

[4, 5, 7, 9-11]. [8, 10, 15-16].
 () [14]. L^2 [6, 16].

[12].

1. () (multiresolution analysis MRA).

$\varphi(x)$ V_j $L^2(\mathbb{R})$
 $\{ \varphi_j \}_{j \in \mathbb{Z}}$

$1^0. V_j \subset V_{j+1}, \forall j \in \mathbb{Z},$
 $2^0. \overline{\bigcup_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} V_j} = L^2(\mathbb{R}),$

1. « », 2002, . 311-325..

$$3^0. \bigcap_{j \in \mathbf{Z}} V_j = \{0\},$$

$$4^0. f(\cdot) \in V_j \Leftrightarrow f(2\cdot) \in V_{j+1},$$

$$5^0. f(\cdot) \in V_0 \Leftrightarrow f(\cdot - k) \in V_0 \quad \forall k \in \mathbf{Z},$$

$$6^0. \exists g \in V_0 : \{g(\cdot - k)\}_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} \text{ is a basis for } V_0.$$

$$6^{0'}. \exists \varphi \in V_0 : \{\varphi(\cdot - k)\}_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} \text{ is a basis for } V_0. \quad (\varphi(\cdot) \text{ is a scaling function})$$

$$4^0 \quad 6^{0'} \quad \varphi(\cdot) \in V_0, \quad \forall j \in \mathbf{Z} \quad \{\varphi_{jk}(\cdot)\}_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} \text{ is a basis for } V_j.$$

$$\varphi_{jk}(\cdot) := 2^{j/2} \varphi(2^j \cdot - k), k \in \mathbf{Z}$$

$$\varphi(\cdot) \in V_0, \quad V_0 \subset V_1, \quad \varphi(\cdot) \in V_1$$

$$\{\varphi_{jk}(\cdot)\}_{k \in \mathbf{Z}}$$

$$\varphi(x) = \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} h_k \sqrt{2} \varphi(2x - k), \quad (1)$$

$$h_k = \langle \varphi, \varphi_{1k} \rangle = \sqrt{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(x) \overline{\varphi(2x - k)} dx, k \in \mathbf{Z}. \quad (2)$$

$$c_k := \sqrt{2} h_k, \quad (1) \quad \varphi(x) = \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} c_k \varphi(2x - k).$$

$$\int_{\mathbf{R}} \varphi(t) dt = 1$$

$$\sum_k c_k = 2.$$

$$\psi(x)$$

$$W_j$$

$$j \in \mathbf{Z} \quad V_0 \subset V_1,$$

$$V_1$$

$$: V_1 = V_0 \oplus W_0.$$

$$W_j$$

$$V_j$$

$$V_{j+1}:$$

$$V_{j+1} = V_j \oplus W_j.$$

$$(3)$$

$$W_j$$

(detail information)

$$(3)$$

:

$$j+1 \quad j.$$

$$\bigoplus_{j \in \mathbf{Z}} W_j = \mathbf{L}^2(\mathbf{R}).$$

$$\psi(\cdot - k)_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \text{ - } W_0, \quad \psi_{jk}(\cdot) := 2^{\frac{j}{2}} \psi(2^j \cdot - k)_{j \in \mathbb{Z}}$$

$$\mathbf{L}^2(\mathbf{R}). \quad \psi \quad V_1, \quad \{g_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}, \quad \psi(x) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} g_k \sqrt{2} \varphi(2x - k). \quad (4)$$

[13], $\{g_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ (4)

$$g_k = (-1)^k h_{1-k}.$$

2. -

$$\mathbf{L}^2(\mathbf{R}) = V_{j_0} \oplus \sum_{j \geq j_0} W_j, \quad j_0 \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

$$f(x) \in L^2(\mathbf{R}), \quad \varphi(x)$$

$$\psi(x):$$

$$f(x) = \sum_k v_{j_0 k} \varphi_{j_0 k}(x) + \sum_{j \geq j_0} \sum_k w_{jk} \psi_{jk}(x). \quad (5)$$

$f(x)$, $f(x)$ ($j_0 \in \mathbb{N}$):

$$f(x) \approx \sum_k v_{Nk} \varphi_{Nk}(x) \quad (6)$$

$$\psi(x) \quad [6].$$

(Daubechies) [4,5].

$$V_j(\dots)$$

$$\varphi(x) \quad \psi(x)$$

$$: \quad x_{jk} = 2^{-j-1} + k2^{-j} \quad (7)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - \frac{1}{2})^k \overline{\varphi(x)} dx = 0, \quad k = 1, 3, 5, \dots \quad (8)$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{j,k} v_{Nk} \phi_{jk}(x) \quad (6)$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{j,k} v_{Nk} \phi_{jk}(x) \quad (7)$$

