MULTIVARIATE MATRIX REFINABLE FUNCTIONS WITH ARBITRARY MATRIX DILATION

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ABSTRACT. The characterizations of the stability and orthonormality of the multivariate matrix refinable functions Φ with arbitrary matrix dilation M are provided in terms of the eigenvalue and 1-eigenvector properties of the restricted transition operator. Under mild conditions, it is obtained that the approximation order of Φ is equivalent to the order of the vanishing moment conditions of the matrix refinement mask $\{\mathbf{P}_\alpha\}$. The restricted transition operator associated with the matrix refinement mask $\{\mathbf{P}_\alpha\}$ is represented by a finite matrix $(\mathcal{A}_{Mi-j})_{i,j}$ with $\mathcal{A}_j = |\det(M)|^{-1}\sum_\kappa \mathbf{P}_{\kappa-j}\otimes\mathbf{P}_\kappa$ and $\mathbf{P}_{\kappa-j}\otimes\mathbf{P}_\kappa$ being the Kronecker product of matrices $\mathbf{P}_{\kappa-j}$ and $\mathbf{P}_\kappa$. The spectral property of the transition operator are studied. The Sobolev regularity estimate of the matrix refinable function Φ is given in terms of the spectral radius of the restricted transition operator to an invariant subspace. This estimate is analyzed in an example.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let $\{\mathbf{P}_\alpha\}$ be a finitely supported $r\times r$ matrix sequence. The vectors Φ, r-dimensional column functions on $\mathbb{R}^d$, considered in this paper are solutions to functional equations of the type

$$\Phi = \sum_{\alpha\in\mathbb{Z}^d} \mathbf{P}_\alpha \Phi(M\cdot - \alpha), \tag{1.1}$$

where M is $d\times d$ integer matrix with $m = |\det(M)| \geq 2$ and all eigenvalues of modulus > 1. Define

$$\mathbf{P}(\omega) := \frac{1}{m}\sum_{\alpha\in\mathbb{Z}^d} \mathbf{P}_\alpha \exp(-i\alpha\omega).$$

Then $\mathbf{P}$ is an $r\times r$ matrix with trigonometric polynomial entries. In the Fourier domain, functional equations (1.1) can be written as

$$\widehat{\Phi}(\omega) = \mathbf{P}({}^tM^{-1}\omega)\widehat{\Phi}({}^tM^{-1}\omega). \tag{1.2}$$

Throughout this paper, ${}^tA$ and A^* denote the transpose and the Hermitian adjoint of a matrix A respectively.

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Equations of type (1.1) or (1.2) are called **matrix (vector) refinement equations**; the matrix M is called the **dilation matrix**; $\mathbf{P}$ ($\{\mathbf{P}_\alpha\}$) is called the **(matrix) refinement mask** and any solution Φ of (1.1) is called an $(M, \mathbf{P})$ **matrix refinable function** (or an $(M, \mathbf{P})$ **refinable vector**).

For $M = 2\mathbf{I}_r$, $r \geq 1$, where $\mathbf{I}_r$ is the $r \times r$ identity matrix, the characterizations of the stability and orthonormality of the matrix refinable function Φ were provided in terms of mask in [26], the regularity estimates of Φ were studied in [26], [19], and in [3], [24] for the case $d = 1$, the existence of the distribution solution of (1.1) and the characterization of the weak stability of solutions of (1.1) were discussed in [21]. In the construction of multivariate wavelets, the dilation matrix M is involved. For $r = 1$, the characterizations of the stability and orthonormality of Φ, the refinable function with matrix dilation, were provided in terms of mask in [22], the optimal Sobolev regularity estimate of Φ was obtained in [15]. Our goal in this paper is to provide the characterizations of the stability, orthonormality and the approximation order of the $(M, \mathbf{P})$ refinable vector Φ in terms of mask, and give the regularity estimate of Φ in terms of the spectral radius of the restricted transition operator.

Before going further, we introduce some notations used in this paper. Let $\mathbb{Z}_+$ denote the set of all nonnegative integers, and let $\mathbb{Z}_+^d$ denote the set of all d-tuples of nonnegative integers. We shall adopt the multi-index notations

$$\omega^\beta := \omega_1^{\beta_1} \cdots \omega_d^{\beta_d}, \quad \beta! := \beta_1! \cdots \beta_d!, \quad |\beta| := \beta_1 + \cdots + \beta_d$$

for $\omega = {}^t(\omega_1, \cdots, \omega_d) \in \mathbb{R}^d, \beta = {}^t(\beta_1, \cdots, \beta_d) \in \mathbb{Z}_+^d$. If $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{Z}^d$ satisfy $\beta - \alpha \in \mathbb{Z}_+^d$, we shall write $\alpha \leq \beta$ and denote

$$\begin{pmatrix} \beta \\ \alpha \end{pmatrix} := \frac{\beta!}{\alpha!(\beta - \alpha)!}.$$

For $\beta = {}^t(\beta_1, \cdots, \beta_d) \in \mathbb{Z}_+^d$, denote

$$D^\beta := \frac{\partial^{\beta_1}}{\partial x_1^{\beta_1}} \cdots \frac{\partial^{\beta_d}}{\partial x_d^{\beta_d}},$$

where $\partial_j = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}$ is the partial derivative operator with respect to the jth coordinate, $1 \leq j \leq d$. Except in some special cases, for $\omega, \zeta \in \mathbb{R}^d$, we would use $\zeta\omega$ (not ${}^t\zeta\omega$) to denote their scalar product.

For a finitely supported complex sequence c on $\mathbb{Z}^d$, its support is defined by $\text{supp}c := \{\beta \in \mathbb{Z}^d : c(\beta) \neq 0\}$, and for a finitely supported $r \times r$ matrix sequence C on $\mathbb{Z}^d$, its support is defined by $\text{supp}C := \cup \text{supp}c_{ij}$, where c_{ij} is the (i, j)-entry of C. Throughout this paper, we assume that the matrix refinement mask $\mathbf{P}$ satisfying $\text{supp}\{\mathbf{P}_\alpha\} \subset [0, N]^d$ for some positive integer N.

Let $\|x\|$ denote the Euclidean norm in $\mathbb{R}^d$, and let $\text{dist}(x, y) := \|x - y\|$ be the distance of two point $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^d$. For two subsets S_1, S_2 of $\mathbb{R}^d$, denote

$$\text{dist}(S_1, S_2) := \inf\{\text{dist}(x, y) : x \in S_1, y \in S_2\}.$$

For any subset S of $\mathbb{R}^d$, denote $[S] := S \cap \mathbb{Z}^d$; and if S is a finite set of $\mathbb{Z}^d$, let $|S|$ denote the number of elements in S.

For $j = 1, \cdots, r$, let $\mathbf{e}_j := (\delta_j(k))_{k=1}^r$ denote the standard unit vectors in $\mathbb{R}^r$. In this paper, for an $r \times 1$ vector-valued function or sequence $f = {}^t(f_1, \cdots, f_r)$, f is in a space on $\mathbb{R}^d$ or $\mathbb{Z}^d$ means that every component f_i of f is in this space. Especially, $f = {}^t(f_1, \cdots, f_r) \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ (or $\mathbf{c} = (c_1, \cdots, c_r) \in l^2(\mathbb{Z}^d)$) means that

$f_i \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ (or $c_i \in l^2(\mathbb{Z}^d)$), $i = 1, \cdots, r$, and we will use the norms

$$\|f\|_2 = (\sum_{i=1}^r \|f_i\|^2_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)})^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad \|\mathbf{c}\|_2 = (\sum_{i=1}^r \|c_i\|^2_{l^2(\mathbb{Z}^d)})^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

For a matrix A (or an operator A defined on a finite dimensional linear space), we say A satisfies **Condition E** if $\rho(A) \le 1$, 1 is the unique eigenvalue on the unit circle and 1 is simple (the spectra radius of A is denoted by $\rho(A)$).

Let M be a fixed dilation matrix with $m = |\det(M)|$. Then the coset spaces $\mathbb{Z}^d/(M\mathbb{Z}^d)$ and $\mathbb{Z}^d/({}^tM\mathbb{Z}^d)$ consist of m elements. Let $\gamma_k + M\mathbb{Z}^d, 0 \le k \le m-1$, and $\eta_j + {}^tM\mathbb{Z}^d, j = 0, \cdots, m-1$, are the m distinct elements of $\mathbb{Z}^d/(M\mathbb{Z}^d)$ and $\mathbb{Z}^d/({}^tM\mathbb{Z}^d)$ respectively with $\gamma_0 = 0, \eta_0 = 0$. Let $C_0(\mathbb{T}^d)$ denote the space of all $r \times r$ matrix functions with trigonometric polynomial entries. For a given matrix refinement mask $\mathbf{P}$, the **transition operator T** associated with $\mathbf{P}$ is defined on $C_0(\mathbb{T}^d)$ by

(1.3)

$$\mathbf{T}C(\omega) := \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} \mathbf{P}({}^tM^{-1}(\omega + 2\pi\eta_j))C({}^tM^{-1}(\omega + 2\pi\eta_j))\mathbf{P}^*({}^tM^{-1}(\omega + 2\pi\eta_j)).$$

Assume that the support of the mask $\{\mathbf{P}_\alpha\}$ is in $[0, N]^d$, denote

$$\Omega := \{\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} M^{-(j+1)}x_j : \quad x_j \in [-N, N]^d, \forall j \in \mathbb{Z}_+\}. \tag{1.4}$$

Let $\mathbb{H}$ denote the subspace of $C_0(\mathbb{T}^d)$ defined by

$$\mathbb{H} := \{H(\omega) \in C_0(\mathbb{T}^d) : H(\omega) = \sum_\alpha H_\alpha e^{-i\alpha\omega}, \operatorname{supp}\{H_\alpha\} \subset [\Omega]\}. \tag{1.5}$$

Recall that for a vector-valued function $\Psi = {}^t(\psi_1, \cdots, \psi_r)$, Ψ is called stable (orthogonal) if the integer translates of $\psi_1, \cdots, \psi_r$ form a Riesz basis (an orthonormal basis) of their closed linear span in $L^2(\mathbb{R})$. It was shown that an $(M, \mathbf{P})$ refinable vector Φ is stable if and only if for all $\omega \in \mathbb{T}^d$, $G_\Phi(\omega) \ge c\mathbf{I}_r$ for some positive constant c, and that Φ is orthogonal if and only if $G_\Phi(\omega) = \mathbf{I}_r, \omega \in \mathbb{T}^d$, see e.g. [6], [10], [16] and [23]. Here $G_\Phi(\omega)$ is the Gram matrix of Φ defined by

$$G_\Phi(\omega) := \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \widehat{\Phi}(\omega + 2\pi\alpha)\widehat{\Phi}^*(\omega + 2\pi\alpha). \tag{1.6}$$

In the first part of Section 2, we will show that if the refinement equation (1.1) has a compactly supported solution Φ such that $G_\Phi(\omega) < \infty$ and $\det(G_\Phi(0)) \ne 0$, then $\mathbf{P}(0)$ satisfies Condition E. Then we will provide a characterization of the existence of the L^2-solutions of (1.1) under the assumption that $\mathbf{P}(0)$ satisfies Condition E. In the last part of Section 2, we will show that the $(M, \mathbf{P})$ refinable vector Φ is stable if and only if the restricted operator $\mathbf{T}|_\mathbb{H}$ of the transition operator $\mathbf{T}$ to $\mathbb{H}$ satisfies Condition E and the corresponding 1-eigenvector of $\mathbf{T}|_\mathbb{H}$ is positive (or negative) definite on $\mathbb{T}^d$, and show that the $(M, \mathbf{P})$ refinable vector Φ is orthogonal if and only if $\mathbf{T}|_\mathbb{H}$ satisfies Condition E and $\mathbf{P}$ is a **Conjugate Quadrature Filter (CQF)**, i.e.

$$\sum_{j=0}^{m-1} \mathbf{P}({}^tM^{-1}(\omega + 2\pi\eta_j))\mathbf{P}^*({}^tM^{-1}(\omega + 2\pi\eta_j)) = \mathbf{I}_r, \quad \omega \in \mathbb{T}^d. \tag{1.7}$$

The accuracy order of the $(M, \mathbf{P})$ refinable vector $\Phi = {}^t(\phi_1, \cdots, \phi_r)$ were considered in [11], [25] and [17] for the case $d = 1$ and $M = (2)$, in [7] for $M = 2\mathbf{I}_r$ and in [1] for the multivariate case with arbitrary dilation matrix. In Section 3, we will show that under mild conditions, Φ provides approximation of order k, $k \in \mathbb{Z}_+\backslash\{0\}$ if and only if the matrix refinement mask $\mathbf{P}$ satisfies the vanishing moment conditions of order k. We will also determine explicitly the coefficients for the polynomial reproducing under the assumption that the integer shifts of Φ ($\phi_l(\cdot - \kappa)$, $\kappa \in \mathbb{Z}^d, l = 1, \cdots, r$) are linearly independent.

Since the spectra (eigenvalues) of a matrix can be computed directly, it is useful in practice to transfer equivalently the restricted operator $\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}}$ to be a finite matrix and therefore transfer the spectral problems of $\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}}$ into those of a matrix. We will show in Section 4 that the restricted transition operator $\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}}$ is equivalent to matrix $(\mathcal{A}_{Mi-j})_{i,j\in[\Omega]}$, where $\mathcal{A}_j$ is the $r^2 \times r^2$ matrix given by

$$\mathcal{A}_j = \frac{1}{|\det(M)|} \sum_{\kappa\in[0,N]^d} \mathbf{P}_{\kappa-j} \otimes \mathbf{P}_{\kappa},$$

and $\mathbf{P}_{\kappa-j} \otimes \mathbf{P}_{\kappa}$ is the Kronecker product of $\mathbf{P}_{\kappa-j}$ and $\mathbf{P}_{\kappa}$. And we will also consider the spectral property of $\mathbf{T}$ in Section 4.

In the last part of this paper, Section 5, we will consider the regularity of the $(M, \mathbf{P})$ refinable vector Φ. An invariant subspace $\mathbb{H}^0$ of $\mathbb{H}$ under $\mathbf{T}$ is provided and it is shown that Φ is in the Sobolev space $W^{s_0-\epsilon}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ for any $\epsilon > 0$, where $s_0 := -\log \rho(\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}^0})/(2 \log \lambda_{\max})$, $\rho(\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}^0})$ is the spectral radius of the restricted operator $\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}^0}$ of $\mathbf{T}$ to $\mathbb{H}^0$ and $\lambda_{\max}$ is the spectral radius of the dilation matrix M. This estimate is analyzed in an example.

2. Stability and orthonormality

In this section, we will provide the characterizations of the stability and orthonormality of the refinable vector Φ. We first prove some lemmas.

Lemma 2.1. *Let $\gamma_k + M\mathbb{Z}^d, 1 \le k \le m-1$, and $\eta_j + {}^tM\mathbb{Z}^d, j = 0, \cdots, m-1$, are the m distinct elements of the coset spaces $\mathbb{Z}^d/(M\mathbb{Z}^d)$ and $\mathbb{Z}^d/({}^tM\mathbb{Z}^d)$ respectively with $\gamma_0 = 0, \eta_0 = 0$, then*

$$\sum_{k=0}^{m-1} e^{i2\pi {}^t\eta_j M^{-1}\gamma_k} = m\delta(j), \quad 0 \le j \le m-1; \tag{2.1}$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^{m-1} e^{i2\pi {}^t\eta_j M^{-1}\gamma_k} = m\delta(k), \quad 0 \le k \le m-1. \tag{2.2}$$

Proof. Let G be the finite abelian group consisting of $\gamma_k + M\mathbb{Z}^d, 1 \le k \le m-1$. For any $j, 0 \le j \le m-1$, define the functions on G, $\chi_j(g) := e^{i2\pi {}^t\eta_j M^{-1} g}, g \in G$. Then $\chi_j(g), j = 0, \cdots, m-1$, form the group $\widehat{G}$, the character group of G. By the orthonormality relation of characters (see [4]), we have

$$\sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \chi_j(g)\overline{\chi_{j'}(g)} = m\delta_j(j'), \quad 0 \le j, j' \le m-1. \tag{2.3}$$

Let $j' = 0$, (2.3) leads to (2.1). Since the transpose of ${}^tM$ is M, (2.2) follows from (2.1). ∎

Let Ω denote the domain defined by (1.4) and denote

$$\Omega_+ := \{\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} M^{-(j+1)} x_j : \quad x_j \in [0,N]^d, \forall j \in \mathbb{Z}_+\}.$$

The proof of the following lemma can be carried out by modifying that of Lemma 3.1 in [15] for the case $r=1$.

Lemma 2.2. *Assume that supp*$\{\mathbf{P}_\alpha\} \subset [0,N]^d$ *and* Φ *is a compactly supported* $(M,\mathbf{P})$ *matrix refinable function. Let* $\mathbf{T}$ *be the transition operator defined by (1.3) and* $\mathbb{H}$ *is the space defined by (1.5). Then*

(i) supp$\Phi \subset \Omega_+$,
(ii) $\mathbb{H}$ *is invariant under* $\mathbf{T}$,
(iii) for any $C(\omega) \in C_0(\mathbb{T}^d)$, *there exist some* $n \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ *such that* $\mathbf{T}^n C \in \mathbb{H}$,
(iv) the eigenvectors of $\mathbf{T}$ *corresponding to nonzero eigenvalues belong to* $\mathbb{H}$.

Proof. (i) can be obtained similarly to that of Lemma 3.1 in [15]. Here we verify (ii), (iii) and (iv).

