NONUNIFORM WAVELET PACKET BASES FOR THE SPACES $L^p(\mathbb{R})$ AND $H^1(\mathbb{R})$

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Abstract: In this paper, we prove the results on the existence of unconditional nonuniform wavelet packet bases for the spaces $L^p(\mathbb{R})$, $1 < p < \infty$ and $H^1(\mathbb{R})$ based on the approach similar to that of Meyer and Coifman. Certain results are obtained in this direction by assuming only that the nonuniform wavelet packets $\omega_n$ and its derivatives $\omega'_n$ have a common radial decreasing $L^1$–majorant function.

1. Introduction

In his pioneering paper, Mallat [15] first formulated a new and remarkable idea of multiresolution analysis (MRA) which deals with a general formalism for the construction of an orthonormal basis of wavelet bases. Mathematically, an MRA consist of a sequence of embedded closed subspaces, $\{V_j : j \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ of $L^2(\mathbb{R})$ such that $f(x) \in V_j$ if and only if $f(2x) \in V_{j+1}$. Furthermore, there exists an element $\varphi \in V_0$ such that the collection of integer translates of function $\varphi$, $\{\varphi(x - k) : k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ represents a complete orthonormal system for $V_0$. The function $\varphi$ is called the scaling function or the father wavelet. Recently, the idea of MRA and wavelets have been generalized in many different settings, for example, one can replace the dilation factor 2 by an

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2000 Mathematics Subject Classification. 42C40, 42C15, 46B15, 46E30.

Key words and phrases. Wavelet, nonuniform multiresolution analysis, wavelet packets, radial decreasing $L^1$-functions, unconditional basis.

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Received: July 12, 2012 Accepted: Jan. 27, 2013.
integer $M \geq 2$ and in higher dimensions, it can be replaced by a dilation matrix $A$, in which case the number of wavelets required is $|\text{det}A| - 1$. But in all these cases, the translation set is always a group. In the two papers [8,9], Gabardo and Nashed considered a generalization of Mallat’s [15] celebrated theory of MRA based on spectral pairs, in which the translation set acting on the scaling function associated with the MRA to generate the subspace $V_0$ is no longer a group, but is the union of $\mathbb{Z}$ and a translate of $\mathbb{Z}$. More precisely, this set is of the form $\Lambda = \{0, r/N\} + 2\mathbb{Z}$, where $N \geq 1$ is an integer, $1 \leq r \leq 2N - 1$, $r$ is an odd integer relatively prime to $N$. They call this a nonuniform multiresolution analysis (NUMRA). Moreover, they have provided the necessary and sufficient conditions for the existence of associated wavelets in $L^2(\mathbb{R})$. Later on, Gabardo and Yu [10,11] continued their research in this non-standard setting and gave the characterization of all nonuniform wavelets associated with nonuniform multiresolution analysis.

It is well-known that the classical orthonormal wavelet bases have poor frequency localization. For example, if the wavelet $\psi$ is band limited, then the measure of the supp of $(\psi_{j,k})^\wedge$ is $2^j$-times that of supp $\hat{\psi}$. To overcome this disadvantage, Coifman et al. [7] constructed univariate orthogonal wavelet packets. The fundamental idea of wavelet packet analysis is to construct a library of orthonormal bases for $L^2(\mathbb{R})$, which can be searched in real time for the best expansion with respect to a given application. Chui and Li [5] generalized the concept of orthogonal wavelet packets to the case of non-orthogonal wavelet packets so that they can be applied to the spline wavelets and so on. Later on, Behera [2] constructed nonuniform wavelet packets associated with nonuniform multiresolution analysis. He proved lemmas on the so-called splitting trick and several theorems concerning the construction of nonuniform wavelet packets on $\mathbb{R}$. Other notable generalizations are the orthogonal $p$-wavelet
packets and the $p$-wavelet frame packets related to the Walsh polynomials [17,18] and the $M$-band framelet packets [19].

