

AN ALGORITHM FOR MATRIX EXTENSION AND WAVELET CONSTRUCTION

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ABSTRACT. This paper gives a practical method of extending an $n \times r$ matrix $P(z)$, $r \leq n$, with Laurent polynomial entries in one complex variable z , to a square matrix also with Laurent polynomial entries. If $P(z)$ has orthonormal columns when z is restricted to the torus \mathbf{T} , it can be extended to a paraunitary matrix. If $P(z)$ has rank r for each $z \in \mathbf{T}$, it can be extended to a matrix with nonvanishing determinant on \mathbf{T} . The method is easily implemented in the computer. It is applied to the construction of compactly supported wavelets and prewavelets from multiresolutions generated by several univariate scaling functions with an arbitrary dilation parameter.

1. INTRODUCTION

This note deals with matrix extension and a practical method for the construction of compactly supported wavelets and prewavelets from multiresolutions generated by several univariate compactly supported scaling functions with an arbitrary dilation parameter $m \in \mathbf{N}$, $m > 1$. Such wavelets and prewavelets can have very small supports, a feature which may be important in numerical applications. The construction of wavelets and prewavelets from a multiresolution generated by a single univariate scaling function with the dilation parameter 2 was given in [12] and [1], respectively. It is well known that wavelet and prewavelet construction from a multiresolution generated by a finite number of compactly supported scaling functions can be reduced to the problem of extending a matrix with Laurent polynomial entries. This is widely studied in the case of wavelet and prewavelet construction in one and several dimensions from multiresolutions generated by one scaling function (see

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[8, 9, 14, and 15]) and by several scaling functions (see [5, 6, 7, 13]). In practice it is necessary that the matrix extension be carried out constructively in order to obtain the wavelets explicitly. However, in the existing methods such an extension requires the knowledge of some intrinsic properties of the scaling functions. In this note, we shall give a constructive method which does not rely on the intrinsic properties of the scaling functions.

For a given finite set of compactly supported functions ϕ_j , $j = 1, \dots, r$, let V_0 denote the closed shift-invariant subspace generated by ϕ_j , $j = 1, \dots, r$, i.e.,

$$V_0 := \overline{\left\{ \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} a_j(k) \phi_j(\cdot - k) : a_j \in \ell_0(\mathbf{Z}) \right\}},$$

where ℓ_0 is the space of finitely supported sequences. For $\nu \in \mathbf{Z}$, let

$$V_\nu := \{f(m^\nu \cdot) : f \in V_0\}.$$

We say that ϕ_j , $j = 1, \dots, r$, are *refinable* if there are finitely supported sequences $p_{i,j}$ such that

$$\phi_i(x) = \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} p_{i,j}(k) \phi_j(mx - k), \quad i = 1, \dots, r. \quad (1.1)$$

The functions ϕ_j , $j = 1, \dots, r$, are called *refinable* (or *scaling*) functions and $p_{i,j}$, $i, j = 1, \dots, r$, are called *refinement masks*.

If ϕ_j , $j = 1, \dots, r$, are refinable and the set $\{\phi_j(\cdot - k) : j = 1, \dots, r, k \in \mathbf{Z}\}$ forms an orthonormal (or Riesz) basis for V_0 , then it is well known that $(V_\nu)_{\nu \in \mathbf{Z}}$ forms a multiresolution (cf. [9]). Compactly supported wavelets (prewavelets) are compactly supported functions ψ_j , $j = 1, \dots, r$, for which their shifts form an orthonormal (Riesz) basis of $W_0 := V_0^\perp|_{V_1}$, the orthogonal complement of V_0 in V_1 .

Let $\mathcal{R}[z]$ be the univariate Laurent polynomial ring over the complex field, and let $G_n(\mathcal{R})$ be the group of all $n \times n$ matrices over $\mathcal{R}[z]$ for which the determinants are nonvanishing on $\mathbf{C} \setminus \{0\}$. An $n \times n$ matrix $P(z)$ is called *paraunitary* if it is unitary on the unit circle \mathbf{T} . A diagonal matrix with diagonal entries of the form z^k , $k \in \mathbf{Z}$, is called a *diagonal z-matrix*. Clearly a diagonal z-matrix is paraunitary.

Let $\Phi := (\phi_1, \phi_2, \dots, \phi_r)^T$ and write (1.1) in matrix form

$$\Phi(x) = \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} P_k \Phi(mx - k),$$

where

$$P_k = (p_{i,j}(k))_{i,j=1}^r.$$

Consider the $r \times r$ matrices

$$P^\ell(z) := \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} P_{\ell+km} z^k, \quad \ell = 0, \dots, m-1,$$

with Laurent polynomial entries, and form the $r \times mr$ block matrix

$$P(z) := \left(P^0(z) \mid \dots \mid P^{m-1}(z) \right),$$

which is called a *polyphase matrix*. It is well known that if $\{\phi_j(\cdot - k) : j = 1, \dots, r, k \in \mathbf{Z}\}$ forms an orthonormal basis of V_0 , then $P(z)P(z)^* = I_r$ for all $z \in \mathbf{T}$. Compactly supported wavelets corresponding to the multiresolution generated by the scaling functions ϕ_j , $j = 1, \dots, r$, can be constructed by extending the matrix P to an $mr \times mr$ paraunitary matrix over $\mathcal{R}[z]$ in which the first r rows are the matrix P . In §2, we give a constructive method to extend an arbitrary $r \times n$ matrix P , satisfying $P(z)P(z)^* = I_r$ for all $z \in \mathbf{T}$, to an $n \times n$ paraunitary matrix over $\mathcal{R}[z]$. This leads to a practical method for the construction of compactly supported wavelets from a finite number of scaling functions with an arbitrary scaling parameter. In the construction of compactly supported wavelets, the refinement masks are usually known (in most cases the scaling functions are defined by their refinement masks via their Fourier transforms). Therefore, the above approach is quite natural.

