

SPARSE APPROXIMATION TO THE DIRAC- δ DISTRIBUTION

WEI QU, TAO QIAN*, AND GUAN-TIE DENG

ABSTRACT. The Dirac- δ distribution may be realized through sequences of convolutions, the latter being also regarded as approximation to the identity. The present study proposes the so called pre-orthogonal adaptive Fourier decomposition (POAFD) method to realize fast approximation to the identity. The type of sparse representation method has potential applications in signal and image analysis, as well as in system identification.

C A A E

Key words pre-orthogonal adaptive Fourier decomposition Dirac- δ distribution approximation to the identity POAFD method signal and image analysis system identification

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INTRODUCTION

The Dirac- δ distribution is a fundamental concept in distribution theory. It is defined as a linear functional on the space of test functions, which maps a test function to its value at the origin. The Dirac- δ distribution can be approximated by a sequence of smooth functions, which are called mollifiers. The present study proposes a new method, called pre-orthogonal adaptive Fourier decomposition (POAFD), to approximate the Dirac- δ distribution. The POAFD method is based on the idea of sparse approximation. It uses a set of pre-orthogonal basis functions to approximate the Dirac- δ distribution. The POAFD method is fast and efficient, and it has potential applications in signal and image analysis, as well as in system identification.

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Let \mathcal{H} be a Hilbert space and $L: \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}^E$ a linear operator. For $f \in \mathcal{H}$, define $N(L)f = \{g \in \mathcal{H} \mid Lg = Lf\}$.

Let $F: \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}^E$ be a linear operator. Define $N(L)F = \{f \in \mathcal{H} \mid Lf = F\}$. Then $N(L)F = N(L) \cap F^{-1}(0)$.

Let $f \in \mathcal{H}$. Define $f^- \in N(L)$ and $f^+ \in N(L)$. Then $f = f^- + f^+$. Define $\|F\|_{H_K} \triangleq \|Pf\|_{\mathcal{H}}$.

Let $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{H_K}$ be the inner product on H_K . For $q, p \in \mathcal{H}$, define $\langle h_q, h_p \rangle_{\mathcal{H}}$.

For proof, let $\mathcal{H} \subset H_K$. For $p \in \mathcal{H}$, define $\{h_p\}_p \in \mathcal{H}$. Then $\langle h_p, h_p \rangle_{\mathcal{H}} = \|h_p\|_{\mathcal{H}}^2$.

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POAFD IN HILBERT SPACE WITH A DICTIONARY

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$\mathcal{H} = \bigoplus_{q \in \mathbf{E}} \mathcal{H}_q$ is a Hilbert space with a dictionary $\mathcal{E} = \{E_q\}_{q \in \mathbf{E}}$. For any $f \in \mathcal{H}$, we define $\|f\|_{\mathcal{H}}$ as the norm of f in \mathcal{H} . Let $\mathcal{H}_K = \mathcal{H} \cap H_K$ be the subspace of \mathcal{H} consisting of functions that vanish on the boundary of K . We define $\mathcal{H}_K = \{f \in \mathcal{H} : f|_{\partial K} = 0\}$. Let $\mathcal{H}_K = \mathcal{H} \cap H_K$ be the subspace of \mathcal{H} consisting of functions that vanish on the boundary of K . We define $\mathcal{H}_K = \{f \in \mathcal{H} : f|_{\partial K} = 0\}$.

Definition 2.1. A subset \mathcal{E} of a general Hilbert space H is said to be *boundary vanishing condition* (BVC) if

$\mathcal{H} = \bigoplus_{q \in \mathbf{E}} \mathcal{H}_q$ is a Hilbert space with a dictionary $\mathcal{E} = \{E_q\}_{q \in \mathbf{E}}$. For any $f \in \mathcal{H}$, we define $\|f\|_{\mathcal{H}}$ as the norm of f in \mathcal{H} . Let $\mathcal{H}_K = \mathcal{H} \cap H_K$ be the subspace of \mathcal{H} consisting of functions that vanish on the boundary of K . We define $\mathcal{H}_K = \{f \in \mathcal{H} : f|_{\partial K} = 0\}$.

Definition 2.2. Let H be a Hilbert space with a dictionary $\mathcal{E} = \{E_q\}_{q \in \mathbf{E}}$. If for any $f \in \mathcal{H}$ and any $q_k \rightarrow \partial \mathbf{E}$, in the one-point-compactification topology if necessary, there holds

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |\langle f, E_{q_k} \rangle| = 0,$$

then we say that H together with \mathcal{E} satisfy BVC.

