

M带紧支撑对称反对称多尺度函数的构造*

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摘要:本文利用已知的紧支撑对称单尺度函数,通过选取行对称或反对称的正交矩阵,分别就一元和二元情形探讨了M带紧支撑对称反对称多尺度函数的构造,并给出了不同伸缩因子下的构造算例。应用这种方法构造紧支撑对称反对称多尺度函数将极其容易,并可望提供更多的小波基。

关键词:紧支撑;对称反对称;单尺度函数;多尺度函数;构造

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自1993年Goodman引入多小波理论后,由于多小波较之传统的单小波可同时具有对称、紧支、正交等优点^[1],近年来已成为小波分析的研究热点,引起了许多科研工作者的关注^[2-6]。特别是正交性与对称性在实际应用中具有更重要的作用,从而紧支撑对称正交多小波的构造具有更深远的意义。多小波同单小波一样也是通过其对应的尺度函数来构造的,因此多尺度函数在多小波的构造中非常重要。本文根据前人的研究,在给定一个紧支撑对称单尺度函数的基础上,通过选取适当的正交矩阵,分别就一元和二元情形探讨了M带紧支撑对称反对称多尺度函数的构造,并给出了相应构造算例。应用这种方法构造紧支撑对称反对称多尺度函数将极其容易,并可望提供更多的小波基。

1 一元紧支对称反对称M带多尺度函数的构造

设一元对称单尺度函数 $\varphi(x)$ 满足两尺度方程 $\varphi(x) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} h_k \varphi(Mx - k)$,其中M为正整数,令

$$\varphi_i(x) = \varphi(x - i), i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, M-1,$$

取M阶正交阵 $V_M = (v_{jk})_{0 \leq j, k \leq M-1}$,且 V_M 的每一行为对称或反对称行向量(对行向量 $u = (u_0, u_1, \dots, u_{m-1})$,若 $u_k = u_{m-k}$ 对所有k成立,则称u为对称行向量;若 $u_k = -u_{m-k}$ 对所有k成立,则称u为反对称行向量)。构造函数

$$\phi_i(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} v_{ij} \varphi_j(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} v_{ij} \varphi(x - j) \quad (i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, M-1) \quad (1)$$

定理 1 设 $\varphi(x)$ 关于点 $x = \frac{a-M+1}{2}$ 对称, $\phi_i(x)$ 如(1)式定义,则 $\phi_i(x)$ 关于 $x = \frac{a}{2}$ 对称或反对称。

证明 $\varphi(x)$ 关于点 $x = \frac{a-M+1}{2}$ 对称,则

$$\varphi(a-x-j) = \varphi(x-M+1+j), j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, M-1.$$

由定义, $\phi_i(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} v_{ij} \varphi(x - j)$,由于 V_M 的每一行为对称或反对称行向量,对固定的i,不妨设 $v_{ij} = \epsilon(i) v_{i(M-1-j)}$,其中 $\epsilon(i) = 1$ 或 -1 。则

$$\phi_i(a-x) = \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} v_{ij} \varphi(a-x-j) = \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} v_{ij} \varphi(x-M+1+j) =$$

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$$\sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \varepsilon(i) v_{i(M-1-j)} \varphi(x-M+1+j) = \varepsilon(i) \sum_{k=0}^{M-1} v_{ik} \varphi(x-k) = \varepsilon(i) \phi_i(x).$$

因此当 $\varepsilon(i)=1$ 时, $\phi_i(x)$ 关于 $x=\frac{a}{2}$ 对称, 当 $\varepsilon(i)=-1$ 时, $\phi_i(x)$ 关于 $x=\frac{a}{2}$ 反对称。证毕

