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# $n$ 维 $\alpha$ 带小波紧框架的显式构造

## 摘要

研究了  $n$  维  $\alpha$  带小波紧框架的结构,给出了  $m$  个函数生成  $n$  维  $\alpha$  带小波紧框架的充分条件,并给出构造该小波紧框架的显式算法,最后给出了构造小波紧框架的数值算例.

## 关键词

框架多分辨分析;小波紧框架;尺度函数

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## 0 引言

多分辨分析(MRA)方法是构造小波的重要方法之一.类似于MRA,框架多分辨分析(FMRA)<sup>[1]</sup>也是构造小波紧框架的重要方法.这两种方法的区别在于MRA要求尺度函数的平移构成其闭线性张成子空间  $V_0$  的 Riesz 基或正交基,而FMRA只要求构成空间  $V_0$  的一个框架,即小波框架在一般情形下不能构成 Riesz 基.虽然小波框架中存在“冗余”函数,但由于其表示信号的不唯一性,使得在应用小波框架恢复信号的过程中,其数值计算更稳定.近年来,已有不少学者给出了关于小波紧框架的一些构造方法,比如Chui等<sup>[2]</sup>与Petukhov<sup>[3-4]</sup>分别对一维2带小波紧框架进行了研究,并进一步给出了具体的显式构造算法.出于信号多通道理论的需要,黄永东等<sup>[5]</sup>研究了一维  $\alpha$  带小波紧框架的显式构造算法,并给出了该类小波紧框架的具体分解和重构算法.基于上述一维小波紧框架的构造,王刚<sup>[6]</sup>具体研究了一类二维3带小波紧框架的构造算法,并给出了该类小波紧框架的分解和重构算法.但对于更一般的  $n$  维多带小波紧框架的研究却未见报道.本文讨论了一类  $n$  维  $\alpha$  带小波紧框架生成的充分条件,并给出了  $n$  维  $\alpha$  带小波紧框架的显式构造算法.

## 1 小波紧框架

记  $\omega = (\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots, \omega_k) \in \mathbf{R}^k$ ,  $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k) \in \mathbf{R}^k$ , 令

$$\Theta = \left\{ \beta_i = (\theta_1^{(i)}, \dots, \theta_s^{(i)}, \dots, \theta_n^{(i)}); \theta_s^{(i)} = 0, \frac{2\pi}{\alpha}, \dots, \frac{2(\alpha-1)\pi}{\alpha}; 1 \leq s \leq n \right\},$$

其中  $\beta_i \neq \beta_j, 0 \leq i, j \leq \alpha^n - 1$ . 函数  $f(\mathbf{x}), g(\mathbf{x}) \in L^2(\mathbf{R}^n)$  的内积、范数和傅里叶变换分别定义为  $\langle f, g \rangle = \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} f(\mathbf{x}) \overline{g(\mathbf{x})} dx$ , 其中  $\overline{g(\mathbf{x})}$  表示  $g(\mathbf{x})$  的复共轭,  $\|f\|^2 = \langle f, f \rangle, \hat{f}(\omega) = \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} f(\mathbf{x}) e^{-i\mathbf{x} \cdot \omega} dx$ , 其中  $\mathbf{x} \cdot \omega$  表示  $\mathbf{x}$  与  $\omega$  的欧氏内积.

**定义 1**<sup>[5]</sup> 希尔伯特空间  $X$  中的函数族  $\{\phi_j\}_{j \in \mathbf{Z}}$  称为是一个框架,如果存在  $0 < A, B < \infty$ , 使得对所有  $f \in X$  有

$$A \|f\|^2 \leq \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} |\langle f, \phi_k \rangle|^2 \leq B \|f\|^2, \quad (1)$$

其中  $A$  和  $B$  是框架的界.如果  $A=B$ , 则称该框架是紧框架.

**定义 2** 设  $\{V_j\}$  是  $L^2(\mathbf{R}^n)$  中的闭子空间序列,如果存在  $\Phi(\mathbf{x}) \in$

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$V_0$  使得

- 1)  $V_j \subset V_{j+1}, \forall j \in \mathbf{Z}$ ;
- 2)  $\text{clos}_{L^2(\mathbf{R}^n)}(\cup_{j \in \mathbf{Z}} V_j) = L^2(\mathbf{R}^n), \cap_{j \in \mathbf{Z}} V_j = \{0\}$ ;
- 3)  $f(\mathbf{x}) \in V_j \Leftrightarrow f(\alpha \mathbf{x}) \in V_{j+1}, \forall j \in \mathbf{Z}$ ;
- 4)  $\{\Phi(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{k}) : \mathbf{k} \in \mathbf{Z}^n\}$  是  $V_0$  的一个框架.

