

Homework 1 答案

1.11 问题: 设 e_1, \dots, e_n 是 n 维内积空间 V 的一组向量, 证明下面的条件等价:

- $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ 是 V 的一组标准正交基.
- 对任意的 $\alpha, \beta \in V$,

$$\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^n \langle \alpha, e_i \rangle \langle e_i, \beta \rangle.$$

- 对任意的 $\alpha \in V$,

$$\|\alpha\|^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n |\langle \alpha, e_i \rangle|^2.$$

解: 1) \Rightarrow 2)

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle &= \left\langle \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i e_i, \sum_{j=1}^n \beta_j e_j \right\rangle \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_i \bar{\beta}_j \langle e_i, e_j \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \bar{\beta}_i \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

$$\langle \alpha, e_i \rangle = \left\langle \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j e_j, e_i \right\rangle = \alpha_i, \quad \langle e_i, \beta \rangle = \bar{\beta}_i$$

代入 1 即可。

2) \Rightarrow 3)

$$\|\alpha\|^2 = \langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^n \langle \alpha, e_i \rangle \langle e_i, \alpha \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^n |\langle \alpha, e_i \rangle|^2$$

3) \Rightarrow 1)

法一: 设 V 的一组正交基为 $\{v_n\}$, α 在 $\{v_n\}$ 下的坐标为 $X \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times 1}$, e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n 在 $\{v_n\}$ 下的坐标为 Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n . 记

$$P = (Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n)$$

则 $\|a\|^2 = X^T X$, $\langle \alpha, e_i \rangle = Y_i^T X$, 进而有

$$\sum_{i=1}^n |\langle \alpha, e_i \rangle|^2 = \|P^T X\|^2 = X^T P P^T X$$

对任意的 $X \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times 1}$ 成立, 从而 $P P^T = P^T P = I_n$, 即 $\langle e_i, e_j \rangle = \delta_{ij}$.

法二: 令 $\alpha = e_j$, 有

$$\|e_j\|^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n |\langle e_j, e_i \rangle|^2 \geq \|e_j\|^4 \Rightarrow \|e_j\| \leq 1 \quad (2)$$

取 $f_j \in \text{span}\langle e_1, e_2, \dots, e_{j-1}, e_{j+1}, \dots, e_n \rangle^\perp$ 并且 $\|f_j\| = 1$ 则

$$1 = \|f_j\|^2 = |\langle f_j, e_j \rangle|^2 \leq \|f_j\|^2 \|e_j\| \Rightarrow \|e_j\|^2 \geq 1 \quad (3)$$

故由 2, 3 可得 $\|e_i\| = 1$ 并且根据 2 可得 $\langle e_i, e_j \rangle = \delta_{ij}$.

1.14 问题: 利用 Gram-Schmidt 正交化方法求由 $\{1, x, x^2\}$ 张成的 $L^2[0, 1]$ 的子空间的标准正交基.

解:

$$e_1 = 1$$

$$e_2 = 2\sqrt{3} \left(x - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$e_3 = 6\sqrt{5} \left(x^2 - x + \frac{1}{6} \right)$$

2.8 问题: 设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上有界可积, 其傅里叶级数的系数为 a_n, b_n , 则级数

$$\frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2)$$

收敛, 且

$$\frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2) \leq \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2(x) dx$$

解: 设 $s_n = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n (a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx)$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (f - s_n)^2 dx \\
 = & \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (f^2 - 2fs_n + s_n^2) dx \\
 = & \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2 dx - 2 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} fs_n dx + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} s_n^2 dx \\
 = & \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2 dx - \left(a_0 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f dx + 2 \sum_{k=1}^n a_k \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f \cos kx dx + 2 \sum_{k=1}^n b_k \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f \sin kx dx \right) \\
 & + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left(\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n (a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx) \right)^2 dx \\
 = & \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2 dx - \left(\pi a_0^2 + 2\pi \sum_{k=1}^n (a_k^2 + b_k^2) \right) + \left(\frac{a_0^2}{2} \pi + \sum_{k=1}^n \lambda (a_k^2 + b_k^2) \right) \\
 = & \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2 dx - \left(\frac{a_0^2}{2} \pi + \sum_{k=1}^n \lambda (a_k^2 + b_k^2) \right) \\
 \geq & 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

由最后两行有

$$\frac{\pi}{2} a_0^2 + \pi \sum_{k=1}^n (a_k^2 + b_k^2) \leq \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2 dx$$

左侧单调增且有界, 因此收敛并满足不等式关系.

2.9 问题: 证明

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin(n + \frac{1}{2})t}{2 \sin \frac{t}{2}} dt = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

并利用它证明

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin(x)}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

解:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{k=1}^n \cos kt &= \frac{\sin(n + \frac{1}{2})t}{2 \sin \frac{t}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \\
 \text{原式} &= \sum_{k=1}^n \int_0^{\pi} \cos kt dt + \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

另一方面

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin(n + \frac{1}{2})t}{2 \sin \frac{t}{2}} dt \\ &= \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin(n + \frac{1}{2})t}{t} dt + \int_0^\pi \left(\frac{1}{2 \sin \frac{t}{2}} - \frac{1}{t} \right) \sin\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)t dt \\ &= I_1 + I_2 \end{aligned}$$

$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{2 \sin \frac{t}{2}} - \frac{1}{t} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2 \sin \frac{t}{2}} - \frac{1}{t}$ 在 $(0, \pi)$ 可积且绝对可积, 由 Riemman 引理 $I_2 \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty)$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin(n + \frac{1}{2})t}{t} dt = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{(n + \frac{1}{2})\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$$

2.10 问题: 证明

$$\int_0^\pi \left(\frac{\sin(nt/2)}{\sin(t/2)} \right)^2 dt = n\pi.$$

解:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{\sin(k + \frac{1}{2})t}{\sin \frac{t}{2}} = \left(\frac{\sin \frac{nt}{2}}{\sin \frac{t}{2}} \right)^2$$

因此有

$$\int_0^\pi \left(\frac{\sin \frac{nt}{2}}{\sin \frac{t}{2}} \right)^2 dt = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin(k + \frac{1}{2})t}{\sin \frac{t}{2}} dt = n\pi$$

3.1 问题: 把定义在区间 $[-2, 2]$ 上的方波函数

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & -\frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2}, \\ 0, & \text{其他;} \end{cases}$$

看成区间 $[-2, 2]$ 上的周期为 4 的函数, 试计算其傅里叶级数的系数.

