

Continuous Frames, Function Spaces, and the Discretization Problem

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Abstract

A continuous frame is a family of vectors in a Hilbert space which allows reproductions of arbitrary elements by continuous superpositions. Associated to a given continuous frame we construct certain Banach spaces. Many classical function spaces can be identified as such spaces. We provide a general method to derive Banach frames and atomic decompositions for these Banach spaces by sampling the continuous frame. This is done by generalizing the coorbit space theory developed by Feichtinger and Gröchenig. As an important tool the concept of localization of frames is extended to continuous frames. As a byproduct we give a partial answer to the question raised by Ali, Antoine and Gazeau whether any continuous frame admits a corresponding discrete realization generated by sampling.

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1 Introduction

In this paper we point out the relation between (continuous) frames and function spaces. We illustrate that many function spaces can be described by continuous frames. We further present a general method to derive atomic decompositions and Banach frames for spaces with such a continuous frame description. Our results unify the theory of coorbit spaces associated to integrable group representations developed by Feichtinger and Gröchenig [22, 23, 24, 33] and its recent generalizations [12, 13, 48].

The concept of *discrete frames* in Hilbert spaces has been introduced by Duffin and Schaeffer [16] and popularized greatly by Daubechies and her coauthors [14, 15]. A discrete frame is a countable family of elements in a separable Hilbert space which allows stable not necessarily unique (redundant) decompositions of arbitrary elements into expansions of the frame elements. Later,

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motivated by the theory of coherent states, this concept was generalized by Antoine *et al.* to families indexed by some locally compact space endowed with a Radon measure. Their approach leads to the notion of continuous frames [1, 2, 31, 43]. Prominent examples are connected to the continuous wavelet transform [1, 38] and the short time Fourier transform [34]. In particular, *square integrable* representations of groups generate continuous frames by acting on a fixed mother atom. In mathematical physics, these frames are referred to as *coherent states* [1, 37]. Such decompositions into continuous superpositions of frame elements (atoms) simplify the analysis of functions provided the atoms are suitably chosen with respect to the problem under consideration. For example, it is known that describing functions as continuous superposition of *wavelets* simplifies the treatment of Calderón-Zygmund operators [29], while Gabor decompositions *quasi-diagonalize* certain classes of pseudodifferential operators [34].

Clearly, the concept of frame aims at stable decompositions in Hilbert spaces. However, in order to have a more complete and maybe finer characterization of reproducible vectors, one might ask whether these decompositions are also valid in certain Banach spaces. As a result of this paper one may in fact associate to a continuous frame suitable Banach spaces, called *coorbit spaces*, provided the frame satisfies a certain integrability condition. In these coorbit spaces, we have indeed stable decompositions. This might seem nearly a triviality at first glance because the Banach space will be constructed in a way such that this is true. However, it turns out that in concrete examples these Banach spaces are well-known classical function spaces, like homogeneous or inhomogeneous Besov or Triebel-Lizorkin spaces or the modulation spaces. In particular, these classes include the Sobolev spaces.

Usually in applications one prefers a discrete framework. So efforts have been done to find methods to *discretize* classical continuous frames for use in applications like signal processing, numerical solution of PDE, simulation, and modeling, see for example [1, 11]. In particular, the discrete wavelet transform and Gabor frames are prominent examples and have been proven to be a very successful tool for certain applications. Since the problem of discretization is so important it would be nice to have a general method for this purpose. Indeed, Ali, Antoine and Gazeau asked for conditions which ensure that a certain sampling of a continuous frame $\{\psi_x\}_{x \in X}$ yields a discrete frame $\{\psi_{x_i}\}_{i \in I}$ [1, p.45]. As a byproduct of our results we give a partial answer to this question. In case the continuous frame is generated by an integrable unitary representation of some group this is already covered by results of Feichtinger and Gröchenig [22, 23, 24, 33]. Here, not only discrete frames for the corresponding Hilbert space are constructed but at the same time Banach frames and atomic decompositions for the associated coorbit spaces. By this general theory it has been possible to unify atomic decompositions for important Banach spaces, like homogeneous Besov-Triebel-Lizorkin spaces [28, 53, 54], modulation spaces [19, 34] and Bergman spaces [22]. A contribution by Antoine *et al.* [41] describes another method to discretize continuous frames generated by *square-integrable* representations of semidirect product groups $V \rtimes S$ where V is a vector space and $S \subset GL(V)$ is a semisimple connected Lie group.

Recently, it has been recognized that there exist several *continuous frames* with relevant applications, which do not arise from some square integrable representation of a group in a strict sense. So generalized concepts of coherent states have been introduced, where the continuous frame is indexed by a homogeneous space \mathcal{G}/H [1]. Important examples can be described in this setting, such as continuous wavelet and Gabor frames on spheres [3, 52] and continuous mixed Gabor / wavelet frames, i.e., continuous frames associated to the affine Weyl Heisenberg group [10, 42, 50, 51, 40, 20, 26]. As a matter of fact, the theory of Feichtinger and Gröchenig is no longer applicable in this setting. So efforts to adapt their original approach to homogeneous spaces have been done recently by Dahlke *et al.* [12, 13]. For instance, they were able to define *modulation*

spaces on spheres as coorbit spaces. However, since they assume the continuous frame to be tight their approach cannot currently cover most of the other cited examples. Moreover, there are other examples of continuous frames which are not indexed neither by groups nor homogeneous spaces. For instance, Rauhut [47, 48] constructed continuous frames whose elements are invariant under the action of some symmetry groups. Hereby, the corresponding index set is a space of orbits of the group under some compact automorphism group. These frames could be used to describe subspaces of classical coorbit spaces consisting of elements which are invariant under some symmetry group. Examples include subspaces of homogeneous Besov and Triebel-Lizorkin spaces and modulation spaces of radially symmetric distributions. In particular, Banach frames and atomic decompositions of these spaces could be derived, where all frame elements (atoms) are itself radial.

In this paper we introduce an abstract and generalized version of the Feichtinger and Gröchenig approach which unifies all earlier contributions [12, 13, 22, 23, 24, 33, 48]. The terminology of *coorbit spaces* for Banach spaces defined as retract of suitable solid Banach spaces by general transformations has firstly been introduced by Peetre [45, p. 200]. On one hand, our formulation is very much in the spirit of this initial concept, on the other hand it preserves the concrete applicability of the Feichtinger and Gröchenig approach. In fact, we expect that this setting allows the characterization of some other interesting function spaces, for example α -modulation spaces [32, 20, 40, 42], Besov-Triebel-Lizorkin and modulation spaces on manifolds, e.g., on spheres. The application of the present theory to these cases will be discussed elsewhere in successive contributions.

As a starting point we assume to have a general *continuous frame* $\mathcal{F} = \{\psi_x\}_{x \in X}$ indexed by some locally compact space X . We show that if the Gramian kernel $R(x, y) = \langle \psi_x, \psi_y \rangle$ of the continuous frame with respect to its *canonical dual* belongs to a certain Banach algebra of integrable kernels on $X \times X$ then one can associate two classes of corresponding Banach spaces, which we call (generalized) coorbit spaces. We show that under certain *localization conditions* these two classes coincide.

As already announced we will describe a general method to sample a discrete set $(x_i)_{i \in I} \subset X$ such that $\mathcal{F}_d = \{\psi_{x_i}\}_{i \in I}$ is in fact a Banach frame or an atomic decomposition for the (generalized) coorbit spaces. This is our main result and a further insight into the relations between continuous frames and corresponding discrete frames in the description of Banach spaces. It is recently recognized that *good* discrete frames for application and numerical implementation should have nice localization properties [27, 34, 35]. Indeed, we are able to show that starting with a localized continuous frame the discrete frame arising from our sampling method is indeed localized in a suitable sense.

The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 introduces some basic facts about continuous frames and our specific assumptions. Two classes of coorbit spaces associated to a continuous frame and its canonical dual are described in Section 3. Localization of continuous frames and how localization ensures the coincidence of the two classes of coorbit spaces are presented in Section 4. Section 5 is devoted to the discretization machinery. In particular, we introduce the additional conditions on the continuous frame under which we can sample a discrete frame. We conclude the section by showing that the frames are in fact Banach frames for the original coorbit spaces. In Section 6 we show that the discretization method preserves localization properties. Finally, Section 7 is devoted to examples.

2 Preliminaries

Assume \mathcal{H} to be a separable Hilbert space and X a locally compact Hausdorff space endowed with a positive Radon measure μ with $\text{supp } \mu = X$. For technical reasons we assume (without loss of generality) that X is σ -compact. In the following we denote generic constants, whose exact value is not important for a qualitative analysis, by $0 < C, C', C'', C_1, C_2 < \infty$.

A family $\mathcal{F} = \{\psi_x\}_{x \in X}$ of vectors in \mathcal{H} is called a *continuous frame* if there exist constants $0 < C_1, C_2 < \infty$ such that

$$C_1 \|f\|^2 \leq \int_X |\langle f, \psi_x \rangle|^2 d\mu(x) \leq C_2 \|f\|^2 \quad \text{for all } f \in \mathcal{H}. \quad (2.1)$$

If $C_1 = C_2$ then the frame is called tight. For the sake of simplicity we assume that the mapping $x \mapsto \psi_x$ is weakly continuous. Note that if X is a countable set and μ the counting measure then we obtain the usual definition of a (discrete) frame.

Associated to \mathcal{F} is the *frame operator* $S = S_{\mathcal{F}}$ defined in weak sense by

$$S : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}, \quad Sf := \int_X \langle f, \psi_x \rangle \psi_x d\mu(x).$$

From the stability condition (2.1) it follows that S is a bounded, positive, and boundedly invertible operator. If \mathcal{F} is tight then S is a multiple of the identity. Furthermore, it also follows from (2.1) that the set \mathcal{F} is total in \mathcal{H} , i.e., $\mathcal{F}^\perp = \{0\}$, see also [2]. We define the following two transforms associated to \mathcal{F} ,

$$\begin{aligned} V : \mathcal{H} &\rightarrow L^2(X, \mu), & Vf(x) &:= \langle f, \psi_x \rangle, \\ W : \mathcal{H} &\rightarrow L^2(X, \mu), & Wf(x) &:= \langle f, S^{-1}\psi_x \rangle = V(S^{-1}f)(x). \end{aligned}$$

Their adjoint operators are given weakly by

$$\begin{aligned} V^* : L^2(X, \mu) &\rightarrow \mathcal{H}, & V^*F &:= \int_X F(y)\psi_y d\mu(y), \\ W^* : L^2(X, \mu) &\rightarrow \mathcal{H}, & W^*F &:= \int_X F(y)S^{-1}\psi_y d\mu(y). \end{aligned}$$

It holds $S = V^*V$, $S^{-1} = W^*W$, and $\text{Id} = V^*W = W^*V$. In fact, since S is invertible and self-adjoint we have

$$f = SS^{-1}f = \int_X \langle S^{-1}f, \psi_y \rangle \psi_x d\mu(y) = \int_X Wf(y)\psi_y d\mu(y) \quad (2.2)$$

in weak sense. Of course, this is an inversion formula for W . Replacing f by Sf yields an inversion formula for V , i.e., $f = \int_X Vf(y)S^{-1}\psi_y d\mu(y)$. Forming the scalar product with $S^{-1}\psi_x$ in (2.2), resp. with ψ_x in the inversion formula for V , yields

$$Wf(x) = \int_X Wf(y)\langle \psi_y, S^{-1}\psi_x \rangle d\mu(y) \quad \text{and} \quad Vf(x) = \int_X Vf(y)\langle \psi_y, \psi_x \rangle d\mu(y).$$

Hence, it make sense to define the kernel

$$R(x, y) := R_{\mathcal{F}}(x, y) := \langle \psi_y, S^{-1}\psi_x \rangle. \quad (2.3)$$

Denoting the application of a kernel K to a function F on X by

$$K(F)(x) := \int_X F(y)K(x, y)d\mu(y) \quad (2.4)$$

we have $R(Wf) = Wf$ and $R(Vf) = Vf$ for all $f \in \mathcal{H}$. Since S is self-adjoint, it holds $R(x, y) = \overline{R(y, x)}$. This means that R is self-adjoint as an operator on $L^2(X, \mu)$. Furthermore, the mapping $F \mapsto R(F)$ is an orthogonal projection from $L^2(X, \mu)$ onto the image of W (which equals the image of V).

If $\tilde{\mathcal{F}} = \{\tilde{\psi}_x\}_{x \in X}$ is another frame that satisfies

$$f = \int_X \langle f, \psi_x \rangle \tilde{\psi}_x d\mu(x), \quad \text{for all } f \in \mathcal{H} \quad (2.5)$$

then $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ is called a *dual frame*. In particular, $S^{-1}\mathcal{F} = \{S^{-1}\psi_x\}_{x \in X}$ is a dual frame, called the *canonical dual frame*. Since in general $\ker(V^*) \neq \{0\}$ there may exist several dual frames.

We assume in the following that $\|\psi_x\| \leq C$ for all $x \in X$. This implies by the Cauchy Schwarz inequality $|Vf(x)| \leq C\|f\|$ and $|Wf(x)| \leq C\|S^{-1}\| \|f\|$ for all $x \in X$ and, together with the weak continuity assumption, we conclude $Vf, Wf \in C^b(X)$ for all $f \in \mathcal{H}$, where $C^b(X)$ denotes the bounded continuous functions on X .

In the sequel we denote by $\mathcal{B}(Y)$ the bounded linear operators from a Banach space into itself and by $\|\cdot\|_Y$ its norm.

3 Coorbit Spaces

Inspired by the pioneering work of Feichtinger and Gröchenig *et al.* [22, 23, 24, 33, 35, 27] and their recent generalizations [12, 13, 47, 48], we show in this section how classes of abstract Banach spaces called (generalized) *coorbit spaces* can be associated to a given continuous frame. Such Banach spaces will essentially describe vectors (or functionals) f such that the corresponding transforms Vf or Wf belongs to a fixed parameter space Y of functions on X . In concrete examples the coorbit spaces are certain function spaces.

In order to detail this idea, we need some preparation. We define the Banach algebra of kernels

$$\mathcal{A}_1 := \{K : X \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, K \text{ measurable}, \|K\|_{\mathcal{A}_1} < \infty\}$$

where

$$\|K\|_{\mathcal{A}_1} := \max \left\{ \text{ess sup}_{x \in X} \int_X |K(x, y)| d\mu(y), \text{ess sup}_{y \in X} \int_X |K(x, y)| d\mu(x) \right\}$$

is its norm. The multiplication in \mathcal{A}_1 is given by

$$K_1 \circ K_2(x, y) = \int_X K_1(x, z)K_2(z, y)d\mu(z). \quad (3.1)$$

Identifying a kernel with an operator acting on suitable functions F on X by (2.4) we clearly have $K_1(K_2(F)) = (K_1 \circ K_2)(F)$.

In the sequel we make the basic assumption that the kernel R defined in (2.3) is contained in \mathcal{A}_1 .

We will also need suitable weighted subalgebras of \mathcal{A}_1 . We call a *weight function* $m : X \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ *admissible* if m is continuous,

$$1 \leq m(x, y) \leq m(x, z)m(z, y) \quad \text{for all } x, y, z \in X, \quad (3.2)$$

$$m(x, y) = m(y, x) \quad \text{for all } x, y \in X, \quad (3.3)$$

$$\text{and } m(x, x) \leq C < \infty \text{ for all } x \in X. \quad (3.4)$$

For an admissible weight m we define the Banach algebra

$$\mathcal{A}_m := \{K : X \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, Km \in \mathcal{A}_1\}$$

endowed with the natural norm

$$\|K|_{\mathcal{A}_m}\| := \|Km|_{\mathcal{A}_1}\|.$$

Property (3.2) ensures that \mathcal{A}_m is in fact an algebra with the multiplication (3.1). Moreover, the symmetry property (3.3) ensures that \mathcal{A}_m is a Banach- $*$ -algebra with the involution $K^*(x, y) = \overline{K(y, x)}$. Interpreting K as an operator on $L^2(X, \mu)$ its adjoint is in fact given by the kernel K^* .

In order to define our *coorbit spaces* associated to the continuous frame, we will make use of a function space Y that satisfies the following properties.

(Y1) $(Y, \|\cdot\|_Y)$ is a non-trivial Banach space of functions on X that is continuously embedded into $L^1_{loc}(X, \mu)$, and that satisfies the *solidity condition*, i.e., if $F \in L^1_{loc}(X, \mu)$, $G \in Y$, such that $|F(x)| \leq |G(x)|$ a.e. then $F \in Y$ and $\|F\|_Y \leq \|G\|_Y$.

(Y2) There exists an admissible weight function m such that $\mathcal{A}_m(Y) \subset Y$ and

$$\|K(F)|_Y\| \leq \|K|_{\mathcal{A}_m}\| \|F\|_Y \quad \text{for all } K \in \mathcal{A}_m, F \in Y. \quad (3.5)$$

By Schur's test (sometimes also referred to as generalized Young inequality) [25, Theorem 6.18] all $L^p(X, \mu)$ spaces, $1 \leq p \leq \infty$, are examples for such Y spaces (with trivial weight $m = 1$). Moreover, if w is a continuous weight function on X , we define $L^p_w := L^p_w(X, \mu) = \{F, Fw \in L^p(X, \mu)\}$ with norm $\|F\|_{L^p_w} := \|Fw\|_{L^p}$ and denote

$$m(x, y) := \max \left\{ \frac{w(x)}{w(y)}, \frac{w(y)}{w(x)} \right\}. \quad (3.6)$$

Then m is admissible and $\mathcal{A}_m(L^p_w) \subset L^p_w$ again by Schur's test.

In the following we only admit Y with properties (Y1) and (Y2) and such that R defined in (2.3) is contained in \mathcal{A}_m , where m is the weight function associated to Y .

The next step is to derive a reservoir to embed our Banach spaces in. To this end take a fixed point $z \in X$ and define a weight function on X by

$$v(x) := v_z(x) := m(x, z). \quad (3.7)$$

By the properties of m , the choice of another point z' yields an *equivalent weight*, i.e., $v_{z'}(x) = m(x, z') \leq m(x, z)m(z, z') = m(z, z')v_z(x)$. Exchanging the roles of z and z' gives a reversed inequality. Now, we define the spaces

$$\mathcal{H}_v^1 := \{f \in \mathcal{H}, Vf \in L^1_v\}, \quad \mathcal{K}_v^1 := \{f \in \mathcal{H}, Wf \in L^1_v\}$$

with natural norms

$$\|f|\mathcal{H}_v^1\| := \|Vf|L_v^1\|, \quad \|f|\mathcal{K}_v^1\| := \|Wf|L_v^1\|. \quad (3.8)$$

Since $\{\psi_x\}_{x \in X}$ is total in \mathcal{H} , the expressions in (3.8) indeed define norms, not only seminorms. The operator S is obviously an isometric isomorphism between \mathcal{H}_v^1 and \mathcal{K}_v^1 .