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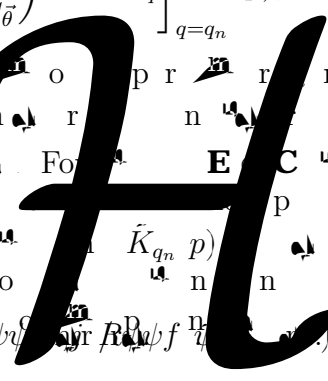
then we say that H together with \mathcal{E} satisfy BVC.

H is a Hilbert space. For $f \in H$, $q \in \mathbf{E}$, we define E_q as the orthogonal projection of f onto the subspace \mathcal{H}_K . The norm of E_q is given by $\|E_q\| = \sqrt{\langle f, E_q \rangle}$.

Let \mathcal{H}_K be the reproducing kernel Hilbert space associated with the kernel K . For $f \in H$, the orthogonal projection of f onto \mathcal{H}_K is denoted by $E_K f$. The norm of $E_K f$ is given by $\|E_K f\| = \sqrt{\langle f, E_K f \rangle}$.

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f

Let H_n be an AFD or BVC on \mathbb{R}^n with $g_n = f - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \langle f, B_k \rangle B_k$.

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Remark 2.3. Let H_n be an AFD or BVC on \mathbb{R}^n with $g_n = f - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \langle f, B_k \rangle B_k$. Then H_n is an AFD or BVC on \mathbb{R}^n with $g_n = f - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \langle f, B_k \rangle B_k$.

$$\rho \in (0, 1) \implies \{ \langle g, B_n^{q_n} \rangle \geq \rho \mid g \in \mathbf{E}, q = (q_1, \dots, q_{n-1}) \}.$$

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$$H^M = \{ f \mid f \in H, \exists q_k, d_k \text{ such that } f = \sum_{k=1}^M d_k E_{q_k} \text{ and } \sum_{k=1}^M |d_k| \leq M \}$$

Let H_n be an AFD or BVC on \mathbb{R}^n with $g_n = f - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \langle f, B_k \rangle B_k$. Then H_n is an AFD or BVC on \mathbb{R}^n with $g_n = f - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \langle f, B_k \rangle B_k$.

SPARSE APPROXIMATION OF THE CONVOLUTION TYPE

Sparse Poisson Kernel Approximation.

Let H_n be an AFD or BVC on \mathbb{R}^n with $g_n = f - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \langle f, B_k \rangle B_k$. Then H_n is an AFD or BVC on \mathbb{R}^n with $g_n = f - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \langle f, B_k \rangle B_k$.

$$\mathbf{E} = \{ p \in \mathbf{R}_+^{d+1} \mid p = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \delta_{x_1, \dots, x_d} \text{ and } \sum_{i=1}^d x_i \leq t \}$$

For $p > \frac{d}{2}$,

$$h_p(y) = P_{t+\underline{x}}(y) \triangleq c_d \frac{t}{|p-y|^{d+1}} + c_d \frac{t}{t^2 + |\underline{x}-y|^2}^{\frac{d+1}{2}}, \quad d \geq 1,$$

where $c_d = \frac{\Gamma((d+1)/2)}{\pi^{(d+1)/2}}$. Note that $h_p(y)$ is positive on \mathbb{R}^d and L^1 norm on \mathbb{R}^d is $c_d \frac{1}{(1+|\underline{x}|^2)^{(d+1)/2}}$. For $d \geq 1$, h_p is a positive function on \mathbb{R}^d and L^1 norm on \mathbb{R}^d is $c_d \frac{1}{(1+|\underline{x}|^2)^{(d+1)/2}}$. For $d \geq 1$, h_p is a positive function on \mathbb{R}^d and L^1 norm on \mathbb{R}^d is $c_d \frac{1}{(1+|\underline{x}|^2)^{(d+1)/2}}$.

$$u(t, \underline{x}) = Lf(t, \underline{x}) = \langle f, h_{t+\underline{x}} \rangle_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)}.$$

Let \mathcal{H}_K be the Hilbert space H_K on \mathbb{R}^d with inner product $\langle f, g \rangle_{H_K}$ and norm $\|f\|_{H_K}$. For $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$, $\langle f, h_p \rangle_{H_K}$ is the inner product of f and h_p in H_K . For $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$, $\langle f, h_p \rangle_{H_K}$ is the inner product of f and h_p in H_K .