解:

$$\alpha_k = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-2}^2 f(x) e^{-ik\pi x/2} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-ik\pi t/2} dt = \frac{\sin \frac{k\pi}{4}}{k\pi}$$

3.2 问题: 试证明如果 $f \in L^1(\mathbf{R})$, 则 $\hat{f}(\lambda)$ 是 λ 的连续函数; 如果 $\hat{f}(\lambda) \in L^1(\mathbf{R})$, 则 $f(x)$ 连续.

解: $f \in L^1 \Rightarrow \hat{f} \in L^1$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \left| \hat{f}(\lambda+h) - \hat{f}(\lambda) \right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left| \int_{\mathbf{R}} f(x) (e^{-i(\lambda+h)x} - e^{-i\lambda x}) dx \right| \\ &\leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{\mathbf{R}} |f(x)| |e^{-i(\lambda+h)x} - e^{-i\lambda x}| dx \end{aligned}$$

由于 $f \in L^1$, 因此存在 $A > 0$, 使得 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{|x|>A} |f| dx < \frac{\epsilon}{4}$. 记 $M = \frac{\|f\|_{\infty}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} > 0$, 由

$$|e^{-ihx} - 1| = 2 \left| \sin \frac{hx}{2} \right|$$

知存在 δ , 当 $h < \delta$ 时, 对 $|x| < A$, 有

$$|e^{-ihx} - 1| < \frac{\epsilon}{4AM}.$$

因此, 对任意的 ϵ , 当 $h < \delta$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} I &\leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{|x|<A} |f| |e^{-ihx} - 1| dx + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{|x|>A} |f| |e^{-ihx} - 1| dx \\ &\leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \|f\|_{\infty} \frac{\epsilon}{4AM} 2A + 2 \frac{\epsilon}{4} = \epsilon. \end{aligned}$$

反之亦然.

3.4 利用例 3.8 的结果证明:

$$g_{\epsilon}(u) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{iu\lambda} e^{-\frac{\epsilon^2 \lambda^2}{4}} d\lambda = \frac{1}{\epsilon\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{u^2}{\epsilon^2}}$$

解: 例 3.8 $\mathcal{F}(e^{-ax^2})(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}} e^{-\frac{\lambda^2}{4a}}$. 取 $a = \frac{1}{\epsilon^2}$, 则有

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}\left(\frac{\epsilon}{\sqrt{2}} e^{-\frac{\epsilon^2 \lambda^2}{4}}\right)(u) = \frac{\epsilon}{2\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{iu\lambda} e^{-\frac{\epsilon^2 \lambda^2}{4}} d\lambda = e^{-\frac{u^2}{\epsilon^2}}.$$

比较系数即证.

3.5 证明对任意的 $\epsilon > 0$, $\int_{\mathbf{R}} g_{\epsilon}(t) dt = 1$.

解:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} g_{\epsilon}(t) dt = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{1}{\epsilon\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{\epsilon^2}} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-(\frac{t}{\epsilon})^2} d(\frac{t}{\epsilon}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-u^2} du = 1$$

3.6 证明: 如果 $\hat{f}(\lambda)$ 是可导的, 且 $\hat{f}(\lambda) = \hat{f}'(\lambda) = 0$, 则

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = 0.$$

解:

$$\hat{f}(0) = 0 \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 0$$

$$\mathcal{F}(xf(x))(\lambda) = i\mathcal{F}(f)'(\lambda)$$

$$\hat{f}'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f(x) dx = 0.$$

Homework 2 答案

3.7 问题: 证明 $f(x) = e^{(-a+ib)x^2}$ 的傅里叶变换为

$$\hat{f}(\lambda) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2(a-ib)}} e^{-\frac{a+ib}{4(a^2+b^2)}\lambda^2}$$

解: 例 3.8 中取 $\alpha = a - ib$, 则有

$$\hat{f}(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\alpha}} e^{-\frac{\lambda^2}{4\alpha}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2(a-ib)}} e^{-\frac{a+ib}{4(a^2+b^2)}\lambda^2}$$

3.8 问题: 证明

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\beta\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{\beta^2}} dt = 1, \quad \beta > 0.$$

解:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\beta\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{\beta^2}} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-u^2} du = 1$$

3.9 问题: 计算 $f(t) = \frac{4\sin t - 4t \cos t}{t^3}$ 的傅里叶变换.

解: 由例 3.6 知

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - x^2, & x \in [-1, 1], \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

的傅里叶变换为

$$\hat{g}(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{4 \sin \lambda - 4\lambda \cos \lambda}{\lambda^3}$$

同时易知 $\hat{g}(\lambda) \in L^1$, 因此有

$$\hat{f}(\lambda) = g(-\lambda) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{2\pi}(1 - \lambda^2), & \lambda \in [-1, 1], \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

3.11 问题: 设 $f(t) = \frac{\sin at}{\pi t}, g(t) = \frac{\sin bt}{\pi t}, a, b > 0$, 求 $f(t)$ 和 $g(t)$ 的卷积

解: 记

$$\chi_{(-a,a)} = \begin{cases} 1, & -a \leq x \leq a, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

则有

$$\hat{f}(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\chi_{(-a,a)}, \quad \hat{g}(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\chi_{(-b,b)}.$$

令 $c = \min\{a, b\}$, 则

$$\mathcal{F}[f * g] = \sqrt{2\pi}\hat{f}(\lambda)\hat{g}(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\chi_{(-c,c)}.$$

$$f * g = \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\chi_{(-c,c)}\right] = \frac{\sin ct}{\pi t}.$$

3.13 问题: 设 $f(x) \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$ 且 $(f * f)(x) = f(x)$, 证明 $f(x) = 0$ 。

解:

$$\mathcal{F}[f(x)](\lambda) = \mathcal{F}[(f * f)(x)](\lambda) = \sqrt{2\pi}\mathcal{F}[f(x)]^2(\lambda)$$

则有 $\hat{f}(\lambda) \equiv 0$ 或 $\hat{f}(\lambda) \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$. 而 $f(x) \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$ 可知 $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} \hat{f}(\lambda) = 0$ 因此 $\hat{f}(\lambda) \equiv 0$, 即 $f(x) \equiv 0$.

