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math@tubitak.gov.tr

On the L<sup>p</sup> Solutions of Dilation Equations

İbrahim KIRAT Department of Mathematics Sakarya University, 54140 Sakarya-TURKEY

<u>Abstract:</u> Let A \in M<sub>n</sub> ({\Bbb Z}) be an expanding matrix with | {\det (A)} | = q and let K = {k<sub>1</sub> \cdots k<sub>q</sub>} \subseteq {\Bbb R}<sup>n</sup> be a digit set. The set \cal T =:\cal T(A,K) = {\sum<sub>i=1</sub> \<sup>infty</sup> A<sup>-i</sup> k<sub>j<sub>i</sub></sub> : k<sub>j<sub>i</sub></sub> \in K} \subset {\Bbb R}<sup>n</sup> is called a {\it self-affine tile} if the Lebesgue measure of \cal T is positive. In this note, we

consider dilation equations of the form  $f(x) = \sum_{j=1}^{q} c_j f(Ax-k_j)$  with  $q=\sum_{j=1}^{q} \{c_j\}, c_j \in \mathbb{R}$ , and prove that this equation has a nontrivial L<sup>p</sup> solution (1/leq p /leq \infty) if and only if  $c_j=1$  /forall j\in {1,...,q} and \cal T is a tile.

**Key Words:** Dilation equtions, tiles, wavelets, self-similar measures 433 Zülfigar AKDOĞAN GOP Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi, Tokat-TURKEY Abdullah MAĞDEN Atatürk Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi, Erzurum-TURKEY Some Characterization of Curves of Constant Breadth in E\( <sup>n</sup> \) Space

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<u>Abstract:</u> In this paper, the concepts concerning the space of constant breadth were extended to  $E^n$ -space. An approximate solution of the equation system which belongs to this curve was obtained. Using this solution vectorial expression of the curves of constant breadth was obtained. The relation  $\left(\frac{2\pi}{\theta}\right)$ , ds=0 between the curvatures of curves of constant breadth in  $E^n$  was obtained. Key Words and Phrases: Curvature, Constant Breadth, Integral Characterization of Curve

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