则称  $(\{V_j\}_{j \in \mathbf{Z}}, \Phi)$  是一个框架多分辨率分析,  $\Phi$  是框架多分辨率分析的尺度函数.

因为  $\Phi(\mathbf{x}) \in V_0 \subset V_1$ , 所以存在序列  $\{h_k\} \in l^2(\mathbf{Z}^n)$ , 使得

$$\Phi(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}^n} h_k \Phi(\alpha \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{k}). \quad (2)$$

对式 (2) 两边作 Fourier 变换得  $\hat{\Phi}(\boldsymbol{\omega}) = H_0\left(\frac{\boldsymbol{\omega}}{\alpha}\right) \hat{\Phi}\left(\frac{\boldsymbol{\omega}}{\alpha}\right)$ , 其中  $H_0(\boldsymbol{\omega}) = \frac{1}{\alpha^n} \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}^n} h_k e^{-ik \cdot \boldsymbol{\omega}}$  称为两尺度符号. 由  $\hat{\Phi}(\boldsymbol{\omega})$  的连续性, 不妨设

$$\lim_{\boldsymbol{\omega} \rightarrow 0} \hat{\Phi}(\boldsymbol{\omega}) = 1. \quad (3)$$

**定义 3** 如果函数  $\{\Psi^1, \Psi^2, \dots, \Psi^m\} \subset V_1$  的伸缩平移  $\{\{\Psi^l_{j,k}\}_{j \in \mathbf{Z}, k \in \mathbf{Z}^n}\}_{l=1}^m$  构成  $L^2(\mathbf{R}^n)$  的紧框架, 则称  $\{\Psi^1, \Psi^2, \dots, \Psi^m\}$  为一个小波紧框架, 其中  $\Psi^l_{j,k}(\mathbf{x}) = \alpha^{jn/2} \Psi^l(\alpha^j \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{k}), j \in \mathbf{Z}, k \in \mathbf{Z}^n, l=1, 2, \dots, m$ .

对于函数  $\Psi^1, \Psi^2, \dots, \Psi^m$ , 有

$$\Psi^l(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}^n} h_k^l \Phi(\alpha \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{k}), \quad (4)$$

$$\hat{\Psi}^l(\boldsymbol{\omega}) = H_l\left(\frac{\boldsymbol{\omega}}{\alpha}\right) \hat{\Phi}\left(\frac{\boldsymbol{\omega}}{\alpha}\right), \quad (5)$$

其中  $H_l(\boldsymbol{\omega}) = \frac{1}{\alpha^n} \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}^n} h_k^l e^{-ik \cdot \boldsymbol{\omega}}, l=1, 2, \dots, m$ .

## 2 n 维 $\alpha$ 带小波紧框架的显式构造

设  $\Phi$  为尺度函数,  $H_0(\boldsymbol{\omega})$  为其相应的尺度符号.  $\Psi^l, l=1, 2, \dots, m$  相对应的符号为  $H_l, l=1, 2, \dots, m$ , 且  $H_l$  都是以  $2\pi\mathbf{Z}^n$  为周期的有界函数. 为书写方便, 不妨记  $\boldsymbol{\mu}_i = \boldsymbol{\omega} + \boldsymbol{\beta}_i, i=0, \dots, \alpha^n - 1$ , 故设

$$\mathbf{M}(\boldsymbol{\omega}) = \begin{pmatrix} H_0(\boldsymbol{\mu}_0) & \cdots & H_m(\boldsymbol{\mu}_0) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ H_0(\boldsymbol{\mu}_{\alpha^n-1}) & \cdots & H_m(\boldsymbol{\mu}_{\alpha^n-1}) \end{pmatrix}. \quad (6)$$

**定理 1** 若

$$\mathbf{M}(\boldsymbol{\omega}) \mathbf{M}^*(\boldsymbol{\omega}) = \mathbf{I}_{\alpha^n}, \quad (7)$$

则函数族  $\{\Psi^l\}_{l=1}^m$  的伸缩平移构成  $L^2(\mathbf{R}^n)$  的一个小波紧框架, 其中  $\mathbf{M}^*(\boldsymbol{\omega})$  表示矩阵  $\mathbf{M}(\boldsymbol{\omega})$  的共轭转置.

为证明定理 1, 首先给出以下引理.

