

ON THE REPRESENTATION OF OPERATORS IN BASES OF COMPACTLY SUPPORTED WAVELETS*

G. BEYLKIN†

Abstract. This paper describes exact and explicit representations of the differential operators, ∂_x^n , $n = 1, 2, \dots$, in orthonormal bases of compactly supported wavelets as well as the representations of the Hilbert transform and fractional derivatives. The method of computing these representations is directly applicable to multidimensional convolution operators.

Also, sparse representations of shift operators in orthonormal bases of compactly supported wavelets are discussed and a fast algorithm requiring $(\log N)$ operations for computing the wavelet coefficients of all circulant shifts of a vector of the length $N = 2^n$ is constructed. As an example of an application of this algorithm, it is shown that the storage requirements of the fast algorithm for applying the standard form of a pseudodifferential operator to a vector (see [G. Beylkin, R. R. Coifman, and V. Rokhlin, *Comm. Pure. Appl. Math.*, 44 (1991), pp. 141{183}]) may be reduced from (N^2) to $(\log^2 N)$ significant entries.

Key words. wavelets, differential operators, Hilbert transform, fractional derivatives, pseudodifferential operators, shift operators, numerical algorithms

AMS MOS subject classifications 65D99, 35S99, 65R10, 44A15

1. Introduction. In this paper we describe compactly supported exact and explicit representations of the differential operators, ∂_x^n , $n = 1, 2, \dots$, in orthonormal bases of compactly supported wavelets as well as the representations of the Hilbert transform and fractional derivatives. The method of computing these representations is directly applicable to multidimensional convolution operators. Also, sparse representations of shift operators in orthonormal bases of compactly supported wavelets are discussed and a fast algorithm requiring $(\log N)$ operations for computing the wavelet coefficients of all circulant shifts of a vector of the length $N = 2^n$ is constructed. As an example of an application of this algorithm, it is shown that the storage requirements of the fast algorithm for applying the standard form of a pseudodifferential operator to a vector (see [G. Beylkin, R. R. Coifman, and V. Rokhlin, *Comm. Pure. Appl. Math.*, 44 (1991), pp. 141{183}]) may be reduced from (N^2) to $(\log^2 N)$ significant entries.

second decomposition of the operator T is possible. The decomposition of T into a product of operators is possible if and only if the operator T is invertible. The decomposition of T into a product of operators is possible if and only if the operator T is invertible.

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2. Compactly supported wavelets.

A function $\psi \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$ is called a compactly supported wavelet if it satisfies the following conditions:

(1) $\int_{\mathbb{R}} \psi(x) dx = 0$.

$$\psi_{j,k}(x) = 2^{-j/2} \psi(2^{-j}x - k);$$

(2) $\{ \psi_{j,k} \}_{j,k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ is an orthonormal basis of $L^2(\mathbb{R})$.

$$h_k(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{p-1} h_k(x - k);$$

$$g_k(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{p-1} g_k(x - k);$$

where

$$g_k(x) = \sum_{l=0}^{p-1} h_{L-k-1}(x - l); \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}; \quad L \in \mathbb{Z}$$

and

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi(x) dx = 0$$

where M is a positive integer.

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi(x) x^m dx = 0; \quad m = 0, 1, \dots, M-1$$



where

$$P(y) = \sum_{k=0}^{M-1} \binom{M-1}{k} y^k;$$

and R is an odd polynomial such that

$$P(y) = y^M R\left(\frac{1}{2}y\right) \text{ for } |y| \leq 1;$$

and

$$\sum_{0 \leq y \leq 1} P(y) = y^M R\left(\frac{1}{2}y\right) < 2^{(M-1)};$$

3. The operator $d=dx$ in wavelet bases.

In this section we consider the operator $d=dx$ in wavelet bases. Let T be the operator

$$T f = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} A_j B_j f_j$$

acting on the space V_j and W_j

$$A_j = W_j^{-1} W_j$$

$$B_j = V_j^{-1} W_j$$

$$W_j = V_j^{-1} V_j$$

The operator $f = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} A_j B_j f_j$ is defined by $A_j = Q_j T Q_j^{-1}$, $B_j = Q_j T P_j^{-1}$ and $W_j = P_j T Q_j^{-1}$ where P_j is the operator on the space V_j and $Q_j = P_{j-1}^{-1} P_j$.

