

样条小波的 Sobolev-Riesz 条件数^{*}

Sobolev-Riesz Condition Number of Spline Wavelets

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摘要:研究样条小波刻划 Sobolev 空间 $H^1(R) = \{f|f, f' \in L^2(R)\}$ 时的条件数问题, 得到样条小波 Sobolev-Riesz 条件数的最优下界为 4^{d-2} .**关键词:**样条小波 Sobolev 空间 条件数**中图法分类号:**O174.2 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1005-9164(2009)03-0240-03**Abstract:** The condition number for the characterization of Sobolev space $H^1(R) = \{f|f, f' \in L^2(R)\}$ is studied and it is proved that the optimal lower bound of Sobolev-Riesz condition number is 4^{d-2} .**Key words:**spline wavelets, Sobolev spaces, condition number

近年来, 小波分析被广泛地应用到微分方程的数值理论中, 尤其在 Sobolev 空间的刻划方面起着重要的作用。在小波刻划中, 条件数是一个衡量刻划好坏的标准, 它反应出所使用小波的稳定性, 条件数越小代表小波越稳定。由于样条是具有短支撑的分段多项式, 从而便于计算^[1,2]。1992年, Cohen 等利用 Fourier 方法构造了一类具有紧支撑的双正交样条小波^[3], 并且研究它的 Riesz 稳定性, 即对 $L^2(R)$ 的刻划, 给出稳定性成立的充分必要条件^[4]。然而, 他们给出的稳定性结果只是定性的, 很难定量地确定 Riesz 界, 从而无法定量地衡量该小波基的稳定性。2005年, Bittner 完全从时间域出发, 充分利用样条的特点研究双正交样条小波, 包括 CDF 的双正交样条小波的特殊情形^[5]。本文主要研究样条小波刻划 Sobolev 空间 $H^1(R) = \{f|f, f' \in L^2(R)\}$ 时的条件数问题, 给出样条小波 Sobolev-Riesz 条件数的最优下界, 为如何选择样条小波提供理论依据。

1 定义及引理

定义 1.1 设一个小波系 $\Psi = \{\psi_{j,k}(\cdot) = 2^{\frac{j}{2}}\psi(2^j \cdot - k); j, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ 满足不等式:

$$\begin{aligned} A \sum_{j,k \in \mathbb{Z}} 2^{2j} |\psi_{j,k}|^2 &\leqslant \left\| \sum_{j,k \in \mathbb{Z}} c_{j,k} \psi_{j,k} \right\|_{H^1(R)}^2 \leqslant \\ B \sum_{j,k \in \mathbb{Z}} 2^{2j} |\psi_{j,k}|^2, \forall \{c_{j,k}\}_{j,k \in \mathbb{Z}} \in l^2. \end{aligned} \quad (1.1)$$

定义 $K_\psi = \min\{\frac{B}{A}; A \text{ 和 } B \text{ 满足 (1.1) 式}\}$ 为此小波系的 Riesz 条件数, 称为 Sobolev-Riesz 条件数。

引理 1.1 不等式 $A \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} 2^{2j} |a_k|^2 \leqslant \left\| \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} a_k \psi_{j,k} \right\|_{H^1(R)}^2 \leqslant B \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} 2^{2j} |a_k|^2, \forall \{a_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \in l^2(\mathbb{Z})$ 成立,

当且仅当 $A \leqslant \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} (2^{-2j} + (x + 2k\pi)^2) |\hat{\psi}(x + 2k\pi)|^2 \leqslant B, \text{a.e.}$

