

Nonuniform nonstationary wavelets and associated multiresolution analysis on local fields

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Abstract. In this paper, we introduce the notion of nonuniform nonstationary wavelets and the associated multiresolution analysis on local fields. We provide the characterization of nonuniform nonstationary wavelets by virtue of dimension function.

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1. Introduction

In order to systematically construct orthonormal wavelet bases Mallat and Meyer introduced in 1986 the multiresolution analysis (or multiscale approximation) as a general tool in approximation theory and signal analysis. Thus they provided a natural framework for the understanding of wavelet bases and provided a well structured scheme which describes the various refinement steps clearly, such that this technique became accessible to engineers for practical implementation [21]. The concept of MRA has been extended in various ways in recent years. These concepts are generalized to $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$, to lattices different from \mathbb{Z}^d , allowing the subspaces of MRA to be generated by Riesz basis instead of orthonormal basis, admitting a finite number of scaling functions, replacing the dilation factor 2 by an integer $M \geq 2$ or by an expansive matrix $A \in GL_d(\mathbb{R})$ as long as $A \subset AZ^d$. All these concepts are developed on regular lattices, that is the translation set is always a group. Recently, Gabardo and Nashed [16] considered a generalization of Mallat's [22] celebrated theory of MRA based on spectral pairs, in which the translation set acting on the scaling function associated with the MRA to generate the subspace V_0 is no longer a group, but is the union of \mathbb{Z} and a translate of \mathbb{Z} . Based on one-dimensional spectral pairs, Gabardo and Yu [17] considered sets of nonuniform wavelets in $L^2(\mathbb{R})$. In real life application all signals are not obtained from uniform shifts; so there is a natural question regarding analysis and decompositions of this types of signals by a stable mathematical tool. Gabardo and Nashed [16] and Gabardo and Yu [17] filled this gap by the concept of nonuniform multiresolution analysis. The notion of nonstationary wavelet system is introduced

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independently by M. Z. Berkolayko, I. Y. Novikov [13] and by C. de Boor, R. DeVore, A. Ron [14]. In [14], the nonstationary system (called almost-wavelets) is used to construct an orthonormal shift invariant basis consisting of infinitely differentiable compactly supported functions. It is well known that it is impossible to construct stationary wavelet basis satisfying these properties. Further, nonstationary wavelets are studied in [11]

During the last two decades, there is a substantial body of work that has been concerned with the construction of wavelets on local fields. Even though the structures and metrics of local fields of zero and positive characteristics are similar, their wavelet and MRA (multiresolution analysis) theory are quite different. For example, R. L. Benedetto and J. J. Benedetto [12] developed a wavelet theory for local fields and related groups. They did not develop the multiresolution analysis (MRA) approach, their method is based on the theory of wavelet sets and only allows the construction of wavelet functions whose Fourier transforms are characteristic functions of some sets. Khrennikov, Shelkovich and Skopina [19] constructed a number of scaling functions generating an MRA of $L^2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$. But later on in [10], Albeverio, Evdokimov and Skopina proved that all these scaling functions lead to the same Haar MRA and that there exist no other orthogonal test scaling functions generating an MRA except those described in [19]. Some wavelet bases for $L^2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ different from the Haar system were constructed in [9, 15]. These wavelet bases were obtained by relaxing the basis condition in the definition of an MRA and form Riesz bases without any dual wavelet systems. Jiang et al. [18] pointed out a method for constructing orthogonal wavelets on local field \mathbb{K} with a constant generating sequence and derived necessary and sufficient conditions for a solution of the refinement equation to generate a multiresolution analysis of $L^2(\mathbb{K})$.

Recently, Shah and Abdullah [25] have generalized the concept of multiresolution analysis on Euclidean spaces \mathbb{R}^n to nonuniform multiresolution analysis on local fields of positive characteristic, in which the translation set acting on the scaling function associated with the multiresolution analysis to generate the subspace V_0 is no longer a group, but is the union of \mathcal{Z} and a translate of \mathcal{Z} , where $\mathcal{Z} = \{u(n) : n \in \mathbb{N}_0\}$ is a complete list of (distinct) coset representation of the unit disc \mathfrak{D} in the locally compact Abelian group \mathbb{K}^+ . The notion of nonuniform wavelet frames on non-Archimedean local fields was introduced by Ahmad and Sheikh [7] and established a complete characterization of tight nonuniform wavelet frames on non-Archimedean local fields. More results in this direction can also be found in [3, 2, 8, 1, 5, 6, 4, 20, 23, 24] and the references therein. Drawing the inspiration from the above work, we introduce the notion of nonuniform nonstationary wavelets, their characterization and the associated multiresolution analysis on local fields.

The remainder of the paper is as follows. In Section 2, we discuss preliminary results on local fields and some basic definitions. In section 3, we obtain the characterization of orthonormal nonuniform nonstationary wavelets and the associated multiresolution analysis is established.

2. Preliminaries on Non-Archimedean Local Fields

2.1. Non-Archimedean Fields

A non-Archimedean local field \mathbb{K} is a locally compact, non-discrete and totally disconnected field. If it is of characteristic zero, then it is a field of p -adic numbers \mathbb{Q}_p or its finite extension. If \mathbb{K} is of positive characteristic, then \mathbb{K} is a field of formal Laurent series over a finite field $GF(p^c)$. If $c = 1$, it is a p -series field, while for $c \neq 1$, it is an algebraic extension of degree c of a p -series field. Let \mathbb{K} be a fixed non-Archimedean local field with the ring of integers $\mathfrak{D} = \{x \in K : |x| \leq 1\}$. Since K^+ is a locally compact Abelian group, we choose a Haar measure dx for K^+ . The field K is locally compact, non-trivial, totally disconnected and complete topological field endowed with non-Archimedean norm $|\cdot| : \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ satisfying

- (a) $|x| = 0$ if and only if $x = 0$;
- (b) $|xy| = |x||y|$ for all $x, y \in \mathbb{K}$;
- (c) $|x + y| \leq \max\{|x|, |y|\}$ for all $x, y \in \mathbb{K}$.

Property (c) is called the ultrametric inequality. Let $\mathfrak{B} = \{x \in \mathbb{K} : |x| < 1\}$ be the prime ideal of the ring of integers \mathfrak{D} in \mathbb{K} . Then, the residue space $\mathfrak{D}/\mathfrak{B}$ is isomorphic to a finite field $GF(q)$, where $q = p^c$ for some prime p and $c \in \mathbb{N}$. Since K is totally disconnected and \mathfrak{B} is both prime and principal ideal, so there exist a prime element \mathfrak{p} of \mathbb{K} such that $\mathfrak{B} = \langle \mathfrak{p} \rangle = \mathfrak{p}\mathfrak{D}$. Let $\mathfrak{D}^* = \mathfrak{D} \setminus \mathfrak{B} = \{x \in \mathbb{K} : |x| = 1\}$. Clearly, \mathfrak{D}^* is a group of units in \mathbb{K}^* and if $x \neq 0$, then can write $x = \mathfrak{p}^n y, y \in \mathfrak{D}^*$. Moreover, if $\mathcal{U} = \{a_m : m = 0, 1, \dots, q-1\}$ denotes the fixed full set of coset representatives of \mathfrak{B} in \mathfrak{D} , then every element $x \in K$ can be expressed uniquely as $x = \sum_{\ell=k}^{\infty} c_\ell \mathfrak{p}^\ell$ with $c_\ell \in \mathcal{U}$. Recall that \mathfrak{B} is compact and open, so each fractional ideal $\mathfrak{B}^k = \mathfrak{p}^k \mathfrak{D} = \{x \in K : |x| < q^{-k}\}$ is also compact and open and is a subgroup of K^+ . We use the notation in Taibleson's book [26]. In the rest of this paper, we use the symbols \mathbb{N}, \mathbb{N}_0 and \mathbb{Z} to denote the sets of natural, non-negative integers and integers, respectively.