The operator $d=dx$ is defined by $d = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} A_j B_j d_j$ where $d_j = r_{il}^j$ of $T_j = P_j T P_j^{-1}$, $i, j \in \mathbb{Z}$.



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operator T on $L^2(\mathbb{R})$ is compact if and only if

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \|a_n\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})}^2 < \infty;$$

where a_n are the coefficients of the expansion of Tf in the basis $\{ \psi_{j,k} \}$. Compactness of T is equivalent to

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \|a_{2k-1}\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})}^2 < \infty \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \|a_{2k}\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})}^2 < \infty.$$

Consequently, the operator T is compact if and only if

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \|a_{2k}\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})}^2 < \infty;$$

and hence T is compact if and only if the sequence $\{ \|a_{2k-1}\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})} \}$ is bounded and $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \|a_{2k-1}\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})}^2 < \infty$.

PROPOSITION

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PROPOSITION

If the integrals in (1) or (2) exist, then the coefficients $r_l^{(n)}$; $l \in \mathbb{Z}$ satisfy the following system of linear algebraic equations

$$(1) \quad r_l^{(n)} - n^2 r_{2l} - \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} a_{2k-1} r_{2l-2k+1} - r_{2l+2k-1}^{(n)} = 0;$$

and

$$(2) \quad \prod_l |r_l^{(n)}| = n^n;$$

where a_{2k-1} are given in (3).

Let $M = n - \nu$; where M is the number of vanishing moments in (1). If the integrals in (1) or (2) exist, then the equations (1) and (2) have a unique solution with a finite number of nonzero coefficients $r_l^{(n)}$; namely, $r_l^{(n)} \neq 0$ for $L - 1 \leq l \leq L$; such that for even n

$$(3) \quad r_l^{(n)} = r_{-l}^{(n)};$$

$$(4) \quad \prod_l |r_l^{(n)}|^{2\tilde{n}} = n^{2\tilde{n}}; \quad n = 2\tilde{n}; \quad \tilde{n} = \frac{n}{2};$$

and

$$(5) \quad \prod_l |r_l^{(n)}| = n^n;$$

and for odd n

$$(6) \quad r_l^{(n)} = r_{-l}^{(n)};$$

$$(7) \quad \prod_l |r_l^{(n)}|^{2\tilde{n}-1} = n^{2\tilde{n}-1}; \quad n = 2\tilde{n}-1; \quad \tilde{n} = \frac{n+1}{2};$$

The proof of Proposition is complete.

Remark The necessary conditions for the existence of the integrals in (1) and (2) are given in [1]. The conditions (3) and (4) are necessary for the existence of the integrals in (1) and (2). The conditions (5) and (6) are necessary for the existence of the integrals in (2). The conditions (7) are necessary for the existence of the integrals in (2).

$$a_1 = -1; \quad a_3 = -\frac{1}{2};$$

and

$$r_{-2} = \frac{1}{2}; \quad r_{-1} = \frac{1}{2}; \quad r_0 = 1; \quad r_1 = \frac{1}{2}; \quad r_2 = \frac{1}{2};$$

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... of coefficients $\{r_l^{(n)}\}_{l \in \mathbb{Z}}$ one of the conditions of the existence of coefficients for the decomposition $L^2(\mathbb{R}) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} M_n f$ on M does not depend on the choice of the decomposition of the decomposition $L^2(\mathbb{R}) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} M_n f$ on M .