V_N

$$v_{Nk} = \langle \phi_{Nk}, f \rangle = 2^{N/2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \overline{\phi(2^N x - k)} f(x) dx \approx$$

$$\approx 2^{-N/2} \left[f(x_{Nk}) - i\gamma 2^{-(2N+1)} \frac{d^2 f(x_{Nk})}{dx^2} + \dots \right]$$

$\gamma \in \mathbb{R}$
[13]:

$$v_{j-1,k} = \sum_m \overline{h_m} v_{j,2k+m}, \quad w_{j-1,k} = \sum_m \overline{g_m} v_{j,2k+m} \quad (9)$$

$$v_{j+1,k} = \sum_m h_{k-2m} v_{jm} + g_{k-2m} w_{jm} \quad (10)$$

d^n / dx^n

V_0

[2, 6]:

$$c_k^{(n)} = \left\langle \phi_{0k}, \frac{d^n \phi}{dx^n} \right\rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \overline{\phi(x-k)} \frac{d^n \phi(x)}{dx^n} dx \quad (11)$$

$$(a_k := \frac{h_k}{\sqrt{2}}):$$

$$c_k^{(n)} = 2^{n+1} \sum_{m=-2J}^{2J} \sum_{m'=-J}^{J+1} \overline{a_{m+m'-2k}} a_{m'} c_m^{(n)} \quad (12)$$

$$a_k \neq 0 \quad k = -J, -J+1, \dots, J, J+1.$$

(12)

$$\mathbf{A} \mathbf{c}^{(n)} = \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \mathbf{c}^{(n)},$$

\mathbf{A}

$(4J+1) \times (4J+1)$ – “ ” (Lawton)

$A_{kk'}$,

$$A_{kk'} = \sum_{m=-J}^{J+1} \overline{a_{m+k'-2k}} a_m \quad (13)$$

n -

V_0

$$\lambda_n = 1/2^{n+1}.$$

$\mathbf{r}^{(n)}$

$\mathbf{c}^{(n)}$

[2, 6]:

$$c_k^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^n n!}{\sum_{l=-2J}^{2J} l^n r_l^{(n)}} r_k^{(n)} \quad (14)$$

n -

$n \leq J$.

3.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} - k^2 u = 0, \\ u|_{x=0} = u_0, u|_{x \rightarrow \infty} = 0. \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

(15)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} - k^2 u = 0, \\ u|_{x=0} = u^0, u|_{x=H} = u^1. \end{cases} \quad (16)$$

$$x = u_1 \quad (15)$$

(0,H) (h,∞), (H > h).

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2 v}{dx^2} - k^2 v = 0, \\ v|_{x=0} = v_0, v|_{x=H} = v_1 \end{cases} \quad (17)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2 w}{dx^2} - k^2 w = 0, \\ w|_{x=h} = w_0, w|_{x \rightarrow \infty} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (18)$$

$$v_1, \quad k(x) \quad (17)$$

1. (18) $w_0 = v(h).$
2. (17) $v_1 = w(H).$
3. 1.

$$(i=1,2,\dots):$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2 v^{(2i-1)}}{dx^2} - k^2 v^{(2i-1)} = 0, \\ v^{(2i-1)}|_{x=0} = u_0, \\ v^{(2i-1)}|_{x=H} = w^{(2i-2)}(H) \end{cases} \quad (19)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2 w^{(2i)}}{dx^2} - k^2 w^{(2i)} = 0, \\ w^{(2i)}|_{x=h} = v^{(2i-1)}(h), \\ w^{(2i)}|_{x \rightarrow \infty} = 0 \end{cases} \quad i=1,2,\dots \quad (20)$$

- 1.
- 2.

$$w^{(2k)}(H), k = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$v^{(m)}(x), w^{(m)}(x) \quad m \rightarrow \infty \quad [12], \quad (15)$$