It is a part of the general wisdom that wavelet bases are unconditional bases in $L^p(\mathbb{R})$ for $1 < p < \infty$. Results of this type are proven in almost every book on wavelets, see, eg., [14,16]. In all those places, however, some assumptions on the smoothness of the wavelets are used. But, Gripenberg [12] introduced the subject of unconditionality of wavelet bases for Lebesgue spaces $L^p(\mathbb{R})$, $1 < p < \infty$ which uses no smoothness of the wavelets. Later on, Wojtaszczyk [22] improved the results of Gripenberg [12] and Chang [4], and proved that some unimodular wavelets also yields unconditional bases in $L^p(\mathbb{R})$, $1 < p < \infty$. The constructive proofs of the unconditional basis for $H^1(\mathbb{R})$ have been given by Carleson [3] and Wojtaszczyk [21], where the later author has given an example of an unconditional basis for the Hardy space $H^1(\mathbb{R})$ as the Franklin system. In fact, a large class of wavelets which have unconditional basis for the Hardy spaces $H^1(\mathbb{R})$ was discovered by Meyer [16] and recently, Khalil et al. [1] have generalized these results to the stationary wavelet packets. It was Strömberg [20] who first discovered unconditional bases for spaces $H^1(\mathbb{R})$ and $L^p(\mathbb{R})$, $1 < p < \infty$, and they are spline systems of higher order.

Motivated and inspired by the importance of nonuniform wavelet packets, in the present paper, we prove the results on the existence of unconditional nonuniform wavelet packet bases for spaces $H^1(\mathbb{R})$ and $L^p(\mathbb{R})$, $1 < p < \infty$ based on the approach similar to that of Meyer [16] and Coifman [6].

2. Preliminaries

**Definition 2.1.** Let $N$ be an integer, $N \geq 1$, and $\Lambda = \{0, r/N\} + 2\mathbb{Z}$, where $r$ is an odd integer relatively prime to $N$ with $1 \leq r \leq 2N - 1$. A sequence $\{V_j : j \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ of
closed subspaces of $L^2(\mathbb{R})$ is called a nonuniform multiresolution analysis (NUMRA) associated with $\Lambda$ if the following conditions are satisfied:

(2.1) $V_j \subset V_{j+1}$ for all $j \in \mathbb{Z},$

(2.2) $\bigcup_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} V_j$ is dense in $L^2(\mathbb{R})$ and $\bigcap_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} V_j = \{0\},$

(2.3) $f \in V_j$ if and only if $f(2N.) \in V_{j+1},$

(2.4) there exists a function $\varphi$ in $V_0$ such that the system of functions $\{\varphi(.-\lambda)\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$ forms an orthonormal basis for subspace $V_0.$

The function $\varphi$ whose existence is asserted in (2.4) is called a scaling function of the given NUMRA.

It is worth noting that, when $N = 1,$ one recovers from the definition above the standard definition of a one-dimensional multiresolution analysis with dilation factor equal to 2. When, $N > 1,$ the dilation factor of $2N$ ensures that $2N\Lambda \subset 2\mathbb{Z} \subset \Lambda.$ Equation (2.3) implies that

\begin{equation}
\varphi \left( \frac{x}{2N} \right) = \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} a_\lambda \varphi(x - \lambda),
\end{equation}

where $\sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} |a_\lambda|^2 < \infty.$

Now, we consider $W_0$ the orthogonal complement of $V_0$ on $V_1,$ i.e.,

$$V_1 = V_0 \oplus W_0.$$  

If $\psi_1, \psi_2, \ldots, \psi_{2N-1}$ are the functions in $W_0,$ then for $\ell = 0, 1, \ldots, 2N - 1,$ there exists sequences $\{a_\lambda^\ell\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$ satisfying $\sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} |a_\lambda^\ell|^2 < \infty$ such that

\begin{equation}
\frac{1}{2N} \psi_\ell \left( \frac{x}{2N} \right) = \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} a_\lambda^\ell \varphi(x - \lambda).
\end{equation}
Now, consider
\begin{equation}
\hat{\psi}_{\ell}(2N\xi) = m_{\ell}(\xi) \hat{\varphi}(\xi)
\end{equation}
where the functions \( m_{\ell}(\xi) = \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} a_{\lambda} e^{-2\pi i \lambda \xi} \) are locally \( L^2 \). Since \( \Lambda = \{0, r/N\} + 2\mathbb{Z} \), we can write that
\begin{equation}
m_{\ell}(\xi) = m_{1\ell}(\xi) + e^{-2\pi i \ell r/N} m_{2\ell}(\xi), \quad \ell = 0, 1, ..., 2N - 1,
\end{equation}
where \( m_{1\ell} \) and \( m_{2\ell} \) are locally \( L^2 \), \( 1/2 \)-periodic functions.