3.16 问题: 利用 Parseval 等式证明下面的等式:

(a)

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{\sin at \sin bt}{t^2} dt = \pi \min(a, b)$$

(b)

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{t^2}{(t^2 + a^2)(t^2 + b^2)} dt = \frac{\pi}{a + b}$$

解:

(a) 记 $f_a(t) = \frac{\sin at}{t}$, 有 $\hat{f}_a = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}\chi_{(-a,a)}$, 同理 $\hat{f}_b = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}\chi_{(-b,b)}$. 令 $c = \min\{a, b\}$.

$$\langle f_a, f_b \rangle = \langle \hat{f}_a, \hat{f}_b \rangle = \int_{-c}^c \frac{\pi}{2} d\lambda = \pi c$$

(b) 记 $f_a(t) = \frac{t}{t^2+a^2}$, 有 $\hat{f}_a(\lambda) = -i\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}e^{-a|\lambda|} \operatorname{sgn}(\lambda)$, 进而

$$\langle f_a, f_b \rangle = \langle \hat{f}_a, \hat{f}_b \rangle = \frac{\pi}{2} 2 \int_0^\infty e^{-(a+b)\lambda} d\lambda = \frac{\pi}{a+b}$$

3.18 问题: 证明函数 $\varphi(x, a, b) = \begin{cases} e^{-\frac{b^2}{a^2-x^2}}, & |x| < a; \\ 0, & |x| \geq a. \end{cases}$ 属于基本函数空间 D

解: 证明 $\varphi(x, a, b) \in C^\infty$

(1) $|x| > a$ 时, $\varphi^{(n)} \equiv 0$.

(2) $|x| < a$ 时, 由归纳法可知

$$\varphi^{(n)} = \exp\left(-\frac{b^2}{a^2-x^2}\right) \cdot \frac{P_n(x)}{(a^2-x^2)^{2^n}} \in C^\infty(0, a)$$

其中 $P_n(x)$ 是关于 x 的多项式且 $\deg(P_n) < 2^{n+1}$.

(3)

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{\varphi(x) - \varphi(a)}{x - a} &= 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} \frac{\varphi(x) - \varphi(a)}{x - a} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} \frac{1}{x - a} \exp\left\{-\frac{b^2}{a^2-x^2}\right\} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{u} e^{\frac{b}{2au+u^2}} = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow \varphi^{(1)}(a^+) = \varphi^{(1)}(a^-) \end{aligned}$$

现假设结论对 $\leq n$ 情形成立, 一方面有 $\varphi^{(n+1)}(a^+) = 0$, 另一方面

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} \frac{\varphi^{(n)}(x) - \varphi^{(n)}(a)}{x - a} x = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} \frac{\exp\left\{-\frac{b^2}{a^2-x^2}\right\} P_n(x)}{(x-a)(a^2-x^2)^{2^n}} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{P_n(a) \exp\left\{\frac{b^2}{u^2+2au}\right\}}{(2a)^{2^n} \cdot u^{2^{n+1}}} = 0$$

因此有 $\varphi^{(n+1)}(a^+) = \varphi^{(n+1)}(a^-)$.

Homework 3 答案

3.14 问题: 设 $f(x) \in L^1(\mathbf{R})$ 且 $(f * f)(x) = 0$, 证明 $f(x) = 0$.

解:

$$\mathcal{F}((f * f)(x))(\lambda) = \sqrt{2\pi}\mathcal{F}(f(x))^2(\lambda) = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{f}(\lambda) = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = 0.$$

3.15 问题: 对于 $0 \leq n < N$, 假设 $f_n(t)$ 为实函数, 且当 $|\lambda| > \lambda_0$ 时, $\hat{f}_n(\lambda) = 0$. 假设一个信号的定义如下:

$$g(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f_n(t) \cos 2n\lambda_0 t,$$

试计算 $g(t)$ 的傅里叶变换, 证明其支集宽度为 $4N\lambda_0$ 并设计算法由 g 恢复 f_n .

解:

$$g(t) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f_n(t) (e^{i2n\lambda_0 t} + e^{-i2n\lambda_0 t})$$
$$\hat{g}(\lambda) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} (\hat{f}_n(\lambda - 2n\lambda_0) + \hat{f}_n(\lambda + 2n\lambda_0))$$

由 $\hat{f}_n(\lambda)$ 的支集性质可以知道 $\hat{g}(\lambda)$ 仅在 $[-(2N-1)\lambda_0, (2N-1)\lambda_0]$ 内非零.

