

Linear Algebra Fundamentals

- **Vector space:**
A set of elements with structure and operations
Certain properties hold
- **Vectors, zero vector, multiplication, addition**
- **Conventional vectors, function spaces**
- **Linear independence**
- **Vector space basis**
- **Finite dimension, infinite dimension**
- **Example: n-dimensional space**

$$R^n$$

$$e^1 = (1, 0, \dots, 0)$$

$$e^2 = (0, 1, 0, \dots, 0)$$

$$e^i = (0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0)$$

$$e^n = (0, \dots, 0, 1)$$

- **All continuous functions defined on $[0, 1]$**
- **Operations and properties**
 - **inner products (dot products)**

$$\mathbf{p} \star \mathbf{q} = \sum_{i=1}^n p_i q_i$$

$$(f \star g) = \int_0^1 f(x)g(x)dx$$

- **orthogonality**
- **norms (L_2 , L_p , etc.)**

$$||u|| = (u \star u)^{1/2}$$

$$||u||_p = \left(\int |u(x)|^p dx \right)^{1/p}$$

$$||u||_{\inf} = \max_{x \in [0,1]} |u(x)|$$

- **normalization**

$$||u|| = 1$$

– orthonormal basis $u_1, u_2, \dots,$

$$(u_i \star u_j) = \delta_{ij}$$

where δ_{ij} is Kronecker delta

Approximation

- Compression
- Simplification
- Mathematical foundation

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n p_i u_i(x)$$

$$g(x) = \sum_{i=1}^m q_i v_i(x)$$

such that

$$\|f(x) - g(x)\| \leq \epsilon$$

- Observations
 - good approximation
 - error analysis
 - approximation metric
 - arbitrary basis

- **fixed basis**
- **various norms**
- **orthonormal basis**
- **coefficient magnitude**

Multiresolution Analysis

- A nested set of vector spaces

$$V^0 \subset V^1 \subset V^2 \subset \dots$$

- Scaling functions are basis functions
- Wavelet space W^j as orthogonal complement of V^j in V^{j+1}
- Basis functions for V^j

$$\Phi^j = \begin{bmatrix} \phi_0^j(x) & \cdots & \phi_{m_j-1}^j(x) \end{bmatrix}$$

- wavelets for wavelet space

$$\Psi^j(x) = \begin{bmatrix} \psi_0^j(x) & \cdots & \psi_{n_j-1}^j(x) \end{bmatrix}$$

- The subspace V^{j-1} is nested within V^j

$$\Phi^{j-1}(x) = \Phi^j(x)P^j$$

- Scaling functions are refinable!

- Wavelet functions

$$\psi^{j-1}(x) = \Phi^j(x)Q^j$$

- Structure of P^i and Q^j

- Block-matrix expression

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Phi^{j-1} & \Psi^{j-1} \end{bmatrix} = \Phi^j \begin{bmatrix} P^j & Q^j \end{bmatrix}$$

- Orthogonal requirements

$$(\phi_k^{j-1} \star \psi_l^{j-1}) = 0$$

$$[(\Phi^{j-1} \star \Psi^{j-1})] = 0$$

- Homogeneous system of equations

$$[(\Phi^{j-1} \star \Phi^j)]Q^j = AQ^j = 0$$

- All solutions for Q^j form the null space of A

- Wavelet choices (bases for the null space)

- orthogonal basis
- semi-orthogonal basis
- non-orthogonal basis

Filter Bank

- Functions in V^j

$$f(x) = \Phi^j C^j$$

where C^j is a coefficient vector

- Low-resolution approximation for $f(x)$ in V^{j-1}

$$g(x) = \Phi^{j-1} C^{j-1}$$

- Filtering (down-sampling)

$$C^{j-1} = A^j C^j$$

- Details

$$D^{j-1} = B^j C^j$$

- Analysis (decomposition) filters: A^j and B^j

- Synthesis (Reconstruction) filters

$$C^j = P^j C^{j-1} + Q^j D^{j-1}$$

- **Multiresolution Analysis**

$$C^j, C^{j-1}, C^{j-2}, \dots, C^0$$

$$D^{j-1}, D^{j-2}, \dots, D^0$$

- **Filter bank**

- **Wavelet transform**

$$C^0, D^0, D^1, \dots, D^{j-1}$$

- **Filter properties**

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Phi^{j-1} & \Psi^{j-1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A^j \\ B^j \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} A^j \\ B^j \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} P^j & Q^j \end{bmatrix}^{-1}$$

Multiresolution Framework

- **Scaling functions $\phi^j(x)$**
 - synthesis filters P^j
 - continuity requirements
- **Inner products (determine W^j)**
- **Wavelets $\psi^j(x)$**
 - synthesis filters Q^j
- **Analysis filters A^j and B^j**
- **Discussion**
 - orthogonality
 - minimal local support

Spline-Based Wavelets

- Haar basis
 - simplicity
 - orthogonality
 - small supports
 - nonoverlapping functions
(both scaling and wavelets)
 - lack of continuity
- C^k wavelets
- B-splines
 - scaling functions
 - inner products
 - wavelets
 - filter bank