

UNCERTAINTY PRINCIPLES IN FINITELY GENERATED SHIFT-INVARIANT SPACES WITH ADDITIONAL INVARIANCE

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ABSTRACT. We consider finitely generated shift-invariant spaces (SIS) with additional invariance in $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$. We prove that if the generators and their translates form a frame, then they must satisfy some stringent restrictions on their behavior at infinity. Part of this work (non-trivially) generalizes recent results obtained in the special case of a principal shift-invariant spaces in $L^2(\mathbb{R})$ whose generator and its translates form a Riesz basis.

1. INTRODUCTION

Finitely generated shift-invariant spaces have been widely used in approximation theory, numerical analysis, sampling theory and wavelet theory (see e.g., [1, 3, 4, 10, 12, 13, 16, 17] and the references therein). Shift-invariant spaces with additional invariance have been studied in the context of wavelet analysis and sampling theory [6, 11, 14, 18], and have been given a complete algebraic description in [2] for $L^2(\mathbb{R})$ and in [7] for $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$. As a tool for showing our main results, we will prove a slightly different but useful characterization.

Definition 1.1. A closed subspace V of $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ is called a *shift-invariant space* if $f(\cdot - t) \in V$ for any $f \in V$ and any $t \in \mathbb{Z}^d$. V is called a *translation-invariant space* if $f(\cdot - t) \in V$ for any $f \in V$ and any $t \in \mathbb{R}^d$.

It is well-known that the Paley-Wiener space PW is translation-invariant. Moreover, Shannon's sampling theorem easily implies that PW is principal, i.e. generated by the single function sinc. It turns out that the fact that sinc is non-integrable is not a coincidence. Actually, for a principal shift-invariant space in $L^2(\mathbb{R})$ which is translation-invariant, any frame generator is non-integrable (see for instance [5]). This observation holds in any dimension. Indeed, the Fourier transform $\widehat{\phi}$ of a frame generator has to satisfy for a.e. $\omega \in \mathbb{R}^d$

$$C^{-1}1_A(\omega) \leq |\widehat{\phi}(\omega)| \leq C1_A(\omega)$$

for some $C \geq 1$ and some finite measure subset A . In particular, $\widehat{\phi}$ is not continuous. Such a condition also prevents $\widehat{\phi}$ from being in the Sobolev space¹ $H^{\frac{1}{2}}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ (see [15]), whereas it belongs to $H^{\frac{1}{2}-\epsilon}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ for every $\epsilon > 0$ when A is a Euclidean ball of positive radius.

Our first result is a straightforward generalisation of this fact to shift-invariant spaces generated by several functions.

Key words and phrases. Finitely generated shift-invariant spaces; Frame; Additional invariance; Uncertainty principle.

¹i.e. $\int |\phi(x)|^2(1 + |x|)dx = \infty$.

Theorem 1.2. *Let Λ be a lattice in \mathbb{R}^d . If a finitely generated Λ -invariant space of $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ is translation-invariant, then at least one of its frame generators has a non continuous Fourier transform, and in particular is not in L^1 . Moreover this generator satisfies $\int |\phi(x)|^2(1+|x|)dx = \infty$.*

The slow spatial-decay of the generators of shift-invariant spaces that are also translation-invariant is a disadvantage for the numerical implementation of some analysis and processing algorithms. This is a motivation for considering instead shift-invariant spaces that are only $\frac{1}{n}\mathbb{Z}$ -invariant and hoping the generators will have better time-frequency localization. Indeed, it was shown in [5] that for every n , one can construct a principal shift-invariant space with an orthonormal generator which is in $L^1(\mathbb{R})$ although the space is $\frac{1}{n}\mathbb{Z}$ -invariant. However, there are still obstructions if we require more regularity on the Fourier transform of the generators. Asking for fractional differentiability yields the following Balian-Low type obstructions (see [8] and the reference therein). Compare [5, Theorem 1.2].

Theorem 1.3. *Let $\Lambda < \Gamma$ be two lattices² in \mathbb{R}^d . Suppose $\phi_i \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ are such that $\{\phi_i(\cdot + \lambda) | \lambda \in \Lambda, i = 1, \dots, r\}$ forms a frame for the closed subspace $V^\Lambda(\Phi)$ spanned by these functions. Let ρ ($\leq r$) be the minimal number of generators of $V^\Lambda(\Phi)$. Assume that $[\Gamma : \Lambda]$ is not a divisor of ρ , and suppose that $V^\Lambda(\Phi)$ is Γ -invariant. Then there exists $i_0 \in \{1, \dots, r\}$ such that*

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |\phi_{i_0}(x)|^2 |x|^{d+\epsilon} dx = +\infty$$

for all $\epsilon > 0$. I.e. $\widehat{\phi}_{i_0}$ is not in $H^{\frac{d}{2}+\epsilon}(\mathbb{R}^d)$.

One can also ask for a combination of regularity, namely continuity and of control of the decay at infinity. In this spirit, we obtain the following result (compare [5, Theorem 1.3]).

Theorem 1.4. *Keep the same assumptions as in the last theorem, and suppose moreover that $\widehat{\phi}_i$ is continuous for every $i = 1, \dots, r$. Then there exists $i_0 \in \{1, \dots, r\}$ such that $\omega^{\frac{d}{2}+\epsilon} \widehat{\phi}_{i_0}(\omega) \notin L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$ for any $\epsilon > 0$, i.e.,*

$$\text{ess sup}_{\omega \in \mathbb{R}} |\widehat{\phi}_{i_0}(\omega)| |\omega|^{\frac{d}{2}+\epsilon} = +\infty.$$

For $d = 1$, the exponent is sharp up to the ϵ in both theorems but this does not seem to be the case for larger d . We actually conjecture that the right exponent should be the same for all dimensions.

