

Atomic Systems in 2-inner Product Spaces

Bahram Dastourian, Mohammad Janfada*

Department of Pure Mathematics
Ferdowsi University of Mashhad
Mashhad, 1159-91775, Iran

E-mail: bdastorian@gmail.com

E-mail: janfada@um.ac.ir

ABSTRACT. In this paper, the concept of a family of local atoms in a 2-inner product space is introduced and then this concept is generalized to an atomic system for an operator. Next a characterization of atomic systems is proved. This characterization lead us to obtain a new frame which is a generalization of frames in 2-inner product spaces.

Keywords: 2-inner product space, 2-normed space, Family of local atoms, Atomic system, Frame.

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1. INTRODUCTION AND PRELIMINARIES

Frames in Hilbert spaces were introduced by Duffin and Schaffer [9] in the context of nonharmonic Fourier series in 1952. In 1986, frames were brought to life by Daubechies *et al.* [7]. Now frames play an important role not only in the theoretics but also in many kinds of applications, and have been widely applied in signal processing [13], sampling [10, 11], coding and communications [19], filter bank theory [2], system modeling [8], and so on.

Atomic systems for bounded linear operators on Hilbert spaces have been introduced by L. Găvruta in [15] as a generalization of families of local atoms [12]. A sequence $\{f_j\}_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$ in a Hilbert space \mathcal{H} is called an *atomic system* for a

*Corresponding Author

bounded linear operator K on \mathcal{H} if

i) the series $\sum_{j \in \mathbb{N}} c_j f_j$ converges for all $c = (c_j) \in l^2 := \{\{b_j\}_{j \in \mathbb{N}} : \sum_{j \in \mathbb{N}} |b_j|^2 < \infty\}$;

ii) there exists $C > 0$ such that for every $f \in \mathcal{H}$ there exists $a_f = (a_j) \in l^2$ such that $\|a_f\|_{l^2} \leq C\|f\|$ and $Kf = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{N}} a_j f_j$.

It is proved that this concept is equivalent to K -frames, where K is a bounded linear operator on separable Hilbert space \mathcal{H} [15].

A sequence $\{f_j\}_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$ is said to be a K -frame for \mathcal{H} if there exist constants $A, B > 0$ such that

$$A\|K^*f\|^2 \leq \sum_{j \in \mathbb{N}} |\langle f, f_j \rangle|^2 \leq B\|f\|^2, \quad (f \in \mathcal{H}).$$

We refer to [20] for more results on these concepts. In addition, the authors generalized these concepts and gave some new results in Hilbert modules [5] and Banach spaces [6]. Note that frames in Hilbert spaces are just a particular case of K -frames, when K is the identity operator on these Hilbert spaces.

The concepts of 2-inner product spaces and 2-normed spaces have been studied by many authors [3, 4, 14, 16, 17, 18]. In the sequel, we introduce 2-inner product and 2-normed spaces.

Definition 1.1. Suppose that X is a vector space of dimension greater than 1 over the field \mathbb{F} (either \mathbb{R} or \mathbb{C}). If there exists a mapping $\langle \cdot, \cdot | \cdot \rangle : X \times X \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$ with the properties

1. $\langle f, f | h \rangle \geq 0$ and $\langle f, f | h \rangle = 0$ if and only if f and h are linearly dependent;
2. $\langle f, f | h \rangle = \langle h, h | f \rangle$;
3. $\langle g, f | h \rangle = \overline{\langle f, g | h \rangle}$;
4. $\langle \alpha f, g | h \rangle = \alpha \langle f, g | h \rangle$ for $\alpha \in \mathbb{F}$;
5. $\langle f_1 + f_2, g | h \rangle = \langle f_1, g | h \rangle + \langle f_2, g | h \rangle$,

then the pair $(X, \langle \cdot, \cdot | \cdot \rangle)$ is called a 2-inner product space. The map $\langle \cdot, \cdot | \cdot \rangle$ is said to be a 2-inner product on X .

Some basic properties of 2-inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot | \cdot \rangle$ can be immediately obtained as follows (see [3, 4]).

- $\langle 0, g | h \rangle = \langle f, 0 | h \rangle = \langle f, g | 0 \rangle = 0$;
- $\langle f, \alpha g | h \rangle = \bar{\alpha} \langle f, g | h \rangle$;
- $\langle f, g | \alpha h \rangle = |\alpha|^2 \langle f, g | h \rangle$;

for all $f, g, h \in X$ and $\alpha \in \mathbb{F}$.

One of the most important properties of 2-inner product is the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality

$$|\langle f, g | h \rangle|^2 \leq \langle f, f | h \rangle \langle g, g | h \rangle, \quad (f, g, h \in X).$$

For a given 2-inner product space $(X, \langle \cdot, \cdot | \cdot \rangle)$ we can define a function $\|\cdot, \cdot\|$ on $X \times X$ by

$$\|f, h\| = \langle f, f | h \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (1.1)$$

for all $f, h \in X$.