In this case \( \{\psi_1, \psi_2, ..., \psi_{2N-1}\} \) is a set of basic wavelets associated with a scaling function \( \varphi \). It is easy to show that \( \{\psi_{\ell}(x - \lambda) : 1 \leq \ell \leq 2N - 1\} \) is an orthonormal basis of \( W_0 \). An obvious rescaling shows that
\[ \{\psi_{\ell,j,\lambda} = (2N)^{j/2} \psi_{\ell}((2N)^j x - \lambda) : 1 \leq \ell \leq 2N - 1, \lambda \in \Lambda\} \]
is an orthonormal basis of \( W_j \). Since \( \bigcup_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} V_j \) is dense in \( L^2(\mathbb{R}) \), the collection
\[ \{\psi_{\ell,j,\lambda} : j \in \mathbb{Z}, \lambda \in \Lambda, \ 1 \leq \ell \leq 2N - 1,\} \]
is an orthonormal basis of \( L^2(\mathbb{R}) \).

We, now, define \( \omega_n \) for each integer \( n \geq 0 \) as follows. Suppose that for \( p \geq 0, \ \omega_p \) is already defined. Then, define basic nonuniform wavelet packets \( \omega_{q+2Np}, \ 0 \leq q \leq 2N - 1 \), by
\begin{equation}
\omega_{q+2Np}(x) = \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} (2N)^{q/2} a_{\lambda}^q \omega_p(2Nx - \lambda),
\end{equation}
where \( \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} |a_{\lambda}^q|^2 < \infty \).
Clearly, the set \( \{ \omega_n(x - \lambda) : \lambda \in \Lambda, \ n = 0, 1, \ldots \} \) is an orthonormal basis of \( L^2(\mathbb{R}) \).

Corresponding to some orthonormal scaling function \( \varphi = \omega_0 \), the family of nonuniform wavelet packets \( \omega_n \) defines a family of subspaces of \( L^2(\mathbb{R}) \) as follows:

\[
(2.10) \quad U^n_j = \text{span}\left\{ \left( \frac{2N}{j} \right)^j \omega_n \left( \frac{2N}{j} x - \lambda \right) : \lambda \in \Lambda \right\}; \quad j \in \mathbb{Z}, \ n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots.
\]

Since \( \omega_0 = \varphi \) is the scaling function and \( \omega_n, 1 \leq n \leq 2N - 1 \), are the nonuniform wavelet packets, we observe that

\[
U^0_j = V_j, \quad U^1_j = W_j = \bigoplus_{r=1}^{2N-1} U^r_j, \quad j \in \mathbb{Z}
\]

so that the orthogonal decomposition \( V_{j+1} = V_j \oplus W_j \), can be written as

\[
(2.11) \quad U^0_{j+1} = U^0_j \oplus U^1_j = \bigoplus_{r=0}^{2N-1} U^r_j.
\]

A generalization of this result for other values of \( n = 1, 2, \ldots \), can be written as

\[
(2.12) \quad U^n_{j+1} = \bigoplus_{r=0}^{2N-1} U^r_{j+2Nn}, \quad j \in \mathbb{Z}.
\]

**Lemma 2.2[2].** If \( j \geq 0 \), then

\[
W_j = \bigoplus_{r=1}^{2N-1} U^r_j = \bigoplus_{r=2N}^{(2N)^2-1} U^r_{j-1} = \ldots \ldots = \bigoplus_{r=(2N)^m}^{(2N)^{m+1}-1} U^r_{j-m}, \ m \leq j
\]

\[
= \bigoplus_{r=(2N)^j}^{(2N)^{j+1}-1} U^r_j,
\]

where \( U^n_j \) is defined in (2.10). Using this decomposition, we get the nonuniform wavelet packets \( \omega_{r,j,\lambda} \), decomposition of subspaces \( W_j, j \geq 0 \). Therefore, for any
function \( f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}) \), we have

\[
    f(x) = \sum_{n=(2N)^m}^{(2N)^{m+1}-1} \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} C_{r,n,\lambda} \omega_{r,j,\lambda}(x),
\]

where \( r = j - m, m = 0 \) if \( j < 0 \) and \( m = 0, 1, 2, ..., j \) if \( j \geq 0 \); will be a nonuniform wavelet packet expansion of \( f \) and \( C_{r,n,\lambda} \) the wavelet packet coefficients, defined as

\[
    C_{r,n,\lambda} = \langle f, \omega_{r,j,\lambda} \rangle.
\]