Let χ be a fixed character on K^+ that is trivial on \mathfrak{D} but non-trivial on \mathfrak{B}^{-1} . Therefore, χ is constant on cosets of \mathfrak{D} so if $y \in \mathfrak{B}^k$, then $\chi_y(x) = \chi(y, x), x \in K$. Suppose that χ_u is any character on K^+ , then the restriction $\chi_u|_{\mathfrak{D}}$ is a character on \mathfrak{D} . Moreover, as characters on $\mathfrak{D}, \chi_u = \chi_v$ if and only if $u - v \in \mathfrak{D}$. Hence, if $\{u(n) : n \in \mathbb{N}_0\}$ is a complete list of distinct coset representative of \mathfrak{D} in K^+ , then, as it was proved in [26], the set $\{\chi_{u(n)} : n \in \mathbb{N}_0\}$ of distinct characters on \mathfrak{D} is a complete orthonormal system on \mathfrak{D} .

We now impose a natural order on the sequence $\{u(n)\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$. We have $\mathfrak{D}/\mathfrak{B} \cong GF(q)$ where $GF(q)$ is a c -dimensional vector space over the field $GF(p)$. We choose a set $\{1 = \zeta_0, \zeta_1, \zeta_2, \dots, \zeta_{c-1}\} \subset \mathfrak{D}^*$ such that $\text{span}\{\zeta_j\}_{j=0}^{c-1} \cong GF(q)$. For $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$ satisfying

$$0 \leq n < q, \quad n = a_0 + a_1 p + \dots + a_{c-1} p^{c-1}, \quad 0 \leq a_k < p, \quad \text{and } k = 0, 1, \dots, c-1,$$

we define

$$u(n) = (a_0 + a_1 \zeta_1 + \dots + a_{c-1} \zeta_{c-1}) \mathfrak{p}^{-1}.$$

Also, for $n = b_0 + b_1q + b_2q^2 + \dots + b_sq^s$, $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$, $0 \leq b_k < q, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, s$, we set

$$u(n) = u(b_0) + u(b_1)\mathfrak{p}^{-1} + \dots + u(b_s)\mathfrak{p}^{-s}.$$

This defines $u(n)$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$. In general, it is not true that $u(m+n) = u(m) + u(n)$. But, if $r, k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ and $0 \leq s < q^k$, then $u(rq^k + s) = u(r)\mathfrak{p}^{-k} + u(s)$. Further, it is also easy to verify that $u(n) = 0$ if and only if $n = 0$ and $\{u(s) + u(k) : k \in \mathbb{N}_0\} = \{u(k) : k \in \mathbb{N}_0\}$ for a fixed $s \in \mathbb{N}_0$. Hereafter we use the notation $\chi_n = \chi_{u(n)}$, $n \geq 0$.

Let the local field \mathbb{K} be of characteristic $p > 0$ and $\zeta_0, \zeta_1, \zeta_2, \dots, \zeta_{c-1}$ be as above. We define a character χ on K as follows:

$$\chi(\zeta_\mu \mathfrak{p}^{-j}) = \begin{cases} \exp(2\pi i/p), & \mu = 0 \text{ and } j = 1, \\ 1, & \mu = 1, \dots, c-1 \text{ or } j \neq 1. \end{cases}$$

2.2. Fourier Transforms on Non-Archimedean Local Fields

The Fourier transform of $f \in L^1(\mathbb{K})$ is denoted by $\hat{f}(\xi)$ and defined by

$$\mathcal{F}\{f(x)\} = \hat{f}(\xi) = \int_{\mathbb{K}} f(x) \overline{\chi_\xi(x)} dx.$$

It is noted that

$$\hat{f}(\xi) = \int_{\mathbb{K}} f(x) \overline{\chi_\xi(x)} dx = \int_{\mathbb{K}} f(x) \chi(-\xi x) dx.$$

The properties of Fourier transforms on non-Archimedean local field \mathbb{K} are much similar to those of on the classical field \mathbb{R} . In fact, the Fourier transform on non-Archimedean local fields of positive characteristic have the following properties:

- The map $f \rightarrow \hat{f}$ is a bounded linear transformation of $L^1(\mathbb{K})$ into $L^\infty(\mathbb{K})$, and $\|\hat{f}\|_\infty \leq \|f\|_1$.
- If $f \in L^1(\mathbb{K})$, then \hat{f} is uniformly continuous.
- If $f \in L^1(\mathbb{K}) \cap L^2(\mathbb{K})$, then $\|\hat{f}\|_2 = \|f\|_2$.

The Fourier transform of a function $f \in L^2(\mathbb{K})$ is defined by

$$\hat{f}(\xi) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \hat{f}_k(\xi) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{|x| \leq q^k} f(x) \overline{\chi_\xi(x)} dx,$$

where $f_k = f \Phi_{-k}$ and Φ_k is the characteristic function of \mathfrak{B}^k . Furthermore, if $f \in L^2(\mathfrak{D})$, then we define the Fourier coefficients of f as

$$\hat{f}(u(n)) = \int_{\mathfrak{D}} f(x) \overline{\chi_{u(n)}(x)} dx.$$

The series $\sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}_0} \hat{f}(u(n)) \chi_{u(n)}(x)$ is called the Fourier series of f . From the standard L^2 -theory for compact Abelian groups, we conclude that the Fourier series of f converges to f in $L^2(\mathfrak{D})$ and Parseval's identity holds:

$$\|f\|_2^2 = \int_{\mathfrak{D}} |f(x)|^2 dx = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}_0} |\hat{f}(u(n))|^2.$$

We also denote the test function space on K by Ω , i.e., each function f in Ω is a finite linear combination of functions of the form $\mathbf{1}_k(x - h)$, $h \in K, k \in \mathbb{Z}$, where $\mathbf{1}_k$ is the characteristic function of \mathfrak{B}^k . Then, it is clear that Ω is dense in $L^p(K)$, $1 \leq p < \infty$, and each function in Ω is of compact support and so is its Fourier transform. Since Ω is dense in $L^2(K)$ and closed under the Fourier transform, the set

$$\Omega^0 = \left\{ f \in \Omega : \text{supp} \hat{f} \subset K \setminus \{0\} \right\}$$

is also dense in $L^2(\mathbb{K})$.

2.3. Uniform Stationary MRA on Local Fields

In order to be able to define the concepts of uniform MRA and wavelets on non-Archimedean local fields, we need analogous notions of translation and dilation. Since $\bigcup_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathfrak{p}^{-j} \mathfrak{D} = \mathbb{K}$, we can regard \mathfrak{p}^{-1} as the dilation and since $\{u(n) : n \in \mathbb{N}_0\}$ is a complete list of distinct coset representatives of \mathfrak{D} in K , the set $\mathcal{Z} = \{u(n) : n \in \mathbb{N}_0\}$ can be treated as the translation set. Note that Λ is a subgroup of \mathbb{K}^+ and unlike the standard wavelet theory on the real line, the translation set is not a group. Let us recall the definition of a uniform MRA on non-Archimedean local fields of positive characteristic introduced by Jiang et al. in [18].

Definition 2.1. Let \mathbb{K} be a non-Archimedean local field of positive characteristic $p > 0$ and \mathfrak{p} be a prime element of \mathbb{K} . An MRA of $L^2(\mathbb{K})$ is a sequence of closed subspaces $\{V_j : j \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ of $L^2(\mathbb{K})$ satisfying the following properties:

- (a) $V_j \subset V_{j+1}$ for all $j \in \mathbb{Z}$;
- (b) $\bigcup_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} V_j$ is dense in $L^2(\mathbb{K})$;
- (c) $\bigcap_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} V_j = \{0\}$;
- (d) $f(x) \in V_j$ if and only if $f(\mathfrak{p}^{-1}x) \in V_{j+1}$ for all $j \in \mathbb{Z}$;
- (e) There exists a function $\phi \in V_0$, such that $\{\phi(x - u(k)) : k \in \mathbb{N}_0\}$ forms an orthonormal basis for V_0 .