定理 2 设 $\phi_i(x)$ 如(1)式定义, 构造函数向量 $\Phi_M(x) = (\phi_0(x) \ \phi_1(x) \ \cdots \ \phi_{M-1}(x))^T$, 设 $\Phi_M(x)$ 满足两尺度方程 $\Phi_M(x) = \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} H_k \Phi_M(Mx-k)$, 则有

$$H_{Mk} = V_M \begin{pmatrix} h_{Mk} & h_{Mk+1} & \cdots & h_{Mk+M-1} \\ h_{Mk-M} & h_{Mk-M+1} & \cdots & h_{Mk-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ h_{Mk-(M-1)M} & h_{Mk-(M-1)M+1} & \cdots & h_{Mk-(M-1)^2} \end{pmatrix} V_M^T, H_{Mk+i} = \mathbf{O} \ (i=1, 2, \dots, M-1, \text{其中 } \mathbf{O} \text{ 为零矩阵}).$$

$$\text{证明} \quad \Phi_M(x) = \left(\sum_{j=0}^{M-1} v_{0j} \varphi(x-j) \quad \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} v_{1j} \varphi(x-j) \quad \cdots \quad \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} v_{(M-1)j} \varphi(x-j) \right)^T =$$

$V_M (\varphi(x) \ \varphi(x-1) \ \cdots \ \varphi(x-M+1))^T$, 则 $(\varphi(x) \ \varphi(x-1) \ \cdots \ \varphi(x-M+1))^T = V_M^T \Phi_M(x)$ 。
而

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(x-j) &= \sum_{n \in \mathbf{Z}} h_n \varphi(Mx - Mj - n) = \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} \sum_{l \in \mathbf{Z}} h_{Ml+i} \varphi(Mx - Mj - Ml - i) = \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} h_{Mk-Mj+i} \varphi(Mx - Mk - i) = \\ &= \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} (h_{Mk-Mj} \ h_{Mk-Mj+1} \ \cdots \ h_{Mk-Mj+M-1}) \begin{pmatrix} \varphi(Mx - Mk) \\ \varphi(Mx - Mk - 1) \\ \vdots \\ \varphi(Mx - Mk - M + 1) \end{pmatrix} = \\ &= \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} (h_{Mk-Mj} \ h_{Mk-Mj+1} \ \cdots \ h_{Mk-Mj+M-1}) V_M^T \Phi_M(Mx - Mk). \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_M(x) &= V_M (\varphi(x) \ \varphi(x-1) \ \cdots \ \varphi(x-M+1))^T = \\ &= \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} V_M \begin{pmatrix} h_{Mk} & h_{Mk+1} & \cdots & h_{Mk+M-1} \\ h_{Mk-M} & h_{Mk-M+1} & \cdots & h_{Mk-M+M-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ h_{Mk-(M-1)M} & h_{Mk-(M-1)M+1} & \cdots & h_{Mk-(M-1)M+M-1} \end{pmatrix} V_M^T \Phi_M(Mx - Mk) \end{aligned}$$

于是有

$$H_{Mk} = V_M \begin{pmatrix} h_{Mk} & h_{Mk+1} & \cdots & h_{Mk+M-1} \\ h_{Mk-M} & h_{Mk-M+1} & \cdots & h_{Mk-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ h_{Mk-(M-1)M} & h_{Mk-(M-1)M+1} & \cdots & h_{Mk-(M-1)^2} \end{pmatrix} V_M^T, H_{Mk+i} = \mathbf{O} \ (i=1, 2, \dots, M-1). \quad \text{证毕}$$

2 二元紧支对称反对称 M 带多尺度函数的构造

设二元对称单尺度函数 $\varphi(x_1, x_2)$ 满足两尺度方程

$$\varphi(x_1, x_2) = \sum_{k_1 \in \mathbf{Z}} \sum_{k_2 \in \mathbf{Z}} h_{(k_1, k_2)} \varphi(Mx_1 - k_1, Mx_2 - k_2) \quad (2)$$

令

$$\varphi_{M+j}(x_1, x_2) = \varphi(x_1 - i, x_2 - j) \ (i, j=0, 1, \dots, M-1). \quad (3)$$