For any $H = \sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}^d} H_\ell e^{-i\ell\omega} \in C_0(\mathbb{T}^d)$, one has

$$\mathbf{P}(\omega)H(\omega)\mathbf{P}^*(\omega) = m^{-2} \sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \sum_{\kappa \in [0,N]^d} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \mathbf{P}_\kappa H_\ell {}^t\mathbf{P}_{\kappa-n} e^{-i\omega(n+\ell)}.$$

Thus

$$\mathbf{T}H(\omega) = m^{-2} \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} \sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \sum_{\kappa \in [0,N]^d} \mathbf{P}_\kappa H_\ell {}^t\mathbf{P}_{\kappa-n} e^{-i({}^tM^{-1}(\omega+2\pi\eta_j))(n+\ell)}.$$

For any $n \in \mathbb{Z}^d, \ell \in \mathbb{Z}^d$, write $n+\ell = M\tau + \gamma_k$ for some $\tau \in \mathbb{Z}^d$ and $k \in \mathbb{Z}_+, 0 \le k \le m-1$. By Lemma 2.1,

$$\mathbf{T}H(\omega) = m^{-1} \sum_{\tau \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \left(\sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \sum_{\kappa \in [0,N]^d} \mathbf{P}_\kappa H_\ell {}^t\mathbf{P}_{\kappa-(M\tau-\ell)} \right) e^{-i\omega\tau}. \tag{2.4}$$

If $H \in \mathbb{H}$, then $H = \sum_{\ell \in [\Omega]} H_\ell e^{-i\ell\omega}$ and

$$\mathbf{T}H(\omega) = m^{-1} \sum_{\tau \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \sum_{\ell \in [\Omega]} \sum_{\kappa \in [0,N]^d} \mathbf{P}_\kappa H_\ell {}^t\mathbf{P}_{\kappa-(M\tau-\ell)} e^{-i\omega\tau}.$$

If $\mathbf{T}H(\omega) \neq 0$, then $M\tau - \ell \in [-N,N]^d$ for some $\ell \in [\Omega]$, i.e. $\mathbf{M}\tau \in [-N,N]^d + \Omega$. Thus $\tau \in M^{-1}[-N,N]^d + M^{-1}\Omega = \Omega$, and we have

$$\mathbf{T}H(\omega) = m^{-1} \sum_{\tau \in [\Omega]} \left(\sum_{\ell \in [\Omega]} \sum_{\kappa \in [0,N]^d} \mathbf{P}_\kappa H_\ell {}^t\mathbf{P}_{\kappa-(M\tau-\ell)} \right) e^{-i\omega\tau}. \tag{2.5}$$

Hence $\mathbb{H}$ is invariant under $\mathbf{T}$.

For $C \in C_0(\mathbb{T}^d)$ and $j \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, denote $\mathbf{T}^j C =: \sum_{\tau \in \mathbb{Z}^d} C^{(j)}(\tau) e^{-i\omega\tau}$. By (2.4),

$$\text{supp}\{C^{(1)}(\tau)\} \subset M^{-1}[-N,N]^d + M^{-1}\text{supp}C.$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{supp}\{C^{(j)}(\tau)\} \subset M^{-1}[-N,N]^d + M^{-1}\text{supp}\{C^{(j-1)}(\tau)\} \subset \cdots \\ &\quad \subset M^{-1}[-N,N]^d + \cdots + M^{-j}[-N,N]^d + M^{-j}\text{supp}C \subset \Omega + M^{-j}\text{supp}C. \end{aligned}$$

Since $\operatorname{dist}(\Omega, \mathbb{Z}^d\backslash[\Omega]) > 0$ and $\lim_{j\to\infty} M^{-j} = 0$, there exists $n \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ such that

$$\operatorname{dist}(\{0\}, M^{-n}\operatorname{supp}C) < \operatorname{dist}(\Omega, \mathbb{Z}^d\backslash[\Omega]).$$

Thus $\operatorname{supp}\{C^{(n)}(\tau)\} \in [\Omega]$ and $\mathbf{T}^n C \in \mathbb{H}$.

Finally, if $C \in C_0(\mathbb{T}^d)$ is an eigenvector of $\mathbf{T}$ with corresponding eigenvalue $\lambda_0 \neq 0$. By (iii), $C = \lambda_0^{-1}\mathbf{T}C = \cdots = \lambda_0^{-n}\mathbf{T}^n C \in \mathbb{H}$. □

Lemma 2.3. *Let Φ be a compactly supported $(M, \mathbf{P})$ matrix refinable function and G_Φ be its Gram matrix defined by (1.6). If $G_\Phi(\omega) < \infty$ for all $\omega \in \mathbb{T}^d$, then*

$$\mathbf{T}G_\Phi = G_\Phi, \tag{2.6}$$

and if $\Phi \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$, then $G_\Phi \in \mathbb{H}$.

Proof. By (1.2) and the definitions of $\mathbf{T}$, G_Φ, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{T}G_\Phi(\omega) &= \sum_{j=0}^{m-1}\sum_{\ell\in\mathbb{Z}^d} \mathbf{P}({}^tM^{-1}(\omega+2\pi\eta_j))\widehat{\Phi}({}^tM^{-1}(\omega+2\pi\eta_j)+2\pi\ell)\cdot \\
&\qquad \widehat{\Phi}^*({}^tM^{-1}(\omega+2\pi\eta_j)+2\pi\ell)\mathbf{P}^*({}^tM^{-1}(\omega+2\pi\eta_j)) \\
&= \sum_{j=0}^{m-1}\sum_{\ell\in\mathbb{Z}^d} \widehat{\Phi}(\omega+2\pi\eta_j+2\pi{}^tM\ell)\widehat{\Phi}^*(\omega+2\pi\eta_j+2\pi{}^tM\ell) \\
&= \sum_{\ell'\in\mathbb{Z}^d} \widehat{\Phi}(\omega+2\pi\ell')\widehat{\Phi}^*(\omega+2\pi\ell') = G_\Phi(\omega).
\end{aligned}$$

By Lemma 2.2 and Poisson summation formula, $G_\Phi \in \mathbb{H}$ if $\Phi \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$. □

In (2.6), the transition operator $\mathbf{T}$ is defined by (1.3) on the function space consisting of $r \times r$ matrix functions with every entry a 2π-periodic function.

We will show that if there is a compactly supported solution Φ of (1.1) satisfying $G_\Phi(\omega) < \infty$ and $\det G_\Phi(0) \neq 0$, then $\mathbf{P}(0)$ satisfies Condition E. For this, we first have

Proposition 2.4. *Let Φ be a compactly supported matrix refinable function of (1.1) and let $\mathbf{l}$ be a left (row) eigenvector of an eigenvalue λ_0 of $\mathbf{P}(0)$ with $|\lambda_0| \geq 1$. If $G_\Phi(\omega) < \infty$, for $\omega \in \mathbb{T}^d$, then*

$$\mathbf{l}\widehat{\Phi}(2\pi\beta) = 0, \quad \beta \in \mathbb{Z}^d\backslash\{0\}. \tag{2.7}$$

Proof. By (2.6),

$$\begin{aligned}
&\mathbf{l}G_\Phi(0)\mathbf{l}^* = \mathbf{l}\mathbf{T}G_\Phi(0)\mathbf{l}^* \\
&= |\lambda_0|^2\mathbf{l}G_\Phi(0)\mathbf{l}^* + \sum_{j=1}^{m-1}\mathbf{l}\mathbf{P}(2\pi{}^tM^{-1}\eta_j)G_\Phi(2\pi{}^tM^{-1}\eta_j)\mathbf{P}^*(2\pi{}^tM^{-1}\eta_j)\mathbf{l}^* \\
&\geq \mathbf{l}G_\Phi(0)\mathbf{l}^* + \sum_{j=1}^{m-1}\mathbf{l}\mathbf{P}(2\pi{}^tM^{-1}\eta_j)G_\Phi(2\pi{}^tM^{-1}\eta_j)\mathbf{P}^*(2\pi{}^tM^{-1}\eta_j)\mathbf{l}^*.
\end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$\sum_{j=1}^{m-1}\mathbf{l}\mathbf{P}(2\pi{}^tM^{-1}\eta_j)G_\Phi(2\pi{}^tM^{-1}\eta_j)\mathbf{P}^*(2\pi{}^tM^{-1}\eta_j)\mathbf{l}^* = 0.$$

By (1.2), we have

$$\begin{aligned}&\sum_{j=1}^{m-1}\sum_{\alpha\in\mathbb{Z}^d}|\mathbf{l}\widehat{\Phi}(2\pi\eta_j+2\pi^tM\alpha)|^2\\&=\sum_{j=1}^{m-1}\sum_{\alpha\in\mathbb{Z}^d}\mathbf{lP}(2\pi^tM^{-1}\eta_j)\widehat{\Phi}(2\pi^tM^{-1}\eta_j+2\pi\alpha)\widehat{\Phi}(2\pi^tM^{-1}\eta_j+2\pi\alpha)\mathbf{P}(2\pi^tM^{-1}\eta_j)\mathbf{l}^*\\&=\sum_{j=1}^{m-1}\mathbf{lP}(2\pi^tM^{-1}\eta_j)G_\Phi(2\pi^tM^{-1}\eta_j)\mathbf{P}^*(2\pi^tM^{-1}\eta_j)\mathbf{l}^*=0.\end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\mathbf{l}\widehat{\Phi}(2\pi\eta_j+2\pi^tM\alpha)=0, 1\le j\le m-1, \alpha\in\mathbb{Z}^d.$$

For any $\beta\in\mathbb{Z}^d\backslash\{0\}$, there exist $j\in\mathbb{Z}_+, 1\le j\le m-1$, $n\in\mathbb{Z}_+, \alpha\in\mathbb{Z}^d$ such that $\beta=({}^tM)^n(\eta_j+{}^tM\alpha)$. Thus

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{l}\widehat{\Phi}(2\pi\beta)&=\mathbf{lP}(2\pi^tM^{-1}\beta)\cdots\mathbf{P}(2\pi^tM^{-n}\beta)\widehat{\Phi}(2\pi^tM^{-n}\beta)\\&=\mathbf{lP}(0)^n\widehat{\Phi}(2\pi\eta_j+2\pi^tM\alpha)=\lambda_0^n\mathbf{l}\widehat{\Phi}(2\pi\eta_j+2\pi^tM\alpha)=0.\end{aligned}$$

This shows (2.7). □

We shall note that if λ_0 is an eigenvalue of $\mathbf{P}(0)$ with $|\lambda_0|\ge 1$ and $\lambda_0\ne 1$, then for any left λ_0-eigenvector $\mathbf{l}$ of $\mathbf{P}(0)$, $\mathbf{l}\widehat{\Phi}(2\pi\beta)=0$ for all $\beta\in\mathbb{Z}^d$.

By Proposition 2.4, the following proposition can be obtained as in [21] and its proof is presented here for the sake of completeness.

Proposition 2.5. *Let Φ be a compactly supported $(M,\mathbf{P})$ refinable vector with $G_\Phi(\omega)<\infty$. If $\det(G_\Phi(0))\ne 0$, then $\mathbf{P}(0)$ satisfies Condition E.*

Proof. Let λ_0 be an eigenvalue of $\mathbf{P}(0)$ with $|\lambda_0|\ge 1$ and $\mathbf{l}$ be a corresponding left (row) eigenvector. If $\lambda_0\ne 1$, by Proposition 2.4, $\mathbf{l}G_\Phi(0)\mathbf{l}^*=\mathbf{l}\widehat{\Phi}(0)\widehat{\Phi}^*(0)\mathbf{l}^*=0$. On the other hand, since $\Phi\ne 0$, the spectral radius of $\mathbf{P}(0)\ge 1$. These two facts imply that if $\det(G_\Phi(0))\ne 0$, 1 is the only eigenvalue of $\mathbf{P}(0)$ on the unit circle with $\widehat{\Phi}(0)$ being a corresponding right eigenvector and all other eigenvalues are in the unit circle. If 1 is not simple, since $\widehat{\Phi}(0)$ is a right 1-eigenvector of $\mathbf{P}(0)$, then one can find a left (row) 1-eigenvector $\mathbf{l}$ of $\mathbf{P}(0)$ such that $\mathbf{l}\widehat{\Phi}(0)=0$, which again leads to $\mathbf{l}G_\Phi(0)\mathbf{l}^*=0$. Therefore, 1 has to be a simple eigenvalue of $\mathbf{P}(0)$, and hence $\mathbf{P}(0)$ satisfies Condition E. □

Proposition 2.6. *Assume that (1.1) has a compactly supported solution Φ with $G_\Phi(\omega)<\infty$, If $\det(G_\Phi(2\pi^tM^{-1}\eta_j))\ne 0$, $j=0,\cdots m-1$, then $\mathbf{P}(0)$ satisfies Condition E and satisfies the vanishing moment conditions of order at least one, i.e.*

$$\mathbf{lP}(2\pi^tM^{-1}\eta_j)=0, 1\le j\le m-1, \tag{2.8}$$

where $\mathbf{l}$ is the left 1-eigenvector of $\mathbf{P}(0)$.

Proof. By Proposition 2.5, $\mathbf{P}(0)$ satisfies Condition E; and by (2.6),

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{l}G_\Phi(0)\mathbf{l}^*&=\mathbf{lT}G_\Phi(0)\mathbf{l}^*\\&=\mathbf{l}G_\Phi(0)\mathbf{l}^*+\sum_{j=1}^{m-1}\mathbf{lP}(2\pi^tM^{-1}\eta_j)G_\Phi(2\pi^tM^{-1}\eta_j)\mathbf{P}^*(2\pi^tM^{-1}\eta_j)\mathbf{l}^*.\end{aligned}$$

Hence,

$$\mathbf{l}\mathbf{P}(2\pi^t M^{-1}\eta_j)G_\Phi(2\pi^t M^{-1}\eta_j)(\mathbf{l}\mathbf{P}(2\pi^t M^{-1}\eta_j))^* = 0, 1 \le j \le m-1.$$

Since $G_\Phi(2\pi^t M^{-1}\eta_j) > 0$, we have $\mathbf{l}\mathbf{P}(2\pi^t M^{-1}\eta_j) = 0$, $1 \le j \le m-1$. □

By Proposition 2.6, we have the following corollary.

Corollary 2.7. *If (1.1) has a compactly supported solution Φ which is stable, then $\mathbf{P}(0)$ satisfies Condition E and $\mathbf{P}$ satisfies the vanishing moment conditions of order one (2.8).*

Here we shall note that the vanishing moment conditions (2.8) is equivalent to

$$\mathbf{l}\sum_{\alpha\in\mathbb{Z}^d} \mathbf{P}_{M\alpha+\gamma_k} = 1, \quad 1 \le k \le m-1. \tag{2.9}$$

In fact if (2.9) holds, then for any $j \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, $0 \le j \le m-1$, by (2.1)

$$\begin{aligned}
&\mathbf{l}\mathbf{P}(2\pi^t M^{-1}\eta_j) = \frac{1}{m}\mathbf{l}\sum_{\alpha\in\mathbb{Z}^d}\mathbf{P}_\alpha e^{-i2\pi^t\eta_j M^{-1}\alpha}\\
&= \frac{1}{m}\sum_{k=0}^{m-1}\mathbf{l}\sum_{\beta\in\mathbb{Z}^d}\mathbf{P}_{M\beta+\gamma_k}e^{-i2\pi^t\eta_j M^{-1}(M\beta+\gamma_k)} = \frac{1}{m}\sum_{k=0}^{m-1}(\mathbf{l}\sum_{\beta\in\mathbb{Z}^d}\mathbf{P}_{M\beta+\gamma_k})e^{-i2\pi^t\eta_j M^{-1}\gamma_k}\\
&= \frac{1}{m}\sum_{k=0}^{m-1}e^{-i2\pi^t\eta_j M^{-1}\gamma_k} = \delta(j).
\end{aligned}$$

Conversely, if (2.8) holds, then for any $k \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, $0 \le k \le m-1$, by (2.2)

$$\begin{aligned}
1 &= \sum_{j=0}^{m-1}\mathbf{l}\mathbf{P}(2\pi^t M^{-1}\eta_j)e^{i2\pi^t\eta_j M^{-1}\gamma_k}\\
&= \frac{1}{m}\sum_{j=0}^{m-1}\mathbf{l}\sum_{\beta\in\mathbb{Z}^d}\sum_{s=0}^{m-1}\mathbf{P}_{M\beta+\gamma_s}e^{-i2\pi^t\eta_j M^{-1}\gamma_s}e^{i2\pi^t\eta_j M^{-1}\gamma_k}\\
&= \frac{1}{m}\sum_{\beta\in\mathbb{Z}^d}\mathbf{l}\sum_{s=0}^{m-1}\mathbf{P}_{M\beta+\gamma_s}\sum_{j=0}^{m-1}e^{-i2\pi^t\eta_j M^{-1}(\gamma_s-\gamma_k)}\\
&= \frac{1}{m}\sum_{\beta\in\mathbb{Z}^d}\mathbf{l}\sum_{s=0}^{m-1}\mathbf{P}_{M\beta+\gamma_s}m\delta_k(s) = \mathbf{l}\sum_{\beta\in\mathbb{Z}^d}\mathbf{P}_{M\beta+\gamma_k},
\end{aligned}$$

and therefore (2.9) holds.

Corollary 2.8. *If (1.1) has a compactly supported solution Φ which is stable, then $\mathbf{P}(0)$ satisfies Condition E and $\mathbf{P}$ satisfies*

$$\mathbf{l}\sum_{\alpha\in\mathbb{Z}^d}\mathbf{P}_{M\alpha+\gamma_k} = \mathbf{l}, \quad 0 \le k \le m-1.$$

where $\mathbf{l}$ is the left 1-eigenvector of $\mathbf{P}(0)$.

In the following we will assume that $\mathbf{P}(0)$ satisfies Condition E and let $\mathbf{r}$ be the unit right (column) 1-eigenvector of $\mathbf{P}(0)$. Let $\mathbf{l}$ be left (row) 1-eigenvector of $\mathbf{P}(0)$ with $\mathbf{l}\mathbf{r} = 1$. Let U be an $r \times r$ inverse matrix such that the first column of U is $\mathbf{r}$ and $U^{-1}\mathbf{P}(0)U$ is the Jordan canonical form of $\mathbf{P}(0)$ with its $(1,1)$-entry 1. Then

${}^t\mathbf{e}_1U^{-1}$ is a left (row) 1-eigenvector of $\mathbf{P}(0)$ with ${}^t\mathbf{e}_1U^{-1}\mathbf{r} = {}^t\mathbf{e}_1U^{-1}U\mathbf{e}_1 = 1$. Thus ${}^t\mathbf{e}_1U^{-1} = \mathbf{l}$.

