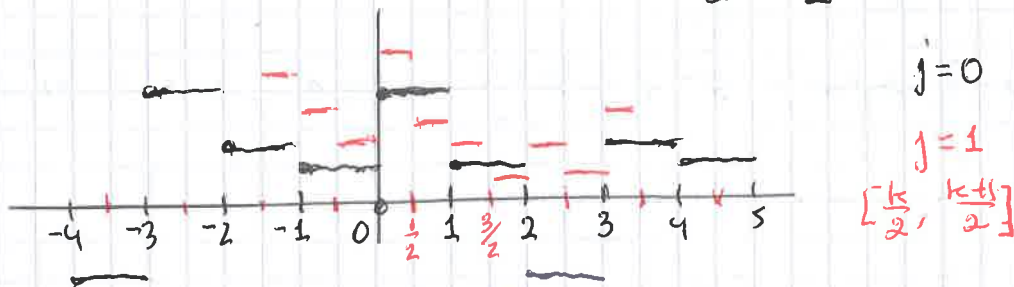


## 4.3.2. EJEMPLOS DE MRA

①

## 1. MRA de HAAR

$$V_j = \left\{ f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}) : f \text{ es constante en } \left[ \frac{k}{2^j}, \frac{k+1}{2^j} \right), k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$



(1) • Es fácil ver que  $V_j \subset V_{j+1}$  porque  $\left[ \frac{k}{2^j}, \frac{k+1}{2^j} \right) = \left[ \frac{2k}{2^{j+1}}, \frac{2k+2}{2^{j+1}} \right)$   
 $\supset \left[ \frac{2k}{2^{j+1}}, \frac{2k+1}{2^{j+1}} \right)$ .

(2) •  $f \in V_j$ ,  $f(x) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} a_k \chi_{\left[ \frac{k}{2^j}, \frac{k+1}{2^j} \right)}(x)$ . Entonces

$$D_2 f(x) = \sqrt{2} f(2x) = \sqrt{2} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} a_k \chi_{\left[ \frac{k}{2^j}, \frac{k+1}{2^j} \right)}(2x) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \sqrt{2} a_k \chi_{\left[ \frac{-k}{2^{j+1}}, \frac{k+1}{2^{j+1}} \right)}(x) \in V_{j+1}$$

(5) Definir  $\varphi = \chi_{[0,1]}$ . Como  $V_0 = \{ f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}) : f \text{ constante en } [k, k+1) \}$  y  $T_k \varphi(x) = \varphi(x-k) = \chi_{[0,1]}(x-k) = \chi_{[k, k+1)}(x)$ , entonces  $\{T_k \varphi\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$  es base o.n. de  $V_0$

Ejemplo 4.3.3 Calcular  $\mathcal{F}\varphi$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{S/ } \mathcal{F}\varphi(\omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \chi_{[0,1]}(x) e^{-2\pi i \omega x} dx = \int_0^1 e^{-2\pi i \omega x} dx = \\ &= \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi i \omega} e^{-2\pi i \omega x} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1 - e^{-2\pi i \omega}}{2\pi i \omega} = e^{-\pi i \omega} \frac{e^{\pi i \omega} - e^{-\pi i \omega}}{2\pi i \omega} \\ &= \begin{cases} e^{-\pi i \omega} \frac{\text{sen } \pi \omega}{\pi \omega} & \omega \neq 0 \\ 1 & \omega = 0 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{\omega \rightarrow 0} e^{-\pi i \omega} \frac{\text{sen } \pi \omega}{\pi \omega} = 1 \lim_{\omega \rightarrow 0} \frac{\text{sen } \pi \omega}{\pi \omega} = 1$$

Como  $\mathcal{F}\varphi$  es continua en  $\omega=0$ ,  <sup>$\mathcal{F}\varphi(0)=1 \neq 0$</sup>  por la nota 2, se cumple (4). La propiedad (3) se cumple siempre por la nota 1

Por la Prop 4.3.3,

$\{D_{2^j} T_k \varphi(x) = 2^{\frac{j}{2}} \varphi(2^j x - k) : k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$  es b.o.n. de  $V_j$ .