Proposition 3.1. *The spaces $(\mathcal{H}_v^1, \|\cdot|\mathcal{H}_v^1\|)$ and $(\mathcal{K}_v^1, \|\cdot|\mathcal{K}_v^1\|)$ are Banach spaces.*

Proof: Suppose that $(f_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \mathcal{H}$ is a Cauchy sequence in \mathcal{H}_v^1 . This means that $(F_n) = (Vf_n)$ is a Cauchy sequence in L_v^1 and by completeness of L_v^1 it holds $F_n \rightarrow F \in L_v^1$. Furthermore, it holds $R(F_n) = F_n$ by the reproducing formula on the image of \mathcal{H} under V . This implies that $R(F) = F$. Since $|R(x, y)| \leq C^2 \|S^{-1}|\mathcal{H}\|$ for all $x, y \in X$ and $v(x) \geq 1$ it holds

$$|R(F)(x)| \leq \int_X |F(y)| |R(x, y)| d\mu(y) \leq \int_X |F(y)| v(y) |R(x, y)| d\mu(y) \leq C^2 \|S^{-1}\| \|F|L_v^1\|$$

implying $F = R(F) \in L^\infty$. By $L^\infty \cap L_v^1 \subset L^2$ we have $F = R(F) \in L^2(X, \mu)$. Since the application of R is the orthogonal projection from L^2 onto the image of V , there exists $f \in \mathcal{H}$ such that $F = Vf$. Moreover, $Vf \in L_v^1$ means $f \in \mathcal{H}_v^1$ and $f_n \rightarrow f$ in \mathcal{H}_v^1 . The same arguments show that also \mathcal{K}_v^1 is a Banach space. \blacksquare

Since R is assumed to be in \mathcal{A}_m we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \|\psi_y|\mathcal{K}_v^1\| &= \int_X |W(\psi_y)(x)| v(x) d\mu(x) = \int_X |R(x, y)| m(x, z) d\mu(x) \\ &\leq m(y, z) \int_X |R(x, y)| m(x, y) d\mu(x) \leq v(y) \|R|\mathcal{A}_m\|. \end{aligned} \quad (3.9)$$

and similarly

$$\|S^{-1}\psi_y|\mathcal{H}_v^1\| = \int_X |V(S^{-1}\psi_y)(x)| v(x) d\mu(x) \leq v(y) \|R|\mathcal{A}_m\|. \quad (3.10)$$

Hence, $\psi_y \in \mathcal{K}_v^1$ and $S^{-1}\psi_y \in \mathcal{H}_v^1$ for all $y \in X$. Denote by $(\mathcal{H}_v^1)^\top$ the space of all continuous conjugate-linear functionals on \mathcal{H}_v^1 (the anti-dual) and similarly define $(\mathcal{K}_v^1)^\top$. We extend the bracket on \mathcal{H} to $(\mathcal{H}_v^1)^\top \times \mathcal{H}_v^1$ by $\langle f, g \rangle = f(g)$ for $f \in (\mathcal{H}_v^1)^\top$, $g \in \mathcal{H}_v^1$ and analogously for $(\mathcal{K}_v^1)^\top \times \mathcal{K}_v^1$. Taking the anti-dual instead of the dual yields the same calculation rules for the bracket as in the Hilbert space setting. Since $\text{span}\{\psi_x, x \in X\}$ and $\text{span}\{S^{-1}\psi_x, x \in X\}$ are dense in \mathcal{H} the spaces \mathcal{H}_v^1 and \mathcal{K}_v^1 are dense in \mathcal{H} and \mathcal{H} is weak-* dense in $(\mathcal{H}_v^1)^\top$ and in $(\mathcal{K}_v^1)^\top$.

Since $\psi_x \in \mathcal{K}_v^1$ we may extend the transform V to $(\mathcal{K}_v^1)^\top$ by

$$Vf(x) = \langle f, \psi_x \rangle = f(\psi_x), \quad f \in (\mathcal{K}_v^1)^\top.$$

By the same argument, the transform W extends to $(\mathcal{H}_v^1)^\top$,

$$Wf(x) = \langle f, S^{-1}\psi_x \rangle = f(S^{-1}\psi_x), \quad f \in (\mathcal{H}_v^1)^\top.$$

We may also extend the operator S to an isometric isomorphism between $(\mathcal{K}_v^1)^\top$ and $(\mathcal{H}_v^1)^\top$ by $\langle Sf, g \rangle = \langle f, Sg \rangle$ for $f \in (\mathcal{K}_v^1)^\top$ and $g \in \mathcal{H}_v^1$ (recall that $Sg \in \mathcal{K}_v^1$).

Next, we need to show that $\text{span}\{\psi_x, x \in X\}$ and $\text{span}\{S^{-1}\psi_x, x \in X\}$ are dense in \mathcal{K}_v^1 and \mathcal{H}_v^1 , respectively.

Lemma 3.2. *The expression $\|Vf|L_{1/v}^\infty\|$ is an equivalent norm on $(\mathcal{K}_v^1)^\top$ and $\|Wf|L_{1/v}^\infty\|$ is an equivalent norm on $(\mathcal{H}_v^1)^\top$.*

Proof: Observe that for $f \in (\mathcal{K}_v^1)^\top$ it holds by (3.9)

$$|Vf(x)| = |\langle f, \psi_x \rangle| \leq \|f|(\mathcal{K}_v^1)^\top\| \|\psi_x|K_v^1\| \leq \|f|(\mathcal{K}_v^1)^\top\| \|R|A_m\|v(x).$$

For the converse we use that V^* is an isometric isomorphism from $R(L_v^1)$ to \mathcal{K}_v^1 , i.e.,

$$\begin{aligned} \|f|(\mathcal{K}_v^1)^\top\| &= \sup_{\|h|K_v^1\|=1} |\langle f, h \rangle| = \sup_{H \in R(L_v^1), \|H|L_v^1\| \leq 1} |\langle f, V^*H \rangle| \\ &\leq \sup_{H \in L_v^1, \|H|L_v^1\| \leq 1} |\langle Vf, H \rangle| = \|Vf|L_{1/v}^\infty\|. \end{aligned}$$

The assertion for \mathcal{H}_v^1 is shown in the same way. ■

Theorem 3.3. (a) \mathcal{K}_v^1 is characterized by the vector space of all uniform unconditional expansions of the form

$$f = \sum_{i \in I} c_i \psi_{x_i} \tag{3.11}$$

where $(x_i)_{i \in I}$ is an arbitrary countable subset of X and

$$\sum_{i \in I} |c_i|v(x_i) < \infty.$$

The expression

$$\|f\|' := \inf \sum_{i \in I} |c_i|v(x_i)$$

where the infimum is taken over all representation (3.11) of f , is an equivalent norm on \mathcal{K}_v^1 . In particular, $\text{span}\{\psi_x, x \in X\}$ is dense in \mathcal{K}_v^1 .

(b) \mathcal{H}_v^1 is characterized analogously by replacing ψ_{x_i} by $S^{-1}\psi_{x_i}$ in (3.11)

Proof: The proof is completely analogous to the proof of Theorem 12.1.8 in [34] and hence omitted, see also [6, 46]. We remark only that Lemma 3.2 is used. ■

It follows that \mathcal{H}_v^1 and \mathcal{K}_v^1 have a certain minimality property.

Corollary 3.4. *Suppose that $(B, \|\cdot|B\|)$ is a Banach space that contains all frame elements $\psi_x, x \in X$, and assume that $\|\psi_x|B\| \leq Cv(x)$ for some constant C . Then \mathcal{K}_v^1 is continuously embedded into B . The same holds replacing ψ_x by $S^{-1}\psi_x$ and \mathcal{K}_v^1 by \mathcal{H}_v^1 .*

Proof: Suppose that $f = \sum_{i \in I} c_i \psi_{x_i}$ with $\sum_{i \in I} |c_i|v(x_i) < \infty$, i.e., $f \in \mathcal{K}_v^1$ by Theorem 3.3. Then

$$\|f|B\| \leq \sum_{i \in I} |c_i| \|\psi_{x_i}|B\| \leq C \sum_{i \in I} |c_i|v(x_i) < \infty.$$

This implies $f \in B$. Taking the infimum over all possible expansions of f yields $\|f|B\| \leq C\|f|\mathcal{K}_v^1\|$ and the embedding is continuous. ■

Let us now give a more precise statement about the weak-* density of \mathcal{H} in $(\mathcal{H}_v^1)^\top$ and in $(\mathcal{K}_v^1)^\top$, respectively.

Lemma 3.5. *Let $f \in (\mathcal{H}_v^1)^\top$. Then there exists a sequence $(f_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \mathcal{H}$ with $\|f_n\|_{(\mathcal{H}_v^1)^\top} \leq C\|f\|_{(\mathcal{H}_v^1)^\top}$ such that f_n is weak-* convergent to f . The same holds with $(\mathcal{H}_v^1)^\top$ replaced by $(\mathcal{K}_v^1)^\top$.*

Proof: Since X is σ -compact there exists a sequence of compact subsets $(U_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ such that $U_n \subset U_{n+1}$ and $X = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} U_n$. Denote by χ_{U_n} the characteristic function of U_n , let $F_n = \chi_{U_n} Wf \in L^2(X, \mu)$ and set $f_n = V^* F_n = \int_{U_n} Wf(y) \psi_y d\mu(y) \in \mathcal{H}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$. It is straightforward to show that the sequence $(f_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ has the desired properties. \blacksquare

Lemma 3.6. (a) *For $f \in (\mathcal{K}_v^1)^\top$ it holds $Vf \in L_{1/v}^\infty(X)$ and for $f \in (\mathcal{H}_v^1)^\top$ it holds $Wf \in L_{1/v}^\infty(X)$. The mappings $V : (\mathcal{K}_v^1)^\top \rightarrow L_{1/v}^\infty(X)$ and $W : (\mathcal{H}_v^1)^\top \rightarrow L_{1/v}^\infty(X)$ are injective.*

(b) *A bounded net $(f_\alpha)_{\alpha \in I}$ in $(\mathcal{K}_v^1)^\top$ (resp. in $(\mathcal{H}_v^1)^\top$) is weak-* convergent to an element $f \in (\mathcal{K}_v^1)^\top$ (resp. $f \in (\mathcal{H}_v^1)^\top$) if and only if Vf_α (resp. Wf_α) converges pointwise to Vf (resp. Wf).*

(c) *The reproducing formula extends to $(\mathcal{K}_v^1)^\top$ and $(\mathcal{H}_v^1)^\top$, i.e.,*

$$Vf = R(Vf) \quad \text{for all } f \in (\mathcal{K}_v^1)^\top, \quad (3.12)$$

$$Wf = R(Wf) \quad \text{for all } f \in (\mathcal{H}_v^1)^\top. \quad (3.13)$$

(d) *Conversely, if $F \in L_{1/v}^\infty(X)$ satisfies the reproducing formula $F = R(F)$ then there exist $f \in (\mathcal{K}_v^1)^\top$ and $g \in (\mathcal{H}_v^1)^\top$ such that $F = Vf = Wg$.*

Proof: (a) The assertion follows from Lemma 3.2.

(b) The assertion follows from the density of $\text{span}\{\psi_x, x \in X\}$ (resp. $\text{span}\{S^{-1}\psi_x, x \in X\}$) in \mathcal{K}_v^1 (resp. \mathcal{H}_v^1) and by definition of Vf (resp. Wf).

(c) Suppose that $f \in (\mathcal{K}_v^1)^\top$. Then by Lemma 3.5 there exists a sequence $(f_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \mathcal{H}$, which is weak-* convergent to f and norm bounded in $(\mathcal{K}_v^1)^\top$. This implies the pointwise convergence of Vf_n to Vf . Since $f_n \in \mathcal{H}$ the reproducing formula holds for Vf_n . Furthermore, we have $|Vf_n(y)| \leq C \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \|f_n\|_{(\mathcal{K}_v^1)^\top} v(y) \leq C'v(y)$ and $y \mapsto v(y)R(x, y)$ is integrable for any $x \in X$. Thus, Lebesgue's dominated convergence theorem yields

$$Vf(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} Vf_n(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_X R(x, y) Vf_n(y) d\mu(y) = \int_X R(x, y) Vf(y) d\mu(y) = R(Vf)(x).$$

Analogously we obtain the reproducing formula for Wf .

(d) A direct computation shows that the adjoint mappings of $V : \mathcal{H}_v^1 \rightarrow L_v^1$ and $W : \mathcal{K}_v^1 \rightarrow L_v^1$ are given weakly by

$$V^* : L_{1/v}^\infty \rightarrow (\mathcal{H}_v^1)^\top, \quad V^*F = \int_X F(x) \psi_x d\mu(x) \quad \text{for } F \in L_{1/v}^\infty,$$

$$W^* : L_{1/v}^\infty \rightarrow (\mathcal{K}_v^1)^\top, \quad W^*F = \int_X F(x) S^{-1} \psi_x d\mu(x) \quad \text{for } F \in L_{1/v}^\infty.$$

It holds

$$W(V^*F)(y) = \int_X F(x) \langle \psi_x, S^{-1} \psi_y \rangle d\mu(x) = R(F)(y)$$

and similarly $V(W^*F) = R(F)$. Hence, if $F = R(F)$ then $F = Vf = Wg$, where $f = W^*F \in (\mathcal{K}_v^1)^\top$ and $g = V^*F \in (\mathcal{H}_v^1)^\top$. \blacksquare

Now we are ready to define the coorbit spaces.

Definition 3.1. The coorbits of Y with respect to the frame $\mathcal{F} = \{\psi_x\}_{x \in X}$ are defined as

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Co}Y &:= \text{Co}(\mathcal{F}, Y) := \{f \in (\mathcal{K}_v^1)^\top, Vf \in Y\}, \\ \widetilde{\text{Co}}Y &:= \text{Co}(S^{-1}\mathcal{F}, Y) := \{f \in (\mathcal{H}_v^1)^\top, Wf \in Y\} \end{aligned}$$

with natural norms

$$\|f|_{\text{Co}Y}\| := \|Vf|_Y\|, \quad \|f|_{\widetilde{\text{Co}}Y}\| := \|Wf|_Y\|.$$

Obviously, the operator S is an isometric isomorphism between $\text{Co}Y$ and $\widetilde{\text{Co}}Y$.

Proposition 3.7. *Suppose that $R(Y) \subset L_{1/v}^\infty$. Then the following statements hold.*

- (a) *The spaces $(\text{Co}Y, \|\cdot\|_{\text{Co}Y})$ and $(\widetilde{\text{Co}}Y, \|\cdot\|_{\widetilde{\text{Co}}Y})$ are Banach spaces.*
- (b) *A function $F \in Y$ is of the form Vf (resp. Wf) for some $f \in \text{Co}Y$ (resp. $f \in \widetilde{\text{Co}}Y$) if and only if $F = R(F)$.*
- (c) *The map $V : \text{Co}Y \rightarrow Y$ (resp. $W : \widetilde{\text{Co}}Y \rightarrow Y$) establishes an isometric isomorphism between $\text{Co}Y$ (resp. $\widetilde{\text{Co}}Y$) and the closed subspace $R(Y)$ of Y .*

Remark 3.1. The condition $R(Y) \subset L_{1/v}^\infty$ might seem a bit strange at first glance. However, we will show later in Corollary 5.6 that, under the assumption we will need to develop the discretization method in Section 5, this property holds true automatically.

Of course, if one wants to be sure that the spaces $\text{Co}Y$ and $\widetilde{\text{Co}}Y$ are Banach spaces in any case, one may take the norm or weak-* completion of the spaces in Definition 3.1.

Proof: Let us first prove (b). If $f \in \text{Co}Y$ then by definition $f \in (\mathcal{K}_v^1)^\top$ and hence by Lemma 3.6(c) the reproducing formula holds. Conversely, if $F \in Y$ satisfies $R(F) = F$ then $F \in L_{1/v}^\infty$ by the assumption $R(Y) \subset L_{1/v}^\infty$. Lemma 3.6(d) implies that there exists $f \in (\mathcal{K}_v^1)^\top$ such that $F = Vf$. Since $F \in Y$ we have $f \in \text{Co}Y$. Analogous arguments apply to $\widetilde{\text{Co}}Y$.

(a) Suppose that $(f_n) \subset \text{Co}Y$ is a Cauchy sequence implying that $F_n = Vf_n$ is a Cauchy sequence in Y converging to an element $F \in Y$ by completeness of Y . By (b) it holds $F_n = R(F_n)$ and since R acts continuously on Y we conclude $R(F) = F$. Again by (b) there exists hence an $f \in \text{Co}Y$ such that $F = Vf$. The analogous arguments apply to $\widetilde{\text{Co}}Y$.

(c) The assertion follows from the injectivity of V and W (Lemma 3.6(a)) together with (b). \blacksquare

Corollary 3.8. (a) *It holds $\text{Co}L_{1/v}^\infty = (\mathcal{K}_v^1)^\top$ and $\widetilde{\text{Co}}L_{1/v}^\infty = (\mathcal{H}_v^1)^\top$.*

(b) *It holds $\text{Co}L^2 = \widetilde{\text{Co}}L^2 = \mathcal{H}$.*

(c) *Suppose $R(Y) \subset L_{1/v}^\infty$. Then the definition of the coorbit spaces is independent of the weight function m , resp. v , i.e., if m_2 is another weight with $m(x, y) \leq Cm_2(x, y)$ and v_2 is the corresponding weight function on X then*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Co}Y &= \{f \in (\mathcal{K}_{v_2}^1)^\top, Vf \in Y\}, \\ \widetilde{\text{Co}}Y &= \{f \in (\mathcal{H}_{v_2}^1)^\top, Wf \in Y\}. \end{aligned}$$

Proof: The statement (a) was already proved in Lemma 3.2, and (b), (c) are shown as in [22]. ■

Remark 3.2. Analyzing the proofs of this section one might realize that the assumption (Y2) on the function space Y may be weakened. Actually we only needed that R is contained in \mathcal{A}_m and that R acts continuously on Y . So in order to define the coorbit spaces corresponding to Y it is enough that the subalgebra $\mathcal{A} := \mathcal{A}_m \cap \mathcal{B}(Y)$ is not trivial and R is contained in \mathcal{A} . Of course, if Y is a weighted L^p space and m is the corresponding weight (3.6) then \mathcal{A} coincides with \mathcal{A}_m . However, there are function spaces Y for which \mathcal{A} is a proper subalgebra of \mathcal{A}_m , for instance if Y is a certain mixed norm space.

4 Localization of Frames

It might seem strange at first glance that, for a given continuous frame, we have to deal with two classes of coorbit spaces. So the question arises under which conditions it holds $\text{Co}Y = \widetilde{\text{Co}}Y$. Furthermore, it is interesting to investigate the dependence of the coorbit spaces on the particular frame chosen.

The main tool for these investigations will be the concept of *localization of frames*. In particular, we will generalize the theory developed in [35, 36, 27] of intrinsic localization of discrete frames to continuous ones. We will show that if \mathcal{F} is *intrinsically \mathcal{A} -localized*, i.e., its *Gramian* kernel belongs to a suitable *spectral algebra* \mathcal{A} , then also its canonical dual $S^{-1}\mathcal{F}$ is intrinsically \mathcal{A} -localized and $\text{Co}Y = \widetilde{\text{Co}}Y$. Moreover, we will show that \mathcal{A} -localization is an equivalence relation in the set of intrinsically \mathcal{A} -localized frames and that equivalent frames generate in fact equivalent coorbit spaces.

4.1 \mathcal{A} -localized Continuous Frames

Let us first specify the algebras of kernels which are suitable to measure localization.

Definition 4.1. A Banach- $*$ -algebra $(\mathcal{A}, \|\cdot\|_{\mathcal{A}})$ of kernels K on $X \times X$ is called *admissible with respect to* (X, μ) if the following properties hold:

- (A1) \mathcal{A} is a continuously embedded into $\mathcal{B}(L^2(X, \mu))$;
- (A2) \mathcal{A} is *solid*, i.e., if K is a measurable kernel, $|K| \leq |R|$ and $R \in \mathcal{A}$ then also $K \in \mathcal{A}$ and $\|K\|_{\mathcal{A}} \leq \|R\|_{\mathcal{A}}$.

The multiplication in the algebra is assumed again as in formula (3.1). Moreover we assume that the action of $K \in \mathcal{A}$ on a function $F \in L^2(X, \mu)$ is given as in (2.4). This again implies that $A_1(A_2(F)) = (A_1 \circ A_2)(F)$, for all $A_1, A_2 \in \mathcal{A}$, and $F \in L^2(X, \mu)$.

In the following we assume \mathcal{A} to be admissible with respect to (X, μ) . Of course, the algebras \mathcal{A}_m from the previous section are admissible.

Given two continuous frames $\mathcal{G} = \{g_x\}_{x \in X}$, $\mathcal{F} = \{f_x\}_{x \in X}$ in \mathcal{H} , their *crossed Gramian kernel* is defined as

$$G(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})(x, y) := \langle f_y, g_x \rangle.$$

Definition 4.2. A frame \mathcal{G} for \mathcal{H} is called \mathcal{A} -localized with respect to a frame \mathcal{F} if $G(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F}) \in \mathcal{A}$. In this case we write $\mathcal{G} \sim_{\mathcal{A}} \mathcal{F}$. If $\mathcal{G} \sim_{\mathcal{A}} \mathcal{G}$, then \mathcal{G} is called \mathcal{A} -self-localized or intrinsically \mathcal{A} -localized.

In the following $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ always denotes a dual frame of the frame \mathcal{F} . Since $G(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})^* = G(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G})$ and \mathcal{A} is assumed to be a $*$ -algebra the relation $\sim_{\mathcal{A}}$ is symmetric. One might ask whether $\sim_{\mathcal{A}}$ is an equivalence relation. This is not true in general. In fact, reflexivity holds only for intrinsically \mathcal{A} -localized frames. Transitivity is valid only in a modified version involving also dual frames as shown in the following lemma.

