

Gabor Analysis in Weighted Amalgam Spaces

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Abstract

Gabor frames $\{e^{2\pi i n \beta \cdot x} g(x - k\alpha)\}_{n,k \in \mathbb{Z}^d}$ provide series representations not only of functions in $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ but of the entire range of spaces $M_{\nu}^{p,q}$ known as the modulation spaces. Membership of a function or distribution f in the modulation space is characterized by a sequence-space norm of the Gabor coefficients of f depending only on the magnitudes of those coefficients, and the Gabor series representation of f converges unconditionally in the norm of the modulation space. This paper shows that Gabor expansions also converge in the entire range of amalgam spaces $W(L^p, L_{\nu}^q)$, which are not modulation spaces in general but, along with the modulation spaces, play important roles in time-frequency analysis and sampling theory. It is shown that membership of a function or distribution in the amalgam space is characterized by an appropriate sequence space norm of the Gabor coefficients. However, this sequence space norm depends on the phase of the Gabor coefficients as well as their magnitudes, and the Gabor expansions converge conditionally in general. Additionally, some converse results providing necessary conditions on g are obtained.

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1 Introduction

A Gabor frame $\mathcal{G}(g, \alpha, \beta) = \{e^{2\pi i \beta n \cdot x} g(x - \alpha k)\}_{k,n \in \mathbb{Z}^d}$ for $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ provides basis-like series representations of functions in L^2 , with unconditional convergence of the series. However, unless the frame

is a Riesz basis (and hence, by the Balian–Low theorem has poor time-frequency localization), these representations will not be unique. Still, a canonical and computable representation exists, and Gabor frames have found a wide variety of applications in mathematics, science, and engineering [9]. An important fact is that Gabor frames provide much more than just a means to recognize square-integrability of functions. If the window function g is reasonably well-localized in time and frequency, then Gabor frame expansions are valid not only in L^2 but in an entire range of associated spaces $M_{\nu}^{p,q}$ known as the modulation spaces. The frame expansions converge unconditionally in the norm of those spaces, and membership of a tempered distribution in $M_{\nu}^{p,q}$ is *characterized* by membership of its sequence of Gabor coefficients in a weighted sequence space $\ell_{\nu}^{p,q}$. We refer to [24] for a recent detailed development of time-frequency analysis and modulation spaces.

Some results on Gabor analysis outside of the modulation spaces were obtained by Walnut in [34]. In particular, he introduced what is now known as the *Walnut representation* of the frame operator, and considered the boundedness of the frame operator on L^p . Recently, it was independently observed in [22] and [25] that Gabor expansions actually converge in $L^p(\mathbb{R}^d)$ when $1 < p < \infty$. Since L^p is not a modulation space when $p \neq 2$, it was known that Gabor expansions could not converge unconditionally in L^p . However, the fact that they converge at all was a surprise.

In this paper we consider a much larger class of spaces than the L^p spaces, namely, we consider the weighted *amalgam spaces* $W(L^p, L_{\nu}^q)$. These spaces amalgamate a local criteria for membership with a global criteria. They are the “right” spaces for a wide range of applications, and in particular play important roles in recent developments in time-frequency analysis [13], [15], [24] and in sampling theory [14], [1], [2], [3], [4], [18]. We will show that not only do Gabor expansions converge for the special case $L^p = W(L^p, L^p)$, but that they converge in the entire range of weighted amalgam spaces. Moreover, membership in the amalgam space is characterized by membership of the Gabor coefficients in an appropriate sequence space. In the course of obtaining these results, we prove several results of independent interest on the behavior of the analysis and synthesis operators associated with the Gabor frame, and on the Walnut representation, which is an extremely useful tool in Gabor frame theory. Moreover, we include the cases $p = 1, \infty$ or $q = 1, \infty$ in our consideration. In particular, we show that Gabor expansions exist even in L^1 and in a weak sense in L^{∞} , given the right interpretation of “expansion.” These results significantly extend the results in [25]. Additionally, we obtain some necessary conditions on the window g , extending weaker necessary conditions obtained by Balan in [5] for the particular case $W(L^2, L^{\infty})$.

Amalgam space techniques play an important role in the formulation and proofs of sampling theorems. Specifically, we will prove the boundedness of the sampling operator on amalgam spaces. While our main focus will be on the Gabor analysis of amalgam spaces, we are convinced that our results on Gabor series are relevant for sampling problems per se, and we plan to exploit this connection in our future work.

Our paper is organized as follows. Following some basic notation in Section 2, we provide in Section 3 some background on Gabor expansions in L^2 and the modulation spaces. These set the stage for the precise statement of our main results in Section 4. Proofs of these results are given in Section 5.

2 Notation

2.1 General notation

In addition to the basic definitions and notation of [24], we use the following notation. Q_α denotes the cube $Q_\alpha = [0, \alpha]^d$. The characteristic function of a measurable set E is χ_E . Translation and modulation of a function f with domain \mathbb{R}^d are defined, respectively, by

$$T_x f(t) = f(t - x) \quad \text{and} \quad M_y f(t) = e^{2\pi i y \cdot t} f(t).$$

The Fourier transform of $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$ is

$$\hat{f}(\omega) = \mathcal{F}f(\omega) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} f(t) e^{-2\pi i t \cdot \omega} dt, \quad \omega \in \mathbb{R}^d.$$

The Short-Time Fourier Transform (STFT) of a function f with respect to a window g is

$$V_g f(x, y) = \langle f, M_y T_x g \rangle = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} e^{-2\pi i y \cdot t} \overline{g(t - x)} f(t) dt,$$

whenever the integral makes sense. Analogously to the Fourier transform, the STFT extends in a distributional sense to f, g in the space of tempered distributions \mathcal{S}' , cf. [19, Prop. 1.42].

Given a strictly positive function w on \mathbb{R}^d , the space L_w^p is defined by the norm

$$\|f\|_{L_w^p} = \|fw\|_p = \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |f(x)|^p w(x)^p dx \right)^{1/p},$$

with the usual adjustment if $p = \infty$. Here and in other definitions, if $w \equiv 1$ then we omit writing it.

Given $E \subset \mathbb{R}^d$, we use the shorthand

$$\|f\|_{p,E} = \|f \cdot \chi_E\|_{L^p} = \left(\int_E |f(x)|^p dx \right)^{1/p}.$$

2.2 Weight functions

Throughout this paper, ω will denote a submultiplicative *weight function*, i.e., ω is positive, symmetric, and continuous, and satisfies

$$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^d, \quad \omega(x + y) \leq \omega(x)\omega(y).$$

The prototypical example of a submultiplicative weight is the polynomially-growing function $\omega(x) = (1 + |x|)^s$, where $s > 0$. We also consider weight functions defined on \mathbb{R}^{2d} by making the obvious changes in the definition.

Throughout this paper, ν will denote an ω -*moderate function*, i.e., ν is positive, continuous, and symmetric, and there exists a constant $C_\nu > 0$ such that

$$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^d, \quad \nu(x + y) \leq C_\nu \omega(x) \nu(y). \tag{1}$$

For example, $\nu(x) = (1 + |x|)^t$ is moderate with respect to $\omega(x) = (1 + |x|)^s$ exactly for $|t| \leq s$.

