

Sufficient conditions that the shift-invariant system is a frame for $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ ¹

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Abstract. The main contribution of this paper is twofold. First, some new sufficient conditions, under which the shift-invariant system is a frame for $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$, were established. Second, those sufficient conditions are used to obtain some new results about Gabor frames.

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1. Introduction

The theory of frames, or stable redundant non-orthogonal expansions in Hilbert spaces, introduced by Duffin and Schaeffer ([1]), plays an important role in wavelet theory ([2-3]) as well as in Gabor analysis ([4-6]) for functions in $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Traditionally, frames were used in signal processing because of their resilience to additive, resilience to quantization and because they give greater flexibility to capture important signal characteristic([7-8]). Today, frame theory has a myriad of applications in pure mathematics, applied mathematics and even wireless communication ([9-10]).

In [11], by the study of shift-invariant subspaces of $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$, the author presented a general result to characterize tight frame generators for the shift-invariant subspaces. Some applications of this general result are then obtained, among which are the characterization of tight wavelet frames and tight Gabor frames.

In [12], some necessary and sufficient conditions ensuring that the shift-invariant system is a frame for $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ were established, and then some known results about wavelet frames and Gabor frames were obtained by applying these conditions.

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In present paper, we will give some new sufficient conditions under which the shift-invariant system is a frame for $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$. As some applications, the results are used to obtain some new conclusions about Gabor frames.

This paper is organized as follows. Section 2 includes some notations, definitions and auxiliary results. In order to prove the main results, some lemmas are given in Section 3. Section 4 is devoted to the discussion of sufficient conditions for the shift-invariant system to be a frame. Section 5 contains applications of main results to Gabor frames.

2. Preliminaries

Some notations, definitions and auxiliary results are listed in this section.

Firstly, several definitions and a fact about the frames are given. Additional information on the subject can be found in [3-9].

Definition 2.1 *Suppose that H is a separable Hilbert space and a countable family $\{x_i \mid i \in I\} \subset H$. If there exist constants $0 < A \leq B < \infty$ such that $\forall x \in H$,*

$$A\|x\|^2 \leq \sum_{i \in I} |\langle x, x_i \rangle|^2 \leq B\|x\|^2, \quad (1)$$

then $\{x_i \mid i \in I\}$ is called a frame for H , where the numbers A and B are called the lower and upper frame bounds of the frame, respectively. A frame is a tight frame if A and B can be chosen so that $A = B$, and is a normalized tight frame if $A = B = 1$.

Lemma 2.1 *$\{x_i \mid i \in I\}$ is a frame for H if and only if (1) holds for all $x \in \mathcal{M}$, where \mathcal{M} is dense in H .*

The translation operator T_y , the modulation operator M_z and the dilation operator D_A are defined by

$$\begin{aligned} (T_y f)(x) &= f(x - y), \quad y \in \mathbb{R}^n, \\ (M_z f)(x) &= e^{2\pi i z \cdot x} f(x), \quad z \in \mathbb{R}^n \end{aligned}$$

and

$$(D_A f)(x) = |\det A|^{\frac{1}{2}} f(Ax),$$

respectively, where A is an $n \times n$ dilation matrix with real entries, i.e., all eigenvalues of A have modulus greater than 1.

The Fourier transform in $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is

$$\hat{f}(\xi) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) e^{-2\pi i \xi \cdot x} dx,$$

and the inverse Fourier transform is

$$f^\vee(\xi) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(\xi) e^{2\pi i x \cdot \xi} d\xi,$$

where $\xi \cdot x$ denotes the standard inner product in \mathbb{R}^n . We also use the standard notation $\|f\|$ for the norm of $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$, and $\langle f, g \rangle$ for the usual inner product of $f, g \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Throughout the paper, \mathbb{Z} is the set of all integers, the space \mathbb{T}^n will be identified with $[0, 1]^n$, $GL_n(\mathbb{R})$ denotes the set of all non-singular $n \times n$ matrices with real entries and \mathcal{D} is defined by

$$\mathcal{D} = \{f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^n) \mid \hat{f} \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) \text{ and } \hat{f} \text{ has compact support in } \mathbb{R}^n\}.$$

It is clear that \mathcal{D} is a dense subspace of $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$. For $\forall C \in GL_n(\mathbb{R})$, let $C^I := (C^t)^{-1}$, where C^t denotes the transpose of C .