If ϕ_j , $j = 1, \dots, r$, form a Riesz basis of V_0 , then $P(z)$ has rank r for each $z \in \mathbf{T}$. If the refinement masks, and hence the polyphase matrix P , are available, the usual way of constructing the corresponding compactly supported prewavelets is to extend the polyphase matrix P to an $mr \times mr$ matrix Q over $\mathcal{R}[z]$ so that $Q(z)$ has rank mr for all $z \in \mathbf{T}$. The standard Gram-Schmidt orthogonalization process is then applied to obtain the compactly supported prewavelets. Section 3 gives an algorithmic method to extend a general matrix. The method uses only elementary transformations and transformations by z -matrices and is easily implementable in

the computer. Based on the matrix extension, we propose another approach in the construction of prewavelets. This approach gives prewavelets directly without using the Gram-Schmidt process after the matrix extension. The Gram-Schmidt process requires extra computing and enlarges the supports of the prewavelets. Our method usually gives prewavelets with shorter supports. This approach is also applicable if the refinement masks are not available, as in the case of the multiresolution generated by cardinal Hermite splines (see §4). The method is based on the sequence

$$\tilde{p}_{i,j}(k) := m \int_{\mathbf{R}} \phi_i(x) \overline{\phi_j(mx - k)} dx, \quad (1.2)$$

where ϕ_j , $j = 1, \dots, r$, are compactly supported scaling functions such that $\{\phi_j(\cdot - k) : j = 1, \dots, r, k \in \mathbf{Z}\}$ forms a Riesz basis for V_0 . The sequences $\tilde{p}_{i,j}$, $i, j = 1, \dots, r$, are finitely supported, since ϕ_j , $j = 1, \dots, r$, are compactly supported functions. They are readily computed from the scaling functions.

If $\{\tilde{\phi}_j(\cdot - k) : j = 1, \dots, r, k \in \mathbf{Z}\}$ is the dual basis of $\{\phi_j(\cdot - k) : j = 1, \dots, r, k \in \mathbf{Z}\}$, then

$$\phi_i(x) = \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} \tilde{p}_{i,j}(k) \tilde{\phi}_j(mx - k), \quad i = 1, \dots, r. \quad (1.3)$$

Equivalently,

$$\Phi(x) = \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} \tilde{P}_k \tilde{\Phi}(mx - k),$$

where $\tilde{\Phi} = (\tilde{\phi}_1, \dots, \tilde{\phi}_r)^T$ and

$$\tilde{P}_k = (\tilde{p}_{i,j}(k))_{i,j=1}^r.$$

The corresponding $r \times rm$ block matrix

$$\tilde{P}(z) := \left(\tilde{P}^0(z) \mid \dots \mid \tilde{P}^{m-1}(z) \right), \quad (1.4)$$

where

$$\tilde{P}^\ell(z) := \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} \tilde{P}_{\ell+km} z^k, \quad \ell = 0, \dots, m-1,$$

will be called the *dual polyphase matrix* of Φ . It has rank r for all $z \in \mathbf{T}$, if ϕ_j , $j = 1, \dots, r$, and their shifts form a Riesz basis for V_0 .

In §3, we shall give an algorithm to find an $(m-1)r \times mr$ matrix $Q'(z)$ over $\mathcal{R}[z]$ such that the $mr \times mr$ matrix $\begin{pmatrix} \tilde{P}(z) \\ Q'(z) \end{pmatrix}$ has rank mr for all $z \in \mathbf{T}$ and

$$\tilde{P}(z)Q'(z)^* = 0 \quad \text{for } z \in \mathbf{T}. \quad (1.5)$$

Suppose that

$$Q'(z) =: (Q^0(z) | \cdots | Q^{m-1}(z)),$$

where each Q^ℓ , $\ell = 0, \dots, m-1$, is an $r \times r$ matrix with Laurent polynomial entries

$$(Q^\ell)_{i,j}(z) =: \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} q_{i,j}(\ell + km)z^k, \quad i, j = 1, \dots, r.$$

Then the functions

$$\psi_i(x) := \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} q_{i,j}(k) \phi_j(mx - k), \quad i = 1, \dots, mr - r, \quad (1.6)$$

form a Riesz basis for W_0 . Indeed, $\psi_j(\cdot - k) \perp \phi_i$ for $j = 1, \dots, (m-1)r$, $k \in \mathbf{Z}$, $i = 1, \dots, r$, because of (1.3), (1.5) and (1.6). Hence, $\psi_j(\cdot - k) \in W_0$, $j = 1, \dots, (m-1)r$, $k \in \mathbf{Z}$. Further, they form a Riesz basis of W_0 since $Q'(z)$ has rank $(m-1)r$ for all $z \in \mathbf{T}$. This result in Hilbert space can be found in [10].

