

Index

- n -dimensional space, 2.7
- n -tuple space, 2.4

- absolutely (Lebesgue) integrable, 2.4
- accumulation point, M.5
- additivity, 3.2
- adherent point, 2.16
- adjoint, 6.11
- affine subspace, 2.6, 3.20
- algebra, 2.8
- angle, 3.2, 3.3
- approximation, 3.17
- Associative Laws, 1.6

- Banach, 1.3
- Banach inverse theorem, 6.5, 6.12
- Banach space, 2.21
- band-limited, 2.4, 3.10
- basis, 2.7
- Bessel's inequality, 3.25
- bounded, 2.17, 2.18, 6.2
- bounded linear operators, 2.24
- bounded sequences, 2.12

- cardinal number, 1.8
- cardinality, 1.8
- Cartesian product, 2.4
- Cauchy sequence, 2.20
- Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, 2.12
- causal, 10.6, 10.7
- Chebyshev set, 3.5
- Chebyshev subspace, 3.12–3.14
- city block, 2.10
- classical projection theorem, 3.8
- closed, 2.16, 6.2
- closed subspace generated by, 3.25
- closure, 2.4, 2.16, M.5
- closure point, 2.16
- closure property, 2.3
- cluster point, 2.16, M.5
- codimension, 3.21
- Commutative Laws, 1.6
- compact, 2.25
- compact set, 2.25
- Complement, 1.5
- complete, 1.3, 2.21, 3.26, 3.29, 6.4, 10.7
- complete orthonormal basis, 6.24
- complete orthonormal sequence, 3.28
- Completeness, 1.3
- completeness, 3.8, 6.11
- completion, 2.21
- composition, 6.4
- cone with vertex at the origin, 2.9
- connected, M.2, M.4
- constraints, 3.21
- continuous, 2.24, 2.28, 3.30, 6.3, 6.6, 7.2, 10.3, 10.5
- continuum, M.2
- contraction mapping, 10.3
- contrapositive, 2.15
- converge, 1.4, 2.19, 3.24
- converges, 2.18
- converges pointwise, 6.22
- converse, 2.15
- convex, 2.8, 3.29
- convex cone, 2.9
- convex cover, 2.9
- convex function, M.10
- convex hull, 2.9
- convolution, 6.1, 10.7
- coordinate system, 2.7
- cost function, M.2
- countable, 2.29
- countable orthonormal basis, 3.26, 3.28
- Countably Infinite, 1.8

- damped, 10.4
- De Morgan's Laws, 1.6
- deconvolution, 10.6
- defined on, 1.7
- dense, 2.29
- derivative, 1.4
- derivatives, 10.1
- derived set, M.5
- Difference, 1.5
- differentiable, 1.4
- Differentials, 1.3
- direct sum, 3.13
- directional derivative, 7.2
- discrete-time Fourier transform, 6.7, 6.21
- disjoint, 1.5
- Disjoint or Mutually Exclusive Sets, 1.5
- distance, 2.14
- Distributive Laws, 1.6

domain, 1.7, 2.23, 6.2
dot product, 3.4
downsampling, 6.14
DTFT, 6.7, 6.21
dual, 3.21, 6.3
Duality, 1.3
duality, 3.11
duality principle, 1.6

elements, 1.5
Empty, 1.8
empty set, 1.5
Equality, 1.5
equivalence class, 2.13
equivalent, 2.10
error vector, 3.7
Euclidean, 2.10
Euclidean space, 2.4

field, 2.2
field of scalars, 2.2
Finite, 1.8
finite dimensional, 2.7
finite-dimensional, 1.3
fixed point, 10.2, M.8
Fourier coefficients, 3.24
Fourier transform, 6.1
Fréchet differentiable, 7.2
Fréchet differential, 7.2
frame, 3.26
frame bounds, 3.26
function, 1.7
functional, 2.23

Gateaux differential, 7.1, 7.2
gradient, 1.3
Gram determinant, 3.18
Gram matrix, 3.18
Gram-Schmidt, 3.15
Gram-Schmidt orthogonalization procedure, 3.15
greatest lower bound, 1.4

Hahn-Banach theorem, 1.3
Hamel bases, 3.28
Hamel basis, 2.7, 3.27
Hermitian symmetric, 6.13
Hermitian symmetry, 3.2
Hessian, 6.5
Hilbert space, 3.4
Hilbert spaces, 3.2
homogeneity, 2.10
hyperplane, 6.15

idempotent, 3.12
identity, 2.2
image, 1.7, 6.2

impulse response function, 10.6
induced norm, 3.3
infimum, 1.4
infinite dimensional, 2.7
infinite series, 2.19, 3.24
inner product, 3.2
inner product space, 3.2
interior, 2.15
interior point, 2.15
Intersection, 1.5
into, 1.7, 6.5
inverse, 2.2, 6.5
inverse image, 1.7, 6.2
invertible, 6.6
isolated, M.5
isometric isomorphism, 6.6, 6.7
isometrically isomorphic, 5.3, 6.6
isomorphic, 6.6
isomorphism, 6.6, 6.7
iterative, 10.1