**引理 1** 设  $H_l, l=0, 1, \dots, m$  满足 (7), 则  $\forall \boldsymbol{\omega} \in$

$\mathbf{R}^n$ , 有

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\alpha^n-1} |H_l(\boldsymbol{\omega} + \boldsymbol{\beta}_i)|^2 \leq 1, l=0, 1, \dots, m. \quad (8)$$

**证明** 根据矩阵乘法的性质, 只须对  $l=0$  证明式 (8) 成立即可. 记

$$\mathbf{M}_0(\boldsymbol{\omega}) = \begin{pmatrix} H_0(\boldsymbol{\mu}_0) & \cdots & H_m(\boldsymbol{\mu}_0) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ H_0(\boldsymbol{\mu}_{\alpha^n-1}) & \cdots & H_m(\boldsymbol{\mu}_{\alpha^n-1}) \end{pmatrix}, \quad (9)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\gamma} = (H_0(\boldsymbol{\mu}_0), H_0(\boldsymbol{\mu}_1), \dots, H_0(\boldsymbol{\mu}_{\alpha^n-1}))^T,$$

由式 (7) 得

$$\mathbf{M}_0(\boldsymbol{\omega}) \mathbf{M}_0^*(\boldsymbol{\omega}) = \mathbf{I}_{\alpha^n} - \boldsymbol{\gamma} \boldsymbol{\gamma}^* =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 - |H_0(\boldsymbol{\mu}_0)|^2 & \cdots & -H_0(\boldsymbol{\mu}_0) \overline{H_0(\boldsymbol{\mu}_{\alpha^n-1})} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ -H_0(\boldsymbol{\mu}_{\alpha^n-1}) \overline{H_0(\boldsymbol{\mu}_0)} & \cdots & 1 - |H_0(\boldsymbol{\mu}_{\alpha^n-1})|^2 \end{pmatrix},$$

经计算, 矩阵  $\mathbf{M}_0(\boldsymbol{\omega}) \mathbf{M}_0^*(\boldsymbol{\omega})$  的  $\alpha^n$  个特征值为

$$\lambda_1(\boldsymbol{\omega}) = \lambda_2(\boldsymbol{\omega}) = \cdots = \lambda_{\alpha^n-1}(\boldsymbol{\omega}) = 1,$$

$$\lambda_{\alpha^n}(\boldsymbol{\omega}) = 1 - \sum_{i=0}^{\alpha^n-1} |H_0(\boldsymbol{\mu}_i)|^2.$$

因为  $\mathbf{M}_0(\boldsymbol{\omega}) \mathbf{M}_0^*(\boldsymbol{\omega})$  是一个半正定矩阵, 所以  $\lambda_{\alpha^n}(\boldsymbol{\omega}) \geq 0$ , 即式 (8) 对  $l=0$  成立.

**引理 2** 设  $\Phi(\mathbf{x}) \in L^2(\mathbf{R}^n)$  是一个尺度函数,  $H_0(\boldsymbol{\omega})$  为其相应的尺度符号, 且  $H_0(\boldsymbol{\omega})$  满足

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\alpha^n-1} |H_0(\boldsymbol{\omega} + \boldsymbol{\beta}_i)|^2 \leq 1 \quad \text{a.e.}, \quad (10)$$

则有

$$\sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}^n} |\hat{\Phi}(\boldsymbol{\omega} + 2k\pi)|^2 = \sum_{k_1 \in \mathbf{Z}} \cdots \sum_{k_n \in \mathbf{Z}} |\hat{\Phi}(\omega_1 + 2k_1\pi, \dots, \omega_n + 2k_n\pi)|^2 \leq 1. \quad (11)$$

**证明** 由式 (3)、(10) 以及  $\hat{\Phi}(\boldsymbol{\omega})$  的连续性, 容易得到

$$|\hat{\Phi}(\boldsymbol{\omega})| = \left| \hat{\Phi}\left(\frac{\boldsymbol{\omega}}{\alpha}\right) \right| \left| H_0\left(\frac{\boldsymbol{\omega}}{\alpha}\right) \right| \leq 1 \quad \text{a.e.},$$

因此, 对任意正整数  $s$ , 当  $\alpha$  为偶数时, 有 ( $\alpha$  为奇数时同理可证)

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k_1 = -\frac{1}{2}\alpha^s}^{\frac{1}{2}\alpha^s-1} \cdots \sum_{k_n = -\frac{1}{2}\alpha^s}^{\frac{1}{2}\alpha^s-1} |\hat{\Phi}(\boldsymbol{\omega} + 2k\pi)|^2 = \\ & \sum_{k_1 = -\frac{1}{2}\alpha^s}^{\frac{1}{2}\alpha^s-1} \cdots \sum_{k_n = -\frac{1}{2}\alpha^s}^{\frac{1}{2}\alpha^s-1} \prod_{i=1}^s |H_0(\alpha^{-i}(\boldsymbol{\omega} + 2k\pi))|^2 \times \\ & \quad \left| \hat{\Phi}(\alpha^{-i}(\boldsymbol{\omega} + 2k\pi)) \right|^2. \end{aligned}$$