If ϕ_j , $j = 1, \dots, r$, and their shifts form an orthonormal basis, then $\tilde{P} = P$ and $PP^* = I_r$. In §2, we give a way to construct Q' such that $\begin{pmatrix} P \\ Q' \end{pmatrix}$ is a paraunitary matrix. With this Q' , equation (1.6) gives the corresponding wavelets. The methods described above can also be extended to the construction of wavelets and prewavelets in Hilbert space.

Geronimo, Hardin and Massopust [4] have constructed two scaling functions whose shifts form an orthonormal basis of V_0 . The corresponding wavelets were constructed by Donovan, Geronimo, Hardin and Massopust [3] and also by Strang and Strela [18]. Their works together with that of Goodman [5] are the main sources of motivation for this paper.

2. PARAUNITARY MATRIX EXTENSION

Let $A(z)$ be an $n \times 1$ matrix over $\mathcal{R}[z]$, and suppose that the smallest degree of its j th component is $k_j \in \mathbf{Z}$, for $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$. Let

$$D(z) := \text{diag}(z^{-k_1}, \dots, z^{-k_n}).$$

Then $DA(z)$ is expressible in the form

$$DA(z) = \mathbf{a}_0 + \mathbf{a}_1 z + \dots + \mathbf{a}_N z^N,$$

where $\mathbf{a}_j \in \mathbf{C}^n$, $\mathbf{j} = 0, \dots, N$, and $\mathbf{a}_0, \mathbf{a}_N \neq \mathbf{0}$.

Lemma 2.1. *Let $A(z) = \sum_{j \in \mathbf{Z}} \mathbf{a}_j z^j$ be an $n \times 1$ matrix over $\mathcal{R}[z]$ with $\|A(z)\| = 1$ for all $z \in \mathbf{T}$, where $\|A(z)\|$ denotes the Euclidean norm. Suppose that j_1 and $j_2 \in \mathbf{Z}$ are respectively the lowest and highest degrees of $A(z)$. Then*

$$\sum_{j \in \mathbf{Z}} \langle \mathbf{a}_j, \mathbf{a}_j \rangle = \mathbf{1} \text{ and } \langle \mathbf{a}_{j_1}, \mathbf{a}_{j_2} \rangle = \mathbf{0}.$$

Proof. As is observed before the lemma, there exists a diagonal z -matrix D such that each component of DA is a polynomial. Hence, we need only to prove the case for which

$$A(z) = \mathbf{a}_0 + \mathbf{a}_1 z + \dots + \mathbf{a}_N z^N,$$

with $\|A(z)\| = 1$ for $z \in \mathbf{T}$ and $\mathbf{a}_0 \neq \mathbf{0}$, $\mathbf{a}_N \neq \mathbf{0}$. We note that on \mathbf{T} , the constant term of $\|A(z)\|^2$ is $\sum_{j=0}^N \langle \mathbf{a}_j, \mathbf{a}_j \rangle$ and the coefficient of the highest degree is $\langle \mathbf{a}_0, \mathbf{a}_N \rangle$. The results then follow from the fact that $\|A(z)\|^2 = 1$ for $z \in \mathbf{T}$. \square

Suppose that D_1 is a diagonal z -matrix such that

$$D_1 A(z) = \mathbf{a}_0^{(1)} + \mathbf{a}_1^{(1)} z + \dots + \mathbf{a}_N^{(1)} z^N, \quad (2.1)$$

where $\mathbf{a}_j^{(1)} \in \mathbf{C}^n$, $\mathbf{j} = 0, \dots, N$, and $a_0^{(1)}, a_N^{(1)} \neq 0$. Let U_1 be a unitary matrix over \mathbf{C} such that

$$U_1 \mathbf{a}_0^{(1)} = (\alpha, \mathbf{0}, \dots, \mathbf{0})^T, \quad \alpha \neq 0.$$

By Lemma 2.1, $\langle U_1 \mathbf{a}_0^{(1)}, U_1 \mathbf{a}_N^{(1)} \rangle = \mathbf{0}$. Hence, the first entry $(U_1 \mathbf{a}_N^{(1)})_1$ of the vector $U_1 \mathbf{a}_N^{(1)}$ is zero. Multiplying (2.1) by U_1 followed by an appropriate diagonal z -matrix

D_2 , we can express

$$D_2 U_1 D_1 A(z) = \mathbf{a}_0^{(2)} + \mathbf{a}_1^{(2)} z + \cdots + \mathbf{a}_M^{(2)} z^M, \quad (2.2)$$

where $\mathbf{a}_0^{(2)}, \mathbf{a}_M^{(2)} \neq \mathbf{0}$, and $M < N$. Furthermore,

$$\|D_2 U_1 D_1 A(z)\| = 1, \quad z \in \mathbf{T},$$

and $\langle \mathbf{a}_0^{(2)}, \mathbf{a}_M^{(2)} \rangle = \mathbf{0}$, by Lemma 2.1. Repeating the above procedure gives a sequence of unitary matrices U_j , $j = 1, \dots, k$, over \mathbf{C} and a sequence of diagonal z -matrices D_j , $j = 1, \dots, k$, such that

$$U_k D_k U_{k-1} D_{k-1} \cdots D_2 U_1 D_1 A(z) = (1, 0, \dots, 0)^T, \quad z \in \mathbf{T}.$$