Let \( P_j \) and \( Q_j \), respectively be the orthogonal projections onto the spaces \( V_j \) and \( W_j \) with the kernels \( P_j(x,y) \) and \( Q_j(x,y) \), defined as follows:

\[
    P_j(x,y) = \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \varphi_{j,\lambda}(x) \varphi_{j,\lambda}(y),
\]

where \( \varphi_{j,\lambda}(x) = (2N)^{j/2} \varphi((2N)^{j}x - \lambda) \) and

\[
    Q_j(x,y) = \sum_{\ell=0}^{2N-1} \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \psi_{\ell,j,\lambda}(x) \psi_{\ell,j,\lambda}(y).
\]

In the light of \( V_{j+1} = V_j \oplus W_j \), \( P_j(x,y) \) can be written as

\[
    P_j(x,y) = \sum_{m<j} Q_m(x,y) = \sum_{\ell=0}^{2N-1} \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \psi_{\ell,j,\lambda}(x) \psi_{\ell,j,\lambda}(y).
\]

Now, we consider a projection \( Q_j^n \) onto \( U_j^n \) with kernel \( Q_j^n(x,y) \) defined as

\[
    Q_j^n(x,y) = \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \omega_{j,n,\lambda}(x) \omega_{j,n,\lambda}(y); \quad j \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, ...
\]

where \( \omega_{j,n,\lambda} \) are the nonuniform wavelet packets.

**Lemma 2.3[14].** For a basis \( \{x_j : j \in \mathbb{N}\} \) of a Banach space \((\mathbb{B}, \|\cdot\|)\) the following statements are equivalent:

1. \( \{x_j : j \in \mathbb{N}\} \) is an unconditional basis for \( \mathbb{B} \).
There exists a constant $C > 0$ such that $\|S_\beta(x)\| \leq C \|x\|$ for all sequences $\beta = \{\beta_j\}_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$ with $|\beta_j| \leq 1$, where $S_\beta(x) = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{N}} \beta_j f_j(x) x_j$, for all $x \in \mathbb{B}$, and $f_j$'s are the coefficient functionals.

There exists a constant $C > 0$ such that $\|S_\beta(x)\| \leq C \|x\|$ for all finitely non-zero sequences $\beta = \{\varepsilon_j\}_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$ with $\varepsilon_j = \pm 1$.

There exists a constant $C > 0$ such that $\|S_\varepsilon(x)\| \leq C \|x\|$ for all sequences $\varepsilon = \{\beta_j\}_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$ with $\beta_j = 1$ or 0.

**Definition 2.4 [14].** For a function $f$ defined on $\mathbb{R}$, we say that a bounded function $E : [0, \infty) \to \mathbb{R}^+$ is a radial decreasing $L^1$-majorant of $f$ if $|f(x)| \leq E(|x|)$ and $E$ satisfies the following conditions:

$$
\begin{align*}
(i) & \quad E \in L^1[0, \infty), \\
(ii) & \quad E \text{ is decreasing}, \\
(iii) & \quad E(0) < \infty.
\end{align*}
$$

**Lemma 2.5 [13].** Let $E$ be the function on $[0, \infty)$ satisfying the conditions of (2.17). Then

$$
\sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} E(|x - \lambda|) E(|y - \lambda|) \leq CE\left(\frac{|x - y|}{2N}\right), \text{ for all } x, y \in \mathbb{R}, \text{ and } N \geq 1.
$$

where $C$ is a constant depending on $E$.

**Lemma 2.6 [13].** A Calderon-Zygmund operator $T$ is a bounded linear operator on $L^2(\mathbb{R})$ such that

$$
(Tf)(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} K(x, y) f(y) \, dy,
$$
where $x \notin \text{supp}(f)$ and the kernel $K$ is a jointly measurable function satisfying

\begin{equation}
|K(x, y)| \leq \frac{C_1}{|x - y|};
\end{equation}

\begin{equation}
|K(x_0, y) - K(x, y)| \leq \frac{C_2|x - x_0|}{|x - y|^2} \quad \text{if } |x - x_0| \leq \frac{1}{2}|x - y|;
\end{equation}

\begin{equation}
|K(x, y_0) - K(x, y)| \leq \frac{C_3|y - y_0|}{|x - y|^2} \quad \text{if } |y - y_0| \leq \frac{1}{2}|x - y|.
\end{equation}

**Lemma 2.7**[13]. Let $T$ be a Calderon-Zygmund operator such that

$$
\int_{\mathbb{R}} Tf(x) \, dx = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}} T^* f(x) \, dx = 0,
$$

whenever $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}) \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ and $\int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) \, dx = 0$, where $T^*$ is the dual of $T$. Then, $T$ extends to a bounded operator on $H^1(\mathbb{R}), \text{BMO}(\mathbb{R})$ and on $L^p(\mathbb{R}), \ 1 < p < \infty$, with operator norm depending only on $\|T\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})}$ and the constants involved in the inequalities (2.18), (2.19) and (2.20).