3. Some Lemmas

In order to verify the results, we establish two lemmas in this section.

Lemma 3.1 *Let J be a countable indexing set, $\{f_j(x) \mid j \in J\} \subset L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $C \in GL_n(\mathbb{R})$. If $\text{ess sup}_\xi \frac{1}{|\det C|} \sum_{j \in J} |\hat{f}_j(\xi)|^2 < \infty$, then for all $f \in \mathcal{D}$,*

$$\sum_{j \in J} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^n} |\langle f, T_{Ck} f_j \rangle|^2 = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\hat{f}(\xi)|^2 \frac{1}{|\det C|} \sum_{j \in J} |\hat{f}_j(\xi)|^2 d\xi + R(f), \quad (2)$$

where

$$R(f) = \sum_{j \in J} \sum_{m \neq 0} \frac{1}{|\det C|} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \hat{f}(\xi) \overline{\hat{f}_j(\xi)} \hat{f}_j(\xi + C^I m) \overline{\hat{f}(\xi + C^I m)} d\xi. \quad (3)$$

The proof of Lemma 3.1 can be found in [12].

Lemma 3.2 *Let J be a countable indexing set, $\{f_j(x) \mid j \in J\} \subset L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $C \in GL_n(\mathbb{R})$. If $\text{ess sup}_\xi \frac{1}{|\det C|} \sum_{j \in J} |\hat{f}_j(\xi)|^2 < \infty$, then for all $f \in \mathcal{D}$, the series in (3) is absolutely convergent.*

Proof. Notice that $|\overline{\hat{f}_j(\xi)} \hat{f}_j(\xi + C^I m)| \leq \frac{1}{2} (|\hat{f}_j(\xi)|^2 + |\hat{f}_j(\xi + C^I m)|^2)$, hence

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{j \in J} \sum_{m \neq 0} \frac{1}{|\det C|} \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \hat{f}(\xi) \overline{\hat{f}_j(\xi)} \hat{f}_j(\xi + C^I m) \overline{\hat{f}(\xi + C^I m)} d\xi \right| \\ & \leq \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j \in J} \sum_{m \neq 0} \frac{1}{|\det C|} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\hat{f}(\xi) \hat{f}(\xi + C^I m)| |\hat{f}_j(\xi)|^2 d\xi \\ & \quad + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j \in J} \sum_{m \neq 0} \frac{1}{|\det C|} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\hat{f}(\xi) \hat{f}(\xi + C^I m)| |\hat{f}_j(\xi + C^I m)|^2 d\xi. \end{aligned}$$

Obviously, it is enough to show that the series

$$\sum_{j \in J} \sum_{m \neq 0} \frac{1}{|\det C|} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\hat{f}(\xi) \hat{f}(\xi + C^I m)| |\hat{f}_j(\xi)|^2 d\xi$$

converges. In fact,

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{j \in J} \sum_{m \neq 0} \frac{1}{|\det C|} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\hat{f}(\xi) \hat{f}(\xi + C^I m)| |\hat{f}_j(\xi)|^2 d\xi \\ & \leq \operatorname{ess\,sup}_{\xi} \frac{1}{|\det C|} \sum_{j \in J} |\hat{f}_j(\xi)|^2 \sum_{m \neq 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\hat{f}(\xi) \hat{f}(\xi + C^I m)| d\xi. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

Notice that $f \in \mathcal{D}$, hence $\hat{f} \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and \hat{f} has compact support in \mathbb{R}^n , consequently the number of m in (4) is finite. Therefore, by (4),

