

Example 3

Working with translation invariant spaces

This example demonstrates the functions the MPAWL Library provides for shift invariant spaces and introduces the Box spline based de la Vallée poussin means.

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Loading the Library

The MPAWL is located in the parent directory (see MPAWL.m) in order to load the library, we add its path to **\$Path**.

```
In[1]:= $Path = Join[$Path, {ParentDirectory[NotebookDirectory[]]}];  
SetDirectory[NotebookDirectory[]];(*Set to actual directory*)  
Needs["MPAWL`"];
```

defining a function

We use the approach of the Dirichlet kernel, cf. [1], but compute them in the direct approach by setting

```
In[4]:= mM = {{32, 4}, {-1, 8}}; MatrixForm[mM]  
Out[4]/MatrixForm=  

$$\begin{pmatrix} 32 & 4 \\ -1 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$
  
  
In[5]:= Abs[Det[mM]]  
Out[5]= 260  
  
In[6]:= max = Table[Max[Ceiling[(1/2 Transpose[mM].#)[[j]]] & /@  
{{1, 1}, {1, -1}, {-1, 1}, {-1, -1}}] + 1, {j, 1, 2}]  
Out[6]= {18, 7}  
  
In[7]:= ? Ceiling
```

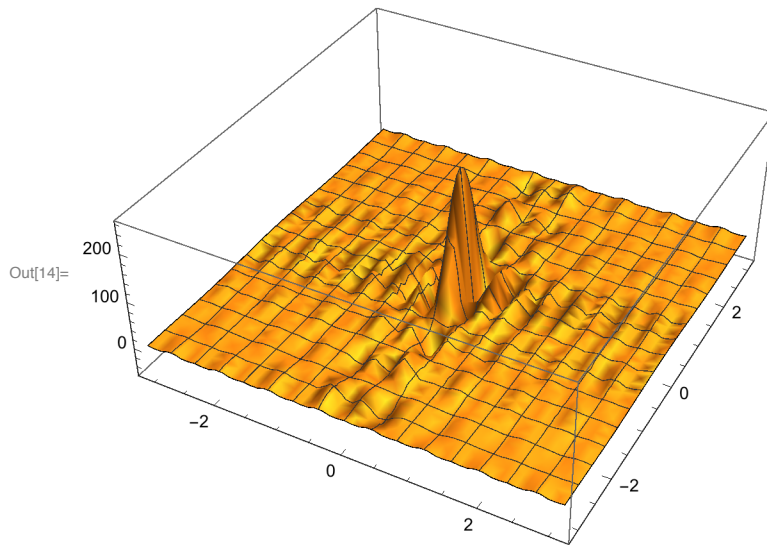
Ceiling[x] gives the smallest integer greater than or equal to x.
Ceiling[x, a] gives the smallest multiple of a greater than or equal to x. >>

where in the following table the origin k = 0 is at

```
In[8]:= origin = max + 1  
Out[8]= {19, 8}
```

This table consists of the (not yet normalized or anything) coefficients which the Dirichlet kernel is


```
In[14]:= Plot3D[dMTerm, {x, -π, π}, {y, -π, π}, PlotRange → All]
```



If we now look at the corresponding Bracket sums (again addressed with respect to the cycles as mentioned in Example 2)

```
In[15]:= ? computeBracketSums
```

```
computeBracketSums[data,originIndex,mM]
```

Compute the sum over the congruence classes $h+mM^Tz$, where h is from the generating set and z runs through all integers addressing the values in data.

The result is given with respect of the coefficients of the generating set basis, i.e. each h is decomposed with **generatingSetBasisDecomp** and these coefficients are used to address the sum of h in the result. Here, `originIndex` denotes the index in data that corresponds to the origin.

Options

Validate → *True* | *False*

whether to perform a check (via **isMatrixValid**) on the matrix `mM` and the check, whether the `Origin` is in `Range`.

compute → *“Bracket”* | *“absolute Squares”*

despite just summing up the entries, the second option sums up the absolute squares of the data entries.

Index → *None*

If specified other than *None*, only this `Index` is computed and its value returned, provided it is in `Range` of the data.

[illegible]

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\{0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \frac{1}{260}, \frac{1}{260}, \frac{1}{260}, \frac{1}{260}, \frac{1}{260}, \frac{1}{260}, \frac{1}{260}, \frac{1}{260}, 0, 0\right\}, \\ & \left\{0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \frac{1}{260}, \frac{1}{260}, \frac{1}{260}, \frac{1}{260}, \frac{1}{260}, \frac{1}{260}, \frac{1}{260}, \frac{1}{260}, 0, 0\right\}, \\ & \left\{0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \frac{1}{260}, \frac{1}{260}, \frac{1}{260}, \frac{1}{260}, \frac{1}{520}, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0\right\}, \\ & \{0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0\}, \\ & \{0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0\} \end{aligned}$$

```
In[20]:= N[ckDMIP] // MatrixForm
```

