

二元正交多项式小波

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摘要: 在一元正交多项式的基础上, 定义了二元正交多项式。由此引入二元正交多项式空间的核多项式, 用核多项式定义尺度函数, 用张量积构造二元正交多项式小波。研究了尺度函数和小波函数的性质, 给出了两尺度关系及分解式, 把一元正交多项式小波进行推广, 使之应用范围更加广泛。

关键词: 正交多项式; 张量积; 小波

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文献[1~3]对正交多项式及用一元正交多项式构造的小波作了深入的研究。在文献[1]中, 通过核多项式 $K_n(t, \xi) = \sum_{k=1}^n P_k(t)P_k(\xi)$ ($\{P_k\}_{k=1}^n$ 是闭区间 $[a, b]$ 上的正交多项式), 构造了闭区间 $[a, b]$ 上的尺度函数 $\varphi_n(t, x_r^{(n+1)}) = K_n(t, x_r^{(n+1)})$, ($r = 0, 1, \dots, n$)。其中, $x_0^{(n+1)} < x_1^{(n+1)} < \dots < x_n^{(n+1)}$ 是一组参数, 根据该尺度函数构造小波函数 $\varphi_n(t, z_r^{(n)}) = K_{2n}(t, z_r^{(n)}) - K_n(t, z_r^{(n)}) = \sum_{k=n+1}^{2n} P_k(z_r^{(n)})P_k(t)$ ($r = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$), $z_0^{(n)} < z_1^{(n)} < \dots < z_{n-1}^{(n)}$ 是一组适当的参数。本文在此基础上使用张量积构造二元正交多项式小波, 推广了文献[1]的结果。

1 定义和引理

定义 1^[1] 设 $\alpha(x)$ 是一个定义在 $[a, b]$ 上的非减函数, 矩 $C_n = \int_a^b x^n d\alpha(x)$ 存在。把 $1, x, x^2, \dots, x^n, \dots$ 正交化(正交化方法见文献[1])所得的多项式族 $P_0(x), P_1(x), P_2(x), \dots, P_n(x), \dots$ 定义为正交多项式族, 其中正交性是指 $\int_a^b P_n(x)P_m(x)d\alpha(x) = \delta_{n,m}$, $m, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

引理 1^[1] 设 $x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_n$ 是 $P_n(x)$ 的零点, $x_0 = a, x_{n+1} = b$, 则每一个区间 $[x_k, x_{k+1}]$, ($k = 0, 1, \dots, n$) 只含有 $P_{n+1}(x)$ 的一个零点。

引理 2^[1] 相应于分布 $d\alpha(x)$ 的正交多项式 $\{P_k\}_{k=1}^n$ 的零点是实的且在闭区间 $[a, b]$ 内部。如果 $\alpha(x)$ 只有 n 个递增点, 即只在 n 个点的邻域内不是常数, 那么把 $1, x, \dots, x^{n-1}$ 正交化得正交多项式族 $P_0(x), P_1(x), \dots, P_{n-1}(x)$ 。

本文假设 $\alpha(x)$ 只有 $(2n+1)$ 个递增点, 则 $\{P_r\}_{r=0}^{2n}$ 是 V_{2n} 的基, 其中 $V_n = \text{span}\{P_0, P_1, \dots, P_n\}$ 。

定义 2 设 $(x, y) \in [a, b] \times [a, b]$, $V_n^{(1)} \times V_n^{(2)} = \text{span}(\{P_0, \dots, P_n\} \times \{Q_0, \dots, Q_n\})$, 即如果

$$F(x, y) \in V_n^{(1)} \times V_n^{(2)}, \text{ 则}$$

$$F(x, y) = \sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{l=0}^n a_{k,l} P_k(x) Q_l(y), \\ F, G \in V_n^{(1)} \times V_n^{(2)}$$