Denote

$$\Pi_n(\omega) := \chi_{[-\pi,\pi]^d}({}^tM^{-n}\omega)\Pi_{j=1}^n\mathbf{P}({}^tM^{-j}\omega), \quad \Pi(\omega) := \Pi_{j=1}^\infty\mathbf{P}({}^tM^{-j}\omega).$$

Then, if $\mathbf{P}(0)$ satisfies Condition E, Π_n converges to Π pointwise with

$$\Pi(\omega)U = (\widehat{\Phi}(\omega), \mathbf{0}, \cdots, \mathbf{0}), \tag{2.10}$$

where

$$\widehat{\Phi}(\omega) := \Pi_{j=1}^\infty\mathbf{P}({}^tM^{-j}\omega)\mathbf{r}, \tag{2.11}$$

and any other compactly supported solution Ψ of (1.1) with $\widehat{\Psi}(0) \neq 0$ is give by (2.11). About the convergence of the infinite product $\Pi_{j=1}^\infty\mathbf{P}({}^tM^{-j}\omega)$, see [3], [23] for $M = 2\mathbf{I}_r$ and [20] for general dilation matrices M.

By (2.10), we have for any $r \times r$ matrix A,

$$\begin{aligned}\Pi(\omega)A\Pi(\omega)^* &= \Pi(\omega)UU^{-1}A(U^{-1})^*U^*\Pi^*(\omega)\\ &= \widehat{\Phi}(\omega)\mathbf{e}_1^TU^{-1}A(U^{-1})^*\mathbf{e}_1\widehat{\Phi}^*(\omega) = (\mathbf{l}A\mathbf{l}^*)\widehat{\Phi}(\omega)\widehat{\Phi}(\omega)^*.\end{aligned}$$

We will provide in the next proposition a characterization of the existence of the L^2-solutions of (1.1) under the assumption that $\mathbf{P}(0)$ satisfies Condition E. For this, we have the following lemma.

Lemma 2.9. *For any $H_1(\omega)$, $H_2(\omega) \in C_0(\mathbb{T}^d)$, and any positive integer n,*

$$\int_{\mathbb{T}^d} H_1(\omega)(\mathbf{T}^nH_2)(\omega)d\omega = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} H_1(\omega)\Pi_n(\omega)H_2({}^tM^{-n}\omega)\Pi_n^*(\omega)d\omega. \tag{2.12}$$

Proof. The proof of (2.12) can be carried out by induction. In fact for $n = 1$,

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{\mathbb{T}^d} H_1(\omega)\mathbf{T}H_2(\omega)d\omega &= m\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} H_1({}^tM\omega)\sum_{j=0}^{m-1}\mathbf{P}(\omega + 2\pi{}^tM^{-1}\eta_j)\cdot\\ &\qquad H_2(\omega + 2\pi{}^tM^{-1}\eta_j)\mathbf{P}^*(\omega + 2\pi{}^tM^{-1}\eta_j)\chi_{\mathbb{T}^d}({}^tM\omega)d\omega\\ &= m\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} H_1({}^tM\omega)\mathbf{P}(\omega)H_2(\omega)\mathbf{P}^*(\omega)\sum_{j=0}^{m-1}\chi_{\mathbb{T}^d}({}^tM\omega - 2\pi\eta_j)d\omega\\ &= m\int_{\mathbb{T}^d} H_1({}^tM\omega)\mathbf{P}(\omega)H_2(\omega)\mathbf{P}^*(\omega)\sum_{\beta\in\mathbb{Z}^d}\sum_{j=0}^{m-1}\chi_{\mathbb{T}^d}({}^tM\omega - 2\pi{}^tM\beta - 2\pi\eta_j)d\omega\\ &= m\int_{\mathbb{T}^d} H_1({}^tM\omega)\mathbf{P}(\omega)H_2(\omega)\mathbf{P}^*(\omega)d\omega\\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} H_1(\omega)\mathbf{P}({}^tM^{-1}\omega)H_2({}^tM^{-1}\omega)\mathbf{P}^*({}^tM^{-1}\omega)\chi_{\mathbb{T}^d}({}^tM^{-1}\omega)d\omega\\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} H_1(\omega)\Pi_1(\omega)H_2({}^tM^{-1}\omega)\Pi_1^*(\omega)d\omega.\end{aligned}$$

For $n \in \mathbb{Z}_+\backslash\{0\}$, assume that (2.12) holds for any positive integers smaller than n, then

$$\int_{\mathbb{T}^d} H_1(\omega)(\mathbf{T}^n H_2)(\omega)d\omega = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} H_1(\omega)\Pi_{n-1}(\omega)(\mathbf{T}H_2)({}^tM^{1-n}\omega)\Pi^*_{n-1}(\omega)d\omega$$
$$= m^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} H_1({}^tM^n\omega)\Pi_{n-1}({}^tM^n\omega)(\mathbf{T}H_2)({}^tM\omega)\Pi^*_{n-1}({}^tM^n\omega)d\omega$$
$$= m^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} H_1({}^tM^n\omega)\Pi_{n-1}({}^tM^n\omega)\sum_{j=0}^{m-1}\mathbf{P}(\omega+2\pi{}^tM^{-1}\eta_j)H_2(\omega+2\pi{}^tM^{-1}\eta_j)\cdot$$
$$\mathbf{P}^*(\omega+2\pi{}^tM^{-1}\eta_j)\Pi^*_{n-1}({}^tM^n\omega)\chi_{\mathbb{T}^d}({}^tM\omega)d\omega$$
$$= m^n \sum_{\beta\in\mathbb{Z}^d}\int_{\mathbb{T}^d} H_1({}^tM^n\omega)\mathbf{P}({}^tM^{n-1}\omega)\cdots\mathbf{P}({}^tM\omega)\mathbf{P}(\omega)H_2(\omega)\cdot$$
$$\mathbf{P}^*(\omega)\cdots\mathbf{P}^*({}^tM^{n-1}\omega)\sum_{j=0}^{m-1}\chi_{\mathbb{T}^d}({}^tM\omega-2\pi{}^tM\beta-2\pi\eta_j)d\omega$$
$$= m^n \int_{\mathbb{T}^d} H_1({}^tM^n\omega)\mathbf{P}({}^tM^{n-1}\omega)\cdots\mathbf{P}(\omega)H_2(\omega)(\mathbf{P}({}^tM^{n-1}\omega)\cdots\mathbf{P}(\omega))^*d\omega$$
$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} H_1(\omega)\Pi_n(\omega)H_2({}^tM^{-n}\omega)\Pi^*_n(\omega)d\omega.$$

Thus the proof by induction is completed. □

Proposition 2.10. *Suppose that* $\mathbf{P}(0)$ *satisfies Condition E, then* Φ *defined by (2.11) is in* $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ *if and only if there exists a positive semidefinite* $H \in \mathbb{H}$ *such that* $\mathbf{T}H = H$ *and* $\mathbf{l}H(0)\mathbf{l}^* > 0$.

Proof. Suppose $\Phi \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$. Then the matrix $H(\omega) := G_\Phi(\omega) \in \mathbb{H}$ and $H(\omega) \geq \mathbf{0}$, $\mathbf{T}H = H$. By Proposition 2.4, $\mathbf{l}H(0)\mathbf{l}^* = \mathbf{l}\widehat{\Phi}(0)\widehat{\Phi}^*(0)\mathbf{l}^* = |\mathbf{lr}|^2 = 1$.

Conversely, since the matrix $\Pi_n(\omega)H({}^tM^{-n}\omega)\Pi^*_n(\omega)$ converges pointwise to the matrix

$$\Pi(\omega)H(0)\Pi(\omega)^* = (\mathbf{l}H(0)\mathbf{l}^*)\widehat{\Phi}(\omega)\widehat{\Phi}(\omega)^*,$$

we have

$$(\mathbf{l}H(0)\mathbf{l}^*)\int_{\mathbb{R}^d}|\widehat{\Phi}(\omega)|^2d\omega = \sum_{i=1}^{r}\int_{\mathbb{R}^d}\liminf_{n\to\infty}{}^t\mathbf{e}_i\Pi_n(\omega)H({}^tM^{-n}\omega)\Pi_n(\omega)^*\mathbf{e}_id\omega$$
$$\leq \sum_{i=1}^{r}\liminf_{n\to\infty}\int_{\mathbb{R}^d}{}^t\mathbf{e}_i\Pi_n(\omega)H({}^tM^{-n}\omega)\Pi_n(\omega)^*\mathbf{e}_id\omega < \infty.$$

The last inequality follows from the fact that

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d}\Pi_n(\omega)H({}^tM^{-n}\omega)\Pi^*_n(\omega)d\omega = \int_{\mathbb{T}^d}(\mathbf{T}^nH)(\omega)d\omega = \int_{\mathbb{T}^d}H(\omega)d\omega.$$

□

About the existence of L^2-solution of (1.1) for $M = 2\mathbf{I}_r$, similar result was obtained in [21]. For the special case $r = 1$ and $d = 1$, this result was given in [28].

We will use the fact that if (1.1) has a compactly supported solution which is stable, then for any $H_1, H_2 \in \mathbb{H}$,

(2.13)
$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_{\mathbb{R}^d}\Pi_n(\omega)H_1({}^tM^{-n}\omega)\Pi_n(\omega)^*H_2(\omega)d\omega = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d}\Pi(\omega)H_1(0)\Pi(\omega)^*H_2(\omega)d\omega.$$

Equation (2.13) can be obtained as in [21] for the case $M = 2\mathbf{I}_r$ and we omit the details here.

The next theorem provides a characterization of the stability of the compactly supported $(M, \mathbf{P})$ refinable vector Φ.

Theorem 2.11. *The refinement equation (1.1) has a compactly supported solution which is stable if and only if the following conditions hold:*

(i) the matrix $\mathbf{P}(0)$ satisfies Condition E,

(ii) for the left (row) 1-eigenvector $\mathbf{l}$ of $\mathbf{P}(0)$, $\mathbf{l}\mathbf{P}(2\pi{}^tM^{-1}\eta_j) = 0$, $1 \le j \le m-1$,

(iii) the restricted transition operator $\mathbf{T}$ to $\mathbb{H}$ satisfies Condition E and the corresponding 1-eigenvector is positive (or negative) definite on $\mathbb{T}^d$.

Proof. "$\Leftarrow$" Let $H_0 \in \mathbb{H}$ be the positive definite 1-eigenvector of $\mathbf{T}$. By Proposition 2.10, the solution Φ given by (2.11) is in $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$. Let $H(\omega) = G_\Phi(\omega)$, then $H(\omega) \in \mathbb{H}$ and $\mathbf{T}H = H$. Since the restricted operator $\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}}$ of $\mathbf{T}$ to $\mathbb{H}$ satisfies Condition E, $H = cH_0$ for some positive constant c. Thus $G_\Phi(\omega) = cH_0(\omega) > 0$ and hence Φ is stable.

"$\Rightarrow$" Let Φ be a compactly supported solution which is stable, then $\widehat{\Phi}(0) = c\mathbf{r}$ for some nonzero constant c. (i), (ii) follow from Proposition 2.6. To complete the proof of Theorem 2.11, it is enough to show that the restricted operator $\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}}$ satisfies Condition E since G_Φ is a positive definite 1-eigenvector of $\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}}$.

Let λ_0 be an eigenvalue of $\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}}$ and H be a corresponding eigenvector. Since

$$\lambda_0^n\int_{\mathbb{T}^d}H(\omega)H(\omega)^*d\omega = \int_{\mathbb{T}^d}\mathbf{T}^nH(\omega)H(\omega)^*d\omega$$
$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^d}\Pi_n(\omega)H({}^tM^{-n}\omega)\Pi_n(\omega)^*H(\omega)^*d\omega,$$

the limit $\lim_{n\to\infty}\lambda_0^n$ exists. Thus $|\lambda_0| \le 1$ and 1 is the only eigenvalue of $\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}}$ on the unit circle.

For an eigenvector H of eigenvalue 1 of $\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}}$, denote $c_0 = \mathbf{l}H(0)\mathbf{l}^*$. Then

$$\int_{\mathbb{T}^d}(H - c_0G_\Phi)(H - c_0G_\Phi)^*d\omega$$
$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^d}\Pi_n(\omega)(H({}^tM^{-n}\omega) - c_0G_\Phi({}^tM^{-n}\omega))\Pi_n(\omega)^*(H(\omega) - c_0G_\Phi(\omega))^*d\omega$$
$$\to \int_{\mathbb{R}^d}\Pi(\omega)(H(0) - c_0G_\Phi(0))\Pi(\omega)^*(H(\omega) - c_0G_\Phi(\omega))^*d\omega$$
$$= \mathbf{l}(H(0) - c_0G_\Phi(0))\mathbf{l}^*\int_{\mathbb{R}^d}\widehat{\Phi}(\omega)\widehat{\Phi}^*(\omega)(H(\omega) - c_0G_\Phi(\omega))^*d\omega = 0.$$

Thus $H(\omega) = c_0G_\Phi(\omega)$. This implies that the geometric multiplicity of eigenvalue 1 of $\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}}$ is 1.

Finally we show that 1 is nondegenerate. Otherwise, there exists $H \in \mathbb{H}$ such that $\mathbf{T}H = G_\Phi + H$. Let $H_1 = H - c_1 G_\Phi$, where $c_1 = \mathbf{l}H(0)\mathbf{l}^*$. Then

$$\int_{\mathbb{T}^d} \mathbf{T}^n H_1(\omega) G_\Phi(\omega)^* d\omega = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \Pi_n(\omega) H_1({}^t M^{-n}\omega) \Pi_n(\omega)^* G_\Phi(\omega)^* d\omega$$
$$\to \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \Pi(\omega)(H(0) - c_1 G_\Phi(0))\Pi(\omega)^* G_\Phi(\omega)^* d\omega = 0.$$

On the other hand,

$$\mathbf{T}^n H_1 = \mathbf{T}^n H - c_1 G_\Phi = nG_\Phi + H - c_1 G_\Phi,$$

thus $\| \int_{\mathbb{T}^d} \mathbf{T}^n H_1(\omega) G_\Phi(\omega)^* d\omega \| \to \infty$ as $n \to \infty$. This leads to a contradiction □

The next theorem provides a characterization of the orthonormality of the compactly supported $(M, \mathbf{P})$ refinable vector Φ.

Theorem 2.12. *The refinement equation (1.1) has a compactly supported solution which is orthogonal if and only if the following conditions hold:*
(i) the mask $\mathbf{P}$ *is a CQF,*
(ii) the matrix $\mathbf{P}(0)$ *satisfies Condition E,*
(iii) for the left (row) 1-eigenvector $\mathbf{l}$ *of* $\mathbf{P}(0)$, $\mathbf{l}\mathbf{P}(2\pi {}^t M^{-1}\eta_j) = 0$, $1 \le j \le m-1$,
(iv) the restricted transition operator $\mathbf{T}$ *to* $\mathbb{H}$ *satisfies Condition E.*

Proof. "⇐" Since $\mathbf{P}$ is a CQF, $\mathbf{T}\mathbf{I}_r = \mathbf{I}_r$. Therefore by Proposition 2.10, the compactly supported solution Φ given by (2.11) is in $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$. By (iv), $G_\Phi = c\mathbf{I}_r$ for some positive constant c and hence (1.1) has a compactly supported solution which is orthogonal.

"⇒" (ii), (iii) and (iv) follow from the orthonormality of Φ and Theorem 2.11. By the orthonormality of Φ, $G_\Phi(\omega) = \mathbf{I}_r$. Thus $\mathbf{T}\mathbf{I}_r = \mathbf{I}_r$, i.e.

$$\sum_{j=0}^{m-1} \mathbf{P}({}^t M^{-1}(\omega + 2\pi\eta_j))\mathbf{P}^*({}^t M^{-1}(\omega + 2\pi\eta_j)) = \mathbf{I}_r,$$

and hence $\mathbf{P}$ is a CQF. □

3. Approximation order

In this section we will consider the approximation order of the matrix refinable function Φ. Throughout this section, we will assume that eigenvalues of the dilation matrix M are nondegenerate.

Let ${}^t M$ be the transpose of M and λ_j, $j = 1, \cdots, r$, be the eigenvalues of M. By our assumptions, $|\lambda_i| > 1$ and every λ_i is nondegenerate. Thus, there exist d linearly independent vectors $\mathbf{v}^1, \cdots, \mathbf{v}^d$ such that ${}^t M \mathbf{v}^j = \lambda_j \mathbf{v}^j$, $j = 1, \ldots, d$. Let

$$V := (\mathbf{v}^1, \mathbf{v}^2, \ldots, \mathbf{v}^d) \tag{3.1}$$

be the $d \times d$ matrix with column vectors $\mathbf{v}^1, \ldots, \mathbf{v}^d$. Then

$${}^t M V = (\lambda_1 \mathbf{v}^1, \cdots, \lambda_d \mathbf{v}^d) = V\Lambda\ ,$$

where $\Lambda := \mathrm{diag}(\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_d)$. Denote

$$\lambda := {}^t(\lambda_1, \cdots, \lambda_d).$$

Then for any $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$, $\beta \in \mathbb{Z}_+^d$,

$$(\Lambda x)^\beta = \lambda^\beta x^\beta.$$

For $1 \le j \le d$, let $D_{\mathbf{v}^j}$ denote the derivative operator in direction $\mathbf{v}^j$, i.e.

$$D_{\mathbf{v}^j} := (\partial_1, \cdots, \partial_d)\mathbf{v}^j.$$

Then one has

$$D_{\mathbf{v}^j} f({}^t M\omega) = \lambda_j (D_{\mathbf{v}^j} f)({}^t M\omega).$$

For $\beta = {}^t(\beta_1, \cdots, \beta) \in \mathbb{Z}_+^d$, denote

$$D_V^\beta := D_{\mathbf{v}^1}^{\beta_1} \cdots D_{\mathbf{v}^d}^{\beta_d}.$$

Then we have

$$D_V^\beta f({}^t M\omega) = \lambda^\beta (D_V^\beta f)({}^t M\omega), \quad \beta \in \mathbb{Z}_+^d. \tag{3.2}$$

For a compactly supported vector-valued function $\Psi = {}^t(\psi_1, \cdots, \psi_r)$, we denote by $\mathcal{S}(\Psi)$ the linear space of all functions with the form $\sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}^d} c_i(\ell)\psi_i(\cdot - \ell)$, where $\{c_i(\ell)\}_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}^d}$ are arbitrary sequences on $\mathbb{Z}^d$.