Let

$$P(z) := U_k D_k \cdots U_1 D_1(z), \quad z \in \mathbf{C} \setminus \{0\}. \quad (2.3)$$

Then P is paraunitary,

$$P(z)A(z) = (1, 0, \dots, 0)^T, \quad z \in \mathbf{T}, \quad (2.4)$$

and for $z \in \mathbf{T}$,

$$A(z) = P(z)^*(1, 0, \dots, 0)^T, \quad (2.5)$$

where $P(z)^*$ is the conjugate transpose of $P(z)$.

The relation (2.5) shows that the first column of the matrix $P(z)^*$ coincides with $A(z)$. Thus, $P(z)^*$ is a paraunitary extension of $A(z)$. The above algorithm can also be applied to extend an $n \times r$ matrix $A(z)$ with orthonormal columns and with entries in $\mathcal{R}[z]$, to a paraunitary matrix.

Theorem 2.1. *Suppose that $A_j(z)$, $j = 1, \dots, r$, are $n \times 1$ column vectors over $\mathcal{R}[z]$, $r < n$, which are orthonormal on \mathbf{T} , and that $A(z) := (A_1(z) | \cdots | A_r(z))$ is an $n \times r$ matrix over $\mathcal{R}[z]$. Then there exists an $n \times n$ paraunitary matrix Q such that*

$$QA(z) = \begin{pmatrix} I_r \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (2.6)$$

Furthermore,

$$Q = Q_r Q_{r-1} \cdots Q_1, \quad (2.7)$$

where

$$Q_k = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} I_{k-1} & 0 \\ \hline 0 & P_k \end{array} \right), \quad k = 1, \dots, r, \quad (2.8)$$

is an $n \times n$ paraunitary matrix and P_k is an $(n - k + 1) \times (n - k + 1)$ paraunitary matrix of the form (2.3).

Proof. The observation before the theorem shows that there is a paraunitary matrix Q_1 of the form (2.3) such that

$$Q_1 A_1(z) = (1, 0, \dots, 0)^T, \quad z \in \mathbf{T}.$$

Since Q_1 is a paraunitary matrix, it follows that for $i, j = 1, \dots, r$,

$$\langle Q_1 A_i(z), Q_1 A_j(z) \rangle = \delta_{i,j}, \quad z \in \mathbf{T}.$$

Hence, the first component $(Q_1 A_j(z))_1$ of $Q_1 A_j(z)$ is zero for $z \in \mathbf{T}$, $j = 2, \dots, r$, and

$$Q_1 A(z) = \left(\begin{array}{c|ccc} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \hline 0 & A_2^{(2)}(z) & \cdots & A_r^{(2)}(z) \end{array} \right), \quad z \in \mathbf{T},$$

where $A_j^{(2)}(z)$, $j = 2, \dots, r$, are $(n - 1) \times 1$ matrices, with $\langle A_i^{(2)}(z), A_j^{(2)}(z) \rangle = \delta_{i,j}$ for all $z \in \mathbf{T}$.

Suppose that there are paraunitary matrices Q_1, \dots, Q_{k-1} , $k < r$, such that

$$Q_{k-1} \cdots Q_2 Q_1 A(z) = \left(\begin{array}{c|ccc} I_{k-1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \hline 0 & A_k^{(k)}(z) & \cdots & A_r^{(k)}(z) \end{array} \right), \quad z \in \mathbf{T},$$

where $A_j^{(k)}(z)$, $j = k, \dots, r$, are $(n - k + 1) \times 1$ matrices, with $\langle A_i^{(k)}(z), A_j^{(k)}(z) \rangle = \delta_{i,j}$, $z \in \mathbf{T}$. Let P_k be an $(n - k + 1) \times (n - k + 1)$ paraunitary matrix of the form (2.3) such that

$$P_k A_k^{(k)}(z) = (1, 0, \dots, 0)^T, \quad z \in \mathbf{T}.$$

By a similar argument as above, we have for $i, j = k, \dots, r$,

$$\langle P_k A_i^{(k)}(z), P_k A_j^{(k)}(z) \rangle = \delta_{i,j}, \quad z \in \mathbf{T},$$

and

$$\left(P_k A_\ell^{(k)}(z)\right)_1 = 0, \quad \ell = k+1, \dots, r, \quad z \in \mathbf{T}.$$

Let

$$Q_k = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} I_{k-1} & 0 \\ \hline 0 & P_k \end{array} \right).$$

Then clearly Q_k is paraunitary, and

$$Q_k Q_{k-1} \cdots Q_1 A(z) = \left(\begin{array}{c|ccc} I_k & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \hline 0 & P_k A_k^{(k)}(z) & \cdots & P_k A_r^{(k)}(z) \end{array} \right).$$

Finally, letting

$$Q := Q_r Q_{r-1} \cdots Q_1,$$

we have

$$QA(z) = \left(\begin{array}{c} I_r \\ 0 \end{array} \right), \quad z \in \mathbf{T}.$$

This completes the proof. \square

Remark 1. If $Q(z)$ satisfies (2.6), then $Q(z)^*$ is a paraunitary extension of $A(z)$. Further, the proof gives an algorithm for the construction of $Q(z)$. This can be applied in the construction of wavelets if the scaling functions and refinement masks are known.