的内积定义为

$$\langle F, G \rangle = \sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{l=0}^n \sum_{k'=0}^n \sum_{l'=0}^n a_{k,l} b_{k',l'} \langle P_k, P_{k'} \rangle_1 \langle Q_l, Q_{l'} \rangle_2,$$

$$\|F\|^2 = \langle F, F \rangle = \sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{l=0}^n a_{k,l}^2,$$

$$\text{其中 } \langle P_k, P_{k'} \rangle_1 = \int_a^b P_k(x) P_{k'}(x) d\alpha_1(x),$$

$$\langle Q_l, Q_{l'} \rangle_2 = \int_a^b Q_l(y) Q_{l'}(y) d\alpha_2(y).$$

如果 $\langle F, G \rangle = 0$, 则定义二元多项式 F, G 正交。

容易验证这样定义的内积符合内积的所有条件。

$$\text{设 } K_n^{(1)}(x, \xi) = \sum_{k=0}^n P_k(y) P_k(\xi), K_n^{(2)}(y, \eta) =$$

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$\sum_{l=0}^n Q_l(y)Q_l(\eta)$ 是两个再生核多项式, 即 $\int_a^b K_n^{(1)}(x, \xi)P(x)d\alpha(x) = P(\xi)$, $\int_a^b K_n^{(2)}(y, \eta)Q(y)d\alpha_2(y) = Q(\eta)^{[1]}$, 则 $K_n^{(1)}K_n^{(2)}$ 是 F 的再生核. 事实上 $\langle F(x, y), K_n^{(1)}K_n^{(2)} \rangle = \sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{l=0}^n a_{k,l} \langle P_k, K_n^{(1)} \rangle_1 \langle Q_l, K_n^{(2)} \rangle_2 = \sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{l=0}^n a_{k,l} P_k(\xi)Q_l(\eta) = F(\xi, \eta)$.

2 尺度函数及其性质

定义 3 设 $x_0^{(n+1)} < x_1^{(n+1)} < \dots < x_n^{(n+1)}, y_0^{(n+1)} < y_1^{(n+1)} < \dots < y_n^{(n+1)}$ 是两组适当的参数, 则称 $\{K_n^{(1)}(x, x_a^{(n+1)})K_n^{(2)}(y, y_b^{(n+1)}), a, b = 0, 1, \dots, n\}$ 为尺度函数.

为方便, 暂时省去上标 $(n+1)$.

定理 1 设 $K_n^{(1)}(x, x_a)K_n^{(2)}(y, y_b)$ 是定义 3 中的尺度函数, 则

- 1) $\langle K_n^{(1)}(x, x_a)K_n^{(2)}(y, y_b); K_n^{(1)}(x, x_c) \cdot K_n^{(2)}(y, y_d) \rangle = K_n^{(1)}(x_a, x_c)K_n^{(2)}(y_b, y_d)$, $a, b, c, d = 0, 1, \dots, n$.
- 2) $\| \frac{K_n^{(1)}(x, x_a)K_n^{(2)}(y, y_b)}{K_n^{(1)}(x_a, x_a)K_n^{(2)}(y_b, y_b)} \| = \min\{ \|\pi\|, \pi(x, y) = \pi_1(x)\pi_2(y) \in V_n^{(1)} \times V_n^{(2)}, \pi(x_a, x_b) = 1 \}$
- 3) $V_n^{(1)} \times V_n^{(2)} = \text{span}(\{K_n^{(1)}(x, x_0), \dots, K_n^{(2)}(x, x_n)\} \times \{K_n^{(1)}(y, y_0), \dots, K_n^{(2)}(y, y_n)\})$.

证 明 1) 根据核多项式的性质易证.