We say Ψ has **accuracy** of order k if all polynomials of total degree smaller than k are contained in $\mathcal{S}(\Psi)$, i.e. for any $\beta \in \mathbb{Z}_+^d$, $|\beta| < k$, there exist $y_{\beta,i}(\ell)$ such that

$$x^\beta = \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}^d} y_{\beta,i}(\ell)\psi_i(x + \ell).$$

For $\Psi \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ and $h > 0$, let

$$S_h(\Psi) := \{f(\frac{\cdot}{h}) : \quad f \in \mathcal{S}(\Psi) \cap L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)\}$$

be the h-dilated of $\mathcal{S}(\Psi) \cap L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$. For $k > 0$, we say Ψ (or $\mathcal{S}(\Psi)$) provides L^2-**approximation** of order k if for every sufficiently smooth function $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ and any $h > 0$

$$\text{dist}(f, S_h(\Psi)) = O(h^k),$$

where dist here is the L^2-distance between a function and a subset of $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$.

An $r \times 1$ vector-valued function Ψ is said satisfying the **Strang-Fix conditions** of order k if there is a finitely supported $1 \times r$ vector-valued sequence $\{q_\ell\}_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}^d}$ such that $f := \sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}^d} q_\ell \Psi(\cdot - \ell)$ satisfies

$$D^\beta \widehat{f}(2\pi\ell) = \delta(\beta)\delta(\ell), \quad \text{for } \ell \in \mathbb{Z}^d,\ \beta \in \mathbb{Z}_+^d, |\beta| < k. \tag{3.3}$$

About the relations among the orders of accuracy, L^2-approximation and Strang-Fix conditions of Ψ, see [13] and the references therein. The next theorem was obtained by Jia (see [13], [14]).

Theorem 3.1. ([Jia]). *Let $\Psi = {}^t(\psi_1, \cdots, \psi_r) \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ be a compactly supported vector-valued function. Assume that the sequences $(\widehat{\psi}_j(2\pi\beta))_{\beta \in \mathbb{Z}^d}$, $j = 1, \cdots, r$, are linearly independent, then the following statements are equivalent:*

(a) Ψ provides L_2-approximation order k;
(b) Ψ has accuracy of order k;
(c) Ψ satisfies the Strang-Fix conditions of order k.

For a compactly supported $(M, \mathbf{P})$ refinable vector Φ, we will provide the L^2-approximation order of Φ in terms of the mask $\mathbf{P}$. For a given mask $\mathbf{P}$, if there exists a positive integer k and some $1\times r$ complex vectors $\mathbf{l}_0^\beta, |\beta|<k$ with $\mathbf{l}_0^0\neq 0$, such that

$$\sum_{0\le\alpha\le\beta}\begin{pmatrix}\beta\\ \alpha\end{pmatrix}(i\lambda)^{\alpha-\beta}\mathbf{l}_0^\alpha D_V^{\beta-\alpha}\mathbf{P}(2\pi^t M^{-1}\eta_j)=\delta(j)\lambda^{-\beta}\mathbf{l}_0^\beta,\quad 0\le j\le m-1, \tag{3.4}$$

we say that the refinement mask $\mathbf{P}$ satisfies the **vanishing moment conditions** of order k.

We show in the next theorem that if $\mathbf{P}$ satisfies the vanishing moment conditions of order k and $\Phi\in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ is a compactly supported $(M,\mathbf{P})$ refinable vector with $\mathbf{l}_0^0\widehat{\Phi}(0)\neq 0$, then Φ satisfies the Strang-Fix conditions of order k.

Theorem 3.2. *If* $\mathbf{P}$ *satisfies the vanishing moment conditions of order* k*, i.e. there exist* $1\times r$ *complex vectors* $\mathbf{l}_0^\beta, |\beta|<k$ *with* $\mathbf{l}_0^0\neq 0$ *such that (3.4) holds, then for any compactly supported* $(\mathbf{P},M)$ *refinable vector* $\Phi\in L^2(\mathbb{R})$ *with* $\mathbf{l}_0^0\widehat{\Phi}(0)\neq 0$, Φ *satisfies the Strang-Fix conditions of order* k.

Proof. Let f be the vector-valued function in $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ defined by

$$\widehat{f}(\omega):=b(\omega)\widehat{\Phi}(\omega) \tag{3.5}$$

where $b(\omega)$ is the vector-valued function given by $b(\omega)=\sum_{|\ell|<k}b_\ell e^{i\ell\omega}$ with

$$(-i)^{|\beta|}D_V^\beta b(0)=\sum_{|\ell|<k}({}^tV\ell)^\beta b_\ell=\mathbf{l}_0^\beta,\quad |\beta|<k. \tag{3.6}$$

We will show that f satisfies the Strang-Fix conditions of order k.

Since $(\frac{\partial}{\partial_1},\cdots,\frac{\partial}{\partial_d})=(D_{v^1},\cdots,D_{v^d})V^{-1}$, it is enough to show

$$D_V^\beta\widehat{f}(2\pi\ell)=c\delta(\beta)\delta(\ell),\quad \text{for } \ell\in\mathbb{Z}^d \text{ and } \beta\in\mathbb{Z}_+^d,\ |\beta|<k, \tag{3.7}$$

where c is a nonzero constant.

One can check that (3.4) is equivalent to

$$D_V^\beta\left(b(\omega)\mathbf{P}({}^tM^{-1}\omega)\right)|_{\omega=2\pi\eta_j}=\delta(j)\lambda^{-\beta}D_V^\beta b(0),\quad 0\le j\le m-1, \beta\in\mathbb{Z}_+^d, |\beta|<k.$$

For any $\ell\in\mathbb{Z}^d$, there exists $j, 0\le j\le m-1$, such that $\ell\in\eta_j+{}^tM\mathbb{Z}^d$. By (3.2), one has

$$\begin{aligned}
&D_V^\beta\widehat{f}(2\pi\ell)=D_V^\beta(b(\omega)\mathbf{P}({}^tM^{-1}\omega)\widehat{\Phi}({}^tM^{-1}\omega))|_{\omega=2\pi\ell}\\
&=\sum_{0\le\alpha\le\beta}\begin{pmatrix}\beta\\ \alpha\end{pmatrix}D_V^\alpha(b(\omega)\mathbf{P}({}^tM^{-1}\omega))|_{\omega=2\pi\ell}D_V^{\beta-\alpha}(\widehat{\Phi}({}^tM^{-1}\omega))|_{\omega=2\pi\ell}\\
&=\sum_{0\le\alpha\le\beta}\begin{pmatrix}\beta\\ \alpha\end{pmatrix}D_V^\alpha(b(\omega)\mathbf{P}({}^tM^{-1}\omega))|_{\omega=2\pi\eta_j}\lambda^{\alpha-\beta}D_V^{\beta-\alpha}\widehat{\Phi}(2\pi^tM^{-1}\ell)\\
&=\sum_{0\le\alpha\le\beta}\begin{pmatrix}\beta\\ \alpha\end{pmatrix}\lambda^{-\alpha}D_V^\alpha b(0)\delta(j)\lambda^{\alpha-\beta}D_V^{\beta-\alpha}\widehat{\Phi}(2\pi^tM^{-1}\ell)\\
&=\delta(j)\lambda^{-\beta}\sum_{0\le\alpha\le\beta}\begin{pmatrix}\beta\\ \alpha\end{pmatrix}D_V^\alpha b(2\pi^tM^{-1}\ell)D_V^{\beta-\alpha}\widehat{\Phi}(2\pi^tM^{-1}\ell)\\
&=\delta(j)\lambda^{-\beta}D_V^\beta\widehat{f}(2\pi^tM^{-1}\ell),
\end{aligned}$$

the second last equality is because of that if $j=0$, then $D_V^\alpha b(2\pi^t M^{-1}\ell) = D_V^\alpha b(0)$ by 2π-periodic of $b(\omega)$ and if $j \neq 0$, both sides are zero. So that we have

$$D_V^\beta \widehat{f}(2\pi\ell) = \delta(j)\lambda^{-\beta} D_V^\beta \widehat{f}(2\pi^t M^{-1}\ell), \quad \ell \in \eta_j + {}^t M\mathbb{Z}^d. \tag{3.8}$$

If $\ell \neq 0$, by repeating this procedure, we have $D_V^\beta \widehat{f}(2\pi\ell) = 0$. And if $\ell = 0$, $\beta \neq 0$, then by (3.8), $D_V^\beta \widehat{f}(0) = \lambda^{-\beta} D_V^\beta \widehat{f}(0)$. Thus $D_V^\beta \widehat{f}(0) = 0$ since $\lambda^{-\beta} \neq 1$. At last if $\ell = 0$, $\beta = 0$, then

$$\widehat{f}(0) = b(0)\widehat{\Phi}(0) = \mathbf{l}_0^0 \widehat{\Phi}(0) \neq 0.$$

Therefore we have (3.7) with $c = \mathbf{l}_0^0\widehat{\Phi}(0)$ and proof of Theorem 3.2 is completed. □

Remark 3.3. We shall note that $\mathbf{l}_0^0$ in (3.4) is a left 1-eigenvector of $\mathbf{P}(0)$. Thus if $\mathbf{P}(0)$ satisfies Condition E, then the solution $\Phi \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ of (1.1) with $\mathbf{l}_0^0\widehat{\Phi}(0) \neq 0$ is given by (2.11) and Φ given by (2.11) satisfies $\mathbf{l}_0^0\widehat{\Phi}(0) \neq 0$.

Remark 3.4. Note that for a compactly supported vector-valued function $\Psi \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$, the condition that $(\widehat{\psi}_j(2\pi\beta))_{\beta\in\mathbb{Z}^d}$, $j = 1, \cdots, r$, are linearly independent in Theorem 3.1([Jia]) is equivalent to that $\det(G_\Phi(0)) \neq 0$. Theorem 4.2 in [7] says that under the mild condition $\det(G_\Phi(0)) \neq 0$, Φ providing L^2-approximation of order k implies that the finitely supported $1 \times r$ vector-valued sequence $\{q_\ell\}_{\ell\in\mathbb{Z}^d}$ with $f := \sum_{\ell\in\mathbb{Z}^d} q_\ell \Phi(\cdot - \ell)$ satisfying (3.3) is **unique**.

Above two remarks lead to the following proposition about the uniqueness of the vectors $\mathbf{l}_0^\beta$ satisfying (3.4).

Proposition 3.5. *Assume that* $\mathbf{P}$ *satisfies the vanishing moment conditions of order* k *with vectors* $\mathbf{l}_0^\beta, \beta \in \mathbb{Z}_+^d, |\beta| < k$, $\mathbf{l}_0^0 \neq 0$ *satisfying (3.4). If (1.1) has a compactly supported solution* $\Phi \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ *satisfying det*$(G_\Phi(0)) \neq 0$*, then up to a same constant, the vectors* $\mathbf{l}_0^\beta, \beta \in \mathbb{Z}_+^d, |\beta| < k$*, are unique.*

Proof. Assume that $\mathbf{l}_0^\beta, \beta \in \mathbb{Z}_+^d, |\beta| < k$, $\mathbf{l}_0^0 \neq 0$ are vectors satisfying (3.4). By $\det(G_\Phi(0)) \neq 0$, $\mathbf{P}(0)$ satisfies Condition E with $\widehat{\Phi}(0)$ being a right 1-eigenvector of $\mathbf{P}(0)$. Hence $\mathbf{l}_0^0\widehat{\Phi}(0) \neq 0$. Let f be the function defined by (3.5) with $\{b_\ell\}$ defined by (3.6). As shown in the proof of Theorem 3.2, f satisfies (3.3). Since $\det(G_\Phi(0)) \neq 0$, by Theorem 4.2 in [7], the sequence $\{b_\ell\}$ is unique (up to a constant). Hence the vectors $\mathbf{l}_0^\beta$ are also unique. □

The next theorem will show that under mild conditions, $\mathbf{P}$ satisfying the vanishing moment conditions of order k is also necessary for Φ providing L^2-approximation order k.

Theorem 3.6. *Assume that* $\Phi \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ *is a compactly supported* $(M, \mathbf{P})$ *refinable vector and det*$(G_\Phi(2\pi^t M^{-1}\eta_j)) \neq 0$, $j = 0, \cdots, m-1$*. Then the following conditions are equivalent:*

(i) Φ *provides approximation order of* k*;*

(ii) Φ *has accuracy of order* k*;*

(iii) Φ *satisfies the Strang-Fix conditions of order* k*;*

(iv) matrix refinement mask $\mathbf{P}$ *satisfies the vanishing moment conditions of order* k*.*

Proof. The equivalence of (i), (ii) and (iii) is provided in Theorem 3.1([Jia]). Since $\det(G_\Phi(0)) \neq 0$, by Proposition 2.5, $\mathbf{P}(0)$ satisfies Condition E. Thus by Remark

3.3 and Theorem 3.2, we know (iv)$\Rightarrow$ (iii), and we need only to show that (iii)$\Rightarrow$ (iv).

Let $\{q_\ell\}$ be the finitely supported $1\times r$ vector-valued sequence such that $f=\sum_{\ell\in\mathbb{Z}^d} q_\ell\Phi(\cdot-\ell)$ satisfies (3.7) with $c=1$. Let $\widehat{q}(\omega)$ denote the Fourier series of $\{q_\ell\}$, then $\widehat{f}(\omega)=\widehat{q}(\omega)\widehat{\Phi}(\omega)$. We will prove by induction

(3.9)
$$D_V^\beta\left(\widehat{q}(\omega)\mathbf{P}({}^tM^{-1}\omega)\right)|_{\omega=2\pi\eta_j}=\delta(j)\lambda^{-\beta}D_V^\beta\widehat{q}(0), 0\le j\le m-1, \beta\in\mathbb{Z}_+^d, |\beta|<k,$$

which is equivalent to (3.4) with $\mathbf{l}_0^\beta=(-i)^{|\beta|}D_V^\beta\widehat{q}(0)$.

First we have $\widehat{f}(0)=\widehat{q}(0)\widehat{\Phi}(0)\neq 0$, thus $\mathbf{l}_0^0=\widehat{q}(0)\neq 0$. By $\widehat{f}(2\pi\kappa)=\delta(\kappa), \kappa\in\mathbb{Z}^d$,

$$\widehat{q}(0)\mathbf{P}(2\pi{}^tM^{-1}\kappa)\widehat{\Phi}(2\pi{}^tM^{-1}\kappa)=\delta(\kappa).$$

Hence for any $j\in\mathbb{Z}_+$, $0\le j\le m-1$, and $\ell\in\mathbb{Z}^d$,

$$\widehat{q}(0)\mathbf{P}(2\pi{}^tM^{-1}\eta_j)\widehat{\Phi}(2\pi\ell+2\pi{}^tM^{-1}\eta_j)=\delta(\ell)\delta(j). \tag{3.10}$$

Multiplying both sides of (3.10) with $\widehat{\Phi}^*(2\pi\ell+2\pi{}^tM^{-1}\eta_j)$ and summing over $\ell\in\mathbb{Z}^d$, we have

$$\widehat{q}(0)\mathbf{P}(2\pi{}^tM^{-1}\eta_j)G_\Phi(2\pi{}^tM^{-1}\eta_j)=\delta(j)\widehat{\Phi}^*(0).$$

If $j\neq 0$, then by the invertibility of $G_\Phi(2\pi{}^tM^{-1}\eta_j)$, we have $\widehat{q}(0)\mathbf{P}(2\pi{}^tM^{-1}\eta_j)=0$, and if $j=0$, then we have

$$\widehat{q}(0)\mathbf{P}(0)=\widehat{\Phi}^*(0)G_\Phi(0)^{-1}.$$

On the other hand, by $\widehat{f}(2\pi\kappa)=\delta(\kappa)$, $\kappa\in\mathbb{Z}^d$, we have $\widehat{q}(0)\widehat{\Phi}(2\pi\kappa)=\delta(\kappa)$. This again leads to $\widehat{q}(0)G_\Phi(0)=\widehat{\Phi}^*(0)$, i.e. $\widehat{q}(0)=\widehat{\Phi}^*(0)G_\Phi(0)^{-1}$. Therefore we have $\widehat{q}(0)\mathbf{P}(0)=\widehat{q}(0)$ and (3.9) is true for $\beta=0$.

For $\beta\in\mathbb{Z}_+^d\backslash\{0\}, |\beta|<k$, assume that (3.9) is true any $\alpha<\beta, \alpha\in\mathbb{Z}_+^d$ and we want to prove that (3.9) holds for β.