According to the standard scheme for construction of MRA-based wavelets, for each j , we define a wavelet space W_j as the orthogonal complement of V_j in V_{j+1} , i.e., $V_{j+1} = V_j \oplus W_j$, $j \in \mathbb{Z}$, where $W_j \perp V_j$, $j \in \mathbb{Z}$. It is not difficult to see that

$$f(x) \in W_j \quad \text{if and only if} \quad f(\mathfrak{p}^{-1}x) \in W_{j+1}, \quad j \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Moreover, they are mutually orthogonal, and we have the following orthogonal decompositions:

$$L^2(\mathbb{K}) = \bigoplus_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} W_j = V_0 \oplus \left(\bigoplus_{j \geq 0} W_j \right).$$

As in the case of \mathbb{R}^n , we expect the existence of $q - 1$ number of functions $\psi_1, \psi_2, \dots, \psi_{q-1}$ to form a set of basic wavelets. In view of (2.7) and (2.8), it is clear that if $\{\psi_1, \psi_2, \dots, \psi_{q-1}\}$ is a set of function such that the system $\{\psi_\ell(x - u(k)) : 1 \leq \ell \leq q - 1, k \in \mathbb{N}_0\}$ forms an orthonormal basis for W_0 , then $\{q^{j/2}\psi_\ell(\mathfrak{p}^{-j}x - u(k)) : 1 \leq \ell \leq q - 1, j \in \mathbb{Z}, k \in \mathbb{N}_0\}$ forms an orthonormal basis for $L^2(\mathbb{K})$.

2.4. Nonuniform MRA on Non-Archimedean Local Fields

For an integer $N \geq 1$ and an odd integer r with $1 \leq r \leq qN - 1$ such that r and N are relatively prime, we define

$$\Lambda = \left\{ 0, \frac{u(r)}{N} \right\} + \mathcal{Z}.$$

where $\mathcal{Z} = \{u(n) : n \in \mathbb{N}_0\}$. It is easy to verify that Λ is not a group on non-Archimedean local field \mathbb{K} , but is the union of \mathcal{Z} and a translate of \mathcal{Z} . Following is the definition of nonuniform stationary multiresolution analysis (NUMRA) on non-Archimedean local fields of positive characteristic given by Shah and Abdullah [25].

Definition 2.2. For an integer $N \geq 1$ and an odd integer r with $1 \leq r \leq qN - 1$ such that r and N are relatively prime, an associated NUMRA on non-Archimedean local field \mathbb{K} of positive characteristic is a sequence of closed subspaces $\{V_j : j \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ of $L^2(\mathbb{K})$ such that the following properties hold:

- (a) $V_j \subset V_{j+1}$ for all $j \in \mathbb{Z}$;
- (b) $\bigcup_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} V_j$ is dense in $L^2(\mathbb{K})$;
- (c) $\bigcap_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} V_j = \{0\}$;
- (d) $f(\cdot) \in V_j$ if and only if $f(\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N \cdot) \in V_{j+1}$ for all $j \in \mathbb{Z}$;
- (e) There exists a function ϕ in V_0 such that $\{\phi(\cdot - \lambda) : \lambda \in \Lambda\}$, is a complete orthonormal basis for V_0 .

It is worth noticing that, when $N = 1$, one recovers from the definition above the definition of an MRA on non-Archimedean local fields of positive characteristic $p > 0$. When, $N > 1$, the dilation is induced by $\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N$ and $|\mathfrak{p}^{-1}| = q$ ensures that $qN\Lambda \subset \mathcal{Z} \subset \Lambda$.

For every $j \in \mathbb{Z}$, define W_j to be the orthogonal complement of V_j in V_{j+1} . Then we have

$$V_{j+1} = V_j \oplus W_j \quad \text{and} \quad W_\ell \perp W_{\ell'} \quad \text{if } \ell \neq \ell'.$$

It follows that for $j > J$,

$$V_j = V_J \oplus \bigoplus_{\ell=0}^{j-J-1} W_{j-\ell}$$

where all these subspaces are orthogonal. By virtue of condition (b) in the Definition 2.2, this implies

$$L^2(\mathbb{K}) = \bigoplus_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} W_j$$

a decomposition of $L^2(\mathbb{K})$ into mutually orthogonal subspaces.

As in the standard scheme, one expects the existence of $qN - 1$ number of functions so that their translation by elements of Λ and dilations by the integral powers of $\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N$ form an orthonormal basis for $L^2(\mathbb{K})$.

3. Main results

We start this section with the following definition

Definition 3.1. Let $\psi^{(j)} \in L^2(\mathbb{K})$ for all $j \in \mathbb{Z}$, then the family of functions

$$\psi_{j,\lambda} = \left\{ (qN)^{\frac{j}{2}} \psi^{(j)} (\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^j x - \lambda \right\}_{j \in \mathbb{Z}, \lambda \in \Lambda}$$

is called a nonuniform nonstationary wavelet system for $L^2(\mathbb{K})$.

Lemma 3.2. *If $f \in S$ and $\psi \in L^2(\mathbb{K})$, then*

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \left| \langle f, \psi_{j,\lambda} \rangle \right|^2 &= \int_{\mathbb{K}} \overline{\widehat{f}(\xi)} \widehat{\psi}^{(j)}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}\xi) \\ (3.1) \quad &\times \left\{ \sum_{s \in \mathbb{N}_0} \widehat{f}(\xi + (\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}u(s)) \overline{\widehat{\psi}^{(j)}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}\xi + u(s))} \right\} d\xi. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. For $\psi \in L^2(\mathbb{K})$, let

$$\psi_{j,\lambda}(x) = (qN)^{j/2} \psi^{(j)}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^j x - \lambda), \quad j \in \mathbb{Z}, \lambda \in \Lambda.$$

Then, we have

$$(3.2) \quad \widehat{\psi}_{j,\lambda}(\xi) = (qN)^{-j/2} \widehat{\psi}^{(j)}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}\xi) \overline{\chi_\lambda((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}\xi)}.$$

By Parseval Identity and equation 3.2, we have

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \left| \langle f, \psi_{j,\lambda} \rangle \right|^2 \\ &= \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} (qN)^j \int_{\mathbb{K}} \left\{ \sum_{s \in \mathbb{N}_0} \int_{N\mathfrak{D}} \widehat{f}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}(x + u(s))) \chi_\lambda(x + u(s)) \overline{\widehat{\psi}^{(j)}(x + u(s))} \right\} \\ &\quad \times \overline{\widehat{f}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}x)} \overline{\chi_\lambda(x)} \widehat{\psi}^{(j)}(x) dx. \end{aligned}$$

Since $\sum_{s \in \mathbb{N}_0} \int_{N\mathfrak{D}} \widehat{f}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}(x+u(s))) \chi_\lambda(x+u(s)) \overline{\widehat{\psi}^{(j)}(x+u(s))} dx$ contains only finite non-zero terms for $f \in S$ and $\chi_\lambda(u(s)) = 1$, for all $\lambda \in \Lambda, s \in \mathbb{N}_0$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \left| \langle f, \psi_{j,\lambda} \rangle \right|^2 \\ &= \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} (qN)^j \int_{\mathbb{K}} \left(\int_{N\mathfrak{D}} \left\{ \sum_{s \in \mathbb{N}_0} \widehat{f}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}(x+u(s))) \overline{\widehat{\psi}^{(j)}(x+u(s))} \right\} \chi_\lambda(x) dx \right) \\ & \quad \times \overline{\chi_\lambda(y)} \overline{\widehat{f}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}y)} \widehat{\psi}^{(j)}(y) dy. \end{aligned}$$