证明 令 $m(\xi) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} a_k e^{-ik\xi}$, 则有

$$\left\| \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} a_k \psi_{j,k}(x) \right\|_{H^1(R)}^2 = \left\| \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} a_k \psi_{j,k}(x) \right\|_{L^2(R)}^2 +$$

$$\left\| \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} a_k \psi'_{j,k}(x) \right\|_{L^2(R)}^2 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_R 2^{-j} |m(2^{-j}\xi)|^2 \cdot$$

$$|\hat{\psi}(2^{-j}\xi)|^2 d\xi + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_R 2^{-j} |m(2^{-j}\xi)|^2 |\xi|^2 \cdot$$

$$|\hat{\psi}(2^{-j}\xi)|^2 d\xi = \frac{1}{2\pi} 2^{-j} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_{2k\pi+2^{-j}}^{2(k+1)\pi+2^{-j}} |m(2^{-j}\xi)|^2 \cdot$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
& |\hat{\psi}(2^{-j}\xi)|^2 d\xi + \frac{1}{2\pi} 2^{-j} \sum_{k \in Z} \int_{2k\pi+2^{-j}}^{2(k+1)\pi+2^{-j}} |m(2^{-j}\xi)|^2 |\xi|^2 d\xi \\
& |\hat{\psi}(2^{-j}\xi)|^2 d\xi = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{k \in Z} \int_{2k\pi}^{2(k+1)\pi} |m(\xi)|^2 ||\hat{\psi}(\xi)||^2 d\xi + \\
& \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{k \in Z} \int_{2k\pi}^{2(k+1)\pi} |m(\xi)|^2 |2^j\xi|^2 |\hat{\psi}(\xi)|^2 d\xi = \\
& \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{k \in Z} \int_0^{2\pi} |m(x)|^2 (1 + 2^{2j}(x + 2k\pi)^2) |\hat{\psi}(x + 2k\pi)|^2 dx. \\
& \text{因为 } \sum_{k \in Z} |\alpha_k|^2 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} |m(x)|^2 dx, \text{ 所以} \\
& A \leq \sum_{k \in Z} (2^{-2j} + (x + 2k\pi)^2) |\hat{\psi}(x + 2k\pi)|^2 \leq \\
B \Leftrightarrow & A 2^{2j} \leq \sum_{k \in Z} (1 + 2^{2j}(x + 2k\pi)^2) |\hat{\psi}(x + 2k\pi)|^2 \leq \\
B 2^{2j} \Leftrightarrow & A 2^{2j} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} |m(x)|^2 dx \leq \\
& \|\sum_{k \in Z} \alpha_k \psi_{j,k}(x)\|_{H^1(R)}^2 \leq B 2^{2j} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} |m(x)|^2 dx \Leftrightarrow \\
A \sum_{k \in Z} 2^{2j} |\alpha_k|^2 \leq & \|\sum_{k \in Z} \alpha_k \psi_{j,k}(x)\|_{H^1(R)}^2 \leq \\
B \sum_{k \in Z} 2^{2j} |\alpha_k|^2. &
\end{aligned}$$

2 主要结果

定理 2.1 设小波 ψ 至少具有一阶消失矩, 且

$$\begin{aligned}
\psi(x) = \beta_{2s-1}(x-s+\frac{1}{2})_+^{d-1} + \sum_{k=0}^r \beta_{2k}(x-k)_+^{d-1}, 1 \leq s \leq r, \text{ 则对应的 Sobolev-Riesz 条件数 } K_\psi \geq 4^{d-2}.
\end{aligned}$$

证明 由 ψ 的具体表达式知, 存在 $\gamma \in R$ 和 $k \in Z$ 使得 $\gamma\psi(x-k) = \psi^{d,d}(x) + \sum_{l \in Z} \alpha_l N_d(x-l)$. 由于平移和 γ 不影响条件数, 因此不妨设 $\gamma = 1, k = 0$. 如果小波系满足(1.1)式, 则单尺度系 $\Psi = \{\psi_{j,k}(x) : k \in Z\}$ 满足 $A \sum_{k \in Z} 2^{2j} |\alpha_k|^2 \leq \|\sum_{k \in Z} \alpha_k \psi_{j,k}(x)\|_{H^1(R)}^2 \leq B \sum_{k \in Z} 2^{2j} |\alpha_k|^2, \forall \{\alpha_k\}_{k \in Z} \in l^2(Z)$.