The above mentioned function satisfies the following conditions:

- a. $\|f, h\| \geq 0$ and $\|f, h\| = 0$ if and only if f and h are linearly dependent;
- b. $\|f, h\| = \|h, f\|$;
- c. $\|\alpha f, h\| = |\alpha| \|f, h\|$, $\alpha \in \mathbb{F}$;
- d. $\|f_1 + f_2, h\| \leq \|f_1, h\| + \|f_2, h\|$.

A 2-norm on a vector space X is a function $\|\cdot, \cdot\|$ defined on $X \times X$ satisfying the conditions (a) to (d) and $(X, \|\cdot, \cdot\|)$ is called a linear 2-normed space. Whenever a 2-inner product space $(X, \langle \cdot, \cdot | \cdot \rangle)$ is given, we consider it as a linear 2-normed space $(X, \|\cdot, \cdot\|)$ via the 2-norm defined by (1.1).

Let X be a 2-inner product space. A sequence $\{f_j\}$ is called convergent if there exists $f \in X$ such that $\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \|f_j - f, h\| = 0$, for all $h \in X$. Similarly, we can define a Cauchy sequence in X . Also, X is said to be a 2-Hilbert space if it is complete (see [18]).

Now we are ready to state the concept of a 2-frame which was introduced in [1]. A sequence $\{f_j\}$ in a 2-Hilbert space $(X, \langle \cdot, \cdot | \cdot \rangle)$ is called a 2-frame associated to $h \in X$ if there exist $A, B > 0$ such that

$$A\|f, h\|^2 \leq \sum_j |\langle f, f_j | h \rangle|^2 \leq B\|f, h\|^2, \quad (f \in X). \quad (1.2)$$

If the right side of (1.2) holds, then $\{f_j\}$ is called a 2-Bessel sequence.

In this paper, we shall introduce 2-atomic systems as a generalization of families of local 2-atoms. A characterization of 2-atomic systems is given. This leads us to obtain a generalization of 2-frame.

2. MAIN RESULTS

In this section we are going to define the concept of a family of local 2-atoms. Next we will generalize this concept to a 2-atomic system for a linear operator and then a generalization of 2-frames will be studied.

In the sequel we assumed that $(X, \langle \cdot, \cdot | \cdot \rangle)$ is a 2-Hilbert space, $h \in X$ and $\langle h \rangle$ is the subspace generated by h .

Definition 2.1. Let $\{f_j\}$ be a 2-Bessel sequence in a 2-inner product space X , $h \in X$ and Y be a closed subspace of X . We say that $\{f_j\}$ is a family of local 2-atoms for Y associated to h if there exists a sequence of bilinear functionals $\{c_j\}$ on $X \times \langle h \rangle$ such that

- i) $\sum_j |c_j(f, h)|^2 \leq C\|f, h\|^2$, for some $C > 0$;
- ii) $f = \sum_j c_j(f, h)f_j$,

for all $f \in Y$.

Note that a map $c_j : X \times \langle h \rangle \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$ is called a bilinear functional if the following conditions hold for every $f, g \in X$ and $\alpha \in \mathbb{F}$.

- (i) $c_j(\alpha f + g, h) = \alpha c_j(f, h) + c_j(g, h)$;
- (ii) $c_j(f, \alpha h) = \alpha c_j(f, h)$.

In the following proposition, it is proved that every family of local 2-atoms is indeed a 2-frame sequence.

Proposition 2.2. *Suppose that $\{f_j\}$ is a family of local 2-atoms for Y , a closed subspace of 2-inner product space X , then $\{f_j\}$ is a 2-frame for Y associated to h .*

Proof. It is enough to show that $\{f_j\}$ has a lower bound. Since $\{f_j\}$ is a family of local 2-atoms, there exists a sequence of bilinear functionals $\{c_j\}$ such that $\sum_j |c_j(f, h)|^2 \leq C \|f, h\|^2$, $f \in Y$, for some $C > 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} \|f, h\|^4 &= (\langle f, f|h \rangle)^2 \\ &= (\langle f, \sum_j c_j(f, h) f_j|h \rangle)^2 \\ &= (\sum_j \overline{c_j(f, h)} \langle f, f_j|h \rangle)^2 \\ &\leq \sum_j |c_j(f, h)|^2 \sum_j |\langle f, f_j|h \rangle|^2 \\ &\leq C \|f, h\|^2 \sum_j |\langle f, f_j|h \rangle|^2, \end{aligned}$$

it means that $\frac{1}{C} \|f, h\|^2 \leq \sum_j |\langle f, f_j|h \rangle|^2$. □

Assume that $(X, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle; \cdot)$ is a 2-Hilbert space and $h \in X$. The algebraic complement of $\langle h \rangle$ in X is denoted by M_h , i.e. $\langle h \rangle \oplus M_h = X$.