2) 设 $\pi(x, y) = \pi_1(x)\pi_2(y) =$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{l=0}^n a_{k,l} P_k(x)Q_l(y) \text{ 且}$$

$$\pi(x_a, x_b) = \pi_1(x_a)\pi_2(y_b) =$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{l=0}^n a_{k,l} P_k(x_a)Q_l(y_b) = 1, \text{ 因为}$$

$$1 \leq (\sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{l=0}^n a_{k,l}^2) (\sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{l=0}^n P_k^2(x_a)Q_l^2(y_b)) =$$

$$\|\pi\| K_n^{(1)}(x_a, x_a)K_n^{(2)}(y_b, y_b),$$

$$\text{所以, } \|\pi\| \geq \frac{1}{K_n^{(1)}(x_a, x_a)K_n^{(2)}(y_b, y_b)},$$

等号成立的充要条件是

$$\pi(x, y) = \frac{K_n^{(1)}(x, x_a)K_n^{(2)}(y, y_b)}{K_n^{(1)}(x_a, x_a)K_n^{(2)}(y_b, y_b)}.$$

3) 设 $l_{1,r}(x_a) = \delta_{r,a}, l_{2,s}(y_b) = \delta_{s,b}, l_{1,r}(x)l_{2,s}(y) \in V_n^{(1)} \times V_n^{(2)}$ 是拉格朗日插值基多项式 $r, s = 0, 1, \dots, n$.

又设 $\sum_{a=0}^n \sum_{b=0}^n e_{a,b} K_n^{(1)}(x, x_a)K_n^{(2)}(y, y_b) = 0$,

则 $0 = \langle \sum_{a=0}^n \sum_{b=0}^n e_{a,b} K_n^{(1)}(x, x_a)K_n^{(2)}(y, y_b),$

$$l_{1,r}(x)l_{2,s}(y) \rangle = \sum_{a=0}^n \sum_{b=0}^n e_{a,b} l_{1,r}(x_a)l_{2,s}(y_b) = e_{a,b} \quad r, s = 0, 1, \dots, n.$$

因此, $\{K_n^{(1)}(x, x_a)K_n^{(2)}(y, y_b), a, b = 0, 1, \dots, n\}$ 线性无关.

定理 2 尺度函数如定义 3 下面两条性质等价

$$1) K_n^{(1)}(x_a, x_c)K_n^{(2)}(y_b, y_d) = d_1 d_2 \delta_{a,c} \delta_{b,d},$$

$$a, b, c, d = 0, 1, \dots, n,$$

$$2) (\int_a^b P(x)d\alpha_1(x)) (\int_a^b Q(y)d\alpha_2(y)) =$$

$$\sum_{c=0}^n \sum_{d=0}^n d_1^{-1} d_2^{-1} P(x_c)Q(y_d),$$

其中

$$d_1 d_2 = K_n^{(1)}(x_c, x_c)K_n^{(2)}(y_d, y_d), P(x) \in V_n^{(1)}, Q(y) \in V_n^{(2)}.$$

证 明 1) \Leftrightarrow 2)

因为 $\delta_{a,c} \delta_{b,d} = d_1^{-1} d_2^{-1} K_n^{(1)}(x_a, x_c)K_n^{(2)}(y_b, y_d)$,

所以 $P_c(x_a)Q_f(y_b) = (\sum_{c=0}^n P_c(x_c)) \cdot$

$$(\sum_{d=0}^n P_f(y_d)) \delta_{a,c} \delta_{b,d} =$$

$$(\sum_{c=0}^n P_c(x_c)) (\sum_{d=0}^n P_f(y_d)).$$

$$(\sum_{k=0}^n d_1^{-1} P_k(x_a)P_k(x_c)) (\sum_{m=0}^n d_2^{-1} Q_m(y_b)Q_m(y_d)) =$$

$$(\sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{m=0}^n P_k(x_a)Q_m(y_b)) (\sum_{c=0}^n \sum_{d=0}^n d_1^{-1} d_2^{-1} \cdot$$

$$P_c(x_c)Q_f(y_d)P_k(x_c)Q_m(y_d)),$$

所以 $P_c(x)Q_f(y) = (\sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{m=0}^n P_k(x)Q_m(y)) \cdot$

$$(\sum_{c=0}^n \sum_{d=0}^n d_1^{-1} d_2^{-1} P_c(x_c)Q_f(y_d)P_k(x_c)Q_m(y_d))$$