Lemma 4.1. *Let $\mathcal{E} = \{e_x\}_{x \in X}$, $\mathcal{F} = \{f_x\}_{x \in X}$, $\mathcal{G} = \{g_x\}_{x \in X}$ be frames for \mathcal{H} .*

- (a) *If $\mathcal{E} \sim_{\mathcal{A}} \tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ and $\mathcal{F} \sim_{\mathcal{A}} \mathcal{G}$ then we have $\mathcal{E} \sim_{\mathcal{A}} \mathcal{G}$.*
- (b) *If $\mathcal{F} \sim_{\mathcal{A}} \mathcal{F}$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{F}} \sim_{\mathcal{A}} \tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ for a dual frame $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ then it holds $\mathcal{F} \sim_{\mathcal{A}} \tilde{\mathcal{F}}$.*
- (c) *If both $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_1$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_2$ are dual frames of \mathcal{F} , $\mathcal{F} \sim_{\mathcal{A}} \mathcal{F}$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_1 \sim_{\mathcal{A}} \tilde{\mathcal{F}}_2$ then $\mathcal{F} \sim_{\mathcal{A}} \tilde{\mathcal{F}}_j$ for $j = 1, 2$.*

Proof: Let us show (a). The statements (b) and (c) are just direct consequences of (a). Since $e_y = \int_X \langle e_y, \tilde{f}_z \rangle f_z d\mu(z)$ we have

$$\langle e_y, g_x \rangle = \int_X \langle e_y, \tilde{f}_z \rangle \langle f_z, g_x \rangle d\mu(y) \quad \text{for all } x, z \in X.$$

This immediately implies that $|G(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{G})| \leq |G(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G})| \circ |G(\mathcal{E}, \tilde{\mathcal{F}})|$ and one concludes by solidity of \mathcal{A} . ■

Remark 4.1. If $\mathcal{F} \sim_{\mathcal{A}} \mathcal{F}$ and likewise for the canonical dual frame $S^{-1}\mathcal{F} \sim_{\mathcal{A}} S^{-1}\mathcal{F}$, then Lemma 4.1 (b) ensures that $R = R_{\mathcal{F}} = G(\mathcal{F}, S^{-1}\mathcal{F}) \in \mathcal{A}$. Of course, $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}_m$ is of particular interest when considering coorbit spaces. In Section 4.3 we will show that $\mathcal{F} \sim_{\mathcal{A}} \mathcal{F}$ implies $S^{-1}\mathcal{F} \sim_{\mathcal{A}} S^{-1}\mathcal{F}$ under a certain assumption on the algebra \mathcal{A} .

4.2 Localization Conditions Ensure $\text{Co}Y = \widetilde{\text{Co}}Y$

In the following we assume that $\text{Co}Y$ and $\widetilde{\text{Co}}Y$ are Banach spaces. So in case we are in the pathological situation where the spaces in Definition 3.1 are not complete we take their completion. As usual m denotes the weight function associated to Y .

Proposition 4.2. *Suppose that \mathcal{F} is a frame for \mathcal{H} with canonical dual $S^{-1}\mathcal{F}$. If both \mathcal{F} and $S^{-1}\mathcal{F}$ are intrinsically \mathcal{A}_m -localized then $\text{Co}Y = \widetilde{\text{Co}}Y$ with equivalent norms. In particular, it holds $\mathcal{H}_v^1 = \mathcal{K}_v^1$.*

Proof: For $f \in \mathcal{H}$ we have

$$Wf = G(S^{-1}\mathcal{F}, S^{-1}\mathcal{F})(Vf) \quad \text{and} \quad Vf = G(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F})(Wf). \quad (4.1)$$

By (3.5) this implies $\mathcal{H}_v^1 = \mathcal{K}_v^1$ and $(\mathcal{H}_v^1)^\top = (\mathcal{K}_v^1)^\top$. Since formulae (4.1) extend to $(\mathcal{H}_v^1)^\top$ and $\mathcal{A}_m(Y) \subset Y$ (Lemma 3.6(c)) we immediately obtain $\|Wf|Y\| \asymp \|Vf|Y\|$. ■

In the following we will show that for an \mathcal{A}_m -self-localized frame the space $\text{Co}Y$ can be characterized by using different \mathcal{A}_m -self-localized duals and that any other \mathcal{A}_m -self-localized frame \mathcal{G} which is localized to \mathcal{F} generates the same spaces.

Proposition 4.3. *Assume that $\mathcal{F} = \{\psi_x\}_{x \in X}$, $\tilde{\mathcal{F}} = \{\tilde{\psi}_x\}_{x \in X}$ are two mutually dual \mathcal{A}_m -self-localized frames for \mathcal{H} . Then it holds $\text{Co}(\tilde{\mathcal{F}}, Y) = \widetilde{\text{Co}}Y$ with equivalent norms. In particular, if the canonical dual of \mathcal{F} is \mathcal{A}_m -self-localized, then $\text{Co}(\tilde{\mathcal{F}}, Y) = \widetilde{\text{Co}}Y = \text{Co}Y$.*

Proof: Since \mathcal{F} and $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ are mutually dual \mathcal{A}_m -self-localized frames one obtains with Lemma 4.1(b) that $\mathcal{F} \sim_{\mathcal{A}_m} \tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ and therefore $\tilde{\mathcal{F}} \subset \mathcal{H}_v^1$. Denote $\tilde{V}f(x) := \langle f, \tilde{\psi}_x \rangle$. By expanding the elements $S^{-1}\psi_x$ of the canonical dual frame with respect to $\tilde{\psi}_x$ by using formula (2.5) and then $\tilde{\psi}_x$ with respect to $S^{-1}\psi_x$ we obtain

$$Wf = R(\tilde{V}f) \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{V}f = G(\mathcal{F}, \tilde{\mathcal{F}})(Wf).$$

By Lemma 4.1 (b) we get

$$\|f|\widetilde{\text{Co}}Y\| = \|Wf|Y\| \asymp \|\tilde{V}f|Y\| = \|f|\text{Co}(\tilde{\mathcal{F}}, Y)\|.$$

(Recall that R is assumed to be in \mathcal{A}_m throughout this paper.) This implies $\text{Co}(\tilde{\mathcal{F}}, Y) = \widetilde{\text{Co}}Y$ with equivalent norms. If the canonical dual of \mathcal{F} is \mathcal{A}_m -self-localized then it holds $\text{Co}(\tilde{\mathcal{F}}, Y) = \widetilde{\text{Co}}Y = \text{Co}Y$ by Proposition 4.2. \blacksquare

Now we study for which class of frames \mathcal{F} the definition of $\text{Co}Y$ does not depend on the particular frame considered.

Proposition 4.4. *Assume that $\mathcal{G} = \{g_x\}_{x \in X}$ is an \mathcal{A}_m -self-localized frame for \mathcal{H} with \mathcal{A}_m -self-localized canonical dual $S_{\mathcal{G}}^{-1}\mathcal{G} = \{S_{\mathcal{G}}^{-1}g_x\}_{x \in X}$, where $S_{\mathcal{G}}$ is the frame operator of \mathcal{G} . If $\mathcal{G} \sim_{\mathcal{A}_m} \mathcal{F}$ for an \mathcal{A}_m -self-localized frame $\mathcal{F} = \{\psi_x\}_{x \in X}$ with \mathcal{A}_m -self-localized canonical dual $S_{\mathcal{F}}^{-1}\mathcal{F}$, then it holds $\text{Co}(Y) = \text{Co}(\mathcal{F}, Y) = \text{Co}(\mathcal{G}, Y) = \text{Co}(S_{\mathcal{F}}^{-1}\mathcal{F}, Y) = \text{Co}(S_{\mathcal{G}}^{-1}\mathcal{G}, Y) = \widetilde{\text{Co}}Y$ with equivalent norms.*

Proof: By expanding $S_{\mathcal{F}}^{-1}\psi_x$ with respect to $S_{\mathcal{G}}^{-1}g$ one has

$$W_{\mathcal{F}}f(x) = \langle f, S_{\mathcal{F}}^{-1}\psi_x \rangle = \int_X \langle f, S_{\mathcal{G}}^{-1}g_y \rangle \langle g_y, S_{\mathcal{F}}^{-1}\psi_x \rangle d\mu(y) = G(\mathcal{G}, S_{\mathcal{F}}^{-1}\mathcal{F})(W_{\mathcal{G}}f)(x),$$

where $W_{\mathcal{G}}f(y) = \langle f, S_{\mathcal{G}}^{-1}g_y \rangle$. Lemma 4.1(b) yields $\mathcal{F} \sim_{\mathcal{A}_m} S_{\mathcal{F}}^{-1}\mathcal{F}$. By Lemma 4.1(a) $G \sim_{\mathcal{A}_m} \mathcal{F}$ and $\mathcal{F} \sim_{\mathcal{A}_m} S_{\mathcal{F}}^{-1}\mathcal{F}$ imply $S_{\mathcal{F}}^{-1}\mathcal{F} \sim_{\mathcal{A}_m} \mathcal{G}$, i.e., $G(\mathcal{G}, S_{\mathcal{F}}^{-1}\mathcal{F}) \in \mathcal{A}_m$. Hence, by $\mathcal{A}_m(Y) \subset Y$ we have

$$\|f|\text{Co}(S_{\mathcal{F}}^{-1}\mathcal{F}, Y)\| \leq \|G(S_{\mathcal{F}}^{-1}\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G})|\mathcal{A}_m\| \|f|\text{Co}(S_{\mathcal{G}}^{-1}\mathcal{G}, Y)\|$$

implying $\text{Co}(S_{\mathcal{G}}^{-1}\mathcal{G}, Y) \subset \text{Co}(S_{\mathcal{F}}^{-1}\mathcal{F}, Y)$. The converse inclusion is shown similarly and with Proposition 4.2 the proof is completed. \blacksquare

4.3 Intrinsically Localized Duals

Let $\mathcal{F} = \{\psi_x\}_{x \in X}$ be a continuous frame for \mathcal{H} with (bounded and positive) frame operator S . One has the following commutative diagram.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{H} & \xrightarrow{S} & \mathcal{H} \\ \downarrow V & & \downarrow V \\ \text{ran}(V) & \xrightarrow{A} & \text{ran}(V) \\ \downarrow \text{Id} & \swarrow A^\dagger & \downarrow \text{Id} \\ L^2(X, \mu) & \xrightarrow{A} & L^2(X, \mu) \end{array} \quad (4.2)$$

The operator $A : L^2(X, \mu) \rightarrow L^2(X, \mu)$ can be identified with the kernel $A(x, y) = G(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F})(x, y) = \langle \psi_y, \psi_x \rangle$ and it holds $A = VSW^*$. By commutativity of the diagram we have $V \circ S = A \circ V$. Moreover, the operator $A|_{\text{ran}(V)} : \text{ran}(V) \rightarrow \text{ran}(V)$ is boundedly invertible and $\ker(A) = \ker(V^*)$. The operator $A^\dagger = VS^{-1}W^*$ inverts A on $\text{ran}(V)$ and $\ker(A^\dagger) = \text{ran}(V)^\perp$. Therefore A^\dagger is the (Moore-Penrose) pseudo-inverse of A .

Proposition 4.5. *If \mathcal{F} is a frame such that $A^\dagger \in \mathcal{A}$ and $R \in \mathcal{A}$ then its canonical dual $S^{-1}\mathcal{F}$ is intrinsically \mathcal{A} -localized.*

Proof: Since the diagram (4.2) commutes we have $VS^{-1} = A^\dagger V$. Applying this equation on $S^{-1}\psi_y$ yields $G(S^{-1}\mathcal{F}, S^{-1}\mathcal{F}) = A^\dagger \circ R$. With $A^\dagger \in \mathcal{A}$ and $R \in \mathcal{A}$ we obtain $S^{-1}\mathcal{F} \sim_{\mathcal{A}} S^{-1}\mathcal{F}$. ■

In the following we will show that any intrinsically \mathcal{A} -localized frame ensures that A^\dagger and R are in \mathcal{A} , provided \mathcal{A} is a *spectral algebra*.

Definition 4.3. An admissible algebra \mathcal{A} is called a spectral algebra if it fulfills the following additional property

- (S) for all $A = A^* \in \mathcal{A}$ it holds $\sigma_{\mathcal{A}}(A) = \sigma(A)$, where $\sigma_{\mathcal{A}}(A)$ and $\sigma(A)$ are the spectra of A in \mathcal{A} and $\mathcal{B}(L^2(X, \mu))$, respectively.

Probably the most important example for our purpose was studied in [4].

Example 4.1. Assume that X is endowed with a (semi-)metric d . Denote $B_r(x) := \{y \in X, d(x, y) \leq r\}$ the ball of radius r around x and suppose further that there exist constants $C, \beta, r_0 \geq 0$ such that $\mu(B_r(x)) \leq Cr^\beta$ for all $r \geq r_0$. In other words, X is a space of homogeneous type. Let $\rho : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ be a concave function with $\rho(0) = 0$. Then $m(x, y) := e^{\rho(d(x, y))}$ is an admissible weight. The space \mathcal{A}_2 is defined by

$$\mathcal{A}_2 = \left\{ K : \|K\|_2 = \max \left\{ \text{ess sup}_{x \in X} \left(\int_X |K(x, y)|^2 d\mu(y) \right)^{1/2}, \text{ess sup}_{y \in X} \left(\int_X |K(x, y)|^2 d\mu(x) \right)^{1/2} \right\} < \infty \right\}.$$

Endowed with the norm $\|\cdot\|_2$ it is a Banach space. If ρ satisfies the condition

$$\lim_{\xi \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\rho(\xi)}{\xi} = 0$$

and

$$m(x, y) \geq (1 + d(x, y))^\delta \quad \text{for some } \delta > 0 \tag{4.3}$$

then $\mathcal{A}_{m,2} = \mathcal{A}_m \cap \mathcal{A}_2$ endowed with the norm $\|K\|_{m,2} = \max\{\|K|_{\mathcal{A}_m}\|, \|K\|_2\}$ is a spectral algebra. In case of equality in (4.3) and $0 < \delta \leq 1$ this is stated in [4, Theorem 4.7]. The general case is proven completely analogous as in [36, Theorem 3.1].

For further relevant examples of spectral algebras we refer to [36].

The following theorem states that if $A = A^* \in \mathcal{A}$ for some spectral algebra \mathcal{A} has a (Moore-Penrose) pseudo-inverse A^\dagger , then also $A^\dagger \in \mathcal{A}$. In other words, a spectral algebra is ‘‘pseudo-inverse closed’’. A proof can be found in [27].

Theorem 4.6. *Let \mathcal{M} be a closed subspace of \mathcal{H} with orthogonal projection P onto \mathcal{M} . Assume that $A = A^* \in \mathcal{A}$, $\ker(A) = \mathcal{M}^\perp$ and that $A : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ is invertible. Then the pseudoinverse A^\dagger , i.e., the unique element in $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$ satisfying $A^\dagger A = AA^\dagger = P$ and $\ker(A^\dagger) = \mathcal{M}^\perp$, is an element of \mathcal{A} . In particular $P \in \mathcal{A}$.*

Now let us state the main result of this section.

Theorem 4.7. *Let \mathcal{A} be a spectral algebra. If \mathcal{F} is an intrinsically \mathcal{A} -localized frame then also its canonical dual $S^{-1}\mathcal{F}$ is intrinsically \mathcal{A} -localized. In particular, A^\dagger and R are elements of \mathcal{A} .*

Proof: Since $A = G(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F}) \in \mathcal{A}$ is an operator which fulfills the requirement of Theorem 4.6, $A^\dagger \in \mathcal{A}$, $R \in \mathcal{A}$ and, by Proposition 4.5, we obtain $S^{-1}\mathcal{F} \sim_{\mathcal{A}} S^{-1}\mathcal{F}$. \blacksquare

Corollary 4.8. *Let \mathcal{A} be a spectral algebra. In the set of intrinsically \mathcal{A} -localized continuous frames the relation $\sim_{\mathcal{A}}$ is an equivalence and equivalent intrinsically \mathcal{A} -localized continuous frames define the same coorbit spaces.*

We remark that Theorem 4.7 provides a strategy to prove that the kernel $R = G(\mathcal{F}, S^{-1}\mathcal{F})$ is contained in \mathcal{A}_m (or at least in \mathcal{A}_1), which is essential for constructing coorbit spaces and, as we will see in the following section, also for the extraction of a discrete frame from the continuous one. In particular examples the appearance of the inverse frame operator S^{-1} in the kernel R makes it hard to show directly that R is contained in \mathcal{A}_m . To overcome this problem Theorem 4.7 suggests the following recipe. One first has to find a suitable subalgebra \mathcal{A} of \mathcal{A}_m which is spectral. (Of course, this is not necessary, if \mathcal{A}_m is spectral itself. Unfortunately, it seems an open question whether \mathcal{A}_1 is spectral, see also [36].) For example, an algebra $\mathcal{A}_{m,2}$ as in Example 4.1 might be suitable. The next step is to prove that \mathcal{F} is \mathcal{A} -self-localized, i.e., $G(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F}) \in \mathcal{A}$. Potentially, this task is much easier since $G(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F})$ does not involve the inverse operator S^{-1} . Then Theorem 4.7 implies that $R \in \mathcal{A} \subset \mathcal{A}_m$.

5 Discrete Frames

In this section we investigate conditions under which one can extract a discrete frame from the continuous one. In particular, we will derive atomic decompositions and *Banach frames* for the associated coorbit spaces.

The basic idea is to cover the index set X by some suitable covering $\mathcal{U} = \{U_i\}_{i \in I}$ with countable index set I such that the kernel R does not “vary too much” on each set U_i . This variation is measured by an auxiliary kernel $\text{osc}_{\mathcal{U}}(x, y)$ associated to R . Choosing points $x_i \in U_i$, $i \in I$, we obtain a sampling of the continuous frame $\{\psi_x\}_{x \in X}$. Under certain conditions on $\text{osc}_{\mathcal{U}}$ the sampled system $\{\psi_{x_i}\}_{i \in I}$ is indeed a frame for \mathcal{H} .

We start with a definition.

Definition 5.1. A family $\mathcal{U} = (U_i)_{i \in I}$ of subsets of X is called (*discrete*) *admissible covering* of X if the following conditions are satisfied.

- Each set U_i , $i \in I$ is relatively compact and has non-void interior.
- It holds $X = \cup_{i \in I} U_i$.

- There exists some constant $N > 0$ such that

$$\sup_{j \in I} \#\{i \in I, U_i \cap U_j \neq \emptyset\} \leq N < \infty. \quad (5.1)$$

Furthermore, we say that an admissible covering $\mathcal{U} = (U_i)_{i \in I}$ is *moderate* if it fulfills the following additional conditions.

- There exists some constant $D > 0$ such that $\mu(U_i) \geq D$ for all $i \in I$.
- There exists a constant \tilde{C} such that

$$\mu(U_i) \leq \tilde{C}\mu(U_j) \quad \text{for all } i, j \text{ with } U_i \cap U_j \neq \emptyset. \quad (5.2)$$

Note that the index set I is countable because X is σ -compact. We remark further that we do not require the size of the sets U_i (measured with μ) to be bounded from above. We only require a lower bound. Condition (5.2) means that the sequence $(\mu(U_i))_{i \in I}$ is \mathcal{U} -moderate in the sense of [21, Definition 3.1]. If the sets U_i do not overlap at all, i.e., they form a partition, then this condition is satisfied trivially. A recipe for the construction of more general admissible coverings with property (5.2) is discussed in [18] together with some relevant examples.

For the aim of discretization we have to restrict the class of admissible weight functions (resp. the class of function spaces Y). From now on we require that there exists a moderate admissible covering $\mathcal{U} = (U_i)_{i \in I}$ of X and a constant $C_{m, \mathcal{U}}$ such that

$$\sup_{x, y \in U_i} m(x, y) \leq C_{m, \mathcal{U}} \quad \text{for all } i \in I. \quad (5.3)$$

Of course, the trivial weight 1 has this property (provided of course that moderate admissible coverings exist), so that unweighted $L^p(X)$ -spaces are admitted. Moreover, if w is a continuous weight on X , then property (5.3) of its associated weight on $X \times X$ defined by (3.6) means that w is \mathcal{U} -moderate in the terminology introduced by Feichtinger and Gröbner in [21, Definition 3.1].

The next definition will be essential for the discretization problem.