$$u(t, \underline{x}) = \langle f, h_{t+\underline{x}} \rangle_{H_K} = \langle f, h_{t+\underline{x}} \rangle_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)}, \quad \dots$$

Let \mathcal{H}_K be the Hilbert space H_K on \mathbb{R}^d with inner product $\langle f, g \rangle_{H_K}$ and norm $\|f\|_{H_K}$. For $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$, $\langle f, h_p \rangle_{H_K}$ is the inner product of f and h_p in H_K . For $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$, $\langle f, h_p \rangle_{H_K}$ is the inner product of f and h_p in H_K .

$$H^2(\mathbb{R}_+^{d+1}) = \{u : \mathbb{R}_+^{d+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \mid \Delta_{\mathbb{R}_+^{d+1}} u = 0, \|u\|_{H^2(\mathbb{R}_+^{d+1})}^2 = \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^{d+1}} |u(t, \underline{x})|^2 d\underline{x} < \infty\}.$$

By Plancherel's theorem, $\|u\|_{H_K}^2 = \|f\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)}^2$.

$$\|u\|_{H_K}^2 = \|f\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)}^2$$

For $t > \frac{c_d}{2}$, we have $\langle P_{t_1+\underline{x}_1}, P_{t+\underline{x}} \rangle_{L^2(\mathbf{R}^d)} = \langle P_{(t_1+t)+(\underline{x}_1-\underline{x})} \rangle$.

For $u \in H_K$, $q = t_1 + \underline{x}_1$, we have $\langle u, K_q \rangle_{H_K} = \langle u, P_{t_1+\underline{x}_1} \rangle_{L^2(\mathbf{R}^d)}$.

For $q = t + \underline{x}$, $t > \frac{c_d}{2}$, we have $\|K_q\|_{H_K}^2 = \langle K_q, K_q \rangle_{H_K} = \langle P_{2t} \rangle = \frac{c_d}{t^d}$.

For $q = t + \underline{x}$, we have $E_q = \frac{K_q}{\|K_q\|} = \left(\frac{t}{c_d} \right)^{1/2} K_q$.

For $u \in H_K$, we have $|\langle u, E_q \rangle_{H_K}| \leq \langle u, E_q \rangle_{H_K} = c_d t^{d/2} \langle u, P_{t+\underline{x}} \rangle_{L^2(\mathbf{R}^d)}$.

For $u \in H_K$, we have $\langle u, E_q \rangle_{H_K} = c_d t^{d/2} \langle u, P_{t+\underline{x}} \rangle_{L^2(\mathbf{R}^d)}$.

For $u \in H_K$, we have $\langle K_{t_1+\underline{x}_1}, E_q \rangle_{H_K} = c_d t^{d/2} \langle P_{(t_1+t)+\underline{x}_1-\underline{x}}, P_{t+\underline{x}} \rangle_{L^2(\mathbf{R}^d)}$.

For $q = t + \underline{x}$, we have $\langle K_{t_1+\underline{x}_1}, E_q \rangle_{H_K} = c_d t^{d/2} \frac{t - t_1}{(t - t_1)^2 |\underline{x} - \underline{x}_1|^{(d+1)/2}}$.

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$R \rightarrow \infty, d \geq 1$. Let $\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_K$ be a reproducing kernel Hilbert space on \mathbf{R}^d . By the universal approximation property of \mathcal{H}_K , for any $f \in C(\mathbf{R}^d)$, there exists a function $u \in \mathcal{H}_K$ such that $\|u - f\|_{L^2(\mathbf{R}^d)} < \epsilon$.

Sparse Heat (Gaussian) Kernel Approximation.

Let $u \in \mathcal{H}_K$ be a function on \mathbf{R}^d .

$$L_t u(x) = \frac{1}{(\pi t)^{d/2}} \int_{\mathbf{R}^d} f(y) e^{-\frac{|x-y|^2}{4t}} dy, \quad t > 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \Delta u, \quad u(x, 0) = f(x), \quad f \in L^2(\mathbf{R}^d),$$

Let $x \in \mathbf{R}^d$, $t > 0$. Let \mathcal{H}_K be a reproducing kernel Hilbert space on \mathbf{R}^d .

