# Erratum

## Corrections to "Shift-Orthogonal Wavelet Bases Using Splines"

Michael Unser, Philippe Thévenaz, and Akram Aldroubi

In the above paper, [1] the following corrections were overlooked in the final printing.

The line following equation (1) should read:

$V_0^n$ is the basic space of splines of degree $n$, that is, the subspace of functions that are $(n-1)$ continuously differentiable and are polynomial of degree $n$ in each interval $[k, k+1)$ $k \in Z$.

Equation (2) should read:

$$\beta^n\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \sum_{k \in Z} u_2^n(k)\beta^n(x-k). \tag{2}$$

Equation (5) should read:

$$\phi(x) = \sum_{k \in Z} \left(b_1^{2n+1}\right)^{-1/2}(k)\beta^n(x-k). \tag{5}$$

The line following equation (6) should read:

where $(b_1^{n+2})^{-1}(k) \overset{z}{\longleftrightarrow} 1/B_1^{n+2}(z)$ is the convolution inverse of the cross-correlation sequence $(b_1^{n+2})(k) = \langle \beta^n(x), \beta^1(x-k)\rangle$.

Manuscript received March 21, 1996.

The authors are with the Biomedical Engineering and Instrumentation Program, National Center for Research Resources, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD 20892–5766 USA.

Publisher Item Identifier S 1070-9908(96)05200-5.

[1] ——, *IEEE Signal Processing Lett.*, vol. 3, no. 3, pp. 85–88, Mar. 1996.

Equation (8) should read:

$$\psi\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \sum_{k \in Z} [p]_{\uparrow 2} * q(k)\beta^n(x-k). \tag{8}$$

Equation (9) should read:

$$q(k+1) = (-1)^k \cdot (u_2^1 * b_1^{n+2})(k). \tag{9}$$

Equation (11) should read:

$$\tilde{\psi}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \sum_{k \in Z} [\tilde{p}]_{\uparrow 2} * \tilde{q}(k)\beta^1(x-k). \tag{11}$$

Equation (15) should read:

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{h}(k) = \frac{1}{2}\langle \tilde{\phi}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right), \phi(x+k)\rangle \\ \tilde{g}(k) = \frac{1}{2}\langle \tilde{\psi}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right), \phi(x+k)\rangle \\ h(k) = \langle \phi\left(\frac{x}{2}\right), \tilde{\phi}(x-k)\rangle \\ g(k) = \langle \psi\left(\frac{x}{2}\right), \tilde{\phi}(x-k)\rangle \\ h(k) = \langle \phi\left(\frac{x}{2}\right), \tilde{\phi}(x-k)\rangle \\ g(k) = \langle \psi\left(\frac{x}{2}\right), \tilde{\phi}(x-k)\rangle. \end{cases} \tag{15}$$