Definition 5.2. A frame \mathcal{F} is said to possess property $D[\delta, m]$ if there exists a moderate admissible covering $\mathcal{U} = \mathcal{U}^\delta = (U_i)_{i \in I}$ of X such that (5.3) holds and such that the kernel $\text{osc}_{\mathcal{U}}$ defined by

$$\text{osc}_{\mathcal{U}}(x, y) := \sup_{z \in Q_y} |\langle S^{-1}\psi_x, \psi_y - \psi_z \rangle| = \sup_{z \in Q_y} |R(x, y) - R(x, z)|,$$

where $Q_y := \cup_{i, y \in U_i} U_i$, satisfies

$$\|\text{osc}_{\mathcal{U}} | \mathcal{A}_m\| < \delta. \quad (5.4)$$

We assume from now on that the frame \mathcal{F} possesses at least property $D[\delta, 1]$ for some $\delta > 0$. Furthermore, we only admit weight functions m (resp. spaces Y) for which the frame has property $D[\delta, m]$ for some $\delta > 0$.

5.1 Preparations

Associated to a function space Y and to a moderate admissible covering $\mathcal{U} = (U_i)_{i \in I}$ we will define two sequence spaces. Before being able to state their definition we have to make sure that characteristic functions of compact sets are contained in Y .

Lemma 5.1. *If Q is an arbitrary compact subset of X then the characteristic function of Q is contained in Y .*

Proof: Assume that F is a non-zero function in Y . Then by solidity we may assume that F is positive. Clearly, there exists a non-zero continuous positive kernel $L \in \mathcal{A}_m$. The application of L to F yields a non-zero positive continuous function in Y (by the assumption on \mathcal{A}_m). Hence, there exists a compact set U with non-void interior such that $L(F)(x) > 0$ for all $x \in U$. By compactness of U and continuity of $L(F)$ there exists hence a constant C such that $\chi_U(x) \leq CL(F)(x)$ for all $x \in X$. By solidity χ_U is contained in Y . Now, we set $K(x, y) = \mu(U)^{-1} \chi_Q(x) \chi_U(y)$, which clearly is an element of \mathcal{A}_m by compactness of Q and U . It holds $\chi_Q = K(\chi_U)$ and hence $\chi_Q \in Y$. ■

Now we may define the spaces

$$Y^{\flat} := Y^{\flat}(\mathcal{U}) := \{(\lambda_i)_{i \in I}, \sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i \chi_{U_i} \in Y\},$$

$$Y^{\natural} := Y^{\natural}(\mathcal{U}) := \{(\lambda_i)_{i \in I}, \sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i \mu(U_i)^{-1} \chi_{U_i} \in Y\}$$

with natural norms

$$\|(\lambda_i)_{i \in I}\|_{Y^{\flat}} := \left\| \sum_{i \in I} |\lambda_i| \chi_{U_i} \right\|_Y,$$

$$\|(\lambda_i)_{i \in I}\|_{Y^{\natural}} := \left\| \sum_{i \in I} |\lambda_i| \mu(U_i)^{-1} \chi_{U_i} \right\|_Y.$$

If the numbers $\mu(U_i)$ are bounded from above (by assumption they are bounded from below) then the two sequence spaces coincide. Lemma 5.1 implies that the finite sequences are contained in Y^{\flat} and Y^{\natural} . If the space $(Y, \|\cdot\|_Y)$ is a solid Banach function space, then $(Y^{\flat}, \|\cdot\|_{Y^{\flat}})$ and $(Y^{\natural}, \|\cdot\|_{Y^{\natural}})$ are solid BK-spaces, i.e., solid Banach spaces of sequences for which convergence implies componentwise convergence (this can be seen, for example, as a consequence of Theorem 5.2 (d) and the fact that $Y^{\flat} \subset Y^{\natural}$). Let us state some further properties of these spaces.

Theorem 5.2. (a) *The spaces $(Y^{\flat}, \|\cdot\|_{Y^{\flat}})$ and $(Y^{\natural}, \|\cdot\|_{Y^{\natural}})$ are Banach spaces.*

(b) *If the bounded functions with compact support are dense in Y , then the finite sequences are dense in Y^{\flat} and Y^{\natural} .*

(c) *Denote $a_i := \mu(U_i)$. Further, assume that w is a weight function on X such that its associated weight $m(x, y) = \max\{w(x)/w(y), w(y)/w(x)\}$ satisfies (5.3). For $Y = L_w^p(X, \mu)$, $1 \leq p \leq \infty$, it holds $Y^{\flat} = \ell_{b_p}^p(I)$ and $Y^{\natural} = \ell_{d_p}^p(I)$ with equivalent norms with*

$$b_p(i) := a_i^{1/p} \tilde{w}(i), \quad d_p(i) := a_i^{1/p-1} \tilde{w}(i)$$

where $\tilde{w}(i) = \sup_{x \in U_i} w(x)$.

(d) Suppose that (5.3) holds for the weight function m associated to Y and denote $\tilde{v}(i) = \sup_{x \in U_i} v(x)$ and $r(i) = \tilde{v}(i)\mu(U_i)$. Then Y^\natural is continuously embedded into $\ell_{1/r}^\infty(I)$.

Proof: The statements (a), (b) and (c) are straightforward to prove.

For (d) we fix some $k \in I$ and define the kernel

$$K_i(x, y) = \chi_{U_k}(x)\chi_{U_i}(y), \quad i \in I. \quad (5.5)$$

For any $i \in I$ we obtain

$$|\lambda_i|\chi_{U_k} = K_i(|\lambda_i|\mu(U_i)^{-1}\chi_{U_i}) \leq K_i\left(\sum_{j \in I} |\lambda_j|\mu(U_j)^{-1}\chi_{U_j}\right).$$

By solidity of Y we get

$$\begin{aligned} |\lambda_i|\|\chi_{U_k}|Y\| &\leq \|K_i\left(\sum_{j \in I} |\lambda_j|\mu(U_j)^{-1}\chi_{U_j}\right)|Y\| \leq \|K_i|\mathcal{A}_m\| \left\| \sum_{j \in I} |\lambda_j|\mu(U_j)^{-1}\chi_{U_j}|Y \right\| \\ &= \|K_i|\mathcal{A}_m\| \|(\lambda_j)_{j \in I}|Y^\natural\|. \end{aligned}$$

Let us estimate the \mathcal{A}_m -norm of K_i . With $y_0 \in U_k$ we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \int_X |K_i(x, y)|m(x, y)d\mu(y) &\leq \chi_{U_k}(x) \int_{U_i} m(x, y)d\mu(y) \leq \mu(U_i) \sup_{x \in U_k} \sup_{y \in U_i} m(x, y) \\ &\leq \mu(U_i) \sup_{y \in U_i} m(y, y_0) \sup_{x \in U_k} m(y_0, x) \leq C_{m, \mathcal{U}}\mu(U_i)\tilde{v}(i). \end{aligned}$$

In the last inequality we used that different choices of z in the definition (3.7) of v yield equivalent weights. Furthermore, a similar computation yields

$$\int_X |K_i(x, y)|m(x, y)d\mu(y) \leq C_{m, \mathcal{U}}\mu(U_k)\tilde{v}(i) \leq C_{m, \mathcal{U}}D^{-1}\mu(U_k)\mu(U_i)\tilde{v}(i)$$

where D is the constant in Definition 5.1 of a moderate admissible covering. Hence, $\|K_i|\mathcal{A}_m\| \leq C'\mu(U_i)\tilde{v}(i)$ for some suitable constant C' (note that k is fixed). This proves the claim. \blacksquare

Let us investigate the dependence of the spaces Y^\flat and Y^\natural on the particular covering chosen.

Definition 5.3. Suppose $\mathcal{U} = (U_i)_{i \in I}$ and $\mathcal{V} = (V_i)_{i \in I}$ are two moderate admissible coverings of X over the same index set I . Assume that m is a weight function on $X \times X$. The coverings \mathcal{U} and \mathcal{V} are called m -equivalent if the following conditions are satisfied.

- (i) There are constants $C_1, C_2 > 0$ such that $C_1\mu(U_i) \leq \mu(V_i) \leq C_2\mu(U_i)$ for all $i \in I$.
- (ii) There exists a constant C' such that $\sup_{x \in U_i} \sup_{y \in V_i} m(x, y) \leq C'$ for all $i \in I$.

Lemma 5.3. Let m be the weight function associated to Y and suppose that $\mathcal{U} = (U_i)_{i \in I}$ and $\mathcal{V} = (V_i)_{i \in I}$ are m -equivalent moderate admissible coverings over the same index set I . Then it holds $Y^\flat(\mathcal{U}) = Y^\flat(\mathcal{V})$ and $Y^\natural(\mathcal{U}) = Y^\natural(\mathcal{V})$ with equivalence of norms.

Proof: Assume that $(\lambda_i)_{i \in I}$ is contained in $Y^b(\mathcal{V})$. Observe that the term

$$\int_X \chi_{V_i}(y) \chi_{V_j}(y) d\mu(y) \mu(V_j)^{-1}$$

equals 1 for $i = j$ and for fixed i it is non-zero for at most N different indices j by the finite overlap property (5.1). We obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i \in I} |\lambda_i| \chi_{U_i}(x) &\leq \sum_{i \in I} |\lambda_i| \sum_{j \in I} \chi_{U_j}(x) \int_X \chi_{V_i}(y) \chi_{V_j}(y) d\mu(y) \mu(V_j)^{-1} \\ &= \int_X \sum_{i \in I} |\lambda_i| \chi_{V_i}(y) \sum_{j \in I} \chi_{U_j}(x) \chi_{V_j}(y) \mu(V_j)^{-1} d\mu(y) = L\left(\sum_{i \in I} |\lambda_i| \chi_{V_i}\right)(x), \end{aligned}$$

where the kernel L is defined by

$$L(x, y) := \sum_{j \in I} \chi_{U_j}(x) \chi_{V_j}(y) \mu(V_j)^{-1}. \quad (5.6)$$

The interchange of summation and integration is always allowed since by the finite overlap property the sum is always finite for fixed x, y . We claim that L is contained in \mathcal{A}_m . Using property (i) of m -equivalent coverings and once more the finite overlap property, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \int_X L(x, y) m(x, y) d\mu(y) &= \sum_{j \in I} \chi_{U_j}(x) \int_X \chi_{V_j}(y) \mu(V_j)^{-1} m(x, y) d\mu(y) \\ &= C' \sum_{j \in I} \chi_{U_j}(x) \leq C' N \quad \text{for all } x \in X. \end{aligned}$$

With property (i) and (ii) in Definition 5.3 we get

$$\begin{aligned} \int_X L(x, y) m(x, y) d\mu(x) &= \sum_{j \in I} \chi_{V_j}(y) \mu(V_j)^{-1} \int_X \chi_{U_j}(x) m(x, y) d\mu(x) \\ &\leq C' \sum_{j \in I} \chi_{V_j}(y) \mu(U_j) \mu(V_j)^{-1} \leq C' C_1^{-1} N \quad \text{for all } y \in X. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, $L \in \mathcal{A}_m$ and by solidity of Y we conclude that

$$\|(\lambda_i)_{i \in I}|Y^b(\mathcal{U})\| \leq \|L(\sum_{i \in I} |\lambda_i| \chi_{V_i})|Y\| \leq \|L\|_{\mathcal{A}_m} \|(\lambda_i)_{i \in I}|Y^b(\mathcal{V})\|.$$

Exchanging the roles of \mathcal{U} and \mathcal{V} gives a reversed inequality and thus $Y^b(\mathcal{U}) = Y^b(\mathcal{V})$. Moreover, replacing $(\lambda_i)_{i \in I}$ by $(\mu(U_i)^{-1} \lambda_i)_{i \in I}$ shows that $Y^b(\mathcal{U}) = Y^b(\mathcal{V})$. \blacksquare

For some $i \in I$ we denote $i^* := \{j \in I, U_i \cap U_j \neq \emptyset\}$. Clearly, this is a finite set with at most N elements. The next Lemma states that the sequence spaces Y^b are \mathcal{U} -regular in the sense of [21, Definition 2.5].

Lemma 5.4. *For $(\lambda_i)_{i \in I} \in Y^b$ let $\lambda_i^+ := \sum_{j \in i^*} \lambda_j$. Then there exists some constant $C > 0$ such that $\|(\lambda_i^+)_{i \in I}|Y^b\| \leq C \|(\lambda_i)_{i \in I}|Y^b\|$.*

Proof: By Proposition 3.1 in [21] we have to prove that any permutation $\pi : I \rightarrow I$ satisfying $\pi(i) \subset i^*$ for all $i \in I$ induces a bounded operator on Y^\natural , i.e., $\|(\lambda_{\pi(i)})_{i \in I}|Y^\natural\| \leq C' \|(\lambda_i)_{i \in I}|Y^\natural\|$.

We define the kernel

$$K_\pi(x, y) := \sum_{i \in I} \mu(U_{\pi^{-1}(i)})^{-1} \chi_{U_{\pi^{-1}(i)}}(x) \chi_{U_i}(y).$$

It is easy to see that

$$K_\pi(\mu(U_j)^{-1} \chi_{U_j})(x) \geq \mu(U_{\pi^{-1}(j)})^{-1} \chi_{U_{\pi^{-1}(j)}}(x).$$

This gives

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i \in I} |\lambda_{\pi(i)}| \mu(U_i) \chi_{U_i}(x) &= \sum_{i \in I} |\lambda_i| \mu(U_{\pi^{-1}(i)})^{-1} \chi_{U_{\pi^{-1}(i)}}(x) \leq \sum_{i \in I} |\lambda_i| K_\pi(\mu(U_i)^{-1} \chi_{U_i})(x) \\ &= K_\pi\left(\sum_{i \in I} |\lambda_i| \mu(U_i)^{-1} \chi_{U_i}\right)(x). \end{aligned}$$

Provided K_π is contained in \mathcal{A}_m this would give the result by solidity of Y . So let us estimate the \mathcal{A}_m -norm of K_π . We have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_X K_\pi(x, y) m(x, y) d\mu(x) &= \int_X \sum_{i \in I} \mu(U_{\pi^{-1}(i)})^{-1} \chi_{U_{\pi^{-1}(i)}}(x) \chi_{U_i}(y) m(x, y) d\mu(x) \\ &\leq \left(\sum_{i \in I} \chi_{U_i}(y) \right) \sup_{i \in I} \sup_{y \in U_i} \sup_{x \in \cup_{j \in i^*} U_j} m(x, y) \leq C_{m, \mathcal{U}}^2 N. \end{aligned}$$

Hereby, we used that for $y \in U_i, x \in U_j$ with $U_i \cap U_j \neq \emptyset$ and $z \in U_i \cap U_j$ it holds $m(x, y) \leq m(x, z) m(z, y) \leq C_{m, \mathcal{U}}^2$ by property (5.3). Furthermore by property (5.2), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \int_X K_\pi(x, y) m(x, y) d\mu(y) &\leq \int_X \sum_{i \in I} \mu(U_{\pi^{-1}(i)})^{-1} \chi_{U_{\pi^{-1}(i)}}(x) \chi_{U_i}(y) m(x, y) d\mu(y) \\ &\leq C_{m, \mathcal{U}}^2 \sum_{i \in I} \mu(U_{\pi^{-1}(i)})^{-1} \mu(U_i) \chi_{U_{\pi^{-1}(i)}}(y) \leq C_{m, \mathcal{U}}^2 \tilde{C} N. \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof. ■

We will further need a partition of unity (PU) associated to a moderate admissible covering of X , i.e., a family $\Phi = (\phi_{i \in I})_{i \in I}$ of measurable functions that satisfies $0 \leq \phi_i(x) \leq 1$ for all $x \in X$, $\text{supp } \phi_i \subset U_i$ and $\sum_{i \in I} \phi_i(x) = 1$ for all $x \in X$. The construction of such a family Φ subordinate to a locally finite covering of some topological space is standard, see also [25, p.127].

We may apply a kernel K also to a measure ν on X by means of

$$K(\nu)(x) = \int_X K(x, y) d\nu(y).$$

We define the following space of measures,

$$D(\mathcal{U}, M, Y^\natural) := \{\nu \in M_{loc}(X), (|\nu|(U_i))_{i \in I} \in Y^\natural\}$$

with norm

$$\|\nu|D(\mathcal{U}, M, Y^\natural)\| := \|(|\nu|(U_i))_{i \in I}|Y^\natural\|,$$

where M_{loc} denotes the space of complex Radon measures. Spaces of this kind were introduced by Feichtinger and Gröbner in [21] who called them decomposition spaces. We identify a function with a measure in the usual way. Then

$$D(\mathcal{U}, L^1, Y^{\natural}) := \{F \in L_{loc}^1, (\int_{U_i} |F(x)| d\mu(x))_{i \in I} \in Y^{\natural}\}$$

with norm $\|F\|_{D(\mathcal{U}, L^1, Y^{\natural})} := \|(\|\chi_{U_i} F|L^1\|)_{i \in I}\|_{Y^{\natural}}$ can be considered as a closed subspace of $D(\mathcal{U}, M, Y^{\natural})$.

We have the following auxiliary result.

Lemma 5.5. (a) *It holds $Y \subset D(\mathcal{U}, L^1, (L_{1/v}^{\infty})^{\natural})$ with continuous embedding.*

(b) *Assume that the frame has property $D[\delta, m]$ for some $\delta > 0$. Then for $\nu \in D(\mathcal{U}, M, Y^{\natural})$ it holds $R(\nu) \in Y$ and $\|R(\nu)|Y\| \leq C\|\nu\|_{D(\mathcal{U}, M, Y^{\natural})}$.*

Proof: (a) Assume $F \in Y$ and let

$$H(x) := \sum_{i \in I} \|\chi_{U_i} F|L^1\| \mu(U_i)^{-1} \chi_{U_i}(x).$$

We need to prove $H \in L_{1/v}^{\infty}$. Fix $k \in I$. Since Y is continuously embedded into L_{loc}^1 there exists a constant C such that $\|\chi_{U_k} F|L^1\| \leq C\|F\|_Y$ for all $F \in Y$. With K_i as in (5.5) (and fixed $k \in I$) it holds $\chi_{U_i} = \mu(U_k)^{-1} K_i^*(\chi_{U_k})$. It is shown in the proof of Proposition 5.2 that $\|K_i|_{\mathcal{A}_m}\| \leq C'\mu(U_i)v(x_i)$ for some constant $C' > 0$ and $x_i \in U_i$. We obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \|\chi_{U_i} F|L^1\| &= \mu(U_k)^{-1} \|K_i^*(\chi_{U_k}) F|L^1\| = \mu(U_k)^{-1} \|\chi_{U_k} K_i(F)|L^1\| \leq C\mu(U_k)^{-1} \|K_i(F)|Y\| \\ &\leq C\mu(U_k)^{-1} \|K_i|_{\mathcal{A}_m}\| \|F\|_Y \leq C''\mu(U_i)v(x_i) \|F\|_Y. \end{aligned}$$

With this we obtain

$$H(x) \leq C''\|F\|_Y \sum_{i \in I} \chi_{U_i}(x)v(x_i).$$

For fixed x this is a finite sum over the index set $I_x = \{i \in I, x \in U_i\}$. It holds

$$\sup_{i \in I_x} v(x_i) \leq \sup_{i \in I_x} m(x, x_i)m(x, z) \leq C_{m, \mathcal{U}}m(x, z) = C_{m, \mathcal{U}}v(x)$$

by (5.3). This proves $H \in L_{1/v}^{\infty}$ and the embedding is continuous.

(b) Let $\Phi = (\phi_i)_{i \in I}$ be a PU associated to \mathcal{U} . Further, we denote $R_i(x, y) := \phi_i(y)R(x, y)$. Clearly, we have $R(x, y) = \sum_{i \in I} R_i(x, y)$. We obtain

$$|R_i(\nu)(x)| = \left| \int_X R_i(x, y) d\nu(y) \right| \leq \int_{U_i} |R_i(x, y)| d|\nu|(y) \leq |\nu|(U_i) \|R_i(x, \cdot)\|_{\infty}.$$

Observe further that

$$\mu(U_i) \|R_i(x, \cdot)\|_{\infty} \leq \int_X \chi_{U_i}(y) \sup_{z \in U_i} |R(x, z)| dy.$$

Since the frame is assumed to have property $D[\delta, m]$ we obtain by definition of $\text{osc}_{\mathcal{U}}$ that

$$|R(x, z)| \leq \text{osc}_{\mathcal{U}}(x, y) + |R(x, y)| \quad \text{for all } z, y \in U_i.$$

This gives

$$\mu(U_i)\|R_i(x, \cdot)\|_\infty \leq \int_X \chi_{U_i}(y)(\text{osc}_{\mathcal{U}}(x, y) + |R(x, y)|)dy = (\text{osc}_{\mathcal{U}} + |R|)(\chi_{U_i})(x)$$

and hence,

$$\begin{aligned} \|R(\nu)|Y\| &= \left\| \sum_{i \in I} R_i(\nu)|Y \right\| \leq \left\| \sum_{i \in I} |\nu|(U_i)\mu(U_i)^{-1}(\text{osc}_{\mathcal{U}} + |R|)(\chi_{U_i}) \right\| \\ &= \left\| (\text{osc}_{\mathcal{U}} + |R|) \left(\sum_{i \in I} |\nu|(U_i)\mu(U_i)^{-1}\chi_{U_i} \right) |Y \right\| \\ &\leq (\|\text{osc}_{\mathcal{U}}|\mathcal{A}_m\| + \|R|\mathcal{A}_m\|) \left\| \sum_{i \in I} |\nu|(U_i)\mu(U_i)^{-1}\chi_{U_i}|Y \right\| \\ &= (\|\text{osc}_{\mathcal{U}}|\mathcal{A}_m\| + \|R|\mathcal{A}_m\|) \|\nu\|D(\mathcal{U}, M, Y^\natural). \end{aligned} \quad (5.7)$$

This proves the claim. ■

Using this Lemma we may prove that the assumption made in Proposition 3.7 holds in case that the general assumptions of this section are true.