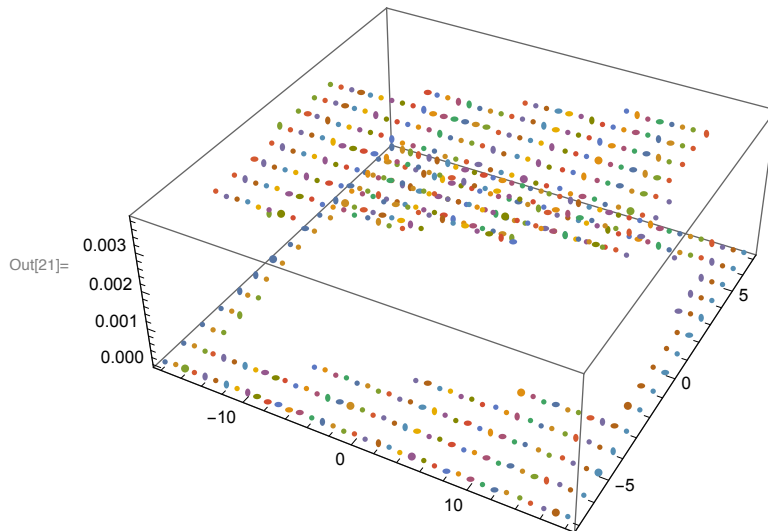
Out[20]//MatrixForm=

[illegible]

```

In[21]:= ListPointPlot3D[Table[{k1, k2, ckDMIP[Sequence@@({k1, k2} + origin)]],
  {k1, -max[[1]], max[[1]]}, {k2, -max[[2]], max[[2]]}], Axes → True]

```



We see, that all the points on the boundary of (**Transpose[mM]** times) the unit cube are different from the other coefficients and furthermore

In[24]:= **{v} = patternBasis[mM]**

Out[24]= $\left\{ \left\{ \frac{2}{65}, \frac{1}{260} \right\} \right\}$

In[25]:= **ϵ = IntegerSmithForm[mM, ExtendedForm → False][[2, 2]]**

Out[25]= 260

to obtain

In[26]:= **Table[
 N[dMIP[2 π * modM[k * v, IdentityMatrix[2], Target → "Symmetric"]]], {k, 0, ϵ - 1}]**


```
In[27]:= Chop [%]
```

[illegible]

We can also use the method of the Bracket sums to see

```
ln[28]:= dMBSq = computeBracketSums[ckDM, origin, mM, Compute → "absolute Squares"]
```

[illegible]

Which is in this case of course the same. In order to orthonormalize the translates (cf. Cor. 3.6 in [1]), we can compute similar to the last case

```
In[29]:= ckDMon = getFourierFromSpace[1 / (Sqrt[Abs[Det[mM]] dMBSq]), ckDM, origin, mM]
```

[illegible]

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left\{ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, 0, 0, 0 \right\}, \left\{ 0, 0, 0, 0, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \right. \\
& \left. \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, 0, 0, 0 \right\}, \\
& \left\{ 0, 0, 0, 0, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \right. \\
& \left. \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, 0, 0 \right\}, \left\{ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \right. \\
& \left. \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, 0, 0 \right\}, \\
& \left\{ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \right. \\
& \left. \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, 0, 0 \right\}, \left\{ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \right. \\
& \left. \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, 0, 0 \right\}, \left\{ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \right. \\
& \left. \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, 0, 0 \right\}, \\
& \left\{ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \right. \\
& \left. \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, 0, 0 \right\}, \left\{ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \right. \\
& \left. \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, 0, 0 \right\}, \left\{ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \right. \\
& \left. \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, 0, 0 \right\}, \\
& \left\{ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \right. \\
& \left. \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, 0, 0 \right\}, \left\{ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \right. \\
& \left. \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, 0, 0 \right\}, \left\{ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \right. \\
& \left. \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, 0, 0 \right\}, \\
& \left\{ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, \right. \\
& \left. \frac{1}{2\sqrt{65}}, 0, 0 \right\}, \left\{ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 \right\}, \\
& \left\{ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 \right\}
\end{aligned}$$

```
In[30]:= dMon[x_] := Sum[ ckDMon[[Sequence@@({k1, k2} + origin)]] Exp[I {k1, k2}.x] ,
      {k1, -max[[1]], max[[1]]}, {k2, -max[[2]], max[[2]]}];
```

```
In[31]:= dMonTerm = Simplify[dMon[{x1, x2}]];
```

Then the usual scalar product on $L^2_{2\pi}(\mathbb{T}^2)$ yields

```
In[32]:= 1 / (2 π) ^ 2 NIntegrate[Abs[dMonTerm] ^ 2 , {x1, -π, π}, {x2, -π, π}]
```

```
Out[32]= 1.
```

and as an example of the orthogonality of the translates using one translate by \mathbf{v} and the Parseval's equation on $L^2_{2\pi}(\mathbb{T}^2)$

```
In[33]:= Sum[ckDMon[[Sequence@@({k1, k2} + origin)]] *
      Conjugate[Exp[-2 π I {k1, k2}.v] * ckDMon[[Sequence@@({k1, k2} + origin)]]],
      {k1, -max[[1]], max[[1]]}, {k2, -max[[2]], max[[2]]}]
```

