathbf{a} & \mathbf{x}_{n+1} \\ \n\mathbf{s}_k^j & \mathbf{v} & \mathbf{h}_n \mathbf{s}_{n+2k-1}^{j-1} \\
\mathbf{s}_k^j & \mathbf{v} & \mathbf{h}_n \mathbf{s}_k^{j-1} & \mathbf{h}_n\n\end{array}
$$

$$
\mathbf{s}_k^j \cdot \mathbf{q}^j = \begin{cases} \n\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{y}^{-1} & \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{y}^{-1} \\ \n\mathbf{b}_n \mathbf{s}_{n+2k}^j & \n\end{cases}
$$

and

$$
\begin{array}{cc}\n\mathbf{d}_k^j & \mathbf{v}\n\end{array}\n\quad\n\mathbf{d}_{k}^j \quad\n\mathbf{v}\n\quad\n\mathbf{d}_{n=0}^j \mathbf{g}_n \mathbf{s}_{n+2k-1}^{j-1}.
$$

$$
\begin{array}{cc} \mathbf{g}_k \mathbf{g}_k & \mathbf{g}_k \mathbf{g}_k \mathbf{g}_k \\ \mathbf{g}_k \mathbf{g}_k & \mathbf{g}_k \mathbf{g}_{k+2k} \mathbf{g}_k \end{array}
$$

o cope e n (6.4) and (6.6), e shift y one e eq ence s_k^{j-1} n (6.6) $\log_{10}(k)$ epp nffoce oce e doe e ne of eco of e fe $\text{and of } d_{\infty}$ ence nd the same term of each of each of the same time, nd of the same term. The same term of each of the total number of operations in the total computations in the \mathbf{O} N is \mathbf{N} . Let $\Omega \cap \Omega$ are ecordized ences and eraging on expansion the following as Ω

cej $\boldsymbol{\cdot}$ e e

$$
\mathbf{v}_1 \qquad \mathbf{d}_{k}^1 \quad \mathbf{v}_2 \qquad \mathbf{v}_3 \qquad \mathbf{v}_4 \qquad \mathbf{v}_5 \qquad \mathbf{v}_6 \qquad \mathbf{v}_7 \qquad \mathbf{v}_8 \qquad \mathbf{v}_9 \qquad \mathbf{v}_1 \qquad \mathbf{v}_1 \qquad \mathbf{v}_2 \qquad \mathbf{v}_3 \qquad \mathbf{v}_4 \qquad \mathbf{v}_5 \qquad \mathbf{v}_6 \qquad \mathbf{v}_7 \qquad \mathbf{v}_8 \qquad \mathbf{v}_9 \qquad \mathbf{v}_9 \qquad \mathbf{v}_9 \qquad \mathbf{v}_1 \qquad \mathbf{v}_1 \qquad \mathbf{v}_2 \qquad \mathbf{v}_3 \qquad \mathbf{v}_1 \qquad \mathbf{v}_2 \qquad \mathbf{v}_3 \qquad \mathbf{v}_3 \qquad \mathbf{v}_4 \qquad \mathbf{v}_5 \qquad \mathbf{v}_5 \qquad \mathbf{v}_6 \qquad \mathbf{v}_7 \qquad \mathbf{v}_8 \qquad \mathbf{v}_9 \
$$

and

$$
\mathbf{u}_1 \qquad \mathbf{s}_k^1 \quad \mathbf{u}_k^1; \mathbf{s}_k^1 \quad \mathbf{u}_k^2;
$$

 $e \cdot d_k^1 \cdot \mathbf{u}^j \cdot d_k^1 \cdot \mathbf{d}^j \cdot \mathbf{s}_k^1 \cdot \mathbf{u}^j \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{s}_k^1 \cdot \mathbf{d}^j \quad \text{e co p } \text{ed fo } \mathbf{s}_k^0 \quad \text{ce co dn}^j \quad \text{e.c.}$ On e econd c e j e e

$$
\mathbf{V}_2 \qquad \mathbf{d}_k^2 \qquad \mathbf{v}^2 \qquad \mathbf{d} \in \text{ge 8}
$$

ne cefo o $\mathsf{s}_k^1 \downarrow$ nd $\mathsf{s}_k^1 \uparrow \!\!\downarrow$ e r' no n po ecoe cen foodd nd e en shifts which e collect in \mathbf{v}_2 and \mathbf{u}_2 etc.

e e eco $\mathbf{v}_1; \mathbf{v}_2;$; \mathbf{v}_n connected all the coefficients are coefficients no of n zed eq en \mathbf{y} , n o de o ccess to access them, e iloc is; j) and \mathbf{i}_b \mathbf{i}_s ; \mathbf{j}_b in O N, of N_a operations as follows. For each shift is N_a 1 of eeco \mathbf{s}_k^0 ; k \mathbf{d} ; ; N e een yepnonof is