有 $(2n+2)$ 个零点. 当 $e, f \leq n$ 时, 只有可能

$$(\sum_{c=0}^n \sum_{d=0}^n d_1^{-1} d_2^{-1} P_e(x_c)Q_f(y_d) \cdot$$

$$P_k(x_c)Q_m(y_d)) = \delta_{e,k} \delta_{f,m}.$$

又因为 $(\int_a^b P_e(x)P_k(x)d\alpha_1(x)) \cdot$

$$(\int_a^b Q_f(y)Q_m(y)d\alpha_2(y)) = \delta_{e,k} \delta_{f,m},$$

所以, $(\int_a^b P_e(x)P_k(x)d\alpha_1(x)) \cdot$

$$(\int_a^b Q_f(y)Q_m(y)d\alpha_2(y)) =$$

$$\sum_{c=0}^n \sum_{d=0}^n d_1^{-1} d_2^{-1} P_c(x_c) P_k(x_c) \cdot Q_f(y_d) Q_m(y_d),$$

其中 $d_1 d_2 = k_n^{(1)}(x_c, x_c) k_n^{(2)}(y_d, y_d)$.

由于 $V_{2n}^{(1)} = \text{span}\{P_c P_k, e, k = 0, 1, \dots, n\}$, $V_{2n}^{(2)} = \text{span}\{Q_f Q_m, f, e = 0, 1, \dots, n\}$, 所以

$$\left(\int_a^b P(x) d\alpha_1(x_1)\right) \left(\int_a^b Q(y) d\alpha_2(y)\right) = \sum_{c=0}^n \sum_{d=0}^n d_1^{-1} d_2^{-1} P(x_c) Q(y_d).$$

2) $\diamond 1$), 只要把上面证明过程倒推回去即可。

3 小波函数的构造

下面使用张量积构造二元正交多项式小波

$$\begin{aligned} \text{设 } W_n^{(1)} &= V_{2n}^{(1)} - V_n^{(1)} = \text{span}\{P_{n+1}, P_{n+2}, \dots, P_{2n}\}, \dim W_n^{(1)} = n, \\ W_n^{(2)} &= V_{2n}^{(2)} - V_n^{(2)} = \text{span}\{q_{n+1}, q_{n+2}, \dots, q_{2n}\}, \dim W_n^{(2)} = n. \end{aligned}$$

对于两组参数

$$\begin{aligned} z_0^{(n)} < z_1^{(n)} < \dots < z_{n-1}^{(n)}, \\ w_0^{(n)} < w_1^{(n)} < \dots < w_{n-1}^{(n)}, \end{aligned}$$

$\{z_k\}_{k=0}^{n-1}$ 和 $\{w_k\}_{k=0}^{n-1}$ 是 P_n 和 Q_n 的零点。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{设 } \psi_n^{(1)}(x, z_r^{(n)}) &= K_{2n}^{(1)}(x, z_r^{(n)}) - K_n^{(1)}(x, z_r^{(n)}) = \sum_{k=n+1}^{2n} P_k(z_r^{(n)}) P_k(x) \\ \psi_n^{(2)}(y, w_s^{(n)}) &= K_{2n}^{(2)}(y, w_s^{(n)}) - K_n^{(2)}(y, w_s^{(n)}) = \sum_{l=n+1}^{2n} q_l(w_s^{(n)}) q_l(y). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_n^{(1)} \otimes V_n^{(2)} &= \text{span}\{K_n^{(1)}(x, z_r^{(n)}) \cdot K_n^{(2)}(y, w_s^{(n)}), r, s = 0, 1, \dots, n-1\}, \\ W_n^{(1)} \otimes W_n^{(2)} &= \text{span}\{\psi_n^{(1)}(x, z_r^{(n)}) \cdot \psi_n^{(2)}(y, w_s^{(n)}), r, s = 0, 1, \dots, n-1\}, \\ V_n^{(1)} \otimes W_n^{(2)} &= \text{span}\{K_n^{(1)}(x, z_r^{(n)}) \cdot \psi_n^{(2)}(y, w_s^{(n)}), r, s = 0, 1, \dots, n-1\}, \\ W_n^{(1)} \otimes V_n^{(2)} &= \text{span}\{\psi_n^{(1)}(x, z_r^{(n)}) \cdot K_n^{(2)}(y, w_s^{(n)}), r, s = 0, 1, \dots, n-1\}. \end{aligned}$$