为书写方便, 记

$$\Theta_s(\omega + 2k\pi) \triangleq \prod_{i=1}^s |H_0(\alpha^{-i}(\omega + 2k\pi))|^2,$$

则上式 ≤

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k_1=-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^s}^{\frac{1}{2}\alpha^{s-1}} \cdots \sum_{k_n=-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^s}^{\frac{1}{2}\alpha^{s-1}} \Theta_s(\omega + 2k\pi) = \\ & \frac{1}{2}(2-\alpha)\alpha^{s-1-1} \frac{1}{2}(2-\alpha)\alpha^{s-1-1} \cdots \sum_{k_n=-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^s}^{\frac{1}{2}\alpha^{s-1}} \Theta_s(\omega + 2k\pi) + \\ & \cdots + \\ & \sum_{k_1=\frac{1}{2}(\alpha-2)\alpha^{s-1}}^{\frac{1}{2}\alpha^{s-1}} \sum_{k_2=-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^s}^{\frac{1}{2}(2-\alpha)\alpha^{s-1-1}} \cdots \sum_{k_n=-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^s}^{\frac{1}{2}\alpha^{s-1}} \Theta_s(\omega + 2k\pi) + \\ & \cdots + \\ & \sum_{k_1=-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^s}^{\frac{1}{2}(2-\alpha)\alpha^{s-1-1}} \sum_{k_2=\frac{1}{2}(\alpha-2)\alpha^{s-1}}^{\frac{1}{2}\alpha^{s-1}} \cdots \sum_{k_n=-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^s}^{\frac{1}{2}\alpha^{s-1}} \Theta_s(\omega + 2k\pi) + \\ & \cdots + \\ & \sum_{k_1=\frac{1}{2}(\alpha-2)\alpha^{s-1}}^{\frac{1}{2}\alpha^{s-1}} \sum_{k_2=\frac{1}{2}(\alpha-2)\alpha^{s-1}}^{\frac{1}{2}\alpha^{s-1}} \cdots \sum_{k_n=-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^s}^{\frac{1}{2}\alpha^{s-1}} \Theta_s(\omega + 2k\pi) = \\ & \cdots = \\ & \sum_{k_1=\frac{1}{2}(\alpha-2)\alpha^{s-1}}^{\frac{1}{2}\alpha^{s-1}} \cdots \sum_{k_n=\frac{1}{2}(\alpha-2)\alpha^{s-1}}^{\frac{1}{2}\alpha^{s-1}} \Theta_s(\omega + 2k\pi) \times \\ & \sum_{j=0}^{\alpha^n-1} |H_0(\alpha^{-i}(\omega + 2k\pi + \beta_j))|^2 \leq \\ & \sum_{k_1=\frac{1}{2}(\alpha-2)\alpha^{s-1}}^{\frac{1}{2}\alpha^{s-1}} \cdots \sum_{k_n=\frac{1}{2}(\alpha-2)\alpha^{s-1}}^{\frac{1}{2}\alpha^{s-1}} \Theta_{s-1}(\omega + 2k\pi) \leq \cdots \leq 1. \end{aligned}$$

由  $l$  的任意性,引理 2 得证.

**引理 3** 设  $\Phi(x) \in L^2(\mathbf{R}^n)$  是一个尺度函数,  $H_0(\omega)$  为其相应的尺度符号,且  $H_0(\omega)$  满足式(10),则  $\forall f \in L^2(\mathbf{R}^n)$ ,有  $S_j = \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}^n} |\langle f, \Phi_{j,k} \rangle|^2 < +\infty$ ,其中  $\Phi_{j,k} = \alpha^{\frac{jn}{2}} \Phi(\alpha^j x - k)$ ,并且有

$$1) \lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} S_j = \|f\|^2;$$

$$2) \lim_{j \rightarrow -\infty} S_j = 0.$$

**证明** 应用 Plancherel 和 Parseval 公式,得到

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}^n} |\langle f, \Phi_{j,k} \rangle|^2 = \\ & (2\pi)^{-2n} \alpha^{-jn} \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \left| \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} \hat{f}(\omega) \overline{\Phi(\alpha^{-j}\omega)} e^{i\alpha^{-j}\omega \cdot k} d\omega \right|^2 = \\ & (2\pi)^{-2n} \alpha^{-jn} \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \left| \int_{[-\alpha^j\pi, \alpha^j\pi]^n} \hat{f}(\cdot) \overline{\Phi(\alpha^{-j}(\cdot))} e^{i\alpha^{-j}\omega \cdot k} d\omega \right|^2 = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (2\pi)^{-n} \int_{[-\alpha^j\pi, \alpha^j\pi]^n} \left| \sum_{m \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \hat{f}(\cdot) \overline{\Phi(\alpha^{-j}(\cdot))} \right|^2 d\omega = \\ & (2\pi)^{-n} \|F_j\|^2, \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

其中  $F_j(\omega) = \sum_{m \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \hat{f}(\cdot) \overline{\Phi(\alpha^{-j}(\cdot))}$ ,  $\cdot \triangleq \omega + 2\pi\alpha^j m$ .

