ON FRAMES AND CONE ADAPTED
IRREGULAR SHEARLET COEFFICIENTS

Devendra Kumar
Department of Mathematics
Faculty of Sciences Al-Baha University
P.O.Box-7738, Alaqiq
Al-Baha-65799, SAUDI ARABIA

Abstract: In this paper we study the action of double infinite regular matrix $D$ on horizontal cone-adapted irregular shearlet coefficients. Also, we find the frame bounds by $D$-transform of function whose shearlet series expansion is known.

AMS Subject Classification: 42C40, 68U10, 47G20
Key Words: shearlets coefficients; double infinite matrices; frames and cone-adapted shearlet transform

1. Introduction

Wavelet frames have important applications, as do various hybrid systems and generalizations such as curvelets and shearlets, which are especially important for analysis in higher dimensions (image or video processing). The shearlets introduced by Labate et al. [10] are frame elements which yield optimally sparse representations [6]. This shearlet system is based on a simple rigorous mathematical framework which not only provides a more flexible theoretical tool for the geometric representation of multidimensional data, but is also more natural for implementations.

We denote $\mathbb{Z}$ the set of integers, $\mathbb{R}$ is the set of real numbers and $\mathbb{C}$ the set of complex numbers. Shearlets are highly anisotropic representation systems, which optimally sparsify $C^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$-functions apart from $C^2$-discontinuity curves.
Shearlet system obtained by two procedures: One system coming directly from a group representation of a particular semi-direct product, the so called shearlet group and equipped with a particularly ‘nice’ mathematical structure, but due to biasedness towards one axis it becomes unattractive for applications point of view, the other system being adapted to a cone-like partitioning of the frequency domain by ensuring an equal treatment of all directions. The main advantages of this system are the ones exhibiting the favorable property of treating the continuum and digital setting uniformly similar to wavelets, and therefore, relevant for applications point of view. The importance of shearlets have been widely acknowledged and since their inception, they have emerged as one of the most effective frameworks for representing multidimensional data ranging over the areas of signal and image processing, remote sensing, data compression and several others (see [1-8], [10], [12], [15]).

The wavelets gave the understanding of many problems in various sciences, engineering and other disciplines. The $n$-dimensional continuous wavelet transform is able to describe the local regularity of functions and distribution and detect the location of singularity points through it decay at fine scale, it does not provide additional information about the geometry of the set of singularities. The shearlets provide an alternative approach to the curvelets, and exhibit some very distinctive features. Similarly to the curvelets, the shearlets are a multiscale directional system and unlike the curvelets the shearlets form an affine system. That is, they are generated by dilating and translating one single generating function, where the dilation matrix is the product of a parabolic scaling matrix and a shear matrix. The wavelet transform associated with above more general dilation groups is called shearlet transform. Similarly to the theory of affine systems, the continuous shearlets are associated with the whole range of scaling, shear, and translation indices $(a, s, t) \in \mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^2$, whereas the discrete shearlet systems are associated with a sequence in $\mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^2$ of discrete scaling, shear and translation indices.

**Definition 1.** (Cone-Adapted Shearlet Systems). We use the parabolic scaling matrices $A_a$ or $\tilde{A}_a$, $a > 0$, and shear matrices $S_s$, $s \in \mathbb{R}$, defined by

$$A_a = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{a} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{or} \quad \tilde{A}_a = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{a} & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad S_s = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & s \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

respectively. We partition the frequency plane into the following four cones $C_1 - C_4$:
The rectangle $R$ corresponds to the low frequency content of a signal, which is customarily represented by translations of some scaling function. Anisotropy now comes into play when encoding the high frequency content of a signal, customarily represented by translations of some scaling function. Anisotropy and cones studied extensively and the horizontal cone treated similarly, therefore, in this paper our focus will be only on the horizontal cone.