3. Main Results

To study that the nonuniform wavelet packets forms an unconditional basis for $H^1(\mathbb{R})$ and $L^p(\mathbb{R}), \ 1 < p < \infty$, we first define an operator $T_\beta$ by

\begin{equation}
T_\beta f = \sum_{n=(2N)^m}^{(2N)^{m+1}-1} \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \beta_{r,n,\lambda} \langle f, \omega_{r,n,\lambda} \rangle \omega_{r,n,\lambda}(x)
\end{equation}

in $H^1(\mathbb{R})$ and in $L^p(\mathbb{R}), \ 1 < p < \infty$; where $r = j - m, m = 0$ if $j \leq 0$ and $m = 0, 1, 2, ..., j$ if $j > 0$. Suppose $\beta = \{\beta_{r,n,\lambda}\}$ is a sequence such that $\beta_{r,n,\lambda} = 1$ for finite
number of indices and $\beta_{r,n,\lambda} = 0$ for remaining indices. Then in order to study the boundedness of this operator $T_\beta$, we write it in the integral form as

\begin{equation}
T_\beta f(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} K_\beta(x, y) f(y) \, dy,
\end{equation}

where

\begin{equation}
K_\beta(x, y) = \sum_{n=(2N)^m}^{(2N)^{m+1}-1} \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \beta_{r,n,\lambda} \omega_{r,n,\lambda}(x, \omega_{r,n,\lambda}(y)).
\end{equation}

Suppose that the wavelet packets $\{\omega_n: n \geq 0\}$ are bounded by a radial decreasing $L^1$-majorant $E$, then by Lemma 2.5, we obtain

\begin{align*}
|K_\beta(x, y)| &\leq \sum_{n=(2N)^m}^{(2N)^{m+1}-1} \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} (2N)^r \omega_n((2N)^r x - \lambda) \omega_n((2N)^r y - \lambda) \\
&\leq \sum_{n=(2N)^m}^{(2N)^{m+1}-1} \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} (2N)^r E((2N)^r x - \lambda) E((2N)^r y - \lambda) \\
&\leq \sum_{n=(2N)^m}^{(2N)^{m+1}-1} (2N)^r C E \left( \frac{(2N)^r |x-y|}{2N} \right) \\
&= C \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} (2N)^m (2N)^r E((2N)^r-1 |x-y|)
\end{align*}

\begin{equation}
= C \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} (2N)^j E((2N)^{r-1} |x-y|)
\end{equation}

where $C$ depends only on $E$ and where $r = j - m$, $m = 0$ if $j \leq 0$ and $m = 0, 1, 2, \ldots, j$ if $j > 0$. 
**Theorem 3.1.** Let $\omega_n$ be nonuniform wavelet packets such that $\omega_n$ and $\omega_n'$ (derivative of $\omega_n$) have a common radial decreasing $L^1$-majorant $E$, for all $n$, satisfying

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} sE(s) \, ds < \infty.$$ 

Then, the operator $T_\beta$ defined by (3.2) and (3.3) is bounded in $H^1(\mathbb{R})$ and $L^p(\mathbb{R})$, $1 < p < \infty$, with norm bounded by a constant independent of the finitely non-zero sequence $\beta$ consisting of zeros and ones.

**Proof.** Since the system $\{\omega_{r,n,\lambda}\}$ is an orthonormal basis for $L^2(\mathbb{R})$, so it easy to verify that the operator $T_\beta$ is bounded, i.e.,

$$\|T_\beta f\|^2_{L^2(\mathbb{R})} = \sum_{n=(2N)^m}^{(2N)^{m+1}-1} \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \beta_{r,n,\lambda} \langle f, \omega_{r,n,\lambda} \rangle^2 \leq \sum_{n=(2N)^m}^{(2N)^{m+1}-1} \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \|f, \omega_{r,n,\lambda}\|^2 = \|f\|^2_{L^2(\mathbb{R})},$$

where $r = j - m$, $m = 0$ if $j \leq 0$ and $m = 0, 1, 2, \ldots, j$ if $j > 0$.