$$h_q(y) = \frac{1}{(\pi t)^{d/2}} e^{-\frac{|x-y|^2}{4t}}.$$

Let $\{h_p\}_p$ be a set of functions on \mathbf{R}^d . Let \mathcal{H}_K be a reproducing kernel Hilbert space on \mathbf{R}^d . Let H_K be the reproducing kernel of \mathcal{H}_K . Let L_t be the heat operator on \mathbf{R}^d . Let $u \in \mathcal{H}_K$ be a function on \mathbf{R}^d . Let $f \in L^2(\mathbf{R}^d)$ be a function on \mathbf{R}^d . Let B be a set of functions on \mathbf{R}^d .

$$u(x, t) = \int_0^t \int_{\mathbf{R}^d} f(y) e^{-\frac{|x-y|^2}{4(t-s)}} L_{t-s} u(y, s) dy ds,$$

$$\|u\|_{\mathcal{H}_K}^2 = \langle u, u \rangle_{\mathcal{H}_K} = \langle f, f \rangle_{L^2(\mathbf{R}^d)}.$$

For $u \in \mathcal{H}_K$, let H_K be the reproducing kernel of \mathcal{H}_K . Let L_t be the heat operator on \mathbf{R}^d .

$$\langle K(q, p), \langle h_q, h_p \rangle_{L^2(\mathbf{R}^d)} \rangle = \int_{\mathbf{R}^d} \int_{\mathbf{R}^d} e^{-\frac{|x-y|^2}{4t}} e^{-\frac{|y-z|^2}{4s}} d\xi.$$

$$\frac{1}{(\pi(t+s))^{d/2}} \int_{\mathbf{R}^d} e^{-\frac{|x-y|^2}{4t}} e^{-\frac{|y-z|^2}{4s}} d\xi = \frac{1}{(\pi t)^{d/2} (\pi s)^{d/2}} e^{-\frac{|x-z|^2}{4(t+s)}}.$$

$$\langle K(q, p), h_{(t+s)+x}(y) \rangle = \langle h_{(t+s)+y}(x) \rangle = h_{(t+s)+x}(y).$$

proo o n) n o n on rn

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Delta u, \quad u(s=0^+, y) = h_{(t+0)+x}(y).$$

r on

$$\langle h_{t+x}, h_{s+y} \rangle_{L^2(\mathbf{R})} = P_{(t+s)+(x-y)},$$

r o pro rn K_q or q t x, p s y

$$\|K_q\|_{H_K}^2 = \langle K_q, K_q \rangle_{H_K} = h_{2t+0} = \frac{1}{(\pi t)^{d/2}}.$$

n or q t x, p s y

$$E_q(p) = \frac{(\pi t)^{d/4} h_{(t+s)+x}(y)}{\pi(t-s)^{d/2}} e^{-\frac{|x-y|^2}{4(t+s)}}.$$

r o BVC

$$\mathbf{R}_+^{+1} \partial \mathbf{R}_+^{+1} \langle$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{ii) } t \geq R/2 \text{ . } \text{for } t \geq R/2 \text{ on } \mathbb{R}^d \text{ . } \\
 & \pi t^{d/4} h_{(t+s)+x}(y) \leq C \left(\frac{t}{t+s} \right)^{d/4} \leq C \frac{1}{R^{d/4}} \rightarrow 0, \quad R \rightarrow \infty.
 \end{aligned}$$

Let $\mathcal{H} = L^2(\mathbf{S}^{d-1})$. For $\delta < 1$, we define H_K on \mathbf{B}^d by

$$\langle K_p, E_q \rangle_{H_K} \leq C t^{d/2} P_{(s+t)+y}(\underline{x}) \rightarrow \dots$$

POISSON KERNEL SPARSE APPROXIMATION ON SPHERES

Let $\mathcal{H} = L^2(\mathbf{S}^{d-1})$. For $d \geq 1$, let \mathbf{B}^d be the unit ball in \mathbf{R}^d . For $q \in \mathbf{B}^d$, let h_q be the Poisson kernel

$$h_q(s) = P_q(s) = c_d \frac{-r^2}{|q-s|^d}.$$

Let L be the Laplacian on \mathbf{S}^{d-1} . For $f \in L^2(\mathbf{S}^{d-1})$, we have

$$\langle u, q \rangle = \langle Lf, q \rangle = \langle f, h_q \rangle_{L^2(\mathbf{S}^{d-1})},$$

where $u \in L^2(\mathbf{B}^d)$.