进一步, 由引理 1.1 得 $A \leq \sum_{k \in Z} (2^{-2j} + (x + 2k\pi)^2) |\hat{\psi}(x + 2k\pi)|^2 \leq B, \text{ a.e. } \text{令 } f(x) = (2^{-2j} + x^2) |\hat{\psi}(x)|^2, \text{ 则 Poisson 求和公式 } \sum_{k \in Z} f(x + 2k\pi) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{k \in Z} \hat{f}(k) e^{ikx}, \text{ 意味着 } \sum_{k \in Z} [2^{-2j} + (x + 2k\pi)^2] |\hat{\psi}(x + 2k\pi)|^2 = 2^{-2j} \sum_{k \in Z} \langle \psi, \psi(\cdot + k) \rangle e^{ikx} + \sum_{k \in Z} \langle \psi', \psi'(\cdot + k) \rangle e^{ikx}. \text{ 分别取 } \xi = 0 \text{ 和 } \xi = \pi, \text{ 得到 } A \leq 2^{-2j} \sum_{k \in Z} \langle \psi, \psi(\cdot + k) \rangle + \sum_{k \in Z} \langle \psi', \psi'(\cdot + k) \rangle \text{ 和 } B \geq 2^{-2j} \sum_{k \in Z} (-1)^k \langle \psi, \psi(\cdot + k) \rangle + \sum_{k \in Z} (-1)^k \langle \psi', \psi'(\cdot + k) \rangle. \text{ 再估计 } \sum_{k \in Z} \langle \psi', \psi'(\cdot + k) \rangle \text{ 和 } \sum_{k \in Z} (-1)^k \langle \psi',$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \psi'(\cdot + k) \rangle. \text{ 设 } s = \sum_l \alpha_l N_d(\cdot - l), \text{ 注意到} \\
& \sum_{k \in Z} s'(x + k) = \sum_{k \in Z} \sum_l \alpha_l N'_d(x + k - l) = \\
& \sum_l \alpha_l \sum_{k \in Z} N'_d(x + k - l) = \sum_l \alpha_l \sum_{k \in Z} [N_{d-1}(x + k - l) - N_{d-1}(x + k - l - 1)] = 0. \\
& \sum_{k \in Z} \langle \psi', \psi'(\cdot + k) \rangle = \sum_{k \in Z} \langle (\psi^{d,d})', (\psi^{d,d})'(\cdot + k) \rangle + \langle (\psi^{d,d})', \sum_{k \in Z} s'(\cdot + k) \rangle + \langle \sum_{k \in Z} s'(\cdot + k), \psi' \rangle = \\
& \sum_{k \in Z} \langle (\psi^{d,d})', (\psi^{d,d})'(\cdot + k) \rangle = \\
& \sum_{k \in Z} |[(\psi^{d,d})']^\wedge(2k\pi)|^2 = 4\pi^2 \sum_{k \in Z} k^2 |\hat{\psi}^{d,d}(2k\pi)|^2, \\
& \text{类似推导可得 } \sum_{k \in Z} \langle \psi, \psi(\cdot + k) \rangle = \sum_{k \in Z} |\hat{\psi}^{d,d}(2k\pi)|^2. \\
& \text{所以 } A \leq 2^{-2j} \sum_{k \in Z} |\hat{\psi}^{d,d}(2k\pi)|^2 + \\
& 4\pi^2 \sum_{k \in Z} k^2 |\hat{\psi}^{d,d}(2k\pi)|^2. \\
& \text{另一方面,} \\
& \sum_{k \in Z} (-1)^k \langle \psi', \psi'(\cdot + k) \rangle = \sum_{k \in Z} (-1)^k \langle (\psi^{d,d})', (\psi^{d,d})'(\cdot + k) \rangle + 2\operatorname{Re} \langle (\psi^{d,d})', \sum_{k \in Z} (-1)^k s'(\cdot + k) \rangle + \sum_{k \in Z} (-1)^k \langle s', s'(\cdot + k) \rangle, \\