If ν is ω -moderate, then by manipulating (1) we see that

$$\frac{1}{\nu(x+y)} \leq C_\nu \omega(x) \frac{1}{\nu(y)},$$

so $1/\nu$ is also ω -moderate (with the same constant). Thus, the class of ω -moderate weights is closed under reciprocals, and consequently the class of spaces L_ν^p using ω -moderate weights is closed under duality (with the usual exception for $p = \infty$). This would not be the case if we restricted only to submultiplicative weights. The following lemma provides an important additional motivation for considering moderate weights, namely that L_ν^p is translation-invariant exactly for moderate weights [11].

Lemma 2.1. *Let ω be a submultiplicative weight on \mathbb{R}^d , and fix $1 \leq p \leq \infty$. Then the following statements are equivalent.*

- a. ν is ω -moderate.
- b. L_ν^p is translation-invariant (i.e., for each $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$, T_x is a continuous mapping of L_ν^p onto itself).
- c. For each compact set $K \subset \mathbb{R}^d$, there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that

$$\forall y \in \mathbb{R}^d, \quad \sup_{t \in y+K} \nu(t) \leq C \inf_{t \in y+K} \nu(t).$$

Given an ω -moderate weight ν on \mathbb{R}^d , we will often use the notation $\tilde{\nu}$ to denote the weight on \mathbb{Z}^d defined by $\tilde{\nu}(k) = \nu(\alpha k)$, and for a weight ν on \mathbb{R}^{2d} we define $\tilde{\nu}(k, n) = \nu(\alpha k, \beta n)$.

2.3 Amalgam spaces

Given an ω -moderate weight ν on \mathbb{R}^d and given $1 \leq p, q \leq \infty$, the weighted amalgam space $W(L^p, L_\nu^q)$ is the Banach space of all measurable functions on \mathbb{R}^d for which the norm

$$\|f\|_{W(L^p, L_\nu^q)} = \left(\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \|f \cdot T_{\alpha k} \chi_{Q_\alpha}\|_p^q \nu(\alpha k)^q \right)^{1/q} \quad (2)$$

is finite, with the usual adjustment if $q = \infty$.

The first use of amalgam spaces was by Wiener, who introduced the spaces $W(L^1, L^2)$ and $W(L^2, L^1)$ in [35] and $W(L^\infty, L^1)$ and $W(L^1, L^\infty)$ in [36], [37], in connection with his development of the theory of generalized harmonic analysis. The space $W(L^\infty, L^1)$ is sometimes called the *Wiener algebra*, cf. [32]. It was shown in [34] that $W(L^\infty, L^1)$ is a convenient and general class of windows for Gabor analysis within L^2 .

In a series of papers beginning with [11], [12], Feichtinger developed a comprehensive theory of amalgam spaces on locally compact groups which allows a wide range of spaces of functions or distributions to be used as local or global components in the amalgam, not just spaces such as L^p or L_ν^q that are defined solely in terms of integrability conditions. See [13], [14], [15] for discussions of amalgam spaces and their applications. For an introduction to amalgams, concentrating on the weighted amalgams $W(L^p, L_\nu^q)$ but providing an introduction to the general Feichtinger theory and containing background and references, we refer to [28]. Additionally, the review of Fournier and

Stewart [20] is a useful introduction to the amalgams $W(L^p, L^q)$ in the setting of locally compact abelian groups.

Since any cube Q_α in \mathbb{R}^d can be covered by a finite number of translates of a cube Q_β , the space $W(L^p, L_\nu^q)$ is independent of the value of α used in (2) in the sense that each different choice of α yields an equivalent norm for $W(L^p, L_\nu^q)$. A wide variety of other equivalent norms is provided by the Feichtinger amalgam theory. In particular, we refer to [28] for an exposition of the “continuous” norms on the amalgam spaces, which provide a much clearer motivation than (2) of why $W(L^p, L_\nu^q)$ should be viewed as an amalgamation of a local L^p with a global L_ν^q , rather than merely a disjoint piecing together of local L^p components.

For each ω -moderate weight ν , we have the following inclusion relations:

$$p_1 \geq p_2, q_1 \leq q_2 \implies W(L^{p_1}, L_\omega^{q_1}) \subset W(L^{p_1}, L_\nu^{q_1}) \subset W(L^{p_2}, L_\nu^{q_2}) \subset W(L^{p_2}, L_{1/\omega}^{q_2}).$$

In particular, the inclusions $W(L^\infty, L_\omega^1) \subset W(L^p, L_\nu^q) \subset W(L^1, L_{1/\omega}^\infty)$ hold for all $1 \leq p, q \leq \infty$ and all ω -moderate weights ν . In this sense $W(L^\infty, L_\omega^1)$ is the smallest and $W(L^1, L_{1/\omega}^\infty)$ is the largest amalgam space in the class of amalgam spaces with ω -moderate weight functions.

For $p, q < \infty$, the Schwartz class \mathcal{S} and the space of functions with compact support are dense in $W(L^p, L_\nu^q)$.

2.4 Amalgam Spaces and Sampling Theory

To highlight the important role of amalgam spaces in sampling theory, we show how amalgam spaces arise in the rigorous definition of the sampling operator. For more details on amalgam space techniques in sampling theory, we refer to the pioneering work of Feichtinger [13], [14] and the recent survey [4].

A discrete set $X = \{x_j\}_{j \in J} \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ is called *separated* if $\inf_{j \neq k} |x_j - x_k| > 0$, and *relatively separated* if X is a finite union of separated sets. The sampling operator $S_X f$ is defined as the restriction of f to X , i.e., it maps a function f to the sequence $S_X f = \{f(x_j)\}_{j \in J}$. In general, $S_X f$ need not even be defined, therefore we must impose conditions on f in order that the sampling operator be a well-defined object. Here amalgam spaces are very useful.

Theorem 2.2. a. *If X is a relatively separated set, then the sampling operator is a bounded operator from $W(L^\infty, L_\nu^q) \cap C$ to $\ell_\nu^q(J)$, and thus*

$$\left(\sum_{j \in J} |f(x_j)|^q \nu(x_j)^q \right)^{1/q} \leq C \|f\|_{W(L^\infty, L_\nu^q)}.$$

b. *A continuous function f belongs to $W(L^\infty, L_\nu^q)$ if and only if $S_X f \in \ell_\nu^q(J)$ for all relatively separated sets $X \subset \mathbb{R}^d$.*

Proof. For a proof of part a, we refer to Prop. 11.1.4 (and the remark following) in [24], and to [4, Thm. 3.1].

(b) If f is a continuous function in $W(L^\infty, L_\nu^q)$, then $S_X f \in \ell_\nu^q(J)$ by part a.

Conversely, assume that f is continuous and that $S_X f \in \ell_\nu^q(J)$ for all relatively separated sets $X \subset \mathbb{R}^d$. For each $k \in \mathbb{Z}^d$, choose $x_k \in \alpha k + Q_\alpha$ with the property that $|f(x_k)| = \|f \cdot T_{\alpha k} \chi_{Q_\alpha}\|_\infty$.