Remark - Let the decomposition $L^2(\mathbb{R}) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} M_n f$ on M for $d^n = dx^n$ decy

$$r_l^{(n)} = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \chi_{[k, k+1)}(\xi) \chi_{[l, l+1)}(\xi) e^{-i\xi} d\xi$$

... of the

$$r_l^{(n)} = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \chi_{[k, k+1)}(\xi) \chi_{[l, l+1)}(\xi) e^{-i\xi} d\xi$$

...

$$r_l^{(n)} = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \chi_{[k, k+1)}(\xi) \chi_{[l, l+1)}(\xi) e^{-i\xi} d\xi$$

... on

$$r_l^{(n)} = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \chi_{[k, k+1)}(\xi) \chi_{[l, l+1)}(\xi) e^{-i\xi} d\xi$$

... and the decomposition $L^2(\mathbb{R}) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} M_n f$ on M is not unique.

$$r_l^{(n)} = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \chi_{[k, k+1)}(\xi) \chi_{[l, l+1)}(\xi) e^{-i\xi} d\xi$$

By condition of the operator M_0 defined on the period function

$$M_0 f(x) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \chi_{[k, k+1)}(\xi) \chi_{[l, l+1)}(\xi) e^{-i\xi} d\xi$$

...

$$M_0 r = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \chi_{[k, k+1)}(\xi) \chi_{[l, l+1)}(\xi) e^{-i\xi} d\xi$$

... of the operator M_0 depends on the choice of the decomposition $L^2(\mathbb{R}) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} M_n f$ on M .

Remark - The decomposition $L^2(\mathbb{R}) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} M_n f$ on M is not unique. The decomposition $L^2(\mathbb{R}) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} M_n f$ on M is not unique. The decomposition $L^2(\mathbb{R}) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} M_n f$ on M is not unique.



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 e nd co p e e o / n cond on n e



Table 3

Condition numbers of the matrix of periodized second derivative (with and without preconditioning)

and denote $\mathcal{H}_\xi = \mathcal{H}_\xi^m$ for $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $m \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then

$$\|\mathcal{H}_\xi\|_{\mathcal{H}_\xi^m} \leq C \|\mathcal{H}_\xi\|_{\mathcal{H}_\xi^{m-1}} \quad \text{for } \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n, m \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

where C is a constant.

$$\|\mathcal{H}_\xi\|_{\mathcal{H}_\xi^m} \leq C \|\mathcal{H}_\xi\|_{\mathcal{H}_\xi^{m-1}} \quad \text{for } \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n, m \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

By the above theorem we can prove the following proposition.

Remark 1. Eq. (1.1) and (1.2) imply the following theorem.

$$\|\mathcal{H}_\xi\|_{\mathcal{H}_\xi^m} \leq C \|\mathcal{H}_\xi\|_{\mathcal{H}_\xi^{m-1}} \quad \text{for } \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n, m \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Since the operator \mathcal{H}_ξ is linear, the above theorem implies the following proposition.

The Hilbert transform. Let \mathcal{H}_ξ be the Hilbert transform on \mathbb{R}^n . Then

$$\|\mathcal{H}_\xi\|_{\mathcal{H}_\xi^m} \leq C \|\mathcal{H}_\xi\|_{\mathcal{H}_\xi^{m-1}} \quad \text{for } \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n, m \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

where C is a constant. The above theorem implies the following proposition.

$$\|\mathcal{H}_\xi\|_{\mathcal{H}_\xi^m} \leq C \|\mathcal{H}_\xi\|_{\mathcal{H}_\xi^{m-1}} \quad \text{for } \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n, m \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Let \mathcal{H}_ξ be the Hilbert transform on \mathbb{R}^n . Then the following theorem holds.