By invoking Convergence theorem of Fourier series on \mathfrak{D} , we obtain 3.1. This completes the proof. \square

Lemma 3.3. *Let $f \in \Omega$ and $\psi^{(j)} \in L^2(\mathbb{K})$. If $\text{ess sup} \left\{ \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \left| \psi^{(j)}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^j \xi) \right|^2 \right\} < \infty$ for $\xi \in \mathfrak{B}^{-1} \setminus N\mathfrak{D}$, then*

$$(3.3) \quad \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \left| \langle f, \psi_{j,\lambda} \rangle \right|^2 = \int_{\mathbb{K}} |\widehat{f}(\xi)|^2 \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \left| \psi^{(j)}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^j \xi) \right|^2 + R_0(f),$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} R_0(f) &= \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} (qN)^j \int_{\mathbb{K}} \overline{\widehat{f}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}\xi)} \psi^{(j)}(\xi) \\ & \quad \times \left\{ \sum_{s \in \mathbb{N}} \widehat{f}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}(\xi+u(s))) \overline{\widehat{\psi}^{(j)}(\xi+u(s))} \right\} d\xi \\ &= \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \sum_{s \in \mathbb{N}} (qN)^j \int_{\mathbb{K}} \overline{\widehat{f}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}\xi)} \psi^{(j)}(\xi) \widehat{f}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}(\xi+u(s))) \\ & \quad \times \overline{\widehat{\psi}^{(j)}(\xi+u(s))} d\xi. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover if $\left\| \widehat{\psi}^{(j)} \right\|_{L^2(\mathbb{K})} = 1$, then the series converges absolutely on \mathbb{K} .

Proof. For $R_0(f)$, we use the fact that for $f \in \Omega$,

$$\sum_{s \in \mathbb{N}_0} \widehat{f}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}(x+u(s))) \overline{\widehat{\psi}^{(j)}(x+u(s))}$$

contains only finite non-zero terms, so we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} (qN)^j \int_{\mathbb{K}} \overline{\widehat{f}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}\xi)} \psi^{(j)}(\xi) \left\{ \sum_{s \in \mathbb{N}} \widehat{f}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}(x+u(s))) \overline{\widehat{\psi}^{(j)}(x+u(s))} \right\} d\xi \\ &= \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \sum_{s \in \mathbb{N}} (qN)^j \int_{\mathbb{K}} \overline{\widehat{f}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}\xi)} \psi^{(j)}(\xi) \widehat{f}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}(x+u(s))) \\ & \quad \times \overline{\widehat{\psi}^{(j)}(x+u(s))} d\xi. \end{aligned}$$

We claim that for all $f \in \Omega^0$, (3.3) holds. Moreover, by using Lemma 3.2, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} |\langle f, \psi_{j,\lambda} \rangle|^2 \\
 &= \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_{\mathbb{K}} \left\{ |\widehat{f}(\xi)|^2 \left| \widehat{\psi}^{(j)}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}\xi) \right|^2 \right. \\
 & \quad \left. + (qN)^j \left(\overline{\widehat{f}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}\xi) \widehat{\psi}^{(j)}(\xi)} \sum_{s \in \mathbb{N}} \widehat{f}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}(x+u(s))) \overline{\widehat{\psi}^{(j)}(x+u(s))} \right) \right\} d\xi \\
 &= \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_{\mathbb{K}} \left| \widehat{f}(\xi) \right|^2 \left| \widehat{\psi}^{(j)}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}\xi) \right|^2 + R_0(f).
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence, our claim is true for $f \in \Omega^0$. Further by applying Levi Lemma and the given assumption, we obtain (3.3). We now show that the series (3.3) is absolutely convergent. Since

$$\left| \widehat{\psi}^{(j)}(x) \widehat{\psi}^{(j)}(x+u(s)) \right| \leq \frac{1}{2} \left(\left| \widehat{\psi}^{(j)}(x) \right|^2 + \left| \widehat{\psi}^{(j)}(x+u(s)) \right|^2 \right),$$

it suffices to verify that the series

$$(3.4) \quad \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \sum_{s \in \mathbb{N}} (qN)^{-j} \int_{\mathbb{K}} \left| \widehat{f}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}x) \widehat{f}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}(x+u(s))) \right| \left| \widehat{\psi}^{(j)}(x) \right|^2 dx$$

is convergent. As $u(s) \neq 0$ for $s \in \mathbb{N}$ and $f \in \Omega^0$, there exists a constant $J > 0$ such that

$$\widehat{f}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}x) \widehat{f}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}(x+u(s))) = 0 \quad \forall |j| > J.$$

On the other hand, for each fixed $|j| \leq J$, there is a constant L such that

$$\widehat{f}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}(x+u(s))) = 0 \quad \forall s > L.$$

Hence, it means that there are only finite non-zero terms in the series (3.4). Thus, there exists a constant C such that

$$\sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \sum_{s \in \mathbb{N}} (qN)^{-j} \int_{\mathbb{K}} \left| \widehat{f}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}x) \widehat{f}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}(x+u(s))) \widehat{\psi}^{(j)}(x) \widehat{\psi}^{(j)}(x+u(s)) \right| dx \leq C \|\widehat{f}\|_{\infty}^2 \|\widehat{\psi}^{(j)}\|_2^2.$$

Thus, it follows that the series $\sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \sum_{s \in \mathbb{N}} |\langle f, \psi_{j,\lambda} \rangle|^2$ is also convergent. For given $s \in \mathbb{N}$, there is a unique pair (λ, m) with $\lambda \in \Lambda$ and $m \in q\Lambda + \mathcal{Q}$, where $q\Lambda = \{q\lambda : \lambda \in \Lambda\}$ and $\mathcal{Q} = \{1, 2, \dots, qN-1\}$, such that $s = (qN)^\lambda m$. Therefore, we have $\{u(s)\}_{s \in \mathbb{N}} = \{(\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-\lambda} u(m)\}_{(\lambda, m) \in \Lambda \times (q\Lambda + \mathcal{Q})}$. Since the series (3.4) is absolutely convergent, we can estimate $R_0(f)$ by rearranging the series, changing the order of

summation and integration by Levi Lemma as follows

$$\begin{aligned}
R_0(f) &= \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} (qN)^j \int_{\mathbb{K}} \overline{\widehat{f}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}\xi)} \psi^{(j)}(\xi) \\
&\quad \times \left\{ \sum_{s \in \mathbb{N}} \widehat{f}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}(\xi + u(s))) \overline{\widehat{\psi}^{(j)}(\xi + u(s))} \right\} d\xi \\
&= \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} (qN)^j \int_{\mathbb{K}} \overline{\widehat{f}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}\xi)} \left\{ \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \sum_{m \in q\Lambda + \mathcal{Q}} \psi^{(j)}(\xi) \right. \\
&\quad \left. \times \widehat{f}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}(\xi + (\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-k}u(m))) \overline{\widehat{\psi}^{(j)}(\xi + (\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-k}u(m))} \right\} d\xi \\
&= \int_{\mathbb{K}} \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} (qN)^j \overline{\widehat{f}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}\xi)} \\
&\quad \times \left\{ \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \sum_{m \in q\Lambda + \mathcal{Q}} \psi^{(j)}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-k}\xi) \widehat{f}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}(\xi + (\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-k}u(m))) \right. \\
&\quad \left. \times \overline{\widehat{\psi}^{(j)}(\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-k}((\xi + u(m)))} \right\} d\xi \\
&= \int_{\mathbb{K}} \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} (qN)^j \overline{\widehat{f}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}\xi)} \left\{ \sum_{m \in q\mathbb{N}_0 + \mathcal{Q}} \widehat{f}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}(\xi + (\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-k}u(m))) \right. \\
&\quad \left. \times \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \psi^{(j)}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-k}\xi) \overline{\widehat{\psi}^{(j)}(\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-k}((\xi + u(m)))} \right\} d\xi \\
&= \int_{\mathbb{K}} \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} (qN)^j \overline{\widehat{f}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}\xi)} \\
&\quad \times \left\{ \sum_{m \in q\mathbb{N}_0 + \mathcal{Q}} \widehat{f}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}(\xi + (\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-k}u(m))) t_{\psi^{(j)}}(u(m), \xi) \right\} d\xi \\
&= \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \sum_{m \in q\mathbb{N}_0 + \mathcal{Q}} (qN)^j \int_{\mathbb{K}} \overline{\widehat{f}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}\xi)} \widehat{f}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}(\xi + (\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-k}u(m)))
\end{aligned}$$

