## Wavelets, spring 2002

Problem set 4

1. Let  $\varphi$  be a scaling function. Show that

$$\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(t-k) = 1$$

for all t. Hint: the left hand side is a periodic function. What is its Fourier series?

- 2. Let  $\psi$  be a wavelet associated to MRA. Show that  $\hat{\psi}(4\pi n) = 0$  for all n.
- 3. Shannon wavelets Let us start with the following subspaces of  $L^2(\mathbb{R})$ :

$$V_j = \{ f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}) \mid \operatorname{supp}(\hat{f}) \subset [-2^j \pi, 2^j \pi] \}$$

With this choice, the properties (1), (3) and (4) of MRA are satisfied. But what is the corresponding  $\varphi$ ? Let us define

$$\varphi(t) = \frac{\sin(\pi t)}{\pi t} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \hat{\varphi}(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1 , & |\omega| < \pi \\ 0 , & otherwise \end{cases}$$

The Shannon sampling theorem says that the translates of  $\varphi$  really span the whole  $V_0$ . In other words a band limited signal can be reconstructed from its samples.

- Check that the translates  $\varphi(t-k)$  are really orthogonal to each other
- compute the coefficients  $h_k$  in the scaling equation

$$\varphi(t) = 2\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h_k \varphi(2t-k)$$

• what is the associated wavelet?

Hint: in all cases work in the Fourier domain.

Shannon wavelets are then well localised in frequency, but badly localised in time, so they are in a sense "opposite" to Haar system. 4. Try to find some appropriate h and then compute the scaling functions and wavelets with Matlab program skaalaf.m Also you get the corresponding transfer functions with transfer.m

For example with 4 parameters we have the equations

$$h_0 + h_2 = 1/2$$
  

$$h_1 + h_3 = 1/2$$
  

$$h_2 = \frac{1}{4} \pm \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{1 + 8h_3 - 16h_3^2}$$

So there are real solutions if

$$-0.1036 \approx \frac{1}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \le h_3 \le \frac{1}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \approx 0.6036$$

Try some different parameters and plot some pictures of the functions.