Then the set $\{x_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^d}$ is relatively separated. Using Lemma 2.1(c) and our assumption, we find that

$$\begin{aligned} \|S_X f\|_{\ell_\nu^q} &= \left(\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^d} |f(x_k)|^q \nu(x_k)^q \right)^{1/q} \\ &\geq C \left(\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \|f \cdot T_{\alpha k} \chi_{Q_\alpha}\|_\infty^q \nu(\alpha k)^q \right)^{1/q} \\ &= C \|f\|_{W(L^\infty, L_\nu^q)}. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Strictly speaking, any real sampling device takes only *local averages* $\langle f, \psi_j \rangle$ instead of the exact point evaluations $f(x_j)$, cf. [1]. Here, the ψ_j 's form a collection of averaging functions associated to the sampling set X , and they are assumed to satisfy the following natural properties:

$$\text{supp}(\psi_j) \subset x_j + Q_\alpha \quad \text{for some } \alpha > 0, \quad (3)$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \psi_j(x) dx = 1, \quad (4)$$

$$\text{sup}_{j \in J} \|\psi_j\|_{p'} = M < \infty \quad \text{for some } 1 \leq p \leq \infty. \quad (5)$$

A more realistic sampling model will then replace the sampling operator S_X by the *averaged sampling operator* $A_{X, \Psi}$ defined by $A_{X, \Psi} f = \{\langle f, \psi_j \rangle\}_{j \in J}$. As above, $A_{X, \Psi}$ is well-defined only on certain function spaces, precisely some amalgam spaces, as is shown in the following statement.

Proposition 2.3. *If $X \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ is a relatively separated set and $\Psi = \{\psi_j\}_{j \in J}$ is a set of averaging functions satisfying (3)–(5), then $A_{X, \Psi}$ is a bounded operator from $W(L^p, L_\nu^q)$ to $\ell_\nu^q(J)$.*

Proof. First we note that

$$\max_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \#\{j \in J : x_j \in \alpha k + Q_\alpha\} = N_0 < \infty, \quad (6)$$

because X is relatively separated. Now, if $x_j \in \alpha k + Q_\alpha$, then $\text{supp}(\psi_j) \subset x_j + Q_\alpha \subset \alpha k + Q_{2\alpha}$, and therefore

$$|\langle f, \psi_j \rangle| \leq \|f \cdot T_{\alpha k} \chi_{Q_{2\alpha}}\|_p \|\psi_j\|_{p'}.$$

Using (5), (6), and Lemma 2.1, we then obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} \|A_{X, \Psi} f\|_{\ell_\nu^q}^q &= \sum_{j \in J} |\langle f, \psi_j \rangle|^q \nu(x_j)^q \\ &= \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \sum_{x_j \in \alpha k + Q_\alpha} |\langle f, \psi_j \rangle|^q \nu(x_j)^q \\ &\leq N_0 M C \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \|f \cdot T_{\alpha k} \chi_{Q_{2\alpha}}\|_p^q \nu(\alpha k)^q \\ &\leq C_1 \|f\|_{W(L^p, L_\nu^q)}^q, \end{aligned}$$

as desired. □

2.5 Duality and convergence

We will need to be precise about the meaning of convergence of series. For general references we refer to the text of Singer [33] or the introductory manuscript [27], and for references on Banach function spaces we refer to the text of Bennett and Sharpley [8].

The following lemma characterizing unconditional convergence will be useful.

Lemma 2.4. *Let X be a Banach space with dual space X^* , and let $f_k \in X$ for $k \in J$. Then the following statements are equivalent.*

- a. $\sum_{k \in J} f_k$ converges unconditionally in X , i.e., it converges with respect to every ordering of the index set J .
- b. There exists $f \in X$ such that for each $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a finite $F_0 \subset J$ such that

$$\forall \text{ finite } F \supset F_0, \quad \left\| f - \sum_{k \in F} f_k \right\|_X < \varepsilon.$$

- c. For every $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a finite $F_0 \subset J$ such that

$$\forall \text{ finite } F \supset F_0, \quad \sup \left\{ \sum_{k \notin F} |\langle f_k, h \rangle| : h \in X^*, \|h\|_{X^*} = 1 \right\} < \varepsilon.$$

Now let X be a Banach function space in the sense of [8]. In particular, this includes the amalgam spaces $W(L^p, L^q_\nu)$. The *Köthe dual* (or *associated space*, as it is called in [8]), is the space \tilde{X} consisting of all measurable functions h such that $fh \in L^1$ for each $f \in X$. By [8, Thm. 1.2.9], \tilde{X} is a closed, norm-fundamental subspace of X^* , so in particular,

$$\forall f \in X, \quad \|f\|_X = \sup \{ |\langle f, h \rangle| : h \in \tilde{X}, \|h\|_{\tilde{X}} = 1 \}.$$

By [8, Cor. 1.5.3], X is complete in the $\sigma(X, \tilde{X})$ topology, i.e., the weak topology on X generated by \tilde{X} . In particular, a series $\sum_{k \in J} f_k$ converges in the $\sigma(X, \tilde{X})$ topology if $\sum_{k \in J} \langle f_k, h \rangle$ converges for each $h \in \tilde{X}$. It converges unconditionally in that topology if the convergence is independent of the ordering of J , and since the terms $\langle f_k, h \rangle$ are scalars, this occurs if and only if

$$\forall h \in \tilde{X}, \quad \sum_{k \in J} |\langle f_k, h \rangle| < \infty.$$

The dual and Köthe dual of the amalgam spaces are given in the next lemma.

Lemma 2.5. *Let ν be an ω -moderate weight.*

- a. For $1 \leq p, q < \infty$, the dual space of $W(L^p, L^q_\nu)$ is $W(L^{p'}, L^q_{1/\nu})$.
- b. For $1 \leq p, q \leq \infty$, the Köthe dual of $W(L^p, L^q_\nu)$ is $W(L^{p'}, L^q_{1/\nu})$.

3 Background: Gabor Expansions in L^2 and the Modulation Spaces

3.1 Gabor frames in L^2

Given a *window function* $g \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ and given $\alpha, \beta > 0$, we say that

$$\mathcal{G}(g, \alpha, \beta) = \{M_{\beta n} T_{\alpha k} g\}_{k, n \in \mathbb{Z}^d} = \{e^{2\pi i \beta n \cdot x} g(x - \alpha k)\}_{k, n \in \mathbb{Z}^d}$$

is a *Gabor frame* for $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ if there exist constants $A, B > 0$ (called *frame bounds*) such that

$$\forall f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d), \quad A \|f\|_{L^2}^2 \leq \sum_{k, n \in \mathbb{Z}^d} |\langle f, M_{\beta n} T_{\alpha k} g \rangle|^2 \leq B \|f\|_{L^2}^2.$$

The basic properties of Gabor frames are laid out in the following result; we refer to [9], [24], or [29] for more extensive treatments of frames and Gabor frames.

Theorem 3.1. *Let $\mathcal{G}(g, \alpha, \beta)$ be a Gabor frame for $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ with frame bounds A, B . Then the following statements hold.*

- The analysis operator $C_g f = (\langle f, M_{\beta n} T_{\alpha k} g \rangle)_{k, n \in \mathbb{Z}^d}$ is a bounded mapping $C_g: L^2 \rightarrow \ell^2$, and we have the norm equivalence $\|f\|_2 \asymp \|C_g f\|_{\ell^2}$.
- The synthesis operator $R_g c = \sum_{k, n \in \mathbb{Z}^d} c_{kn} M_{\beta n} T_{\alpha k} g$ is a bounded mapping $R_g: \ell^2 \rightarrow L^2$. The series defining $R_g c$ converges unconditionally in L^2 for every $c \in \ell^2$.
- $R_g = C_g^*$, and the frame operator $S_g = R_g C_g: L^2 \rightarrow L^2$ is strictly positive.
- The dual window $\gamma = S_g^{-1} g$ generates a Gabor frame $\mathcal{G}(\gamma, \alpha, \beta)$ for $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ with frame bounds $1/B, 1/A$.
- $R_\gamma C_g = I$ on $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$, i.e., we have the Gabor expansions

$$f = R_\gamma C_g f = \sum_{k, n \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \langle f, M_{\beta n} T_{\alpha k} \gamma \rangle M_{\beta n} T_{\alpha k} g \tag{7}$$

for $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$, with unconditional convergence of the series.