where

$$t_{\psi^{(j)}}(u(m), \xi) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}_0} \psi^{(j)}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-k}\xi) \overline{\widehat{\psi}^{(j)}(\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-k}((\xi + u(m)))}.$$

□

Theorem 3.4. Assume that $\psi^{(j)} \in L^2(\mathbb{K})$ and $\left\| \widehat{\psi}^{(j)} \right\|_{L^2(\mathbb{K})} = 1$ for $j \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then

$$(3.5) \quad \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \left| \widehat{\psi}^{(-j)}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}\xi) \right|^2 = 1 \quad a.e \xi \in K$$

and for $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$ and $m \in q\Lambda + \mathcal{Q}$ we have

$$(3.6) \quad \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \widehat{\psi}^{(n-j)}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}\xi) \overline{\widehat{\psi}^{(n-j)}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}(\xi + u(m)))} = 0 \text{ a.e.}$$

if and only if

$$\{(qN)^{j/2}\psi^{(j)}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}x - \lambda), j \in \mathbb{Z}, \lambda \in \Lambda\}$$

is an orthonormal basis of $L^2(\mathbb{K})$.

Proof. Sufficiency part: As $\|\widehat{\psi}^{(j)}\|_{L^2(\mathbb{K})} = 1$, it is clear that the system $\{\psi_{j,\lambda} : j \in \mathbb{Z}, \lambda \in \Lambda\}$ is an orthonormal basis if and only if for any $f \in L^2(\mathbb{K})$, the Parseval identity holds.

Assume that the conditions (3.5) and (3.6) hold. Then for $n \in \mathbb{N}_0, m \in q\Lambda + \mathcal{Q}$, we have by Lemma 3.2 and Lemma 3.3, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} |\langle f, \psi_{j,\lambda} \rangle|^2 &= \int_{\mathbb{K}} |\widehat{f}(\xi)|^2 \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \left| \widehat{\psi}^{(j)}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}\xi) \right|^2 d\xi \\ &= \|f\|_{L^2(\mathbb{K})}^2 \quad \forall f \in S. \end{aligned}$$

Necessary condition: We assume that $\{(qN)^{j/2}\psi^{(j)}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^jx - \lambda), j \in \mathbb{Z}, \lambda \in \Lambda\}$ is an orthonormal basis of $L^2(\mathbb{K})$ and will prove the conditions (3.5) and (3.6). We assume Δ_j to be the set of regular points of $\left| \widehat{\psi}^{(j)}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}\xi) \right|^2$, so that for each $x \in \Delta_j$,

$$(qN)^n \int_{\xi-x \in \mathfrak{B}^n} \left| \widehat{\psi}^{(j)}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}\xi) \right|^2 d\xi \rightarrow \left| \widehat{\psi}^{(j)}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}x) \right|^2, \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty$$

Then $|\Delta_j^c| = 0$, so that $\left| \bigcup_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \Delta_j^c \right| = 0$. Let $\xi_0 \in \mathbb{K} \setminus \bigcup_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \Delta_j^c$. For each fixed positive integer M , set

$$\widehat{f}(\xi) = (qN)^{m/2} \Phi_m(\xi - \xi_0), \quad m \geq M,$$

where $\Phi_m(\xi - \xi_0)$ is the characteristic function of $\xi_0 + \mathfrak{B}^m$. Then it follows that for $s \in \mathbb{N}$ and $j \geq -M$, $\widehat{f}(\xi) \widehat{f}(\xi + (\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}u(s)) = 0$, and hence $\|f\|_2^2 = 1$. Furthermore, we have

$$\sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} |\langle f, \psi_{j,\lambda} \rangle|^2 = \sum_{j \geq -M} \int_{\xi_0 + \mathfrak{B}^m} (qN)^m \left| \widehat{f}(\xi) \right|^2 \left| \widehat{\psi}^{(j)}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}\xi) \right|^2 d\xi \leq B.$$

Therefore, in the limiting case, we have

$$\sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \left| \widehat{\psi}^{(-j)}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}\xi_0) \right|^2 = 1 \quad \text{a.e.}$$

To prove (3.6), we let

$$\sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} |\langle f, \psi_{j,\lambda} \rangle|^2 = I_1 + I_2,$$

where

$$I_1 = \sum_{j > -M} \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} |\langle f, \psi_{j,\lambda} \rangle|^2 \quad \text{and} \quad I_2 = \sum_{j < -M} \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} |\langle f, \psi_{j,\lambda} \rangle|^2.$$

Since, it has been already verified that $I_1 = \sum_{j > -M} \left| \widehat{\psi}^{(-j)}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}\xi_0) \right|^2$, so to prove the result, it is enough to show that $\lim_{M \rightarrow +\infty} I_2 = 0$. Using Lemma 3.1 and Schwartz Inequality, we have

$$0 \leq I_2 \leq \sum_{j \leq -M} \sum_{r \in \mathbb{N}_0} \left\{ \int_{\mathbb{K}} \left| \widehat{f}(\xi) \widehat{\psi}^{(-j)}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}\xi) \right|^2 d\xi \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ \times \left\{ \int_{\mathbb{K}} \left| \widehat{f}(\xi + (\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}u(r)) \widehat{\psi}^{(-j)}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}\xi + u(r)) \right|^2 d\xi \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

If $\xi + (\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}u(r) \in \xi_0 + \mathfrak{B}^m$ for a fixed $j \leq -M$, then it follows that $|(\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}u(r)| \leq (qN)^{-m}$, so $|u(r)| \leq (qN)^{-m-j}$. Therefore

$$I_2 \leq \sum_{j \leq -M} \int_{\mathbb{K}} \left| \widehat{f}(\xi) \widehat{\psi}^{(-j)}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}\xi) \right|^2 d\xi \\ \leq \sum_{j \leq -M} \int_{(\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}\xi_0 + \mathfrak{B}^{-j+m}} \left| \widehat{\psi}^{(-j)}(\xi) \right|^2 d\xi.$$

If $\xi_0 \neq 0$, then for given $\epsilon > 0$, we choose M so that

$$(qN)^{-M} < |\xi_0| = (qN)^s \quad \text{and} \quad \int_{\mathfrak{B}_{M-s}} \left| \widehat{\psi}^{(-j)}(\xi) \right|^2 d\xi < \epsilon.$$

Therefore for all $j \leq -M$, we have

$$(3.7) \quad (\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}\xi_0 + \mathfrak{B}^{-j+m} \subset \mathfrak{B}^{M-s}.$$

Moreover for any $j_1 < j_2 \leq -M$, it can be easily verified that

$$(3.8) \quad \{(\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j_1}\xi_0 + \mathfrak{B}^{-j_1+m}\} \cap \{(\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j_2}\xi_0 + \mathfrak{B}^{-j_2+m}\} = \phi.$$

Using (3.7) and (3.8), we have

$$I_2 \leq \int_{\mathfrak{B}_{M-s}} \left| \widehat{\psi}^{(-j)}(x) \right|^2 dx < \epsilon,$$

from which the result follows. \square

Definition 3.5. Let \mathbb{K} be a local field of positive characteristic $p \geq 0$ and \mathfrak{p} be a prime element of \mathbb{K} . A collection of closed subspaces $\{V_j : j \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ of $L^2(\mathbb{K})$ is called a *nonuniform nonstationary multiresolution analysis* (NUNMRA) if the following conditions hold:

- (a) $V_j \subset V_{j+1}$ for all $j \in \mathbb{Z}$;
- (b) $\bigcup_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} V_j$ is dense in $L^2(\mathbb{K})$;
- (c) $\bigcap_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} V_j = \{0\}$;
- (d) for any $j \in \mathbb{Z}$ there is a function $\varphi^{(j)} \in V_j$ such that the sequence

$$\left\{ \varphi^{(j)}(\cdot + (\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}\lambda) : \lambda \in \Lambda \right\}$$

forms a Riesz basis (or orthonormal basis) for V_j .