**Definition 2.** (Cone-Adapted Regular Discrete Shearlet System). For some sampling vector $c = (c_1, c_2) \in (\mathbb{R}^+)^2$, the system generated by a scaling function $\phi \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$ and shearlets $\varphi, \tilde{\varphi} \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$ is defined by

$$SH(c; \phi, \varphi, \tilde{\varphi}) = \Phi(c, \phi) \cup \Psi(c, \varphi) \cup \tilde{\Psi}(c, \tilde{\varphi}),$$

where

$$\Phi(c, \phi) = \{ \phi_m = \phi(.-c_1 m) : m \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \},$$

$$\Psi(c, \varphi) = \left\{ \varphi_{j,k,m} = 2^{\frac{3j}{2}} \varphi(S_{-k} A_{2j} -. M_c m) : j \geq 0, |k| \leq [2^j] \right\},$$

$$\tilde{\Psi}(c, \tilde{\varphi}) = \left\{ \tilde{\varphi}_{j,k,m} = 2^{\frac{3j}{2}} \tilde{\varphi}(S_{-k}^T A_{2j} -. \tilde{M}_c m) : j \geq 0, |k| \leq [2^j] \right\},$$

and

$$M_c = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 & 0 \\ 0 & c_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \tilde{M}_c = \begin{pmatrix} c_2 & 0 \\ 0 & c_1 \end{pmatrix},$$

is known as cone-adapted regular discrete shearlet system.

We set:

$$\Lambda_{cone} = \left\{ (j, k, m) : j \geq 0, |k| \leq [2^j], m \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \right\}.$$

**Definition 3.** (Cone-Adapted Regular Discrete Shearlet Transform). Similar to discrete wavelet transform the cone-adapted regular discrete shearlet transform is defined for some function $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$ by

$$SH_{\phi, \varphi, \tilde{\varphi}} f(m', (j,k,m)) = \langle f, \phi_{m'} \rangle, \langle f, \varphi_{j,k,m} \rangle, \langle f, \tilde{\varphi}_{j,k,m} \rangle,$$
where
\[
SH_{\phi,\varphi,\tilde{\varphi}}f : \mathbb{Z}^2 \times \Lambda^2_{cone} \to \mathbb{C}^3
\]
and
\[
<f, g> = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} f(x)\overline{g(x)}dx, \|f\|^2 = <f, g> \frac{1}{2}.
\]

The Fourier transform is the unitary operator that maps \(f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)\) into the function \(\hat{f}\) defined by
\[
\hat{f}(w) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} f(x)e^{-2\pi i <x,w>}dx
\]
when \(f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^2) \cap L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)\) and by the appropriate limit for the general \(f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)\). The function \(\hat{f}\) is also square integrable. Indeed, Fourier transform maps \(L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)\) one-to-one onto itself and the inverse Fourier transform is defined by
\[
\tilde{f}(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} f(w)e^{2\pi i <x,w>}dw.
\]

Notice that the sampling set
\[
\{(2^{-j},k2^{-\frac{j}{2}},S_{\frac{k-1}{2j}}A_{2^{-j}}M_{\epsilon m}) : j \geq 0, |k| \in \left\{-\lfloor 2^\frac{j}{4} \rfloor, \ldots, \lfloor 2^\frac{j}{4} \rfloor \right\}\},
\]
forces a change in the ordering of parabolic scaling and shearing, bearing in mind this fact, we call new class of irregular parameters.

Now, let us set:
\[
S_{cone} = \left\{(a, s, t) : a \in (0,1], s \in \left[-(1 + a^\frac{1}{2}), 1 + a^\frac{1}{2}\right], t \in \mathbb{R}^2\right\}.
\]