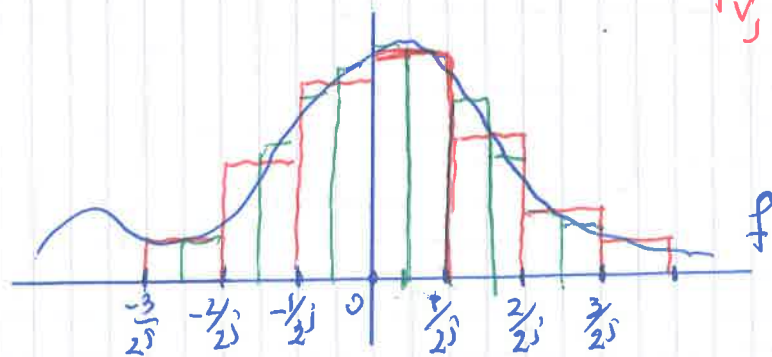
$$\varphi(2^j x - k) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \chi_{[0,1]}(2^j x - k) = 1 \Leftrightarrow 0 \leq 2^j x - k \leq 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{k}{2^j} \leq x \leq \frac{k+1}{2^j} \text{ . Por tanto}$$

$\{D_{2^j} T_k \varphi(x) = 2^{\frac{j}{2}} \chi_{[\frac{k}{2^j}, \frac{k+1}{2^j}]}(x) : k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$  es b.o.n. de  $V_j$ .

Sabemos

$$\begin{aligned} P_{V_j} f(x) &= \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \langle f, \varphi_{j,k} \rangle \varphi_{j,k} = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \left( \int_{\frac{k}{2^j}}^{\frac{k+1}{2^j}} f(x) 2^{\frac{j}{2}} \chi_{[\frac{k}{2^j}, \frac{k+1}{2^j}]}(x) dx \right) 2^{\frac{j}{2}} \chi_{[\frac{k}{2^j}, \frac{k+1}{2^j}]}(x) \\ &= \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{1}{2^j} \left( \int_{\frac{k}{2^j}}^{\frac{k+1}{2^j}} f(x) dx \right) \chi_{[\frac{k}{2^j}, \frac{k+1}{2^j}]}(x) \end{aligned}$$

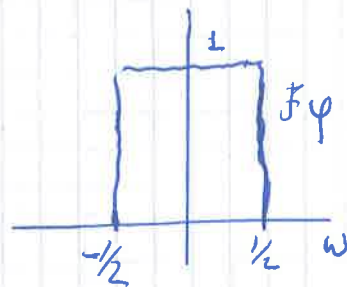


$P_{V_j} f$

## 2. MRA de Shannon

$\varphi \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$  dada por  $\mathcal{F}\varphi(\omega) = \chi_{[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}]}(\omega)$

$$\varphi(x) = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{2\pi i \omega x} d\omega = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin \pi x}{\pi x} & , x \neq 0 \\ 1 & , x = 0 \end{cases}$$



Definir  $V_0 = \text{span} \{T_k \varphi : k \in \mathbb{Z}\} \subset L^2(\mathbb{R})$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle T_{k_1} \varphi, T_{k_2} \varphi \rangle &\stackrel{\text{Parseval}}{=} \langle \mathcal{F}T_{k_1} \varphi, \mathcal{F}T_{k_2} \varphi \rangle = \langle M_{-k_1} \mathcal{F}\varphi, M_{k_2} \mathcal{F}\varphi \rangle \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-2\pi i k_1 \omega} \chi_{[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}]}(\omega) e^{+2\pi i k_2 \omega} \chi_{[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}]}(\omega) d\omega = \\ &= \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-2\pi i (k_1 - k_2) \omega} d\omega = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si } k_1 = k_2 \\ 0 & \text{si } k_1 \neq k_2 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$\{T_k \varphi : k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$  es s.o.n. de  $V_0$  y es base porque  $V_0$  está generado por las combinaciones lineales finitas de  $\{T_k \varphi : k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$

Definir  $V_j = \text{span} \{D_{2^j} T_k \varphi = \varphi_{j,k} : k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$  (Prop 4.3.3)