引入下列函数序列

$$\hat{g}_j(\omega) = \begin{cases} \hat{f}(\omega), & \|\omega\| \leq \alpha^j \pi, \\ 0, & \|\omega\| > \alpha^j \pi, \end{cases} \quad h_j = f - g_j, j=0,1,2,\dots,$$

$$G_j(\omega) = \sum_{m \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \hat{g}_j(\cdot) \overline{\Phi(\alpha^{-j}(\cdot))},$$

$$H_j(\omega) = \sum_{m \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \hat{h}_j(\cdot) \overline{\Phi(\alpha^{-j}(\cdot))},$$

当  $j \rightarrow +\infty$  时,  $\|G_j\| \rightarrow \|\hat{f}\|$ . 又由引理 2 得,

$$\begin{aligned} & \|H_j\|^2 = \\ & \int_{[-\alpha^j\pi, \alpha^j\pi]^n} \left| \sum_{m \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \hat{h}_j(\cdot) \overline{\Phi(\alpha^{-j}(\cdot))} \right|^2 d\omega \leq \\ & \int_{[-\alpha^j\pi, \alpha^j\pi]^n} \sum_{m \in \mathbf{Z}^n} |\hat{h}_j(\cdot)|^2 \sum_{m \in \mathbf{Z}^n} |\overline{\Phi(\alpha^{-j}(\cdot))}|^2 d\omega \leq \\ & \int_{[-\alpha^j\pi, \alpha^j\pi]^n} \sum_{m \in \mathbf{Z}^n} |\hat{h}_j(\cdot)|^2 d\omega = \\ & \|\hat{h}_j\|^2 \rightarrow 0, (j \rightarrow +\infty). \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

又因为

$$\begin{aligned} & \|G_j\| - \|H_j\| \leq \|F_j\| = \|G_j + H_j\| \leq \\ & \|G_j\| + \|H_j\|, \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

所以由式(12)——(14)得

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}^n} |\langle f, \Phi_{j,k} \rangle|^2 = (2\pi)^{-n} \|F_j\|^2 \rightarrow \\ & (2\pi)^{-n} \|\hat{f}\|^2 = \|f\|^2, (j \rightarrow +\infty). \end{aligned}$$

从而 1) 得证.

下证 2). 引入辅助函数  $f_N$ , 其中

$$f_N(x) = \begin{cases} f(x), & \|x\| \leq N, \\ 0, & \|x\| > N, \end{cases} \quad \|x\| = \max\{|x_1|, |x_2|, \dots, |x_N|\}. \forall \varepsilon > 0, \text{选择适当的 } N \text{ 使得 } \|f - f_N\| < \varepsilon. \text{ 因为}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}^n} |\langle f, \Phi_{j,k} \rangle|^2 = \\ & \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}^n} |\langle f_N, \Phi_{j,k} \rangle|^2 + \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}^n} |\langle f - f_N, \Phi_{j,k} \rangle|^2 \leq \\ & \alpha \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}^n} |\langle f_N, \Phi_{j,k} \rangle|^2 + \alpha \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}^n} |\langle f - f_N, \Phi_{j,k} \rangle|^2 \leq \\ & \alpha \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}^n} |\langle f_N, \Phi_{j,k} \rangle|^2 + \frac{\|f - f_N\|}{\pi} \leq \\ & \alpha \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}^n} |\langle f_N, \Phi_{j,k} \rangle|^2 + \frac{\varepsilon}{\pi}, \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

所以,要证 2), 只需证明  $\lim_{j \rightarrow -\infty} \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}^n} |\langle f_N, \Phi_{j,k} \rangle|^2 = 0$ ,

又因为

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}^n} |\langle f_N, \Phi_{j,k} \rangle|^2 &\leq \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \left( \int_{\|x\| \leq N} f(x) \Phi_{j,k}(x) dx \right)^2 \leq \\ &\|f\|^2 \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \int_{\|x\| \leq N} \Phi_{j,k}^2(x) dx = \\ &\|f\|^2 \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \int_{\|x+k\| \leq \omega/N} \Phi^2(x) dx \rightarrow 0, (j \rightarrow -\infty), \end{aligned}$$

所以  $\lim_{j \rightarrow -\infty} \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}^n} |\langle f_N, \Phi_{j,k} \rangle|^2 = 0$ , 利用式(15), 可得