**Definition 4.** Let \(\Delta\) and \(\Lambda, \tilde{\Lambda}\) be discrete subsets of \(\mathbb{R}^2\) and \(S_{cone}\) respectively, and let \(\phi \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)\) as well as \(\varphi, \tilde{\varphi} \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)\). Then the (cone-adapted) irregular discrete shearlet system is defined by
\[
SH(\Delta, \Lambda, \tilde{\Lambda}, \phi, \varphi, \tilde{\varphi}) = \Phi(\Delta, \phi) \cup \Psi(\Lambda, \varphi) \cup \tilde{\Psi}(\tilde{\Lambda}, \tilde{\varphi}),
\]
where
\[
\begin{align*}
\Phi(\Delta, \phi) &= \{\phi_t = \phi(\cdot - t) : t \in \Delta\}, \\
\Psi(\Lambda, \varphi) &= \left\{\varphi_{a,s,t} = a^{-\frac{3}{4}} \varphi(A_{-1}^{-1}S^{-1}_s, -t) : (a, s, t) \in \Lambda\right\}, \\
\tilde{\Psi}(\tilde{\Lambda}, \tilde{\varphi}) &= \left\{\tilde{\varphi}_{a,s,t} = a^{-\frac{3}{4}} \tilde{\varphi}(\tilde{A}_{-1}^{-1}S^{-1}_sT, -t) : (a, s, t) \in \tilde{\Lambda}\right\}.
\end{align*}
\]
ON FRAMES AND CONE ADAPTED...

Then the associated (Cone-Adapted) Irregular Discrete Shearlet Transform $SH_{\phi,\tilde{\varphi}}(f): \Delta \times \Lambda \times \tilde{\Lambda} \to \mathbb{C}^3$ of some function $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$ is given by

$$SH_{\phi,\tilde{\varphi}}f(t',(a,s,t),\tilde{(\alpha,\tilde{s},\tilde{t})}) = (\langle f, \phi_{t'} \rangle, \langle f, \varphi_{a,s,t} \rangle, \langle f, \tilde{\varphi}_{\tilde{a},\tilde{s},\tilde{t}} \rangle).$$

From now, we restrict our study on horizontal cone $C = C_1 \cup C_3$ and define

$$L^2(C) = \left\{ f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^2) : \text{supp} \hat{f} \subseteq C \right\}.$$

Since one main motivation for considering irregular sets of parameters are stability questions, such a constraint seems very natural.

The feasible set of parameters and feasible shearlet system introduces in [8] is summarizing as:

Let

$$\{(a_j,s_{j,k},t_{j,k,m}^c) : j \geq 0, k \in K_j, \} , K_j \subseteq \mathbb{Z}, c = (c_1, c_2) \in (\mathbb{R}^+)^2,$$

$$\{a_j\}_{j \geq 0} \subset \mathbb{R}^+, \{s_{j,k}\}_{j \geq 0, k \in K_j} \subset \mathbb{R}, \{t_{j,k,m}^c\}_{j \geq 0, k \in K_j, m \in \mathbb{Z}^2} \subset \mathbb{R}^2,$$

be an arbitrary discrete set of parameters in $S_{\text{cone}}$.

**Definition 5.** (Feasible Shearlet System). Let

$$\Lambda = \left\{ (a_j,s_{j,k},t_{j,k,m}^c) : j \geq 0, k \in K_j, m \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \right\}$$

be a feasible set of parameters and let $\varphi \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$ be a feasible shearlet. Then we call

$$SH(\Lambda, \varphi) = \left\{ \varphi_{j,k,m} = a_j^{-3} \varphi(S_{-s_k}A_{a_j^{-1}}^{-1} - M_{c m}) : j \geq 0, k \in K_j \right\},$$

a feasible shearlet system.

2. Shearlet frame

Like the Fourier transform, the wavelet transform has a discrete and a continuous version. For the continuous wavelet transform one has weaker conditions, especially the orthogonality not necessary for an invertible continuous wavelet transform. So, it is convenient to focus our attention on Parseval frame (PF) wavelets rather than on orthonormal wavelets. Similar to the wavelets the shearlets form a Parseval frame. The Mercedes frame $\{w_1, w_2, w_3\}$ is a simple example of a tight frame and after rescaling $\{u_1, u_2, u_3\}, u_i = c w_i, c = (2^\frac{3}{2})^\frac{1}{2}$ is
a Parseval frame for $\mathbb{R}^2$. Several constructions of discrete shearlet frames are already known to date (see [3],[9],[13],[14],[18]).