The sequence $\{\varphi^{(j)}\}_{j \in \mathbb{Z}}$ is called a *scaling sequence* for the given NUNMRA. If we denote by P_j , the orthogonal projector on V_j , then condition (b) of the Definition 3.5 implies that $\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} P_j f = f$ for any $f \in L^2(\mathbb{K})$. It then follows from the condition (d) that for any $f \in V_j$, the function $f(x + (\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^j \lambda)$ also belong to V_j for any $\lambda \in \Lambda$. Without loss of generality, we assume that $\{\varphi^{(j)}(x + (\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^j \lambda)\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$ constitutes an orthonormal basis in V_j .

Proposition 3.6. *If $\{V_j\}_{j \in \mathbb{Z}}$ is a NUNMRA, then there exists a nonstationary orthonormal wavelet bases $\{\psi_{j,\lambda}\}_{j \in \mathbb{Z}, \lambda \in \Lambda}$, such that for any $f \in L^2(\mathbb{K})$,*

$$(3.9) \quad P_{j+1}f = P_j f = \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \langle f, \psi_{j,\lambda} \rangle \psi_{j,\lambda}$$

Proof. Let W_j be an orthogonal complement of V_j in V_{j+1} . Then

$$(3.10) \quad W_j \perp W_{j'}, \quad \text{for } j \neq j'$$

and for $j_0 < j$,

$$(3.11) \quad V_j = V_{j_0} \oplus \left(\bigoplus_{\ell=j_0}^{j-1} W_\ell \right).$$

It then follows from the conditions (b) and (d) of the definition 3.5 that

$$(3.12) \quad L^2(\mathbb{K}) = \bigoplus_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} W_j.$$

Equation (3.9) is equivalent to the fact that for fixed j , the sequence $\{\psi_{j,\lambda}\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$ forms an orthonormal basis in W_j . From (3.12), it follows that $\{\psi_{j,\lambda}\}_{j \in \mathbb{Z}, \lambda \in \Lambda}$ is an orthonormal basis in $L^2(\mathbb{K})$. Hence the problem of construction of nonstationary wavelet bases satisfying (3.9) is to find $\psi^{(j)}$ such that $\{\psi^{(j)}(x + (\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^j \lambda)\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$ constitutes an orthonormal basis in W_j .

For the construction of the function $\psi^{(j)}$, we use the following properties of $\varphi^{(j)}$ and W_j .

Since $\varphi^{(j)} \subset V_j \subset V_{j+1}$ and $\{\varphi_\lambda^{(j+1)}\}_{\lambda \in \mathbb{N}_0}$ is an orthonormal basis in V_{j+1} , it follows that

$$(3.13) \quad \varphi^{(j)}(x) = \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} h_{j+1,\lambda} \varphi_\lambda^{(j+1)}(x),$$

where

$$(3.14) \quad h_{j+1,\lambda} = \langle \varphi^{(j)}, \varphi^{(j+1)} \rangle, \quad \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} |h_{j+1,\lambda}|^2 = 1.$$

Equation (3.13) can be written in the frequency domain as

$$(3.15) \quad \widehat{\varphi}^{(j)}(\xi) = m_{j+1}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{j+1} \xi) \widehat{\varphi}^{(j+1)}(\xi),$$

where

$$m_{j+1}(\xi) = \sum_{\lambda \in \mathbb{N}_0} h_{j+1,\lambda} \chi_\lambda(\xi),$$

are called *nonuniform nonstationary masks*. It can be easily verified that

$$(3.16) \quad \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \left| \varphi^{(j)}(\xi + (\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}\lambda) \right|^2 = (qN)^{-j} \quad \text{for a.e } \xi \in K.$$

From (3.15) and (3.16), we have

$$\sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \left| m_{j+1}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{j+1}\xi + \mathfrak{p}\lambda) \varphi^{(j+1)}(\xi + (\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^j\lambda) \right|^2 = (qN)^{-j}.$$

Partitioning the sum into two parts and taking into account the integral periodicity of m_{j+1} , we get

$$(3.17) \quad |m_{j+1}(\xi)|^2 + |m_{j+1}(\xi + \mathfrak{p}u(N))|^2 = qN.$$

We now characterize the subspaces W_j . Let $f \in W_j$. Then f is in V_{j+1} and is orthogonal to V_j . Then

$$(3.18) \quad f(x) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}_0} f_k \varphi_k^{(j+1)}(x),$$

where $f_\lambda = \langle f, \varphi_\lambda^{(j+1)} \rangle$. Applying Fourier transform to equation (3.18), we have

$$(3.19) \quad \widehat{f}(\xi) = m_f((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{j+1}\xi) \widehat{\varphi}^{(j+1)}(\xi),$$

$$m_f(\xi) = \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} f_\lambda \chi_\lambda(\xi),$$

are integral periodic from $L^2(\mathfrak{D})$. Since f is orthogonal to V_j , we have for $\lambda \in \Lambda$,

$$\int_{\mathbb{K}} \widehat{f}(\xi) \overline{\widehat{\varphi}^{(j)}(\xi)} \chi_\lambda((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{j-1}\xi) d\xi = 0.$$

Moreover,

$$(3.20) \quad \begin{aligned} & \int_{\mathbb{K}} \widehat{f}(\xi) \overline{\widehat{\varphi}^{(j)}(\xi)} \chi_\lambda((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{j-1}\xi) d\xi \\ &= \int_{(\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^j \mathfrak{D}} \sum_{r \in \mathbb{N}_0} \widehat{f}(\xi + (\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}u(r)) \\ & \quad \times \overline{\widehat{\varphi}^{(j)}(\xi + (\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}u(r))} \chi_\lambda((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{j-1}\xi) d\xi \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Since (3.20) holds for all $\lambda \in \Lambda$, we have

$$(3.21) \quad \sum_{r \in \mathbb{N}_0} \widehat{f}(\xi + (\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}u(r)) \overline{\widehat{\varphi}^{(j)}(\xi + (\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^j u(r))} = 0.$$

The series in (3.21) converges in $L^2(\mathfrak{D})$. Keeping in view (3.17) and using equations (3.19) and (3.20) in (3.21), we get

$$\begin{aligned} & (qN)^{j+1} \sum_{r \in \mathbb{N}_0} \widehat{f}(\xi + (\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}u(r)) \overline{\widehat{\varphi}^{(j)}(\xi + (\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}u(r))} \\ &= m_f((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{j+1}\xi) \overline{m_{j+1}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{j+1}\xi)} m_f((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{j+1}\xi + \mathfrak{p}u(N)) \\ & \quad \times \overline{m_{j+1}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{j+1}\xi + \mathfrak{p}u(N))} \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