下面只验证正交性。线性无关性的证明类似文献[1]定理 2.9 的证法, 故省略。

定理 3 $V_n^{(1)} \otimes V_n^{(2)}, W_n^{(1)} \otimes V_n^{(2)}, V_n^{(1)} \otimes W_n^{(2)}, W_n^{(1)} \otimes W_n^{(2)}$ 的定义如上, 则

$$\begin{aligned} 1) W_n^{(1)} \otimes V_n^{(2)} \perp V_n^{(1)} \otimes W_n^{(2)}, W_n^{(1)} \otimes V_n^{(2)} \perp W_n^{(1)} \otimes W_n^{(2)}, V_n^{(1)} \otimes W_n^{(2)} \perp W_n^{(1)} \otimes W_n^{(2)}, V_n^{(1)} \otimes V_n^{(2)} \perp [(W_n^{(1)} \otimes V_n^{(2)}) \oplus (V_n^{(1)} \otimes W_n^{(2)}) \oplus (W_n^{(1)} \otimes W_n^{(2)})]. \end{aligned}$$

$W_n^{(2)}]$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \langle \psi_n^{(1)}(x, z_r) K_n^{(2)}(y, w_s), \psi_n^{(1)}(x, z_{r'}) \cdot K_n^{(2)}(y, w_{s'}) \rangle &= \psi_n^{(1)}(z_r, z_{r'}) K_n^{(2)}(w_s, w_{s'}), \\ \langle K_n^{(1)}(x, z_r) \psi_n^{(2)}(y, w_s), K_n^{(1)}(x, z_{r'}) \psi_n^{(2)}(y, w_{s'}) \rangle &= K_n^{(1)}(z_r, z_{r'}) K_n^{(2)}(w_s, w_{s'}), \\ \langle \psi_n^{(1)}(x, z_r) \psi_n^{(2)}(y, w_s), \psi_n^{(1)}(x, z_{r'}) \psi_n^{(2)}(y, w_{s'}) \rangle &= \psi_n^{(1)}(z_r, z_{r'}) \psi_n^{(2)}(w_s, w_{s'}), \\ r, r', s, s' &= 0, 1, \dots, n-1. \end{aligned}$$

证明 1) 只证 $W_n^{(1)} \otimes V_n^{(2)} \perp V_n^{(1)} \otimes W_n^{(2)}$, 其余的类似可证。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{因为 } \langle \psi_n^{(1)}(x, z_n) K_n^{(2)}(y, w_s), K_n^{(1)}(x, z_{r'}) \cdot \psi_n^{(2)}(y, w_{s'}) \rangle &= \\ \langle \psi_n^{(1)}(x, z_r) K_n^{(1)}(x, z_{r'}) \rangle_1 \langle K_n^{(2)}(y, w_s) \cdot \psi_n^{(2)}(y, w_{s'}) \rangle_2 &= 0, \\ (r, r', s, s' &= 0, 1, \dots, n-1). \end{aligned}$$

