## Errata and minor comments to the book by I. Daubechies, Ten lectures on wavelets

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These are errata and minor comments to the book

I. Daubechies, *Ten lectures on wavelets*, Regional Conference Series in Applied Math. 61, SIAM, 1992.

**p.159 below and p.160 above** For the derivation of the two formulas on p.159 below and p.160 above it is helpful to make the following observation. If  $f(\xi) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} b_n e^{-in\xi}$  is a  $2\pi$ -periodic function which has support within  $I + 2\pi\mathbb{Z}$ , where I is an interval of length  $\pi$ , then  $f(\xi) = f(\xi) + f(\xi + \pi) = 2\sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} b_{2m} e^{-2im\xi}$  for  $\xi \in I$ .

**p.160, l.4** Replace  $a_{2n-m}^L$  by  $a_{2n-m}^H$ .

**p.161, formula above fig. 5.10** Replace  $c^1$  by  $c^0$  and  $c^2$  by  $c^1$ .

## p.162, ninth until sixth line above (5.6.13)

Replace the sentence starting with "Unfortunately" by:

Unfortunately, there exists only trivial FIR  $a^0$  so that  $a^0(z)^2 - a^0(-z)^2 = 2z^{-2n-1}$ , which would identify  $\tilde{c}(z)$  with  $z^{-2n-1}c(z)$ , i.e., the reconstructed signal is the original signal with time delay 2n + 1. This trivial FIR is  $a^0(z) = \lambda z^{-2(n-m)} + (2\lambda)^{-1} z^{-2m-1}$ .

In the next sentence replace "close to 2" by "close to  $2z^{-2n-1}$ ".

**p.204**, (6.5.5) Replace j > 0 by  $j \ge 0$ .

**p.212, Note 8** In fact,  $\psi$  can also be computed by the cascade algorithm. For this, take in (6.5.4) the right-hand side equal to zero, and add the condition  $\langle f, \psi_{0,n} \rangle = \delta_{0,n}$ . Then replace in (6.5.6)  $h_{n-2k}$  by  $g_{n-2k}$ .