Corollary 5.6. *If the frame has property $D[\delta, m]$ then $R(Y) \subset L_{1/v}^\infty$ with continuous embedding. In particular, Proposition 3.7 holds.*

Proof: Suppose $F \in Y$. By Lemma 5.5(a) it holds $F \in D(\mathcal{U}, L^1, (L_{1/v}^\infty)^\natural)$ and by Lemma 5.5(b) we get $R(F) \in L_{1/v}^\infty$. ■

5.2 Atomic Decompositions and Banach Frames

Let us give the definition of an atomic decomposition and of a Banach frame. For a Banach space B we denote its dual by B^* .

Definition 5.4. A family $\{g_i\}_{i \in I}$ in a Banach space $(B, \|\cdot\|_B)$ is called an atomic decomposition for B if there exist a BK-space $(B^\natural(I), \|\cdot\|_{B^\natural})$, $B^\natural = B^\natural(I)$, and linear bounded functionals $\{\lambda_i\}_{i \in I} \subset B^*$ (not necessarily unique) such that

- $(\lambda_i(f))_{i \in I} \in B^\natural$ for all $f \in B$ and there exists a constant $0 < C_1 < \infty$ such that

$$\|(\lambda_i(f))_{i \in I}\|_{B^\natural} \leq C_1\|f\|_B,$$

- if $(\lambda_i)_{i \in I} \in B^\natural$ then $f = \sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i g_i \in B$ (with unconditional convergence in some suitable topology) and there exists a constant $0 < C_2 < \infty$ such that

$$\|f\|_B \leq C_2\|(\lambda_i)_{i \in I}\|_{B^\natural},$$

- $f = \sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i(f)g_i$ for all $f \in B$.

We remark that this is not a standard definition (and probably such is not available). For instance, Triebel uses this terminology with a slightly different meaning [54, p.59 and p.160]. The next definition is due to Gröchenig [33].

Definition 5.5. Suppose $(B, \|\cdot\|_B)$ is Banach space. A family $\{h_i\}_{i \in I} \subset B^*$ is called a Banach frame for B if there exists a BK-space $(B^b(I), \|\cdot\|_{B^b})$, $B^b = B^b(I)$, and a linear bounded reconstruction operator $\Omega : B^b \rightarrow B$ such that

- if $f \in B$ then $(h_i(f))_{i \in I} \in B^b$, and there exist constants $0 < C_1, C_2 < \infty$ such that

$$C_1 \|f\|_B \leq \|(h_i(f))_{i \in I}\|_{B^b} \leq C_2 \|f\|_B,$$

- $\Omega(h_i(f))_{i \in I} = f$ for all $f \in B$.

Clearly, these definitions apply also with B^* replaced by the anti-dual B^\top . Now we are prepared to state the main theorem of this article.

Theorem 5.7. *Assume that m is an admissible weight. Suppose the frame $\mathcal{F} = \{\psi_x\}_{x \in X}$ possesses property $D[\delta, m]$ for some δ such that*

$$\delta (\|R|\mathcal{A}_m\| + \max\{C_{m,\mathcal{U}}\|R|\mathcal{A}_m\|, \|R|\mathcal{A}_m\| + \delta\}) \leq 1 \quad (5.8)$$

where $C_{m,\mathcal{U}}$ is the constant in (5.3). Let \mathcal{U}^δ denote a corresponding moderate admissible covering of X and choose points $(x_i)_{i \in I} \subset X$ such that $x_i \in U_i$. Moreover assume that $(Y, \|\cdot\|_Y)$ is a Banach space fulfilling properties (Y1) and (Y2).

Then $\mathcal{F}_d := \{\psi_{x_i}\}_{i \in I} \subset \mathcal{K}_v^1$ is both an atomic decomposition of $\widetilde{\text{CoY}}$ with corresponding sequence space Y^\natural and a Banach frame for CoY with corresponding sequence space Y^b . Moreover, there exists a 'dual frame' $\widehat{\mathcal{F}}_d = \{e_i\}_{i \in I} \subset \mathcal{H}_v^1$ such that

(a) we have the norm equivalences

$$\|f\|_{\text{CoY}} \cong \|(\langle f, \psi_{x_i} \rangle)_{i \in I}\|_{Y^b} \quad \text{and} \quad \|f\|_{\widetilde{\text{CoY}}} \cong \|(\langle f, e_i \rangle)_{i \in I}\|_{Y^\natural},$$

(b) if $f \in \widetilde{\text{CoY}}$ then

$$f = \sum_{i \in I} \langle f, e_i \rangle \psi_{x_i}$$

with unconditional norm convergence in $\widetilde{\text{CoY}}$ if the finite sequences are dense in Y^\natural and with unconditional convergence in the weak-* topology induced from $(\mathcal{H}_v^1)^\top$ otherwise.

(c) if the finite sequences are dense in Y^b , then for all $f \in \text{CoY}$ it holds

$$f = \sum_{i \in I} \langle f, \psi_{x_i} \rangle e_i$$

with unconditional convergence in the norm of CoY .

Also discretizations of the canonical dual frame lead to Banach frames and atomic decompositions.

Theorem 5.8. *Under the same assumptions and with the same notation as in the previous theorem $\widetilde{\mathcal{F}}_d := \{S^{-1}\psi_{x_i}\}_{i \in I} \subset \mathcal{H}_v^1$ is both an atomic decomposition of CoY (with corresponding sequence space Y^\natural) and a Banach frame for $\widetilde{\text{CoY}}$ (with corresponding sequence space Y^b). Moreover, there exists a 'dual frame' $\widehat{\mathcal{F}}_d = \{\tilde{e}_i\}_{i \in I} \subset \mathcal{K}_v^1$ with the analogous properties as in the previous theorem.*

Let us remark that the two previous theorems hold "uniformly in Y ". Namely, if m is fixed then the constant δ is the same for all function spaces Y satisfying properties (Y1) and (Y2) with that specific m . In particular, the same covering (U_i) can be used for all those spaces Y and $\{\psi_{x_i}\}_{i \in I}$, $x_i \in U_i$, is a Banach frame for all coorbit spaces $\text{Co}Y$ at the same time.

The previous theorems imply an embedding result.

Corollary 5.9. *We have the following continuous embeddings*

$$\mathcal{H}_v^1 \subset \text{Co}Y \subset (\mathcal{K}_v^1)^\top \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{K}_v^1 \subset \widetilde{\text{Co}}Y \subset (\mathcal{H}_v^1)^\top.$$

Proof: By Proposition 3.7 and Corollary 5.6 $f \in \widetilde{\text{Co}}Y$ implies $Wf \in R(Y) \subset L_{1/v}^\infty$ which in turn means $f \in (\mathcal{H}_v^1)^\top$ by Lemma 3.2 and the embedding $\widetilde{\text{Co}}Y \subset (\mathcal{H}_v^1)^\top$ is continuous again by Corollary 5.6. Lemma 5.1 shows that the Dirac element $\delta_i(j) := \delta_{i,j}$ is contained in Y^\natural and this in turn implies with Theorem 5.7 that all ψ_{x_i} , $i \in I$, are contained in $\widetilde{\text{Co}}Y$ with $\|\psi_{x_i}|_{\widetilde{\text{Co}}Y}\| \leq \|\delta_i|_{Y^\natural}\| \leq C\|\delta_i|\ell_v^1\| = Cv(x_i)$. Since any $x \in X$ may be chosen as one of the x_i it holds $\psi_x \in \widetilde{\text{Co}}Y$ for all $x \in X$ with $\|\psi_x|_{\widetilde{\text{Co}}Y}\| \leq Cv(x)$. Corollary 3.4 hence implies that \mathcal{K}_v^1 is continuously embedded into $\widetilde{\text{Co}}Y$. The other embeddings are shown analogously. \blacksquare

We will split the proof of Theorems 5.7 and 5.8 into several lemmas. Let us just explain shortly the idea. Given a moderate admissible covering $\mathcal{U}^\delta = (U_i)_{i \in I}$, a corresponding PU $(\phi_i)_{i \in I}$ and points $x_i \in U_i, i \in I$, we define the operator

$$U_\Phi F(x) := \sum_{i \in I} c_i F(x_i) R(x, x_i)$$

where $c_i = \int_X \phi_i(x) d\mu(x)$. Intuitively, U_Φ is a discretization of the integral operator R .

If U_Φ is close enough to the operator R on $R(Y)$ this implies that U_Φ is invertible on $R(Y)$ since R is the identity on $R(Y)$ by Proposition 3.7. Since $Wf \in R(Y)$ whenever $f \in \widetilde{\text{Co}}Y$ and $R(x, x_i) = W(\psi_{x_i})(x)$ we conclude

$$Wf = U_\Phi U_\Phi^{-1} Wf = \sum_{i \in I} c_i (U_\Phi^{-1} Wf)(x_i) W\psi_{x_i}$$

resulting in $f = \sum_{i \in I} c_i (U_\Phi^{-1} Wf)(x_i) \psi_{x_i}$ by the correspondence principle stated in Proposition 3.7. This is an expansion of an arbitrary $f \in \widetilde{\text{Co}}Y$ into the elements $\psi_{x_i}, i \in I$, and, thus, it gives a strong hint that we have in fact an atomic decomposition. Reversing the order of U_Φ and U_Φ^{-1} and replacing Wf by Vf leads to a recovery of an arbitrary $f \in \text{Co}Y$ from its coefficients $Wf(x_i) = \langle f, \psi_{x_i} \rangle$ and, thus, we may expect to have a Banach frame. In the following we will make this rough idea precise. In particular, we need to find conditions on δ that make sure that U_Φ is close enough to the identity on $R(Y)$ (in fact this is ensured by (5.8)). Moreover, we will need some results that enable us to prove corresponding norm equivalences.

Let us start with some technical lemmas.

Lemma 5.10. *Suppose that the frame has property $D[\delta, m]$ for some $\delta > 0$ and that $\mathcal{U}^\delta = (U_i)_{i \in I}$ is a corresponding moderate admissible covering of X . Further, assume $(\lambda_i)_{i \in I} \in Y^\natural$ and $(x_i)_{i \in I}$ to be points such that $x_i \in U_i$. Then $x \mapsto \sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i R(x, x_i)$ defines a function in Y and*

$$\left\| \sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i R(\cdot, x_i) \right\|_Y \leq C' \|(\lambda_i)_{i \in I}\|_{Y^\natural}. \quad (5.9)$$

The convergence is pointwise, and if the finite sequences are dense in Y^\natural it is also in the norm of Y . Furthermore, the series $x \mapsto \sum_{i \in I} R(x, x_i)v(x_i)$ converges pointwise and absolutely to a function in $L_{1/v}^\infty$.

Proof: Denote by ϵ_x the Dirac measure in x . Then the application of R to the measure $\nu := \sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i \epsilon_{x_i}$ results in the function $x \mapsto \sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i R(x, x_i)$. It follows from Lemma 5.4 that

$$\left\| \sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i \epsilon_{x_i} |D(\mathcal{U}, M, Y^\natural)| \right\| \leq C \|(\lambda_i)_{i \in I}\|_{Y^\natural}.$$

Thus, Lemma 5.5(b) yields (5.9). If the finite sequences are dense in Y then clearly the convergence is in the norm of Y .

For the pointwise convergence observe that the space $Y = L_{1/v}^\infty$ has m as associated weight function. For this choice it holds $Y^\natural = \ell_{1/r}^\infty$ where $r(i) = v(x_i)\mu(U_i)$ (Theorem 5.2(c)). The application of $|R|$ to the measure $\nu = \sum_{i \in I} v(x_i)\mu(U_i)\epsilon_{x_i}$ yields $\sum_{i \in I} |R(x, x_i)|v(x_i)\mu(U_i)$. The estimations in (5.7) are also valid pointwise until the second line, yielding

$$R(\nu)(x) \leq (\text{osc}_{\mathcal{U}} + |R|) \left(\sum_{i \in I} |\nu|(U_i)\mu(U_i)^{-1}\chi_{U_i} \right)(x)$$

For our specific choice of ν we have

$$|\nu|(U_i) = \sum_{j, x_j \in U_i \cap U_j} |v(x_j)|\mu(U_j) \leq \sum_{j, U_i \cap U_j \neq \emptyset} |v(x_j)|\mu(U_j) < \infty,$$

since this is a finite sum. Moreover, for fixed x also

$$H(x) = \sum_{i \in I} |\nu|(U_i)\mu(U_i)^{-1}\chi_{U_i}(x).$$

is a finite sum and, hence, converges pointwise. We already know that H is contained in $L_{1/v}^\infty$. We conclude that the partial sums of $\sum_{i \in I} |R(x, x_i)|v(x_i)\mu(U_i)$ are dominated by

$$\begin{aligned} \int_X (\text{osc}_{\mathcal{U}} + |R|)(x, y) H(y) d\mu(y) &= \int_X (\text{osc}_{\mathcal{U}} + |R|)(x, y) v(y) H(y) v^{-1}(y) d\mu(y) \\ &\leq \int_X (\text{osc}_{\mathcal{U}} + |R|)(x, y) m(x, y) d\mu(y) m(x, z) \sup_{y \in X} |H(y)| v^{-1}(y) \\ &\leq m(x, z) (\|\text{osc}_{\mathcal{U}} + |R|\|_{\mathcal{A}_m}) \|H\|_{L_{1/v}^\infty}. \end{aligned} \quad (5.10)$$

Hence, the sum $\sum_{i \in I} |R(x, x_i)|v(x_i)\mu(U_i)$ converges pointwise. By Theorem 5.2(d) we have $Y^\natural \subset \ell_{1/r}^\infty$ for some general Y . Together with the results just proven this yields that the convergence is also pointwise in general. \blacksquare

Lemma 5.11. *Suppose that the frame \mathcal{F} has property $D[\delta, m]$ for some $\delta > 0$ and let $\mathcal{U}^\delta = (U_i)_{i \in I}$ be an associated moderate admissible covering of X with corresponding PU $(\phi_i)_{i \in I}$. If $F \in R(Y)$ then for some constant $D > 0$ it holds*

$$\left\| \sum_{i \in I} F(x_i) \chi_{U_i} |Y \right\| \leq D \|F|Y\| \quad \text{and} \quad \left\| \sum_{i \in I} F(x_i) \phi_i |Y \right\| \leq \sigma \|F|Y\| \quad (5.11)$$

where $\sigma := \max\{C_{m, \mathcal{U}} \|R|_{\mathcal{A}_m}\|, \|R|_{\mathcal{A}_m}\| + \delta\}$ with $C_{m, \mathcal{U}}$ being the constant in (5.3).

Proof: Since $F \in R(Y)$ it holds $F = R(F)$ by Proposition 3.7 and Corollary 5.6. This yields

$$\begin{aligned} H(x) &:= \sum_{i \in I} F(x_i) \chi_{U_i}(x) = \sum_{i \in I} R(F)(x_i) \chi_{U_i}(x) = \sum_{i \in I_x} \int_X R(x_i, y) F(y) \chi_{U_i}(x) d\mu(y) \\ &= \int_X \sum_{i \in I_x} R(x_i, y) \chi_{U_i}(x) F(y) d\mu(y). \end{aligned}$$

Since the sum is finite over the index set $I_x = \{i, x \in U_i\}$ the interchange of summation and integration is justified. Defining

$$K(x, y) := \sum_{i \in I} R(x_i, y) \chi_{U_i}(x) \quad (5.12)$$

we obtain $H = K(F)$. We claim that $K \in \mathcal{A}_m$. For the integral with respect to y we obtain

$$\int_X |K(x, y)| m(x, y) d\mu(y) \leq \sum_{i \in I_x} \chi_{U_i}(x) m(x, x_i) \int_X |R(x_i, y)| m(x_i, y) d\mu(y) \leq N C_{m, \mathcal{U}} \|R|_{\mathcal{A}_m}\|$$

where N is the constant from (5.1) and $C_{m, \mathcal{U}}$ the one from (5.3). For an estimation of the integral with respect to x observe first that

$$|R(x_i, y)| \leq \text{osc}_{\mathcal{U}}^*(x, y) + |R(x, y)|$$

for all $x \in Q_{x_i} = \cup_{j: U_i \cap U_j \neq \emptyset} U_j$ by definition of $\text{osc}_{\mathcal{U}}$. By Fubini's theorem we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \int_X |K(x, y)| m(x, y) d\mu(x) &= \int_X \sum_{i \in I} \chi_{U_i}(x) |R(x_i, y)| m(x, y) d\mu(x) \\ &\leq \sum_{i \in I} \int_{U_i} (\text{osc}_{\mathcal{U}}^*(x, y) + |R(x, y)|) m(x, y) d\mu(x) \leq N \int_X (\text{osc}_{\mathcal{U}}^*(x, y) + |R(x, y)|) m(x, y) d\mu(x) \\ &\leq N (\|\text{osc}_{\mathcal{U}}^*|_{\mathcal{A}_m}\| + \|R|_{\mathcal{A}_m}\|) < N (\|R|_{\mathcal{A}_m}\| + \delta). \end{aligned}$$

This proves $K \in \mathcal{A}_m$ and we finally obtain

$$\left\| \sum_{i \in I} F(x_i) \chi_{U_i} |Y \right\| = \|K(F)|Y\| \leq \|K|_{\mathcal{A}_m}\| \|F|Y\|.$$

A similar analysis shows also the second inequality in (5.11). The constant N from (5.1) does not enter the number σ since we replace the characteristic functions by a partition of unity. \blacksquare

Corollary 5.12. *Suppose the frame possesses property $D[\delta, m]$ for some $\delta > 0$. If $f \in \text{Co}Y$ then it holds $\|(Vf(x_i))_{i \in I}|Y^b\| \leq C \|f|_{\text{Co}Y}\|$.*

Proof: By Proposition 3.7 it holds $Vf \in R(Y)$. By definition of the norm of Y^b and by Lemma 5.11 we conclude $\|(Vf(x_i))_{i \in I}|Y^b\| \leq C \|Vf|Y\| = C \|f|_{\text{Co}Y}\|$. \blacksquare

As already announced we need to show that U_{Φ} is invertible if δ is small enough.

Theorem 5.13. *Suppose the frame \mathcal{F} possesses property $D[\delta, m]$ for some $\delta > 0$. Then it holds*

$$\|(\text{Id} - U_\Phi)|R(Y) \rightarrow R(Y)\| \leq \delta(\|R|\mathcal{A}_m\| + \sigma), \quad (5.13)$$

where σ is the constant from Lemma 5.11. Consequently, U_Φ is bounded and if the right hand side of (5.13) is less or equal to 1 then U_Φ is boundedly invertible on $R(Y)$.

Proof: Let us first show the implicit assertion that $F \in R(Y)$ implies $U_\Phi(F) \in R(Y)$. Lemma 5.11 implies $(F(x_i))_{i \in I} \in Y^b$ which in turns means $(c_i F(x_i))_{i \in I} \in Y^b$. It follows from Lemma 5.10 that $\sum_{i \in I} c_i F(x_i)R(\cdot, x_i)$ converges pointwise to a function $G = U_\Phi(F) \in Y$. The pointwise convergence implies the weak-* convergence of $\sum_{i \in I} c_i F(x_i)\psi_{x_i}$ to an element g of $(\mathcal{H}_v^1)^\top$ by Lemma 3.6(b) which is then automatically contained in $\widetilde{\text{Co}}Y$ since $G \in Y$. From Lemma 3.6(c) follows that $G = Wg = R(Wg)$ and hence $U_\Phi(F) \in R(Y)$.