Like the continuous shearlets, the discrete shearlets constitute a Parseval frame of the finite Euclidean space $L^2(C)$. Recall that for a Hilbert space $H$ a sequence $\{\varphi_{j,k,m} : j \geq 0, k \in K_j, m \in \mathbb{Z}^2\}$ is a frame if and only if there exist constants $0 < A \leq B < \infty$ that

$$A\| f \|^2_H \leq \sum_{j \geq 0} \sum_{k \in K_j} \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^2} | < f, \varphi_{j,k,m} > |^2 \leq \sum_{j \geq 0} \sum_{k \in K_j} \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^2} \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}^2} | c(h, j, k, m) \varphi_{j,k,m} |^2$$

for all $f \in H$. The frame is called tight if $A = B$ and a Parseval frame if $A = B = 1$. Thus for Parseval frame we have that

$$\| f \|^2_H = \sum_{j \geq 0} \sum_{k \in K_j} \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^2} | < f, \varphi_{j,k,m} > |^2$$

for all $f \in H$, which is equivalent to the reconstruction formula

$$f = \sum_{j \geq 0} \sum_{k \in K_j} \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^2} c(h, j, k, m) \varphi_{j,k,m},$$

where $c(h, j, k, m) = < f, \varphi_{j,k,m} >$. The series representation (1) of $f$ is called shearlet series and analogous to the notion of wavelet coefficients, the $c(h, j, k, m)$ are the shearlet coefficients.

Moricz and Rhoades [19] gave the following definition for matrix transform of a sequence.

**Definition 6.** Let $D = (d_{iljk})$ be a double infinite matrix of real numbers. Then $D$-transform of a double sequence $x = \{x_{jk}\}$ is

$$\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} d_{iljk} x_{jk},$$

which is called $D$–means or $D$-transform of the sequence $x = \{x_{jk}\}$. In 1926 Robinson [20] defined the double regular matrix as:

A double matrix $D = (d_{iljk})$ is said to be regular if the following conditions hold:

(i). $\lim_{i,l \to \infty} \sum_{j, k=0}^{\infty} d_{iljk} = 1$,

(ii). $\lim_{i,l \to \infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} |d_{iljk}| = 0, (k = 0, 1, 2, \ldots )$,

(iii). $\lim_{i,l \to \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |d_{iljk}| = 0, (j = 0, 1, 2, \ldots )$,

(iv). $\| D \| = \sup_{i,l \geq 0} \sum_{j,k=0}^{\infty} |d_{il}| < \infty$.

Either of condition (ii) and (iii) implies that $\lim_{i,l \to \infty} d_{iljk} = 0$.

In this paper our main aim is to study the action of double infinite regular matrix $D$ on $f \in L^2(C)$ and on its horizontal cone-adapted irregular shearlet
coefficients. We find the frame bounds for $D$-transform of $f \in L^2(\mathcal{C})$ whose shearlet series expansion is given by (1).

Now we have the following

**Theorem 7.** Let $D = (d_{ij})$ be a double nonnegative regular matrix and $SH(\Lambda, \varphi)$ be a feasible shearlet system. If

$$f(x) = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \sum_{k \in K_j} \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^2} < f, \varphi_{j,k,m} > \varphi_{j,k,m}$$

is a horizontal cone-adapted shearlet expansion of $f \in L^2(\mathcal{C})$ with shearlet coefficients

$$c(h,j,k,m) = < f, \varphi_{j,k,m} >_{L^2(\mathcal{C})} = \int_{\mathcal{C}} f(x) \varphi_{j,k,m}(x) dx,$$

where $\{ \varphi_{j,k,m} = a_j^{-3} \varphi(S^{-sk} A_{a_j^{-1}} - M_c m) : j \geq 0, k \in K_j, m \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \}$, then the shearlet frame bounds for $D$-transform of $f \in L^2(\mathcal{C})$ is

$$\delta^* \| f \|^2 \leq \sum_{j \geq 0} \sum_{k \in K_j} \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^2} | < Df, \varphi_{j,k,m} > |^2 \leq \delta_1 \| f \|^2$$

where $0 \leq \delta^*, \delta_1 < \infty$.