One may see that

$$\langle f, g \rangle_h = \langle f, g|h \rangle, \quad (f, g \in X).$$

defines a semi-inner product on X (see [1]). This semi-inner product induces the following inner product on the quotient space $\frac{X}{\langle h \rangle}$ denoted by M_h as follows:

$$\langle f + \langle h \rangle, g + \langle h \rangle \rangle_h = \langle f, g \rangle_h, \quad (f, g \in X).$$

So M_h with respect to $\|f\|_h := \sqrt{\langle f, f \rangle_h}$, $f \in M_h$, is a normed space. The completion of the inner product space M_h is denoted by X_h .

With these notations, one can rewrite (1.2) as follows:

$$A \|f\|_h^2 \leq \sum_j |\langle f, f_j \rangle_h|^2 \leq B \|f\|_h^2, \quad (f \in X_h).$$

Now we are going to generalize the concept of a family of local 2-atoms.

Definition 2.3. Let X be a 2-inner product space and fix $h \in X$. Let K_h be a bounded linear operator on the Hilbert space X_h . A sequence $\{f_j\} \subseteq X$ is called a 2-atomic system for K_h associated to h if

- i) $\{f_j\}$ is a 2-Bessel sequence;
- ii) for any $f \in X_h$ there exists $a_f = \{a_j\} \in \ell^2$ such that $K_h f = \sum_j a_j f_j$, where $\|a_f\|_{\ell^2} \leq C\|f, h\|_X$ and C is a positive constant.

Note that the convergence of the series $\sum_j a_j f_j$ is in the topology of X . Also if $\{f_j\} \subseteq X_h$ then the convergence of the series $\sum_j a_j f_j$ is in the topology of X implies its convergence in X_h .

A characterization of a 2-atomic system corresponding to $h \in X$ is given as follows which lead us to obtain a generalization of 2-frame.

Theorem 2.4. Let K_h be a bounded linear operator on X_h . Then for a sequence $\{f_j\} \subseteq X_h$ the following statements are equivalent:

- (i) $\{f_j\}$ is a 2-atomic system for K_h ;
- (ii) there exist $A, B > 0$ such that

$$A\|K_h^* f\|_h^2 \leq \sum_j |\langle f, f_j | h \rangle|^2 \leq B\|f\|_h^2, \quad (f \in X_h);$$

- (iii) $\{f_j\} \subseteq X_h$ is a 2-Bessel sequence and there exists a 2-Bessel sequence $\{g_j\}$ such that

$$K_h f = \sum_j \langle f, g_j | h \rangle f_j, \quad (f \in X_h);$$

- (iv) $\{f_j\} \subseteq X_h$ is a 2-Bessel sequence and there exists a 2-Bessel sequence $\{g_j\}$ such that

$$K_h^* f = \sum_j \langle f, f_j | h \rangle g_j, \quad (f \in X_h);$$

- (v) $\{Q_h f_j\}$ is a 2-atomic system for the bounded linear operator $Q_h K_h$, where Q_h is an injective operator on X_h .

Proof. $i \rightarrow ii)$ For every $f \in X_h$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|K_h^* f\|^2 &= \|K_h^* f, h\|^2 \\ &= \sup\{|\langle K_h^* f, g | h \rangle|^2 : g \in X_h, \|g, h\| = 1\} \\ &= \sup\{|\langle f, K_h g | h \rangle|^2 : g \in X_h, \|g, h\| = 1\}. \end{aligned}$$

By definition of a 2-atomic system for K_h , there exists $C > 0$ such that $K_h g = \sum_j b_j f_j$ with $\|b_g\|_{\ell^2} = \|\{b_j\}\|_{\ell^2} \leq C\|g, h\|$ and so

$$\begin{aligned}
\|K_h^* f\|^2 &= \sup\{|\langle f, \sum_j b_j f_j | h \rangle|^2 : g \in X_h, \|g, h\| = 1\} \\
&= \sup\{|\sum_j \bar{b}_j \langle f, f_j | h \rangle|^2 : g \in X_h, \|g, h\| = 1\} \\
&\leq \sup\{\sum_j |b_j|^2 \sum_j |\langle f, f_j | h \rangle|^2 : g \in X_h, \|g, h\| = 1\} \\
&\leq C^2 \|g, h\|^2 \sum_j |\langle f, f_j | h \rangle|^2 \\
&= C^2 \sum_j |\langle f, f_j | h \rangle|^2.
\end{aligned}$$

It means that $\frac{1}{C^2} \|K_h^* f\|^2 \leq \sum_j |\langle f, f_j | h \rangle|^2$.