同时有 $\hat{f}_n(\lambda - 2n\lambda_0) = \hat{g}\chi_{((2n-1)\lambda_0, (2n+1)\lambda_0)}$, 即 $\hat{f}_n(\lambda) = \hat{g}(\lambda + 2n\lambda_0)\chi_{(-\lambda_0, \lambda_0)}$, 从而有

$$f_n(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}(\hat{g}(\lambda + 2n\lambda_0)\chi_{(-\lambda_0, \lambda_0)})(t).$$

3.20 问题: 证明对任意的 $\varphi \in D$, 有

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\mathbf{R}} \varphi(x+t) \frac{\sin jt}{t} dt = \varphi(x)$$

解: 对 $\forall j$, 有 $\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin jt}{t} dt = 1$, 则 $\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(x) \frac{\sin jt}{t} dt = \varphi(x)$. 由于 $\varphi \in D$, 对任意的 x , 存在 T 使得 $\text{supp}(\varphi(\cdot)), \text{supp}(\varphi(\cdot + x)) \subset [-T, T]$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(x+t) \frac{\sin jt}{t} dt - \varphi(x) \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(x+t) \frac{\sin jt}{t} dt - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(x) \frac{\sin jt}{t} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\varphi(x+t) - \varphi(x)}{t} \sin jtdt \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-T}^T \frac{\varphi(x+t) - \varphi(x)}{t} \sin jtdt \end{aligned}$$

根据 $\varphi \in D$, 上式中 $\frac{\varphi(x+t) - \varphi(x)}{t}$ 在 $[-T, T]$ 绝对可积, 由 Riemman 引理知 $j \rightarrow \infty$ 时上式积分为 0.

3.22 问题: 证明: (a) $e^x \delta = \delta$ (b) $x \delta' = -\delta$; (c) $(\sin ax) \delta' = -a \delta$

解:

$$(a) (e^x \delta, \varphi) = (\delta, e^x \varphi) = e^0 \varphi(0) = (\delta, \varphi)$$

$$(b) (x \delta', \varphi) = (\delta', x \varphi) = -(\delta, \varphi + x \varphi') = -\varphi(0) = (-\delta, \varphi)$$

$$(c) ((\sin ax) \delta', \varphi) = (\delta', (\sin ax) \varphi) = -(\delta, a(\cos ax) \varphi + (\sin ax) \varphi') = -a \varphi(0) = (-a \delta, \varphi)$$

补充 1:

$$F_n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & \omega_n & \omega_n^2 & \cdots & \omega_n^{n-1} \\ 1 & \omega_n^2 & \omega_n^4 & \cdots & \omega_n^{2(n-1)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & \omega_n^{n-1} & \omega_n^{2(n-1)} & \cdots & \omega_n^{(n-1)^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

证明 $\frac{1}{n} F_n \bar{F}_n = I_n$.

解:

$$(F_n \bar{F}_n)_{ij} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \omega_n^{(i-1)k} \bar{\omega}_n^{(j-1)k} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \omega_n^{(i-j)k}$$

当 $i = j$ 易得 $(F_n \bar{F}_n)_{ii} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \omega_n^0 = n$.

当 $i \neq j$ 有

$$(F_n \bar{F}_n)_{ii} = \frac{1 - \omega_n^{(i-j)n}}{1 - \omega_n^{(i-j)}} = \frac{1 - (\omega_n^n)^{(i-j)}}{1 - \omega_n^{(i-j)}} = 0.$$

补充 2: 性质 8: 假设 $y = \{y_k\} \in \mathbb{S}_n$, 则

$$n \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} |y_k|^2 = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} |\mathfrak{F}[y]_j|^2$$

解:

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} |\mathfrak{F}[y]_j|^2 \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \left(\sum_{s=0}^{n-1} y_s \bar{\omega}_n^{sj} \sum_{t=0}^{n-1} \bar{y}_t \omega_n^{tj} \right) \\ &= \sum_{s,t=0}^{n-1} y_s \bar{y}_t \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \bar{\omega}_n^{(s-t)j} \quad (t \neq s \text{ 为 } 0) \\ &= n \sum_{t=0}^{n-1} |y_t|^2 \end{aligned}$$

引理 4.1: 略

Homework 4 答案

4.3 计算高斯型函数 $g_\alpha(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\alpha}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2\alpha}}$ 的中心和半径.

解:

$$\begin{aligned}
 t^* &= \frac{1}{\|g_\alpha\|_{L^2}^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}} t |g_\alpha(t)|^2 dx = \sqrt{8\pi\alpha} \int_{\mathbb{R}} t \frac{1}{4\pi\alpha} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2\alpha}} dx = 0 \\
 \Delta_g &= \frac{1}{\|g\|_{L^2}} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}} (t - t^*)^2 |g_\alpha(t)|^2 dt \right)^{1/2} \\
 &= \sqrt[4]{8\pi\alpha} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}} t^2 \frac{1}{4\pi\alpha} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2\alpha}} dt \right)^{1/2} \\
 &= \sqrt[4]{8\pi\alpha} \left(-\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} t de^{-\frac{t^2}{2\alpha}} \right)^{1/2} \\
 &= \sqrt[4]{8\pi\alpha} \left(\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2\alpha}} dt \right)^{1/2} \\
 &= \sqrt[4]{8\pi\alpha} \left(\frac{1}{4\pi} \sqrt{2\alpha} \sqrt{\pi} \right)^{1/2} \\
 &= \sqrt{\alpha}
 \end{aligned}$$

4.4 证明 Morlet 小波 $\psi(t) = e^{i\lambda_0 t} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}}$ 不满足基小波条件, 但是改进的 Morlet 小波 $\psi(t) = \left(e^{i\lambda_0 t} - e^{-\frac{\lambda_0^2}{2}} \right) e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}}$ 满足基小波条件。

解: 对于 $\psi(t) = e^{i\lambda_0 t} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}}$, 知 $\hat{\psi}(\lambda) = e^{-\frac{(\lambda - \lambda_0)^2}{2}}$, 由于 $\hat{\psi}(0) \neq 0$ 知不满足基小波条件。

对于 $\psi(t) = \left(e^{i\lambda_0 t} - e^{-\frac{\lambda_0^2}{2}} \right) e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}}$, 有 $\hat{\psi}(\lambda) = e^{-\frac{\lambda^2 + \lambda_0^2}{2}} (e^{i\lambda\lambda_0} - 1)$ 则需要证明: 1. $\psi \in L^2$, 2. $C_\psi < \infty$.