Ejercicio 4.3.4. Hallar el soporte de  $\mathcal{F}(\varphi_{j,k})$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{S/ } \mathcal{F}(\varphi_{j,k})(\omega) &= \mathcal{F}(D_{2^j} T_k \varphi)(\omega) = D_{2^j} \mathcal{F}(T_k \varphi) \text{ o } \mathcal{F}(D_{2^j} M_{-k} \mathcal{F}\varphi)(\omega) \\ &= D_{2^j} M_{-k} \chi_{[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}]}(\omega) = 2^{-j/2} M_{-k} \chi_{[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}]}(2^{-j} \omega) = 2^{-j/2} e^{-2\pi i k 2^{-j} \omega} \chi_{[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}]}(2^{-j} \omega) \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{F}(\varphi_{j,k})(\omega) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \leq 2^{-j} \omega \leq \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow -\frac{2^j}{2} \leq \omega \leq \frac{2^j}{2}$$

$$\text{sop } \mathcal{F}(\varphi_{j,k}) = \left[-\frac{2^j}{2}, \frac{2^j}{2}\right]$$

$$V_j = \left\{ f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}) : \text{sop } \mathcal{F}f \subset \left[-\frac{2^j}{2}, \frac{2^j}{2}\right] \right\}$$

$$(1) V_j \subset V_{j+1} \text{ porque } \left[-\frac{2^j}{2}, \frac{2^j}{2}\right] \subset \left[-\frac{2^{j+1}}{2}, \frac{2^{j+1}}{2}\right]$$

$$(3) \bigcap_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} V_j = \{0\} \text{ porque } \bigcap_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} \left[-\frac{2^j}{2}, \frac{2^j}{2}\right] = \{0\}$$

$$(4) \bigcup_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} V_j = L^2(\mathbb{R}) \text{ porque } \bigcup_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} \left[-\frac{2^j}{2}, \frac{2^j}{2}\right] = \mathbb{R}$$

(2) es por la definición de  $V_j$ .

## 4.4. DISEÑO DE ONDÍCULAS A PARTIR DE UN MRA

4

### 4.4.1. Filtros asociados a un MRA

$(\{V_j\}_{j \in \mathbb{Z}}, \varphi)$  MRA.  $\varphi \in V_0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}\varphi(\frac{x}{2}) \in V_{-1} \subset V_0$ .

Como  $\{T_k \varphi : k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$  es b.o.n de  $V_0$

$$\frac{1}{2}\varphi(\frac{x}{2}) \stackrel{L^2(\mathbb{R})}{=} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h[k] T_k \varphi(x) \quad (4.4.1)$$

donde  $\{h[k]\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \in \ell^2(\mathbb{Z})$  por Plancherel:  $\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} |h[k]|^2 =$

$$= \|\frac{1}{2}\varphi(\frac{x}{2})\|_2^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4} |\varphi(\frac{x}{2})|^2 dx \stackrel{x/2=y}{=} \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\varphi(y)|^2 dy = \frac{1}{2} \|\varphi\|_2^2 < \infty$$

¿Cómo se calcula  $h[k]$ ?

$$h[k] = \langle \frac{1}{2}\varphi(\frac{x}{2}), T_k \varphi \rangle_2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2}\varphi(\frac{x}{2}) \overline{\varphi(x-k)} dx \quad (4.4.2)$$

**Ejemplo 4.4.1.** Si  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}\varphi(\frac{x}{2})$ , probar que  $\mathcal{F}f(\omega) = \mathcal{F}\varphi(2\omega)$

s/

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}f(\omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2}\varphi(\frac{x}{2}) e^{-2\pi i \omega x} dx \stackrel{x/2=y}{=} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2}\varphi(y) e^{-2\pi i \omega 2y} dy \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(y) e^{-2\pi i (2\omega)y} dy = \mathcal{F}\varphi(2\omega) \end{aligned}$$

Tomar  $\mathcal{F}$  en (4.4.1)

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}\varphi(2\omega) &\stackrel{L^2(\mathbb{R})}{=} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h[k] \mathcal{F}(T_k \varphi)(\omega) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h[k] M_{-k} \mathcal{F}\varphi(\omega) \\ &= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h[k] e^{-2\pi i k \omega} \mathcal{F}\varphi(\omega) = \underbrace{\left( \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h[k] e^{-2\pi i k \omega} \right)}_{h(\xi)} \mathcal{F}\varphi(\omega) \end{aligned}$$