**Proof.** The feasible set of parameters of feasible shearlet $\{ \varphi_{j,k,m} \}$ characterize a function $f \in L^2(\mathcal{C})$ by means of shearlet coefficients $< f, \varphi_{j,k,m} >$ if

$$< f, \varphi_{j,k,m} > = < g, \varphi_{j,k,m} > \iff f = g,$$

or equivalently,

$$< f, \varphi_{j,k,m} > = 0 \iff f = 0,$$

this characterization is numerically stable if small perturbations in the shearlets coefficients $< f, \varphi_{j,k,m} >$ of $f$ correspond to small perturbations of the function $f$ in the $L^2(\mathcal{C})$-norm that is the feasible shearlet coefficient sequence of two functions are close in $l^2(\mathbb{Z}^2)$, the functions themselves are close in $L^2(\mathcal{C})$. It leads to that if

$$\sum_{j \geq 0} \sum_{k \in K_j} \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^2} | < Df, \varphi_{j,k,m} > |^2$$

is small, then $\| Df \|^2$ is small.
In particular, there exists $\alpha < \infty$ such that
\[ \Sigma_{j \geq 0} \Sigma_{k \in K_j} \Sigma_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^2} |Df, \varphi_{j,k,m}|^2 \leq 1 \Rightarrow \|Df\|^2 < \alpha. \]

For $f \in L^2(\mathcal{C})$, define
\[ \tilde{f} = f [\Sigma_{j \geq 0} \Sigma_{k \in K_j} \Sigma_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^2} |Df, \varphi_{j,k,m}|^2]^{-\frac{1}{2}}. \]

Then,
\[ < D\tilde{f}, \varphi_{j,k,m} > = [\Sigma_{j \geq 0} \Sigma_{k \in K_j} \Sigma_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^2} |Df, \varphi_{j,k,m}|^2]^{-\frac{1}{2}} \leq Df, \varphi_{j,k,m} > \]
or
\[ \Sigma_{j \geq 0} \Sigma_{k \in K_j} \Sigma_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^2} |D\tilde{f}, \varphi_{j,k,m}|^2 \]
\[ = [\Sigma_{j \geq 0} \Sigma_{k \in K_j} \Sigma_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^2} |Df, \varphi_{j,k,m}|^2]^{-1} \Sigma_{j \geq 0} \Sigma_{k \in K_j} \Sigma_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^2} |Df, \varphi_{j,k,m}|^2. \]

It gives
\[ \Sigma_{j \geq 0} \Sigma_{k \in K_j} \Sigma_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^2} |D\tilde{f}, \varphi_{j,k,m}|^2 \leq 1, \|D\tilde{f}\|^2 \leq \alpha, \]
or
\[ \Sigma_{j \geq 0} \Sigma_{k \in K_j} \Sigma_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^2} |Df, \varphi_{j,k,m}|^2 \geq \alpha^{-1} \|Df\|^2. \]

Since $D$ is regular matrix, it gives
\[ \delta^* \|f\|^2 = \alpha^{-1} \|D\|^2 \|f\|^2 \leq \Sigma_{j \geq 0} \Sigma_{k \in K_j} \Sigma_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^2} |Df, \varphi_{j,k,m}|^2. \]