1. $\|\psi(t)\|_{L^2} \leq \|e^{i\lambda_0 t} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}}\|_{L^2} + \|e^{-\frac{\lambda_0^2}{2}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}}\|_{L^2} = (1 + \|e^{-\frac{\lambda_0^2}{2}}\|) \|e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}}\|_{L^2}$, 因此 $\psi \in L^2$.

2. 由于 $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \frac{|e^{\lambda\lambda_0} - 1|^2}{|\lambda|} = 0$, 即有 $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \frac{|\hat{\psi}(\lambda)|^2}{|\lambda|} = 0$, 不妨假设 $\lambda_0 > 0$, 注意到 $\lambda > 0$

$$\frac{|e^{-\frac{\lambda^2 + \lambda_0^2}{2}}(e^{\lambda\lambda_0} - 1)|^2}{|\lambda|} < \frac{|e^{-(\lambda^2 + \lambda_0^2)}(e^{2\lambda\lambda_0})|}{|\lambda|} = \frac{1}{|\lambda|e^{(\lambda - \lambda_0)^2}}$$

而 $\lambda < 0$ 时则有

$$\frac{|e^{-\frac{\lambda^2 + \lambda_0^2}{2}}(e^{\lambda\lambda_0} - 1)|^2}{|\lambda|} < \frac{|e^{-(\lambda^2 + \lambda_0^2)}|}{|\lambda|} = \frac{1}{|\lambda|e^{\lambda^2 + \lambda_0^2}}$$

因此有任取 $M > 0$ 有

$$\begin{aligned} C_\psi &= 2\pi \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{|\hat{\psi}(\lambda)|^2}{|\lambda|} d\lambda \\ &< 2\pi \left(\int_{\lambda < -M} \frac{1}{|\lambda|e^{\lambda^2 + \lambda_0^2}} d\lambda + \int_{\lambda > M} \frac{1}{|\lambda|e^{(\lambda - \lambda_0)^2}} d\lambda + \int_{|\lambda| < M} e^{-\lambda^2 + \lambda_0^2} \frac{|e^{\lambda\lambda_0} - 1|^2}{|\lambda|} d\lambda \right) \\ &< \infty \end{aligned}$$

4.5 证明高斯小波 $\psi(t) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}te^{-\frac{t^2}{2}}$ 满足基小波条件.

解: 易知 $\|\psi(t)\|_{L^2} < \infty$.

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\psi}(\lambda) &= \frac{i}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\lambda e^{-\frac{\lambda^2}{2}} \\ C_\psi &= 2\pi \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{|\hat{\psi}(\lambda)|^2}{|\lambda|} d\lambda \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} |\lambda|e^{-\lambda^2} d\lambda < \infty \end{aligned}$$

4.8 证明如果 $K \in \mathbb{Z} - \{0\}$, 则 $\left\{ \phi_k[n] = e^{\frac{i2\pi kn}{KN}} \right\}_{1 \leq k \leq KN}$ 是 C^N 的紧框架, 并计算框架界。

解: 记 $\omega = e^{\frac{2\pi i}{KN}}$, $f = (f_1, \dots, f_N)$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \sum_{k=1}^{KN} |\langle f, \phi_k \rangle|^2 \\
 &= \sum_{k=1}^{KN} \left| \sum_{n=1}^N f_n \bar{\omega}^{kn} \right|^2 \\
 &= \sum_{k=1}^{KN} \left(\sum_{m=1}^N f_m \bar{\omega}^{km} \right) \left(\sum_{n=1}^N \bar{f}_n \omega^{kn} \right) \\
 &= \sum_{k=1}^{KN} \sum_{m,n=1}^N f_m \bar{f}_n \omega^{k(n-m)} \\
 &= \sum_{m,n=1}^N f_m \bar{f}_n \sum_{k=1}^{KN} \omega^{k(n-m)} \quad (n \neq m \text{ 时 } \sum_{k=1}^{KN} \omega^{k(n-m)} = 0) \\
 &= KN \sum_n |f_n|^2 \\
 &= KN \|f\|^2
 \end{aligned}$$

即框架界为 KN

4.9 证明有限个向量组成的集合一定是这些向量张成的线性空间的一个框架.

解: 记 $V_n = \text{span}\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$, 对任意的 $v \in V_n$, $v = \sum_{j=1}^n a_j v_j$, 一方面有

$$\sum_{j=1}^n |\langle v, v_j \rangle|^2 \leq \sum_{j=1}^n \|v\|^2 \|v_j\|^2 = \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \|v_j\|^2 \right) \|v\|^2 = B \|v\|^2.$$

另一方面, 假设不存在 $A > 0$, 使得 $\sum_{j=1}^n |\langle v, v_j \rangle|^2 \geq A \|v\|^2$ 对任意的 $v \in V_n$ 成立. 则对任意的 $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, 存在 $v^k \in V_n$, $\|v^k\| = 1$, 有 $\sum_{j=1}^n |\langle v^k, v_j \rangle|^2 < \frac{1}{k}$. 由有限维空间单位球列紧可知存在 $\{k_i\}$ 子列, $\{v^{k_i}\}$ 收敛到 v , 且 $\|v\| = 1$.

由

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{j=1}^n |\langle v, v_j \rangle|^2 \\
&= \sum_{j=1}^n |\langle v - v^{k_i}, v_j \rangle + \langle v^{k_i}, v_j \rangle|^2 \\
&\leq 2 \left(\sum_{j=1}^n |\langle v - v^{k_i}, v_j \rangle|^2 + \sum_{j=1}^n |\langle v^{k_i}, v_j \rangle|^2 \right) \\
&< 2 \|v - v^{k_i}\| \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \|v_j\|^2 \right) + \frac{1}{k_i} \rightarrow 0 (i \rightarrow \infty)
\end{aligned}$$

因此有

$$\sum_{j=1}^n |\langle v, v_j \rangle|^2 = 0 \Rightarrow v = 0.$$

与 $\|v\| = 1$ 矛盾.