Example 1. Consider the scaling functions ϕ_1 and ϕ_2 constructed by Geronimo, Hardin and Massopust [4]. They satisfy the matrix dilation equation

$$\begin{pmatrix} \phi_1(x) \\ \phi_2(x) \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{k=0}^3 P_k \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1(2x-k) \\ \phi_2(2x-k) \end{pmatrix},$$

where

$$P_0 = \frac{1}{10} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 8\sqrt{2} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad P_1 = \frac{1}{10} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ \frac{9\sqrt{2}}{2} & 10 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$P_2 = \frac{1}{10} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \frac{9\sqrt{2}}{2} & -3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad P_3 = \frac{1}{10} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

The corresponding polyphase matrix P is given by

$$P(z) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{20} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 8\sqrt{2} & 6 & 0 \\ \frac{-1+9z}{\sqrt{2}} & -3-3z & \frac{9-z}{\sqrt{2}} & 10 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Let

$$A(z) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{20} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & \frac{-1+9z}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 8\sqrt{2} & -3-3z \\ 6 & \frac{9-z}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 10 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Symbolic computation using the above algorithm produces a 4×4 paraunitary matrix

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{5\sqrt{2}} & \frac{4}{5} & \frac{3}{5\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ \frac{9z^{-1}-1}{20} & \frac{-3(z^{-1}+1)}{10\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-z^{-1}+9}{20} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{-9z^{-1}+1}{20} & \frac{3(z^{-1}+1)}{10\sqrt{2}} & \frac{z^{-1}-9}{20} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{9z^{-1}+1}{10\sqrt{2}} & \frac{3(-z^{-1}+1)}{10} & \frac{-z^{-1}-9}{10\sqrt{2}} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

satisfying the relation

$$QA(z) = \begin{pmatrix} I_2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

The matrix Q is a product of Householder matrices and a diagonal z -matrix. Indeed,

$$Q = Q_3 D Q_2 Q_1,$$

where

$$Q_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{5\sqrt{2}} & \frac{4}{5} & \frac{3}{5\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ \frac{4}{5} & \frac{15-9\sqrt{2}}{15-25\sqrt{2}} & \frac{12}{15-25\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ \frac{3}{5\sqrt{2}} & \frac{12}{15-25\sqrt{2}} & \frac{41-15\sqrt{2}}{50-15\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$Q_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{6(-3+\sqrt{2})}{-20+6\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1-3\sqrt{2}}{-10+3\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1-3\sqrt{2}}{-10+3\sqrt{2}} & \frac{3(3-\sqrt{2})}{-10+3\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$Q_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

and

$$D = \text{diag}(1, 1/z, 1, 1) .$$

The conjugate transpose $Q(z)^*$ of $Q(z)$ is a paraunitary extension of $A(z)$. Hence, the corresponding wavelets can be constructed using the last two columns of Q^* and (1.6). The resulting wavelets are a symmetric and antisymmetric pair.

3. MATRIX EXTENSION

In Theorem 2.1 it was assumed that the columns of the matrix $A(z)$ are orthonormal on \mathbf{T} , and we obtain a paraunitary matrix Q such that

$$QA(z) = \begin{pmatrix} I_r \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} .$$

The conjugate transpose $Q(z)^*$ of $Q(z)$ is a paraunitary extension of $A(z)$. In this section we shall impose no conditions on $A(z)$ and consider the extension of $A(z)$ over $\mathcal{R}[z]$. The extension can be achieved in the same way as in the case of paraunitary extension. However, the transformations are accomplished by a sequence of elementary matrices and diagonal z -matrices instead of by unitary matrices.

Theorem 3.1. *Let $A(z)$ be an $n \times 1$ matrix over $\mathcal{R}[z]$. Then there is a matrix $P \in G_n(\mathcal{R})$ such that*

$$PA(z) = (p(z), 0, \dots, 0)^T , \tag{3.1}$$

where $p \in \mathcal{R}[z]$. Furthermore, P is a product of elementary matrices and diagonal z -matrices.

Proof. Suppose $D_1(z)$ is a diagonal z -matrix such that

$$D_1 A(z) = \mathbf{a}_0^{(1)} + \dots + \mathbf{a}_N^{(1)} z^N ,$$

where $\mathbf{a}_j^{(1)} \in \mathbf{C}^n$ and $\mathbf{a}_0^{(1)}, \mathbf{a}_N^{(1)} \neq \mathbf{0}$. In practice, $D_1(z)$ is chosen so that the vector $\mathbf{a}_0^{(1)}$ has as many nonzero entries as possible, in order to speed up the process. Let E_1 be a product of elementary matrices which reduce the $n \times 2$ matrix $(\mathbf{a}_0^{(1)} | \mathbf{a}_N^{(1)})$ to its “echelon form” with $E_1 \mathbf{a}_0^{(1)} = (\alpha, \mathbf{0}, \dots, \mathbf{0})^T$, where $\alpha \neq 0$. Further, if $\mathbf{a}_0^{(1)}$ and $\mathbf{a}_N^{(1)}$ are linearly independent, we can choose E_1 so that the first entry of the vector $E_1 \mathbf{a}_N^{(1)}$ is zero.