Let us now introduce the auxiliary operator

$$S_\Phi F(x) := R\left(\sum_{i \in I} F(x_i)\phi_i\right)(x).$$

Assuming $F \in R(Y)$ implies $F = R(F)$ by Proposition 3.7 and Corollary 5.6. This yields

$$\|F - S_\Phi F|Y\| = \|R(F - \sum_{i \in I} F(x_i)\phi_i)|Y\| \leq \|R|\mathcal{A}_m\| \|F - \sum_{i \in I} F(x_i)\phi_i|Y\|.$$

We further obtain

$$\begin{aligned} |F(x) - \sum_{i \in I} F(x_i)\phi_i(x)| &= |\sum_{i \in I} (R(F)(x) - R(F)(x_i))\phi_i(x)| \\ &\leq \sum_{i \in I} \int_X |R(x, y) - R(x_i, y)| |F(y)| d\mu(y) \phi_i(x) \leq \sum_{i \in I} \int_X \text{osc}_{\mathcal{U}}(y, x) |F(y)| \phi_i(x) d\mu(y) \\ &= \int_X \text{osc}_{\mathcal{U}}^*(x, y) |F(y)| \sum_{i \in I} \phi_i(x) d\mu(y) = \text{osc}_{\mathcal{U}}^*(F)(x). \end{aligned}$$

Hereby, we used $R(x, y) = \overline{R(y, x)}$, $\text{supp } \phi_i \subset U_i$, the definition of the kernel $\text{osc}_{\mathcal{U}}$ and that $(\phi_i)_{i \in I}$ is a partition of unity. Furthermore, the interchange of summation and integration in the last line is allowed since by (5.1) the sum is finite for any fixed $x \in X$. Since $\|K^*|\mathcal{A}_m\| = \|K|\mathcal{A}_m\|$ for all $K \in \mathcal{A}_m$ we obtain

$$\|F - S_\Phi F|Y\| \leq \|R|\mathcal{A}_m\| \|\text{osc}_{\mathcal{U}}^*(F)|Y\| \leq \|R|\mathcal{A}_m\| \|\text{osc}_{\mathcal{U}}|\mathcal{A}_m\| \|F|Y\|. \quad (5.14)$$

Let us now estimate the difference of U_Φ and S_Φ ,

$$\begin{aligned} |U_\Phi F(x) - S_\Phi F(x)| &= |\sum_{i \in I} \int_X \phi_i(y) F(x_i) (R(x, x_i) - R(x, y)) d\mu(y)| \\ &\leq \sum_{i \in I} \int_X |F(x_i)| \phi_i(y) \text{osc}_{\mathcal{U}}(x, y) d\mu(y) = \int_X \sum_{i \in I} |F(x_i)| \phi_i(y) \text{osc}_{\mathcal{U}}(x, y) d\mu(y). \end{aligned}$$

Denoting $H(y) := \sum_{i \in I} |F(x_i)| \phi_i(y)$ we obtain with Lemma 5.11 and by solidity of Y

$$\|U_\Phi F - S_\Phi F|Y\| \leq \|\text{osc}_{\mathcal{U}}(H)|Y\| \leq \|\text{osc}_{\mathcal{U}}|\mathcal{A}_m\| \|H|Y\| < \delta\sigma \|F|Y\|. \quad (5.15)$$

Using the triangle inequality together with 5.14 we obtain (5.13). ■

Now we have all ingredients to prove Theorem 5.7.

Proof of Theorem 5.7: The condition on δ implies by Theorem 5.13 that U_Φ is invertible on $R(Y)$. Assuming $f \in \widetilde{\text{Co}}Y$ means $Wf \in R(Y)$ by Proposition 3.7(a) and Corollary 5.6. We conclude

$$Wf(x) = U_\Phi U_\Phi^{-1} Wf(x) = \sum_{i \in I} c_i \langle U_\Phi^{-1} Wf, \phi_i \rangle R(x, x_i) = \sum_{i \in I} c_i \langle U_\Phi^{-1} Wf, \phi_i \rangle W\psi_{x_i}(x).$$

Setting $\lambda_i(f) := c_i \langle U_\Phi^{-1} Wf \rangle(x_i)$ we obtain with Proposition 3.7

$$f = \sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i(f) \psi_{x_i}. \quad (5.16)$$

Since $c_i \leq \mu(U_i)$ we obtain with Lemma 5.11

$$\begin{aligned} \|(\lambda_i)_{i \in I} | Y^\natural\| &\leq \| \langle U_\Phi^{-1} Wf \rangle(x_i) | Y^\natural\| \leq C \|U_\Phi^{-1} Wf | R(Y)\| \\ &\leq C \|U_\Phi^{-1} | R(Y)\| \|f | \widetilde{\text{Co}}Y\|. \end{aligned}$$

Conversely, suppose that $(\lambda_i)_{i \in I} \in Y^\natural$ and form the function

$$H(x) := \sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i R(x, x_i) = \sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i W(\psi_{x_i})(x).$$

Since $Y^\natural \subset \ell_{1/v}^\infty$ (Theorem 5.2(d)) the sum converges pointwise to a function in $L_{1/v}^\infty$ by Lemma 5.10. By Lemma 3.6(b) the pointwise convergence of the partial sums of H implies the weak-* convergence in $(\mathcal{H}_v^1)^\top$ of $f := \sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i \psi_{x_i}$. Hence, f is an element of $(\mathcal{H}_v^1)^\top$ and by Lemma 5.10 is therefore contained in $\widetilde{\text{Co}}Y$. Also from Lemma 5.10 follows

$$\|f | \widetilde{\text{Co}}Y\| = \|H | Y\| \leq C' \|(\lambda_i)_{i \in I} | Y^\natural\|$$

and the convergence of the sum representing f is in the norm of $\widetilde{\text{Co}}Y$ if the finite sequences are dense in Y^\natural . This proves that $\mathcal{F}_d = \{\psi_{x_i}\}_{i \in I}$ is an atomic decomposition of $\widetilde{\text{Co}}Y$.

Now suppose $f \in \text{Co}Y$ and let $F := Vf \in R(Y)$. We obtain

$$Vf = U_\Phi^{-1} U_\Phi Vf = U_\Phi^{-1} \left(\sum_{i \in I} c_i Vf(x_i) W\psi_{x_i} \right). \quad (5.17)$$

By the correspondence principle (Proposition 3.7) this implies

$$f = W^* U_\Phi^{-1} \left(\sum_{i \in I} c_i Vf(x_i) R(\cdot, x_i) \right)$$

This is a reconstruction of f from the coefficients $Vf(x_i) = \langle f, \psi_{x_i} \rangle$, $i \in I$, and the reconstruction operator $T : Y^\natural \rightarrow \text{Co}Y$, $T = V^{-1} U_\Phi^{-1} J$ is bounded as the composition of bounded operators. Note that the operator $J((\lambda_i)_{i \in I})(x) := \sum_{i \in I} c_i \lambda_i R(x, x_i)$ is bounded by Lemma 5.11. Setting

$Y = L_{1/v}^\infty$ shows that any element of $\text{Co}L_{1/v}^\infty = \mathcal{K}_v^1$ can be reconstructed in this way. Now, if for $f \in (\mathcal{K}_v^1)^\natural$ it holds $(\langle f, \psi_{x_i} \rangle)_{i \in I} \in Y^\flat$ then the series $\sum_{i \in I} \langle f, \psi_{x_i} \rangle \phi_i$ converges to an element of Y since $\phi_i \leq \chi_{U_i}$. By bounded invertibility of U_Φ on $R(Y)$ the right hand side of (5.17) defines an element in Y , hence $f \in \text{Co}Y$.

Using (5.17), the norm equivalence follows from

$$\begin{aligned} \|f|_{\text{Co}Y}\| &= \|Vf|_Y\| \leq \|U_\Phi^{-1}|_{R(Y)}\| \left\| \sum_{i \in I} c_i Vf(x_i) R(\cdot, x_i) |Y \right\| \\ &\leq C \|U_\Phi^{-1}\| \|(c_i Vf(x_i))_{i \in I} |Y^\natural\| \leq C \|U_\Phi^{-1}\| \|(Vf(x_i))_{i \in I} |Y^\flat\| \leq C' \|f|_{\text{Co}Y}\|. \end{aligned}$$

Hereby, we used Lemma 5.10, $c_i \leq a_i$ and Corollary 5.12. Hence, we showed that \mathcal{F}_d is a Banach frame for $\text{Co}Y$.

In order to prove the existence of a dual frame let $E_i := c_i U_\Phi^{-1}(W\psi_{x_i}) \in R(L_v^1)$ and denote $e_i \in \mathcal{H}_v^1$ the unique vector such that $E_i = V(e_i)$. If the finite sequences are dense in Y^\flat then we may conclude from (5.17) by a standard argument (see also [34, Lemma 5.4]) that $f = \sum_{i \in I} \langle f, \psi_{x_i} \rangle e_i$ with norm convergence. This proves (c).

We claim that

$$\lambda_i(f) = \langle f, e_i \rangle$$

yielding together with (5.16) $f = \sum_{i \in I} \langle f, e_i \rangle \psi_{x_i}$ (with weak-* convergence in general, and if the finite sequences are dense in Y^\natural with norm convergence).

If $F \in R(Y)$ then $F(x) = R(F)(x) = \langle F, W\psi_x \rangle$. A simple computation shows

$$\langle U_\Phi F, W\psi_x \rangle = \sum_{i \in I} c_i F(x_i) \langle R(\cdot, x_i), W\psi_x \rangle = \sum_{i \in I} c_i F(x_i) \overline{W\psi_x(x_i)} = \langle F, U_\Phi W\psi_x \rangle.$$

Hence, the same relation applies to $U_\Phi^{-1} = \sum_{n=0}^\infty (\text{Id} - U_\Phi)^n$ and we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_i(f) &= c_i (U_\Phi^{-1} Wf)(x_i) = c_i \langle U_\Phi^{-1} Wf, W\psi_{x_i} \rangle = \langle Wf, c_i U_\Phi^{-1} W\psi_{x_i} \rangle \\ &= \langle Wf, V e_i \rangle = \langle f, W^* V e_i \rangle = \langle f, e_i \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

By Lemma 5.10 we have the norm estimate

$$\begin{aligned} \|f|_{\widetilde{\text{Co}}Y}\| &= \left\| \sum_{i \in I} \langle f, e_i \rangle R(\cdot, x_i) |Y \right\| \leq C \|(\langle f, e_i \rangle)_{i \in I} |Y^\natural\| \leq C \|(U_\Phi^{-1} Wf(x_i))_{i \in I} |Y^\flat\| \\ &\leq C \|U_\Phi^{-1} Wf|_Y\| \leq C \|U_\Phi^{-1}|_{R(Y)}\| \|f|_{\widetilde{\text{Co}}Y}\|. \end{aligned}$$

This shows (a) and, thus, we completed the proof of Theorem 5.7. Theorem 5.8 is proved in the same way by exchanging the roles of V and W . \blacksquare

Remark 5.1. Using different approximation operators (compare [34]) one can prove that under some weaker condition on δ one may discretize the continuous frame in order to obtain only atomic decompositions or only Banach frames with no corresponding results about (discrete) dual frames. In particular, if $\delta \leq 1$ then with the procedure of Theorem 5.7 one obtains atomic decompositions and if $\delta \leq \|R|_{\mathcal{A}_m}\|^{-1}$ one obtains Banach frames.

Let us also add some comments about the Hilbert space situation which was the original question of Ali, Antoine and Gazeau. Here, we need to consider $Y = L^2$ since $\text{Co}L^2 = \widetilde{\text{Co}}L^2 = \mathcal{H}$. By

Lemma 5.2(c) the corresponding sequence space is $Y^b = \ell^2_{\sqrt{a}}(I) = \ell^2(I, a)$ where $a_i = \mu(U_i)$. In order to be consistent with the usual notation of a (discrete) frame it seems suitable to renormalize the frame, i.e., under the conditions stated in Theorem 5.7 (according to Remark 5.1 it is only necessary to have $\delta \leq \|R|\mathcal{A}_m\|^{-1}$ it holds

$$C_1 \|f|\mathcal{H}\| \leq \sum_{i \in I} |\langle f, \mu(U_i)^{1/2} \psi_{x_i} \rangle|^2 \leq C_2 \|f|\mathcal{H}\|.$$

This means that $\{\mu(U_i)^{1/2} \psi_{x_i}\}_{i \in I}$ is a (Hilbert) frame in the usual sense. Of course, for the aim of Hilbert frames one may choose the trivial weight $m = 1$ in Theorem 5.7.

One might ask whether the L^1 -integrability condition $R \in \mathcal{A}_1$ is necessary in order to obtain a Hilbert frame by discretizing the continuous frame. The crucial point in the proof of Theorem 5.7 is that the operator U_Φ satisfies

$$\|U_\Phi - \text{Id}|V(\mathcal{H}) \rightarrow V(\mathcal{H})\| < 1. \quad (5.18)$$

If one finds a method to prove this without using integrability assumptions on R then the rest of the proof of Theorem 5.7 should still work. However, it is not clear to us how to do this in general.

Concerning a complementary result Führ gave the example of a continuous frame indexed by \mathbb{R} which does not admit a discretization by any regular grid of \mathbb{R} [30, Example 1.6.9].

Remark 5.2. As already noted in Remark 3.2 one may relax condition (Y2) on the function space Y . In this case, one has to restrict to the subalgebra $\mathcal{A} := \mathcal{A}_m \cap \mathcal{B}(Y)$, where $\mathcal{B}(Y)$ denotes the continuous operators on Y . The norm on \mathcal{A} is given by $\|K|\mathcal{A}\| := \max\{\|K|\mathcal{A}_m\|, \|K|Y\|\}$. Note that \mathcal{A} might cease to be closed under the involution $*$. In order to carry through all results of this section Y must contain the characteristic functions of the sets $U_i, i \in I$, which is not automatic if $\mathcal{A} \neq \mathcal{A}_m$. Further, every occurring kernel must belong to \mathcal{A} and not only to \mathcal{A}_m . In particular, R has to be contained in \mathcal{A} . Further, one must replace \mathcal{A}_m by \mathcal{A} in Definition 5.2 and add that also $\|\text{osc}_{\mathcal{U}}^*|Y \rightarrow Y\| < \delta$ (which is no longer automatic). Also in condition (5.8) on δ one needs to replace \mathcal{A}_m by \mathcal{A} . Further, one needs to check that

- $\|K_i|Y\| \leq Cv(x_i)$ and $\|K_i^*|Y\| \leq Cv(x_i)$ for the kernel K_i defined in (5.5),
- the kernel $K(x, y) := \sum_{i \in I} R(x_i, y) \chi_{U_i}(x)$ defined in (5.12) acts continuously on Y .

Under these minor changes one can also invoke the discretization machinery for coorbit spaces associated to this larger class of function spaces Y .

6 Localized Continuous Frames Generating Localized Discrete Frames

In this section we will show that the discretization method presented in the previous section preserves localization properties. In particular, we prove that given two localized continuous frames with respect to a suitable Banach- $*$ -algebra \mathcal{A} , the discretization method generates two localized frames with respect to a natural algebra \mathcal{A}^b of (infinite) matrices associated to \mathcal{A} , which is defined similarly as the spaces Y^b .

Definition 6.1. Let \mathcal{A} be an admissible Banach- $*$ -algebra of kernels on $X \times X$ which is an \mathcal{A}_m -bimodule. Suppose $\mathcal{U} = (U_i)_{i \in I}$ is a moderate admissible covering of X . Furthermore, for a sequence $\Lambda = (\lambda_{i,j})_{i,j \in I}$ let

$$\Lambda_{\mathcal{U}}(x, y) := \sum_{i,j \in I} |\lambda_{i,j}| \chi_{U_i}(x) \chi_{U_j}(y).$$

The algebra \mathcal{A}^b of matrices on $I \times I$ is defined by

$$\mathcal{A}^b := \mathcal{A}^b(\mathcal{U}) = \{\Lambda = (\lambda_{i,j})_{i,j \in I} : \Lambda_{\mathcal{U}} \in \mathcal{A}\}$$

with natural norm

$$\|\Lambda\|_{\mathcal{A}^b} := \|\Lambda_{\mathcal{U}}\|_{\mathcal{A}}.$$

The multiplication in \mathcal{A}^b is given by

$$(\Lambda \circ \mathcal{E})_{i,j} = \sum_{k \in I} \lambda_{i,k} \epsilon_{k,j} \mu(U_k).$$

Proposition 6.1. $\mathcal{A}^b = \mathcal{A}^b(\mathcal{U})$ is a Banach- $*$ -algebra. Moreover, if $\mathcal{V} = (V_i)_{i \in I}$ is another moderate admissible covering of X that is m -equivalent to \mathcal{U} then $\mathcal{A}^b(\mathcal{V}) = \mathcal{A}^b(\mathcal{U})$ with equivalence of norms.

Proof: Let us define $\mu_{k,l} = \int_X \chi_{U_k}(x) \chi_{U_l}(x) d\mu(x)$. Clearly $\mu_{k,k} = \mu(U_k)$. We have to show that $\|\Lambda \circ \mathcal{E}\|_{\mathcal{A}^b} \leq \|\Lambda\|_{\mathcal{A}^b} \|\mathcal{E}\|_{\mathcal{A}^b}$,

$$\begin{aligned} (\Lambda \circ \mathcal{E})_{\mathcal{U}}(x, y) &= \sum_{i,j} \sum_{k \in I} |\lambda_{i,k}| \epsilon_{k,j} \mu(U_k) \chi_{U_i}(x) \chi_{U_j}(y) = \sum_{i,j} \sum_{k \in I} |\lambda_{i,k}| \epsilon_{k,j} \mu_{k,k} \chi_{U_i}(x) \chi_{U_j}(y) \\ &\leq \sum_{i,j} \sum_{k,l} |\lambda_{i,k}| \epsilon_{l,j} \mu_{k,l} \chi_{U_i}(x) \chi_{U_j}(y) = \sum_{i,j} \sum_{k,l} |\lambda_{i,k}| \epsilon_{l,j} \mu_{k,l} \chi_{U_i}(x) \chi_{U_j}(y) = (\Lambda_{\mathcal{U}} \circ \mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{U}})(x, y). \end{aligned}$$

We conclude by solidity of \mathcal{A} and Theorem 5.2(a) that \mathcal{A}^b is a Banach- $*$ -algebra. The second assertion is proven similarly as in Lemma 5.3. The important point to note is $\Lambda_{\mathcal{U}} \leq L \circ \Lambda_{\mathcal{V}} \circ L^*$ with the kernel L is defined in (5.6). \blacksquare

Proposition 6.2. Let \mathcal{A} be an admissible Banach- $*$ -algebra of kernels on $X \times X$ that is an \mathcal{A}_m -bimodule and satisfies $\mathcal{A}(Y) \subset Y$. Further, assume that $\mathcal{U} = (U_i)_{i \in I}$ is a moderate admissible covering of X . Then the algebra $\mathcal{A}^b(\mathcal{U})$ acts continuously from Y^b into Y^b by the mapping

$$\Lambda : Y^b \rightarrow Y^b, \quad \alpha \mapsto (\Lambda(\alpha))_{i \in I} = \left(\sum_{j \in I} \lambda_{i,j} \alpha_j \mu(U_j) \right)_{i \in I}, \quad \Lambda = (\lambda_{i,j})_{i,j} \in \mathcal{A}^b. \quad (6.1)$$

In particular, \mathcal{A}^b is continuously embedded into $\mathcal{B}(\ell^2(I, a))$ where $a_i = \mu(U_i)$.

Proof: If $\alpha \in Y^b$ then $\alpha_{\mathcal{U}}(x) = \sum_{i \in I} \alpha_i \chi_{U_i} \in Y$. A direct computation shows that

$$\Lambda_{\mathcal{U}}(\alpha_{\mathcal{U}})(x) = \sum_{l,j} \sum_i |\lambda_{l,j}| \alpha_i \mu_{i,j} \chi_{U_l}(x).$$

Therefore, by a similar computation as in Proposition 6.1

$$|(\Lambda(\alpha))_{\mathcal{U}}(x)| \leq \sum_{l,j} |\lambda_{l,j}| |\alpha_j| \mu_{j,j} \chi_{U_l}(x) \leq \sum_{l,j} \sum_i |\lambda_{l,j}| |y_j| \mu_{i,j} \chi_{U_l}(x) = \Lambda_{\mathcal{U}}(\alpha_{\mathcal{U}})(x).$$

Since $\mathcal{A}(Y) \subset Y$ one concludes by solidity of \mathcal{A} that $\mathcal{A}^b(Y^b) \subset Y^b$. In particular, if $Y = L^2(X, \mu)$ then by Theorem 5.2(c) $Y^b = \ell^2_{a^{1/2}}(I) = \ell^2(I, a)$. \blacksquare

Now we have done all preparations to prove the main theorem of this section.