另: 定义 $\|v\| := \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^n |\langle v, v_j \rangle|^2}$, 易证 $\|\cdot\|$ 为一范数, 利用有限维空间范数等价性同样可证结论成立.

4.12 证明: 如果 $f = \sum \langle f, \phi_j \rangle u_j$, 其中 $\{u_j\}$ 不完全等于 $\tilde{\phi}_j$, 则

$$\sum |\langle f, u_j \rangle|^2 \geq \sum |\langle f, \tilde{\phi}_j \rangle|^2.$$

解: $f = \sum \langle f, \phi_j \rangle u_j$, 记 $u_j = \tilde{\phi}_j + \delta_j$, 则我们有

$$T^{-1}f = \sum_j \langle T^{-1}f, \phi_j \rangle u_j = \sum_j \langle f, \tilde{\phi}_j \rangle u_j$$

则有 $\langle f, T^{-1}f \rangle = \sum_j \overline{\langle f, \tilde{\phi}_j \rangle} \langle f, u_j \rangle$, 又由定理 4.12

$$T^{-1}f = \sum_j \langle T^{-1}f, \phi_j \rangle \tilde{\phi}_j = \sum_j \langle f, \tilde{\phi}_j \rangle \tilde{\phi}_j$$

即有 $\langle f, T^{-1}f \rangle = \sum_j \overline{\langle f, \tilde{\phi}_j \rangle} \langle f, \tilde{\phi}_j \rangle$, 相减得到

$$0 = \sum_j \overline{\langle f, \tilde{\phi}_j \rangle} \langle f, \delta_j \rangle$$

因此 $\sum_j |\langle f, u_j \rangle|^2 = \sum_j |\langle f, \tilde{\phi}_j \rangle|^2 + \sum_j |\langle f, \delta_j \rangle|^2 \geq \sum_j |\langle f, \tilde{\phi}_j \rangle|^2$.

Homework 5 答案

5.4. 设 f 是一个连续可微的函数, 对于 $0 \leq x < 1$ 有 $|f'(x)| \leq M$. 用下面 (1) 中的阶梯函数一致地逼近 f , 误差是 ϵ . 该阶梯函数属于由 $\phi(2^j x - k)$ 张成的空间 V_j , 其中 ϕ 是 Haar 尺度函数.

(a) 对 $0 \leq j \leq 2^n - 1$, 令 $a_j = f(\frac{j}{2^n})$, 则 $f_n(x) = \sum_{k \in Z} a_k \phi(2^n x - k)$

(b) 证明如果 n 远远大于 $\log_2(\frac{M}{\epsilon})$, 则 $|f(x) - f_n(x)| \leq \epsilon$

解: 对于 $\forall x \in [0, 1)$, 存在 $0 \leq k \leq 2^n - 1$, 使得 $\frac{k}{2^n} \leq x < \frac{k+1}{2^n}$, 设 $x \in [\frac{k}{2^n}, \frac{k+1}{2^n})$, 则我们有 $f_n(x) = f(\frac{k}{2^n})\phi(2^n x - k) = f(\frac{k}{2^n})$

$$|f(x) - f_n(x)| = |f(x) - f(\frac{k}{2^n})| = \left| \int_{\frac{k}{2^n}}^x f'(x) dx \right| \leq M \left| x - \frac{k}{2^n} \right| \leq \frac{M}{2^n}$$

因此当 n 大于 $\log_2(\frac{M}{\epsilon})$, 对 $\forall x \in [0, 1)$, 有 $|f(x) - f_n(x)| \leq \epsilon$.

5.5 完成引理 5.4 的证明:

1. $G(\lambda) = -e^{-i\lambda} \overline{H(\lambda + \pi)}$;
2. $|G(\lambda)|^2 + |G(\lambda + \pi)|^2 = 1$;
3. $H(\lambda) \overline{G(\lambda)} + H(\lambda + \pi) \overline{G(\lambda + \pi)} = 0$.

解: 1.

$$\begin{aligned}
 G(\lambda) &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} g_k e^{-ik\lambda} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} (-1)^k \bar{h}_{1-k} e^{-ik\lambda} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} (-1)^{1-k} \bar{h}_k e^{-i(1-k)\lambda} \\
 &= -e^{-i\lambda} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} (-1)^k \bar{h}_k e^{ik\lambda} \\
 &= -e^{-i\lambda} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} \bar{h}_k e^{ik\lambda + ik\pi} \\
 &= -e^{-i\lambda} \overline{H(\lambda + \pi)}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. 由 1

$$|G(\lambda)|^2 + |G(\lambda + \pi)|^2 = |H(\lambda + \pi)|^2 + |H(\lambda + 2\pi)|^2 = 1$$

3.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &H(\lambda) \overline{G(\lambda)} + H(\lambda + \pi) \overline{G(\lambda + \pi)} \\
 &= H(\lambda) (-e^{i\lambda}) H(\lambda + \pi) + H(\lambda + \pi) e^{i\lambda} H(\lambda + 2\pi) = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

5.7 证明例 5.6 中的多项式满足定理 5.6 的所有要求.

解: 定理 5.6 要求多项式 $P(z) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} h_k z^k$ 满足

1. $P(1) = 1$;
2. $|P(z)|^2 + |P(-z)|^2 = 1, |z| = 1$;
3. $|P(e^{it})| > 0, |t| \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$.

例 5.6: $h_0 = \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{4}, h_1 = \frac{3+\sqrt{3}}{4}, h_2 = \frac{3-\sqrt{3}}{4}, h_3 = \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{4}, P(z) = \frac{1}{2} (h_0 + h_1 z + h_2 z^2 + h_3 z^3)$.