Notice that the condition $[\Gamma : \Lambda] \nmid \rho$ in the above theorems is essential. Indeed all regularity constraints trivially disappear when $\rho = k[\Gamma : \Lambda]$ for any integer $k > 0$. To see why, start with some Γ -invariant space generated by exactly k orthogonal generators ϕ_1, \dots, ϕ_k , with –say– smooth and compactly generated Fourier transforms. Then note that as a Λ -invariant space, $V^\Gamma(\phi_1, \dots, \phi_k)$ is generated by the orthogonal generators $\phi_i(\cdot - f)$ for $f \in F$ and $i = 1, \dots, k$, where F is a section of Γ/Λ in Γ .

The previous results state that under additional invariance there always exists at least one (frame) generator whose Fourier transform has poor regularity. One may wonder if at least some generators can be chosen with good properties. We do not

²The notation $\Lambda < \Gamma$ is standard to denote subgroups.

know what the optimal proportion of good generators should be. The following proposition gives a lower bound on the number of good generators. Observe that this bound gets worse with the dimension.

Proposition 1.5. *For every $d \geq 1$, and every $k \in \mathbb{N}$ there exists an SIS $V(\Phi)$ in $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ generated by an orthonormal basis Φ consisting of $r = (2k)^d$ functions, k^d of which have smooth and compactly supported Fourier transforms, and such that $V(\Phi)$ is translation-invariant. Moreover all the generators can be chosen so that their Fourier transforms are in $H^{\frac{1}{2}-\epsilon}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ for all $\epsilon > 0$.*

We also have the following result,

Proposition 1.6. *For $d \geq 1$, let $\Gamma (> \mathbb{Z}^d)$ be a lattice of \mathbb{R}^d and $r \geq 1$. Then there exists an SIS $V(\Phi)$ in $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ generated by r orthonormal generators ϕ_i 's, all of which are in L^1 (hence they have continuous Fourier transforms) and satisfy $\omega^{\frac{1}{2}} \widehat{\phi}_i(\omega) \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$. Moreover, $V(\Phi)$ is Γ -invariant.*

To summarize, while Proposition 1.5 states that it is possible to construct translation-invariant SIS with a portion of the generators having smooth and compactly supported Fourier transforms, Proposition 1.6 shows that we can construct Γ -invariant SIS with all its generators having certain pointwise decay in Fourier domain.

Organization. In the following section, we state and prove a convenient characterization (similar to the one given in [2]) of SIS with additional invariance.

In Section 3, we refine this characterization under the assumption that the generators and their translates form a frame.

In Section 4, we prove a useful property of the Gramian under the sole assumption that the generators have continuous Fourier transform.

Sections 5 and 6 are dedicated to the proof of the results stated in the introduction.

2. FINITELY GENERATED SHIFT-INVARIANT SPACES WITH ADDITIONAL INVARIANCE

Given a closed subgroup Λ of \mathbb{R}^d , we define its dual Λ^* as the closed subgroup of \mathbb{R}^d defined by

$$\Lambda^* = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^d, e^{2\pi i \langle \lambda, x \rangle} = 1 \forall \lambda \in \Lambda\}.$$

Note that the map $\Lambda \rightarrow \Lambda^*$ is an involution. The dual reverses the inclusions, namely if $\Lambda < \Gamma$ then $\Gamma^* < \Lambda^*$. Observe for instance that for $d = 1$, the dual of $n\mathbb{Z}$ is $\frac{1}{n}\mathbb{Z}$, or that for $d = 2$, the dual of $\mathbb{R} \times \{0\}$ is $\{0\} \times \mathbb{R}$.

In this paper, we consider the following general setting: $\Lambda < \Gamma$ are two closed subgroups of \mathbb{R}^n . Let $\phi_1, \dots, \phi_r \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$, and denote by Φ the column vector whose components are the ϕ_i 's. We will denote by $V^\Lambda(\Phi)$ the smallest closed Λ -invariant subspace containing the ϕ_i 's. It is common to call $V^\Lambda(\Phi)$ *shift-invariant* when $\Lambda = \mathbb{Z}^d$, and *translation-invariant* when $\Lambda = \mathbb{R}^d$. To reduce notation, we will omit the subscript \mathbb{Z}^d , when $\Lambda = \mathbb{Z}^d$.

We will be interested in the situation where $V^\Lambda(\Phi)$ is in addition Γ -invariant. As we will see later, this prevents frame generators from having nice decay at infinity. We will start by providing a short and self-contained proof of a result essentially due to [2, 7]. Observe that this problem is only non-trivial when the quotient \mathbb{R}^d/Λ is

compact since otherwise, the only finitely generated Λ -invariant space is $\{0\}$. This is equivalent to the fact that Λ^* (hence Γ^*) is discrete.

In this paper we will mainly focus on the cases when Λ is a lattice and when Γ is either a (larger) lattice or all of \mathbb{R}^d .

Before stating this result, let us introduce some notation. The Gramian associated to Φ and Λ is a measurable field of $r \times r$ matrices whose general coefficient is defined for a.e. $\omega \in \mathbb{R}^d$ by

$$G_{i,j}^\Lambda(\omega) = \sum_{l \in \Lambda^*} \widehat{\phi}_i(\omega + l) \overline{\widehat{\phi}_j(\omega + l)}.$$

For short,

$$G^\Lambda(\omega) = \sum_{l \in \Lambda^*} \widehat{\Phi}(\omega + l) \widehat{\Phi}^*(\omega + l).$$

For a.e. $\omega \in \mathbb{R}^d$, let $A(\omega)$ to be the $r \times r$ matrix defined by

$$A(\omega) = \sum_{g \in \Gamma^*} \widehat{\Phi}(\omega + g) \widehat{\Phi}^*(\omega + g).$$

Now, let F be a subset of Λ^* consisting of representatives of the quotient Λ^*/Γ^* . For instance, for $d = 1$, $\Lambda = \mathbb{Z}$ and $\Gamma = \frac{1}{n}\mathbb{Z}$, one has $\Lambda^* = \mathbb{Z}$ and $\Gamma^* = n\mathbb{Z}$, and for F , one can take $\{0, \dots, n-1\}$.