The Hilbert transform. Let \mathcal{H}_ξ be the Hilbert transform on \mathbb{R}^n . Then

$$\|\mathcal{H}_\xi\|_{\mathcal{H}_\xi^m} \leq C \|\mathcal{H}_\xi\|_{\mathcal{H}_\xi^{m-1}} \quad \text{for } \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n, m \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

$$\|\mathcal{H}_\xi\|_{\mathcal{H}_\xi^m} \leq C \|\mathcal{H}_\xi\|_{\mathcal{H}_\xi^{m-1}} \quad \text{for } \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n, m \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

and

$$\langle f, \psi_l \rangle = \sum_{k=0}^{l-1} h_k g_k \langle f, \psi_{2i+k-k} \rangle$$

the coefficient $\langle f, \psi_l \rangle$ is expressed in terms of the coefficients $\langle f, \psi_{2i+k-k} \rangle$ by the following equation

$$\langle f, \psi_l \rangle = \sum_{k=1}^{l/2} a_{2k-1} \langle f, \psi_{2l-2k+1} \rangle + \langle f, \psi_{2l+2k-M} \rangle$$

the coefficient a_{2k-1} is expressed in terms of the coefficients $\langle f, \psi_{2l-2k+1} \rangle$ and $\langle f, \psi_{2l+2k-M} \rangle$ of ψ_l for $l \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\langle f, \psi_l \rangle = \frac{1}{l} \langle f, \psi_{2M} \rangle$$

By the definition of ψ_l

$$\langle f, \psi_l \rangle = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \langle f, \psi_j \rangle \langle \psi_j, \psi_l \rangle$$

the coefficient $\langle f, \psi_l \rangle$ is expressed in terms of the coefficients $\langle f, \psi_0 \rangle$ and $\langle f, \psi_{-l} \rangle$ by the following equation

the coefficient $\langle f, \psi_l \rangle$ is expressed in terms of the coefficients $\langle f, \psi_{2i+k-k} \rangle$ by the following equation

Example The coefficient $\langle f, \psi_l \rangle$ is expressed in terms of the coefficients $\langle f, \psi_{2i+k-k} \rangle$ by the following equation

Example

Table 5

The coefficients $\{v^l\}_{l, l = -7 \dots 14}$ of the fractional derivative $\alpha = 0.5$ for Daubechies' wavelet with six vanishing moments.

	Coefficients		Coefficients	
	v^l		v^l	
$M = 6$	-7	-2.82831017E-06	4	-2.77955293E-02
	-6	-1.68623867E-06	5	-2.61324170E-02
	-5	4.45847796E-04	6	-1.91718816E-02
	-4	-4.34633415E-03	7	-1.52272841E-02
	-3	2.28821728E-02	8	-1.24667403E-02
	-2	-8.49883759E-02	9	-1.04479500E-02
	-1	0.27799963	10	-8.92061945E-03
	0	0.84681966	11	-7.73225246E-03
	1	-0.69847577	12	-6.78614593E-03
	2	2.36400139E-02	13	-6.01838599E-03
	3	-8.97463780E-02	14	-5.38521459E-03

6. Shift operator on V_0 and fast wavelet decomposition of all circulant shifts of a vector. Let consider first one on the space V_0 represented by

$$t_{i-j}^{(0)} \quad i=j, 1;$$
 the one coefficient a_n of V_0 is

$$t_l^{(0)} \quad l, 1; \quad t_l^{(1)} \quad \frac{1}{2} a_{|2l-1|};$$
 on any nonzero coefficient $t_l^{(j)}$ one can see the L and l

$$L = A \circ t_l^{(j)} \quad l, 0, j; \quad 1 = A \quad \text{ne pe e fo on } t_l^{(j)}$$
 coefficient $t_l^{(j)}$ $j, i; i;$ for the operator D we have

$$j = e \quad \text{nonzero coefficient } t_l^{(j)} \quad \text{lo de ene } jlj \quad L = A \quad j$$
 coefficient $t_l^{(j)}$ and the $jlj \quad L = A$
 the position of the operator D is the coefficient of

$$e \quad \text{nonzero coefficient } t_l^{(j)} \quad \text{de on ed}$$
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Table 6

The coefficients $\{c_l^{(j)}\}_{l=-L+2}^{l=L-2}$ for Daubechies' wavelet with three vanishing moments, where $L = 6$ and $j = 1 \dots 8$.