ii \rightarrow *iii*) Similar to Theorem 3 of [15], there exists a 2-Bessel sequence $\{g_j\} \in X_h$ such that

$$K_h f = \sum_j \langle f, g_j \rangle_h f_j = \sum_j \langle f, g_j | h \rangle f_j.$$

iii \rightarrow *iv*) For $f, g \in X_h$ we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle K_h f, g \rangle_h &= \langle \sum_j \langle f, g_j | h \rangle f_j, g \rangle_h \\
&= \sum_j \langle f, g_j | h \rangle \langle f_j, g | h \rangle \\
&= \sum_j \langle f, g_j \rangle_h \langle f_j, g \rangle_h \\
&= \langle f, \sum_j \langle g, f_j | h \rangle g_j \rangle_h,
\end{aligned}$$

that is $K_h^* f = \sum_j \langle f, f_j | h \rangle g_j$.

iv \rightarrow *iii*) It is similar to *iii* \rightarrow *iv* so we omit it.

i \rightarrow *v*) Since $\{f_j\}$ is a 2-atomic system for K_h , for any $f \in X_h$ there exists $a_f = \{a_j\} \in \ell^2$ such that $K_h f = \sum_j a_j f_j$ so $Q_h K_h f = \sum_j a_j Q_h f_j$, i.e. $\{Q_h f_j\}$ is a 2-atomic system for $Q_h K_h$.

v \rightarrow *i*) Since $\{Q_h f_j\}$ is a 2-atomic system for $Q_h K_h$, for any $f \in X_h$ there exists $\{b_j\} \in \ell^2$ such that $Q_h K_h f = \sum_j b_j Q_h f_j$ so $Q_h(K_h f - \sum_j b_j f_j) = 0$. Due to injectivity of Q_h , $K_h f = \sum_j b_j f_j$. \square

As a result of Theorem 2.4 the following definition is given.

Definition 2.5. Let K_h be a bounded linear operator on X_h . A sequence $\{f_j\}$ in X is called 2- K -frame if there exist $A, B >$ such that

$$A\|K_h^*f\|_h^2 \leq \sum_j |\langle f, f_j|h \rangle|^2 \leq B\|f\|_h^2, \quad (f \in X_h).$$

Trivially a 2-frame, which was defined in [1], is a special case of 2- K -frames with $K_h = I$.

A consequence of Theorem 2.4 is given as follows.

Theorem 2.6. Let P_{Y_h} be the orthogonal projection on Y_h as a closed subspace of X_h . Then for a sequence $\{f_j\} \subseteq X_h$ the following statements are equivalent:

- (i) $\{f_j\}$ is a family of local 2-atoms for Y_h ;
- (ii) $\{f_j\}$ is a 2-atomic system for P_{Y_h} ;
- (iii) $\{f_j\}$ is a 2- P_{Y_h} -frame;
- (iv) $\{f_j\}$ is a 2-Bessel sequence and there exists a 2-Bessel sequence $\{g_j\}$ such that

$$P_{Y_h}f = \sum_j \langle f, g_j|h \rangle f_j = \sum_j \langle f, f_j|h \rangle g_j, \quad (f \in X_h);$$

- (v) $\{Q_h f_j\}$ is a 2-atomic system for bounded linear operator $Q_h P_{Y_h}$, where Q_h is an injective operator on X_h .

Proof. $i \rightarrow ii$ is obvious.

$ii \leftrightarrow iii$, $iii \leftrightarrow iv$, $iv \leftrightarrow ii$ and $v \leftrightarrow i$ hold from Theorem 2.4.

$iv \rightarrow i$) Since $P_{Y_h}f = \sum_j \langle f, g_j|h \rangle f_j$, it is enough to put $c_j(f, h) = \langle f, g_j|h \rangle$ because it is linear and

$$\sum_j |c_j(f, h)|^2 = \sum_j |\langle f, g_j|h \rangle|^2 \leq D\|f, h\|^2,$$

where D is the upper 2-frame bound of $\{g_j\}$. □

EXAMPLE 2.7. Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$ be odd and consider $X = \mathbb{R}^n$ with the following standard two inner product

$$\langle x, y|z \rangle = \det \begin{pmatrix} \langle x, y \rangle & \langle x, z \rangle \\ \langle z, y \rangle & \langle z, z \rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

where $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is the inner product of \mathbb{R}^n . Let $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ be the standard basis of \mathbb{R}^n and $h = e_n$. Trivially in this case $X_h = \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$ and one can see that its induced inner product is the standard inner product of \mathbb{R}^{n-1} . Now define the operator K_h on X_h by

$$K_h(e_{2i}) = e_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, \frac{n-1}{2} \text{ and otherwise } K_h e_i = e_i, i \leq n-1.$$

Then one can see that $e_1, e_1, e_3, e_2, \dots, e_{\frac{n-1}{2}}, e_{n-1}$ is a 2- K_h -frame.

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