In brief, if $\mathcal{G}(g, \alpha, \beta)$ is a frame for $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ then the ℓ^2 -norm of the sequence of Gabor coefficients $(\langle f, M_{\beta n} T_{\alpha k} g \rangle)_{k, n \in \mathbb{Z}^d}$ is an equivalent norm for L^2 , and the Gabor expansions given by (7) hold in L^2 . Moreover, for our purposes it is important to note that once the analysis and synthesis operators are defined, the statement ‘‘Gabor expansions converge in L^2 ’’ is equivalent to the statement that the identity operator on L^2 factorizes as $I = R_\gamma C_g$.

In all these statements, and throughout this paper, the roles of g and γ may be interchanged.

3.2 Gabor frames in the modulation spaces

Under stronger assumptions on g , the expansions in (7) are valid not only in L^2 but in the entire class of function spaces known as the modulation spaces. For detailed discussion of these spaces we refer to [16], [24]. The appropriate window class in this setting is the Feichtinger algebra

$$M_\omega^1 = \{f \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^d) : V_f f \in L_\omega^1(\mathbb{R}^{2d})\}.$$

where ω is a submultiplicative weight on \mathbb{R}^{2d} with polynomial growth (see [24, Sec. 11.4] for a discussion of the details required in dealing with more general weights). The Schwartz class \mathcal{S} is dense in M_ω^1 . Since $\omega \geq 1$, we have $M_\omega^1 \subset M^1$, and it can be shown that M^1 is contained in the Wiener algebra $W(L^\infty, L^1)$.

Let ν be an ω -moderate weight function on \mathbb{R}^{2d} , and let $g \in M_\omega^1$ be fixed. Then the modulation space $M_\nu^{p,q}$ is the space of all tempered distributions $f \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^d)$ for which the norm

$$\|f\|_{M_\nu^{p,q}} = \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |V_g f(x, y)|^p \nu(x, y)^p dx \right)^{q/p} dy \right)^{1/q}$$

is finite. This definition is independent of the choice of $g \in M_\omega^1$ in the sense of equivalent norms. Further, $M_\omega^1 = M_\omega^{1,1}$ (with equivalent norms). For $1 \leq p, q < \infty$, the dual of $M_\nu^{p,q}$ is $M_{1/\nu}^{p',q'}$. The space $M_\nu^{\infty,\infty}$ is a subspace of the tempered distributions, but has the advantage of being a Banach space. If $\nu(x, y) = \nu(x) = (1 + |x|)^s$, then $M_\nu^{2,2}$ is the weighted L^2 space L_ν^2 . If $\nu(x, y) = \nu(y) = (1 + |y|)^s$, then $M_\nu^{2,2} = H^s$, the standard Sobolev space. However, L^p does not coincide with any modulation space when $p \neq 2$ [17].

The following result summarizes some basic facts on Gabor frames in the modulation spaces, cf. [24, Ch. 12]. The theorem is not stated in its weakest possible form; for example, the boundedness of the analysis and synthesis operators requires only the assumption $g \in M_\omega^1$, and does not require that g generate a frame for L^2 . The mixed-norm sequence space $\ell_\nu^{p,q}$ consists of all sequences $c = (c_{kn})_{k,n \in \mathbb{Z}^d}$ such that

$$\|c\|_{\ell_\nu^{p,q}} = \left(\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \left(\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^d} |c_{kn}|^p \tilde{\nu}(k, n)^p \right)^{q/p} \right)^{1/q} < \infty, \quad \tilde{\nu}(k, n) = \nu(\alpha k, \beta n).$$

Theorem 3.2. *Let ν be an ω -moderate weight on \mathbb{R}^{2d} , and let $1 \leq p, q \leq \infty$. Let $g \in M_\omega^1$ be such that $\mathcal{G}(g, \alpha, \beta)$ is a Gabor frame for $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$. Then the following statements hold.*

- a. *The analysis operator $C_g f = (\langle f, M_{\beta n} T_{\alpha k} g \rangle)_{k,n \in \mathbb{Z}^d}$ is a bounded mapping $C_g: M_\nu^{p,q} \rightarrow \ell_\nu^{p,q}$, and we have the norm equivalence $\|f\|_{M_\nu^{p,q}} \simeq \|C_g f\|_{\ell_\nu^{p,q}}$.*
- b. *The synthesis operator $R_g c = \sum_{k,n \in \mathbb{Z}^d} c_{kn} M_{\beta n} T_{\alpha k} g$ is a bounded mapping $R_g: \ell_\nu^{p,q} \rightarrow M_\nu^{p,q}$. The series defining $R_g c$ converges unconditionally in the norm of $M_\nu^{p,q}$ for every $c \in \ell_\nu^{p,q}$ (weak* unconditionally if $p = \infty$ or $q = \infty$).*
- c. *The frame operator $S_g = R_g C_g$ is a continuously invertible mapping of $M_\nu^{p,q}$ onto itself.*
- d. *The dual window $\gamma = S_g^{-1} g$ lies in M_ω^1 .*
- e. *$R_\gamma C_g = I$ on $M_\nu^{p,q}$.*
- f. *A distribution $f \in M_\nu^{\infty,\infty}$ belongs to $M_\nu^{p,q}$ if and only if $C_g f \in \ell_\nu^{p,q}$. If $g \in \mathcal{S}$, then a tempered distribution $f \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^d)$ belongs to $M_\nu^{p,q}$ if and only if $C_g f \in \ell_\nu^{p,q}$.*

In brief, the $\ell_\nu^{p,q}$ norm of the sequence of Gabor coefficients $(\langle f, M_{\beta n} T_{\alpha k} g \rangle)_{k,n \in \mathbb{Z}^d}$ is an equivalent norm for $M_\nu^{p,q}$, and the Gabor expansions (7) are valid in $M_\nu^{p,q}$, with unconditional convergence of that series in the norm of $M_\nu^{p,q}$. Moreover, there is a strong statement made in part f of Theorem 3.2 that is not usually observed in the standard list of Gabor frame properties in L^2

(Theorem 3.1), namely that $\|C_g f\|_{\ell_v^{p,q}}$ is not only an equivalent norm for $M_v^{p,q}$, but membership of f in the modulation space is *characterized* by membership of its sequence of Gabor coefficients $C_g f$ in $\ell_v^{p,q}$. In particular, only the magnitude of these coefficients is important in determining whether a given distribution lies in $M_v^{p,q}$.

The proof of Theorem 3.2 requires deep analysis. In particular, the invertibility of S_g on $M_\omega^{1,1}$ for arbitrary values of α, β was only recently proved in [26].

In summary, once the analysis and synthesis operators have been correctly defined, the fact that Gabor expansions converge in the modulation spaces is simply the statement that the identity operator on $M_v^{p,q}$ factorizes as $I = R_\gamma C_g$.