By $D_V^\beta\widehat{f}(2\pi\kappa)=0$, for all $\kappa\in\mathbb{Z}^d$

$$\sum_{0\le\alpha\le\beta}\begin{pmatrix}\beta\\ \alpha\end{pmatrix}D_V^\alpha\left(\widehat{q}(\omega)\mathbf{P}({}^tM^{-1}\omega)\right)|_{\omega=2\pi\kappa}D_V^{\beta-\alpha}(\widehat{\Phi}({}^tM^{-1}\omega))|_{\omega=2\pi\kappa}=0,$$

and hence for any $j\in\mathbb{Z}_+$, $0\le j\le m-1$, and $\ell\in\mathbb{Z}^d$

$$\sum_{0\le\alpha\le\beta}\begin{pmatrix}\beta\\ \alpha\end{pmatrix}D_V^\alpha\left(\widehat{q}(\omega)\mathbf{P}({}^tM^{-1}\omega)\right)|_{\omega=2\pi\eta_j}D_V^{\beta-\alpha}(\widehat{\Phi}({}^tM^{-1}\omega))|_{\omega=2\pi{}^tM\ell+2\pi\eta_j}=0.$$

By (3.9) for $\alpha<\beta$,

$$\begin{aligned}&D_V^\beta\left(\widehat{q}(\omega)\mathbf{P}({}^tM^{-1}\omega)\right)|_{\omega=2\pi\eta_j}\widehat{\Phi}(2\pi\ell+2\pi{}^tM^{-1}\eta_j)\\ &\quad=-\sum_{0\le\alpha<\beta}\begin{pmatrix}\beta\\ \alpha\end{pmatrix}\lambda^{-\alpha}\delta(j)D_V^\alpha\widehat{q}(0)\lambda^{\alpha-\beta}D_V^{\beta-\alpha}\widehat{\Phi}(2\pi\ell+2\pi{}^tM^{-1}\eta_j).\end{aligned}$$

If $j\neq 0$, then as above we have

$$D_V^\beta\left(\widehat{q}(\omega)\mathbf{P}({}^tM^{-1}\omega)\right)|_{\omega=2\pi\eta_j}G_\Phi(2\pi{}^tM^{-1}\eta_j)=0$$

and therefore $D_V^\beta\left(\widehat{q}(\omega)\mathbf{P}({}^tM^{-1}\omega)\right)|_{\omega=2\pi\eta_j}=0$. If $j=0$, then

$$D_V^\beta\left(\widehat{q}(\omega)\mathbf{P}({}^tM^{-1}\omega)\right)|_{\omega=0}\widehat{\Phi}(2\pi\ell)+\lambda^{-\beta}\sum_{0\le\alpha<\beta}\begin{pmatrix}\beta\\ \alpha\end{pmatrix}D_V^\alpha\widehat{q}(0)D_V^{\beta-\alpha}\widehat{\Phi}(2\pi\ell)=0.$$

By $\widehat{f}(\omega)=\widehat{q}(\omega)\widehat{\Phi}(\omega)$ and $D_V^\beta\widehat{f}(2\pi\ell)=0$, $\ell\in\mathbb{Z}^d$,

$$\sum_{0\le\alpha\le\beta}\begin{pmatrix}\beta\\ \alpha\end{pmatrix}D_V^\alpha\widehat{q}(0)D_V^{\beta-\alpha}\widehat{\Phi}(2\pi\ell)=0.$$

Thus

$$D_V^\beta\left(\widehat{q}(\omega)\mathbf{P}({}^tM^{-1}\omega)\right)|_{\omega=0}\widehat{\Phi}(2\pi\ell)=\lambda^{-\beta}D_V^\beta\widehat{q}(0)\widehat{\Phi}(2\pi\ell).$$

This leads to

$$D_V^\beta\left(\widehat{q}(\omega)\mathbf{P}({}^tM^{-1}\omega)\right)|_{\omega=0}G_\Phi(0)=\lambda^{-\beta}D_V^\beta\widehat{q}(0)G_\Phi(0)$$

and therefore

$$D_V^\beta\left(\widehat{q}(\omega)\mathbf{P}({}^tM^{-1}\omega)\right)|_{\omega=0}=\lambda^{-\beta}D_V^\beta\widehat{q}(0).$$

It follows that (3.9) holds for β, so that the proof by induction is completed. □

Denote by $\widetilde{\Phi}(x)$ the bi-infinite column from the integer shifts of Φ:

$$\widetilde{\Phi}(x):={}^t\left(\cdots,{}^t\Phi(x+\ell),\cdots\right)_{\ell\in\mathbb{Z}^d},$$

and by L the bi-infinite matrix:

$$L:=\left(\mathbf{P}_{M\alpha-\beta}\right)_{\alpha,\beta\in\mathbb{Z}^d}.$$

Then the refinement equation (1.1) can be written as

$$L\widetilde{\Phi}(Mx)=\widetilde{\Phi}(x).$$

The characterization of the accuracy order of Φ in terms of the eigenvalues and eigenvector structures of the infinite matrix L were studied in [11], [25] and [17] for the case $d=1$. In [1], similar characterization of the accuracy order of Φ was obtained based on the ergodic theorem for the multivariate case with arbitrary matrix dilations M (no restriction on the diagonalization on M) and the coefficients $y_{\beta,i}(\kappa)$ for the polynomial reproducing $x^\beta=\sum_{i=1}^r\sum_{\kappa\in\mathbb{Z}^d}y_{\beta,i}(\kappa)\phi_i(x+\kappa)$ were determined explicitly. In the rest of this section, under the assumption that the integer shifts of Φ ($\phi_i(x-\ell),1\le i\le r,\ell\in\mathbb{Z}^d$) are linearly independent, we will determine explicitly the coefficients $\mathbf{y}_\ell^\beta$ for the polynomial reproducing

$$\sum_{\ell\in\mathbb{Z}^d}\mathbf{y}_\ell^\beta\Phi(x+\ell)=({}^tVx)^\beta,\quad x\in\mathbb{R}^d,\quad|\beta|<k,\tag{3.11}$$

where V is the matrix defined by (3.1).

Theorem 3.7. *Assume that $\Phi\in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ is a compactly supported $(M,\mathbf{P})$ refinable vector and the integer shifts of Φ are linearly independent. If Φ has accuracy of order k with $\mathbf{y}_\ell^\beta$, $\ell\in\mathbb{Z}^d,\beta\in\mathbb{Z}_+^d,|\beta|<k$ being the $1\times r$ complex vectors such that (3.11) holds, then $\mathbf{y}_\ell^\beta$ satisfy*

(i) $\mathbf{y}_\ell^\beta=\sum_{0\le\alpha\le\beta}\begin{pmatrix}\beta\\ \alpha\end{pmatrix}(-{}^tV\ell)^{\beta-\alpha}\mathbf{y}_0^\alpha$,

(ii) $\mathbf{y}^\beta L=\lambda^{-\beta}\mathbf{y}^\beta$, *where* $\mathbf{y}^\beta:=(\cdots,\mathbf{y}_\ell^\beta,\cdots)_{\ell\in\mathbb{Z}^d}$,

(iii) vectors $\mathbf{y}_0^\beta,\beta\in\mathbb{Z}_+^d$, $|\beta|<k$, *satisfy the vanishing moment conditions (3.4).*

Proof. Let $\mathbf{y}_\ell^\beta$, $\ell \in \mathbb{Z}^d, \beta \in \mathbb{Z}_+^d, |\beta| < k$, be the complex vectors such that (3.11) holds. For any $\tau \in \mathbb{Z}^d$,

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{\ell\in\mathbb{Z}^d} \mathbf{y}_{\ell+\tau}^\beta \Phi(x+\ell) &= \sum_{\ell\in\mathbb{Z}^d} \mathbf{y}_\ell^\beta \Phi(x-\tau+\ell) = ({}^tV(x-\tau))^\beta \\ &= \sum_{0\le\alpha\le\beta} \binom{\beta}{\alpha} (-{}^tV\tau)^{\beta-\alpha}({}^tVx)^\alpha = \sum_{0\le\alpha\le\beta} \binom{\beta}{\alpha} (-{}^tV\tau)^{\beta-\alpha} \sum_{\ell\in\mathbb{Z}^d} \mathbf{y}_\ell^\alpha \Phi(x+\ell) \\ &= \sum_{\ell\in\mathbb{Z}^d} \sum_{0\le\alpha\le\beta} \binom{\beta}{\alpha} (-{}^tV\tau)^{\beta-\alpha} \mathbf{y}_\ell^\alpha \Phi(x+\ell).\end{aligned}$$

By the linearly independent property of the integer shifts of Φ,

$$\mathbf{y}_{\ell+\tau}^\beta = \sum_{0\le\alpha\le\beta} \binom{\beta}{\alpha} (-{}^tV\tau)^{\beta-\alpha} \mathbf{y}_\ell^\alpha. \tag{3.12}$$

Let $\ell = 0$, (3.12) leads to (i).

For $\beta \in \mathbb{Z}_+^d, |\beta| < k$, we have by (3.11)

$$({}^tVx)^\beta = \mathbf{y}^\beta \widetilde{\Phi}(x) = \mathbf{y}^\beta L \widetilde{\Phi}(Mx)$$

and

$$({}^tVx)^\beta = \lambda^{-\beta}(\Lambda {}^tVx)^\beta = \lambda^{-\beta}({}^tVMx)^\beta = \lambda^{-\beta}\mathbf{y}^\beta \widetilde{\Phi}(Mx).$$

By the linear independence of the integer shifts of Φ again ,

$$\mathbf{y}^\beta L = \lambda^{-\beta}\mathbf{y}^\beta, \quad \text{for } \beta \in \mathbb{Z}_+^d, |\beta| < k. \tag{3.13}$$

At last, we verify (iii). Note that (3.13) can be written equivalently as

$$\sum_{\ell\in\mathbb{Z}^d} \mathbf{y}_\ell^\beta \mathbf{P}_{M\ell-\ell'} = \lambda^{-\beta}\mathbf{y}_{\ell'}^\beta, \quad \text{for any } \ell' \in \mathbb{Z}^d, \beta \in \mathbb{Z}_+^d, |\beta| < k,$$

and especially we have for any $j, 0 \le j \le m-1$,

$$\lambda^{-\beta}\mathbf{y}_{-\gamma_j}^\beta = \sum_{\ell\in\mathbb{Z}^d} \mathbf{y}_\ell^\beta \mathbf{P}_{M\ell+\gamma_j} = \sum_{\ell\in\mathbb{Z}^d} \sum_{0\le\alpha\le\beta} \binom{\beta}{\alpha} (-{}^tV\ell)^{\beta-\alpha} \mathbf{y}_0^\alpha \mathbf{P}_{M\ell+\gamma_j}. \tag{3.14}$$

For any $\kappa \in \mathbb{Z}_+^d, |\kappa| < k$, multiplying both side of (3.14) with $\lambda^{\beta-\kappa}(-{}^tV\gamma_j)^{\kappa-\beta}\binom{\kappa}{\beta}$ and summing over $\beta \le \kappa$, one has by (3.12) and $\Lambda {}^tV = {}^tVM$,

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda^{-\kappa}\mathbf{y}_0^\kappa &= \lambda^{-\kappa} \sum_{0\le\beta\le\kappa} \binom{\kappa}{\beta} (-{}^tV\gamma_j)^{\kappa-\beta}\mathbf{y}_{-\gamma_j}^\beta \\ &= \sum_{\ell\in\mathbb{Z}^d} \sum_{0\le\beta\le\kappa} \sum_{0\le\alpha\le\beta} \binom{\kappa}{\beta}\binom{\beta}{\alpha} \lambda^{\beta-\kappa}(-{}^tV\gamma_j)^{\kappa-\beta}(-{}^tV\ell)^{\beta-\alpha}\mathbf{y}_0^\alpha \mathbf{P}_{M\ell+\gamma_j} \\ &= \sum_{\ell\in\mathbb{Z}^d} \sum_{0\le\alpha\le\kappa} \sum_{\alpha\le\beta\le\kappa} \binom{\kappa}{\alpha}\binom{\kappa-\alpha}{\beta-\alpha} \lambda^{\alpha-\kappa}(-{}^tV\gamma_j)^{\kappa-\beta}(-{}^tVM\ell)^{\beta-\alpha}\mathbf{y}_0^\alpha \mathbf{P}_{M\ell+\gamma_j} \\ &= \sum_{\ell\in\mathbb{Z}^d} \sum_{0\le\alpha\le\kappa} \binom{\kappa}{\alpha} \lambda^{\alpha-\kappa} \sum_{0\le\tau\le\kappa-\alpha} \binom{\kappa-\alpha}{\tau} (-{}^tV\gamma_j)^{\kappa-\alpha-\tau}(-{}^tVM\ell)^{\tau}\mathbf{y}_0^\alpha \mathbf{P}_{M\ell+\gamma_j} \\ &= \sum_{\ell\in\mathbb{Z}^d} \sum_{0\le\alpha\le\kappa} \binom{\kappa}{\alpha} \lambda^{\alpha-\kappa}(-{}^tV(M\ell+\gamma_j))^{\kappa-\alpha}\mathbf{y}_0^\alpha \mathbf{P}_{M\ell+\gamma_j}\end{aligned}$$

Thus for any $\kappa \in \mathbb{Z}_+^d$, $|\kappa| < k$,

$$\sum_{0\le\alpha\le\kappa} \binom{\kappa}{\alpha} (-\lambda)^{\alpha-\kappa}\mathbf{y}_0^\alpha \sum_{\ell\in\mathbb{Z}^d} ({}^tV(M\ell+\gamma_j))^{\kappa-\alpha}\mathbf{P}_{M\ell+\gamma_j} = \lambda^{-\kappa}\mathbf{y}_0^\kappa. \tag{3.15}$$

For any $s \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, $0 \le s \le m-1$, multiplying both side of (3.15) with $e^{-2\pi^t\eta_s M^{-1}\gamma_j}$ and summing over $j = 0, \cdots, m-1$, one has by Lemma 2.1,

$$\begin{aligned}
&\sum_{0\le\alpha\le\kappa} \binom{\kappa}{\alpha} (-\lambda)^{\alpha-\kappa}\mathbf{y}_0^\alpha \sum_{j=0}^{m-1}\sum_{\ell\in\mathbb{Z}^d} ({}^tV(M\ell+\gamma_j))^{\kappa-\alpha}\mathbf{P}_{M\ell+\gamma_j} e^{-2\pi^t\eta_s M^{-1}\gamma_j}\\
&= \lambda^{-\kappa}\mathbf{y}_0^\kappa \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} e^{-2\pi^t\eta_s M^{-1}\gamma_j} = m\lambda^{-\kappa}\mathbf{y}_0^\kappa\delta(s).
\end{aligned}$$

Thus we have

$$\frac{1}{m}\sum_{0\le\alpha\le\kappa} \binom{\kappa}{\alpha} (-\lambda)^{\alpha-\kappa}\mathbf{y}_0^\alpha \sum_{\ell'\in\mathbb{Z}^d} ({}^tV\ell')^{\kappa-\alpha}\mathbf{P}_{\ell'} e^{-2\pi^t\eta_s M^{-1}\ell'} = \lambda^{-\kappa}\mathbf{y}_0^\kappa\delta(s).$$

On the other hand, one has

$$\begin{aligned}
&\sum_{0\le\alpha\le\kappa} \binom{\kappa}{\alpha} (i\lambda)^{\alpha-\kappa}\mathbf{y}_0^\alpha D_V^{\kappa-\alpha}\mathbf{P}(2\pi^t M^{-1}\eta_s)\\
&= \frac{1}{m}\sum_{0\le\alpha\le\kappa} \binom{\kappa}{\alpha} (i\lambda)^{\alpha-\kappa}\mathbf{y}_0^\alpha \sum_{\ell\in\mathbb{Z}^d} (-i^tV\ell)^{\kappa-\alpha}\mathbf{P}_\ell e^{-i^t\eta_s M^{-1}\ell}\\
&= \frac{1}{m}\sum_{0\le\alpha\le\kappa} \binom{\kappa}{\alpha} (-\lambda)^{\alpha-\kappa}\mathbf{y}_0^\alpha \sum_{\ell\in\mathbb{Z}^d} ({}^tV\ell)^{\kappa-\alpha}\mathbf{P}_\ell e^{-i^t\eta_s M^{-1}\ell}.
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore for any $s \in \mathbb{Z}_+, 0 \le s \le m-1, \kappa \in \mathbb{Z}_+^d, |\kappa| < k$,

$$\sum_{0\le\alpha\le\kappa} \binom{\kappa}{\alpha} (i\lambda)^{\alpha-\kappa}\mathbf{y}_0^\alpha D_V^{\kappa-\alpha}\mathbf{P}(2\pi^t M^{-1}\eta_s) = \delta(s)\lambda^{-\kappa}\mathbf{y}_0^\kappa,$$

and the proof of (iii) is completed. □

Remark 3.8. By Proposition 3.5, $\mathbf{y}_0^\beta$, $\beta \in \mathbb{Z}_+^d$, $|\beta| < k$, are the unique vectors satisfying (3.4). Thus the unique coefficients $\mathbf{y}_\ell^\beta$ for the polynomial reproducing are given by (i) of Theorem 3.7, and further they satisfy (ii) of Theorem 3.7.

4. The restricted transition operator

Assume that $\mathbf{P}$ is a matrix refinement mask with $\text{supp}\{\mathbf{P}_\alpha\} \subset [0, N]^d$ for some positive integer N, and Φ is a compactly supported $(M, \mathbf{P})$ refinable vector. It is shown in Section 2 that to decide whether Φ is stable (orthogonal) or not, we need only to check the properties of the spectra (eigenvalues) and the 1-eigenvector of the restricted transition operator $\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}}$ of $\mathbf{T}$ to $\mathbb{H}$, where $\mathbb{H}$ is the finite dimension space defined by (1.5) and $\mathbf{T}$ is the transition operator defined by (1.3). It is useful in practice to transfer equivalently the restricted operator $\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}}$ to be a finite matrix since eigenvalues and eigenvectors of a finite matrix can be computed directly. In this section, we give the representing matrix $\mathcal{T}$ of $\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}}$, and then study the spectral property of $\mathbf{T}$.

For $H(\omega)=\sum_{\ell\in[\Omega]} H_\ell e^{-i\ell\omega}\in \mathbb{H}$, by (2.5), $\mathbf{T}$ transfers under the basis $\{e^{-i\ell\omega}\}_{\ell\in[\Omega]}$ of $\mathbb{H}$ the sequence $\{H_\ell\}_{\ell\in[\Omega]}$ into another sequence

$$\{m^{-1}\sum_{\ell\in[\Omega]}\sum_{\kappa\in[0,N]^d}\mathbf{P}_\kappa H_\ell {}^t\mathbf{P}_{\kappa-(M\tau-\ell)}\}_{\tau\in[\Omega]}.$$

Now let us have a look at the matrices of the form $\mathbf{P}_\kappa H_\ell {}^t\mathbf{P}_\tau$. Let $Q=(Q(1),\cdots,Q(r))$ be an $r\times r$ matrix with $Q(j)$ the jth column, define $r^2\times 1$ vector vec(Q) by

$$\mathrm{vec}(Q):={}^t({}^tQ(1),\cdots,{}^tQ(r)).$$

Then we have the following lemma.

Lemma 4.1. *Let P,Q,H be $r\times r$ matrices, then*

$$\mathrm{vec}(PH^tQ)=(Q\otimes P)\mathrm{vec}(H), \tag{4.1}$$

where $Q\otimes P=(q_{ij}P)_{1\le i,j\le r}$, the Kronecker product of matrices Q and P.