取 M^2 阶正交阵 $V_{M^2} = (v_{jk})_{0 \leq j, k \leq M^2-1}$, 且 V_{M^2} 的每一行为对称或反对称行向量。构造函数

$$\phi_i(x_1, x_2) = \sum_{j=0}^{M^2-1} v_{ij} \varphi_j(x_1, x_2) (i=0, 1, \dots, M^2-1) \tag{4}$$

定理 3 设 $\varphi(x_1, x_2)$ 关于点 $x = \left(\frac{a_1-M+1}{2}, \frac{a_2-M+1}{2}\right)$ 对称, $\phi_i(x_1, x_2)$ 如(4)式定义, 则 $\phi_i(x_1, x_2)$ 关于 $x = \left(\frac{a_1}{2}, \frac{a_2}{2}\right)$ 对称或反对称。

证明 $\varphi(x_1, x_2)$ 关于点 $x = \left(\frac{a_1-M+1}{2}, \frac{a_2-M+1}{2}\right)$ 对称, 则

$$\varphi(a_1-x_1-k_1, a_2-x_2-k_2) = \varphi(x_1-M+1+k_1, x_2-M+1+k_2)。$$

V_{M^2} 的行向量对称或反对称, 即对固定的 l , 可设 $v_{lj} = \varepsilon(l)v_{l(M^2-1-j)}$, 其中 $\varepsilon(l) = 1$ 或 -1 。于是

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_l(x_1, x_2) &= \sum_{m=0}^{M^2-1} v_{lm} \varphi_m(x_1, x_2) = \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} v_{l(Mi+j)} \varphi_{Mi+j}(x_1, x_2) = \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} v_{l(Mi+j)} \varphi(x_1-i, x_2-j)。 \\ \phi_l(a_1-x_1, a_2-x_2) &= \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} v_{l(Mi+j)} \varphi(a_1-x_1-i, a_2-x_2-j) = \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} v_{l(Mi+j)} \varphi(x_1-M+1+i, x_2-M+1+j) = \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \varepsilon(l) v_{l(M^2-1-Mi-j)} \varphi(x_1-M+1+i, x_2-M+1+j) = \\ &= \sum_{\tilde{i}=0}^{M-1} \sum_{\tilde{j}=0}^{M-1} \varepsilon(l) v_{l(M\tilde{i}+\tilde{j})} \varphi(x_1-\tilde{i}, x_2-\tilde{j}) = \varepsilon(l) \phi_l(x_1, x_2)。 \end{aligned}$$

因此当 $\varepsilon(l) = 1$ 时, $\phi_l(x_1, x_2)$ 关于 $x = \left(\frac{a_1}{2}, \frac{a_2}{2}\right)$ 对称, 当 $\varepsilon(l) = -1$ 时, $\phi_l(x_1, x_2)$ 关于 $x = \left(\frac{a_1}{2}, \frac{a_2}{2}\right)$ 反对称。

证毕

定理 4 设 $\varphi(x_1, x_2)$ 满足两尺度方程式(2), $\phi_l(x_1, x_2)$ 如(4)式定义, 构造函数向量

$$\Phi_M(x_1, x_2) = (\phi_0(x_1, x_2) \quad \phi_1(x_1, x_2) \quad \cdots \quad \phi_{M^2-1}(x_1, x_2))^T,$$

设 $\Phi_M(x_1, x_2)$ 满足两尺度方程

$$\Phi_M(x_1, x_2) = \sum_{k_1 \in \mathbf{Z}} \sum_{k_2 \in \mathbf{Z}} H_{(k_1, k_2)} \Phi_M(Mx_1 - k_1, Mx_2 - k_2),$$