Remark 3.3. For comparison with later results, let us rewrite the definition of the synthesis operator in several ways:

$$R_g c(x) = \sum_{k,n \in \mathbb{Z}^d} c_{kn} M_{\beta n} T_{\alpha k} g(x) \quad (8)$$

$$= \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \left(\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^d} c_{kn} e^{2\pi i \beta n \cdot x} \right) T_{\alpha k} g(x) \quad (9)$$

$$= \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^d} m_k(x) T_{\alpha k} g(x), \quad (10)$$

where $m_k(x) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^d} c_{kn} e^{2\pi i \beta n \cdot x}$ is a $1/\beta$ -periodic function. In the modulation spaces, the convergence of the double sum in (8) is unconditional, but when we turn to the amalgam spaces in Section 4, this will no longer be the case. A correct formulation of the meaning of the synthesis operator will then be essential, and the form of $R_g c$ given by (9) or especially (10) becomes the appropriate inspiration. \square

One potential point of confusion in comparing the statement of results for amalgam spaces with the modulation spaces is that although the amalgam spaces $W(L^p, L_v^q)$ and the modulation spaces $M_v^{p,q}$ both involve a weight, the weight serves different purposes and is defined on different spaces. For the modulation spaces, the weight is a joint time-frequency weight, and hence is defined on \mathbb{R}^{2d} , while for the amalgams it is a weight on the global component of the amalgam, and hence is a weight on \mathbb{R}^d .

4 Gabor Expansions in the Amalgam Spaces

In this section we will state our main results precisely. In particular, we show that there is an analogue of Theorem 3.2 for the case of Gabor expansions in the weighted amalgam spaces. This is surprising, because the modulation spaces are the natural setting for Gabor analysis. And indeed, while Gabor expansions converge unconditionally in the modulation spaces, the convergence in the amalgam spaces is conditional in general and even the meaning of the term “expansion” must be handled appropriately. Throughout, we will use the notation $\tilde{\nu}(k) = \nu(\alpha k)$.

4.1 Sequence spaces

Before stating our results, we must define the sequence spaces that will be associated with Gabor expansions in the amalgam spaces. We begin by recalling that the Fourier transform of $f \in L^1(Q_{1/\beta})$

is the sequence \hat{f} defined by

$$\hat{f}(n) = \mathcal{F}f(n) = \beta^d \int_{Q_{1/\beta}} f(t) e^{-2\pi i \beta n \cdot t} dt, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}^d.$$

For $1 \leq p \leq \infty$, let $\mathcal{FL}^p(Q_{1/\beta})$ denote the image of $L^p(Q_{1/\beta})$ under the Fourier transform. Since Fourier coefficients are unique in L^p , if $c = (c_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \in \mathcal{FL}^p(Q_{1/\beta})$ then there exists a unique function $m \in L^p(Q_{1/\beta})$ such that $\hat{m}(n) = c_n$ for every n , and the norm on $\mathcal{FL}^p(Q_{1/\beta})$ is defined by

$$\|c\|_{\mathcal{FL}^p(Q_{1/\beta})} = \|m\|_{p, Q_{1/\beta}}. \quad (11)$$

For $1 < p < \infty$, Littlewood–Paley theory can be used to give an equivalent norm for (11), cf. [10, Ch. 7].

Definition 4.1. Let $\alpha, \beta > 0$ be given. Then $S_\nu^{p,q} = \ell_\nu^q(\mathcal{FL}^p(Q_{1/\beta}))$ will denote the space of all $\mathcal{FL}^p(Q_{1/\beta})$ -valued sequences which are ℓ_ν^q -summable. That is, a doubly-indexed sequence $c = (c_{kn})_{k,n \in \mathbb{Z}^d}$ lies in $S_\nu^{p,q}$ if for each $k \in \mathbb{Z}^d$ there exists $m_k \in L^p(Q_{1/\beta})$ such that

$$\hat{m}_k(n) = c_{kn}, \quad k, n \in \mathbb{Z}^d,$$

and such that

$$\|c\|_{S_\nu^{p,q}} = \left(\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \|m_k\|_{p, Q_{1/\beta}}^q \tilde{\nu}(k)^q \right)^{1/q} < \infty,$$

with the usual change if $q = \infty$. □

When $1 < p < \infty$, we can write m_k as a Fourier series

$$m_k(x) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^d} c_{kn} e^{2\pi i \beta n \cdot x}, \quad (12)$$

in the sense that the square partial sums of (12) converge to m_k in the norm of $L^p(Q_{1/\beta})$, cf. [30], [38]. Hence, for $1 < p < \infty$ and $1 \leq q < \infty$ we can write the norm on $S_\nu^{p,q}$ as

$$\|c\|_{S_\nu^{p,q}} = \left(\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \left(\int_{Q_{1/\beta}} \left| \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^d} c_{kn} e^{2\pi i \beta n \cdot x} \right|^p dx \right)^{q/p} \tilde{\nu}(k)^q \right)^{1/q}.$$

Note that for $p = 2$, we have via the Plancherel theorem that $S_\nu^{2,q} = \ell_\nu^{2,q}$. However, for general p , $S_\nu^{p,q}$ is not a “solid” space. In particular, changing the phases of the c_{kn} can change the norm of c .

4.2 Boundedness of the analysis and synthesis operators

Our first main result states some facts which do not require a frame hypothesis. In particular, the following result makes precise the meaning and behavior of the analysis and synthesis operators on the amalgam spaces, and shows that the Walnut representation, which is an extremely useful tool in Gabor analysis, holds on the amalgam spaces.

Theorem 4.2. *Let ν be an ω -moderate weight on \mathbb{R}^d . Let $\alpha, \beta > 0$ and $1 \leq p, q \leq \infty$ be given. Fix $g, \gamma \in W(L^\infty, L^1_\omega)$. Then the following statements hold.*

- a. The analysis operator $C_g f = (\langle f, M_{\beta n} T_{\alpha k} g \rangle)_{k, n \in \mathbb{Z}^d}$ is a bounded mapping $C_g: W(L^p, L^q_\nu) \rightarrow S^{p, q}_\nu$. Moreover, there exist unique functions $m_k \in L^p(Q_{1/\beta})$ which satisfy $\hat{m}_k(n) = C_g f(k, n)$ for all $k, n \in \mathbb{Z}^d$, and these are given explicitly by

$$m_k(x) = \beta^{-d} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^d} (f \cdot T_{\alpha k} \bar{g})(x - \frac{n}{\beta}) = \beta^{-d} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^d} (T_{\frac{n}{\beta}} f \cdot T_{\alpha k + \frac{n}{\beta}} \bar{g})(x). \quad (13)$$

The series on the right side of (13) converges unconditionally in $L^p(Q_{1/\beta})$ (unconditionally in the $\sigma(L^\infty(Q_{1/\beta}), L^1(Q_{1/\beta}))$ topology if $p = \infty$).

- b. Given $c \in S^{p, q}_\nu$, let $m_k \in L^p(Q_\alpha)$ be the unique functions satisfying $\hat{m}_k(n) = c_{kn}$ for all $k, n \in \mathbb{Z}^d$. Then the series

$$R_g c = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^d} m_k \cdot T_{\alpha k} g \quad (14)$$

converges unconditionally in $W(L^p, L^q_\nu)$ (unconditionally in the $\sigma(W(L^p, L^q_\nu), W(L^{p'}, L^q_{1/\nu}))$ topology if $p = \infty$ or $q = \infty$), and R_g is a bounded mapping $R_g: S^{p, q}_\nu \rightarrow W(L^p, L^q_\nu)$.