Proof. Let $P(i),H(i)$ denote the ith column of P and H, respectively, and let q_{ij} be the (i,j)-entry of Q. Then the jth column of PH^tQ is

$$PH\,(q_{ji})_{i=1}^r=\sum_{i=1}^r q_{ji}PH(i)=(q_{j1}P,\cdots,q_{jr}P)^t({}^tH(1),\cdots,{}^tH(r))$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned}\mathrm{vec}(PH^tQ)&={}^t({}^t(PH(q_{1i})_{i=1}^r),\cdots,{}^t(PH(q_{ri})_{i=1}^r))\\&=(q_{ji}P)_{1\le j\le r,1\le i\le r}{}^t\left({}^tH(1),\cdots,{}^tH(r)\right)=(Q\otimes P)\mathrm{vec}(H).\end{aligned}$$

□

About formula (4.1) for more general matrices, one can refer to [12], and in particular, one has that for any $1\times r$ vectors $\mathbf{v},\mathbf{u}$ and $r\times r$ matrix Q,

$$(\mathbf{v}\otimes\mathbf{u})\mathrm{vec}(Q)=\mathbf{u}Q^t\mathbf{v}, \tag{4.2}$$

where $\mathbf{v}\otimes\mathbf{u}$ denotes the Kronecker product of $\mathbf{v},\mathbf{u}$.

For $j\in\mathbb{Z}^d$, define $r^2\times r^2$ matrices

$$\mathcal{A}_j:=m^{-1}\sum_{\ell\in[0,N]^d}\mathbf{P}_{\ell-j}\otimes\mathbf{P}_\ell,$$

and define $(r^2|[\Omega]|)\times(r^2|[\Omega]|)$ matrix

$$\mathcal{T}:=\left(\mathcal{A}_{Mi-j}\right)_{i,j\in[\Omega]}. \tag{4.3}$$

For $f=\sum_{j\in[\Omega]} f_je^{-i\omega j}\in\mathbb{H}$, let vec$(f)$ be the $(r^2|[\Omega]|)\times 1$ vector defined by

$$\mathrm{vec}(f):={}^t(\cdots,{}^t(\mathrm{vec}(f_j)),\cdots)_{j\in[\Omega]}.$$

Then from (2.5) and (4.1), for any $\tau\in[\Omega]$,

$$\begin{aligned}\mathrm{vec}((\mathbf{T}H)_\tau)&=m^{-1}\sum_{\ell\in[\Omega]}\sum_{\kappa\in[0,N]^d}\mathrm{vec}(\mathbf{P}_\kappa H_\ell{}^t\mathbf{P}_{\kappa-(M\tau-\ell)})\\&=m^{-1}\sum_{\ell\in[\Omega]}\sum_{\kappa\in[0,N]^d}(\mathbf{P}_{\kappa-(M\tau-\ell)}\otimes\mathbf{P}_\kappa)\mathrm{vec}(H_\ell)\\&=\sum_{\ell\in[\Omega]}\mathcal{A}_{M\tau-\ell}\mathrm{vec}(H_\ell)=(\mathcal{T}\mathrm{vec}(H))(\tau).\end{aligned}$$

Hence we have

Theorem 4.2. *The restricted transition operator* $\mathbf{T}$ *to* $\mathbb{H}$ *is equivalent to the matrix* $\mathcal{T}$ *defined by (4.3) under the basis* $\{e^{-i\omega\ell}\}_{\ell\in[\Omega]}$ *of* $\mathbb{H}$*, and for* $H \in \mathbb{H}$

$$\text{vec}(\mathbf{T}H) = \mathcal{T}\text{vec}(H). \tag{4.4}$$

Lemma 2.2, Theorem 2.11, Theorem 2.12 and Theorem 4.2 lead to the following two corollaries.

Corollary 4.3. *The refinement equation (1.1) has a compactly supported solution which is stable if and only if the following conditions hold:*

(i) the matrix $\mathbf{P}(0)$ *satisfies Condition E,*

(ii) for the left (row) 1-eigenvector $\mathbf{l}$ *of* $\mathbf{P}(0)$, $\mathbf{l}\mathbf{P}(2\pi^t M^{-1}\eta_j) = 0$, $1 \le j \le m-1$,

(iii) the finite matrix $\mathcal{T}$ *satisfies Condition E and the corresponding right 1-eigenvector* $\mathbf{v}$ *satisfies that* $H_0(\omega)$ *is positive (or negative) definite on* $\mathbb{T}^d$*, where* $H_0(\omega)$ *is the unique matrix function in* $\mathbb{H}$ *satisfying* $\text{vec}(H_0) = \mathbf{v}$.

Corollary 4.4. *The refinement equation (1.1) has a compactly supported solution which is orthogonal if and only if the following conditions hold:*

(i) the mask $\mathbf{P}$ *is a CQF,*

(ii) the matrix $\mathbf{P}(0)$ *satisfies Condition E,*

(iii) for the left (row) 1-eigenvector $\mathbf{l}$ *of* $\mathbf{P}(0)$, $\mathbf{l}\mathbf{P}(2\pi^t M^{-1}\eta_j) = 0$, $1 \le j \le m-1$,

(iv) the finite matrix $\mathcal{T}$ *satisfies Condition E.*

By (4.4), $\mathbf{v}$ is an eigenvector of $\mathcal{T}$ if and only if the matrix-valued function $H(\omega)$ in $\mathbb{H}$ with $\text{vec}(H) = \mathbf{v}$ is an eigenvector of $\mathbf{T}$, and furthermore $\mathbf{v}$, $H(\omega)$ correspond to the same eigenvalue. Therefore to study the spectral property of $\mathbf{T}$, we need only to consider that of the matrix $\mathcal{T}$. In the rest of this section, we will discuss the spectral property of $\mathcal{T}$. In the following, we will assume that eigenvalues of the dilation matrix M are nondegenerate, and let λ_j, $1 \le j \le d$ be the eigenvalues of M, V denote the matrix defined by (3.1). We also assume that $\mathbf{P}$ satisfies the vanishing moment conditions of order k for some positive integer k, i.e. $\mathbf{P}$ satisfies (3.4) for some vectors $\mathbf{l}_0^\beta$, $\beta \in \mathbb{Z}_+^d$, $|\beta| < k$ with $\mathbf{l}_0^0 \ne 0$.

Let $k_0 \in \mathbb{Z}_+, k_0 \le k$ be the largest integer such that there exist $1 \times r$ complex vectors $\mathbf{l}_0^\beta$, $\beta \in \mathbb{Z}_+^d, k \le |\beta| \le k + k_0 - 1$ satisfying

$$\sum_{0\le\alpha\le\beta} \begin{pmatrix} \beta \\ \alpha \end{pmatrix} (i\lambda)^{\alpha-\beta}\mathbf{l}_0^\alpha D_V^{\beta-\alpha}\mathbf{P}(0) = \lambda^{-\beta}\mathbf{l}_0^\beta. \tag{4.5}$$

If all the numbers $\lambda^{-\beta}, k \le |\beta| \le k + k_0 - 1$ are not eigenvalues of $\mathbf{P}(0)$ for some $k_0 \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, then the vectors $\mathbf{l}_0^\beta$, $\beta \in \mathbb{Z}_+^d, k \le |\beta| \le k + k_0 - 1$ can be chosen iteratively by

$$\mathbf{l}_0^\beta \left(\lambda^{-\beta}\mathbf{I}_r - \mathbf{P}(0)\right) = \sum_{0\le\alpha<\beta} \begin{pmatrix} \beta \\ \alpha \end{pmatrix} (i\lambda)^{\alpha-\beta}\mathbf{l}_0^\alpha (D_V^{\beta-\alpha}\mathbf{P})(0).$$

For the case $r = 1$, since $\mathbf{P}(0) = 1$, $k_0 = k$.

Let $B(\omega) = \sum_{\ell\in\mathbb{Z}_+^d, |\ell|<k+k_0} B_\ell e^{i\ell\omega}$ be the vector trigonometric polynomial satisfying

$$D_V^\beta B(0) = i^{|\beta|}\mathbf{l}_0^\beta, \quad \beta \in \mathbb{Z}_+^d, |\beta| < k + k_0. \tag{4.6}$$

The coefficients B_κ, $1 \times r$ vectors, can be gotten by the following equations

$$\sum_{|\ell|<k+k_0} ({}^tV\ell)^\beta B_\ell = \mathbf{l}_0^\beta, \quad \beta \in \mathbb{Z}_+^d, |\beta| < k + k_0.$$

By (3.2), for any $j \in \mathbb{Z}_+, 0 \le j \le m-1$,

$$\begin{aligned} & D_V^\beta \left(B({}^tM\omega)\mathbf{P}(\omega)\right)|_{\omega=2\pi^tM^{-1}\eta_j} \\ &= \sum_{0\le\alpha\le\beta} \begin{pmatrix} \beta \\ \alpha \end{pmatrix} \lambda^\alpha \left((D_V^\alpha B)({}^tM\omega) D_V^{\beta-\alpha}\mathbf{P}(\omega)\right)|_{\omega=2\pi^tM^{-1}\eta_j} \\ &= \sum_{0\le\alpha\le\beta} \begin{pmatrix} \beta \\ \alpha \end{pmatrix} \lambda^\alpha (D_V^\alpha B)(0) D_V^{\beta-\alpha}\mathbf{P}(\omega)|_{\omega=2\pi^tM^{-1}\eta_j} \\ &= \sum_{0\le\alpha\le\beta} \begin{pmatrix} \beta \\ \alpha \end{pmatrix} (i\lambda)^\alpha \mathbf{l}_0^\alpha D_V^{\beta-\alpha}\mathbf{P}(2\pi^tM^{-1}\eta_j). \end{aligned}$$

Thus the vanishing moment conditions (3.4) and (4.5) can be written equivalently in the forms

$$D_V^\beta \left(B({}^tM\omega)\mathbf{P}(\omega)\right)|_{\omega=2\pi^tM^{-1}\eta_j} = \delta(j) D_V^\beta B(0), \beta \in \mathbb{Z}_+^d, |\beta| < k, 0 \le j < m \tag{4.7}$$

and

$$D_V^\beta \left(B({}^tM\omega)\mathbf{P}(\omega)\right)|_{\omega=0} = D_V^\beta B(0), \quad \beta \in \mathbb{Z}_+^d, k \le |\beta| < k+k_0. \tag{4.8}$$

Let $\mathbf{l}_0^\beta$, $\beta \in \mathbb{Z}_+^d, |\beta| < k+k_0$ be the row vectors satisfying (3.4) and (4.5). For $\kappa \in \mathbb{Z}^d$, define row vectors $\mathbf{l}_\kappa^\beta$ by

$$\mathbf{l}_\kappa^\beta := \sum_{0\le\alpha\le\beta} \begin{pmatrix} \beta \\ \alpha \end{pmatrix} (-{}^tV\kappa)^{\beta-\alpha}\mathbf{l}_0^\alpha, \quad \text{for } \beta \in \mathbb{Z}_+^d, |\beta| < k+k_0, \tag{4.9}$$

and then define $1 \times (r^2|[\Omega]|)$ vectors $\mathbf{L}_\Omega^\beta$ by

$$\mathbf{L}_\Omega^\beta := (\cdots, \mathbf{l}^\beta(\kappa), \cdots)_{\kappa\in[\Omega]}. \tag{4.10}$$

with

$$\mathbf{l}^\beta(\kappa) := \sum_{0\le\alpha\le\beta} (-1)^\alpha \begin{pmatrix} \beta \\ \alpha \end{pmatrix} \bar{\mathbf{l}}_{-\kappa}^\alpha \otimes \mathbf{l}_0^{\beta-\alpha}, \quad \kappa \in \mathbb{Z}^d.$$

Lemma 4.5. *For any $\beta \in \mathbb{Z}_+^d, |\beta| < k+k_0$, let $\mathbf{L}_\Omega^\beta$ be the vectors defined by (4.10), then for any $H \in \mathbb{H}$*

$$\mathbf{L}_\Omega^\beta \mathrm{vec}(H) = (-i)^{|\beta|} D_V^\beta \left(B(\omega)H(\omega)B^*(\omega)\right)|_{\omega=0}.$$

Proof. By (4.2), for any $\beta \in \mathbb{Z}_+^d, |\beta| < k + k_0$, and any $H \in \mathbb{H}$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{L}_\Omega^\beta \mathrm{vec}(H) &= \sum_\kappa \mathbf{l}^\beta(\kappa)\mathrm{vec}(H_\kappa) = \sum_\kappa \sum_{0\le\alpha\le\beta} (-1)^\alpha \begin{pmatrix} \beta \\ \alpha \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{l}_0^{\beta-\alpha} H(\kappa)(\mathbf{l}_{-\kappa}^\alpha)^* \\
&= \sum_\kappa \sum_{0\le\alpha\le\beta} (-1)^\alpha \begin{pmatrix} \beta \\ \alpha \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{l}_0^{\beta-\alpha} H(\kappa) \sum_{0\le\gamma\le\alpha} ({}^tV\kappa)^\gamma \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix} (\mathbf{l}_0^{\alpha-\gamma})^* \\
&= \sum_\kappa \sum_{0\le\alpha\le\beta} \sum_{0\le\gamma\le\alpha} (-1)^\alpha \begin{pmatrix} \beta \\ \alpha \end{pmatrix} \cdot \\
&\qquad ({}^tV\kappa)^\gamma \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix} (-i)^{|\beta-\alpha|} D_V^{\beta-\alpha} B(0) H(\kappa) i^{|\alpha-\gamma|} D_V^{\alpha-\gamma} B^*(0) \\
&= (-i)^{|\beta|} \sum_{0\le\alpha\le\beta} \sum_{0\le\gamma\le\alpha} \begin{pmatrix} \beta \\ \alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix} D_V^{\beta-\alpha} B(0) \sum_\kappa (-i{}^tV\kappa)^\gamma H(\kappa) D_V^{\alpha-\gamma} B^*(0) \\
&= (-i)^{|\beta|} \sum_{0\le\alpha\le\beta} \sum_{0\le\gamma\le\alpha} \begin{pmatrix} \beta \\ \alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix} D_V^{\beta-\alpha} B(0) D_V^\gamma H(0) D_V^{\alpha-\gamma} B^*(0) \\
&= (-i)^{|\beta|} D_V^\beta \left(B(\omega)H(\omega)B^*(\omega)\right)|_{\omega=0}.
\end{aligned}$$

□

For $\beta \in \mathbb{Z}_+^d, |\beta| < k + k_0$, denote

$$E_\beta := \{\beta' : \lambda^{\beta'} = \lambda^\beta, \beta' \in \mathbb{Z}_+^d, |\beta'| < k + k_0\}.$$

Theorem 4.6. *For any $\beta \in \mathbb{Z}_+^d, |\beta| < k + k_0$, let $\mathbf{L}_\Omega^\beta$ be the vectors defined by (4.10), then*

$$\mathbf{L}_\Omega^\beta \mathcal{T} = \lambda^{-\beta} \mathbf{L}_\Omega^\beta. \tag{4.11}$$

If there exists a $\beta' \in E_\beta$ such that $\mathbf{L}_\Omega^{\beta'} \neq \mathbf{0}$, then $\lambda^{-\beta}$ is an eigenvalue of $\mathcal{T}$ with a corresponding left eigenvector $\mathbf{L}_\Omega^{\beta'}$.

Proof. We need only to show that for any $H \in \mathbb{H}$, $\mathbf{L}_\Omega^\beta \mathcal{T}\mathrm{vec}(H) = \lambda^{-\beta}\mathbf{L}_\Omega^\beta \mathrm{vec}(H)$. In fact by (4.4) and Lemma 4.5,

$$\begin{aligned}
&(i\lambda)^\beta \mathbf{L}_\Omega^\beta \mathcal{T}\mathrm{vec}(H) = (i\lambda)^\beta \mathbf{L}_\Omega^\beta \mathrm{vec}(\mathbf{T}H) \\
&= D_V^\beta \left(B({}^tM\omega)(\mathbf{T}H)({}^tM\omega)B^*({}^tM\omega)\right)|_{\omega=0} \\
&= \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} D_V^\beta (B({}^tM\omega)\mathbf{P}(2\pi\omega + 2\pi{}^tM^{-1}\eta_j) \cdot \\
&\qquad H(2\pi\omega + 2\pi{}^tM^{-1}\eta_j)\mathbf{P}(2\pi\omega + 2\pi{}^tM^{-1}\eta_j)^* B^*({}^tM\omega))|_{\omega=0} \\
&= \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} \sum_{0\le\alpha\le\beta} \sum_{0\le\gamma\le\alpha} \begin{pmatrix} \beta \\ \alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix} D_V^\alpha \left(B({}^tM\omega)\mathbf{P}(\omega)\right)|_{\omega=2\pi{}^tM^{-1}\eta_j} \cdot \\
&\qquad D_V^\gamma H(\omega)|_{\omega=2\pi{}^tM^{-1}\eta_j} D_V^{\beta-\alpha-\gamma} \left(B({}^tM\omega)\mathbf{P}(\omega)\right)^*|_{\omega=2\pi{}^tM^{-1}\eta_j}.
\end{aligned}$$

Since for any $\beta,\alpha,\gamma\in\mathbb{Z}_+^d$ with $|\beta|<k+k_0$ and $\gamma\le\alpha\le\beta$, $\min(|\alpha|,|\beta-\alpha-\gamma|)<k$, thus by (4.7) and (4.8),

$$\begin{aligned}(i\lambda)^\beta\mathbf{L}_\Omega^\beta\mathcal{T}\mathrm{vec}(H) &= \sum_{0\le\alpha\le\beta}\sum_{0\le\gamma\le\alpha}\begin{pmatrix}\beta\\ \alpha\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}\alpha\\ \gamma\end{pmatrix}D_V^\alpha(B({}^tM\omega)\mathbf{P}(\omega))|_{\omega=0}\cdot\\ &\qquad D_V^\gamma H(\omega)|_{\omega=0}D_V^{\beta-\alpha-\gamma}\left(B({}^tM\omega)\mathbf{P}(\omega)\right)^*|_{\omega=0}\\ &= \sum_{0\le\alpha\le\beta}\sum_{0\le\gamma\le\alpha}\begin{pmatrix}\beta\\ \alpha\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}\alpha\\ \gamma\end{pmatrix}D_V^\alpha B(0)D_V^\gamma H(0)D_V^{\beta-\alpha-\gamma}B^*(0)\\ &= D_V^\beta\left(B(\omega)H(\omega)B^*(\omega)\right)|_{\omega=0}=i^{|\beta|}\mathbf{L}_\Omega^\beta\mathrm{vec}(H).\end{aligned}$$