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{j \in J} \sum_{m \neq 0} \frac{1}{|\det C|} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\hat{f}(\xi) \hat{f}(\xi + C^I m)| |\hat{f}_j(\xi)|^2 d\xi \\ & \leq \operatorname{ess\,sup}_{\xi} \frac{1}{|\det C|} \sum_{j \in J} |\hat{f}_j(\xi)|^2 c \|\hat{f}\|^2, \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

where c is a constant. It follows from $\operatorname{ess\,sup}_{\xi} \frac{1}{|\det C|} \sum_{j \in J} |\hat{f}_j(\xi)|^2 < \infty$ and (5) that for all $f \in \mathcal{D}$, the series in (3) is absolutely convergent. The proof is completed.

4. Sufficient conditions that the shift-invariant system

$\{T_{Ck} f_j(x) \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}^n, j \in J\}$ is a frame

First, we give the definition of shift-invariant system with respect to lattices $C\mathbb{Z}^n$ as follows.

Definition 4.1 Suppose that $\{g_j(x) \mid j \in J\} \subset L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $C \in GL_n(\mathbb{R})$, where J be a countable indexing set. If $\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}^n$ and $l \in J$, $T_{Ck} g_l(x) \in \{g_j(x) \mid j \in J\}$, then $\{g_j(x) \mid j \in J\}$ is called a shift-invariant system with respect to lattices $C\mathbb{Z}^n$.

It is easy to see that $\{T_{Ck} f_j(x) \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}^n, j \in J\}$ is a shift-invariant system with respect to lattices $C\mathbb{Z}^n$, where $f_j(x) \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

In this section, we give some sufficient conditions for the system $\{T_{Ck} f_j(x) \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}^n, j \in J\}$ to be a frame for $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

We establish the first sufficient condition as follows.

Theorem 4.1 Let J be a countable indexing set, $\{f_j(x) \mid j \in J\} \subset L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $C \in GL_n(\mathbb{R})$. Set

$$\Lambda_m = \operatorname{ess\,sup}_\xi \frac{1}{|\det C|} \left| \sum_{j \in J} \overline{\hat{f}_j(\xi)} \hat{f}_j(\xi + C^I m) \right|, \quad \Lambda = \sum_{m \neq 0} (\Lambda_m \Lambda_{-m})^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

If

$$A_1 = \operatorname{ess\,inf}_\xi \frac{1}{|\det C|} \sum_{j \in J} |\hat{f}_j(\xi)|^2 - \Lambda > 0 \quad (6)$$

and

$$B_1 = \operatorname{ess\,sup}_\xi \frac{1}{|\det C|} \sum_{j \in J} |\hat{f}_j(\xi)|^2 + \Lambda < +\infty, \quad (7)$$

then $\{T_{C^k} f_j(x) \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}^n, j \in J\}$ is a frame for $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with bounds A_1 and B_1 .

Proof. By Lemma 2.1, it is sufficient to prove Theorem 4.1 for all $f \in \mathcal{D}$. By (7), Lemma 3.1 and Lemma 3.2, (2) holds, where

$$R(f) = \sum_{m \neq 0} \frac{1}{|\det C|} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \hat{f}(\xi) \overline{\hat{f}(\xi + C^I m)} \sum_{j \in J} \overline{\hat{f}_j(\xi)} \hat{f}_j(\xi + C^I m) d\xi. \quad (8)$$

By the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, the change of variables $\eta = \xi + C^I m$ and (8), we get

$$\begin{aligned} |R(f)| &\leq \sum_{m \neq 0} \frac{1}{|\det C|} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\hat{f}(\xi)|^2 \left| \sum_{j \in J} \overline{\hat{f}_j(\xi)} \hat{f}_j(\xi + C^I m) \right| d\xi \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times \\ &\quad \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\hat{f}(\xi + C^I m)|^2 \left| \sum_{j \in J} \overline{\hat{f}_j(\xi)} \hat{f}_j(\xi + C^I m) \right| d\xi \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \sum_{m \neq 0} \frac{1}{|\det C|} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\hat{f}(\xi)|^2 \left| \sum_{j \in J} \overline{\hat{f}_j(\xi)} \hat{f}_j(\xi + C^I m) \right| d\xi \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times \\ &\quad \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\hat{f}(\eta)|^2 \left| \sum_{j \in J} \overline{\hat{f}_j(\eta)} \hat{f}_j(\eta - C^I m) \right| d\xi \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\leq \sum_{m \neq 0} (\Lambda_m \Lambda_{-m})^{\frac{1}{2}} \|f\|^2 \\ &= \Lambda \|f\|^2. \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