- c. The Walnut representation

$$R_\gamma C_g f = \beta^{-d} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^d} G_n \cdot T_{\frac{n}{\beta}} f \quad (15)$$

holds for $f \in W(L^p, L^q_\nu)$, with the series on the right of (15) converging absolutely in $W(L^p, L^q_\nu)$, and where

$$G_n(x) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \overline{g(x - \frac{n}{\beta} - \alpha k)} \gamma(x - \alpha k) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^d} (T_{\alpha k + \frac{n}{\beta}} \bar{g} \cdot T_{\alpha k} \gamma)(x). \quad (16)$$

Remark 4.3. When $1 < p < \infty$, the functions m_k appearing in (14) can be written as Fourier series, allowing $R_g c$ to be written as the iterated sum

$$R_g c(x) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \left(\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^d} c_{kn} e^{2\pi i \beta n \cdot x} \right) T_{\alpha k} g(x), \quad (17)$$

i.e., the same series as appears in (9). When $p = 1$ or $p = \infty$, this is not the case. The functions m_k are still uniquely determined by c , but cannot be written as Fourier series. When $p = q = 2$, both the inner and outer sums in the iterated series in (17) converge unconditionally, and then $R_g c$ can also be written as the double sum in (8), with unconditional convergence of that series. \square

4.3 Gabor expansions in the amalgam spaces

Under the assumption that $\mathcal{G}(g, \alpha, \beta)$ is a frame for $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$, we obtain the following result.

Theorem 4.4. Let ν be an ω -moderate weight on \mathbb{R}^d , and let $\alpha, \beta > 0$ and $1 \leq p, q \leq \infty$ be given. Assume that $g, \gamma \in W(L^\infty, L^1_\omega)$ are such that $\mathcal{G}(g, \alpha, \beta)$ is a Gabor frame for L^2 with dual frame $\mathcal{G}(\gamma, \alpha, \beta)$. Then the following statements hold.

- a. We have the norm equivalence $\|f\|_{W(L^p, L^q_\nu)} \asymp \|C_g f\|_{S^{p, q}_\nu}$.

b. $R_\gamma C_g = I$ on $W(L^p, L_\nu^q)$.

c. A function $f \in W(L^1, L_{1/\omega}^\infty)$ belongs to $W(L^p, L_\nu^q)$ if and only if $C_g f \in S_\nu^{p,q}$.

Remark 4.5. a. Theorem 4.4 says that, given an appropriate condition on the window g and its dual window γ , a Gabor frame for L^2 extends to the amalgam spaces and provides “Gabor expansions” for the amalgam spaces in the sense that we have the factorization of the identity as $I = R_\gamma C_g$. The specific form of these expansions is that given f , there exist functions m_k such that $f = R_\gamma C_g f = \sum m_k \cdot T_{\alpha k} g$. When $1 < p < \infty$, the functions m_k can be realized as Fourier series, leading to an expansion of the form

$$f(x) = R_\gamma C_g f(x) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \left(\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \langle f, M_{\beta n} T_{\alpha k} \gamma \rangle e^{2\pi i \beta n \cdot x} \right) T_{\alpha k} g(x). \quad (18)$$

The inner sum defining m_k converges conditionally in general, while the outer sum converges unconditionally.

b. For the case $p = 1$, the functions m_k cannot be written as Fourier series, so we do not have a series expansion of the form (18). A different approach to the case $p = q = 1$ and $\nu = 1$, based on Littlewood–Paley theory, is developed by Gilbert and Lakey in [21], where they show that Gabor frames can be used to characterize a Hardy-type space on the line.

c. Theorem 4.4c says that if we use the “largest” amalgam space $W(L^1, L_{1/\omega}^\infty)$ as our “universe,” then membership of a function in an amalgam $W(L^p, L_\nu^q)$ is *characterized* by membership of its sequence of Gabor coefficients in an appropriate sequence space. By imposing additional restrictions on g, γ , we could enlarge the universe on which this characterization is valid. In particular, if we required g, γ to lie in the Schwartz class \mathcal{S} , then the universe on which this characterization was valid would be the space \mathcal{S}' of tempered distributions.

d. For the case of the modulation spaces, there is a deep result that states that if g lies in the Feichtinger algebra M_ω^1 , then the dual window γ will lie in M_ω^1 as well, cf. Theorem 3.2. For the case of the amalgam spaces, we do not know if the assumption $g \in W(L^\infty, L_\omega^1)$ implies that the dual window γ also lies in that space. This is an interesting and possibly difficult open question. \square

4.4 Convergence of Gabor expansions

As pointed out above, when $1 < p < \infty$, the synthesis operator R_g can be written as the iterated sum (17). The inner series in this sum converges conditionally in general, while the outer series converges unconditionally. Our next result shows that this series can also be written as a double sum, as in (8), but because the proof relies on the convergence of Fourier series in L^p , the convergence is conditional in general. In dealing with Fourier series in higher dimensions, it is important to use the maximum norm $|x| = \max\{|x_1|, \dots, |x_d|\}$ on \mathbb{R}^d .

Proposition 4.6. *Let ν be an ω -moderate weight. Let $\alpha, \beta > 0$ and $1 < p < \infty, 1 \leq q < \infty$ be given. Assume that $g, \gamma \in W(L^\infty, L_\omega^1)$ are such that $\mathcal{G}(g, \alpha, \beta)$ is a Gabor frame for L^2 with dual window γ . Then the following statements hold.*

a. If $c \in S_\nu^{p,q}$, then the partial sums

$$S_{K,N} c = \sum_{|k| \leq K} \sum_{|n| \leq N} c_{kn} M_{\beta n} T_{\alpha k} g, \quad K, N > 0,$$

converge to $R_g c$ in the norm of $W(L^p, L^q_\nu)$, i.e., for each $\varepsilon > 0$ there exist $K_0, N_0 > 0$ such that

$$\forall K \geq K_0, \quad \forall N \geq N_0, \quad \|R_g c - S_{K,N} c\|_{W(L^p, L^q_\nu)} < \varepsilon.$$

b. If $f \in W(L^p, L^q_\nu)$, then the partial sums

$$S_{K,N}(C_g f) = \sum_{|k| \leq K} \sum_{|n| \leq N} \langle f, M_{\beta n} T_{\alpha k} g \rangle M_{\beta n} T_{\alpha k} \gamma$$

of the Gabor expansion of f converge to f in the norm of $W(L^p, L^q_\nu)$.

4.5 Necessary conditions on the window

Our final main result provides a partial converse to Theorem 4.2a. In particular, Theorem 4.2a implies that if $g \in W(L^\infty, L^1_\omega)$, then C_g is bounded on each $W(L^p, L^q_\nu)$. In the converse direction, if g is a measurable function, then in order for C_g to be well-defined on some $W(L^p, L^q_\nu)$, we must at least have $C_g f(0,0) = \langle f, g \rangle = \int f \bar{g}$ defined for each $f \in W(L^p, L^q_\nu)$. Hence $f \bar{g} \in L^1$ for all such f , so we immediately have that g must lie in the Köthe dual of $W(L^p, L^q_\nu)$, which is $W(L^{p'}, L^{q'}_{1/\nu})$.

For the unweighted case, we obtain the following further necessary condition in order that C_g be bounded on $W(L^p, L^\infty)$. For the case $p = 2$, this result was obtained by Balan in [5] and published in [6], [7]. Extensions of some other results from [5] to the case $p \neq 2$ are also possible by combining the arguments of Balan with the techniques of this paper.

Theorem 4.7. *Let $\alpha, \beta > 0$ and $1 < p < \infty$ be given. If $g \in W(L^{p'}, L^1)$ and C_g is a bounded map from $W(L^p, L^\infty)$ to $S^{p,\infty}$, then $g \in W(L^\infty, L^p)$.*

Note that $W(L^\infty, L^p)$ is not contained in $W(L^{p'}, L^1)$, nor conversely when $1 < p < \infty$. The result is also true for $p = 1$, but in this case $W(L^\infty, L^p) = W(L^{p'}, L^1)$ and there is no new information.