For any $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$, we have

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} T_\beta f(x) \, dx = 0 = \int_{\mathbb{R}} T_\beta^* f(x) \, dx,$$

since $T_\beta f$ and $T_\beta^* f$ are finite linear combinations of the $\omega_{r,n,\lambda}$'s. Moreover, we have

$$0 = \hat{\omega}_n(0) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \omega_n(x) \, dx, \text{ for } n \geq 1. \text{(see [1])}$$

Now, in order to prove the theorem, it is required to show that $T_\beta$ is a Calderon-Zygmund operator and then the theorem will follow by using Lemma 2.7. Therefore,
it is sufficient to show that $K_\beta$ satisfies the conditions (2.18), (2.19) and (2.20). To prove (2.18), we use (3.4) and obvious estimates, to obtain

$$\left| K_\beta(x, y) \right| \leq C \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} (2N)^j E \left( (2N)^{j-\nu-1} |x - y| \right)$$

(3.5) $$\leq C \sum_{j=-\infty}^{0} (2N)^j E \left( (2N)^{j-1} |x - y| \right) + C \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (2N)^j E \left( (2N)^{j-m-1} |x - y| \right).$$

Now, we decompose $W_j$ spaces for some $j = M$, for sufficiently large $M$. Then, all $W_j$ spaces, for which $j \leq M$, will decompose up to the last formula in Lemma 2.2 and other $W_j$ spaces, for which $j > M$, will decompose according to intermediate formula in the same Lemma 2.2. So inequality (3.5) takes the form

$$\left| K_\beta(x, y) \right| \leq C \sum_{j=-\infty}^{0} (2N)^j E \left( (2N)^{j-1} |x - y| \right) + C \sum_{j=1}^{M} (2N)^j E \left( (2N)^{j-1} |x - y| \right)$$

$$+ C \sum_{j=M+1}^{\infty} (2N)^j E \left( (2N)^{j-M-1} |x - y| \right)$$

$$\leq C \sum_{j=-\infty}^{0} (2N)^j E \left( (2N)^{j-M-1} |x - y| \right) + C \sum_{j=1}^{M} (2N)^j E \left( (2N)^{j-M-1} |x - y| \right)$$

$$+ C \sum_{j=M+1}^{\infty} (2N)^j E \left( (2N)^{j-M-1} |x - y| \right)$$

$$= C \sum_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} (2N)^j E \left( (2N)^{j-M-1} |x - y| \right)$$

$$\leq (2N)C \int_{0}^{\infty} E \left( (2N)^{-M-1} t |x - y| \right) \, dt$$

$$= C(2N)^{M+2} \frac{\|E\|_{L^1(0, \infty)}}{|x - y|}.$$

To prove (2.19), we assume that $x < x_0$, then we shall show
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(3.6) \[ \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial x} K_\beta(x, y) \right| \leq \frac{C}{|x-y|^2} \text{ for } y \in \mathbb{R}. \]

It is easy to see that the inequality (3.6) implies (2.19). To see this we apply Mean value Theorem to obtain a point \( x' \in (x_0, x) \) such that

\[ |K_\beta(x_0, y) - K_\beta(x, y)| \leq |x_0 - x| \left| \frac{\partial K_\beta(x', y)}{\partial x} \right| \leq \frac{C|x_0 - x|}{|x' - y|^2}. \]

Observe that (2.19) implies that \( y \not\in (x_0, x) \). If \( y \geq x \), it is clear that

\[ |x' - y| \geq |x - y| \geq \frac{1}{2}|x - y|. \]

If \( y \leq x_0 \), we use (2.19) to obtain

\[ |x' - y| \geq |x_0 - y| \geq |x - y| - |x - x_0| \geq \frac{1}{2}|x - y|. \]

Hence,

\[ |K_\beta(x_0, y) - K_\beta(x, y)| \leq \frac{4C|x_0 - x|}{|x - y|^2} \]

provided

\[ |x - x_0| \leq \frac{1}{2}|x - y|. \]