Consequently, by (2), (6), (7) and (9),

$$A_1 \|f\|^2 \leq \sum_{j \in J} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^n} |\langle f, T_{C^k} f_j \rangle|^2 \leq B_1 \|f\|^2, \quad \forall f \in \mathcal{D}.$$

Therefore, the proof is completed.

Remark 4.1 It is easy to see that frame bounds of above theorem are better than ones of theorem 4.1 in [12].

Remark 4.2 It is not difficult to show that $\sum_{m \neq 0} \Lambda_m = \sum_{m \neq 0} \Lambda_{-m}$. Set $\Lambda' = \sum_{m \neq 0} \Lambda_m$, then by (8) and the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, we have

$$|R(f)| \leq \sum_{m \neq 0} (\Lambda_m \Lambda_{-m})^{\frac{1}{2}} \|f\|^2 \leq \Lambda' \|f\|^2.$$

Now, the second sufficient condition is stated.

Theorem 4.2 Let J be a countable indexing set, $\{f_j(x) \mid j \in J\} \subset L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $C \in GL_n(\mathbb{R})$. If

$$A_2 = \operatorname{ess\,inf}_{\xi} \frac{1}{|\det C|} \sum_{j \in J} |\hat{f}_j(\xi)|^2 - \Lambda' > 0$$

and

$$B_2 = \operatorname{ess\,sup}_{\xi} \frac{1}{|\det C|} \sum_{j \in J} |\hat{f}_j(\xi)|^2 + \Lambda' < +\infty,$$

then $\{T_{Ck}f_j(x) \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}^n, j \in J\}$ is a frame for $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with bounds A_2 and B_2 .

Using another estimation technique, we able to give the third sufficient condition for the system $\{T_{Ck}f_{\alpha}(x) \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}^n, \alpha \in \Lambda\}$ to be a frame for $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Theorem 4.3 Let J be a countable indexing set, $\{f_j(x) \mid j \in J\} \subset L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $C \in GL_n(\mathbb{R})$. If

$$A_3 = \operatorname{ess\,inf}_{\xi} \left[\frac{1}{|\det C|} \left(\sum_{j \in J} |\hat{f}_j(\xi)|^2 - \sum_{m \neq 0} \left| \sum_{j \in J} \overline{\hat{f}_j(\xi)} \hat{f}_j(\xi + C^I m) \right| \right) \right] > 0, \quad (10)$$

and

$$B_3 = \operatorname{ess\,sup}_{\xi} \left[\frac{1}{|\det C|} \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \left| \sum_{j \in J} \overline{\hat{f}_j(\xi)} \hat{f}_j(\xi + C^I m) \right| \right] < +\infty, \quad (11)$$

then $\{T_{Ck}f_j(x) \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}^n, j \in J\}$ is a frame for $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with bounds A_3 and B_3 .

Proof. By Lemma 2.1, it is sufficient to prove Theorem 4.3 for all $f \in \mathcal{D}$. We need to estimate $R(f)$ in (8). It deduces from the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality and the