We have

$$G^\Lambda(\omega) = \sum_{f \in F} A(\omega + f). \quad (2.1)$$

Now let us state the main result of this section. Although it could easily be deduced from the main results in [2, 7], we chose to write down a short self-contained proof.

Theorem 2.1. *Let $\Lambda < \Gamma$ be closed cocompact subgroups of \mathbb{R}^d . The space $V^\Lambda(\Phi)$ is Γ -invariant if and only if the following equality holds for a.e. $\omega \in \mathbb{R}^d$.*

$$\text{rank } G^\Lambda(\omega) = \sum_{f \in F} \text{rank } A(\omega + f). \quad (2.2)$$

Proof. Recall that a function φ belongs to $V^\Lambda(\Phi)$ if and only if there exist bounded measurable Λ^* -periodic functions P_1, \dots, P_r such that $\widehat{\varphi} = P_1 \widehat{\phi}_1 + \dots + P_r \widehat{\phi}_r$. Fiberwise, this is equivalent to saying that for a.e. ω , the vector $(\widehat{\varphi}(\omega + l))_{l \in \Lambda^*} \in \ell^2(\Lambda^*)$ lies in the subspace $\widehat{V}(\omega)$ spanned by the r vectors $(\widehat{\phi}_i(\omega + l))_{l \in \Lambda^*}$ for $i = 1, \dots, r$.

Now the space $V^\Lambda(\Phi)$ is Γ -invariant if for every bounded Γ^* -periodic function Q , and for every $i = 1, \dots, r$, there are bounded measurable Λ^* -periodic functions $P_{i,1}, \dots, P_{i,r}$ such that

$$Q \widehat{\phi}_i = P_{i,1} \widehat{\phi}_1 + \dots + P_{i,r} \widehat{\phi}_r.$$

Again, this is equivalent to saying that for a.e. ω , and for every bounded Γ^* -periodic $\theta: \Lambda^* \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ the vector $(\theta(\omega + l) \widehat{\phi}_i(\omega + l))_{l \in \Lambda^*} \in \ell^2(\Lambda^*)$ lies in the subspace $\widehat{V}(\omega)$.

Let us denote $\widehat{W}(\omega)$ the subspace of $\ell^2(\Lambda^*)$ spanned by $(\theta(\omega + l) \widehat{\phi}_i(\omega + l))_{l \in \Lambda^*}$ for all bounded Γ^* -periodic θ , and every $i = 1, \dots, r$. Clearly $\widehat{V}(\omega)$ is a subspace of $\widehat{W}(\omega)$, and the two coincide for a.e. ω exactly when $V^\Lambda(\Phi)$ is Γ -invariant.

The rest of the proof amounts to showing that the left-hand term in (2.2) corresponds to the dimension of $\widehat{V}(\omega)$ (which is obvious) and that the right-hand term of the equality corresponds to the dimension of $\widehat{W}(\omega)$. A basis for the space of bounded Γ^* -periodic functions on Λ^* consists of the functions $(\theta_f)_{f \in F}$, where each $\theta_f(l)$ equals 1 if $l \in f + \Gamma^*$ and 0 elsewhere. Observe that for all $f \neq f'$, and all $\varphi, \varphi' \in W_{\widehat{\Phi}}(\omega)$, $\theta_f \varphi$ and $\theta_{f'} \varphi'$ are orthogonal. Hence $\widehat{W}(\omega)$ decomposes as a direct sum

$$\widehat{W}(\omega) = \bigoplus_{f \in F} \widehat{W}^f(\omega),$$

where $\widehat{W}^f(\omega)$ is the subspace of functions of the form $\theta_f \varphi$, for $\varphi \in \widehat{W}(\omega)$. But it comes out that $\widehat{W}^f(\omega)$ is precisely the subspace of $\ell^2(\Lambda^*)$ spanned by $(\widehat{\phi}_i(\omega + f + g))_{g \in \Gamma^*}$, whose dimension equals the rank of $A(\omega + f)$. This finishes the proof of the theorem. \square

Although we will be mostly interested in the case where both Λ and Γ are lattices, we will also use the following special case of Theorem 2.1, where Λ is a lattice and $\Gamma = \mathbb{R}^d$ (so $\Gamma^* = \{0\}$).

Corollary 2.2. *Let Λ be a lattice, and let $V^\Lambda(\Phi)$ be a Λ -invariant space generated by ϕ_1, \dots, ϕ_r . Then it is translation-invariant if and only if the following equality holds for a.e. $\omega \in \mathbb{R}^d$.*

$$\text{rank } G^\Lambda(\omega) = \sum_{f \in \Lambda^*} \text{rank } A(\omega + f) \quad (2.3)$$

$$= |\{f \in \Lambda^*, \Phi(\omega + f) \neq 0\}|. \quad (2.4)$$

3. FRAME GENERATORS AND ADDITIONAL INVARIANCE

The main goal of this section is to reformulate Theorem 2.1 under the additional assumption that the generators form a frame for the space $V^\Lambda(\Phi)$.