Thus, we need to show (3.6), we use Lemma 2.5 and the fact that \( E \) is decreasing to obtain

\[
\left| \frac{\partial}{\partial x} K_\beta(x, y) \right| = \left| \sum_{n=(2N)^m}^{(2N)^{m+1}-1} \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \beta_{r,n,\lambda} (2N)^{2r} \omega_n^r ((2N)^r x - \lambda) \omega_n^r ((2N)^r y - \lambda) \right|
\]

\[
\leq \sum_{n=(2N)^m}^{(2N)^{m+1}-1} \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} (2N)^{2r+m} E\left( |(2N)^r x - \lambda| \right) E\left( |(2N)^r y - \lambda| \right)
\]

\[
\leq C \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} (2N)^{2r+m} \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} E\left( |(2N)^r x - \lambda| \right) E\left( |(2N)^r y - \lambda| \right)
\]
\[
\leq C \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} (2N)^{2j-m} E \left( (2N)^{j-m-1} |x - y| \right)
\]
\[
\leq C \sum_{j=-\infty}^{0} (2N)^{2j-M} E \left( (2N)^{j-1} |x - y| \right) + C \sum_{j=1}^{M} (2N)^{2j} E \left( (2N)^{j-1} |x - y| \right)
\]
\[
+ C \sum_{j=M+1}^{\infty} (2N)^{2j-M} E \left( (2N)^{j-M-1} |x - y| \right)
\]
\[
\leq C \sum_{j=-\infty}^{0} (2N)^{2j} E \left( (2N)^{j-M-1} |x - y| \right) + C \sum_{j=1}^{M} (2N)^{2j} E \left( (2N)^{j-M-1} |x - y| \right)
\]
\[
+ C \sum_{j=M+1}^{\infty} (2N)^{2j} E \left( (2N)^{j-M-1} |x - y| \right)
\]
\[
= C \sum_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} (2N)^{2j} E \left( (2N)^{j-M-1} |x - y| \right)
\]
\[
\leq (2N)C \int_{0}^{\infty} tE \left( (2N)^{-M-1} t |x - y| \right) dt
\]
\[
= (2N)C \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{(2N)^{M+1} sE(s)(2N)^{M+1}}{|x - y|} ds
\]
\[
= \frac{(2N)^{2M+3}}{|x - y|^2} \int_{0}^{\infty} sE(s) ds.
\]

This proves (3.6) and, consequently, (2.19) follows. Inequality (2.20) follows from a similar argument as in (2.19). Hence \( T_\beta \) is a Calderon-Zygmund operator. By using Lemma 2.7, the proof of the theorem follows. \(\square\)

**Theorem 3.2.** Let \( \omega_n \) be nonuniform wavelet packets for \( L^2(\mathbb{R}) \) such that \( \omega_n \) and \( \omega'_n \) have a common radial decreasing \( L^1 \)-majorant \( E \) satisfying

\[
\int_{0}^{\infty} sE(s) ds < \infty.
\]
Then, the system

$$\left\{ \omega_{r,n,\lambda} : r = j - m; \ n = (2N)^m, (2N)^m + 1, \ldots, (2N)^m + 1, \ j \in \mathbb{Z}, \lambda \in \Lambda \right\}$$

is an unconditional basis for $L^p(\mathbb{R})$, $1 < p < \infty$, $m = 0$ if $j \leq 0$ and $m = 0, 1, 2, \ldots, j$ if $j > 0$.

**Proof.** We start by showing that the system considered is a basis for $L^p(\mathbb{R})$, $1 < p < \infty$. To this let, $S_{u,v}f$ be the “rectangular” partial sum of the nonuniform wavelet packet expansions of $f$, i.e.,

$$S_{u,v}f = \sum_{n=(2N)^m}^{(2N)^m+1-1} \sum_{|j|<u} \sum_{|\lambda|<v} \langle f, \omega_{r,n,\lambda} \rangle \omega_{r,n,\lambda},$$

(3.7)

where $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R})$, $1 < p < \infty$. This operator is well defined in view of Theorem 3.1. Now, we show that for given $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R})$, $1 < p < \infty$ and $\varepsilon > 0$, we can find $u$ and $v$ large enough so that

$$\|f - S_{u,v}f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R})} < \varepsilon.$$

Let $C = \sup \|T_\beta\| < \infty$, where $T_\beta$’s are the operators defined in Theorem 3.1 and the supremum is taken over all admissible sequence $\beta = \{\beta_{r,n,\lambda}\}$ considered in Theorem 3.1. Since $L^2(\mathbb{R}) \cap L^p(\mathbb{R})$ is dense in $L^p(\mathbb{R})$, we can find $g \in L^2(\mathbb{R}) \cap L^p(\mathbb{R})$ such that

$$\|f - g\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R})} < \frac{\varepsilon}{C + 3}.$$

Thus, we can write

$$\|f - S_{u,v}f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R})} \leq \|f - g\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R})} + \|g - S_{u,v}g\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R})} + \|S_{u,v}(g - f)\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R})}. \tag{3.8}$$