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow -\infty} S_j = 0.$$

**引理 4** 如果式(7)成立, 则  $\forall f \in L^2(\mathbf{R}^n)$ ,  $J \in \mathbf{Z}$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{l=1}^m \sum_{L \in \mathbf{Z}} \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}^n} |\langle f, \Psi'_{L,k} \rangle|^2 &= \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}^n} |\langle f, \Phi_{J,k} \rangle|^2 + \\ &\sum_{l=1}^m \sum_{L \geq J} \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}^n} |\langle f, \Psi'_{L,k} \rangle|^2 < \infty, \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

**证明** 由式(7)得,

$$\begin{aligned} H_0(\boldsymbol{\mu}_i) \overline{H_0(\boldsymbol{\mu}_j)} + \dots + H_m(\boldsymbol{\mu}_i) \overline{H_m(\boldsymbol{\mu}_j)} &= \delta_{i,j}, \\ i, j &= 0, \dots, \alpha^n - 1. \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

令

$$\Delta_i(\boldsymbol{\omega}) = \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \hat{f}(\boldsymbol{\omega} + 2\pi\alpha^{L+1}\mathbf{k} + \alpha^{L+1}\boldsymbol{\beta}_i) \cdot$$

$$\overline{\hat{\Phi}(\alpha^{-L-1}\boldsymbol{\omega} + 2\pi\mathbf{k} + \boldsymbol{\beta}_i)}, \quad i = 0, \dots, \alpha^n - 1, \quad (18)$$

则对  $\forall L \in \mathbf{Z}$ , 由式(17), 得

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}^n} |\langle f, \Phi_{L,k} \rangle|^2 + \sum_{l=1}^m \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}^n} |\langle f, \Psi'_{L,k} \rangle|^2 &= \\ (2\pi)^{-2n} \sum_{l=0}^m \int_{[-\alpha^l\pi, \alpha^l\pi]^n} \left| \sum_{i=0}^{\alpha^n-1} (\Delta_i(\boldsymbol{\omega}) \overline{H_l(\alpha^{-L-1}\boldsymbol{\omega} + \boldsymbol{\beta}_i)}) \right|^2 d\boldsymbol{\omega} &= \\ (2\pi)^{-2n} \sum_{i=0}^{\alpha^n-1} \left( \int_{[-\alpha^L\pi, \alpha^L\pi]^n} |\Delta_i(\boldsymbol{\omega})|^2 d\boldsymbol{\omega} \right) &= \\ (2\pi)^{-2n} \int_{[-\alpha^L\pi, \alpha^L\pi]^n} \left| \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \hat{f}(\boldsymbol{\omega} + 2\pi\alpha^{L+1}\mathbf{k}) \cdot \right. \\ &\left. \overline{\hat{\Phi}(\alpha^{-L-1}\boldsymbol{\omega} + 2\pi\mathbf{k})} \right|^2 d\boldsymbol{\omega} = \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}^n} |\langle f, \Phi_{L+1,k} \rangle|^2, \end{aligned}$$

即对  $\forall L \in \mathbf{Z}$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}^n} |\langle f, \Phi_{L,k} \rangle|^2 + \sum_{l=1}^m \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}^n} |\langle f, \Psi'_{L,k} \rangle|^2 &= \\ \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}^n} |\langle f, \Phi_{L+1,k} \rangle|^2. \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

另外, 由式(19)及引理3可知, 对某个整数  $J$ , 有

$$\sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}^n} |\langle f, \Phi_{J,k} \rangle|^2 + \sum_{l=1}^m \sum_{L \geq J} \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}^n} |\langle f, \Psi'_{L,k} \rangle|^2 =$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}^n} |\langle f, \Phi_{J,k} \rangle|^2 + \sum_{l=1}^m \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}^n} |\langle f, \Psi'_{J,k} \rangle|^2 + \\ \sum_{l=1}^m \sum_{L \geq J+1} \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}^n} |\langle f, \Psi'_{L,k} \rangle|^2 = \\ \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}^n} |\langle f, \Phi_{J+1,k} \rangle|^2 + \sum_{l=1}^m \sum_{L \geq J+1} \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}^n} |\langle f, \Psi'_{L,k} \rangle|^2 = \dots = \\ \lim_{L \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}^n} |\langle f, \Phi_{L,k} \rangle|^2 = \|f\|^2 < +\infty, \end{aligned}$$

并且反复应用式(19), 可得

$$\sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}^n} |\langle f, \Phi_{J,k} \rangle|^2 =$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}^n} |\langle f, \Phi_{J-1,k} \rangle|^2 + \sum_{l=1}^m \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}^n} |\langle f, \Psi'_{J-1,k} \rangle|^2 = \dots = \\ \sum_{l=1}^m \sum_{L \leq J-1} \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}^n} |\langle f, \Psi'_{L,k} \rangle|^2, \end{aligned}$$

故式(16)成立, 即引理4得证.