Recall that the family of all Λ -translates of the generators ϕ_1, \dots, ϕ_r form a Riesz basis if and only if there exists $s \geq 1$ such that

$$s^{-1}I \leq G^\Lambda(\omega) \leq sI, \text{ a.e. } \omega \in \mathbb{R}, \quad (3.1)$$

where $A \leq B$ means $B - A$ is a positive semidefinite matrix. In this case the functions ϕ_i 's are called *Riesz generators* for $V^\Lambda(\Phi)$.

Similarly, $\{\phi_i(\cdot + \lambda) \mid \lambda \in \Lambda, i = 1, \dots, r\}$ is a frame if and only if there exists $s \geq 1$ such that

$$s^{-1}G^\Lambda(\omega) \leq (G^\Lambda(\omega))^2 \leq sG^\Lambda(\omega) \quad (3.2)$$

for almost every $\omega \in \mathbb{R}^d$ (see [10]). Here the ϕ_i 's are called *frame generators* for $V^\Lambda(\Phi)$.

Let us start by an easy lemma. Given a non-negative self-adjoint matrix A , denote q_A its associated quadratic form, $\mu^-(A)$ its smallest non-zero eigenvalue and k_A the dimension of its kernel. Denote the unit sphere of a Euclidean space V by S_V .

Lemma 3.1. *Let $C = A + B$ be three $d \times d$ non-negative self-adjoint matrices such that $\text{rank } C = \text{rank } A + \text{rank } B$. Then $\mu^-(C) \leq \min\{\mu^-(A), \mu^-(B)\}$.*

Proof. Note that we can assume without loss of generality that C has full rank. Observe that $\text{Ker}A$ and $\text{Ker}B$ are in direct sum. By the min-max theorem,

$$\mu^-(A) = \min_{\dim V = k_A + 1} \max_{x \in S_V} q_A(x).$$

Now let V_0 be a subspace minimizing the above expression. Let $x \in V_0 \cap \text{Ker}B$ of norm 1. We have

$$\mu^-(A) \geq q_A(x) = q_A(x) + q_B(x) = q_C(x) \geq \mu^-(C).$$

We conclude since the roles of A and B are symmetric. \square

The following theorem will play a central role in the sequel.

Theorem 3.2. *Let $\Lambda < \Gamma$ be closed cocompact subgroups of \mathbb{R}^d . Suppose the space $V^\Lambda(\Phi)$ is Γ -invariant and Φ are frame generators. Then, there exists $s \geq 1$ such that the formula (2.2) and the following inequality hold for a.e. $\omega \in \mathbb{R}^d$*

$$s^{-1}A(\omega) \leq A(\omega)^2 \leq sA(\omega). \quad (3.3)$$

Proof. By Theorem 2.1, it is enough to prove that (3.2) implies (3.3) (up to changing the constant s). First observe that the previous lemma can be extended (by induction) to a sum of more than two matrices. We deduce that the lower bound in (3.2) implies that of (3.3). The equivalence between the upper bounds follows from the fact that the number of non-zero matrices in the right-hand side of (2.1) is bounded by r . \square

We immediately get the following corollary.

Corollary 3.3. *Let Λ be a closed cocompact subgroups of \mathbb{R}^d . Assume that the space $V^\Lambda(\Phi)$ is translation-invariant and Φ are frame generators. Then $\sqrt{\text{Tr}(A(\omega))}$ is not continuous, nor in $H^{\frac{1}{2}}$.*

Proof. Since $V^\Lambda(\Phi)$ is translation-invariant, we have $\Gamma = \mathbb{R}^d$ hence that $\Gamma^* = \{0\}$. From the definition, $A(\omega) = \widehat{\Phi}(\omega)\widehat{\Phi}^*(\omega)$, therefore $\text{Tr}(A(\omega)) = \widehat{\Phi}^*(\omega)\widehat{\Phi}(\omega) = \sum_{i=1}^r |\phi_i(\omega)|^2$. By Theorem 3.2, $s^{-1}A(\omega) \leq A(\omega)^2 = \widehat{\Phi}(\omega)\widehat{\Phi}^*(\omega)\widehat{\Phi}(\omega)\widehat{\Phi}^*(\omega) = \text{Tr}(A(\omega))A(\omega)$, that is $s^{-1}\text{Tr}(A(\omega)) \leq \text{Tr}(A(\omega))^2$.

Therefore the map $\omega \rightarrow \text{Tr}(A(\omega))$ is larger than s^{-1} on a set of positive (but finite since each ϕ_i is in $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$) measure, and equals zero elsewhere. The same property also holds for the map $\omega \rightarrow \sqrt{\text{Tr}(A(\omega))}$ with possible change of the constant, in particular it is not continuous.

Now let us show that $T(\omega) = \sqrt{\text{Tr}(A(\omega))}$ is not in $H^{\frac{1}{2}}$. Suppose that the support of $T(\omega)$ is E . It is well known that if $T(\omega)$ were the indicator function χ_E , then it is not in $H^{\frac{1}{2}}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ (see e.g., [15]). But here we only have that $T(\omega)$ is bounded below in its support E . Since E is of finite measure, without loss of generality, we assume that the measure of E is 1.

We shall use the Sobolev–Slobodeckij characterization of fractional Sobolev spaces, i.e. a function $T \in H^{\frac{1}{2}}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ if and only if

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^d} \frac{|T(x+\tau) - T(x)|^2}{|\tau|^{d+1}} dx d\tau < \infty.$$

Decomposing the integration over τ into shells $S(2^{-(k+1)}, 2^{-k}) = B(0, 2^{-k}) \setminus B(0, 2^{-(k+1)})$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{B(0,1)} \frac{|T(x+\tau) - T(x)|^2}{|\tau|^{d+1}} d\tau &\geq \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 2^{(d+1)k} \int_{S(2^{-(k+1)}, 2^{-k})} |T(x+\tau) - T(x)|^2 d\tau \\ &\geq \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 2^{(d+1)k} \int_{B(0, 2^{-k})} |T(x+\tau) - T(x)|^2 d\tau. \end{aligned}$$

Now, integrating over x we obtain

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d \times B(0,1)} \frac{|T(x+\tau) - T(x)|^2}{|\tau|^{d+1}} dx d\tau \geq \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 2^{(d+1)k} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d \times B(0, 2^{-k})} |T(x+\tau) - T(x)|^2 dx d\tau$$

Hence in order to show that T is not in $H^{\frac{1}{2}}(\mathbb{R}^d)$, it is enough to show the following isoperimetry inequality.

