

Example 3

Working with translation invariant spaces

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

Author: Ronny Bergmann
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License

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[86]:= $Path = Join[$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[89]:= mM = {{32, 4}, {-1, 8}}; MatrixForm[mM]  
Out[89]//MatrixForm= 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 32 & 4 \\ -1 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$
  
In[90]:= Abs[Det[mM]]  
Out[90]= 260  
  
In[91]:= max = Table[Max[Ceiling[(1/2 Transpose[mM].#) [[j]] & /@  
{{1, 1}, {1, -1}, {-1, 1}, {-1, -1}}]] + 1, {j, 1, 2}]  
Out[91]= {18, 7}
```

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

```
In[92]:= origin = max + 1  
Out[92]= {19, 8}
```

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

```
In[93]:= ckDM = Table[ If[Max[Abs[Transpose[Inverse[mM]].{k1, k2}]] <= 1/2, 1, 0], {k1, -max[[1]], max[[1]]}, {k2, -max[[2]], max[[2]]}];  
MatrixForm[  
ckDM]  
Out[94]//MatrixForm=
```

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	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

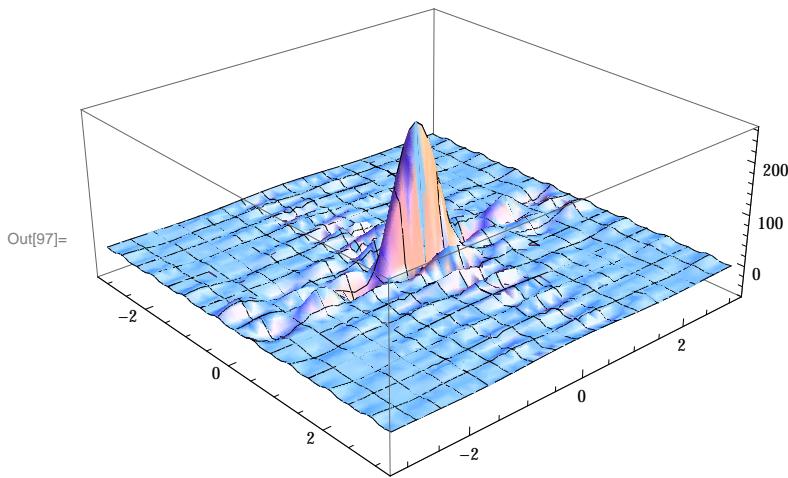
The function is given by

```
In[95]:= dM[x_] := Sum[ ckDM[[Sequence @@ ({k1, k2} + origin)]] Exp[I {k1, k2}.x] , {k1, -max[[1]], max[[1]]}, {k2, -max[[2]], max[[2]]}];
```

which we simplify for plotting by

```
In[96]:= dMTerm = dM[{x, y}];
```

```
In[97]:= 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[98]:= ? computeBracketSums
```

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

Compute the sum over the congruence classes $h+mT^kz$, 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[mM]`) 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.

```
In[99]:= dMBS = computeBracketSums[ckDM, origin, mM]
```

we see that exactly one bracket sum is not equal to 1. To obtain an interpolating basis we divide each Fourier c_k coefficient by its corresponding Bracket sum $[c]_k^M$ multiplied by $m = \text{Det}[mM]$. This can be done by seeing these divisors as coefficients in the space of traslates, i.e. by using

```
In[100]:= ?getFourierFromSpace
```

```
getFourierFromSpace[coefficients, ckSpace, originIndex, mM]
```

The coefficients represent the Fourier transform of the weights which applied to the translates --- with respect to mM --- of a function φ result in a function f and φ with its Fourier coefficients `ckSpace` (where `originIndex` is the index representing the origin), this function reconstructs the Fourier coefficients of f .

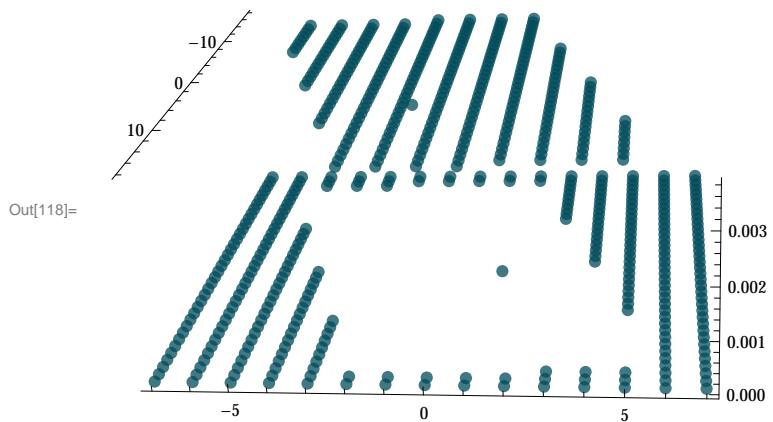
Options

Validate → True | False

whether to perform a check (via `isMatrixValid[mM]`) on the matrix `mM` and the check, whether the Origin is in Range of the Fourier coefficients.

```
In[101]:= ckDMIP = getFourierFromSpace[1 / (Abs[Det[mM]] dmBS), ckDM, origin, mM]
```

```
In[118]:= ListPointPlot3D[Table[{k1, k2, cckDMIP[[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[102]:= computeBracketSums[ckDMIP, origin, mM]
```

In[25]:= which means, that

```
In[103]:= dMIP[x_] := Sum[c kDMIP[{Sequence @@ ({k1, k2} + origin)}] Exp[I {k1, k2}.x], {k1, -max[[1]], max[[1]]}, {k2, -max[[2]], max[[2]]}];
```

is a Lagrange interpolator, more precisely, from the pattern only $y = 0$ is 1, all other sampling points are zero : We use as in Example 1

```
In[104]:= {v} = patternBasis[mM]
Out[104]= { $\left\{\frac{2}{65}, \frac{1}{260}\right\}$ }

In[105]:= e = IntegerSmithForm[mM, ExtendedForm -> False] [[2, 2]]
Out[105]= 260

to obtain

In[106]:= Table[
  N[dMIP[2 π * modM[k * v, IdentityMatrix[2], Target -> "Symmetric"]]], {k, 0, e - 1}]
```

In[21]:= where we ignore rounding errors to obtain

In[107]:= **Chop**[%]

In[72]:= We can also use the method of the Bracket sums to see

```
In[108]:= dBMSq = computeBracketSums[ckDM, origin, mM, Compute → "absolute Squares"]
```

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[109]:= ckDMon = getFourierFromSpace[1 / (Sqrt[Abs[Det[mM]]] dMBS)], ckDM, origin, mM]
```


$$\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}}, \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}}, \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{130}} \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, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0\}
\end{aligned}$$

```
In[110]:= dMon[x_] := Sum[ckDMon[[Sequence @@ ({k1, k2} + origin)]] Exp[I {k1, k2}.x], {k1, -max[[1]], max[[1]]}, {k2, -max[[2]], max[[2]]}];
```

```
In[111]:= dMonTerm = Simplify[dMon[{x1, x2}]];
```

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

```
In[112]:= 1 / (2 π)^2 NIntegrate[Abs[dMonTerm]^2, {x1, -π, π}, {x2, -π, π}]
```

```
Out[112]= 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[113]:= 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]]}]
```


$$\begin{aligned}
& \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[114]:= Simplify[%]

Out[114]= 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