	Coefficients			Coefficients		
	$c_l^{(j)}$			$c_l^{(j)}$		
$j = 1$	-4	0.		$j = 5$	-4	-8.3516169979703E-06
	-3	0.		-3	-4.0407157939626E-04	
	-2	1.171875E-02		-2	4.1333660119562E-03	
	-1	-9.765625E-02		-1	-2.1698923046642E-02	
	0	0.5859375		0	0.99752855458064	
	1	0.5859375		1	2.4860978555807E-02	
	2	-9.765625E-02		2	-4.9328931709169E-03	
	3	1.171875E-02		3	5.0836550508393E-04	
	4	0.		4	1.2974760466022E-05	
$j = 2$	-4	0.		$j = 6$	-4	-4.7352138210499E-06
	-3	-1.1444091796875E-03		-3	-2.1482413927743E-04	
	-2	1.6403198242188E-02		-2	2.1652627381741E-03	
	-1	-1.0258483886719E-01		-1	-1.1239479930566E-02	
	0	0.87089538574219		0	0.99937113652686	
	1	0.26206970214844		1	1.2046257104714E-02	
	2	-5.1498413085938E-02		2	-2.3712690179423E-03	
	3	5.7220458984375E-03		3	2.4169452359502E-04	
	4	1.3732910156250E-04		4	5.9574082627023E-06	
$j = 3$	-4	-1.3411045074463E-05		$j = 7$	-4	-2.5174703821573E-06
	-3	-1.0904073715210E-03		-3	-1.1073373558501E-04	
	-2	1.2418627738953E-02		-2	1.1081638044863E-03	
	-1	-6.9901347160339E-02		-1	-5.7198034904338E-03	
	0	0.96389651298523		0	0.99984123346637	
	1	0.11541545391083		1	5.9237906308573E-03	
	2	-2.3304820060730E-02		2	-1.1605296576369E-03	
	3	2.5123357772827E-03		3	1.1756409462604E-04	
	4	6.7055225372314E-05		4	2.8323576983791E-06	

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$\psi = 4$	-4	-1.2778211385012E-05	$\psi = 8$	-4	-1.2976609638869E-06
	-3	-7.1267131716013E-04		-3	-5.6215105787797E-05
	-2	7.5265066698194E-03		-2	5.6059346249153E-04
	-1	-4.0419702418149E-02		-1	-2.8852840759448E-03
	0	0.99042607471347		0	0.99996009015421
	1	5.2607019431889E-02		1	2.9366035254748E-03
	2	-1.0551069863141E-02		2	-5.7380655655486E-04
	3	1.1071795597672E-03		3	5.7938552839535E-05
	4	2.9441434890032E-05		4	1.3777042338989E-06

ope o o o o e p c e n e co p e ed fo e coe cen
 $t_i^{(j)}$ fo e f ope o c n e o ed n d nce nd ed needed ce
 o e e e e od of n p ene of e f ope o depend on e
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for $0 \leq j \leq k-1$; s_k^{j-1} is one of the elements of the sequence $\{s_k^j\}_{j=0}^{k-1}$ and $0 \leq j \leq k-1$.

$$s_k^j = \sum_{n=0}^{L-1} h_n s_{n+2k-1}^{j-1};$$

$$s_k^j = \sum_{n=0}^{L-1} h_n s_{n+2k}^{j-1};$$

and

$$d_k^j = \sum_{n=0}^{L-1} g_n s_{n+2k-1}^{j-1};$$

$$d_k^j = \sum_{n=0}^{L-1} g_n s_{n+2k}^{j-1};$$

where $\{h_n\}_{n=0}^{L-1}$ and $\{g_n\}_{n=0}^{L-1}$ are any one of the sequences $\{s_k^{j-1}\}_{j=0}^{k-1}$ and $\{d_k^{j-1}\}_{j=0}^{k-1}$.