Karush Kuhn Tucker, M.10
kernel, 6.2
Kronecker impulse function, 10.6

least upper bound, 1.4
Legendre polynomials, 2.7, 3.15
length, 2.10
limit inferior, 1.4
limit point, 2.19, M.5
limit superior, 1.4
linear, 2.23, 6.3, 6.5, 6.6
linear combination, 2.6, 3.27
linear hull, 2.6
linear isometry, 6.6
linear operator, 2.23, 3.12, 6.2
linear space, 2.3
linear spaces, 2.2
linear variety, 2.6, 3.20
linearly dependent, 2.7, 2.12
linearly independent, 2.7, 3.27
linearly independent set, 2.7
Lipschitz condition, 10.5
Lipschitz continuous, 10.3
lower semicontinuous, 2.28

magnification, 2.8
mapping, 1.7
maximal, 3.28
mean square, 6.23
measurable, 2.13
members, 1.5
method of successive approximation, 10.2
metric, 2.14
minification, 2.8
Minkowski inequality, 2.12, 2.13

modulus of continuity, 2.24
multiplication by a scalar, 2.3

necessary condition, 7.3
nonnegativity, 2.10
norm, 2.10, 2.12, 6.2
norm preserving, 6.6
normal equations, 3.17
normed dual, 5.2
normed linear space, 2.10
normed linear vector space, 2.10
normed space, 2.10
normed vector space, 2.10
nullspace, 6.2

one, 2.2
one-to-one, 1.7, 2.23, 6.5, 6.6, 6.18, 6.20
onto, 1.7, 2.23, 6.5–6.8, 6.20, 6.24
open, 2.15
open ball, 2.15
open sphere, 2.15
optimization, 2.14
orthogonal, 3.6
orthogonal complement, 3.11
orthogonal projection, 3.12
orthogonal set, 3.14
orthogonality, 3.2, 3.11
orthonormal bases, 3.28
orthonormal basis, 3.28
orthonormal sequence, 3.24
orthonormal set, 3.14, 3.28
Ostrowki’s convergence theorem, M.9
overcomplete expansion, 3.26

parallelogram law, 3.3
Parseval’s equality, 3.26
Parseval’s relation, 6.24
Parseval’s relationship, 3.24
partition, 1.6
perpendicular, 1.3
POCS, 2.8, 3.30
pointwise convergence, 6.4
positive definite, 3.2
positive definiteness, 2.10
positive semidefinite, 6.13
pre-Hilbert space, 3.2
Pre-projection theorem, 3.7
product, 2.2, 2.3
product operator, 6.4
projection onto the orthogonal complement, 3.12
projection theorem, 1.3, 3.17
projector, 3.6
Proper Subset, 1.5
proper subspace, 2.5
proximal, 3.5
pseudo-inverse, 6.18

Pythagorean theorem, 3.6

Radon transform, 6.1
range, 1.7, 6.2

scaling, 3.2
scaling property, 2.10
Schauder basis, 2.29, 3.27
self adjoint, 3.12, 6.13
separable, 2.29, 3.26
sequence, 2.18
sequentially compact, 2.25
set, 1.5, 1.8
set of subsequence limits, M.3
set reduction, 1.5
space, 1.8
span, 2.6, 2.7, 3.27
stable, 10.6, 10.7
stationary points, 7.2
strictly monotone, M.8
subsequence, 2.18
Subset, 1.5
subset, 3.11
subsets, 3.11
subspace, 2.5, 3.7, 3.8, 3.30, 6.2
subspace generated, 2.6
sum, 2.2, 2.3, 2.5
superposition principle, 6.3
supremum, 1.4

tight, 3.26
topological isomorphism, 6.6
topologically isomorphic, 6.6
topology, 2.14
transformation, 2.23
transpose, 6.11
triangle inequality, 2.10, 2.14

Uncountable, 1.8
Uncountably Infinite, 1.8
under-relaxed, 10.4
uniformly compact, M.8
uniformly continuous, 2.24
Union, 1.5
union, 2.5
unique, 10.5
unitarily equivalent, 6.7
unitary operator, 6.7
unitary operators, 6.13
unity, 2.2
universal set, 1.5
upper semicontinuous, 2.28
upsampling, 6.14

vector addition, 2.3
vector space, 2.3, 6.3

vectors, 2.3

zero, 2.2

zero vector, 2.3