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d \times B(0,\delta)} |T(x+\tau) - T(x)|^2 dx d\tau \geq c\delta^{d+1} \quad (3.4)$$

for some constant $c > 0$. We denote the function T^* to be the symmetric decreasing rearrangement of T ([9]). The T^* is supported on the set E^* , the symmetric rearrangement of E , i.e. the Euclidean ball of volume 1 centered at the origin. Also, T^* is radially decreasing and bounded below on E^* . Therefore

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d \times B(0,\delta)} |f^*(x+\tau) - f^*(x)|^2 dx d\tau \geq c\delta^{d+1}. \quad (3.5)$$

Hence (3.4) follows from the fact that symmetric decreasing rearrangement decreases L^p -distances (see e.g. (1.7) in [9]).

□

Lemma 3.4. *Let $(M(x))_{x \in \mathbb{R}^d}$ be a continuous family of $r \times r$ non-negative self-adjoints matrices with complex coefficients. Assume that there exists $s \geq 1$ such that $s^{-1}M(x) \leq M^2(x)$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$. Then the rank of M is constant.*

Proof. Since $x \rightarrow M(x)$ is continuous, its rank is lower semi-continuous. Let F be the (closed) subset where rank M reaches its minimal value. Assume that F is not open, which means that there exists a sequence $x_n \in F^c$ converging to some $x_0 \in F$. It follows that the rank of $M(x_n)$ is strictly larger than the rank of $M(x_0)$, which therefore implies that the range of $M(x_n)$ intersects non-trivially the kernel of $M(x_0)$. Let u_n be a sequence of unit vectors lying in this intersection. On one hand, because u_n is in the range of $M(x_n)$, we must have $\|M(x_n)u_n\| \geq s^{-1}$. On the other hand, the continuity of M together with the fact that the limit lies in the kernel implies $M(x_n)u_n \rightarrow 0$, contradiction. So F is open which implies $F = \mathbb{R}^d$ hence the lemma. □

Corollary 3.5. *Let $\Lambda < \Gamma$ be closed cocompact subgroups of \mathbb{R}^d . Assume that the space $V^\Lambda(\Phi)$ is Γ -invariant and Φ are frame generators. Then if $A(\omega)$ is continuous, its rank is constant.*

Proof. The corollary follows immediately from Lemma 3.4 and Theorem 3.2. □

4. PROPERTIES OF THE GRAMIAN WHEN THE $\widehat{\phi}_i$ 'S ARE CONTINUOUS

Although this section mainly serves as preparation for Theorem 1.3, we believe that it is of independent interest and could be useful elsewhere.

From now on, Λ will always denote a lattice in \mathbb{R}^d . The following statement is essentially trivial (and was observed for instance in [10, 13]).

Proposition 4.1. *Let Λ be a lattice in \mathbb{R}^d , and let $\Phi = (\phi_1, \dots, \phi_r)$ be a generating set for the Λ -invariant space $V^\Lambda(\Phi)$. Then the minimal number ρ of generators of $V^\Lambda(\Phi)$ equals the essential supremum of $\text{rank } G^\Lambda(\omega)$. Equivalently, if $G^\Lambda(\omega)$ is non-invertible a.e., then one can find a generating set Φ' with $r - 1$ generators.*

Proof. This is an essentially trivial statement. Let K be a fundamental domain for the action of Λ^* (for example take $K = [0, 1)^d$ if $\Lambda^* = \mathbb{Z}^d$). For every $\omega \in K$, let $V^\Lambda(\omega)$ be the subspace of $\ell^2(\Lambda^*)$ spanned by the r vectors $v_i(\omega) = \widehat{\phi}_i(\omega + l)_{l \in \Lambda^*}$ for $i = 1, \dots, r$. Saying that G^Λ is non-invertible a.e. amounts to the fact that $\dim V^\Lambda(\omega) \leq r - 1$ for a.e. $\omega \in K$. The idea is to remove for a.e. ω one vector $v_i(\omega)$ and to recombine the other ones in order to get a new set of $r - 1$ generators for $V^\Lambda(\Phi)$. Now, in order to do this in a measurable way, we pick the $v_i(\omega)$ of minimal index with the property that it lies in the vector space spanned by the other ones. Then we relabel the remaining ones respecting their order: for instance if v_2 is removed, then v_1 becomes v'_1 , v_3 becomes v'_2 and so on. Now since every point of \mathbb{R}^d can be written as $\omega + l$, for some unique $(\omega, l) \in K \times \Lambda^*$, we can define our new $r - 1$ generators by the formula $\phi'_i(\omega + l) = (v'_i(\omega))_l$, for all $l \in \Lambda^*$. \square

The following lemma shows the lower semicontinuity for $\text{rank } A(\omega)$ and $\text{rank } G^\Lambda(\omega)$.