5 Proofs

In this section, we present the proofs of the results stated above. First, Section 5.1 provides some useful lemmas. The proof of Theorem 4.2 is divided into Sections 5.2–5.4, which deal respectively with the synthesis operator, the analysis operator, and the Walnut representation. Section 5.5 contains the proof of Theorem 4.4, Section 5.6 contains the proof of Proposition 4.6, and Section 5.7 contains the proof of Theorem 4.7.

5.1 Lemmas

The following lemmas will be important in the sequel. The first lemma is simply a counting argument.

Lemma 5.1. *Let $\alpha, \beta > 0$ be given. Let $K_{\alpha\beta}$ be the maximum number of $\frac{1}{\beta}\mathbb{Z}^d$ -translates of $Q_{1/\beta}$ required to cover any $\alpha\mathbb{Z}^d$ -translate of Q_α , i.e.,*

$$K_{\alpha\beta} = \max_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \#\{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}^d : |(\frac{\ell}{\beta} + Q_{1/\beta}) \cap (\alpha k + Q_\alpha)| > 0\}.$$

Then given $1 \leq p \leq \infty$, we have for any $1/\beta$ -periodic function $m \in L^p(Q_{1/\beta})$ and any $k \in \mathbb{Z}^d$ that

$$\|m\|_{p, \alpha k + Q_\alpha} \leq K_{\alpha\beta}^{1/p} \|m\|_{p, Q_{1/\beta}},$$

where $K_{\alpha\beta}^{1/\infty} = 1$.

The second lemma is a weighted version of an estimate that is useful in the Walnut representation of the Gabor frame operator on L^2 , see [34, Lemma 2.2].

Lemma 5.2. *Let ω be a submultiplicative weight, and let $\alpha, \beta > 0$ be given. Then there exists a constant $C = C(\alpha, \beta, \omega) > 0$ such that if $g, \gamma \in W(L^\infty, L_\omega^1)$ and the functions G_n are defined by (16), then*

$$\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \|G_n\|_\infty \omega\left(\frac{n}{\beta}\right) \leq C \|g\|_{W(L^\infty, L_\omega^1)} \|\gamma\|_{W(L^\infty, L_\omega^1)}.$$

Proof. Since ω is ω -moderate, it follows from Lemma 2.1 that $\|f\omega\|_{W(L^\infty, L^1)}$ is an equivalent norm for $W(L^\infty, L_\omega^1)$. In particular, we have $g\omega, \gamma\omega \in W(L^\infty, L^1)$, so by [24, Lemma 6.3.1], we have

$$\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \|\tilde{G}_n\|_\infty \leq \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} + 1\right)^d (2\beta + 1)^d \|g\omega\|_{W(L^\infty, L^1)} \|\gamma\omega\|_{W(L^\infty, L^1)},$$

where \tilde{G}_n is the analogue of G_n with g replaced by $|g|\omega$ and γ replaced by $|\gamma|\omega$. Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \|G_n\|_\infty \omega\left(\frac{n}{\beta}\right) &= \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \operatorname{ess\,sup}_{x \in \mathbb{R}^d} \left| \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \overline{g\left(x - \frac{n}{\beta} - \alpha k\right)} \gamma(x - \alpha k) \omega\left((x - \alpha k) - \left(x - \frac{n}{\beta} - \alpha k\right)\right) \right| \\ &\leq \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \operatorname{ess\,sup}_{x \in \mathbb{R}^d} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^d} |g\left(x - \frac{n}{\beta} - \alpha k\right)| \omega\left(x - \frac{n}{\beta} - \alpha k\right) |\gamma(x - \alpha k)| \omega(x - \alpha k) \\ &= \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \|\tilde{G}_n\|_\infty \\ &\leq C \|g\|_{W(L^\infty, L_\omega^1)} \|\gamma\|_{W(L^\infty, L_\omega^1)}. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Finally, we need an estimate on the effect of translations on the amalgam space norm.

Lemma 5.3. *Let ν be an ω -moderate weight. Then for $1 \leq p, q \leq \infty$, we have for each $f \in W(L^p, L_\nu^q)$ and $\ell \in \mathbb{Z}^d$ that*

$$\|T_{\alpha\ell} f\|_{W(L^p, L_\nu^q)} \leq C_\nu \omega(\alpha\ell) \|f\|_{W(L^p, L_\nu^q)}.$$

5.2 Proof of Theorem 4.2b: Boundedness of the synthesis operator

In this subsection we will prove part b of Theorem 4.2, establishing the boundedness of the synthesis operator on $S_\nu^{p,q}$.

We divide into cases. First, we consider the case $1 \leq p, q < \infty$. We are given $c \in S_\nu^{p,q}$, and we must prove that the series (14) defining $R_g c$ converges unconditionally in the norm of $W(L^p, L_\nu^q)$, and that R_g so defined is a bounded mapping of $W(L^p, L_\nu^q)$ into $S_\nu^{p,q}$. To show the convergence we will make use of Lemma 2.4.

Fix $\varepsilon > 0$. By definition of the norm in $S_{\tilde{\nu}}^{p,q}$, we have that $\sum \|m_k\|_{p,Q_{1/\beta}}^q \tilde{\nu}(k)^q < \infty$. Hence there exists a finite set F_0 such that

$$\forall \text{finite } F \supset F_0, \quad \sum_{k \notin F} \|m_k\|_{p,Q_{1/\beta}}^q \tilde{\nu}(k)^q < \varepsilon^q. \quad (19)$$

Recall that $1/\nu$ is an ω -moderate weight, and let $K_{\alpha\beta}$ be the constant appearing in Lemma 5.1. Fix any $h \in W(L^{p'}, L_{1/\nu}^{q'})$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k \notin F} |\langle m_k \cdot T_{\alpha k} g, h \rangle| \\ & \leq \sum_{k \notin F} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |m_k(x) T_{\alpha k} g(x) h(x)| dx \\ & = \sum_{k \notin F} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \int_{Q_\alpha} |m_k(x) T_{\alpha k} g(x) h(x)| T_{\alpha n + \alpha k} \chi_{Q_\alpha}(x) dx \\ & \leq \sum_{k \notin F} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \|T_{\alpha k} g \cdot T_{\alpha n + \alpha k} \chi_{Q_\alpha}\|_\infty \|m_k\|_{p, \alpha n + \alpha k + Q_\alpha} \times \\ & \quad \|h \cdot T_{\alpha n + \alpha k} \chi_{Q_\alpha}\|_{p'} \frac{\nu(\alpha k)}{\nu(\alpha n + \alpha k - \alpha n)} \\ & \leq \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \|g \cdot T_{\alpha n} \chi_{Q_\alpha}\|_\infty \times \\ & \quad \sum_{k \notin F} K_{\alpha\beta}^{1/p} \|m_k\|_{p, Q_{1/\beta}} \|h \cdot T_{\alpha n + \alpha k} \chi_{Q_\alpha}\|_{p'} \frac{C_\nu \nu(\alpha k) \omega(\alpha n)}{\nu(\alpha n + \alpha k)} \\ & \leq C_\nu K_{\alpha\beta}^{1/p} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \|g \cdot T_{\alpha n} \chi_{Q_\alpha}\|_\infty \omega(\alpha n) \left(\sum_{k \notin F} \|m_k\|_{p, Q_{1/\beta}}^q \nu(\alpha k)^q \right)^{1/q} \times \\ & \quad \left(\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \|h \cdot T_{\alpha n + \alpha k} \chi_{Q_\alpha}\|_{p'}^{q'} \frac{1}{\nu(\alpha n + \alpha k)^{q'}} \right)^{1/q'}. \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