The last summand on the right hand side of (3.8) is smaller than $\frac{\varepsilon C}{C + 3}$ in view of Theorem 3.1. Now, we estimate $\|g - S_{u,v}g\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R})}$ for $g \in L^2(\mathbb{R}) \cap L^p(\mathbb{R})$. By duality,
and the density of $L^2(\mathbb{R}) \cap L^{p'}(\mathbb{R})$ in $L^{p'}(\mathbb{R})$, where $(\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{p'})$, we can find $h \in L^2(\mathbb{R}) \cap L^{p'}(\mathbb{R})$ such that

$$\|g - S_{u,v}f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R})} \leq \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}} \{g(x) - S_{u,v}g(x)\} \overline{h(x)} \, dx \right| + \frac{\varepsilon}{C+3}. \tag{3.9}$$

Using the Schwarz inequality, we deduce that

$$\left| \int_{\mathbb{R}} \{g(x) - S_{u,v}g(x)\} \overline{h(x)} \, dx \right| = \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}} g(x) \left\{ \overline{h(x)} - \overline{S_{u,v}h(x)} \right\} \, dx \right| \leq \|g\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})} < \|h - S_{u,v}h\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})}.$$ 

Since $\{\omega_{r,n,\lambda}\}$ is an unconditional basis for $L^2(\mathbb{R})$, we can find $u$ and $v$ large enough so that

$$\|h - S_{u,v}h\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})} < \frac{\varepsilon}{\|g\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})} (C + 3)}.$$ 

Hence

$$\|f - S_{u,v}f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R})} \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{C+3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{C+3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{C+3} + \frac{\varepsilon C}{C+3} = \varepsilon.$$ 

From the orthonormality of the system $\{\omega_{r,n,\lambda}\}$, it follows that the representation

$$f = \sum_{n=(2N)^m}^{(2N)^{m+1}-1} \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} C_{r,n,\lambda} \omega_{r,n,\lambda} \tag{3.10}$$

with convergence in $L^p(\mathbb{R})$, $1 < p < \infty$ is unique. Now, multiplying both sides by $\overline{\omega_{r,n,\lambda}}$ and integrating, we obtain $C_{r,n,\lambda} = \langle f, \omega_{r,n,\lambda} \rangle$. The unconditionality of the basis follows from Theorem 3.1 and Lemma 2.3. \hfill \square

**Theorem 3.3.** Let $\omega_n$ be nonuniform wavelet packets for $L^2(\mathbb{R})$ such that $\omega_n$ and $\omega'_n$ have a common radial decreasing $L^1$-majorant $E$ satisfying
\[
\int_0^{\infty} sE(s) \, ds < \infty.
\]

Then, the system
\[
\{ \omega_{r,n,\lambda} : r = j - m; \, n = (2N)^m, (2N)^m + 1, \ldots, (2N)^{m+1} - 1, \, j \in \mathbb{Z}, \lambda \in \Lambda \}
\]
is an unconditional basis for \(H^1(\mathbb{R})\), where \(m = 0\) if \(j \leq 0\) and \(m = 0, 1, 2, \ldots, j\) if \(j > 0\).

**Proof.** The proof of this theorem is similar to that of Theorem 3.2. For this, we need to show that the system under consideration is a basis for \(H^1(\mathbb{R})\). Inequality (3.8) is true with \(L^p\)-norm replaced by \(H^1\)-norm and choosing \(g\) to be finite linear combination of atoms. Since \((H^1(\mathbb{R}))^* = BMO(\mathbb{R})\), we can find a bounded function \(h \in BMO(\mathbb{R})\) such that (3.9) is true by replacing \(\| \cdot \|_{L^p(\mathbb{R})}\) by \(\| \cdot \|_{H^1(\mathbb{R})}\). By choosing sufficiently large \(M\), we have
\[
\|g - S_{u,v}g\|_{H^1(\mathbb{R})} \leq \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}} \{g(x) - S_{u,v}g(x)\} \chi_{[-M,M]}(x)h(x) \, dx \right| + \frac{\varepsilon}{C + 3}.
\]
Observe that \(\chi_{[-M,M]}h \in L^2(\mathbb{R})\) and, thus, the proof follows from the proof of Theorem 3.2. \(\square\)

**Acknowledgement**

I am thankful to the Referee for giving certain valuable suggestions towards the improvement of the Paper.

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