$$\langle f, g \rangle_{L^2(\mathbf{S}^{d-1})} = \int_{\mathbf{S}^{d-1}} f(s)g(s)d\sigma(s),$$

where $d\sigma(s)$ is the surface measure on \mathbf{S}^{d-1} . Let \mathbf{B}^d be the unit ball in \mathbf{R}^d .

$$h^2(\mathbf{B}^d) = \{u \in L^2(\mathbf{B}^d) \rightarrow \mathbf{R} \mid \Delta u = 0, \int_{\mathbf{S}^{d-1}} |u(rs)|^2 d\sigma(s) < \infty\}.$$

Define $\{h_q\}_q$ on \mathbf{B}^d by $h_q \in L^2(\mathbf{S}^{d-1})$. Let $N(L)$ be the set of functions $u \in L^2(\mathbf{B}^d)$ such that $u|_{\mathbf{S}^{d-1}} \in H_K(h^2(\mathbf{B}^d))$. For $u \in Lf$,

$$\|u\|_{H_K} \triangleq \|f\|_{L^2(\mathbf{S}^{d-1})}.$$

Let $r < 1$.

$$r^{-1} u(rt) = f(t)$$

Let L^2 be the space of functions on \mathbf{S}^{d-1} . For $f \in L^2$, we have

$$\|u\|_{H_K}^2 \stackrel{H_K}{=} \|f\|_{L^2(\mathbf{S}^{d-1})}^2 \stackrel{NBL}{=} \|u(\cdot)\|_{L^2(\mathbf{S}^{d-1})}^2 \stackrel{h^2 \text{ Theory}}{=} \int_{\mathbf{S}^{d-1}} |u(rt)|^2 d\sigma(t).$$

Let $q, p \in \mathbf{S}^{d-1}$ and $r, t, \rho, s \in \mathbf{S}^{d-1}$,

$$K(q, p) = \langle h_q, h_p \rangle_{L^2(\mathbf{S}^{-1})} \\ = \int_{\mathbf{S}^{-1}} h_q(t) h_p(t) d\sigma(t) \\ = \int_{\mathbf{S}^{-1}} \frac{-r^2}{|q-t|^d} \frac{-\rho^2}{|p-t|^d} d\sigma(t) \\ = P_{\rho r t}(s) \\ = P_{r \rho s}(t).$$

Let $q, p \in \mathbf{S}^{d-1}$ and $r, t, \rho, s \in \mathbf{S}^{d-1}$. For $u \in H_K$, we have

$$\Delta_p \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{d-\rho}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \Delta_{\mathbf{S}^{-1}} \right) P_{r \rho s}(t)$$

is $\Delta_{\mathbf{S}^{-1}} P_{r \rho s}(t)$.

$$\Delta_p P_{r \rho s}(t) = r^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2}{(\partial r \rho)^2} + \frac{d-\rho}{r \rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial r \rho} + \frac{1}{(r \rho)^2} \Delta_{\mathbf{S}^{-1}} \right) P_{(r \rho) s}(t).$$

Let $u \in H_K$. For $u \in H_K$, we have $\langle u, K_q \rangle_{H_K} = \langle u, P_{r t}(\cdot) \rangle_{L^2(\mathbf{S}^{-1})}$. For $u \in H_K$, we have $\langle u, K_q \rangle_{H_K} = \langle u, P_{r t}(\cdot) \rangle_{L^2(\mathbf{S}^{-1})}$. For $u \in H_K$, we have $\langle u, K_q \rangle_{H_K} = \langle u, P_{r t}(\cdot) \rangle_{L^2(\mathbf{S}^{-1})}$.

$$\langle u, K_q \rangle_{H_K} = \langle u, P_{r t}(\cdot) \rangle_{L^2(\mathbf{S}^{-1})} = \langle u, P_{r t}(\cdot) \rangle_{L^2(\mathbf{S}^{-1})}.$$

Let $u \in H_K$. For $u \in H_K$, we have $\langle u, K_q \rangle_{H_K} = \langle u, P_{r t}(\cdot) \rangle_{L^2(\mathbf{S}^{-1})}$.

$$\|K_w\|_{H_K}^2 = \langle K_w, K_w \rangle_{H_K} = \langle K(w, w), P_{\rho^2 s}(s) \rangle = \frac{c_d}{-\rho^2} \rho^{2(d-1)}.$$

Let $u \in H_K$. For $u \in H_K$, we have $\langle u, K_q \rangle_{H_K} = \langle u, P_{r t}(\cdot) \rangle_{L^2(\mathbf{S}^{-1})}$.