change of variables $\eta = \xi + C^I m$ that

$$\begin{aligned}
|R(f)| &\leq \sum_{m \neq 0} \frac{1}{|\det C|} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\hat{f}(\xi)|^2 \left| \sum_{j \in J} \overline{\hat{f}_j(\xi)} \hat{f}_j(\xi + C^I m) \right| d\xi \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times \\
&\quad \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\hat{f}(\xi + C^I m)|^2 \left| \sum_{j \in J} \overline{\hat{f}_j(\xi)} \hat{f}_j(\xi + C^I m) \right| d\xi \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
&\leq \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\hat{f}(\xi)|^2 \sum_{m \neq 0} \frac{1}{|\det C|} \left| \sum_{j \in J} \overline{\hat{f}_j(\xi)} \hat{f}_j(\xi + C^I m) \right| d\xi \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times \quad (12) \\
&\quad \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\hat{f}(\eta)|^2 \sum_{m \neq 0} \frac{1}{|\det C|} \left| \sum_{j \in J} \overline{\hat{f}_j(\eta)} \hat{f}_j(\eta - C^I m) \right| d\xi \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
&= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\hat{f}(\xi)|^2 \sum_{m \neq 0} \frac{1}{|\det C|} \left| \sum_{j \in J} \overline{\hat{f}_j(\xi)} \hat{f}_j(\xi + C^I m) \right| d\xi.
\end{aligned}$$

By (2), (10), (11) and (12), we have

$$A_3 \|f\|^2 \leq \sum_{j \in J} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^n} |\langle f, T_{Ck} f_j \rangle|^2 \leq B_3 \|f\|^2, \quad \forall f \in \mathcal{D}.$$

Therefore, the proof of Theorem 4.3 is completed.

Remark 4.3 Obviously, frame bounds of this theorem are better than ones of theorem 4.2, and are also better than theorem 4.2 in [12].

5. Applications of main results to Gabor system

In this section, we apply Theorems 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 to Gabor system, and then obtain some new results of Gabor frames. Let $g^l(x) \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $l = 1, \dots, L$, L be a positive integer and $g_{m,k}^l = M_{Bm} T_{Ck} g^l$. The Gabor system, which generated by $g^l(x)$ ($l = 1, \dots, L$), is defined by

$$\{g_{m,k}^l(x) \mid m, k \in \mathbb{Z}^n, l = 1, \dots, L\},$$

where $B, C \in GL_n(\mathbb{R})$. If we change the order of the translation and modulation operators, we also have the system

$$\{T_{Ck} M_{Bm} g^l(x) \mid m, k \in \mathbb{Z}^n, l = 1, \dots, L\}.$$

It is immediate to see that $\{g_{m,k}^l(x) \mid m, k \in \mathbb{Z}^n, l = 1, \dots, L\}$ is a frame for $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ if and only if $\{T_{Ck} M_{Bm} g^l(x) \mid m, k \in \mathbb{Z}^n, l = 1, \dots, L\}$ is a frame for $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$, and

the frame bounds is the same in the two cases. In particular, $\{T_{Ck}M_{Bm}g^l(x) \mid m, k \in \mathbb{Z}^n, l = 1, \dots, L\}$ is shift-invariant. So, the main results can apply directly to the Gabor system.

Let J be defined by $J = \{(l, m) \mid m \in \mathbb{Z}^n, l = 1, \dots, L\}$, and $\forall \gamma \in J, f_\gamma(x) = M_{Bm}g^l(x)$. Then the system $\{T_{Ck}f_\gamma(x) \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}^n, \gamma \in J\}$ is the system $\{T_{Ck}M_{Bm}g^l(x) \mid m, k \in \mathbb{Z}^n, l = 1, \dots, L\}$. Notice that $\forall \gamma = (l, m) \in J, \hat{f}_\gamma(\xi) = \hat{g}^l(\xi - Bm)$, hence $\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}^n$,

$$\sum_{\gamma \in J} \overline{\hat{f}_\gamma(\xi)} \hat{f}_\gamma(\xi + C^I k) = \sum_{l=1}^L \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \overline{\hat{g}^l(\xi - Bm)} \hat{g}^l(\xi - Bm + C^I k).$$

Therefore, using Theorem 4.1, Theorem 4.2 and Theorem 4.3, respectively, we obtain