It is evident from (3.17) that $\overline{m_{j+1}(\xi)}$ and $\overline{m_{j+1}(\xi + \mathfrak{p}u(N))}$ can not vanish simultaneously. Hence, there exist integral periodic function $\lambda(\xi)$ such that

$$(3.22) \quad m_f(\xi) = \lambda(\xi) \overline{m_{j+1}(\xi + \mathfrak{p}u(N))} \quad \text{a.e.}$$

and

$$(3.23) \quad \lambda(\xi) + \lambda(\xi + \mathfrak{p}u(N)) = 0.$$

Equation (3.23) can be rewritten as

$$\lambda(\xi) = \nu(\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N\xi) \overline{\chi(\xi)},$$

where ν is an integral periodic function. Therefore the Fourier transform of any function of W_j yields

$$(3.24) \quad \widehat{f}(\xi) = \overline{m_{j+1}(\xi + \mathfrak{p}u(N))} \nu((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^j \xi) \widehat{\varphi}^{(j+1)}(\xi) \overline{\chi(\mathfrak{p}^j \xi)}.$$

Moreover, it can be seen that ν is square integrable. Having system (3.24) in hand, it will not be difficult to find functions $\psi^{(j)}$ in the W_j space such that

$\{\psi^{(j)}(x + (\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}\lambda)\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$ constitutes an orthonormal basis in W_j . Therefore, we have

$$\widehat{\psi}^{(j)}(\xi) = \overline{m_{j+1}(\xi + \mathfrak{p}u(N))} \nu_{\psi^{(j)}}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^j \xi) \widehat{\varphi}^{(j+1)}(\xi) \overline{\chi((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^j \xi)}.$$

Therefore, substituting above expression in (3.16) and using (3.17), we have

$$|\nu_{\psi^{(j)}}|^2 = 1 \quad \text{a.e.}$$

From (3.24), it follows that the integer shifts of $\psi^{(j)}$ defined by

$$(3.25) \quad \widehat{\psi}^{(j)}(\xi) = \overline{m_{j+1}(\xi + \mathfrak{p}u(N))} \widehat{\varphi}^{(j+1)}(\xi) \overline{\chi((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^j \xi)},$$

forms a basis of W_j . Thus having a nonstationary multiresolution analysis $\{V_j\}_{j \in \mathbb{Z}}$ generated by a scaling function $\{\varphi^{(j)}\}$, one can construct a nonstationary orthonormal wavelet basis $\{\psi_{j,\lambda}\}_{j \in \mathbb{Z}, \lambda \in \Lambda}$ in $L^2(\mathbb{K})$ satisfying (3.9). \square

Definition 3.7. Suppose $\psi^{(j)} \in L^2(\mathbb{K})$ for $j \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then *dimension function* is defined by

$$D_{\psi^{(j)}}(\xi) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \left| \widehat{\psi}^{(j-n)}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-n}(\xi + \lambda)) \right|^2 \quad \text{a.e } \xi \in K$$

Since

$$\int_{\mathfrak{D}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \left| \widehat{\psi}^{(j-n)}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-n}(\xi + \lambda)) \right|^2 d\xi = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (qN)^{-n} \int_{\mathbb{K}} \left| \widehat{\psi}^{(j)}(\xi) \right|^2 d\xi.$$

Hence $D_{\psi^{(j)}}$ is well defined for a.e. $\xi \in K$.

Proposition 3.8. For all $j \in \mathbb{Z}$ and for a.e. $\xi \in K$, we have

$$(3.26) \quad \left| \widehat{\varphi}^{(j)} \right|^2 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \widehat{\psi}^{(j-n)}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-n}\xi) \right|^2.$$

Proof. If $\psi^{(j)} \in L^2(\mathbb{K})$, then equation (3.25) holds. Therefore using (3.17), we have from equations (3.15) and (3.25),

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \widehat{\varphi}^{(j)}(\xi) \right|^2 + \left| \widehat{\psi}^{(j)}(\xi) \right|^2 &= \left| m_{j+1}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{j+1}\xi) \widehat{\varphi}^{(j+1)}(\xi) \right|^2 \\ &\quad + \left| \overline{m_{j+1}(\xi + \mathfrak{p}u(N)) \widehat{\varphi}^{(j+1)}(\xi) \chi((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-j}\xi)} \right|^2 \\ &= qN \left| \widehat{\varphi}^{(j+1)}(\xi) \right|^2 \\ &= \left| \widehat{\varphi}^{(j+1)}(\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N\xi) \right|^2. \end{aligned}$$

Since the equality holds for a.e. $\xi \in K$, we have

$$\left| \widehat{\varphi}^{(j)}(\xi) \right|^2 = \left| \widehat{\varphi}^{(j-1)}(\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N\xi) \right|^2 + \left| \widehat{\psi}^{(j-1)}(\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N\xi) \right|^2.$$

Iterating for any integer $L \geq 1$, we get

$$\left| \widehat{\varphi}^{(j)}(\xi) \right|^2 = \left| \widehat{\varphi}^{(j-L)}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-L}\xi) \right|^2 + \sum_{n=1}^L \left| \widehat{\psi}^{(j-L)}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-n}\xi) \right|^2.$$

Since $\left| \widehat{\varphi}^{(j-L)}(\xi) \right| \leq 1$, the sequence

$$\left\{ \sum_{n=1}^L \left| \widehat{\psi}^{(j-L)}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-n}\xi) \right|^2 : L \geq 1 \right\}$$

of real numbers is bounded by 1, hence it converges. Therefore,

$$\lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} \left| \widehat{\varphi}^{(j-L)}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-L}\xi) \right|^2$$

also exists. Moreover

$$\int_{\mathbb{K}} \left| \widehat{\varphi}^{(j-L)}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-L}\xi) \right|^2 d\xi = (qN)^{-L} \int_{\mathbb{K}} \left| \widehat{\varphi}^{(j-L)}(\xi) \right|^2 d\xi \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } L \rightarrow \infty.$$

Therefore, the application of the Fatou's Lemma yields

$$\int_{\mathbb{K}} \lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} \left| \widehat{\varphi}^{(j-L)}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-L}\xi) \right|^2 d\xi \leq \lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\mathbb{K}} \left| \widehat{\varphi}^{(j-L)}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-L}\xi) \right|^2 d\xi = 0.$$

This means that $\lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} \left| \widehat{\varphi}^{(j-L)}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-L}\xi) \right|^2 d\xi = 0$. Hence, we have

$$\left| \widehat{\varphi}^{(j)}(\xi) \right|^2 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \widehat{\psi}^{(j-n)}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-n}\xi) \right|^2$$

This completes the proof. \square

Since $\left\{ (qN)^{j/2} \varphi^{(j)}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^j x - \lambda) : \lambda \in \Lambda \right\}$ is an orthonormal basis of $L^2(\mathbb{K})$ for all $j \in \mathbb{Z}$, we have

$$1 = \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \left| \widehat{\varphi}^{(j)}(\xi + \lambda) \right|^2 = \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \widehat{\psi}^{(j-n)}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-n}(\xi + \lambda)) \right|^2 = D_{\psi^{(j)}}(\xi).$$

Since $D_{\psi^{(j)}}(\xi) = 1$, we can choose the smallest $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $j \in \mathbb{Z}$ and for almost all $\xi \in K$,

$$\sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \left| \widehat{\psi}^{(j-n)}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-n}(\xi + \lambda)) \right|^2 \neq 0$$

and then for almost all $\xi \in K$, we define $\varphi^{(j)}(\xi)$ by

$$\widehat{\varphi}^{(j)}(\xi) = \frac{\widehat{\psi}^{(j-n)}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-n}\xi)}{\sqrt{\sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \left| \widehat{\psi}^{(j-n)}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-n}(\xi + \lambda)) \right|^2}}.$$