Therefore $\mathbf{L}_\Omega^\beta\mathcal{T}\mathrm{vec}(H)=\lambda^{-\beta}\mathbf{L}_\Omega^\beta\mathrm{vec}(H)$. The second statement of Theorem 4.2 follows from (4.11) and the proof of Theorem 4.6 is completed. □

Since $\mathbf{L}_\Omega^0=(\mathbf{l}_0^0,\cdots,\mathbf{l}_0^0)\ne0$, 1 is an eigenvalue of $\mathbf{T}$. In the case $r=1,d=1$, $M=(2)$, then $\Omega=[-N,N]$ and $k_0=k$. For any $n\in\mathbb{Z}_+$, $n\le2k-1$, vector $((-N)^n,\cdots,(-1)^n,0^n,1^n,\cdots,N^n)$ (with notation $0^n:=\delta(n)$) is the generalized left eigenvector of eigenvalue 2^{-n} of $\mathcal{T}$ and hence $2^{-n},0\le n\le2k-1$ are eigenvalues of $\mathbf{T}$ (see [5]). Theorem 4.6 says that for $\beta\in\mathbb{Z}_+^d,|\beta|<k+k_0$, if there exits $\beta'\in E_\beta$ such that $\mathbf{L}_\Omega^{\beta'}\ne0$, then $\lambda^{-\beta}$ is an eigenvalue of $\mathbf{T}$. If the refinement equation (1.1) has a compactly supported solution Φ with $\Phi\in W^s(\mathbb{R}^d)$ for some $s\ge0$, the one can show similarly as in [19] that $\mathbf{L}_\Omega^\beta\ne0$ for $\beta\in\mathbb{Z}_+^d,|\beta|\le\min(k+k_0-1,2s)$, and hence $\lambda^{-\beta}$ are eigenvalues of $\mathbf{T}$. In this paper, for $s\ge0$, we say a vector-valued function $f={}^t(f_1,\cdots,f_r)$ is in the Sobolev space $W^s(\mathbb{R}^d)$ if every component f_j of f satisfies $(1+|\omega|^2)^{\frac{s}{2}}\widehat{f_j}(\omega)\in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$, $1\le j\le r$. Vectors $\mathbf{L}_\Omega^\beta$ play an important role in the estimate of the Sobolev regularity of the refinable vector Φ, which will be shown in the next section.

5. Sobolev regularity estimates

Assume that $\mathbf{P}$ ($\{\mathbf{P}_\alpha\}$) is a matrix refinement mask satisfying (3.4) and (4.5) for some positive integers k,k_0 with $k_0\le k$, and Φ is a compactly supported $(M,\mathbf{P})$ refinable vector. Suppose $\mathrm{supp}\{\mathbf{P}_\alpha\}\subset[0,N]^d$, and let $\mathbb{H}$ be the space defined by (1.5). In this section, we will give the estimate on the Sobolev regularity of Φ in terms of the spectral radius of the restricted operator of the transition operator $\mathbf{T}$ to an invariant subspace $\mathbb{H}^0$ of $\mathbb{H}$.

For $j\in\mathbb{Z}_+,1\le j\le r$ and $\alpha\in\mathbb{Z}_+^d,|\alpha|<k$, let ${}_j\mathbf{l}_\Omega^\alpha,{}_j\mathbf{r}_\Omega^\alpha$ be the $1\times(r^2|[\Omega]|)$ vectors defined by

$$(5.1)\qquad {}_j\mathbf{l}_\Omega^\alpha:=(\cdots,{}_j\mathbf{l}^\alpha(\kappa),\cdots)_{\kappa\in[\Omega]},\quad {}_j\mathbf{r}_\Omega^\alpha:=(\cdots,{}_j\mathbf{r}^\alpha(\kappa),\cdots)_{\kappa\in[\Omega]}$$

with

$${}_j\mathbf{l}^\alpha(\kappa):={}^t\mathbf{e}_j\otimes\mathbf{l}_\kappa^\alpha,\quad {}_j\mathbf{r}^\alpha(\kappa):=\bar{\mathbf{l}}_{-\kappa}^\alpha\otimes{}^t\mathbf{e}_j,\quad \kappa\in\mathbb{Z}^d.$$

Lemma 5.1. *For j, $1\le j\le r$ and $\alpha\in\mathbb{Z}_+^d,|\alpha|\le k-1$, let ${}_j\mathbf{l}_\Omega^\alpha$, ${}_j\mathbf{r}_\Omega^\alpha$ be the row vectors defined by (5.1), then for any $H\in\mathbb{H}$,*

$$\begin{aligned}{}_j\mathbf{l}_\Omega^\alpha\mathrm{vec}(H)&=i^\alpha D_V^\alpha\left(B(\omega)H(\omega)\mathbf{e}_j\right)|_{\omega=0},\\ {}_j\mathbf{r}_\Omega^\alpha\mathrm{vec}(H)&=(-i)^\alpha D_V^\alpha\left({}^t\mathbf{e}_jH(\omega)B^*(\omega)\right)|_{\omega=0}.\end{aligned}$$

Proof. For any $H \in \mathbb{H}$, $H(\omega) = \sum_{\kappa\in[\Omega]} H_\kappa e^{-i\kappa\omega}$,

$$D_V^\alpha \left(B(\omega)H(\omega)\mathbf{e}_j\right)|_{\omega=0} = \sum_{0\le\gamma\le\alpha} \binom{\alpha}{\gamma} D_V^\gamma B(0) D_V^{\alpha-\gamma} H(0)\mathbf{e}_j$$
$$= i^\alpha \sum_\kappa \sum_{0\le\gamma\le\alpha} \binom{\alpha}{\gamma} (-{}^tV\kappa)^{\alpha-\gamma}\mathbf{l}_0^\gamma H_\kappa \mathbf{e}_j = i^\alpha \sum_\kappa \mathbf{l}_\kappa^\alpha H_\kappa \mathbf{e}_j$$
$$= i^\alpha \sum_\kappa ({}^t\mathbf{e}_j \otimes \mathbf{l}_\kappa^\alpha)\mathrm{vec}(H_\kappa) = i^\alpha {}_j\mathbf{l}_\Omega^\alpha \mathrm{vec}(H).$$

The proof of the second formula is similar and it is omitted here. ☐

Let $\mathbb{H}^0$ be the subspace of $\mathbb{H}$ defined by

$$\text{(5.2)}\qquad \mathbb{H}^0 := \{H \in \mathbb{H}: \quad \mathbf{L}_\Omega^\beta \mathrm{vec}(H) = 0, \quad {}_j\mathbf{l}_\Omega^\alpha \mathrm{vec}(H) = 0 \text{ and } {}_j\mathbf{r}_\Omega^\alpha \mathrm{vec}(H) = 0, \forall \beta, \alpha \in \mathbb{Z}_+^d, |\beta| < k + k_0, |\alpha| < k, 1 \le j \le r\}.$$

Proposition 5.2. *Let $\mathbb{H}^0$ be the subspace of $\mathbb{H}$ defined by (5.2), then $\mathbb{H}^0$ is invariant under $\mathbf{T}$.*

Proof. By Theorem 4.6, for any $H \in \mathbb{H}^0$ and $\beta \in \mathbb{Z}_+^d, |\beta| < k + k_0$,

$$\mathbf{L}_\Omega^\beta \mathrm{vec}(\mathbf{T}H) = \mathbf{L}_\Omega^\beta \mathcal{T}\mathrm{vec}(H) = \lambda^{-\beta}\mathbf{L}_\Omega^\beta \mathrm{vec}(H) = 0.$$

By Lemma 5.1, for any $\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}_+^d, |\alpha| < k$, ${}_j\mathbf{l}_\Omega^\alpha \mathrm{vec}(H) = 0$ and ${}_j\mathbf{r}_\Omega^\alpha \mathrm{vec}(H) = 0$ for all $j, 1 \le j \le r$, are equivalent to $D_V^\alpha \left(B(\omega)H(\omega)\right)|_{\omega=0} = 0$ and $D_V^\alpha \left(H(\omega)B^*(\omega)\right)|_{\omega=0} = 0$, respectively. One can check by (4.7) and (4.8) that $D_V^\alpha \left(B(\omega)\mathbf{T}H(\omega)\right)|_{\omega=0} = 0$ ($D_V^\alpha \left(\mathbf{T}H(\omega)B^*(\omega)\right)|_{\omega=0} = 0$ resp.) for all $\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}_+^d, |\alpha| < k$ if $D_V^\alpha \left(B(\omega)H(\omega)\right)|_{\omega=0} = 0$ ($D_V^\alpha \left(H(\omega)B^*(\omega)\right)|_{\omega=0} = 0$ resp.) for $\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}_+^d, |\alpha| < k$. Thus $\mathbb{H}^0$ is invariant under $\mathbf{T}$. ☐

Let $\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}^0}$ denote the restriction of $\mathbf{T}$ to $\mathbb{H}^0$. We will provide the Sobolev regularity estimate of Φ in terms of the the spectral radius $\rho(\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}^0})$ of $\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}^0}$, and therefore we need to find the maximum of the moduli of the eigenvalues of $\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}^0}$. By the fact that the product of the left and right eigenvectors of a simple eigenvalue of a matrix is not zero, Theorem 4.6 leads to the following corollary,

Corollary 5.3. *If $\lambda^{-\beta}$ with $\beta \in \mathbb{Z}_+^d, |\beta| < k + k_0$ is a simple eigenvalue of $\mathcal{T}$ and there exists $\beta' \in E_\beta$ such that $\mathbf{L}_\Omega^{\beta'} \ne 0$, then $\lambda^{-\beta}$ is not an eigenvalue of $\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}^0}$.*

The next proposition provides a way to find the eigenvalues of $\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}^0}$. Let $\mathcal{L}_\Omega$ be the $r^2|[\Omega]|$ by $\binom{d+k+k_0-1}{d}$ matrix defined by

$$\mathcal{L}_\Omega := (\cdots, {}^t(\mathbf{L}_\Omega^\beta), \cdots)_{\beta\in\mathbb{Z}_+^d, |\beta|\le k+k_0-1},$$

and for j, $1 \le j \le r$, let L_j and R_j be the $r^2|[\Omega]|$ by $\binom{d+k-1}{d}$ matrices defined by

$$L_j := (\cdots, {}^t({}_j\mathbf{l}_\Omega^\alpha), \cdots)_{\alpha\in\mathbb{Z}_+^d, |\alpha|\le k-1}, \quad R_j := (\cdots, {}^t({}_j\mathbf{r}_\Omega^\alpha), \cdots)_{\alpha\in\mathbb{Z}_+^d, |\alpha|\le k-1}.$$

Then define the $r^2|[\Omega]|$ by $\binom{d+k+k_0-1}{d} + 2r\binom{d+k-1}{d}$ matrix M_Ω

$$M_\Omega := (\mathcal{L}_\Omega, L_1, \cdots, L_r, R_1, \cdots, R_r).$$

Proposition 5.4. *Assume that λ_0 is a nonzero eigenvalue of $\mathbf{T}$, then λ_0 is an eigenvalue of $\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}^0}$ if and only if rank$({}^tM_\Omega(\mathbf{u}_1,\cdots,\mathbf{u}_l)) < l$, here $\mathbf{u}_1,\cdots,\mathbf{u}_l$ are a basis of the λ_0-eigenspace of $\mathcal{T}$.*

Proof. Note that λ_0 is a nonzero eigenvalue of $\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}^0}$ if and only if λ_0 is a nonzero eigenvalue of $\mathcal{T}$ with a corresponding right eigenvector $\mathbf{u}$ satisfying

$$ {}^tM_\Omega\mathbf{u} = 0. \tag{5.3}$$

By the fact that for any matrices M_1, M_2 (with the product M_1M_2 meaningful), $\text{rank}(M_1M_2) \le \min(\text{rank}M_1, \text{rank}M_2)$, we know that if $\text{rank}({}^tM_\Omega(\mathbf{u}_1,\cdots,\mathbf{u}_l)) \ge l$, then $\text{rank}({}^tM_\Omega(\mathbf{u}_1,\cdots,\mathbf{u}_l)) = l$, and therefore any linear combinations of $\mathbf{u}_1,\cdots,\mathbf{u}_l$ does not satisfies (5.3). Thus λ_0 is not an eigenvalue of $\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}^0}$.

If $\text{rank}({}^tM_\Omega(\mathbf{u}_1,\cdots,\mathbf{u}_l)) = l_0 < l$, we assume without loss of generality that the rank of ${}^tM_\Omega(\mathbf{u}_1,\cdots,\mathbf{u}_{l_0})$ is l_0. Thus ${}^tM_\Omega\mathbf{u}_j, j = 1,\cdots,l_0$, are linearly independent, while ${}^tM_\Omega\mathbf{u}_j, j = 1,\cdots,l_0+1$, are linearly dependent. Hence we can find constants $c_1,\cdots,c_{l_0}$, such that

$$\mathbf{v} := c_1\mathbf{u}_1 + \cdots + c_{l_0}\mathbf{u}_{l_0} + \mathbf{u}_{l_0+1}$$

satisfies (5.3), i.e. λ_0 is an eigenvalue of $\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}^0}$ with $H_0 \in \mathbb{H}$ given by $\text{vec}(H_0) = \mathbf{v}$ being a corresponding eigenvector. □

Proposition 5.4 provides an easy way to find eigenvalues of $\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}^0}$, further it is provided in its proof the way to find the corresponding eigenvector. By Proposition 5.4, we have the following corollary.

Corollary 5.5. *The spectral radius $\rho(\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}^0})$ of $\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}^0}$ is the maximum of the moduli of all eigenvalues λ_0 of $\mathcal{T}$ satisfying rank$({}^tM_\Omega(\mathbf{u}_1,\cdots,\mathbf{u}_l)) < l$, where $\mathbf{u}_1,\cdots,\mathbf{u}_l$ are a basis of the λ_0-eigenspace of $\mathcal{T}$.*

For the next proposition, we need consider the transition operators on other spaces. Denote $\mathcal{N} := \max(N, k+k_0)$ and

$$\Omega_1 := \{\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} M^{-(j+1)}x_j : \quad x_j \in [-\mathcal{N},\mathcal{N}]^d, \forall j \in \mathbb{Z}_+\}.$$

Let $\mathbb{H}_{\Omega_1}$ denote the space of all $r\times r$ matrices with each entry a trigonometric polynomial whose Fourier coefficients are supported in $[\Omega_1]$ and let $\mathbf{T}_{\Omega_1}$ denote the restricted operator of $\mathbf{T}$ to $\mathbb{H}_{\Omega_1}$. Then $\mathbf{T}_{\Omega_1}$ is a linear operator on $\mathbb{H}_{\Omega_1}$ leaving $\mathbb{H}_{\Omega_1}$ and $\mathbb{H}$ invariant, and the representing matrix of $\mathbf{T}_{\Omega_1}$ is

$$\mathcal{T}_{\Omega_1} := (\mathcal{A}_{2i-j})_{i,j\in[\Omega_1]}.$$

Let $\mathbb{H}^0_{\Omega_1}$ be the subspace of $\mathbb{H}_{\Omega_1}$ defined as follows: $H \in \mathbb{H}^0_{\Omega_1}$ if and only if $\mathbf{L}^\beta_{\Omega_1}\text{vec}(H) = 0, {}_j\mathbf{l}^\alpha_{\Omega_1}\text{vec}(H) = 0$ and ${}_j\mathbf{r}^\alpha_{\Omega_1}\text{vec}(H) = 0$ for all $\beta,\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}^d_+, |\beta| < k+k_0, |\alpha| < k, 1\le j\le r$. In this case $\mathbf{L}^\beta_{\Omega_1}$, ${}_j\mathbf{l}^\alpha_{\Omega_1}$ and ${}_j\mathbf{r}^\alpha_{\Omega_1}$ are $1\times(r^2|[\Omega_1]|)$ vectors defined as (4.9) and (5.1), respectively with Ω_1 instead of Ω. It can be shown similarly that $\mathbb{H}^0_{\Omega_1}$ is invariant under $\mathbf{T}_{\Omega_1}$ and let $\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}^0_{\Omega_1}}$ denote the restriction of $\mathbf{T}_{\Omega_1}$ ($\mathbf{T}$) to $\mathbb{H}^0_{\Omega_1}$. Let $H_0 \in \mathbb{H}_{\Omega_1}$ defined by

$$H_0(\omega) = \sum_{j=1}^{d}(1-\cos(\omega_j))^{k+k_0}\mathbf{I}_r, \quad \omega = {}^t(\omega_1,\cdots,\omega_d) \in \mathbb{R}^d. \tag{5.4}$$

Then $H_0(\omega) \in \mathbb{H}^0_{\Omega_1}$, and thus $\mathbb{H}^0_{\Omega_1}$ is non-trivial. By Lemma 2.2, the eigenvectors of $\mathbf{T}_{\Omega_1}$ corresponding nonzero eigenvalues are in $\mathbb{H}$, therefore $\mathbf{T}_{\Omega_1}$ ($\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}^0_{\Omega_1}}$ resp.) and the restricted operator $\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}}$ of $\mathbf{T}$ to $\mathbb{H}$ ($\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}^0}$ resp.) have the same nonzero eigenvalues, hence $\rho(\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}^0}) = \rho(\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}^0_{\Omega_1}})$, here $\rho(\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}^0})$ and $\rho(\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}^0_{\Omega_1}})$ denote the spectral radii of $\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}^0}$ and $\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}^0_{\Omega_1}}$, respectively.

The following proposition obtained by modifying the proofs of Proposition 4.4 in [26] or Proposition 3.3 in [19].