& \text{其中 } \sum_{k \in Z} (-1)^k \langle (\psi^{d,d})', (\psi^{d,d})'(\cdot + k) \rangle = \sum_{k \in Z} |\pi + 2k\pi|^2 |\hat{\psi}^{d,d}(\pi + 2k\pi)|^2, \text{ 而且 } \sum_{k \in Z} (-1)^k \langle s', s'(\cdot + k) \rangle = \sum_{k \in Z} |\pi + 2k\pi|^2 |\hat{s}(\pi + 2k\pi)|^2 \geq 0. \text{ 令 } u(x) = \sum_{k \in Z} (-1)^k s(x + k), \text{ 则} \\
& \langle (\psi^{d,d})', u' \rangle = \langle B_{(0,1,\dots,d-1,d-\frac{1}{2},d,d+1,\dots,2d-1)}^{(d+1)}, u' \rangle \\
& = (-1)^{d-1} \langle B^{(2)}, u^{(d)} \rangle = C_u \sum_{k \in Z} (-1)^{k+d-1} \langle B^{(2)}, \delta_k \rangle \\
& = C_u \sum_{k \in Z} (-1)^{k+d-1} B^{(2)}(k) = 0, \\
& \text{最后的等号成立是因为 } B_{(0,1,\dots,d-1,d-\frac{1}{2},d,d+1,\dots,2d-1)}^{(2)} \text{ 是对称的. 类似可得 } \sum_{k \in Z} (-1)^k \langle \psi, \psi(\cdot + k) \rangle \geq \sum_{k \in Z} |\hat{\psi}^{d,d}(\pi + 2k\pi)|^2. \text{ 所以有} \\
& B \geq 2^{-2j} \sum_{k \in Z} |\hat{\psi}^{d,d}(\pi + 2k\pi)|^2 + \sum_{k \in Z} |\pi + 2k\pi|^2 |\hat{\psi}^{d,d}(\pi + 2k\pi)|^2. \\
& K_\Psi \geq (\sum_{k \in Z} [2^{-2j} + (\pi + 2k\pi)^2]) |\hat{\psi}^{d,d}(\pi + 2k\pi)|^2 / (\sum_{k \in Z} (2^{-2j} + 4k^2\pi^2) |\hat{\psi}^{d,d}(2k\pi)|^2). \\
& \text{因为 } \hat{\psi}^{d,d}(\xi) = Ce^{-i(d-\frac{1}{2})\xi} (\frac{4}{\xi})^d \sin^{2d}(\frac{\xi}{4}) \sum_{l=0}^{d-1} C_{d-1+l}^l \cos^{2l}(\frac{\xi}{4}), \text{ 所以}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
K_{\Psi} &\geq \left\{ \sum_{k \in Z} [2^{-2j} + (\pi + 2k\pi)^2] \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right)^{-2d} \sin^{4d} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{k\pi}{2} \right) \left(\sum_{l=0}^{d-1} C_{d-1+l}^l \cos^{2l} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{k\pi}{2} \right) \right)^2 \right\} / \left\{ \sum_{k \in Z} (2^{-2j} + 4k^2\pi^2) \left(\frac{k\pi}{2} \right)^{-2d} \sin^{4d} \left(\frac{k\pi}{2} \right) \cdot \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left(\sum_{l=0}^{d-1} C_{d-1+l}^l \cos^{2l} \left(\frac{k\pi}{2} \right) \right)^2 \right\} = \left\{ \left[\sum_{k \in Z} (2^{-2j} + (\pi + 4k\pi)^2) \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi \right)^{-2d} + \sum_{k \in Z} (2^{-2j} + (3\pi + 4k\pi)^2) \cdot \right. \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left. \left(\frac{3\pi}{4} + k\pi \right)^{-2d} \right] \sin^{4d} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) \left(\sum_{l=0}^{d-1} C_{d-1+l}^l \cos^{2l} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right)^2 \right\} / \\
&\quad \left\{ \sum_{k \in Z} (2^{-2j} + (2\pi + 4k\pi)^2) (k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2})^{-2d} \right\}.
\end{aligned}$$