Lemma 4.2. *Suppose that the functions $\widehat{\phi}_i$ are continuous for $i = 1, \dots, r$. Then the maps $\omega \rightarrow \text{rank } A(\omega)$ and $\omega \rightarrow \text{rank } G^\Lambda(\omega)$ from \mathbb{R}^d to \mathbb{N} are lower semi-continuous.*

Proof. Since $G^\Lambda(\omega) = \sum_F A(\omega + f)$, it is enough to show that $\text{rank } A(\omega)$ is lower semi-continuous. Observe that $A(\omega)$ is the sum over $g \in \Gamma^*$ of the continuous positive semi-definite matrices $\widehat{\Phi}(\omega + g)\widehat{\Phi}(\omega + g)^*$. Therefore the rank of $A(\omega)$ is the supremum of the ranks of all partial finite sums. Since lower semi-continuity is stable under taking supremums, we deduce that $\text{rank } A(\omega)$ is lower semi-continuous. \square

Proposition 4.3. *Suppose that the functions $\widehat{\phi}_i$ are continuous, and that $V^\Lambda(\Phi)$ is Γ -invariant for some lattice Γ such that $[\Gamma : \Lambda]$ does not divide ρ . Then the subset $\{\omega, \text{rank } G^\Lambda(\omega) < \rho\}$ is a non-empty closed subset of \mathbb{R}^d .*

Proof. Note that $\{\omega, \text{rank } G^\Lambda(\omega) < \rho\} = \{\omega, \text{rank } G^\Lambda(\omega) \leq \rho - 1\}$, so it is closed by Lemma 4.2. We are therefore left to prove that it is non-empty. Let us assume on the contrary that $G^\Lambda(\omega)$ has rank ρ for all ω . We know by Theorem 2.1 that for a.e. $\omega \in \mathbb{R}^d$,

$$\rho = \sum_{f \in F} \text{rank } A(\omega + f). \quad (4.1)$$

Moreover, on the possible set of measure zero where this equality is violated, we know that

$$\rho \leq \sum_{f \in F} \text{rank } A(\omega + f).$$

Applying once again Lemma 4.2, we see that the set of ω for which this inequality is strict forms an open set, which therefore has to be empty. We deduce that (4.1) holds not only for almost all, but for all $\omega \in \mathbb{R}^d$.

Now, if we can prove that the rank of $A(\omega)$ is constant – say equal to m – then (4.1) precisely tells us that $\rho = m|F| = m[\Gamma : \Lambda]$, contradicting our assumption. Hence the rest of the proof is devoted to showing that rank $A(\omega)$ is constant. Note that since \mathbb{R}^d is connected, it is enough to prove that it is *locally* constant.

Our key observation is that lower semi-continuous functions with integer values reach a local minimum at every point. More precisely, for every ω_0 the set

$$\{\omega, \text{rank } A(\omega) \geq \text{rank } A(\omega_0)\}$$

is a non-empty open set. Indeed, it is non-empty as it contains ω_0 , and it is open as it coincides with

$$\{\omega, \text{rank } A(\omega) > \text{rank } A(\omega_0) - 1/2\}.$$

Together with (4.1), this immediately implies that rank $A(\omega)$ is locally constant. This ends the proof of the proposition. \square

5. PROOFS OF THE MAIN RESULTS

5.1. Proof of Theorem 1.2. Since $V^\Lambda(\Phi)$ is translation-invariant, from the definition of $A(\omega)$, $\text{Tr}(A(\omega)) = \sum_{i=1}^r |\phi_i(\omega)|^2$. Then the theorem immediately follows from Corollary 3.3.

5.2. Proof of Theorem 1.4. Suppose by contradiction that there exists $\epsilon > 0$ such that $\omega^{\frac{d}{2}+\epsilon} \widehat{\phi}_i(\omega) \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$ for all i . This easily implies that $A(\omega)$ is continuous, so we conclude by Corollary 3.5: namely since rank $A(\omega)$ is constant it must divide the rank of $G(\omega)$, which by (2.2) would imply that the index of Λ in Γ divides r .

5.3. Proof of Theorem 1.3. The proof of Theorem 1.3 relies on the following result of harmonic analysis. Its proof for $d = 1$ is essentially the proof of [5, Theorem 1.2]. Since it extends without change to any d , we do not reproduce it here.

Lemma 5.1. *Let Λ be a lattice in \mathbb{R}^d . Suppose that a function $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ satisfies the following properties*

- (1) *there exists $\epsilon > 0$ such that*

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |f(x)|^2 |x|^{d+\epsilon} dx < \infty.$$

- (2) *There exists a constant C such that for a.e. $\omega \in \mathbb{R}^d$,*

$$\sum_{k \in \Lambda^*} |\widehat{f}(\omega + k)|^2 \leq C. \tag{5.1}$$

(3) *There exists ω_0 is such that*

$$\widehat{f}(\omega_0 + k) = 0 \quad \text{for all } k \in \Lambda^*,$$

Then for all $\eta > 0$, there exists $\delta_0 > 0$ only depending on η, ϵ and C such that for all $0 < \delta \leq \delta_0$

$$\frac{1}{\delta^d} \int_{B(\omega_0, \delta)} \sum_{k \in \Lambda^*} |\widehat{f}(\omega + k)|^2 d\omega < \eta.$$

Proof of Theorem 1.3. We shall use the notation introduced in Section 3 (before stating Lemma 3.1). Let us suppose by contraction that there exists $\epsilon > 0$ such that

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |\phi_i(x)|^2 |x|^{d+\epsilon} dx < \infty, \quad (5.2)$$

for every i . Note that this condition implies that the ϕ_i are in L^1 , so that their Fourier transforms are uniformly continuous.

Define $E = \{\omega, \text{rank } G^\Lambda(\omega) < \rho\}$, which by Proposition 4.3, is a non-empty closed subset of \mathbb{R}^d . Take an open ball $B \subset E^c$ whose boundary intersects E in a point ω_0 . Observe that at least one fourth of the volume of a sufficiently small ball centered in ω_0 is contained in E^c . We will use this remark at the end of the proof.