所以 $W_n^{(1)} \otimes V_n^{(2)} \perp V_n^{(1)} \otimes W_n^{(2)}$ 。

2) 由再生核性质易证。

由定理 3 可定义张量积小波

$$\begin{aligned} V_n^{(1)} \times V_n^{(2)} &= (V_n^{(1)} \oplus W_n^{(1)}) \otimes (V_n^{(2)} \oplus W_n^{(2)}) = \\ (V_n^{(1)} \otimes V_n^{(2)}) \oplus [(W_n^{(1)} \otimes V_n^{(2)}) \oplus (V_n^{(1)} \otimes W_n^{(2)}) \oplus (W_n^{(1)} \otimes W_n^{(2)})]. \end{aligned}$$

小波函数空间为 $(W_n^{(1)} \otimes V_n^{(2)}) \oplus (V_n^{(1)} \otimes W_n^{(2)}) \oplus (W_n^{(1)} \otimes W_n^{(2)})$ 。

4 两尺度关系及分解式

定理 4 设 $F_{2n}(x, y) =$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{a=0}^{2n} \sum_{b=0}^{2n} e_{a,b}^{(2n)} K_{2n}^{(1)}(x, x_a^{(2n+1)}) K_{2n}^{(2)}(y, y_b^{(2n+1)}) &= \\ \sum_{a=0}^n \sum_{b=0}^n e_{a,b}^{(n)} K_n^{(1)}(x, x_a^{(n+1)}) K_n^{(2)}(y, y_b^{(n+1)}) &+ \\ \sum_{a=0}^n \sum_{b=0}^n f_{a,b}^{(n)} \psi_n^{(1)}(x, z_a^{(n)}) K_n^{(2)}(y, y_b^{(n+1)}) &+ \\ \sum_{a=0}^n \sum_{b=0}^n g_{a,b}^{(n)} K_n^{(1)}(x, x_a^{(n+1)}) \psi_n^{(2)}(y, w_b^{(n)}) &+ \\ \sum_{a=0}^n \sum_{b=0}^n h_{a,b}^{(n)} \psi_n^{(1)}(x, z_a^{(n)}) \psi_n^{(2)}(y, w_b^{(n)}) &= \\ e_n + f_n + g_n + h_n. \end{aligned}$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} e_{a,b}^{(2n)} &= \left[\sum_{s=0}^n \sum_{t=0}^n e_{s,t}^{(n)} K_n^{(1)}(x_s^{(2n+1)}, x_a^{(n+1)}) \cdot K_n^{(2)}(y_t^{(2n+1)}, y_b^{(n+1)}) \right] + \\ \sum_{s=0}^n \sum_{t=0}^n f_{a,b}^{(n)} \psi_n^{(1)}(x_s^{(2n+1)}, z_a^{(n)}) K_n^{(2)}(y_t^{(2n+1)}, y_b^{(n+1)}) &+ \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{s=0}^n \sum_{t=0}^n g_{a,b}^{(n)} K_n^{(1)}(x_a^{(2n+1)}, x_a^{(n)}) \psi_n^{(2)}(y_t^{(2n+1)}, w_b^{(n)}) +$$

$$\sum_{s=0}^n \sum_{t=0}^n h_{a,b}^{(n)} \psi_n^{(1)}(x_s^{(2n+1)}, z_a^{(n)}) \psi_n^{(2)}(y_t^{(2n+1)}, w_b^{(n)}) \cdot$$

$$[K_{2n}^{(1)}(x_a^{(2n+1)}, x_a^{(2n+1)}) K_{2n}^{(2)}(y_b^{(2n+1)}, y_b^{(2n+1)})]^{-1} \cdot$$

$$e_{a,b}^{(n)} = \left[\sum_{s=0}^{2n} \sum_{t=0}^{2n} e_{a,b}^{(2n)} K_{2n}^{(1)}(x_s^{(2n+1)}, x_a^{(n+1)}) \cdot \right.$$