In the case

$$E_1 \mathbf{a}_j^{(1)} = \alpha_j \mathbf{E}_1 \mathbf{a}_0^{(1)} = (\alpha_j, \mathbf{0}, \dots, \mathbf{0})^T, \quad j = 1, \dots, N,$$

then (3.1) holds with $P(z) := E_1 D_1(z)$ and

$$p(z) := 1 + \alpha_1 z + \dots + \alpha_N z^N, \quad z \in \mathbf{C} \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}.$$

Otherwise, $E_1 \mathbf{a}_j^{(1)}$ is not a multiple of $E_1 \mathbf{a}_0^{(1)}$ for some j . Multiplying $E_1 D_1 A(z)$ by an appropriate diagonal z -matrix $D_2(z)$ gives

$$D_2 E_1 D_1 A(z) = \mathbf{a}_0^{(2)} + \dots + \mathbf{a}_{N_1}^{(2)} z^{N_1}, \quad z \in \mathbf{C} \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\},$$

where $N_1 \leq N$, and $\mathbf{a}_0^{(2)}, \mathbf{a}_{N_1}^{(2)} \neq \mathbf{0}$. Recall that D_2 is chosen so that the vector $\mathbf{a}_0^{(2)}$ has as many nonzero entries as possible. The case $N_1 = N$ occurs if and only if $E_1 \mathbf{a}_N^{(1)} = \alpha_N \mathbf{E}_1 \mathbf{a}_0^{(1)}$ for some $\alpha_N \neq 0$, i.e., $\mathbf{a}_0^{(1)}$ and $\mathbf{a}_N^{(1)}$ are linearly dependent. But in this case the vectors $\mathbf{a}_0^{(2)}$ and $\mathbf{a}_{N_1}^{(2)}$ are linearly independent.

Applying the above procedure, we can constructively find an invertible constant matrix E_2 which reduces $(\mathbf{a}_0^{(2)} | \mathbf{a}_{N_1}^{(2)})$ to its “echelon form”, with $E_2 \mathbf{a}_0^{(2)} = (\alpha', \mathbf{0}, \dots, \mathbf{0})^T$, $\alpha' \neq 0$. Further, if $N_1 = N$, then $\mathbf{a}_0^{(2)}$ and $\mathbf{a}_{N_1}^{(2)}$ are linearly independent. Hence, E_2 can be chosen such that $(E_2 \mathbf{a}_{N_1}^{(2)})_1 = \mathbf{0}$. Again, either (3.1) holds with $P := E_2 D_2 E_1 D_1$, or we can choose an appropriate diagonal z -matrix $D_3(z)$ such that

$$D_3 E_2 D_2 E_1 D_1 A(z) = \mathbf{a}_0^{(3)} + \dots + \mathbf{a}_{N_2}^{(3)} z^{N_2}, \quad (3.2)$$

where $N_2 < N$, and $\mathbf{a}_0^{(3)}, \mathbf{a}_{N_2}^{(3)} \neq \mathbf{0}$.

Since each entry of $D_1 A(z)$ is a polynomial, and since the procedure reduces the degree of the entries, the process will stop after a finite number of steps. Hence, there is a sequence of invertible matrices E_j , $j = 1, \dots, k$, and a sequence of diagonal

z -matrices D_j , $j = 1, \dots, k$, such that

$$E_k D_k E_{k-1} D_{k-1} \cdots E_1 D_1 A(z) = (p(z), 0, \dots, 0)^T$$

for some $p \in \mathcal{R}[z]$. Therefore, (3.1) holds with

$$P(z) := E_k D_k E_{k-1} D_{k-1} \cdots E_1 D_1(z) \in G_n(\mathcal{R}), \quad z \in \mathbf{C} \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}, \quad (3.3)$$

as desired. \square

Direct application of Theorem 3.1 gives the following results.

Theorem 3.2. *Suppose that $A_j(z)$, $j = 1, \dots, r$, are $n \times 1$ column vectors over $\mathcal{R}[z]$, $r < n$, and $A(z) := (A_1(z) | \cdots | A_r(z))$ is an $n \times r$ matrix over $\mathcal{R}[z]$. Then there exists $Q \in G_n(\mathcal{R})$ such that*

$$QA(z) = \left(\begin{array}{c} B_r(z) \\ 0 \end{array} \right), \quad (3.4)$$

where $B_r(z)$ is an upper triangular $r \times r$ matrix over $\mathcal{R}[z]$. Furthermore,

$$Q = Q_r Q_{r-1} \cdots Q_1, \quad (3.5)$$

where

$$Q_k = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} I_{k-1} & 0 \\ \hline 0 & P_k \end{array} \right), \quad k = 1, \dots, r, \quad (3.6)$$

and P_k is an $(n - k + 1) \times (n - k + 1)$ matrix in $G_{n-k+1}(\mathcal{R})$ of the form (3.3).