注意到 $\sum_{k \in Z} (2^{-2j} + (3\pi + 4k\pi)^2) (\frac{3\pi}{4} + k\pi)^{-2d} =$
 $\sum_{k \in Z} (2^{-2j} + (\pi + 4k\pi)^2) (\frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi)^{-2d}$ 和
 $\sin^{4d}(\frac{\pi}{4}) (\sum_{l=0}^{d-1} C_{d-1+l}^l \cos^{2l}(\frac{\pi}{4}))^2 = 2^{-2d} \cdot (2^{d-1})^2 =$
 $\frac{1}{4}$. 因此,

$$K_{\Psi} \geqslant \frac{\sum_{k \in Z} (2^{-2j} + (\pi + 4k\pi)^2) \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi\right)^{-2d}}{2 \sum_{k \in Z} (2^{-2j} + (2\pi + 4k\pi)^2) \left(k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{-2d}}.$$

令 $\eta_{2d}(\xi) = \sum_{k \in Z} (2^{-2j} + (4\xi + 4k\pi)^2) (\xi + k\pi)^{-2d}$, 则

$$K_{\Psi} \geqslant \frac{\eta_{2d}(\frac{\pi}{4})}{2\eta_{2d}(\frac{\pi}{2})}. \text{ 进一步,}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_{2d}\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (2^{-2j} + (\pi + 4k\pi)^2) \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi\right)^{-2d} + \\ &\quad \sum_{k=-\infty}^{-1} (2^{-2j} + (\pi + 4k\pi)^2) \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi\right)^{-2d} = \\ &\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (2^{-2j} + (\pi + 4k\pi)^2) \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi\right)^{-2d} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (2^{-2j} + \\ &\quad (4k\pi - \pi)^2) \left(k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)^{-2d} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (2^{-2j} + (\pi + \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
& 2k\pi)^2) \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{k\pi}{2} \right)^{-2d} = 2^{2d} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (2^{-2j} + (\pi + \\
& 2k\pi)^2) \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \right)^{-2d}. \\
& \eta_{2d} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (2^{-2j} + (2\pi + 4k\pi)^2) \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \right. \\
& \left. k\pi \right)^{-2d} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (2^{-2j} + (2\pi - 4k\pi)^2) \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - k\pi \right)^{-2d} = \\
& 2 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (2^{-2j} + (2\pi + 4k\pi)^2) \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \right)^{-2d} = \\
& 8 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(2^{-2j} \frac{1}{4} + (\pi + 2k\pi)^2 \right) \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \right)^{-2d}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以, } K_{\Psi} \geq [2^{2d} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (2^{-2j} + (\pi + 2k\pi)^2) (\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi)^{-2d}] / [16 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (2^{-2j} + \frac{1}{4} + (\pi + 2k\pi)^2) (\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi)^{-2d}] \geq 2^{2d-4} = 4^{d-2}.$$

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南北极的极光可以不对称

极光往往同时在北极和南极区域出现，其出现的地点由地磁场线连接，这种联系预计也许会将两个极光的图案、位置和时间关联起来。2001年5月12日，两个地球观测飞船“IMAGE”和“Polar”处在对两极同时进行观测的较好位置，当时对南极来说是黄昏，对北极来说是黎明。此次科学家对观测获得的图片所提供的清楚证据分析得出，两个极光可以是不对称的，通常认为北极光（发生在北半球）和南极光（发生在南半球）是互为镜像的观点并非总是正确。两个激光的这种不对称性可能是由于导电性差异而产生的半球间电流引起的。

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