Theorem 6.3. *Let \mathcal{A} be a Banach- $*$ -algebra of kernels on $X \times X$, which is an \mathcal{A}_m -bimodule with respect to composition. Assume $\mathcal{F} = \{\psi_x\}_{x \in X}$ and $\mathcal{G} = \{\varphi_x\}_{x \in X}$ to be two mutually \mathcal{A} -localized frames such that $R_{\mathcal{F}}, R_{\mathcal{G}} \in \mathcal{A}_m$. Suppose there exists a moderate admissible covering $\mathcal{U}^\delta = (U_i)_{i \in I}$ of X for which both \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{G} possess property $D[\delta, m]$ for some $\delta > 0$. Then the discrete systems \mathcal{F}_d and \mathcal{G}_d , obtained from \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{G} via $\mathcal{F}_d = \{\psi_{x_i}\}_{i \in I}$ and $\mathcal{G}_d = \{\varphi_{y_i}\}_{i \in I}$, with $x_i, y_i \in U_i$, are \mathcal{A}^b -localized, i.e., $\mathcal{F}_d \sim_{\mathcal{A}^b} \mathcal{G}_d$.*

Proof: We have to show that $(G(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G})(x_i, y_j))_{i,j} \in \mathcal{A}^b$. One easily verifies

$$G(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}) = G(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}) \circ R_{\mathcal{F}} \quad \text{and} \quad G(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}) = R_{\mathcal{G}} \circ G(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}).$$

Combining these equations we obtain

$$G(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G})(x_i, y_j) = \int_X \int_X R_{\mathcal{G}}(x_i, z) R_{\mathcal{F}}(z, y_j) G(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G})(z, \xi) d\mu(\xi) d\mu(z).$$

We further deduce

$$\begin{aligned} |G(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G})(x_i, y_j)| &= \mu(U_i)^{-1} \mu(U_j)^{-1} \int_X \int_X \chi_{U_i}(x) \chi_{U_j}(y) |G(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G})(x_i, y_j)| d\mu(x) d\mu(y) \\ &\leq \mu(U_i)^{-1} \mu(U_j)^{-1} \int_X \int_X \chi_{U_i}(x) \chi_{U_j}(y) \int_X \int_X |R_{\mathcal{G}}(x_i, z) R_{\mathcal{F}}(z, \xi)| \\ &\quad \times |G(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G})(z, \xi)| d\mu(\xi) d\mu(z) d\mu(x) d\mu(y) \\ &= \int_X \int_X |G(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G})(z, \xi)| \left(\int_X |R_{\mathcal{F}}(y_j, \xi)| \chi_{U_j}(y) \mu(U_j)^{-1} d\mu(y) \right) \\ &\quad \times \left(\int_X |R_{\mathcal{G}}(x_i, z)| \chi_{U_i}(x) \mu(U_i)^{-1} d\mu(x) \right) d\mu(\xi) d\mu(z). \end{aligned}$$

As in the proof of Lemma 5.5(b) we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_X |R_{\mathcal{F}}(y_j, \xi)| \chi_{U_j}(y) d\mu(y) &\leq (\text{osc}_{\delta}^{\mathcal{F}} + |R_{\mathcal{F}}|)(\chi_{U_j})(\xi) \\ \text{and} \quad \int_X |R_{\mathcal{G}}(x_i, z)| \chi_{U_i}(x) d\mu(x) &\leq (\text{osc}_{\delta}^{\mathcal{G}} + |R_{\mathcal{G}}|)(\chi_{U_i})(z). \end{aligned}$$

Denoting $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{F}} := \text{osc}_{\mathcal{U}}^{\mathcal{F}} + |R_{\mathcal{F}}| \in \mathcal{A}_m$ and $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{G}} := \text{osc}_{\mathcal{U}}^{\mathcal{G}} + |R_{\mathcal{G}}| \in \mathcal{A}_m$ we therefore obtain

$$\begin{aligned} (G(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G})(x_i, y_j))_{\mathcal{U}}(x, y) &= \sum_{i,j} |G(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G})(x_i, y_j)| \chi_{U_i}(x) \chi_{U_j}(y) \\ &\leq \sum_{i,j} \int_X \int_X |G(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G})(z, \xi)| \mu(U_i)^{-1} \mu(U_j)^{-1} (\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{G}}(\chi_{U_i})(z) \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{F}}(\chi_{U_j})(\xi) \chi_{U_i}(x) \chi_{U_j}(y)) d\mu(\xi) d\mu(z). \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, with

$$H^{\mathcal{G}}(x, z) := \sum_{i \in I} \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{F}}(\chi_{U_i})(z) \chi_{U_i}(x) \mu(U_i)^{-1}, \quad H^{\mathcal{F}}(y, \xi) := \sum_{j \in I} \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{G}}(\chi_{U_j})(\xi) \chi_{U_j}(y) \mu(U_j)^{-1}$$

we get

$$((G(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G})(x_i, y_j))_{i,j})_{\mathcal{U}} \leq H^{\mathcal{G}} \circ |G(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G})| \circ (H^{\mathcal{F}})^*. \quad (6.2)$$

Hence, it suffices to show that $H^{\mathcal{F}}, H^{\mathcal{G}} \in \mathcal{A}_m$. Since for fixed x the sum defining $H^{\mathcal{G}}(x, z)$ is finite we may interchange the application of $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{G}}$ with the sum. Denoting

$$L(x, y) := \sum_{i \in I} \chi_{U_i}(x) \chi_{U_i}(y) \mu(U_i)^{-1}$$

we obtain

$$(H_{\mathcal{G}})^* = \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{G}} \circ L \quad \text{and} \quad (\mathcal{H}^{\mathcal{F}})^* = \tilde{\mathcal{T}}_{\mathcal{F}} \circ L.$$

Observe that L coincides with the kernel defined in (5.6) for $(V_i)_{i \in I} = (U_i)_{i \in I}$. It was already shown in the proof of Lemma 5.3 that $L \in \mathcal{A}_m$ and hence $H^{\mathcal{F}}, H^{\mathcal{G}} \in \mathcal{A}_m$. \blacksquare

Corollary 6.4. *Let \mathcal{A} be a Banach- $*$ -algebra of kernels on $X \times X$ which is an \mathcal{A}_m -bimodule with respect to composition. Assume $\mathcal{F} = \{\psi_x\}_{x \in X}$ to be an intrinsically \mathcal{A} -localized frame such that there exists a moderate admissible covering $\mathcal{U} = (U_i)_{i \in I}$ of X for which \mathcal{F} possesses property $D[\delta, m]$ with δ small enough (see Theorem 5.7). Then the discrete system \mathcal{F}_d generated from \mathcal{F} via $\mathcal{F}_d = \{\psi_{x_i}\}_{i \in I}$ with $x_i \in U_i$ is an intrinsically \mathcal{A}^b -localized frame for \mathcal{H} . Moreover, if \mathcal{A}^b is a spectral algebra, then also the canonical dual of the discrete frame $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_d = \{S_{\mathcal{F}_d}^{-1} \psi_{x_i}\}_{i \in I}$ is intrinsically \mathcal{A}^b -localized, where $S_{\mathcal{F}_d}$ is the frame operator of the discrete frame.*

In the following example we show that the discretization \mathcal{A}_m^b of an algebra \mathcal{A}_m as described in Example 4.1 is again an algebra of this type. In particular, \mathcal{A}_m^b is then a spectral algebra.

Example 6.1. Assume that X and m are as in Example 4.1. In particular, X is endowed with a metric d and $\mathcal{A}_{m,2}$ is a spectral algebra. Let $\mathcal{U} = (U_i)_{i \in I}$ be a moderate admissible covering satisfying (5.3). Then the discrete algebra $\mathcal{A}_m^b = \mathcal{A}_{m,2}^b$ is spectral.

Proof: We need to show that \mathcal{A}_m^b is a discrete algebra of the type described in Example 4.1. Let us first note that \mathcal{A}_m^b is independent of the choice of the points $x_i \in U_i$ since by (5.3)

$$m(x_i, x_j) \leq m(x_i, x) m(x, x_j) \leq m(x_i, x) m(x_j, y) m(x, y) \leq C^2 m(x, y) \quad (6.3)$$

for all $x \in U_i, y \in U_j$. Exchanging the roles of (x, y) and (x_i, x_j) gives a reversed inequality.

So let $m^b(i, j) := m(x_i, x_j)$, $i, j \in I$. Clearly, it holds $m^b(i, j) = e^{\rho(d^b(i, j))}$ with the (semi-) metric $d^b(i, j) := d(x_i, x_j)$ on I . Moreover, I is endowed with the discrete measure a given by $a_i = \mu(U_i)$, $i \in I$. Denote $B_r^b(i) := \{j : d^b(i, j) \leq r\}$ the ball in I of radius r . By the finite overlap property (5.1) it holds

$$a(B_r^b(i)) = \sum_{j \in B_r^b(i)} \mu(U_j) \leq N \mu \left(\bigcup_{j \in B_r^b(i)} U_j \right).$$

Conditions (5.3) and (4.3) mean that

$$(1 + d(x, y))^{\delta} \leq m(x, y) \leq C_{m, \mathcal{U}} \quad \text{for all } x, y \in U_i, i \in I,$$

for some $\delta > 0$. This implies $d(x, y) \leq C'$ for all $x, y \in U_i, i \in I$. We conclude that $\bigcup_{j \in B_r^*(i)} U_j \subset B_{r+C'}(x_i)$. Indeed, if $x \in U_j$ with $d(x_i, x_j) \leq r$ then $d(x, x_i) \leq d(x, x_j) + d(x_j, x_i) \leq C' + r$. Thus, by assumption on the relation of d and μ (see Example 4.1) it holds $a(B_r(i)) \leq \mu(B_{r+C'}(x_i)) \leq C(r + C')^\beta \leq C''r^\beta$ for $r \geq r'_0$ with some $r'_0 \geq 0$. Thus, the discrete measure space (I, a) and the weight function m^b satisfy the assumptions in Example 4.1. We claim that

$$\|(\lambda_{i,j})_{i,j}\|' := \max \left\{ \sup_{j \in I} \sum_{i \in I} |\lambda_{i,j}| m^b(i, j) a_i, \sup_{i \in I} \sum_{j \in I} |\lambda_{i,j}| m^b(i, j) a_j \right\} \quad (6.4)$$

defines an equivalent norm on \mathcal{A}_m^b . Indeed for $\Lambda = (\lambda_{i,j})_{i,j} \in \mathcal{A}_m^b$, we obtain using (6.3)

$$\begin{aligned} \sup_{j \in I} \sum_{i \in I} |\lambda_{i,j}| m^b(i, j) a_i &= \sup_{j \in I} \sum_{i \in I} |\lambda_{i,j}| m^b(x_i, x_j) a_i \\ &= \sup_{j \in I} \sum_{i \in I} |\lambda_{i,j}| \int_X \chi_{U_i}(x) m(x_i, x_j) d\mu(x) \\ &\leq C_{m, \mathcal{U}}^2 \operatorname{ess\,sup}_{y \in X} \sum_{j \in I} \chi_{U_j}(y) \int_X \sum_{i \in I} |\lambda_{i,j}| \chi_{U_i}(x) m(x, y) d\mu(x) \\ &= C_{m, \mathcal{U}}^2 \operatorname{ess\,sup}_{y \in X} \int_X \Lambda_{\mathcal{U}}(x, y) m(x, y) d\mu(x). \end{aligned}$$

Using the finite overlap property (5.1) and (5.3) one similarly obtains the reversed inequality

$$\operatorname{ess\,sup}_{y \in X} \int_X \Lambda_{\mathcal{U}}(x, y) m(x, y) d\mu(x) \leq N C_{m, \mathcal{U}}^2 \sup_{j \in I} \sum_{i \in I} |\lambda_{i,j}| m^b(i, j) a_i.$$

Exchanging the role of x and y we see that (6.4) indeed defines an equivalent norm on \mathcal{A}_m^b . Since a is bounded from below by assumption, i.e., $a_i \geq D$ and $m^b \geq 1$ it holds $\ell^2(I, a) \subset \ell_m^1(I, a)$. This means $\mathcal{A}_2(I, a) \subset \mathcal{A}_m^b$ and $\mathcal{A}_m^b = \mathcal{A}_{m,2}^b$. \blacksquare

Remark 6.1. In this section we worked with the system $\mathcal{F}_d = \{\psi_{x_i}\}_{i \in I}$. Under the assumptions of Theorem 5.7 this is a discrete frame indexed by I endowed with the measure (weight) a given by $a_i = \mu(U_i)$. However, for discrete frames one usually prefers to work with unweighted $\ell^2(I)$ -spaces. Indeed, the renormalized frame elements $\mathcal{F}_d^* = \{\sqrt{a_i} \psi_{x_i}\}_{i \in I}$ form a frame for \mathcal{H} with respect to the unweighted $\ell^2(I)$, see also the end of Section 5. Note that the frame operators of \mathcal{F}_d and \mathcal{F}_d^* coincide and, hence, the canonical dual frame of \mathcal{F}_d^* is a renormalization of the dual frame of \mathcal{F}_d . Also, for the concept of localization it does not play a role whether one uses \mathcal{F}_d or \mathcal{F}_d^* . Indeed, define the map $\kappa : \Lambda = (\lambda_{i,j}) \mapsto (\sqrt{a_i a_j} \lambda_{i,j})_{i,j \in I}$ and let $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}^b = \{\Lambda, \kappa(\Lambda) \in \mathcal{A}^b\}$ with norm $\|\Lambda\|_{\tilde{\mathcal{A}}^b} = \|\kappa(\Lambda)\|_{\mathcal{A}^b}$. The multiplication in $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}^b$ is defined by

$$(\Lambda \circ \mathcal{E})_{i,j} = \sum_{k \in I} \lambda_{i,k} \epsilon_{k,j}, \quad \Lambda = (\lambda_{i,j})_{i,j \in I}, \quad \mathcal{E} = (\epsilon_{i,j})_{i,j \in I}.$$

It is easy to see that κ is an algebra isomorphism between $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}^b$ and \mathcal{A}^b and, hence, $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}^b$ is a Banach algebra. $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}^b$ acts on sequences by $(\Lambda \alpha)_{i \in I} = \sum_{j \in I} \lambda_{i,j} \alpha_j$. Moreover, with respect to this action, $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}^b$ is continuously embedded into $\ell^2(I)$ (without weight) if and only if \mathcal{A}^b is continuously embedded into $\ell^2(I, a)$. Thus, $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}^b$ is spectral with respect to $\mathcal{B}(\ell^2(I))$ if and only if \mathcal{A}^b is spectral with respect

to $\mathcal{B}(\ell^2(I, a))$. Now, suppose $\mathcal{G}_d = \{\phi_{x_i}\}_{i \in I}$ is another discrete frame indexed by (I, a) and denote by \mathcal{G}_d^* its normalization. Then it is easy to see that \mathcal{F}_d^* is $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}^b$ -localized with respect to \mathcal{G}_d^* if and only if \mathcal{G}_d is \mathcal{A}^b -localized with respect to \mathcal{F}_d , i.e., $\mathcal{F}_d^* \sim_{\tilde{\mathcal{A}}^b} \mathcal{G}_d^* \iff \mathcal{F}_d \sim_{\mathcal{A}^b} \mathcal{G}_d$.

7 Examples

7.1 Classical Coorbit Spaces

Of course, the classical theory of Feichtinger and Gröchenig [22, 23, 24, 33] is a special case of ours. Let us describe shortly the main features.

Suppose \mathcal{G} is a locally compact, σ -compact group and π an irreducible unitary representation of \mathcal{G} on some Hilbert space. Further assume that π is integrable, which means that there exists a non-zero vector $g \in \mathcal{H}$ such that $\int_{\mathcal{G}} |\langle g, \pi(x)g \rangle| d\mu(x) < \infty$, where μ denotes the Haar-measure of \mathcal{G} . This implies that π is square-integrable, i.e., there exists a non-zero $g \in \mathcal{H}$ such that $V_g f \in L^2(\mathcal{G})$ for all $f \in \mathcal{H}$, where $V_g f(x) := \langle f, \pi(x)g \rangle$ is the (generalized) wavelet transform. Such a g is called admissible. By a famous theorem of Duflo and Moore [17] the space of admissible vectors is dense in \mathcal{H} and it holds

$$\int_{\mathcal{G}} |\langle f, \pi(x)g \rangle|^2 d\mu(x) = c_g \|f\|_{\mathcal{H}}^2.$$

Thus, $\{\pi(x)g, x \in \mathcal{G}\}$ is a tight continuous frame indexed by \mathcal{G} for any admissible vector g . Since, the frame is tight its frame operator S is a multiple of the identity and, hence, the frame coincide with its canonical dual (up to normalization). The kernel $R = R_g$ is given by

$$R_g(x, y) = \langle \pi(y)g, \pi(x)g \rangle = \langle g, \pi(y^{-1}x)g \rangle = V_g g(y^{-1}x).$$

Since π is assumed to be integrable, μ is translation invariant and $V_g g(x^{-1}) = \overline{V_g g(x)}$ we immediately deduce that R_g is contained in \mathcal{A}_1 . The application of R_g to a function on \mathcal{G} is a convolution, i.e., $R_g(F) = F * V_g g$. Thus, it is natural to require the spaces Y to be right L_w^1 -moduln, i.e., $Y * L_w^1 \subset Y$, where w is a submultiplicative weight function that satisfies some additional assumption, see [22, 23]. Moreover, one assumes that Y is left and right translation invariant. If there exists a non-zero $g \in \mathcal{H}$ such that $V_g g$ is contained in L_w^1 one may define the coorbit space $\text{Co}Y$. (Since the frame coincides with its canonical dual we have $\widetilde{\text{Co}Y} = \text{Co}Y$ and, thus, it suffices to consider only one class of coorbit spaces.)

For the purpose of discretization one considers discrete admissible coverings of \mathcal{G} of the form $(x_i U)_{i \in I}$ for points $x_i \in \mathcal{G}$ and for some relatively compact set U with non-void interior. Such coverings exist on every locally compact group. The condition $\|\text{osc}_{\mathcal{U}} |\mathcal{A}_m|\| < \delta$ in Definition 5.2 means that $V_g g$ must be contained in the Wiener amalgam space $W(C_0, L_w^1)$. It is shown in [22, Lemma 6.1] that the set of those g is dense in \mathcal{H} . Furthermore, choosing the set U sufficiently small one can make $\|\text{osc}_{\mathcal{U}} |\mathcal{A}_m|\|$ as small as one desires and so with Theorem 5.7 one obtains atomic decompositions and Banach frames for the corresponding coorbit spaces.

Let us mention some concrete examples.

Homogeneous Besov and Triebel-Lizorkin spaces: Take $\mathcal{G} = \mathbb{R}^d \rtimes (\mathbb{R}_+^* \times O(d))$, the similitude group of \mathbb{R}^d with Haar measure $dx a^{-n-1} da dU$. Further, we denote $D_a f(t) = a^{-d/2} f(a^{-1}t)$, $a > 0$ the dilation, $T_x f(t) = f(t - x)$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ the translation and $R_U f(t) = f(U^{-1}t)$, $U \in O(d)$ the

rotation operator on $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$. Then $\pi(x, a, U)f := T_x D_a R_U f$ is a square-integrable irreducible representation of \mathcal{G} on $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ and $V_g f(x, a, U) = \langle f, T_x D_a R_U g \rangle$ is the continuous wavelet transform [1].

Taking certain mixed norm spaces $L_s^{p,q}$ and tent space $T_s^{p,q}$ [9] as function spaces Y on \mathcal{G} it holds $Y * L_v^1 \subset Y$. For suitable Schwartz functions g we have $V_g g \in L_v^1$ for any of those weight functions v , i.e., the kernel R_g is contained in \mathcal{A}_m . Hence, one may define the coorbit $\text{Co}Y$ associated to any of the spaces $L_s^{p,q}$ and $T_s^{p,q}$. By a characterization of Triebel in [54] it holds

$$\dot{B}_{p,q}^s = \text{Co}L_{s+d/2-d/q}^{p,q} \quad \text{and} \quad \dot{F}_{p,q}^s = \text{Co}T_{s+d/2}^{p,q},$$

where $\dot{B}_{p,q}^s$ denotes the homogeneous Besov spaces on \mathbb{R}^d and $\dot{F}_{p,q}^s$ the homogeneous Triebel-Lizorkin spaces. Theorem 5.7 gives atomic decompositions and Banach frames of wavelet-type for those spaces. Frazier and Jawerth introduced decompositions of Besov and Triebel-Lizorkin spaces of this type using the terminology ϕ -transform [29]. For further details we refer to [33, 46].