Since $\omega_0 \in E$, there exists an $(r - \rho + 1)$ -dimensional subspace V_0 of \mathbb{R}^r on which $G^\Lambda(\omega_0)$ vanishes. Since $G^\Lambda(\omega) = F(\omega)F^*(\omega)$ where $F(\omega)$ is the $r \times |\Lambda^*|$ matrix whose (i, l) -coefficient is $F(\omega)_{il} = \widehat{\phi}_i(\omega + l)$. We have $F^*(\omega_0)a = 0$ for all $a \in V_0$ since $\|F^*(\omega_0)a\|^2 = \langle F^*(\omega_0)a, F^*(\omega_0)a \rangle = \langle F(\omega_0)F^*(\omega_0)a, a \rangle = 0$. This implies that

$$\sum_{i=1}^r a_i \widehat{\phi}_i(\omega_0 + l) = 0 \quad \text{for all } l \in \Lambda^*.$$

In other words, the function $f_a(x) = \sum_{i=1}^r a_i \phi_i(x)$ satisfies $\widehat{f}_a(\omega_0 + l) = 0$ for all $l \in \Lambda^*$ and for all $a \in V_0$. Now clearly the functions f_a for $a \in S_{V_0}$ satisfy the assumptions of the lemma with C independent of a . We therefore get for $\delta > 0$ small,

$$\frac{1}{\delta^d} \int_{B(\omega_0, \delta)} \sum_{k \in \widehat{\Lambda}} |\widehat{f}_a(\omega + k)|^2 d\omega < \eta. \quad (5.3)$$

Suppose $a_1, \dots, a_{r-\rho+1}$ is an orthonormal basis of V_0 . Then for a.e. $\omega \in B$, the frame condition implies

$$s^{-1} \leq \mu^-(G^\Lambda(\omega)) \leq \sum_{i=1}^{r-\rho+1} \langle G^\Lambda(\omega) a_i, a_i \rangle.$$

By the above remark, we see that this contradicts (5.3) provided η is small enough. \square

6. PROOFS OF PROPOSITION 1.5 AND PROPOSITION 1.6

6.1. Proof of Proposition 1.5. It is actually enough to provide a construction for $d = 1$. Indeed given such ϕ_1, \dots, ϕ_{2k} in $L^2(\mathbb{R})$, we define generators in dimension d by considering tensor products of these functions: namely $\tilde{\phi}_{i_1, \dots, i_d} = \phi_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes \phi_{i_d}$. Then we get that $V_{\tilde{\Phi}}$ is simply the tensor product $V_{\tilde{\Phi}}^{\otimes d}$, whose generators are clearly orthonormal. Translation invariance of $V_{\tilde{\Phi}}$ therefore follows from that of V_{Φ} .

Hence, let us focus on the one-dimensional case. Let g be an infinitely-differentiable function that satisfies $g(x) = 0$ when $x \leq 0$, $g(x) = 1$ when $x \geq 1$, and $g^2(x) + g^2(1-x) = 1$ when $0 \leq x \leq 1$. Define $\widehat{\phi}_1(\omega) = g(\omega)g(2-\omega)$ and $\widehat{\phi}_2(\omega) = g(1-\omega)\chi_{[0,1)} - g(\omega-1)\chi_{[1,2)}$.

Then for $i \leq r$, define $\widehat{\phi}_i(\omega) = \widehat{\phi}_1(\omega - i + 1)$ when i is odd and $\widehat{\phi}_i(\omega) = \widehat{\phi}_2(\omega - i + 2)$ when i is even ($\widehat{\phi}_1$ and $\widehat{\phi}_2$ are plotted in Figure 1). It is easy to check that $\sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} |\widehat{\phi}_i(\omega + l)|^2 = 1$ a.e. ω for all i , and that $\sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} \widehat{\phi}_1(\omega + l)\widehat{\phi}_2(\omega + l) = 0$. We deduce that $\sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} \widehat{\phi}_i(\omega + l)\widehat{\phi}_j(\omega + l) = 0$ for $i \neq j$. This shows that $G(\omega) = I$ which amounts to saying that the functions ϕ_i are orthonormal generators for $V(\Phi)$.

Since all the functions are supported on $[0, r]$, we can show that, for a.e. $\omega \in [0, 1)$, $\text{rank } A(\omega + f) = 1$ when $0 \leq f \leq r - 1$ and $\text{rank } A(\omega + f) = 0$ elsewhere. Hence $\sum_{f \in \mathbb{Z}} \text{rank } A(\omega + f) = r = \text{rank } G^\Lambda(\omega)$. From Corollary 2.2, $V(\Phi)$ is translation-invariant.

Observe that when i is odd, $\widehat{\phi}_i$ is compactly supported and infinitely-differentiable. When i is even, $\widehat{\phi}_i$ can be written as a product of a compactly supported and infinitely-differentiable function and the characteristic function $\chi_{[i-2, i)}$. Since $\chi_{[i-2, i)}$ belongs to $H^{\frac{1}{2}-\epsilon}$, we have $\widehat{\phi}_i \in H^{\frac{1}{2}-\epsilon}$ for any $\epsilon > 0$.

6.2. Proof of Proposition 1.6. We assume that $\Gamma = \frac{1}{n_1}\mathbb{Z} \times \frac{1}{n_2}\mathbb{Z} \times \dots \times \frac{1}{n_d}\mathbb{Z}$. We first need the following lemma which treats the case when $d = 1$ and $r = 1$.