Now let $f \in L^2(\mathcal{C})$. Then
\[ \Sigma_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \Sigma_{k \in K_j} \Sigma_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^2} |f, \varphi_{j,k,m}|^2 \]
\[ = \Sigma_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \Sigma_{k \in K_j} \Sigma_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^2} |\tilde{f}, \varphi_{j,k,m}|^2 \]
\[ = \Sigma_{j \geq 0} \Sigma_{k \in K_j} \Sigma_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^2} a_j^2 \left| \int_{\mathcal{C}} \tilde{f}(w) \varphi(S_{sk}^T A_j w) e^{2\pi i <w, A_j S_{sk} c m>} dw \right|^2. \]  (3)

Now first we consider the sum over $m \in \mathbb{Z}^2$. For this, set $\Omega = \left[ \frac{-1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right]^2$. 
Then by change of variables, we have

\[
\sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^2} a_j^3 \int \hat{f}(w) \overline{\hat{\varphi}(S_{S_k}^T A_{a_j} w)} e^{2\pi i \langle w, A_{a_j} S_{S_k} c m \rangle} dw \bigg| 2
\]

\[
= \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^2} a_j^3 \left| \frac{1}{|\text{det}(M_c)|} \right| \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \hat{f}(A_{a_j}^{-1} S_{S_k}^{-T} M_c^{-1} w) \chi c(A_{a_j}^{-1} S_{S_k}^{-T} M_c^{-1} w) \times \hat{\varphi}(M_c^{-1} w) e^{2\pi i \langle w, m \rangle} dw \bigg| 2
\]

\[
= \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^2} a_j^3 \left| \frac{1}{|\text{det}(M_c)|} \right| \int_{\Omega} \Omega \sum_{s \in \mathbb{Z}^2} \hat{f}(A_{a_j}^{-1} S_{S_k}^{-T} M_c^{-1} (w + s)) \chi c(A_{a_j}^{-1} S_{S_k}^{-T} M_c^{-1} (w + s)) \times \hat{\varphi}(M_c^{-1} (w + s)) e^{2\pi i \langle w, m \rangle} dw \bigg| 2.
\]

Using the Plancherel theorem, we get

\[
\sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^2} a_j^3 \left| \frac{1}{|\text{det}(M_c)|} \right| \int \hat{f}(w) \overline{\hat{\varphi}(S_{S_k}^T A_{a_j} w)} e^{2\pi i \langle w, A_{a_j} S_{S_k} c m \rangle} dw \bigg| 2
\]

\[
= \left| \frac{a_j^3}{|\text{det}(M_c)|} \right| \int_{\Omega} \left| \sum_{s \in \mathbb{Z}^2} \hat{f}(A_{a_j}^{-1} S_{S_k}^{-T} M_c^{-1} (w + s)) \chi c(A_{a_j}^{-1} S_{S_k}^{-T} M_c^{-1} (w + s)) \times \hat{\varphi}(M_c^{-1} (w + s)) \right|^2 dw
\]

\[
= \left| \frac{a_j^3}{|\text{det}(M_c)|} \right| \int_{\Omega} \sum_{m, s \in \mathbb{Z}^2} \hat{f}(A_{a_j}^{-1} S_{S_k}^{-T} M_c^{-1} (w + s)) \chi c(A_{a_j}^{-1} S_{S_k}^{-T} M_c^{-1} (w + s)) \times \hat{f}(A_{a_j}^{-1} S_{S_k}^{-T} M_c^{-1} (w + m)) \hat{\varphi}(M_c^{-1} (w + m)) dw
\]

\[
= \left| \frac{a_j^3}{|\text{det}(M_c)|} \right| \sum_{s \in \mathbb{Z}^2} \int_{\Omega + s} \hat{f}(A_{a_j}^{-1} S_{S_k}^{-T} M_c^{-1} (w + s)) \chi c(A_{a_j}^{-1} S_{S_k}^{-T} M_c^{-1} (w + s)) \times \hat{f}(A_{a_j}^{-1} S_{S_k}^{-T} M_c^{-1} (w + m - s)) \hat{\varphi}(M_c^{-1} (w + m - s)) \times
\]
or