记 $U_{(k_1, k_2)} = (u_{l,m}^{(k_1, k_2)})_{0 \leq l, m \leq M^2-1}$, $l = Mi + j$, $m = Mi_0 + j_0$, $u_{l,m}^{(Mk_1, Mk_2)} = h_{(Mk_1-Mi+i_0, Mk_2-Mj+j_0)}$, 有

$$\mathbf{H}_{(Mk_1, Mk_2)} = \mathbf{V}_{M^2} \mathbf{U}_{(Mk_1, Mk_2)} \mathbf{V}_{M^2}^T, \mathbf{H}_{(Mk_1+\alpha, Mk_2+\beta)} = \mathbf{O} \quad (\alpha^2 + \beta^2 \neq 0, 0 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq M-1)。$$

证明 $\Phi_M(x_1, x_2) = (\phi_0(x_1, x_2) \quad \phi_1(x_1, x_2) \quad \cdots \quad \phi_{M^2-1}(x_1, x_2))^T =$

$$\begin{aligned} &\left(\sum_{m=0}^{M^2-1} v_{0m} \varphi_m(x_1, x_2) \quad \sum_{m=0}^{M^2-1} v_{1m} \varphi_m(x_1, x_2) \quad \cdots \quad \sum_{m=0}^{M^2-1} v_{(M^2-1)m} \varphi_m(x_1, x_2) \right)^T = \\ &\mathbf{V}_{M^2} (\varphi_0(x_1, x_2) \quad \varphi_1(x_1, x_2) \quad \cdots \quad \varphi_{M^2-1}(x_1, x_2))^T \\ &(\varphi_0(x_1, x_2) \quad \varphi_1(x_1, x_2) \quad \cdots \quad \varphi_{M^2-1}(x_1, x_2))^T = \mathbf{V}_{M^2}^T \Phi_M(x_1, x_2)。 \end{aligned}$$

而

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_{Mi+j}(x_1, x_2) &= \varphi(x_1-i, x_2-j) = \sum_{\tilde{k}_1 \in \mathbf{Z}} \sum_{\tilde{k}_2 \in \mathbf{Z}} h_{(\tilde{k}_1, \tilde{k}_2)} \varphi(Mx_1 - Mi - \tilde{k}_1, Mx_2 - Mj - \tilde{k}_2) = \\ &\sum_{l_1 \in \mathbf{Z}} \sum_{l_2 \in \mathbf{Z}} \sum_{i_0=0}^{M-1} \sum_{j_0=0}^{M-1} h_{(Ml_1+i_0, Ml_2+j_0)} \varphi(Mx_1 - Mi - Ml_1 - i_0, Mx_2 - Mj - Ml_2 - j_0) = \\ &\sum_{k_1 \in \mathbf{Z}} \sum_{k_2 \in \mathbf{Z}} \sum_{i_0=0}^{M-1} \sum_{j_0=0}^{M-1} h_{(Mk_1-Mi+i_0, Mk_2-Mj+j_0)} \varphi_{Mi+j_0}(Mx_1 - Mk_1, Mx_2 - Mk_2) = \\ &\sum_{k_1 \in \mathbf{Z}} \sum_{k_2 \in \mathbf{Z}} (h_{(Mk_1-Mi, Mk_2-Mj)}, h_{(Mk_1-Mi, Mk_2-Mj+1)}, \dots, h_{(Mk_1-Mi, Mk_2-Mj+M-1)}, \\ &h_{(Mk_1-Mi+1, Mk_2-Mj)}, h_{(Mk_1-Mi+1, Mk_2-Mj+1)}, \dots, h_{(Mk_1-Mi+1, Mk_2-Mj+M-1)}, \dots, \\ &h_{(Mk_1-Mi+M-1, Mk_2-Mj)}, h_{(Mk_1-Mi+M-1, Mk_2-Mj+1)}, \dots, h_{(Mk_1-Mi+M-1, Mk_2-Mj+M-1)}) \cdot \end{aligned}$$