易计算得到 $P(1) = \frac{1}{2} (h_0 + h_1 + h_2 + h_3) = 1$. 同时记

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(z) &= \frac{1}{2} (h_0 + h_2 z^2) + z(h_1 + h_3 z^2) \\
 P(-z) &= \frac{1}{2} (h_0 + h_2 z^2) - z(h_1 + h_3 z^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

可以得到

$$\begin{aligned}
& |P(z)|^2 + |P(-z)|^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{4} [(h_0 + h_2 z^2) + z(h_1 + h_3 z^2)] ((\bar{h}_0 + \bar{h}_2 \bar{z}^2) + \bar{z}(\bar{h}_1 + \bar{h}_3 \bar{z}^2)) \\
&+ \frac{1}{4} [(h_0 + h_2 z^2) - z(h_1 + h_3 z^2)] ((\bar{h}_0 + \bar{h}_2 \bar{z}^2) - \bar{z}(\bar{h}_1 + \bar{h}_3 \bar{z}^2)) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} |h_0 + h_2 z^2|^2 + \frac{1}{2} |h_1 + h_3 z^2|^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{2} (h_0^2 + h_2^2 + h_0 h_2 z^2 + h_0 h_2 z^{-2}) + \frac{1}{2} (h_1^2 + h_3^2 + h_1 h_3 z^2 + h_1 h_3 z^{-2}) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} (h_0^2 + h_1^2 + h_2^2 + h_3^2) + \frac{1}{2} (h_0 h_2 + h_1 h_3) z^2 + \frac{1}{2} (h_0 h_2 + h_1 h_3) z^{-2} \\
&= 1.
\end{aligned}$$

同时易知

$$P(z) = \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}}{4} (z + 1)^2 (z - 2 - \sqrt{3}),$$

因此 $|P(e^{it})| > 0, |t| \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$.

5.8 证明: 如果 $\phi(t)$ 是某个多分辨率分析的尺度函数, 则 $\int \phi(t) dt \neq 0$.

解: 记 $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$ 在 V_j 上的正交投影为

$$P_{V_j} f = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \langle f, \phi_{j,k} \rangle \phi_{j,k}$$

由稠密性 $\overline{UV_j} = L^2(\mathbb{R})$ 有

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \|f - P_{V_j} f\|^2 = \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} 2\pi \left\| \hat{f} - \widehat{P_{V_j} f} \right\|^2 = 0.$$

计算 $P_{V_j}f$ 如下 (记 $\phi_j(t) = 2^{\frac{j}{2}}\phi(-2^j t)$)

$$\begin{aligned} P_{V_j}f &= \sum_k \langle f, \phi_{j,k} \rangle \phi_{j,k} \\ &= \sum_k \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(t) \bar{\phi}_j(2^{-j}k - t) dt \phi_j(2^{-j}k - t) \\ &= \sum_k f * \bar{\phi}_j(2^{-j}k) \phi_j(2^{-j}k - t) \\ &= \phi_j * \left(\sum_k f * \bar{\phi}_j(2^{-j}k) \delta(t - 2^{-j}k) \right) \end{aligned}$$

记 $f_d = \sum_k f * \bar{\phi}_j(2^{-j}k) \delta(t - 2^{-j}k)$. 有如下引理 (参考”A Wavelet Tour of Signal Processing” p74)

如果

$$g_d(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} g(nT) \delta(t - nT).$$

则

$$\hat{g}_d(\lambda) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \hat{g} \left(\lambda - \frac{2k\pi}{T} \right)$$

应用引理有

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{f}_d &= 2^j \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \widehat{f * \bar{\phi}_j}(\lambda - 2k\pi 2^j) \\ &= 2^{\frac{j}{2}} \sqrt{2\pi} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{f}(\lambda - 2k\pi 2^j) \hat{\phi}(2k\pi - 2^{-j}\lambda) \end{aligned}$$

下面计算 $\widehat{P_{V_j}f}$

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{P_{V_j}f} &= \sqrt{2\pi} \hat{\phi}_j \sum_k f * \bar{\phi}_j(2^{-j}k) \widehat{\delta(t - 2^{-j}k)} \\ &= \sqrt{2\pi} 2^{-\frac{j}{2}} \hat{\phi}(-2^{-j}\lambda) \hat{f}_d(\lambda) \\ &= 2\pi \hat{\phi}(-2^{-j}\lambda) \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{f}(\lambda - 2k\pi 2^j) \hat{\phi}(2k\pi - 2^{-j}\lambda) \end{aligned}$$

取 $\hat{f} = \chi_{[-\pi, \pi]}$, 则对于 $j > 0$ 有

$$\widehat{P_{V_j} f} = 2\pi |\hat{\phi}(-2^{-j}\lambda)|^2$$

进而有

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \|f - P_{V_j} f\|^2 \\ &= \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} 2\pi \left\| \hat{f} - \widehat{P_{V_j} f} \right\|^2 \\ &= \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |\hat{f}(\lambda) - 2\pi |\hat{\phi}(-2^{-j}\lambda)|^2|^2 d\lambda \\ &= \sqrt{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |1 - 2\pi |\hat{\phi}(0)|^2|^2 d\lambda \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

进而 $\hat{\phi}(0) = \int \phi \neq 0$.