Choose a vector norm on space $\mathbb{H}^0_{\Omega_1}$ and define the operator (matrix) norm $\|\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}^0_{\Omega_1}}\|$ with respect to this vector norm, then

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \|(\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}^0_{\Omega_1}})^n\|^{1/n} = \rho(\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}^0_{\Omega_1}}) = \rho(\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}^0}).$$

Proposition 5.6. *Assume that* $\mathbf{P}$ *satisfies conditions (3.4) and (4.5), and* $\rho(\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}^0})$ *is the spectral radius of* $\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}^0}$. *Then for any* $\epsilon > 0$, *for the corresponding* $(M, \mathbf{P})$ *matrix refinable function* Φ, *there exists a constant* c *independent of* n *such that*

$$\int_{\mathbb{D}_n} \left|\widehat{\Phi}(w)\right|^2 dw \le c\left(\rho(\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}^0}) + \epsilon\right)^n,$$

where $\mathbb{D}_n := {}^tM^n\mathbb{T}^d \backslash ({}^tM^{n-1}\mathbb{T}^d)$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}_+$.

Proof. Let $H_0(\omega) \in \mathbb{H}^0_{\Omega_1}$ defined by (5.4). Since ${}^tM^{-1}\mathbb{T}^d$ is a neighborhood of the origin, there exists a positive integer q such that $\frac{1}{q}\mathbb{T}^d \subset {}^tM^{-1}\mathbb{T}^d$. Note that for $\omega \in \mathbb{D}_n$, $\widehat{\Phi}(\omega) = \Pi_n(\omega)\widehat{\Phi}({}^tM^{-n}\omega)$, and for $\omega \in \mathbb{T}^d\backslash(\frac{1}{q}\mathbb{T}^d)$, $H_0(\omega) \ge c_0\mathbf{I}_r$ with $c_0 = d(1-\cos(\frac{\pi}{q}))^{k+k_0} > 0$. Thus by the continuity of $\widehat{\Phi}(\omega)$ on $\mathbb{T}^d$, we have for any positive integer n,

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{\mathbb{D}_n} \widehat{\Phi}(\omega)\widehat{\Phi}^*(\omega)d\omega &= \int_{\mathbb{D}_n} \Pi_n(\omega)\widehat{\Phi}({}^tM^{-n}\omega)\widehat{\Phi}^*({}^tM^{-n}\omega)\Pi_n^*(\omega)d\omega \\
&\le c\int_{\mathbb{D}_n} \Pi_n(\omega)\Pi_n^*(\omega)d\omega \le c\int_{{}^tM^n\mathbb{T}^d\backslash(\frac{1}{q}{}^tM^n\mathbb{T}^d)} \Pi_n(\omega)\Pi_n^*(\omega)d\omega \\
&\le c\int_{{}^tM^n\mathbb{T}^d\backslash(\frac{1}{q}{}^tM^n\mathbb{T}^d)} \Pi_n(\omega)H_0({}^tM^{-n}\omega)\Pi_n^*(\omega)d\omega \\
&\le c\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \Pi_n(\omega)H_0({}^tM^{-n}\omega)\Pi_n^*(\omega)d\omega = c\int_{\mathbb{T}^d} (\mathbf{T}^n_{\Omega_1}H_0)(\omega)d\omega,
\end{aligned}$$

where last equation follows from Lemma 2.9. Since the Hilbert-Schmidt norm $\|Q\|_2 = \sqrt{\mathrm{Tr}(QQ^*)}$ is an equivalent norm for finite matrices, by applying the trace operation, we obtain

$$\int_{\mathbb{D}_n} |\widehat{\Phi}(\omega)|^2 d\omega = \int_{\mathbb{D}_n} \mathrm{Tr}\left(\widehat{\Phi}(\omega)\widehat{\Phi}^*(\omega)\right)d\omega \le c_\epsilon\left(\rho(\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}^0_{\Omega_1}}) + \epsilon\right)^n = c_\epsilon\left(\rho(\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}^0}) + \epsilon\right)^n$$

with c_ϵ independent of n. ∎

Proposition 5.6 together with the usual Littlewood-Paley technique lead to the following Sobolev estimate of the refinable vector Φ.

Theorem 5.7. *Assume that* $\mathbf{P}$ *satisfies conditions (3.4) and (4.5). Then the* $(M, \mathbf{P})$ *matrix refinable function* Φ *is in* $W^s(\mathbb{R}^d)$ *for any* $s < s_0 := -\log\rho(\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}^0})/(2\log\lambda_{max})$, *here* $\rho(\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}^0})$ *is the spectral radius of* $\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}^0}$ *and* $\lambda_{max} := max\{|\lambda_1|, \cdots, |\lambda_d|\}$.

Proof. For the dilation matrix M, there exists some $n_0 \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ such that $\mathbb{T}^d \subset ({}^tM)^{n_0+1}\mathbb{T}^d$. For $s < s_0$, let $\epsilon > 0$ be a constant satisfying $s < -\log(\epsilon + \rho(\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}^0})/(2\log\lambda_{\max})$. Since

$$\int_{\mathbb{D}_n} |\widehat{\Phi}(w)|^2 d\omega \leq c(\epsilon + \rho(\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}^0}))^n,$$

for some constant c independent of n and $\widehat{\Phi}$ is continuous on $\mathbb{T}^d$, thus

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int_{\mathbb{R}^d}(1+|\omega|^2)^s|\widehat{\Phi}(\omega)|^2 d\omega \\
&\leq \int_{\mathbb{T}^d}(1+|\omega|^2)^s|\widehat{\Phi}(\omega)|^2 d\omega + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\int_{{}^tM^{n_0+n}\mathbb{T}^d\setminus {}^tM^{n-1}\mathbb{T}^d}(1+|\omega|^2)^s|\widehat{\Phi}(\omega)|^2 d\omega \\
&= \int_{\mathbb{T}^d}(1+|\omega|^2)^s|\widehat{\Phi}(\omega)|^2 d\omega + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\sum_{j=0}^{n_0}\int_{\mathbb{D}_{n+j}}(1+|\omega|^2)^s|\widehat{\Phi}(\omega)|^2 d\omega \\
&\leq c + c\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\sum_{j=0}^{n_0}(\lambda_{\max})^{2(n+j)s}\,(\epsilon+\rho(\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}^0}))^n < \infty.
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore $\Phi \in W^s(\mathbb{R}^d)$. □

Let $C^\gamma(\mathbb{R}^d)$ denote the space defined as the following way: if $\gamma = n + \gamma'$ with $n \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ and $0 \leq \gamma' < 1$, then $f \in C^\gamma(\mathbb{R}^d)$ if and only if $f \in C^{(n)}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ and $f^{(n)}$ is uniformly Hölder continuous with exponent γ', i.e.

$$|D^\beta f(x+y) - D^\beta f(x)| \leq c|y|^{\gamma'}, \quad \text{for any } \beta \in \mathbb{Z}_+^d, |\beta| = n,$$

for some constant c independent of $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^d$. With the well-known inclusion

$$W^s(\mathbb{R}^d) \subset C^\gamma(\mathbb{R}^d), \qquad \text{for } s > \gamma + \frac{d}{2},$$

Theorem 5.7 leads to the following corollary.

Corollary 5.8. *Suppose* $\mathbf{P}$ *satisfies conditions (3.4) and (4.5), then the* $(M, \mathbf{P})$ *matrix refinable function* $\Phi \in C^\gamma(\mathbb{R}^d)$ *for any* $\gamma < -\frac{d}{2} - \log\rho(\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}^0})/(2\log\lambda_{max})$, *where* $\rho(\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}^0})$ *is the spectral radius of* $\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}^0}$ *and* $\lambda_{max} := max\{|\lambda_1|, \cdots, |\lambda_d|\}$.

Assume that the refinement mask $\{\mathbf{P}_\alpha\}$ is a finitely supported real $r \times r$ matrix sequence and $\mathbf{P}$ satisfies the vanishing moment conditions of order k (3.4) and (4.5) for some k_0 with real vectors $\mathbf{l}_0^\beta, |\beta| < k + k_0$. Let $\mathbb{H}_{\mathrm{r}}$ denote the space of all $r \times r$ matrices with each entry a trigonometric polynomial whose Fourier coefficients are real and supported in $[\Omega]$. Then $\mathbb{H}_{\mathrm{r}}$ is invariant under $\mathbf{T}$. Define the subspace $\mathbb{H}_{\mathrm{sym}}$ of $\mathbb{H}_{\mathrm{r}}$ by

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{H}_{\mathrm{sym}} := \{H \in \mathbb{H}_{\mathrm{r}} : \quad & H^* = H, \quad \mathbf{L}_\Omega^\beta \mathrm{vec}(H) = 0 \text{ and} \\
& {}_j\mathbf{l}_\Omega^\alpha \mathrm{vec}(H) = 0, \forall \beta, \alpha \in \mathbb{Z}_+^d, |\beta| < k + k_0, |\alpha| < k, 1 \leq j \leq r\}.
\end{aligned}$$

Then $\mathbb{H}_{\mathrm{sym}}$ is a linear space over the field $\mathbb{R}$ and is invariant under $\mathbf{T}$. Let $\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}_{\mathrm{sym}}}$ denote the restricted operator of $\mathbf{T}$ to $\mathbb{H}_{\mathrm{sym}}$. Then as above, we can obtain the Sobolev regularity estimate of the compactly supported $(M, \mathbf{P})$ refinable vector Φ in terms of the spectral radius of $\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}_{\mathrm{sym}}}$.

Theorem 5.9. *Assume that the refinement mask $\{\mathbf{P}_\alpha\}$ is a finitely supported real $r\times r$ matrix sequence and $\mathbf{P}$ satisfies (3.4) and (4.5) with real vectors $\mathbf{l}_0^\beta, |\beta| < k+k_0$. Then the $(M,\mathbf{P})$ matrix refinable function Φ is in $W^s(\mathbb{R}^d)$ for any $s < s_0 := -\log\rho(\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}_{sym}})/(2\log\lambda_{max})$, here $\rho(\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}_{sym}})$ is the spectral radius of $\mathbf{T}|_{\mathbb{H}_{sym}}$ and $\lambda_{max} := max\{|\lambda_1|,\cdots,|\lambda_d|\}$.*

In [19], the Sobolev regularity estimates of the B-splines defined by knots $0,0,1,1$ and $0,1,1,2$, the GHM-orthogonal scaling functions in [8] and two refinable vectors from [2] are analyzed. To finish this paper, we analyze an example from [9] about refinable bivariate splines.

Example 5.10. Let ϕ_1 denote the "pyramid function" with support on the square with vertices $(2,1),(1,2),(0,1)$ and $(1,0)$ which is continuous, satisfies $\phi_1(1,1)=1$ and is linear on each of the four triangles formed by the boundary and two diagonals of its support. Let ϕ_2 be the "pyramid function" with support on $[1,2]^2$, i.e.

$$\phi_2(x_1,x_2)=\phi_1(x_1+x_2-1, x_1-x_2).$$

Let $\Phi := {}^t(\phi_1,\phi_2)$, then Φ satisfies matrix refinement equations (1.1) with $M=2\mathbf{I}_2$ and the matrix refinement mask given by (refer to [9])

$$\mathbf{P}(\omega) := \frac{1}{8}\begin{pmatrix} z_1+z_2+2z_1z_2+z_1^2z_2+z_1z_2^2 & (1+z_1)(1+z_2) \\ 2(z_1z_2)^2 & z_1z_2(1+z_1)(1+z_2)\end{pmatrix},$$

where $z_1=e^{-i\omega_1}, z_2=e^{-i\omega_2}$. In this case $\eta_j=\gamma_j, j=0,\cdots,3$ and they are the vertices of $[0,1]^2$, and $1, \frac{1}{4}$ are eigenvalues of $\mathbf{P}(0)$, $N=2$, $\Omega=[-2,2]^2$. One has

$$\mathbf{P}(0)=\frac{1}{8}\begin{pmatrix}6 & 4\\ 2 & 4\end{pmatrix},\quad \mathbf{P}(\pi\eta_j)=\frac{1}{8}\begin{pmatrix}-2 & 0\\ 2 & 0\end{pmatrix}, j=1,2,3.$$

Thus $\mathbf{l}_0^{(00)}={}^t(1,1)$ is the unique (up to a nonzero constant) vector satisfies (3.4) for $\beta=(00)$. And we have

$$D^{(10)}\mathbf{P}(0)=D^{(10)}\mathbf{P}(0)=\frac{-i}{8}\begin{pmatrix}6 & 2\\ 4 & 6\end{pmatrix},$$

$$D^{(10)}\mathbf{P}(\pi,0)=D^{(01)}\mathbf{P}(0,\pi)=\frac{-i}{8}\begin{pmatrix}-2 & -2\\ 4 & 2\end{pmatrix},$$

$$D^{(10)}\mathbf{P}(0,\pi)=D^{(01)}\mathbf{P}(\pi,0)=D^{(10)}\mathbf{P}(\pi,\pi)=D^{(01)}\mathbf{P}(\pi,\pi)=\frac{-i}{8}\begin{pmatrix}-2 & 0\\ 4 & 0\end{pmatrix}.$$

One can obtain that $\mathbf{l}_0^{(10)}=\mathbf{l}_0^{(01)}={}^t(1,\frac{3}{2})$ satisfy (3.4) for $\beta=(10)$ and $\beta=(01)$, respectively and there are no such vectors $\mathbf{l}_0^\beta$ that satisfy (3.4) for all $\beta\in\mathbb{Z}_+^2$ with $|\beta|=2$. Though $\frac{1}{4}$ is an eigenvalue of $\mathbf{P}(0)$, there are vectors $\mathbf{l}_0^{(20)}=\mathbf{l}_0^{(02)}={}^t(1,2), \mathbf{l}_0^{(11)}={}^t(1,\frac{9}{4})$ and $\mathbf{l}_0^{(30)}=\mathbf{l}_0^{(03)}={}^t(1,\frac{9}{4}), \mathbf{l}_0^{(21)}=\mathbf{l}_0^{(12)}={}^t(1,3)$ satisfy (4.5) for $\beta=(20),(02),(30),(03),(21)$ and (12), respectively. To check the stability of Φ, one need to compute the eigenvalues of the 100×100 matrix

$$\mathcal{T}_{[-2,2]^2}=(\mathcal{A}_{2i-j})_{i,j\in[-2,2]^2}.$$

We find for $\beta\in\mathbb{Z}_+^d$, $|\beta|\le 3$, $\mathbf{L}_{[-2,2]^2}^\beta\neq 0$, thus by Theorem 4.2, $1,\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ are eigenvalues of $\mathcal{T}$. In fact the eigenvalues of $\mathcal{T}$ are $1,\frac{1}{2}(2),\frac{1}{4}(5),\frac{1}{8}(12),\frac{1}{16}(24)$ and $0(56)$. Here for an eigenvalue λ_0, notation $\lambda_0(l)$ denotes that the algebraic multiplicity of λ_0 is l. Thus $\mathcal{T}_{[-2,2]^2}$ and the restricted transition operator of $\mathbf{T}$

to $\mathbb{H}_{[-2,2]^2}$, denoted by $\mathbf{T}_{[-2,2]^2}$, satisfy Condition E. We find the 1-eigenvector of $\mathbf{T}_{[-2,2]^2}$ is

$$H(\omega) = \begin{pmatrix} 8 + e^{i\omega_1} + e^{i\omega_2} + e^{-i\omega_1} + e^{-i\omega_2} & 1 + e^{i\omega_1} + e^{i\omega_2} + e^{i(\omega_1+\omega_2)} \\ 1 + e^{-i\omega_1} + e^{-i\omega_2} + e^{-i(\omega_1+\omega_2)} & 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Checking directly, $H(\omega) > 0$ for all $\omega \in \mathbb{T}^2$, hence Φ is stable. By Theorem 3.6, $\mathcal{S}(\Phi)$ provides approximation of order 2.

To estimate the regularity by our method, we need only to find the maximum of the moduli of the eigenvalues of $\mathbf{T}_{[-2,2]^2}|_{\mathbb{H}^0}$, the restricted operator of $\mathbf{T}_{[-2,2]^2}$ to the invariant subspace $\mathbb{H}^0$ of $\mathbb{H}_{[-2,2]^2}$ defined by (5.2). By Corollary 5.3 and Proposition 5.4, we find 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ are not eigenvalues of $\mathbf{T}_{[-2,2]^2}|_{\mathbb{H}^0}$, and $\frac{1}{8}$ is an eigenvalue of $\mathbf{T}_{[-2,2]^2}|_{\mathbb{H}^0}$ with a corresponding eigenvector $H^0(\omega) = \sum_{\ell\in[-1,1]^2} H_\ell e^{-i\ell\omega}$ given by

$$H_{-1-1} = {}^tH_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad H_{-10} = {}^tH_{10} = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$
$$H_{0-1} = {}^tH_{01} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 6 \\ 0 & -6 \end{pmatrix}, \quad H_{00} = \begin{pmatrix} -10 & 4 \\ 4 & -8 \end{pmatrix},$$

and $H_{-11} = {}^tH_{1-1} = \mathbf{0}$. Thus $\rho(\mathbf{T}_{[-2,2]^2}|_{\mathbb{H}^0}) = \frac{1}{8}$, and it follows from Theorem 5.7 or Theorem 5.9 that $\Phi \in W^{\frac{3}{2}-\epsilon}(\mathbb{R}^2)$ for any $\epsilon > 0$. On the other hand, the Fourier transform of Φ is (see [9])

$$\widehat{\phi}_1(\omega_1,\omega_2) = 4e^{-i(\omega_1+\omega_2)}\frac{\omega_1\sin\omega_2 - \omega_2\sin\omega_1}{\omega_1\omega_2(\omega_1^2-\omega_2^2)},$$
$$\widehat{\phi}_2(\omega_1,\omega_2) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{3}{2}i(\omega_1+\omega_2)}\widehat{\phi}_1(\frac{\omega_1+\omega_2}{2}, \frac{\omega_1-\omega_2}{2}).$$

Thus $\Phi \in W^s(\mathbb{R}^2)$ if and only if $s < \frac{3}{2}$ and our estimate on the Sobolev regularity of Φ is optimal.

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