$(\varphi_0(Mx_1 - Mk_1, Mx_2 - Mk_2), \varphi_1(Mx_1 - Mk_1, Mx_2 - Mk_2), \dots, \varphi_{M^2-1}(Mx_1 - Mk_1, Mx_2 - Mk_2))^T$
所以

$$\Phi_M(x_1, x_2) = \mathbf{V}_{M^2} (\varphi_0(x_1, x_2) \quad \varphi_1(x_1, x_2) \quad \dots \quad \varphi_{M^2-1}(x_1, x_2))^T = \\ \sum_{k_1 \in \mathbf{Z}} \sum_{k_2 \in \mathbf{Z}} \mathbf{V}_{M^2} \mathbf{U}_{(Mk_1, Mk_2)} \mathbf{V}_{M^2}^T \Phi_M(Mx_1 - Mk_1, Mx_2 - Mk_2).$$

从而

$$\mathbf{H}_{(Mk_1, Mk_2)} = \mathbf{V}_{M^2} \mathbf{U}_{(Mk_1, Mk_2)} \mathbf{V}_{M^2}^T, \mathbf{H}_{(Mk_1+\alpha, Mk_2+\beta)} = \mathbf{O} \quad (\alpha^2 + \beta^2 \neq 0, 0 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq M-1). \quad \text{证毕}$$

3 构造算例

3.1 一元情形

对 $M=3$, 取尺度函数 $\varphi(x)$, 它满足两尺度方程 $\varphi(x) = \sum_{k=0}^8 h_k \varphi(3x - k)$, 其中

$$h_0 = h_8 = -\frac{1}{81}, h_1 = h_7 = -\frac{4}{81}, h_2 = h_6 = \frac{8}{81}, h_3 = h_5 = \frac{20}{81}, h_4 = \frac{35}{81}, h_k = 0 (k < 0, \text{或 } k > 9).$$

$\varphi(x)$ 关于点 $x=2$ 对称, 支撑于 $[0, 4]$, 并有正交的整平移^[7]. 取 3 阶正交阵

$$\mathbf{V}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

定义

$$\phi_0(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} [\varphi_0(x) + \varphi_1(x) + \varphi_2(x)],$$

$$\phi_1(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} [\varphi_0(x) - 2\varphi_1(x) + \varphi_2(x)],$$

$$\phi_2(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\varphi_0(x) - \varphi_2(x)],$$

由定理 1 知 $\phi_0(x), \phi_1(x)$ 关于 $x=3$ 对称, 而 $\phi_2(x)$ 关于 $x=3$ 反对称。

设 $\Phi_3(x) = (\phi_0(x) \quad \phi_1(x) \quad \phi_2(x))^T$, 则 $\Phi_3(x)$ 为 3 带对称反对称 3 重多尺度函数, 且满足两尺度方程

$\Phi_3(x) = \sum_{k=0}^4 \mathbf{H}_{3k} \Phi_3(3x - 3k)$, 其中

$$\mathbf{H}_0 = \mathbf{V}_3 \begin{pmatrix} h_0 & h_1 & h_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{V}_3^T, \mathbf{H}_3 = \mathbf{V}_3 \begin{pmatrix} h_3 & h_4 & h_5 \\ h_0 & h_1 & h_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{V}_3^T, \mathbf{H}_6 = \mathbf{V}_3 \begin{pmatrix} h_6 & h_7 & h_8 \\ h_3 & h_4 & h_5 \\ h_0 & h_1 & h_2 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{V}_3^T, \\ \mathbf{H}_9 = \mathbf{V}_3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ h_6 & h_7 & h_8 \\ h_3 & h_4 & h_5 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{V}_3^T, \mathbf{H}_{12} = \mathbf{V}_3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ h_6 & h_7 & h_8 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{V}_3^T.$$

3.2 二元情形

为简便记, 考虑 $M=2$ 情形. 取关于点 $(0, 0)$ 对称的紧支单尺度函数 $\varphi(x_1, x_2)$, 它满足两尺度方程^[8]:

$$\varphi(x_1, x_2) = \sum_{k_1=-3}^3 \sum_{k_2=-1}^1 h_{(k_1, k_2)} \varphi(2x_1 - k_1, 2x_2 - k_2),$$

其中

$$h_{(-3, 1)} = h_{(3, -1)} = h_{(-2, 0)} = h_{(2, 0)} = h_{(-2, 1)} = h_{(2, -1)} = h_{(-1, -1)} = h_{(1, 1)} = 0, h_{(0, 0)} = 1,$$

其余 $h_{(k_1, k_2)} = \frac{1}{4}$.