To find a bound on second summation, we apply Cauchy-Schwartz inequality, and since

\[ D \]

where

\[ \beta \]

Consequently, if we denote

\[ \gamma = \frac{1}{|\text{det}(M_c)|} \left\{ \text{ess sup}_{w \in C} \sum_{j \geq 0} \sum_{k \in K_j} |\psi(S_kT \varphi_j T_a_j w)|^2 - \beta(mm) \right\} \] (5)

and

\[ \delta = \frac{1}{|\text{det}(M_c)|} \left\{ \text{ess inf}_{w \in C} \sum_{j \geq 0} \sum_{k \in K_j} |\psi(S_kT \varphi_j T_a_j w)|^2 + \beta(mm) \right\}, \] (6)

where \( \beta(mm) = \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \setminus \{0\}} |\beta(M_c^{-1}m)\beta(-M_c^{-1}m)|^\frac{1}{2} \), then we obtain

\[ \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \sum_{k \in K_j} |\psi(S_kT \varphi_j T_a_j w)|^2 \leq \delta \|\hat{f}\|^2, \]

or

\[ \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \sum_{k \in K_j} |\sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^2} |< \hat{f}, \varphi_j T_a_j w >|^2 \leq \delta \|D\|^2 \|f\|^2 = \delta_1 \|f\|^2. \] (7)

Since \( D \) is regular matrix. Combining (3) and (8) the proof is complete. \( \square \)
3. Action of double infinite regular matrix on horizontal cone-adapted irregular shearlet coefficients

**Theorem 8.** If \( c(h, j, k, m) \) are the horizontal cone-adapted irregular shearlet coefficients of \( f \in L^2(C) \), that is \( c(h, j, k, m) = \langle f, \varphi_{j,k,m} \rangle \), then the \( c^*(h, l, n, m) \) are the mentioned shearlet coefficients of \( Df \), where \( c^*(h, l, n, m) \) is defined as the \( D \)-transform of \( c(h, l, n, m) \) by

\[
c^*(h, l, n, m) = \sum_{l \geq 0} \sum_{n \in K_j} \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^2} c(h, l, n, m) \| \varphi_{l,n,m} \|^2.
\]

**Proof.** We have

\[
\langle Df, \varphi_{l,n,m} \rangle = \int_C Df(x) \varphi_{l,n,m}(x) dx
\]

\[
= \int_C \sum_{l \geq 0} \sum_{n \in K_j} \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^2} d_{lnjk} c(h, j, k, m) \varphi_{j,k,m}(x) \varphi_{l,n,m}(x) dx.
\]

Now,

\[
\sum_{l \geq 0} \sum_{n \in K_j} \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^2} \langle Df, \varphi_{l,n,m} \rangle \varphi_{l,n,m}(x) dx,
\]

if and only if

\[
\gamma \| \varphi_{j,k,m} \|^4 \| \hat{f} \|^2 \leq \sum_{l \geq 0} \sum_{n \in K_j} \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^2} |c(h, l, n, m)|^2
\]

\[
\leq \delta \| \varphi_{j,k,m} \|^4 \| \hat{f} \|^2,
\]

or

\[
c'_1 \| f \|^2 \leq \sum_{l \geq 0} \sum_{n \in K_j} \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^2} |c(h, l, n, m)|^2 \leq c'_2 \| f \|^2,
\]

where \( 0 \leq c_1, c'_1, c_2, c'_2 < \infty \). This completes the proof. \( \square \)

4. Conclusions and applications

In this paper we consider a generalized wavelet transform, namely discrete shearlet transform and we study the action of double infinite regular matrix on horizontal cone-adapted irregular shearlet coefficients. The frame bounds by matrix transform of function whose shearlet series expansion is known also have been studied. The Cone-Adapted Shearlet System has been used for giving equal treatment of all directions.
References

[1] E.J. Candés and D.L. Donoho, Curvelets - A surprisingly effective non-adaptive representation for objects with edges, In: Curves and Surfaces (L.L. Schumaker et al., Eds.), Vanderbilt University Press, Nashville, TN (1999).

