

## CS515 Spring 08

Prof. Ron

### Assignment #3

Due February 12, 2008

#### Question # 1.

Show that, for  $a \neq 0$ , the dilation operator

$$(\mathcal{D}_a)f : t \mapsto \sqrt{a} f(at)$$

is *unitary*, i.e., it preserves inner products in the sense that

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \langle \mathcal{D}_a f, \mathcal{D}_a g \rangle, \quad \forall f, g \in L_2.$$

#### Question # 2.

Let the Haar function  $H_0 := H$  be as in the previous assignment, and set  $H_1 := \mathcal{D}_2 H$ , and  $H_2 = \mathcal{D}_4 H$ . Check first whether the Haar function is orthogonal to all linear polynomials.

Now, create three functions  $f_1, f_2, f_3$  as follows:  $f_1$  have jump discontinuity at  $t = .1$  (take  $f_1$  to be a suitable translate of  $B_1$ ),  $f_2$  is continuous everywhere, but is not differentiable at  $t = .1$  (a translate of  $B_2$  will do), and  $f_3$  is some terrific function (e.g.,  $f_3(t) = e^t$ ). Now, compute all the inner products

$$\langle f_j, H_k \rangle, \quad j = 1, 2, 3, \quad k = 0, 1, 2.$$

(there are nine products to compute altogether). Based on the all the above, write a short paragraph on the topic “the inability of the Haar function to see only roughness in functions”.

#### Question # 3.

Show that the Haar system  $(H_{j,k} : j, k \in \mathbb{Z})$  is *orthonormal*, i.e., the norm of each  $H_{j,k}$  is 1, and

$$\langle H_{j,k}, H_{j',k'} \rangle = 0, \quad \text{unless } j = j' \text{ and } k = k'.$$

Here, for a given function  $\psi$ , the notation  $\psi_{j,k}$  stands for the function

$$\psi_{j,k} : t \mapsto \sqrt{2^j} \psi(2^j t + k),$$

Hint: use the result from the previous question to simplify your argument. You might also wish to look at Assignment 2.

#### Question # 4.

Show that the Shannon system  $(S_{j,k} : j, k \in \mathbb{Z})$  is orthonormal. To recall, the Shannon wavelet  $S$  is the function whose Fourier transform is

$$\widehat{S}(\omega) := \begin{cases} 1, & \pi \leq |\omega| \leq 2\pi, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

As before,

$$S_{j,k} : t \mapsto \sqrt{2^j} S(2^j t + k),$$

Hint: there is no need to compute  $S$  (although you are asked to do so in the next question). Use Parseval's identity instead. Again, the result from the first question in this assignment is helpful here.