取四阶正交阵

$$V_4 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

令

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_0(x_1, x_2) &= \frac{1}{2} [\varphi_0(x_1, x_2) + \varphi_1(x_1, x_2) + \varphi_2(x_1, x_2) + \varphi_3(x_1, x_2)], \\ \phi_1(x_1, x_2) &= \frac{1}{2} [\varphi_0(x_1, x_2) + \varphi_1(x_1, x_2) - \varphi_2(x_1, x_2) - \varphi_3(x_1, x_2)], \\ \phi_2(x_1, x_2) &= \frac{1}{2} [\phi_0(x_1, x_2) - \phi_1(x_1, x_2) - \phi_2(x_1, x_2) + \phi_3(x_1, x_2)], \\ \phi_3(x_1, x_2) &= \frac{1}{2} [\varphi_0(x_1, x_2) - \varphi_1(x_1, x_2) + \varphi_2(x_1, x_2) - \varphi_3(x_1, x_2)], \end{aligned}$$

由定理 3, $\phi_0(x_1, x_2)$ 和 $\phi_2(x_1, x_2)$ 关于 $(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$ 对称, 而 $\phi_1(x_1, x_2)$ 和 $\phi_3(x_1, x_2)$ 关于 $(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$ 反对称。

设 $\Phi_2(x_1, x_2) = (\phi_0(x_1, x_2) \ \phi_1(x_1, x_2) \ \phi_2(x_1, x_2) \ \phi_3(x_1, x_2))^T$, 则 $\Phi_2(x_1, x_2)$ 为 2 带对称反对称 4 重多尺度函数, 且满足两尺度方程 $\Phi_2(x_1, x_2) = \sum_{k_1=-1}^2 \sum_{k_2=-1}^1 H_{(2k_1, 2k_2)} \Phi_2(2x_1 - 2k_1, 2x_2 - 2k_2)$ 。利用定理 4 可计算出相应的系数矩阵为

$$\begin{aligned} H_{(0,0)} &= V_4 \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} V_4^T, H_{(2,0)} &= V_4 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} V_4^T, H_{(-2,0)} &= V_4 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} V_4^T, \\ H_{(4,0)} &= V_4 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} V_4^T, H_{(0,2)} &= V_4 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} V_4^T, H_{(0,-2)} &= V_4 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} V_4^T, \end{aligned}$$

其余 $H_{(2k_1, 2k_2)} = O$ 。

4 结论

从紧支对称的单尺度函数出发, 分别对一元情形和多元情形的 M 带尺度函数进行研究, 通过选择行对称反对称的正交阵, 可以方便地构造出紧支对称的多尺度函数, 从而为构造相应的多小波提供了依据。从上述所讨论的情形来看, 二元情形是一元的推广, 因此读者还可以类似研究一般高维 M 带对称反对称多尺度函数的构造。限于篇幅, 不再赘述。

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Construction of Compactly Supported Symmetric-Antisymmetric Multiscaling Function with Band M

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Abstract: By selecting an symmetric or antisymmetric unitary matrix based row vector, this paper investigates construction of compactly supported symmetric-antisymmetric multiscaling function with band M in one dimension and two-dimension. Two examples about construction of multiscaling function are also given. It is easy to construct multiscaling function and corresponding multi-wavelet bases by previous method.

Key words: compactly supported; symmetric-antisymmetric; single scaling function; multi-scaling function; construction

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