$h(\xi)$

La función 1-periódica

$$h(\omega) := \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h[k] e^{-2\pi i k \omega} \quad (4.4.3)$$

Se llama Filtro de Paso Bajo del MRA, y  $h \in L^2_{\mathbb{P}}([0,1])$  porque  $\{h[k]\}_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \in \ell^2(\mathbb{Z})$  y satisface

$$F\varphi(2\omega) = h(\omega) F\varphi(\omega) \quad (4.4.4)$$

Prop 4.4.1. El filtro de paso bajo  $h(\omega)$  satisface  $|h(\omega)|^2 + |h(\omega + \frac{1}{2})|^2 = 1$  c.t.  $\omega \in \mathbb{R}$ . Además, si  $F\varphi(0) = 1$ , entonces  $h(0) = 1$ .

D/  $\{T_k \varphi : k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$  s.o.n. en  $L^2(\mathbb{R})$ . Por la Prop 4.3.1

$$\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} |F\varphi(\omega + k)|^2 = 1 \quad \text{c.t. } \omega \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$1 = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} |F\varphi(2\omega + k)|^2 = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} |F\varphi(2(\omega + \frac{k}{2}))|^2 \quad (4.4.4)$$

$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} |h(\omega + \frac{k}{2})|^2 |F\varphi(\omega + \frac{k}{2})|^2$$

Separamos la suma en los términos pares e impares

$$= \sum_{k=2\ell}^{\infty} |h(\omega + \ell)|^2 |F\varphi(\omega + \ell)|^2 + \sum_{k=2\ell+1}^{\infty} |h(\omega + \ell + \frac{1}{2})|^2 |F\varphi(\omega + \ell + \frac{1}{2})|^2$$

(h es 1-periódica)

$$= |h(\omega)|^2 \sum_{\ell=-\infty}^{\infty} |F\varphi(\omega + \ell)|^2 + |h(\omega + \frac{1}{2})|^2 \sum_{\ell=-\infty}^{\infty} |F\varphi(\omega + \frac{1}{2} + \ell)|^2$$

1. c.t.  $\omega$  1 c.t.  $\omega$

$$= |h(\omega)|^2 + |h(\omega + \frac{1}{2})|^2 \quad \text{c.t. } \omega$$

### 4.4.2. La receta de S. Mallat para diseñar ondículas

$(\{V_j\}_{j \in \mathbb{Z}}, \varphi)$  MRA; sea  $W_0$  el complemento ortogonal de  $V_0$  en  $V_1$ , es decir,  $V_0 \oplus W_0 = V_1$ .

Para  $j \neq 0, j \in \mathbb{Z}$  definir

$$W_j = \{D_{2^j} \varphi : \varphi \in W_0\}$$

Ejercicio 4.4.2 Probar que  $V_j \oplus W_j = V_{j+1}$

Para entregar el 24/07

$$\begin{aligned} V_{j+1} &= V_j \oplus W_j = V_{j-1} \oplus W_{j-1} \oplus W_j = V_{j-2} \oplus W_{j-2} \oplus W_{j-1} \oplus W_j \\ &= \dots = \bigoplus_{l=-\infty}^j W_l \quad (\text{puesto que } \bigcap_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} V_l = \{0\}) \end{aligned}$$

Como  $\bigcup_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} V_j = L^2(\mathbb{R})$ , se obtiene

$$\bigoplus_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} W_l = L^2(\mathbb{R}) \quad (4.4.5)$$

Si encontramos  $\varphi \in W_0$  tal que  $\{T_k \varphi : k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$  sea b.o.n. de  $W_0$ , como en la Prop 4.3.3,  $\{\varphi_{j,k} : k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$  es b.o.n. de  $W_j$ . Entonces (4.4.5) implica

$$\{\varphi_{j,k} : j \in \mathbb{Z}, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

es base. o.n. de  $L^2(\mathbb{R})$  - ¡Y tendremos una ondícula!