Modulation spaces: The original motivation for the construction of the modulation spaces was to define Banach spaces of (smooth) functions and distributions over a general locally compact Abelian (LCA) group \mathcal{G} without having a Lie group structure or a dilation.

The (reduced) Weyl-Heisenberg group $\mathbb{H}_{\mathcal{G}}$ associated to \mathcal{G} is defined as the topological space $\mathcal{G} \times \hat{\mathcal{G}} \times \mathbb{T}$, where $\hat{\mathcal{G}}$ denotes the dual group of \mathcal{G} and \mathbb{T} is the torus. The multiplication rule on $\mathbb{H}_{\mathcal{G}}$ is given by

$$(x_1, \omega_1, \tau_1)(x_2, \omega_2, \tau_2) := (x_1 + x_2, \omega_1 + \omega_2, \tau_1 \tau_2 \omega_1(x_2))$$

and the Haar measure is the product measure $dx d\omega d\tau$. The Schrödinger representation of $\mathbb{H}_{\mathcal{G}}$ on $\mathcal{H} = L^2(\mathcal{G})$ is given by $\pi(x, \omega, \tau)f(t) := \tau(T_x M_{\omega} f)(t)$, where $T_x f(t) = f(t - x)$ is the usual translation and $M_{\omega} f(t) = \omega(t)f(t)$ is a modulation operator. Associated to π is the short time Fourier transform (STFT) which is defined by $V_g f(x, \omega, \tau) := \langle f, \pi(x, \omega, \tau)g \rangle = \overline{\tau} \langle f, T_x M_{\omega} g \rangle$ for $f, g \in L^2(\mathcal{G})$. It is well-known that the Schrödinger representation is indeed square-integrable [34] and thus $\{\pi(x, \omega, \tau)g\}_{(x, \omega, \tau) \in \mathbb{H}_{\mathcal{G}}}$ is a continuous frame for $L^2(\mathcal{G})$ for any non-zero $g \in L^2(\mathcal{G})$.

Any coorbit space with respect to the Schrödinger representation of $\mathbb{H}_{\mathcal{G}}$ is called modulation space. The most prominent examples of modulation spaces are those on the Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^d . Thus, let us assume $\mathcal{G} = \mathbb{R}^d$. We denote $w_s(\omega) = (1 + |\omega|)^s$, $s \in \mathbb{R}$, a weight function on the frequency variable. Denote $L_{w_s}^{p,q}(\mathbb{H}_{\mathbb{R}^d})$ the space of measurable functions on $\mathbb{H}_{\mathbb{R}^d}$ for which

$$\|F\|_{L_{w_s}^{p,q}} := \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{T}} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |F(x, \omega, \tau)|^p dx \right)^{q/p} w_s(\omega)^q d\omega d\tau \right)^{1/q} < \infty.$$

For $g \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ such that $V_g g \in L_{w_{|s|}}^1(\mathbb{H}^d)$, the modulation space $M_s^{p,q}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ is defined as the space of tempered distributions f such that $V_g f \in L_{w_s}^{p,q}(\mathbb{H}^d)$ and hence

$$M_s^{p,q} = \text{Co}L_{w_s}^{p,q}.$$

Furthermore, an application of Theorem 5.7 in this context shows that modulation spaces can be characterized by Banach frames of *Gabor type*. We refer to [34] for further details and generalizations.

7.2 Symmetry in Classical Coorbit Spaces

One may also treat subspaces of the coorbit spaces mentioned above which consist of elements that are invariant under certain symmetry groups, for instance homogeneous Besov and Triebel-Lizorkin spaces or modulation spaces of radially symmetric distributions [47, 48].

Suppose that \mathcal{A} is a compact automorphism group of \mathcal{G} that has also a unitary strongly continuous representation σ on \mathcal{H} such that

$$\pi(Ax)\sigma(A) = \sigma(A)\pi(x) \quad \text{for all } A \in \mathcal{A}, x \in \mathcal{G}.$$

The space of invariant elements is defined by

$$\mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{A}} := \{f \in \mathcal{H}, \sigma(A)f = f \text{ for all } A \in \mathcal{A}\}.$$

We denote by $\mathcal{A}x = \{Ax, A \in \mathcal{A}\}$ the orbit of x under \mathcal{A} and define \mathcal{K} to be the space of all such orbits. \mathcal{K} inherits a natural measure m by projecting the Haar measure μ of \mathcal{G} onto \mathcal{K} . It is worth to note that \mathcal{K} possesses the structure of a hypergroup. Further, let

$$\tilde{\pi}(\mathcal{A}x) = \int_{\mathcal{A}} \pi(Ax)dA, \quad x \in \mathcal{G}.$$

The operator $\tilde{\pi}(\mathcal{A}x)$ maps $\mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{A}}$ into $\mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{A}}$ for all $\mathcal{A}x \in \mathcal{K}$. Actually, π is a representation of the hypergroup \mathcal{K} . If π is square-integrable and $g \in \mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{A}} \setminus \{0\}$ is admissible then $\{\tilde{\pi}(\mathcal{A}x)g, \mathcal{A}x \in \mathcal{K}\}$ is a tight continuous frame indexed by \mathcal{K} , see [47]. In [48] the coorbit theory of these kind of frames is carried through. In particular, the associated coorbits are subspaces of classical coorbit spaces consisting of invariant elements. Atomic decompositions and Banach frames of those spaces could be derived. We remark that here the corresponding sequence spaces Y^b and Y^d are different from each other in typical situations. In case of radial modulation spaces, these atomic decompositions were new. For details we refer to [46, 47, 48].

We remark that with our results one may generalize from the above setting to arbitrary (integrable) representations of hypergroups. In particular, we expect that the application of our theory to the representations given in [49] leads to a definition of Besov and Triebel-Lizorkin spaces on Bessel-Kingman hypergroups. These spaces would generalize the radial subspaces of Besov-Triebel-Lizorkin spaces to arbitrary "real-valued dimension". The Besov spaces on the Bessel-Kingman hypergroup coincide also with the ones introduced by Betancor *et al.* [5].

7.3 Frames Indexed by Homogeneous Spaces

As we have discussed in Section 7.1, the group representations corresponding to the classical integral transforms like the wavelet transform and the short time Fourier transform are indeed square-integrable. However, there are integral transforms related to group representations on L^2 -spaces on manifolds which are not square-integrable in a strict sense. In other words, the corresponding group is too large. To overcome this drawback in such cases, an interesting notion of square-integrability modulo a subgroup appears in [1, 2].

Let \mathcal{G} be a locally compact group and H a closed subgroup of \mathcal{G} . Then the homogeneous space $X = \mathcal{G}/H$ carries a quasi-invariant measure μ . Let $\Pi : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow X$ denote the canonical projection. Moreover, suppose that $\sigma : X \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ is a measurable section of \mathcal{G} , i.e., $\Pi \circ \sigma(x) = x$, for all $x \in X$. We say that a unitary representation π of \mathcal{G} on \mathcal{H} is square-integrable mod(H, σ) provided there exists

some $g \in \mathcal{H}$ such that $\{\pi(\sigma(x))g\}_{x \in X}$ is a continuous frame for \mathcal{H} . Many important examples can be described in this setting, such as the continuous wavelet transform on the sphere introduced by Antoine and Vandergheynst [3] and a notion of Gabor transform on the sphere developed by Torresani [52]. Also a mixture of Gabor and wavelet transform on \mathbb{R}^d fits into this approach [40, 50] (see also the example on α -modulation spaces).

As a matter of fact, the theory of Feichtinger and Gröchenig is no longer applicable in this setting. Efforts to adapt the original coorbit space theory to homogeneous spaces have been done recently by Dahlke *et al.* [12, 13], allowing for instance the definition of modulation spaces on spheres as coorbit spaces. However, their approach works under the assumption that the frame is tight. This fails to be true for the continuous wavelet transform on the sphere [3] and the mixed Gabor / wavelet transform [40, 50]. Clearly, in the present paper we avoided this drawback by permitting general continuous frames. However in order to apply our results to the mentioned examples, still some effort has to be done. In particular, one needs to check that the corresponding kernel R is contained in \mathcal{A}_m and that there exists a suitable covering \mathcal{U} of the index set \mathcal{G}/H such that the resulting kernel $\text{osc}_{\mathcal{U}}$ satisfies $\|\text{osc}_{\mathcal{U}}|_{\mathcal{A}_m}\| < \delta$ for some δ , which is small enough. It seems that this task is rather difficult for the examples mentioned above. We postpone detailed discussions to later contributions.

7.4 Non-standard Examples

In this subsection we collect two relevant examples where neither classical coorbit space theory [22, 23, 24, 33] nor its recent generalizations [12, 13, 48] can be applied.

Inhomogeneous Besov and Triebel-Lizorkin spaces:

Suppose that ψ is a radial Schwartz function on \mathbb{R}^d with $\text{supp } \hat{\psi} \subset \{x, 1/2 \leq |x| \leq 2\}$ such that

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \frac{|\hat{\psi}(x)|^2}{|x|^d} dx = c_{\psi} = 1,$$

i.e., ψ is an admissible wavelet for the continuous wavelet transform on \mathbb{R}^d . Hereby, $\hat{\psi}$ denotes the Fourier transform of ψ and $|x|$ the Euclidean norm of $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$. Further, let ϕ be a Schwartz function on \mathbb{R}^d such that

$$|\hat{\phi}(\xi)|^2 + \int_0^1 |\hat{\psi}(t\xi)|^2 \frac{dt}{t} = 1 \quad \text{for all } \xi \in \mathbb{R}^d. \quad (7.1)$$

Observe that $1 = c_{\psi} = \int_0^{\infty} |\hat{\psi}(t\xi)|^2 dt/t$ and hence $0 \leq |\hat{\phi}(\xi)|^2 \leq 1$. The support condition on $\hat{\psi}$ implies that $|\hat{\phi}(x)|^2 = 1$ for all $|x| \leq 1/2$ and $\hat{\phi}(x) = 0$ for all $|x| \geq 2$. With the unitary dilation D_t and translation T_x define

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_{\infty,x}(y) &= T_x \phi(y) = \phi(y-x), \\ \psi_{t,x}(y) &= T_x D_t \psi(y) = t^{-d/2} \psi(t^{-1}(y-x)). \end{aligned}$$

(Here, ∞ denotes a separated point.) An straightforward computation shows that as a consequence of (7.1) it holds

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \left(|\langle f, \psi_{\infty,x} \rangle|^2 + \int_0^1 |\langle f, \psi_{t,x} \rangle|^2 \frac{dt}{t^{d+1}} \right) dx = \|f\|^2 \quad \text{for all } f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d). \quad (7.2)$$

We set $X := (\{\infty\} \cup (0, 1]) \times \mathbb{R}^d$. Then (7.2) means that $\{\psi_{t,x}, (t, x) \in X\}$ is a continuous frame indexed by X with associated measure

$$\int_X F(z) d\mu(z) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} F(\infty, x) + \int_0^1 F(t, x) \frac{dt}{t^{d+1}} dx.$$

Since this frame is tight the associated frame operator is the identity and the frame coincides with its canonical dual. We remark that the index set X apparently does not have the structure of a group, of a homogeneous space or of an orbit space. Further, for $s \in \mathbb{R}$ we define $w_s(t, x) := t^s$ for $t \in (0, 1]$ and $w_s(\infty, x) := 1$. Its associated weight m_s (3.6) becomes

$$m_s((t, x), (r, y)) = m_s(t, r) = \left(\max \left\{ \frac{t}{r}, \frac{r}{t} \right\} \right)^{|s|}$$

for $r, t \neq \infty$ (with obvious modification if $r = \infty$ or $t = \infty$). It is straightforward to show that the kernel

$$R((t, x), (r, y)) = \langle \psi_{r,y}, \psi_{t,x} \rangle$$

is contained in \mathcal{A}_{m_s} for all $s \in \mathbb{R}$. With $L_s^p := L_{w_s}^p$ it holds $\mathcal{A}_{m_s}(L_s^p) \subset L_s^p$ and, thus, we may define the coorbit spaces $\text{Co}L_{m_s}^p$, $1 \leq p \leq \infty$. A characterization of Triebel in [54, Sections 2.4.5 and 2.5.3] shows

$$B_{p,p}^s(\mathbb{R}^d) = \text{Co}L_{s+d/2-d/p}^p, \quad (7.3)$$

where $B_{p,p}^s$ is an inhomogeneous Besov space. Note that $B_{p,p}^s = F_{p,p}^s$, where the latter denotes an inhomogeneous Triebel-Lizorkin space. We remark that one can extend (7.3) also to Besov and Triebel-Lizorkin spaces with $p \neq q$. To do this one needs to introduce mixed norm spaces $L_s^{p,q}$ and tent spaces $T_s^{p,q}$. According to Remark 3.2 one has to check that $R(L_s^{p,q}) \subset L_s^{p,q}$ and $R(T_s^{p,q}) \subset T_s^{p,q}$. Note that this does not follow automatically from $R \in \mathcal{A}_m$.

Our discretization machinery (Theorem 5.7) yields wavelet type Banach frames and atomic decompositions of the inhomogeneous Besov and Triebel-Lizorkin spaces, similarly as in [29]. We postpone the details eventually to successive contributions.

α -modulation spaces: Consider a system of functions of the type

$$\mathcal{G}_\alpha(g) := \{M_\omega D_{(1+|\omega|)^{-\alpha}} T_x g\}_{x,\omega \in \mathbb{R}}, \quad (7.4)$$

where $\alpha \in [0, 1)$ and $g \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$. One has the following well-known result (see for example [42]).

Proposition 7.1. *Let us fix $\alpha \in [0, 1)$. Suppose $g \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$ such that there exists a constant $A > 0$ for which the function*

$$\sigma_g^\alpha(\xi) := \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left| \widehat{g} \left(\frac{\xi - w}{(1+|w|)^\alpha} \right) \right|^2 (1+|w|)^{-\alpha} dw$$

satisfies

$$A^{-1} \leq \sigma_g^\alpha(\xi) \leq A, \quad \text{for almost all } \xi \in \mathbb{R}. \quad (7.5)$$

Then $\mathcal{G}_\alpha(g)$ is a continuous frame for $L^2(\mathbb{R})$. A typical function satisfying (7.5) for all $\alpha \in [0, 1)$ is the Gaussian.

Associated to such frames is the α -transform

$$V_g^\alpha f(x, \omega) = \langle f, M_\omega D_{(1+|\omega|)^{-\alpha}} T_x g \rangle, \quad (x, \omega) \in \mathbb{R}^2. \quad (7.6)$$

One easily verifies that for $\alpha = 0$ the family (7.4) is in fact a continuous Gabor frame and V_g^0 is the short time Fourier transform, while for $\alpha \rightarrow 1$ the family tends to the situation encountered in the wavelet context, i.e., V_g^1 is a slight modification of the classical wavelet transform. The intermediate case $\alpha = 1/2$ gives the Fourier-Bros-Iagolnitzer transform [8].

In [42, 40, 20, 26] a new class of spaces has been suggested as retract of weighted $L^{p,q}$ spaces by means of V_g^α , in the same way as it is done for the more classical cases of modulation and Besov spaces. In particular, in [26, Theorem 3.5] it has been shown that this class coincides with the family of so called α -modulation spaces $M_{s,\alpha}^{p,q}$ introduced independently by Gröbner [32] and Päivärinta/Somersalo [44] as an “intermediate” family between modulation and *inhomogeneous* Besov spaces. In particular, it holds

$$M_{s+\alpha(1/q-1/2),\alpha}^{p,q}(\mathbb{R}) = \{f \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}) : V_g^\alpha(f) \in L_{w_s}^{p,q}(\mathbb{R}^2)\}, \quad (7.7)$$

$$\|f\|_{M_{s+\alpha(1/q-1/2),\alpha}^{p,q}} \asymp \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}} |V_g^\alpha(f)(x, \omega)|^p dx \right)^{q/p} (1 + |\omega|)^{sq} d\omega \right)^{1/q} \quad (7.8)$$

where g is a suitable Schwartz function and $L_{w_s}^{p,q}(\mathbb{R}^2)$ is the space of functions F on \mathbb{R}^2 such that

$$\|F\|_{L_{w_s}^{p,q}} := \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}} |F(x, \omega)|^p dx \right)^{q/p} (1 + |\omega|)^{sq} d\omega \right)^{1/q} < \infty.$$

For $\alpha = 0$ the space $M_{s,0}^{p,q}(\mathbb{R})$ coincides with the modulation space $M_s^{p,q}(\mathbb{R})$ and for $\alpha \rightarrow 1$ we obtain the inhomogeneous Besov space $B_s^{p,q}(\mathbb{R}) = M_{s,1}^{p,q}(\mathbb{R})$. The α -modulation spaces are known to have nice analysis properties. For instance, the mapping properties of pseudodifferential operators in Hörmander classes on α -modulation spaces as by Holschneider, Nazaret [42] and Borup [7] generalize classical results of Cordoba and Fefferman [10]. Moreover, we expect that such spaces have a key role in the study of pseudodifferential operators modeling the transmission of (digital) signals in wireless communications and in corresponding numerical methods [11].

The description of α -modulation spaces as coorbit spaces associated to the continuous frame $\mathcal{G}_\alpha(g)$ is still a matter of investigation. In fact, while the square-integrability of $V_g^\alpha(f)(x, \omega)$ is ensured by Proposition 7.1, the localization properties of the corresponding kernel $K(x, \omega; \tilde{x}, \tilde{\omega}) := \langle M_\omega D_{(1+|\omega|)^{-\alpha}} T_x g, M_{\tilde{\omega}} D_{(1+|\tilde{\omega}|)^{-\alpha}} T_{\tilde{x}} g \rangle$ have not yet been proven for $\alpha \in (0, 1)$.

7.5 Reproducing Kernel Hilbert Spaces and Sampling

Let $\mathcal{H} \subset L^2(X, \mu)$ be a reproducing kernel Hilbert space with reproducing kernel $K_x(t)$, $t, x \in X$. In particular, we have $f(x) = \langle f, K_x \rangle$ for all $f \in \mathcal{H}$. This gives

$$\int_X |\langle f, K_x \rangle|^2 d\mu(x) = \int_X |f(x)|^2 d\mu(x) = \|f\|_{\mathcal{H}}^2 \quad \text{for all } f \in \mathcal{H}.$$

Hence, the family $\{K_x\}_{x \in X}$ is a tight continuous frame for $L^2(X, \mu)$ with frame operator S being the identity. The corresponding kernel R is given by

$$R(x, y) = \langle K_y, K_x \rangle = K_y(x), \quad x, y \in X.$$

Moreover, the transform V is the identity on \mathcal{H} , i.e., $Vf(x) = \langle f, K_x \rangle = f(x)$. Let w be some weight function on X and m its associated weight (3.6). Provided R is contained in \mathcal{A}_m then the coorbit spaces are well-defined and we have

$$\text{Co}L_w^p = \left\{ f \in L_w^p, f(x) = \int_X f(y) \overline{K_x(y)} d\mu(y) \right\}.$$

If the continuous frame $\{K_x\}_{x \in X}$ possesses property $D[\delta, m]$ for some δ small enough, then we may invoke the discretization machinery. This yields sampling theorems for $\text{Co}L_w^p$, in particular for $\mathcal{H} = \text{Co}L^2$. Indeed, if $\{K_{x_i}\}_{i \in I}$ forms a Banach frame then it holds

$$f(t) = \sum_{i \in I} \langle f, K_{x_i} \rangle e_i(t) = \sum_{i \in I} f(x_i) e_i(t), \quad t \in X,$$

for all $f \in \text{Co}L_w^p$. Hereby, the functions $\{e_i\}_{i \in I}$ form a dual frame in the sense of Theorem 5.7. Moreover, if $\{K_{x_i}\}_{i \in I}$ constitutes an atomic decomposition then we have an expansion

$$f(t) = \sum_{i \in I} \langle f, e_i \rangle K_{x_i}(t), \quad t \in X,$$

for all $f \in \text{Co}L_w^p$, $1 \leq p < \infty$.

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