$$u_n(x) \approx b_1 \varphi_1(x) + \dots + b_n \varphi_n(x),$$

$$b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n$$

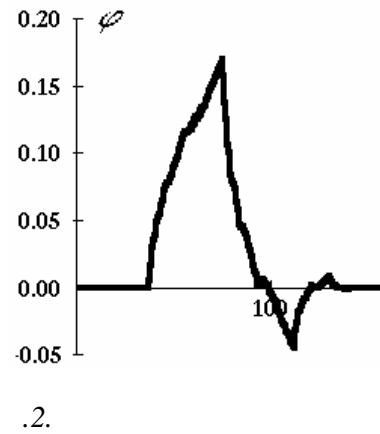
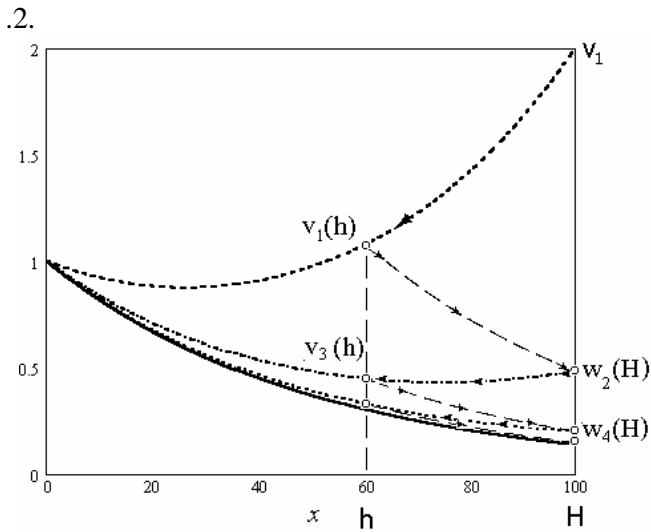
$$L$$

$$(Lu_n, \varphi_j) = \sum_{k=1}^n b_k (L\varphi_k, \varphi_j) = 0, \quad (j=1, 2, \dots, n). \quad (21)$$

L-

$\varphi(x)$

V_0



Daub4

.1.

=

$$[0, h] \quad u_m = u(x_m), \quad m = 1, 2, \dots, N.$$

$$[2, 6], \quad u(x)$$

(15).

$$d^2 u / dx^2$$

x_m

V_0

« Daub4 »

4 + 1.

, = 2

2.

(17)

:

(11), (12) n

$$\begin{pmatrix} c_0 - k_1^2 h^2 & c_1 & \dots & c_4 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ c_1 & c_0 - k_2^2 h^2 & c_1 & \dots & c_4 & 0 & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 \dots 0 & c_4 & \dots & c_1 & c_0 - k_m^2 h^2 & \dots & c_4 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & c_4 & \dots & c_1 & c_0 - k_{N-2}^2 h^2 & c_1 \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & c_4 & \dots & c_1 & c_0 - k_{N-1}^2 h^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_0 \\ u_1 \\ \dots \\ u_m \\ \dots \\ u_{N-2} \\ u_{N-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \dots \\ b_m \\ \dots \\ b_{N-2} \\ b_{N-1} \end{pmatrix} \quad (22)$$

$$c_k^{(2)} \equiv c_k, k = 1, 2, 3, 4, \tilde{u}_m - \quad (m =$$

-3, -2, -1, N+1, N+2, N+3), $u^1 = u_N -$

$$b_1 := -c_4 \tilde{u}_{-3} - c_3 \tilde{u}_{-2} - c_2 \tilde{u}_{-1} - c_1 u^0,$$

$$b_2 := -c_4 \tilde{u}_{-2} - c_3 \tilde{u}_{-1} - c_2 u^0,$$

$$b_3 := -c_4 \tilde{u}_{-1} - c_3 u^0,$$

$$b_4 := -c_4 u^0,$$

$$b_5 = \dots b_{N-5} = 0.$$

$$=$$

$$b_{N-1} := -c_4 \tilde{u}_{N+3} - c_3 \tilde{u}_{N+2} - c_2 \tilde{u}_{N+1} - c_1 u_N,$$

$$b_{N-2} := -c_4 \tilde{u}_{N+2} - c_3 \tilde{u}_{N+1} - c_2 u_N,$$

$$b_{N-3} := -c_4 \tilde{u}_{N+1} - c_3 u_N,$$

$$b_{N-4} := -c_4 u_N,$$

$$c_k^{(2)} \quad [2, 6].$$

$$\dots = 2$$

$$= 0.$$

$$(0,) ($$

$$(\dots 3).$$

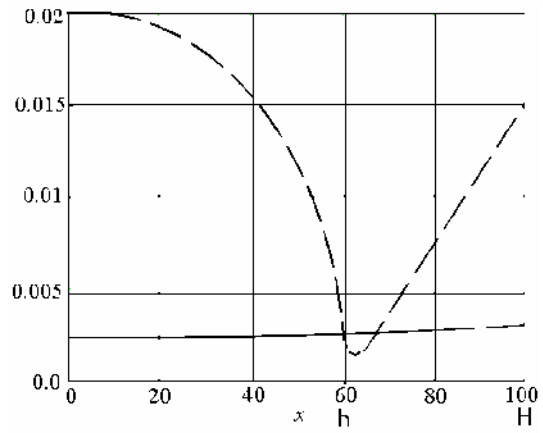
$k(x)$.

$$= 0 =$$

$$u(-x) = 2u(0) - u(x), \quad u(H+x) = 2u(H) - u(H-x), \quad x > 0.$$



.3.