Moreover for a fixed $j \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we define an infinite vector of $l^2(\Lambda)$ as

$$(3.27) \quad \Psi_{j,n}(\xi) = \left\{ \widehat{\psi}^{(j-n)}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-n}(\xi + \lambda)) \right\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \quad \text{for a.e } \xi \in K$$

Theorem 3.9. *Assume that $\psi^{(j)} \in L^2(\mathbb{K})$ for every $j \in \mathbb{Z}$, such that the system $\left\{ (qN)^{j/2} \psi^{(j)}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^j x - \lambda) : \lambda \in \Lambda \right\}$ is an orthonormal basis of $L^2(\mathbb{K})$. Then the mother wavelets $\psi^{(j)}$, $j \in \mathbb{Z}$ come from a NUNMRA, if and only if*

$$D_{\psi^{(j)}}(\xi) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}_0} \left| \widehat{\psi}^{(j-n)}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-n}(\xi + \lambda)) \right|^2 = 1 \quad \text{a.e } \xi \in K$$

Proof. Necessary part of the Theorem follows from the Proposition 3.8. For the proof of the sufficient part, we need the following lemmas:

Lemma 3.10. *For all $j \in \mathbb{Z}$, and for almost all $\xi \in K$, we have*

$$(3.28) \quad \Psi_{j,n}(\xi) = \sum_{h=1}^{\infty} \left\langle \Psi_{j,n}(\xi), \Psi_{j,h}(\xi) \right\rangle \Psi_{j,h}(\xi),$$

Proof. The series in the Lemma converges absolutely for a.e. $\xi \in K$. Let us first show that

$$(3.29) \quad \begin{aligned} \widehat{\psi}^{(j-n)}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-n}\xi) &= \sum_{h=1}^{\infty} \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \widehat{\psi}^{(j-n)}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-n}(\xi + \lambda)) \\ &\quad \times \overline{\widehat{\psi}^{(j-h)}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-h}(\xi + \lambda))} \widehat{\psi}^{(j-h)}((\mathfrak{p}^{-1}N)^{-h}\xi). \end{aligned}$$

Let us denote by $\Gamma_{j,n}(\xi)$, the second member of the series (3.29). Then using Equation

(3.6) and (3.29), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\Gamma_{j,n}(\xi) &= \sum_{h=1}^{\infty} \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \widehat{\psi}^{(j-n)}((\mathbf{p}^{-1}N)^{-n}(\xi + \lambda)) \\
&\quad \times \overline{\widehat{\psi}^{(j-h)}((\mathbf{p}^{-1}N)^{-h}(\xi + \lambda))} \widehat{\psi}^{(j-h)}((\mathbf{p}^{-1}N)^{-h}\xi) \\
&= \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \widehat{\psi}^{(j-n)}((\mathbf{p}^{-1}N)^{-n}(\xi + \lambda)) \left\{ \sum_{h=0}^{\infty} \overline{\widehat{\psi}^{(j-h)}((\mathbf{p}^{-1}N)^{-h}(\xi + \lambda))} \right. \\
&\quad \left. \widehat{\psi}^{(j-h)}((\mathbf{p}^{-1}N)^{-h}\xi) - \overline{\widehat{\psi}^{(j)}(\xi + \lambda)} \widehat{\psi}^{(j)}(\xi) \right\} \\
&= \sum_{h=0}^{\infty} \sum_{\lambda q \in \Lambda} \widehat{\psi}^{(j-n)}((\mathbf{p}^{-1}N)^{-n}(\xi + u(q\lambda))) \\
&\quad \times \overline{\widehat{\psi}^{(j-h)}((\mathbf{p}^{-1}N)^{-h}(\xi + u(qk)))} \widehat{\psi}^{(j-h)}((\mathbf{p}^{-1}N)^{-h}\xi) \\
&= \sum_{h=1}^{\infty} \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \widehat{\psi}^{(j+1)-(n+1)}((\mathbf{p}^{-1}N)^{n+1}(\mathbf{p}\xi + \lambda)) \\
&\quad \times \overline{\widehat{\psi}^{(j-h)}((\mathbf{p}^{-1}N)^{-h}(\mathbf{p}\xi + \lambda))} \widehat{\psi}^{(j-h)}((\mathbf{p}^{-1}N)^{-h}\mathbf{p}\xi) \\
&= \Gamma_{j+1,n+1}(\mathbf{p}\xi)
\end{aligned}$$

The above system is equivalent to

$$\Gamma_{j,n}(\xi) = \Gamma_{j-1,n-1}(\mathbf{p}^{-1}N\xi).$$

In consequence, for $j \in \mathbb{Z}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and almost all $\xi \in \mathbb{K}$, we have by recursion

$$\Gamma_{j,n}(\xi) = \Gamma_{j-(n-1),1}((\mathbf{p}^{-1}N)^{n+1}\xi),$$

from which equation (3.29) follows as $\Gamma_{j-n+1,1}(\xi) = \widehat{\psi}^{(j-n)}((\mathbf{p}^{-1}N)^{-n}\xi)$.

Moreover, since $\langle \Psi_{j,n}(\xi), \Psi_{j,h}(\xi) \rangle$ is integral periodic, equation (3.28) holds. This completes the proof of the lemma. \square

From the above lemma, it can be seen that

$$(3.30) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \|\Psi_{j,n}(\xi)\|_{l^2(\Lambda)}^2 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \left| \widehat{\psi}^{(j-n)}((\mathbf{p}^{-1}N)^{-n}(\xi + \lambda)) \right|^2 = D_{\psi^{(j)}}(\xi) = 1.$$

For all $j \in \mathbb{Z}$, and for almost all $\xi \in K$, we define

$$(3.31) \quad \mathcal{F}_j(\xi) = \overline{\text{span}}\{\Psi_{j,n}(\xi) : n \geq 1\}.$$

It is a subspace of $l^2(\Lambda)$ of dimension 1.

Lemma 3.11. *Let $\{\alpha_n : n \geq 1\}$ be a family of vectors in a Hilbert space \mathbb{H} such that*

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \|\alpha_n\|^2 = C < \infty \quad \text{and} \quad v_n = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \langle \alpha_n, \alpha_m \rangle \alpha_m \quad \text{for all } n \geq 1.$$

Then dimension of the subspace $\overline{\text{span}}\{\alpha_n : n \geq 1\}$ of \mathbb{H} is equal to C .

Sufficient part of the Theorem: Using Lemma 3.11, it follows that the family $\mathcal{F}_j(\xi)$, defined by (3.31) is generated by only one unit vector $X_j(\xi)$. To construct it, we first make a partition of \mathfrak{D} as follows

$$\mathcal{P}_{j,n} = \{\xi \in \mathfrak{D} : \Psi_{j,n}(\xi) \neq 0 \text{ and } \Psi_{j,m}(\xi) = 0 \text{ for } m < n\}, n \geq 1,$$

and the null set

$$\mathcal{P}_{j,0} = \{\xi \in \mathfrak{D} : D_{\psi^{(j)}}(\xi) = 0\}.$$

Let us now define the unit vector $X_j(\xi)$ on \mathfrak{D} by

$$X_j(\xi) = \frac{\Psi_{j,n}(\xi)}{\|\Psi_{j,n}(\xi)\|_{l^2(\Lambda)}} \text{ if } \xi \in E_{j,n}.$$

We write $X_j(\xi) = \left\{ u_\lambda^{(j)}(\xi) \right\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$ and define $\varphi^{(j)}$ almost everywhere on \mathbb{K} by

$$\hat{\varphi}^{(j)}(\xi) = u_\lambda^{(j)}(\xi - \lambda) \text{ if } \xi \in \mathfrak{D} + \lambda.$$

These $\varphi^{(j)}, j \in \mathbb{Z}$ are the required scaling functions. □

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