由上述引理1—4容易得定理1成立. 从而,  $n$  维  $\alpha$  带小波紧框架的构造可以归结为求满足式(7)的符号函数  $H_l, l=0, 1, \dots, m$ . 下面给出满足式(7)所有解  $H_l$ .

假设  $H_0(\boldsymbol{\omega})$  满足式(10), 由引理1知, 矩阵  $\mathbf{M}_0(\boldsymbol{\omega})\mathbf{M}_0^*(\boldsymbol{\omega})$  的  $\alpha^n$  个特征值为

$$\lambda_1(\boldsymbol{\omega}) = \lambda_2(\boldsymbol{\omega}) = \dots = \lambda_{\alpha^n-1}(\boldsymbol{\omega}) = 1,$$

$$\lambda_{\alpha^n}(\boldsymbol{\omega}) = 1 - \sum_{i=0}^{\alpha^n-1} |H_0(\boldsymbol{\mu}_i)|^2.$$

它们相应的单位特征向量分别为

$$\begin{cases} \boldsymbol{\gamma}_1 = \frac{1}{\Omega_1} (-\overline{H_0(\boldsymbol{\mu}_1)}, -\overline{H_0(\boldsymbol{\mu}_0)}, 0, \dots, 0)^T, \\ \boldsymbol{\gamma}_k = \frac{1}{\Omega_k} \left( -H_0(\boldsymbol{\mu}_0) \overline{H_0(\boldsymbol{\mu}_k)}, \dots, -H_0(\boldsymbol{\mu}_{k-1}) \overline{H_0(\boldsymbol{\mu}_k)}, \right. \\ \left. \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} |H_0(\boldsymbol{\mu}_i)|^2, 0, \dots, 0 \right)^T, \\ k = 2, 3, \dots, \alpha^n - 1, \\ \boldsymbol{\gamma}_{\alpha^n} = \frac{1}{\Omega_{\alpha^n}} (H_0(\boldsymbol{\mu}_0), H_0(\boldsymbol{\mu}_1), \dots, H_0(\boldsymbol{\mu}_{\alpha^n-1}))^T. \end{cases}$$

其中

$$\begin{cases} |\Omega_1|^2 = |H_0(\boldsymbol{\mu}_0)|^2 + |H_0(\boldsymbol{\mu}_1)|^2, \\ |\Omega_k|^2 = |H_0(\boldsymbol{\mu}_k)|^2 \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} |H_0(\boldsymbol{\mu}_i)|^2 + \\ \left( \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} |H_0(\boldsymbol{\mu}_i)|^2 \right)^2, k = 2, 3, \dots, \alpha^n - 1, \\ |\Omega_{\alpha^n}|^2 = \sum_{i=0}^{\alpha^n-1} |H_0(\boldsymbol{\mu}_i)|^2. \end{cases}$$

从而, 矩阵  $\mathbf{M}_0(\boldsymbol{\omega})\mathbf{M}_0^*(\boldsymbol{\omega})$  可以分解为

$$M_0(\omega)M_0^*(\omega) = P(\omega)\Lambda(\omega)P^*(\omega), \quad (20)$$

其中

$$P(\omega) = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_{\alpha^n}),$$

$$\Lambda(\omega) = \text{diag}\{\lambda_1(\omega), \lambda_2(\omega), \dots, \lambda_{\alpha^n}(\omega)\}. \quad (21)$$

**定理 2** 设  $H_0(\omega)$  为满足式(10)且以  $2\pi\mathbf{Z}^n$  为周期的函数,则当  $m = \alpha^n$  时,存在以  $2\pi\mathbf{Z}^n$  为周期的函数  $H_1(\omega), H_2(\omega), \dots, H_{\alpha^n}(\omega)$ ,使得式(7)成立,并且式(7)的任何一个解均可被表示为如下矩阵的第一行:

$$\Gamma(\omega) = P(\omega)\sqrt{\Lambda(\omega)}Q(\omega),$$

其中  $P(\omega), \Lambda(\omega)$  由式(21)所定义.  $Q(\omega)$  为任意  $\alpha^n \times \alpha^n$  酉矩阵并且它的元素是以  $\pi\mathbf{Z}^n$  为周期的函数.

**证明** 因为

$$\Gamma(\omega)\Gamma^*(\omega) = P(\omega) \cdot \sqrt{\Lambda(\omega)}Q(\omega)(P(\omega) \cdot \sqrt{\Lambda(\omega)}Q(\omega))^* = M_0(\omega)M_0^*(\omega),$$

故可取  $M_0(\omega) = P(\omega)\sqrt{\Lambda(\omega)}Q(\omega)$ . 又由式(6)知,  $\Gamma(\omega)$  是以  $2\pi\mathbf{Z}^n$  为周期的函数,所以  $Q(\omega)$  是以  $\pi\mathbf{Z}^n$  为周期的函数.