$$E_w = \frac{K_w}{\|K_w\|} = \frac{-\rho^2}{\sqrt{c_d}} \frac{(d-1)/2}{\rho^2} K_w.$$

Let $u \in H_K$. For $u \in H_K$, we have $\langle u, E_w \rangle_{H_K} = \langle u, P_{r t}(\cdot) \rangle_{L^2(\mathbf{S}^{-1})}$.

$$\langle u, E_w \rangle_{H_K} = \langle u, P_{r t}(\cdot) \rangle_{L^2(\mathbf{S}^{-1})}.$$

Let $u \in H_K$. For $u \in H_K$, we have $\langle u, E_w \rangle_{H_K} = \langle u, P_{r t}(\cdot) \rangle_{L^2(\mathbf{S}^{-1})}$.

$$\langle u, E_w \rangle_{H_K} = \langle u, P_{r t}(\cdot) \rangle_{L^2(\mathbf{S}^{-1})} = \langle u, P_{r t}(\cdot) \rangle_{L^2(\mathbf{S}^{-1})}.$$

Let $u \in H_K$. For $u \in H_K$, we have $\langle u, E_w \rangle_{H_K} = \langle u, P_{r t}(\cdot) \rangle_{L^2(\mathbf{S}^{-1})}$.

Let $\rho \rightarrow -$, $q \in \mathbb{R}$, $r < 1$. For $n \geq d$, $B \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ is a proximal AFD pair.

$$\langle E_w, q \rangle_{H_K} = \frac{-\rho^2)^{(d-1)/2}}{\sqrt{c_d} \rho^2} P_{rpt}(s).$$

Remark 4.1.

Let B be a proximal AFD pair on \mathbb{C}^d . For $u \in H_K^M$, N is a natural number, $\rho < 1$.

$$\|u - \sum_{k=1}^N c_k P_q\|_{h^2(B)} \leq \frac{M}{\sqrt{N}}.$$

Let $f \in L^2(\mathbb{S}^{d-1})$.

$$\|f(\cdot) - \sum_{k=1}^N c_k P_q(\cdot)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{S}^{d-1})} \leq \frac{M}{\sqrt{N}}.$$

EXPERIMENTS

Let B be a proximal AFD pair on \mathbb{C}^d . For $f \in L^2(\mathbb{S}^{d-1})$, $\rho < 1$.

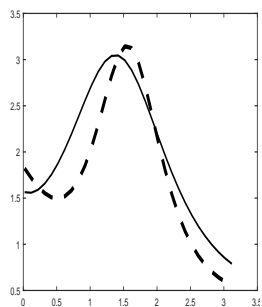
Example 5.1.

Let B be a proximal AFD pair on \mathbb{C}^d . For $f \in L^2(\mathbb{S}^{d-1})$, $\rho < 1$. Let $c_1, c_2, c_3 \in \mathbb{R}$, $\rho_j \in (0, 1)$, $\theta_j \in (0, \pi)$, $\phi_j \in (0, \pi)$, $\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3 \in (0, \pi)$.

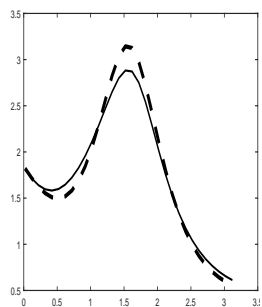
$$f(q) = \sum_{j=1}^3 c_j \frac{-\rho_j^2 - r\rho_j)^2}{\sqrt{\rho_j^2 |r\rho_j s_j - t|^3}},$$

Let $\rho < 1$, $q \in \mathbb{R}$, $r < 1$. For $n \geq d$, $B \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ is a proximal AFD pair.

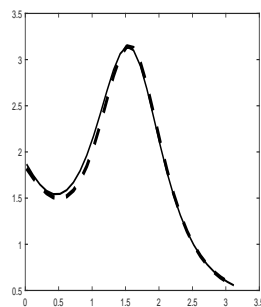
Let $\alpha_j \in (0, \pi)$, $\beta_j \in (0, \pi)$, $j = 1, \dots, 8$. For $u \in H_K^M$, N is a natural number, $\rho < 1$.



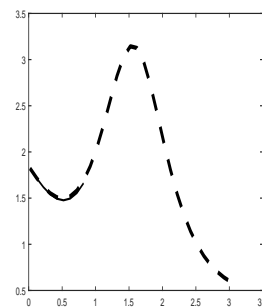
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