5.9 求证: 如果 $\{\psi_{j,k}\}$ 是 $L^2(\mathbb{R})$ 的一组标准正交基, 那么对任意的 $\lambda \neq 0$, 有

$$\sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \left| \hat{\psi}(2^j \lambda) \right|^2 = \frac{1}{2\pi}$$

解: 利用如下的引理 (证明详见 "Inequalities of Littlewood-Paley Type For Frames and Wavelets*" Theorem 1 证明)

如果 $\psi_{j,k}(x) := a^{\frac{j}{2}} \psi(a^j x - kb)$ ($a > 1, b > 0$) 满足框架条件

$$A \|f\|^2 \leq \sum_{j,k \in \mathbb{Z}} |\langle f, \psi_{j,k} \rangle|^2 \leq B \|f\|^2, \quad f \in L^2$$

其中 $0 < A \leq B < \infty$, 则有

$$A \leq \frac{2\pi}{b} \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \left| \hat{\psi}(a^j \omega) \right|^2 \leq B$$

由于 $\{\psi_{j,k}\}$ 是 $L^2(\mathbb{R})$ 的标准正交基, 根据定理 4.9 有框架界 $A = B = 1$, 结合引理得到

$$\sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \left| \hat{\psi}(2^j \omega) \right|^2 = \frac{1}{2\pi}.$$

Homework 6 答案

6.1 证明 Daubechies 小波的消失矩定理

解: 由傅里叶变换的性质可知

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} (-it)^n \psi(t) e^{-i\lambda t} dt = (\widehat{\psi})^{(n)}(\lambda)$$

$$\text{即 } \int_{\mathbb{R}} t^n \psi(t) dt = \sqrt{2\pi} i^n (\widehat{\psi})^{(n)}(0)$$

另一方面

$$\widehat{\psi}(\lambda) = G\left(\frac{\lambda}{2}\right) \widehat{\phi}\left(\frac{\lambda}{2}\right) = -e^{-i\lambda} \overline{H\left(\frac{\lambda+2\pi}{2}\right)} \widehat{\phi}\left(\frac{\lambda}{2}\right)$$

Daubechies 小波满足

$$H(\lambda) = \left(\frac{1+e^{-i\lambda}}{2}\right)^N Q_N(e^{-i\lambda})$$

当 $n < N$ 时, 计算易知 $H^{(n)}(\lambda)$ 展开的每一项均含有 $\left(\frac{1+e^{-i\lambda}}{2}\right)$ 项, 因此满足导数满足 $H^{(n)}(\pi) = 0$.

当 $n = N$ 时,

$$H^{(N)}(\lambda) = \left(\frac{e^{-i\lambda}}{2}\right)^N N! (-i)^N Q_N(e^{-i\lambda}) + R(\lambda).$$

其中 $R(\lambda)$ 满足 $R(\pi) = 0$ (每一项含有 $\frac{1+e^{-i\lambda}}{2}$), 因此有

$$\begin{aligned} & \widehat{\psi}^{(N)}(0) \\ &= -\overline{H^{(N)}(\pi)} \frac{1}{2^N} \widehat{\phi}(0) \\ &= -\frac{1}{4^N} N! (-i)^N Q_N(-1) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{则 } \int_{\mathbb{R}} t^N \psi(t) dt = \sqrt{2\pi} i^N (\widehat{\psi})^{(N)}(0) = -\frac{1}{4^N} N! Q_N(-1)$$

6.2. 如果

$$\phi(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{N}, & x \in [0, N] \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

证明, 如果 $N > 1$, 则 $\{\phi(t - k)\}$ 不是标准正交的。

解: 易知 $\int \phi(x)\phi(x - 1)dx \neq 0$

7.1 证明 $M(a)$ 不满足可加性.

解: 设 $a = [1, 1]$, $a^1 = a^2 = [1]$, 易知

$$M(a) = -2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2} = \log 2$$

$$M(a^1) = M(a^2) = -1 \cdot \log 1 = 0$$

即 $M(a) \neq M(a^1) + M(a^2)$.

7.2 证明 $\lambda(a)$ 具有可加性.

解: 设 $a = \{a_k\}$, $a^1 = \{a_k^1\}$, $a^2 = \{a_k^2\}$. $\{a_k^1\} \cup \{a_k^2\} = \{a_k\}$, 且 $\{a_k^1\} \cap \{a_k^2\} = \emptyset$.

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda(a^1) + \lambda(a^2) &= - \sum_k |a_k^1|^2 \log |a_k^1|^2 - \sum_k |a_k^2|^2 \log |a_k^2|^2 \\ &= - \sum_k |a_k|^2 \log |a_k|^2 \\ &= \lambda(a) \end{aligned}$$

8.1 如果多相位矩阵是来自多分辨率分析, 则 $P(z)$ 的行列式等于 -2 .

解:

$$\begin{aligned}
\det(\mathbf{P}(z)) &= h_e(z)g_o(z) - h_o(z)g_e(z) \\
&= \sum_m h_{2m}z^{-m} \sum_n g_{2n+1}z^{-n} - \sum_m h_{2m+1}z^{-m} \sum_n g_{2n}z^{-n} \\
&= \sum_m \sum_n h_{2m}g_{2n+1}z^{-m-n} - \sum_m \sum_n h_{2m+1}g_{2n}z^{-m-n} \\
&= \sum_m \sum_n h_{2m-2n}g_{2n+1}z^{-m} - \sum_m \sum_n h_{2m-2n+1}g_{2n}z^{-m} \\
&= \sum_m \sum_n h_{2m-2n}(-1)^{2n+1}\bar{h}_{-2n}z^{-m} - \sum_m \sum_n h_{2m-2n+1}(-1)^{2n}\bar{h}_{1-2n}z^{-m} \\
&= -\sum_m \sum_n (h_{2m+2n}\bar{h}_{2n} + h_{2m+2n+1}\bar{h}_{2n+1})z^{-m} \\
&= -\sum_m \left(\sum_n h_{2m+n}\bar{h}_n \right) z^{-m} \\
&= -\sum_m 2\delta_{m,0}z^{-m} \\
&= -2
\end{aligned}$$

补充: 假设双尺度系数 $h_k, k = 0, 1, \dots, 2N-1$ 非零, 证明 Daubechies 小波函数的支集是 $[1-N, N]$.

解: 由 6.3.1 知尺度函数 ϕ 的支集为 $[0, 2N-1]$, 且

$$\psi(x) = \sum_k (-1)^k \bar{h}_{1-k} \phi(2x-k).$$

因此易计算 $2x-1 \leq 2N-1$ 和 $2x+2N-2 \geq 0$ 得 $1-N \leq x \leq N$.