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}\n\mathbf{a} & \mathbf{a} & \mathbf{b} \\
\mathbf{b} & \mathbf{b} & \mathbf{c} \\
\mathbf{c} & \mathbf{d} & \mathbf{d}\n\end{array}
$$

ee_l ;4 o _ved ce**j 4 j n** e cope

$$
\mathbf{i}_{loc} \mathbf{i}_s; \mathbf{j}_l \rangle \qquad \qquad \mathbf{i}_{l=0} \qquad \qquad \mathbf{i}_{l+1} \qquad \qquad \mathbf{1}_{l+2}
$$

and

$$
\mathbf{i}_{b} \mathbf{i}_{s} ; \mathbf{j}_{a} \rangle \qquad \qquad \mathbf{X}^{j} \qquad \qquad \mathbf{i}_{b} \mathbf{i}_{s} ; \mathbf{j}_{a} \rangle \qquad \mathbf{X}^{j} \qquad \qquad \mathbf{i}_{t} \qquad \qquad \mathbf{i}_{t} \qquad \qquad \mathbf{i}_{t} \qquad \qquad \mathbf{X}^{j} \qquad \qquad \mathbf{i}_{t} \
$$

ee i_b i_s; j_i) if j n. en e i_b i_s; j_i) pon o e e^f nn^f of e ec. o of d_{ri}e ence $\ln v_j$. Ney eeo of v_j has een i_b i_s; j_i) 1 nd $\mathbf{i}_b \mathbf{i}_s$; \mathbf{j}_s as \mathbf{v}_s is the correlation of the ecorrelation of the ecorrelation of the eco e pe od $n-j$ en e i_{loc} i_s; j) point of e_s e,e en

For all scales j 1 j n and shifts i^s i^s N 1, e compute o tables in (6.1) and (6.1) . These tables give us the direct access to the coefficients in ectors i $V_1; V_2;$; V_n for connection per element.

e no britance of the application of the applications of the algorithm for the algorithm for the algorithm for the fast of the algorithm for the fast of the algorithm for the fast of the algorithm for the algorithm for the ee decopoon of ccn fof ecoponec nye e for of edefined oe evaluate to $\frac{2y}{\pi}$ and pedodifferential ope o **T** ene **K** x; y

$$
\int \frac{z}{x} dx
$$

y concruf for any fed computed accuracy) in space and dominated or space \mathfrak{g}_W is sparse nonstandard form and dominated \mathfrak{g}_W thereby $\text{ed } \text{c} \text{ of } \text{p}$ of $\text{p} \text{ y in } \text{c}$ of $\text{c} \text{ on } \text{c}$.

Le e e ϵ \sim 17

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}\n\mathbf{Z} & \mathbf{X} & \mathbf{X} & \mathbf{X} \\
\mathbf{y} & \mathbf{y} & \mathbf{y}\n\end{array}
$$

 \mathbf{I} e ope o **T** is con o is on en **K** x; x \mathbf{z}_i K \mathbf{z}_i is function of z only enon nd d for of con order the of $\mathsf{O}\mathsf{M}_\mathsf{M}$ of storage of M_M of storfee epec econ \mathbf{v}' ee nd d foof con n **O** N_u \mathbf{v} or **ON** of N_u f n_{γ} c n energen for conounce A energency end d form of K $x; x \in \mathbf{z}$ if $\mathbf{z} \neq \mathbf{n}$ are \mathbf{z} and \mathbf{z} for exconding operators contains no oe n**O** of N fn_y cnearch entries for any fixed accuracy since the erac depend on one e on y .

$\mathbf{1}$ $\mathbf{1}$ ⁷ G. BEYLKIN

f e no conce nd d foof K $x; x \mathbf{Z}$ in ex and z for pe $\text{dod}_{\mathbf{m}}$ e en opeononece y con o on \mathbf{v}' e o necessarily consequence of \mathbf{v} of eope o ndeed feeope oe epeened ne for $\mathbf{a}_1\mathbf{a}_2$ en the dependence of the ernel **K** $x; v$ on x is smooth and the number of f n _ycen enene in the standard form is of $O(\sqrt{c^2 M})$. **G. BEYLKIN**

eno con c e nd dfo of **K** $x; x, \bar{x}$ ¹ n e x nd \bar{z} fo p e,

operations of the algorithm of task in $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$

e ppendcyncoputing \mathbb{R}^d is the computation in the interview of the interview of \mathbb{R}^d pee eedecoposition of $f \times z$) for eey x and the ppectrum of e_{μ} e O N $_1^2$