[2] E.J. Candés and D.L. Donoho, Continuous curvelet transform: I. Resolution of the wavefront set, Appl. Comput. Harmon. Anal., 19 (2005), 162-197.

[3] S. Dahlke, G. Kutyniok, G. Steidl and G. Teschke, Shearlet coorbit spaces and associated Banach frames, Appl. Comput. Harmon. Anal., 27 (2009), 195-214.

[4] S. Dahlke, G. Kutyniok, P. Maass, C. Sagiv, H.G. Stark and G. Teschke, The uncertainty principle associated with the continuous shearlet transform, Int. J. Wavelets Multiresolut. Inf. Process, 6 (2008), 157-181.

[5] S. Dahlke, G. Steidl and G. Teschke, The continuous shearlet transform in arbitrary space dimensions, Priorprint Nr. 2008-7, Philipps-Universität, Marburg (2008).

[6] L. Debnath and F.A. Shah, Lecture Notes on Wavelet Transform, Birkhäuser (2017).

[7] D.L. Donoho and G. Kutyniok, Geometric Separation Using a Wavelet-Shearlet Dictionary, Proc. Symp. TA’09, Marselle, France (2009).

[8] D.L. Donoho and G. Kutyniok, Microlocal analysis of the geometric separation problems, Commun. Pure Appl. Math., 66 (2013), 1-47.

[9] K. Guo, G. Kutyniok and D. Labate, Sparse multidimensional representations using anisotropic dilation and shear operators, In: G. Chen and M.-J. Lai, Eds., Proc. of Wavelets and Splines, 189-201, Nashboro Press, Athenese, USA (2006).

[10] K. Guo, D. Labate and W.-Q Lim, Edge analysis and identification using the continuous shearlet transform, Appl. Comput. Harmon. Anal., 27 (2009), 24-46.

[11] K. Guo and D. Labate, Optimaly sparse multidimensional representation using shearlets, SIAM J. Math. Anal., 9 (2007), 298-318.
[12] S. Jianga and Z. Jiang, Inversion formula for shearlet transform in arbitrary space dimensions, *Numer. Funct. Anal. Optim.*, **37**, No 11 (2018), 1438-1463.

[13] P. Kittipoom, G. Kutyniok and W.-Q Lim, Irregular shearlet frames: Geometry and approximation properties, *J. Fourier Anal. Appl.*, **17**, No 4 (2011), 604-639.

[14] P. Kittipoom, G. Kutyniok and W.-Q Lim, Construction of compactly supported shearlet frames, *Arxiv1003.5481v2 [Math. FA] (2010), 1-37.*

[15] D. Kumar, Sh. Kumar and B. Singh, Cone-adapted continuous shearlet transform and reconstruction formula, *J. Nonlinear Sci. Appl.*, **9** (2016), 262-269.

[16] G. Kutyniok and D. Labate, Construction of regular and irregular shearlets, *J. Wavelet Theory and Appl.*, **1** (2007), 1-10.

[17] D. Labate, W.-Q Lim, G. Kutyniok and G. Weiss, Sparse multidimensional representations using shearlets, *Wavelets XI (San Diego), CA* (2005), 254-262, SPIE Proc. Bellingham, WA (2005).

[18] W-Q Lim, Discrete shearlet transform: New multiscale directional image representation, *Proc. SAMPTA 09*, Marseille (2009).

[19] F. Moricz and B.E. Rhoades, Comparison theorem for double summability methods, *Pub. Math. Debrecen*, **36**, No 1-4 (1989), 207-220.

[20] G.M. Robinson, Divergent double sequences and series, *Trans. Amer. Math. Soc.*, **28** (1926), 50-73.