$$K_{2n}^{(2)}(y_t^{(2n+1)}, y_b^{(n+1)}) \left. \right] [K_{2n}^{(1)}(x_a^{(2n+1)}, x_a^{(2n+1)}) \cdot$$

$$K_{2n}^{(2)}(y_b^{(2n+1)}, y_b^{(2n+1)})]^{-1}.$$

$$f_{a,b}^{(n)} = \left[\sum_{s=0}^{2n} \sum_{t=0}^{2n} e_{a,b}^{(2n)} \psi_n^{(1)}(x_s^{(2n+1)}, x_a^{(n+1)}) K_n^{(2)} \right.$$

$$\left. (y_t^{(2n+1)}, y_b^{(n+1)}) \right] [\psi_n^{(1)}(z_a^{(n)}, z_a^{(n)}) K_n^{(2)}(y_b^{(n)}, y_b^{(n)})]^{-1}.$$

$$g_{a,b}^{(n)} = \left[\sum_{s=0}^{2n} \sum_{t=0}^{2n} K_n^{(1)}(x_s^{(2n+1)}, x_a^{(n)}) K_n^{(2)}(y_t^{(2n+1)}, \right.$$

$$\left. w_b^{(n)}) \right] \cdot [K_n^{(1)}(x_a^{(n)}, x_a^{(n)}) \psi_n^{(2)}(w_b^{(n)}, w_b^{(n)})]^{-1}.$$

$$h_{a,b}^{(n)} = \left[\sum_{s=0}^{2n} \sum_{t=0}^{2n} \psi_n^{(1)}(x_s^{(2n+1)}, z_a^{(n)}) \psi_n^{(2)} \right.$$

$$\left. (y_t^{(2n+1)}, w_b^{(n)}) \right] [\psi_n^{(1)}(z_a^{(n)}, z_a^{(n)}) \psi_n^{(2)}(w_b^{(n)}, w_b^{(n)})]^{-1}.$$

证 明 $e_{a,b}^{(2n)} = \langle e_n(x, y) + f_n(x, y) + g_n(x, y) + h_n(x, y), K_{2n}^{(1)}(x, x_a^{(2n+1)}) K_{2n}^{(2)}(y, y_b^{(2n+1)}) \rangle \cdot$
 $[K_{2n}^{(1)}(x_a^{(2n+1)}, x_a^{(2n+1)}) K_{2n}^{(2)}(y_b^{(2n+1)}, y_b^{(2n+1)})]^{-1},$

然后,使用核多项式的性质即可.其余几个等式证法

类似.

5 尺度函数的逼近特性

根据二元正交多项式尺度函数的构造可知它具有性质:

- 1) $V_0^{(1)} \times V_0^{(2)} \subset V_1^{(1)} \times V_1^{(2)} \subset \dots \subset V_j^{(1)} \times V_j^{(2)} \subset V_{j+1}^{(1)} \times V_{j+1}^{(2)} \subset \dots;$
- 2) $\bigcup_{j=0}^{\infty} (V_j^{(1)} \times V_j^{(2)}) = L_2(\alpha_1) \times L_2(\alpha_2);$
- 3) $\bigcap_j (V_j^{(1)} \times V_j^{(2)}) = \{(0, 0)\};$
- 4) $f \in V_n^{(1)} \times V_n^{(2)} \Leftrightarrow \langle f, P_k, Q_l \rangle = 0, k, l > n.$

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Wavelets based on two element orthogonal polynomials

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Abstract: A new method for the construction of plain location bases for two element polynomial with two arbitrary weights is introduced. The main tool is two element orthogonal polynomials and tensor product. The analysis is based upon the theory of orthogonal polynomials. With the help of their properties the kernel polynomials and scaling functions are defined. Their properties are researched. The tensor product wavelets of two element orthogonal polynomials are constructed. The element orthogonal polynomials wavelets are developed.

Key words: wavelets; orthogonal polynomials; tensor product