Prop 4.3.2  $V, W$  subespacios cerrados de  $L^2(\mathbb{R})$  con bases o.n  $\{T_k \psi : k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$  y  $\{T_n \psi : k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$  respec. Son equivalentes

i)  $V \perp W$       ii)  $\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} F\psi(\omega+k) \overline{F\psi(\omega+k)} = 0$  c.t.  $\omega \in \mathbb{R}$

D/  $\langle T_k \psi, \psi \rangle \stackrel{\text{Parseval}}{=} \langle FT_k \psi, F\psi \rangle = \langle M_{-k} F\psi, F\psi \rangle$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-2\pi i k \omega} F\psi(\omega) \overline{F\psi(\omega)} d\omega =$$

$$= \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_l^{l+1} F\psi(\omega) \overline{F\psi(\omega)} e^{-2\pi i k \omega} d\omega \quad \omega = \eta + l$$

$$= \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_0^1 F\psi(\eta+l) \overline{F\psi(\eta+l)} e^{-2\pi i k(\eta+l)} d\eta$$

$e^{-2\pi i k \eta} \underbrace{e^{-2\pi i k l}}_1$

$$= \int_0^1 \left( \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} F\psi(\eta+l) \overline{F\psi(\eta+l)} \right) e^{-2\pi i k \eta} d\eta$$

$H(\eta)$  1-periodica      (4.4.6)

i)  $\Rightarrow$  ii) Si  $H(\eta) = 0$  c.t.  $\eta \in \mathbb{R} \stackrel{(4.4.6)}{\Rightarrow} \langle T_k \psi, \psi \rangle = 0$   
 $\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$ . Si  $k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\langle T_{k_1} \psi, T_{k_2} \psi \rangle = \langle T_{-k_2} T_{k_1} \psi, \psi \rangle = \langle T_{k_1 - k_2} \psi, \psi \rangle = 0$$

ii)  $\Rightarrow$  i)  $V \perp W \Rightarrow \langle T_k \psi, \psi \rangle = 0 \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow$

Los coef. de Fourier de  $H(\eta)$  son todos cero. Por el teorema de unicidad para series de Fourier (Sec 1.6)

$H(\eta) = 0$  c.t.  $\eta \in \mathbb{R}$ .

Queremos hallar  $\psi \in W_0$  :  $\frac{1}{2}\psi(\frac{x}{2}) \in W_{-1}$  - Como  $V_{-1} \oplus W_{-1} = V_0$  tenemos  $\frac{1}{2}\psi(\frac{x}{2}) \in V_0$  - Como  $\{T_k\psi : k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$  son b.o.n. de  $V_0$ ,

$$\frac{1}{2}\psi(\frac{x}{2}) \stackrel{L^2(\mathbb{R})}{=} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} g[k] T_k\psi(x) \quad (4.4.7)$$

con  $\{g[k]\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \in \ell^2(\mathbb{Z})$ . Se tiene

$$g[k] = \langle \frac{1}{2}\psi(\frac{x}{2}), T_k\psi \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2}\psi(\frac{x}{2}) \overline{\psi(x-k)} dx \quad (4.4.8)$$

Tomando  $F$  en (4.4.7) tenemos

$$\begin{aligned} F\psi(2\omega) &= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} g[k] F(T_k\psi)(\omega) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} g[k] M_{-k} F\psi(\omega) \\ &= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} g[k] e^{-2\pi i k \omega} F\psi(\omega) = \underbrace{\left( \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} g[k] e^{-2\pi i k \omega} \right)}_{g(\omega)} F\psi(\omega) \end{aligned}$$

La función  $g(\omega) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} g[k] e^{-2\pi i k \omega}$  se llama FILTRO DE PASO ALTO y satisface

$$F\psi(2\omega) = g(\omega) F\psi(\omega) \quad (4.4.9)$$

Prop 4.4.3  $\{T_k\psi : k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$  es s.o.n. en  $L^2(\mathbb{R}) \Leftrightarrow |g(\omega)|^2 + |g(\omega + \frac{1}{2})|^2 = 1 \quad \text{c.t. } \omega \in \mathbb{R}$

D/ Se hace como la Prop 4.4.1 usando (4.4.9)