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Math 118
Final Examination

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State your answers clearly and fully (with whole sentences, please). Include all your work.
(Total points = 100.)

- 15 1. Given operators L and H on $\ell^2(Z)$ which satisfy
 $LL^* = I$, $HH^* = I$ and $L^*L + H^*H = I$,
 explain carefully how the corresponding standard
 decomposition and reconstruction algorithms for
 elements of $\ell^2(Z)$ work. Show, in particular, that
 one obtains "perfect reconstruction".
- 6 2. a) Define what is meant by the expected value of a
 function in $L^2(\mathbb{R})$, and what is meant by its
dispersion about a point of \mathbb{R} .
- 7 b) State the (Heisenberg) Uncertainty Principle.
3. For the Daubechies filter
- $$p = (p_0, p_1, p_2, p_3) =$$
- $$(\sqrt{2}/8)(1 + \sqrt{3}, 3 + \sqrt{3}, 3 - \sqrt{3}, 1 - \sqrt{3}) :$$
- 4 a) which are the fewest terms of p^**p that you need to
 actually calculate in order to determine $D(p^**p)$?
- 8 b) Verify that $D(p^**p) = \delta_0$.
- 5 c) Write explicitly the scaling equation for the scaling
 function for the above Daubechies filter.

$$\phi(x) = \sum p_k \phi(2x - k)$$

- 11 4. For a differentiable function, f , in $L^1(\mathbb{R})$ whose derivative is also in $L^1(\mathbb{R})$, derive the formula for the Fourier transform of f' in terms of that for f . Make clear the conventions that you are using.
- 15 5. Derive carefully the algorithm (or formula) for the Fast Fourier Transform on Z_6 where the inner Fourier transform is taken to be that for Z_2 .
- 6 6. Let V be a finite-dimensional subspace of a vector space with inner product.
- 6 a) Explain how to construct the orthogonal projection operator, P , of V onto W in terms of a given orthonormal basis for W .
- 8 b) Prove that for any v in V the point Pv is the closest point in W to v .
- 7 7. a) State carefully the Shannon-Whittaker sampling theorem.
band limited:
$$f(t) = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} f\left(\frac{2\pi j}{52}\right) \frac{\sin(52t - \pi j)}{52t - \pi j}$$
- 8 b) Give an explicit example of aliasing, that is, the phenomenon that if one samples less often than the sampling theorem requires, then the sampling of high-frequency (parts of) a signal can appear to be the sampling of false low-frequency (parts of) a signal ("artifacts").