.5.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \quad (23)$$

$$\begin{aligned} u(t,0) &= u_0, \\ u(t,\infty) &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

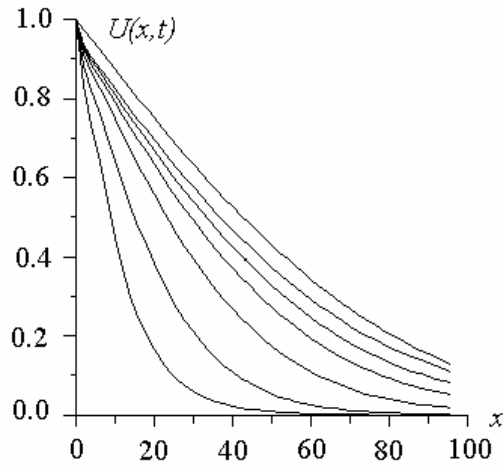
$$u|_{t=0} = g(x) = \begin{cases} u_0, & x=0, \\ 0, & x>0. \end{cases} \quad (25)$$

$$u(x,t) = u_0 \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{x}{2\sqrt{t}}\right), \quad \operatorname{erfc}(z) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_z^\infty e^{-\alpha^2} d\alpha. \quad (26)$$

$$\frac{u_i^{j+1} - u_i^j}{\tau} = \frac{1}{h^2} \sum_{m=-4}^4 c_m u_{i+m}^{j+1}, \quad c_{-m} = c_m.$$

τ - , j - (l N_l). i

N_x).



.6.

(23-25)

. 6.

(.5).

(23-25),

(23-25)

$$\bar{u}(x, p) := L[u](x, p) = \int_0^{\infty} u(x, t) e^{-pt} dt.$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2 \bar{u}(x, p)}{dx^2} = -p \bar{u}(x, p), \\ \bar{u}(0, p) = u_0, \quad \bar{u} \rightarrow 0, \quad x \rightarrow \infty. \end{cases} \quad (27)$$

(27)

$$\bar{u}(x, p) = u_0 \hat{f}(x, p),$$

$$u(x, t) = L^{-1}[\bar{u}(x, p)] = u_0 f(x, t).$$

(23)-(25) (27)

$$f(x, t) = \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{x}{2\sqrt{t}}\right), \quad \hat{f}(x, p) = \frac{e^{-x\sqrt{p}}}{p} \quad (26).$$

(18)-(19)

(0,) (h, ∞)

1.

=

(0,)

$$\bar{u}^{(0)}(x, p) = u_0 \bar{q}_1(x, p) + a \bar{q}_2(x, p),$$

$$\bar{q}_1(x, p) := \frac{sh[\sqrt{p}(H-x)]}{sh(\sqrt{p}H)}, \quad \bar{q}_2(x, p) := \frac{sh(\sqrt{p}x)}{sh(\sqrt{p}H)}$$

$$q_j(x, t) := L^{-1}[\bar{q}_m(x, p)], \quad j = 1, 2.$$

$$u^{(0)}(x, t) = u_0 q_1(x, t) + a q_2(x, t).$$

$$2. \quad x > h \quad \bar{u}^{(0)}(x, p) \quad u^{(0)}(x, t)$$

$$\bar{u}^{(2m+1)}(x, p) = \bar{u}^{(2m)}(h, p) \hat{f}((x-h), p), \quad m = 0, 1, \dots$$

$$L^{-1}[\bar{g}_1(p) \bar{g}_2(p)] = (g_1 * g_2)(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \int_0^t g_1(t-\tau) g_2(\tau) d\tau$$

$$u^{(2m+1)}(x, t) = u^{(2m)}(h, t) * f(x-h, t).$$

=

$$u^{(2m+1)}(H, t) = u^{(2m)}(h, t) * f(H-h, t). \quad (28)$$

3.

(0,)

$$\bar{u}^{(2m)}(x, p) = u_0 \bar{q}_1(x, p) + \bar{u}^{(2m-1)}(H, p) \bar{q}_2(x, p), \quad m = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$u^{(2m)}(x, t) = u_0 q_1(x, t) + u^{(2m-1)}(H, t) * q_2(x, t), \quad m = 1, 2, \dots$$

= h,

$$u^{(2m)}(h, t) = u_0 q_1(h, t) + u^{(2m-1)}(H, t) * q_2(h, t). \quad (29)$$

(0,)

=

(28).

1.

2.

[6].

3.

4.

5.

6.

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