Note that the last $n - r$ rows of Q , which we denote by Q'_{r+1}, \dots, Q'_n , form an $(n - r) \times n$ matrix

$$Q' := \left(\begin{array}{c} Q'_{r+1} \\ \vdots \\ Q'_n \end{array} \right)$$

of rank $n - r$ for all $z \in \mathbf{C} \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}$. Further, by (3.4),

$$A(z)^* Q'(z)^* = 0, \quad z \in \mathbf{C} \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}. \quad (3.7)$$

If $A(z) = (A_1(z) | \cdots | A_r(z))$ is an $n \times r$ matrix over $\mathcal{R}[z]$ of rank r for each $z \in \mathbf{T}$ (or $z \in \mathbf{C} \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}$), then the $n \times n$ matrix $(A(z) | Q'(z)^*)$ is an extension of A satisfying

(3.7) and of rank n for all $z \in \mathbf{T}$ (or $z \in \mathbf{C} \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}$). That $(A(z)|Q'(z)^*)$ is of rank n follows from (3.7) and the fact that $A(z)$ and $Q'(z)^*$ are of ranks r and $n - r$, respectively, for all $z \in \mathbf{T}$ (or $z \in \mathbf{C} \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}$). This observation leads to

Corollary 3.1. *Suppose that $A(z) = (A_1(z)|\cdots|A_r(z))$ is an $n \times r$ matrix over $\mathcal{R}[z]$ of rank r for each $z \in \mathbf{T}$ (or $z \in \mathbf{C} \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}$) and that Q is a product of elementary matrices and diagonal z -matrices satisfying (3.4). If Q'_{r+1}, \dots, Q'_n are the last $n - r$ rows of Q and*

$$Q'(z) := \begin{pmatrix} Q'_{r+1}(z) \\ \vdots \\ Q'_n(z) \end{pmatrix},$$

then the matrix $(A(z)|Q'(z)^)$ is an extension of A of rank n for all $z \in \mathbf{T}$ (or $z \in \mathbf{C} \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}$) satisfying (3.7).*

We note that this corollary can be applied directly in the construction of univariate prewavelets from a multiresolution generated by several scaling functions with an arbitrary dilation parameter $m \in \mathbf{Z}$. Since our proof of Theorem 3.1 is constructive and can be implemented in the computer step by step, this leads to a constructive method for the construction of prewavelets. We further remark that the Quillen-Suslin Theorem shows the existence of such an extension when the $n \times r$ matrix $A(z)$ over $\mathcal{R}[z]$ has rank r for all $z \in \mathbf{C} \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}$. However, in the prewavelet construction, we usually assume that the scaling functions and their shifts form a Riesz basis of V_0 , hence the corresponding $n \times r$ matrix A is of rank r only on \mathbf{T} . Further, our proof here for the univariate case is elementary and constructive.

We remark that further row operations may be performed on the last $n - r$ rows of the matrix Q in Theorem 3.2 to obtain wavelets with desirable properties, like smallest support and symmetry. These operations preserves the relations (3.7). This is illustrated in the example in the following section.

4. CARDINAL HERMITE SPLINE WAVELETS

For nonnegative integers $n \geq r$, let $\mathcal{S}_{2n-1,r}(S)$ be the space of spline functions of degree $2n - 1$ defined on \mathbf{R} with knots of multiplicity r on the set S . The space

$\mathcal{S}_{2n-1,r}(\mathbf{Z})$ has a basis comprising functions ϕ_ℓ , $\ell = 1, \dots, r$, with minimal supports. The functions are called *cardinal Hermite B-splines* and are uniquely determined by the condition that they vanish outside $[0, 2n - 2r + 2]$ and that they satisfy the Hermite interpolating conditions

$$\phi_\ell^{(k-1)}(\nu) = c_\nu \delta_{\ell,k}, \quad \nu = 1, \dots, 2m - 2r + 1, \quad k, \ell = 1, \dots, r, \quad (4.1)$$

where c_ν , $\nu = 1, \dots, 2n - 2r + 1$, are the coefficients of the generalized Euler-Frobenius polynomial

$$\Pi_{2n-1,r}(\lambda) = \sum_{\nu=0}^{2n-2r} c_{\nu+1} \lambda^\nu, \quad (4.2)$$

which may be defined as the minor of order $(2n - r) \times (2n - r)$ obtained by removing the first r rows and last r columns of the matrix

$$F_{2n-1}(\lambda) := \left(\binom{k}{\ell} - \lambda \delta_{k,\ell} \right)_{k,\ell=0}^{2n-1}$$

(see [17, 11]).

Let V_0 be the shift invariant subspace generated by ϕ_ℓ , $\ell = 1, \dots, r$. In [6] it was shown that the shifts $\phi_\ell(x - k)$, $\ell = 1, \dots, r$, $k \in \mathbf{Z}$, form a Riesz basis of V_0 . Let

$$V_\nu := \{f(2^\nu x) : f \in V_0\}, \quad \nu \in \mathbf{Z}.$$

Then $V_\nu \subset V_{\nu+1}$, $\nu \in \mathbf{Z}$, and $\{V_\nu\}_{\nu \in \mathbf{Z}}$ is a multiresolution of $L^2(\mathbf{R})$ of multiplicity r .

Since the scaling functions are explicitly known, their dual polyphase matrix $\tilde{P}(z)$ can be computed using (1.2), and hence the method of §3 is applicable for the construction of the corresponding prewavelets. The following example shows the construction of cubic cardinal Hermite spline wavelets from two interpolatory cubic Hermite scaling functions. This corresponds to the case $m = r = 2$.