Lemma 6.1 ([5]). *For integer n_1 , there exists a function $\phi_1 \in L^1 \cap L^2$ (and hence $\widehat{\phi}_1$ is continuous), such that ϕ_1 is an orthonormal generator for its generating space $V(\phi_1)$, $V(\phi_1)$ is $\frac{1}{n_1}\mathbb{Z}$ -invariant and $\omega^{\frac{1}{2}}\widehat{\phi}_1(\omega) \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R})$.*

Since our method relies on the construction of ϕ_1 in Lemma 6.1, we will describe ϕ_1 explicitly here. Let g be the function as in the proof of Proposition 1.5. Define $g_0(x) = g(x+1)g(-x+1)$ and $g_1(x) = g(x+1)g(-2x+1)$. Then the Fourier transform of ϕ_{1_1} is defined to be

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{\phi}_1(\omega) &= h_0(\omega) + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{l=0}^{4^j-1} 2^{-j} h_j(\omega - n_1(\gamma_j + l)) \\ &\quad + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{l=0}^{4^j-1} 2^{-j} h_j(-\omega - n_1(\gamma_j + l)), \end{aligned} \quad (6.1)$$

where $\gamma_j = \sum_{k=0}^{j-1} 4^k$, $h_0(\omega) = g_0(4\omega)$ and $h_j(\omega) = g_1(2^{j+1}\omega - 2^j + 1)$.

It is not hard to check that $\widehat{\phi}_1$ is an even function such that $|\widehat{\phi}_1| \leq 1$ and has support on $[-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}] \cup (\cup_{j=1}^{\infty} E_{1j} \cup E'_{1j})$, where $E_{1j} = \cup_{l=0}^{4^j-1} [\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2^j} + n_1(\gamma_j + l), \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2^{j+2}} + n_1(\gamma_j + l)]$ and $E'_{1j} = \cup_{l=0}^{4^j-1} [\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2^j} - n_1(\gamma_j + l), \frac{1}{2^{j+2}} - \frac{1}{2} - n_1(\gamma_j + l)]$.

From one to several generators (in dimension 1). Now we want to construct a $\frac{1}{n_1}\mathbb{Z}$ -invariant SIS with r orthonormal generators in $L^1 \cap L^2$ satisfying our pointwise decay property in Fourier domain.

Define ϕ_i for $2 \leq i \leq r$ to be such that $\widehat{\phi}_i(\omega) = 0$ when $\omega \in [0, n_1\gamma_{2i-2} - 1]$ and

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{\phi}_i(\omega) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\sum_{l=0}^{4^{2i-2}-1} 2^{-(2i-2)} h_0(\omega - n_1(\gamma_{2i-2} + l)) \right) \\ &\quad + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{l=0}^{4^{j+2i-2}-1} 2^{-(j+2i-2)} h_j(\omega - n_1(\gamma_{j+2i-2} + l)) \end{aligned} \quad (6.2)$$

when $\omega \geq n_1\gamma_{2i-2} - 1$, and $\widehat{\phi}_i(\omega) = \widehat{\phi}_i(-\omega)$ when $\omega \leq 0$.

It is easy to see that each $\widehat{\phi}_i$ obeys the pointwise decay property and that it is an orthonormal generator for the principal SIS $V(\phi_i)$. In fact,

$$\sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} |\widehat{\phi}_i(\omega + l)|^2 = \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} |\widehat{\phi}(\omega + l)|^2 = 1$$

for a.e. ω . One can also check that for $2 \leq i \leq r$, $\widehat{\phi}_i$ has support

$$\begin{aligned} &\left(\cup_{j=1}^{\infty} E_{ij} \cup E'_{ij} \right) \cup \left(\cup_{l=0}^{4^{2i-2}-1} \left[-\frac{1}{4} - n_1(\gamma_{2i-2} + l), \frac{1}{4} - n_1(\gamma_{2i-2} + l) \right] \right) \\ &\cup \left(\cup_{l=0}^{4^{2i-2}-1} \left[-\frac{1}{4} + n_1(\gamma_{2i-2} + l), \frac{1}{4} + n_1(\gamma_{2i-2} + l) \right] \right), \end{aligned} \quad (6.3)$$

where $E_{ij} = \cup_{l=0}^{4^{j+2i-2}-1} \left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2^j} + n_1(\gamma_{j+2i-2} + l), \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2^{j+2}} + n_1(\gamma_{j+2i-2} + l) \right]$ and $E'_{ij} = \cup_{l=0}^{4^{j+2i-2}-1} \left[\frac{1}{2^j} - \frac{1}{2} - n_1(\gamma_{j+2i-2} + l), \frac{1}{2^{j+2}} - \frac{1}{2} - n_1(\gamma_{j+2i-2} + l) \right]$.

In particular, each $V(\phi_i)$ is $\frac{1}{n_1}$ -invariant and all the ϕ_i 's have disjoint support in Fourier domain. Hence $V(\Phi_1)$ is also $\frac{1}{n_1}$ -invariant, where Φ_1 is the column vector whose components are the ϕ_i 's. In fact

$$V(\Phi_1) = \bigoplus_{i \leq r} V(\phi_i) \quad (6.4)$$

From Lemma 6.1, for each $j \geq 2$, we can construct $V(\psi_j)$ with orthonormal generator ψ_j having the desired properties and that $V(\psi_j)$ is $\frac{1}{n_j}\mathbb{Z}$ -invariant.

Higher dimension. Like in the previous section, we let $\tilde{\phi}_i$ be the d -fold tensor product $\phi_i \otimes \psi_2 \dots \otimes \psi_d$, for $i = 1, \dots, r$. By construction, the shift-invariant space generated by these r orthonormal function is Γ -invariant. Since all ϕ_i 's and ψ_j 's are in $L^1(\mathbb{R})$, it follows that the $\tilde{\phi}_i$'s are in $L^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$. Pointwise decay results from the fact that all these functions have bounded Fourier transforms.

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