[illegible]

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{260} e^{\frac{42 i \pi}{65}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{-\frac{17 i \pi}{26}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{\frac{17 i \pi}{26}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{-\frac{43 i \pi}{65}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{\frac{43 i \pi}{65}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{-\frac{87 i \pi}{130}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{\frac{87 i \pi}{130}} + \\
& \frac{1}{260} e^{-\frac{44 i \pi}{65}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{\frac{44 i \pi}{65}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{-\frac{89 i \pi}{130}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{\frac{89 i \pi}{130}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{-\frac{9 i \pi}{13}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{\frac{9 i \pi}{13}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{-\frac{7 i \pi}{10}} + \\
& \frac{1}{260} e^{\frac{7 i \pi}{10}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{-\frac{46 i \pi}{65}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{\frac{46 i \pi}{65}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{-\frac{93 i \pi}{130}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{\frac{93 i \pi}{130}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{-\frac{47 i \pi}{65}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{\frac{47 i \pi}{65}} + \\
& \frac{1}{260} e^{-\frac{19 i \pi}{26}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{\frac{19 i \pi}{26}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{-\frac{48 i \pi}{65}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{\frac{48 i \pi}{65}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{-\frac{97 i \pi}{130}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{\frac{97 i \pi}{130}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{-\frac{49 i \pi}{65}} + \\
& \frac{1}{260} e^{\frac{49 i \pi}{65}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{-\frac{99 i \pi}{130}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{\frac{99 i \pi}{130}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{-\frac{10 i \pi}{13}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{\frac{10 i \pi}{13}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{-\frac{101 i \pi}{130}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{\frac{101 i \pi}{130}} + \\
& \frac{1}{260} e^{-\frac{51 i \pi}{65}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{\frac{51 i \pi}{65}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{-\frac{103 i \pi}{130}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{\frac{103 i \pi}{130}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{-\frac{4 i \pi}{5}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{\frac{4 i \pi}{5}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{-\frac{21 i \pi}{26}} + \\
& \frac{1}{260} e^{\frac{21 i \pi}{26}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{-\frac{53 i \pi}{65}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{\frac{53 i \pi}{65}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{-\frac{107 i \pi}{130}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{\frac{107 i \pi}{130}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{-\frac{54 i \pi}{65}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{\frac{54 i \pi}{65}} + \\
& \frac{1}{260} e^{-\frac{109 i \pi}{130}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{\frac{109 i \pi}{130}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{-\frac{11 i \pi}{13}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{\frac{11 i \pi}{13}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{-\frac{111 i \pi}{130}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{\frac{111 i \pi}{130}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{-\frac{56 i \pi}{65}} + \\
& \frac{1}{260} e^{\frac{56 i \pi}{65}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{-\frac{113 i \pi}{130}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{\frac{113 i \pi}{130}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{-\frac{57 i \pi}{65}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{\frac{57 i \pi}{65}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{-\frac{23 i \pi}{26}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{\frac{23 i \pi}{26}} + \\
& \frac{1}{260} e^{-\frac{58 i \pi}{65}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{\frac{58 i \pi}{65}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{-\frac{9 i \pi}{10}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{\frac{9 i \pi}{10}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{-\frac{59 i \pi}{65}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{\frac{59 i \pi}{65}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{-\frac{119 i \pi}{130}} + \\
& \frac{1}{260} e^{\frac{119 i \pi}{130}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{-\frac{12 i \pi}{13}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{\frac{12 i \pi}{13}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{-\frac{121 i \pi}{130}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{\frac{121 i \pi}{130}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{-\frac{61 i \pi}{65}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{\frac{61 i \pi}{65}} + \\
& \frac{1}{260} e^{-\frac{123 i \pi}{130}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{\frac{123 i \pi}{130}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{-\frac{62 i \pi}{65}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{\frac{62 i \pi}{65}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{-\frac{25 i \pi}{26}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{\frac{25 i \pi}{26}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{-\frac{63 i \pi}{65}} + \\
& \frac{1}{260} e^{\frac{63 i \pi}{65}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{-\frac{127 i \pi}{130}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{\frac{127 i \pi}{130}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{-\frac{64 i \pi}{65}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{\frac{64 i \pi}{65}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{-\frac{129 i \pi}{130}} + \frac{1}{260} e^{\frac{129 i \pi}{130}}
\end{aligned}$$

In[34]:= **Simplify[%]**

Out[34]= 0

and hence orthogonality.

Literature

[1] D.Langemann, J.Prestin, *Multivariate periodic wavelet analysis*, Appl. Comput. Harmon. Anal.28 (2010) 46–66, doi: 10.1016/j.acha.2009.07.001