Example 2. The scaling functions ϕ_1 , ϕ_2 are supported on $[0, 2]$, and are given by

$$\phi_1(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2 - 2x^3, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ -4 + 12x - 9x^2 + 2x^3, & 1 \leq x \leq 2, \end{cases}$$

$$\phi_2(x) = \begin{cases} -x^2 + x^3, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ -4 + 8x - 5x^2 + x^3, & 1 \leq x \leq 2. \end{cases}$$

They are C^1 on \mathbf{R} and satisfy the interpolation conditions

$$\phi_1(\nu + 1) = \delta_{0\nu}, \quad \phi_2'(\nu) = 0, \quad \nu \in \mathbf{Z},$$

$$\phi_2'(\nu + 1) = \delta_{0\nu}, \quad \phi_2(\nu) = 0, \quad \nu \in \mathbf{Z}.$$

The dual polyphase matrix for ϕ_1, ϕ_2 is

$$6720\tilde{P}(z) = \begin{pmatrix} 1680 + 1680z & 152 - 152z \\ -364 + 364z & -20 - 20z \\ 138z^{-1} + 3084 + 138z & 34z^{-1} - 34z \\ -41z^{-1} + 41z & -10z^{-1} + 64 - 10z \end{pmatrix}.$$

Let $A(z) := \tilde{P}(z)^*$, $z \in \mathbf{T}$. The method of §3 gives a 4×4 matrix Q satisfying the relation $QA = B$, where

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 304 & (194z^{-1} - 794)/15 \\ 0 & 1358/19 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Further row operations on the last two rows of Q produce another matrix, which we shall still denote by $Q = (Q_{ij})$ and which still satisfies $QA = B$. The entries of Q are

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{11}(z) &= \frac{19}{210}, \quad Q_{12}(z) = 1, \quad Q_{13}(z) = 0, \quad Q_{14}(z) = 0, \\
 Q_{21}(z) &= \frac{23273695z}{290116016} - \frac{102640647z^2}{290116016}, \\
 Q_{22}(z) &= \frac{628606657z}{290116016} + \frac{1361706661z^2}{290116016}, \\
 Q_{23}(z) &= \frac{679z}{2482}, \quad Q_{24}(z) = \frac{269563z}{58444}, \\
 Q_{31}(z) &= -\frac{5261}{3076} + \frac{2185z}{1538} - \frac{5261z^2}{3076}, \\
 Q_{32}(z) &= -\frac{34895}{1538} + \frac{34895z^2}{1538}, \\
 Q_{33}(z) &= 1 + z, \quad Q_{34}(z) = -\frac{16133}{769} + \frac{16133z}{769}, \\
 Q_{41}(z) &= -\frac{179219}{204554} + \frac{179219z^2}{204554}, \\
 Q_{42}(z) &= -\frac{679449}{58444} - \frac{139611z}{29222} - \frac{679449z^2}{58444}, \\
 Q_{43}(z) &= 1 - z, \quad Q_{44}(z) = -\frac{186150}{14611} - \frac{186150z}{14611}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Let Q' be the 2×4 matrix comprising the last two rows of Q . Then $(A(z)|Q'(z)^*)$ is an extension of $A(z)$ of rank 4 satisfying (3.7). If we write

$$Q' = (Q^0|Q^1) = \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} Q_{11}^0 & Q_{12}^0 & Q_{11}^1 & Q_{12}^1 \\ Q_{21}^0 & Q_{22}^0 & Q_{21}^1 & Q_{22}^1 \end{array} \right),$$

and define $q_{i,j}(k)$, $i, j = 1, 2$, $k = 1, \dots, 4$, by

$$Q_{i,j}^\ell(z) =: \sum_{k=0}^2 q_{i,j}(\ell + 2k)z^k, \quad \ell = 0, 1,$$

the corresponding wavelets $\{\psi_1, \psi_2\}$ which generate a Riesz basis for W_0 are given by

$$\psi_1(x) = \sum_{k=0}^4 q_{1,1}(k)\phi_1(2x - k) + q_{1,2}(k)\phi_2(2x - k)$$

and

$$\psi_2(x) = \sum_{k=0}^4 q_{2,1}(k)\phi_1(2x - k) + q_{2,2}(k)\phi_2(2x - k),$$

where the coefficients $q_{1,j}(k)$ and $q_{2,j}(k)$, up to 10 significant figures, are given in the following tables:

Table 1. Coefficients $q_{1,j}(k)$

$k \setminus j$	1	2
0	-1.710338101	-22.68855657
1	1	-20.97919376
2	1.420676202	0
3	1	20.97919376
4	-1.710338101	22.68855657

Table 2. Coefficients $q_{2,j}(k)$

$k \setminus j$	1	2
0	-0.8761451744	-11.62564164
1	1	-12.74040107
2	0	-4.777599069
3	-1	-12.74040107
4	0.8761451744	-11.62564164

Figures 1 and 2 show the graphs of ψ_1 and ψ_2 , respectively. Note that ψ_1 is symmetric and ψ_2 is antisymmetric about $\frac{3}{2}$, and both have support on $[0, 3]$.

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