Let us denote by \mathcal{N}_k the set of all sequences $\{s_k^j\}_{j=0}^{k-1}$ and $\{d_k^j\}_{j=0}^{k-1}$ which are solutions of the system (1) and (2) for $0 \leq j \leq k-1$.

Let us denote by \mathcal{N}_k the set of all sequences $\{s_k^j\}_{j=0}^{k-1}$ and $\{d_k^j\}_{j=0}^{k-1}$ which are solutions of the system (1) and (2) for $0 \leq j \leq k-1$.

$$v_1 = (d_k^1, d_k^1);$$

and

$$u_1 = (s_k^1, s_k^1);$$

where d_k^1, d_k^1, s_k^1 and s_k^1 are computed from (1) and (2) for $j=0$. On the second case we

$$v_2 = (d_k^2, d_k^2);$$

ne c e fo o s_k^1 and s_k^1 e no n po e coe c en fo odd
 nd e en f c e co ec n v_2 nd u_2 e c.
 e e ec o $v_1; v_2; ; v_n$ con n e coe c en e e coe c en e
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 nd $i_b i_s; j_u$ n $O(N)$ ope on fo o o e c f $i_s i_s N$ of
 e ec o $s_k^0; k ; ; N$ e e e n y e p n on of i_s

$$i_s \sum_{l=0}^{l \rightarrow \infty - 1} l^l;$$

e e l ; o , ed c e j j n e co p e

$$i_{loc} i_s; j_u \sum_{l=0}^{l \rightarrow \infty - 1} l^l;$$

nd

$$i_b i_s; j_u \sum_{l=n-1}^{\infty} l^l;$$

e e $i_b i_s; j_u$ f j n en e $i_b i_s; j_u$ po n o e e n n of e ec,
 o of d_{xy} ence n v_j N ey e ec o of v_j nd ce e een $i_b i_s; j_u$
 nd $i_b i_s; j_u$ $n-j$ n ec o c e ed pe od c ec o
 e pe od $n-j$ e n e $i_{loc} i_s; j_u$ po n o e e e en
 o c e j j n nd f $i_s i_s N$ e co p e o e n
 nd $i_b i_s; j_u$ e e e e ed ec cce o e coe c en n ec o
 $v_1; v_2; ; v_n$ fo con n co pe ee en

e no e y de c e one of e pp c on of e o fo e f
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 o of e de ned oe e e C de on Zy nd o p e do d_{xy} en
 ope o T e ne $K x; y_u$

$$g(x) \int_{-\infty}^{Z + \infty} K(x; y_u) f(y_u) dy$$

y con c n fo ny ed cc y_u p e non nd do nd d fo nd
 e e y ed c n e co of pp y n o f nc on
 Le e e $i_b i_s; j_u$

$$g(x) \int_{-\infty}^{Z + \infty} K(x; x z_u) f(x z_u) dz$$

f e ope o T con o on en $K x; x z_u$ $K z_u$ f nc on of z
 on y e non nd d fo of con o on eq e o $O(N)$ of o
 e ee e pe o ec on e e nd d fo of con n $O(N)$ o
 $O(N)$ of N n c n en e e en fo con o on A en ey e nd d fo
 of $K x; x z_u$ $K z_u$ n e x nd z fo e con o on ope o con n no
 o e n $O(N)$ n c n en e fo ny ed cc cy nce e e ne depend
 on one e on y

f e no con c e nd d fo of $K(x; x, z)$ n e x nd z fo p e ,
 dod. e en ope o no nece y con o on) e o n pe , co p e on
 of e ope o , ndeed f e e ope o e e p e en ed n e fo (e) en
 e dependence of e e ne $K(x; z)$ on x oo nd e n e of / n, c n
 en e n e nd d fo of O of $^2 N$)
 e pp en d c y n co p n) (e) nece y o co ,
 p e e e e deco po, on of $f(x, z)$ fo e e y x nd ppe o eq, e
 $O(N^2)$ ope on, e / o of ec on cco p e n $O(N)$ o

th