### 3 数值算例

**例 1** 设

$$H_0(\omega_1, \omega_2) = \frac{1}{4}(1 + e^{-i\omega_1/2})^2 \cdot \frac{1}{4}(1 + e^{-i\omega_2/2})^2,$$

它满足

$$|H_0(\omega_1, \omega_2)|^2 + |H_0(\omega_1, \omega_2 + \pi)|^2 + |H_0(\omega_1 + \pi, \omega_2)|^2 + |H_0(\omega_1 + \pi, \omega_2 + \pi)|^2 = \left(\cos^4 \frac{\omega_1}{4} + \sin^4 \frac{\omega_1}{4}\right) \left(\cos^4 \frac{\omega_2}{4} + \sin^4 \frac{\omega_2}{4}\right) \leq 1,$$

则根据本文定理 2, 取

$$Q(\omega_1, \omega_2) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{i(\omega_1 + \omega_2)} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i(\omega_1 + \omega_2)} & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & e^{i(\omega_1 + \omega_2)} \end{pmatrix},$$

那么可以构造出对应的二元 2 带小波紧框架  $\psi_1, \psi_2, \psi_3, \psi_4$  的符号如下:

$$H_1(\omega_1, \omega_2) = -\frac{1}{16\Omega_1}(1 + e^{i\omega_1/2})^2 \cdot (1 + e^{i(\omega_2 + \pi)/2})^2 \cdot e^{i(\omega_1 + \omega_2)},$$

$$H_2(\omega_1, \omega_2) = \frac{i}{8\Omega_2} \left(1 - \sin \frac{\omega_1}{2} + \cos \frac{\omega_1}{2}\right) \cdot$$

$$\left(\cos^4 \frac{\omega_2}{4} + \sin^4 \frac{\omega_2}{4}\right) \cdot e^{i(\omega_1 + \omega_2)},$$

$$H_3(\omega_1, \omega_2) = \frac{1}{64\Omega_3} \left(1 - \sin \frac{\omega_1}{2} + \cos \frac{\omega_1}{2}\right) \cdot$$

$$\left(1 - \sin \frac{\omega_2}{2} + \cos \frac{\omega_2}{2}\right) \cdot e^{i(\omega_1 + \omega_2)},$$

$$H_4(\omega_1, \omega_2) = \frac{1}{16\Omega_4} (1 + e^{-i\omega_1/2})^2 \cdot$$

$$(1 + e^{-i\omega_2/2})^2 \cdot e^{i(\omega_1 + \omega_2)}.$$

其中

$$\begin{cases} |\Omega_1|^2 = |H_0(\omega_1, \omega_2)|^2 + |H_0(\omega_1, \omega_2 + \pi)|^2, \\ |\Omega_2|^2 = |H_0(\omega_1 + \pi, \omega_2)|^2 \cdot [ |H_0(\omega_1, \omega_2)|^2 + |H_0(\omega_1, \omega_2 + \pi)|^2 ] + [ |H_0(\omega_1, \omega_2)|^2 + |H_0(\omega_1, \omega_2 + \pi)|^2 ]^2, \\ |\Omega_3|^2 = |H_0(\omega_1 + \pi, \omega_2 + \pi)|^2 \cdot [ |H_0(\omega_1, \omega_2)|^2 + |H_0(\omega_1, \omega_2 + \pi)|^2 + |H_0(\omega_1 + \pi, \omega_2)|^2 ] + [ |H_0(\omega_1, \omega_2)|^2 + |H_0(\omega_1, \omega_2 + \pi)|^2 + |H_0(\omega_1 + \pi, \omega_2)|^2 ]^2, \\ |\Omega_4|^2 = |H_0(\omega_1, \omega_2)|^2 + |H_0(\omega_1, \omega_2 + \pi)|^2 + |H_0(\omega_1 + \pi, \omega_2)|^2 + |H_0(\omega_1 + \pi, \omega_2 + \pi)|^2. \end{cases}$$

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## Explicit construction of wavelet tight frames with dilation factor $\alpha$ in $\mathbf{R}^n$

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**Abstract** In this paper, the construction of wavelet tight frames with dilation factor  $\alpha$  in  $\mathbf{R}^n$  are studied. Sufficient conditions for existence of wavelet tight frames generated by the  $m$  functions are presented, and explicit algorithms for the construction of the wavelet frames are provided. Finally, an example of wavelet tight frames is offered.

**Key words** frame multiresolution analysis; wavelet tight frame; scaling function