the Haar matrix

$$W_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Hint. First check that

$$W_{3,2}W_{3,1} = \begin{pmatrix} W_2 & 0_{4,4} \\ 0_{4,4} & I_4 \end{pmatrix},$$

where

$$W_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(4) Prove that the columns and the rows of $W_{3,2}$ and $W_{3,1}$ are orthogonal. Deduce from this that the columns of W_3 are orthogonal, and the rows of W_3^{-1} are orthogonal. Are the rows of W_3 orthogonal? Are the columns of W_3^{-1} orthogonal? Find the inverse of $W_{3,2}$ and the inverse of $W_{3,1}$.

Problem 5.2. This is a continuation of Problem 5.1.

(1) For any $n \geq 2$, the $2^n \times 2^n$ matrix $W_{n,n}$ is obtained form the two rows

$$\underbrace{1, 0, \ldots, 0}_{2^{n-1}}, \underbrace{1, 0, \ldots, 0}_{2^{n-1}}$$
$$\underbrace{1, 0, \ldots, 0}_{2^{n-1}}, \underbrace{-1, 0, \ldots, 0}_{2^{n-1}}$$

by shifting them $2^{n-1} - 1$ times over to the right by inserting a zero on the left each time.

Given any vector $c = (c_1, c_2, \ldots, c_{2^n})$, show that $W_{n,n}c$ is the result of the last step in the process of reconstructing a vector from its Haar coefficients c. Prove that $W_{n,n}^{-1} = (1/2)W_{n,n}^{\top}$, and that the columns and the rows of $W_{n,n}$ are orthogonal.

(2) Given a $m \times n$ matrix $A = (a_{ij})$ and a $p \times q$ matrix $B = (b_{ij})$, the *Kronecker product* (or *tensor product*) $A \otimes B$ of A and B is the $mp \times nq$ matrix

$$A \otimes B = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}B & a_{12}B & \cdots & a_{1n}B \\ a_{21}B & a_{22}B & \cdots & a_{2n}B \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1}B & a_{m2}B & \cdots & a_{mn}B \end{pmatrix}.$$