Theorem 5.1 *Let $B, C \in GL_n(\mathbb{R}), g^l(x) \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^n), l = 1, \dots, L$ and L be a positive integer. If*

$$C_1 = \operatorname{ess\,inf}_\xi \frac{1}{|\det C|} \sum_{l=1}^L \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^n} |\hat{g}^l(\xi - Bm)|^2 - \Theta_G > 0,$$

$$D_1 = \operatorname{ess\,sup}_\xi \frac{1}{|\det C|} \sum_{l=1}^L \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^n} |\hat{g}^l(\xi - Bm)|^2 + \Theta_G < \infty,$$

then $\{g_{m,k}^l(x) \mid m, k \in \mathbb{Z}^n, l = 1, \dots, L\}$ is a frame for $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with bounds C_1 and D_1 , where

$$\Theta_G = \sum_{k \neq 0} (\Theta_k^G \Theta_{-k}^G)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad \Theta_k^G = \operatorname{ess\,sup}_\xi \frac{1}{|\det C|} \left| \sum_{l=1}^L \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \overline{\hat{g}^l(\xi - Bm)} \hat{g}^l(\xi - Bm + C^I k) \right|.$$

Theorem 5.2 *Let $B, C \in GL_n(\mathbb{R}), g^l(x) \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^n), l = 1, \dots, L$ and L be a positive integer. If*

$$C_2 = \operatorname{ess\,inf}_\xi \frac{1}{|\det C|} \sum_{l=1}^L \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^n} |\hat{g}^l(\xi - Bm)|^2 - \Theta'_G > 0,$$

$$D_2 = \operatorname{ess\,sup}_\xi \frac{1}{|\det C|} \sum_{l=1}^L \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^n} |\hat{g}^l(\xi - Bm)|^2 + \Theta'_G < \infty,$$

then $\{g_{m,k}^l(x) \mid m, k \in \mathbb{Z}^n, l = 1, \dots, L\}$ is a frame for $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with bounds C_2 and D_2 , where

$$\Theta'_G = \sum_{k \neq 0} \Theta_k^G, \quad \Theta_k^G = \operatorname{ess\,sup}_\xi \frac{1}{|\det C|} \left| \sum_{l=1}^L \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \overline{\hat{g}^l(\xi - Bm)} \hat{g}^l(\xi - Bm + C^I k) \right|.$$

Remark 5.1 In one dimensional case, theorem 5.2 was given in [13].

Theorem 6.3 Let $B, C \in GL_n(\mathbb{R})$, $g^l(x) \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $l = 1, \dots, L$ and L be a positive integer. If

$$C_3 = \operatorname{ess\,inf}_{\xi} \frac{1}{|\det C|} \left\{ \sum_{l=1}^L \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^n} |\hat{g}^l(\xi - Bm)|^2 - \sum_{k \neq 0} \left| \sum_{l=1}^L \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \overline{\hat{g}^l(\xi - Bm)} \hat{g}^l(\xi - Bm + C^l k) \right| \right\} > 0,$$

$$D_3 = \operatorname{ess\,sup}_{\xi} \frac{1}{|\det C|} \left(\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \left| \sum_{l=1}^L \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \overline{\hat{g}^l(\xi - Bm)} \hat{g}^l(\xi - Bm + C^l k) \right| \right) < +\infty,$$

then $\{g_{m,k}^l(x) \mid m, k \in \mathbb{Z}^n, l = 1, \dots, L\}$ is a frame for $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with bounds C_3 and D_3 .

Remark 5.2 If $n = 1$ and $L = 1$, then theorem 5.3 is just theorem 8.4.4 in [9]. In addition, the upper bound of theorem 5.3 is superior to one of theorem 2.3 in [13].

Since $\langle f, T_{Ck} M_{Bm} g^l \rangle = \langle f^\vee, (T_{Ck} M_{Bm} g^l)^\vee \rangle = \langle f^\vee, T_{-Bm} M_{Ck} (g^l)^\vee \rangle$ by the Plancherel Theorem, we able to present similar results in the time domain. Them were omitted here.

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