Combining (19) and (20), we have that

$$\sum_{k \notin F} |\langle m_k \cdot T_{\alpha k} g, h \rangle| \leq \varepsilon C_\nu K_{\alpha\beta}^{1/p} \|g\|_{W(L^\infty, L_\omega^1)} \|h\|_{W(L^{p'}, L_{1/\nu}^{q'})}.$$

Taking the supremum over all h of unit norm and appealing to Lemma 2.4, we see that $R_g c = \sum m_k \cdot T_{\alpha k} g$ converges unconditionally. Further, replacing F by \mathbb{Z}^d in the calculation in (20) yields

$$\begin{aligned} |\langle R_g c, h \rangle| & \leq \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^d} |\langle m_k \cdot T_{\alpha k} g, h \rangle| \\ & \leq C_\nu K_{\alpha\beta}^{1/p} \|g\|_{W(L^\infty, L_\omega^1)} \|c\|_{S_{\tilde{\nu}}^{p,q}} \|h\|_{W(L^{p'}, L_{1/\nu}^{q'})}. \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

Since $W(L^{p'}, L_{1/\nu}^{q'})$ is the dual space of $W(L^p, L_\nu^q)$, taking the suprema over all h of unit norm in (21) shows that

$$\begin{aligned} \|R_g c\|_{W(L^p, L_\nu^q)} &= \sup\{|\langle R_g c, h \rangle| : \|h\|_{W(L^{p'}, L_{1/\nu}^{q'})} = 1\} \\ &\leq C_\nu K_{\alpha\beta}^{1/p'} \|g\|_{W(L^\infty, L_\omega^1)} \|c\|_{S_\nu^{p, q}}, \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

so R_g is bounded. This completes the proof for the case $1 \leq p, q < \infty$.

When $p = \infty$ or $q = \infty$, we make use of the fact that $W(L^{p'}, L_{1/\nu}^{q'})$ is the Köthe dual of $W(L^p, L_\nu^q)$. The fact that the series defining $R_g c$ converges in the weak topology is given by the same calculations as in (20), (21), and the fact that the Köthe dual is a norm-fundamental subspace of the dual space means that we can again estimate $\|R_g c\|_{S_\nu^{p, q}}$ by using (22). Hence R_g is bounded, and the proof is complete.

5.3 Proof of Theorem 4.2a: Boundedness of the analysis operator

In this subsection we will prove part a of Theorem 4.2, establishing the boundedness of the analysis operator on $W(L^p, L_\nu^q)$.

We are given that $g \in W(L^\infty, L_\omega^1)$ and that $1 \leq p, q \leq \infty$. Let $f \in W(L^p, L_\nu^q)$, which is a subspace of $W(L^1, L_{1/\omega}^\infty)$. First we must show that the functions m_k given by (13) are well-defined. Since m_k is the $1/\beta$ -periodization of the integrable function $f \cdot T_{\alpha k} g$, the series defining m_k converges at least in $L^1(Q_\alpha)$. To show that the periodization converges unconditionally in $L^p(Q_{1/\beta})$ (weakly if $p = \infty$) and to derive a useful estimate, fix any $1/\beta$ -periodic function $h \in L^{p'}(Q_{1/\beta})$. Then for each fixed k , we have

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_{Q_{1/\beta}} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^d} |f(x - \frac{n}{\beta}) T_{\alpha k} g(x - \frac{n}{\beta}) h(x)| dx \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |f(x) T_{\alpha k} g(x) h(x)| dx \\ &= \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \int_{Q_\alpha} |f(x) T_{\alpha k} g(x) h(x)| T_{\alpha k + \alpha n} \chi_{Q_\alpha}(x) dx \\ &\leq \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \|T_{\alpha k} g \cdot T_{\alpha k + \alpha n} \chi_{Q_\alpha}\|_\infty \|f \cdot T_{\alpha k + \alpha n} \chi_{Q_\alpha}\|_p \|h\|_{p', \alpha k + \alpha n + Q_\alpha} \frac{\nu(\alpha k + \alpha n - \alpha n)}{\nu(\alpha k)} \\ &\leq \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \|g \cdot T_{\alpha n} \chi_{Q_\alpha}\|_\infty \|f \cdot T_{\alpha k + \alpha n} \chi_{Q_\alpha}\|_p K_{\alpha\beta}^{1/p'} \|h\|_{p', Q_{1/\beta}} \frac{C_\nu \nu(\alpha k + \alpha n) \omega(\alpha n)}{\nu(\alpha k)} \\ &= C_\nu K_{\alpha\beta}^{1/p'} \|h\|_{p', Q_{1/\beta}} \frac{1}{\nu(\alpha k)} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \|g \cdot T_{\alpha n} \chi_{Q_\alpha}\|_\infty \omega(\alpha n) \|f \cdot T_{\alpha k + \alpha n} \chi_{Q_\alpha}\|_p \nu(\alpha k + \alpha n). \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

This yields the desired convergence, and taking the suprema in (23) over h with unit norm implies the estimate

$$\|m_k\|_{p, Q_{1/\beta}} \leq \beta^{-d} C_\nu K_{\alpha\beta}^{1/p'} \frac{1}{\nu(\alpha k)} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \|g \cdot T_{\alpha n} \chi_{Q_\alpha}\|_\infty \omega(\alpha n) \|f \cdot T_{\alpha k + \alpha n} \chi_{Q_\alpha}\|_p \nu(\alpha k + \alpha n). \quad (24)$$

Second, we show that $\hat{m}_k(n)$ has the correct form. Since $e^{2\pi i\beta n \cdot x} \in L^{p'}(Q_{1/\beta})$, we have by the weak convergence of the series defining m_k that

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{m}_k(n) &= \beta^d \langle m_k, e^{2\pi i\beta n \cdot x} \rangle \\
&= \sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \int_{Q_{1/\beta}} \langle T_{\frac{\ell}{\beta}} f \cdot T_{\alpha k + \frac{\ell}{\beta}} \bar{g}, e^{2\pi i\beta n \cdot x} \rangle \\
&= \sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \int_{Q_{1/\beta}} f(x - \frac{\ell}{\beta}) T_{\alpha k} \bar{g}(x - \frac{\ell}{\beta}) e^{-2\pi i\beta n \cdot (x - \ell/\beta)} dx \\
&= \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} (f \cdot T_{\alpha k} \bar{g})(x) e^{-2\pi i\beta n \cdot x} dx \\
&= \langle f, M_{\beta n} T_{\alpha k} g \rangle \\
&= C_g f(k, n).
\end{aligned}$$

Finally, we must show that C_g is a bounded mapping of $W(L^p, L_\nu^q)$ into $S_\nu^{p,q}$. Given $f \in W(L^p, L_\nu^q)$, to show that $C_g f \in S_\nu^{p,q}$ we must show that the sequence r given by

$$r(k) = \|m_k\|_{p, Q_{1/\beta}}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}^d$$

lies in $\ell_{1/\nu}^q$. To do this, fix any sequence $a \in \ell_{1/\nu}^{q'}$. Then, using (24), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
|\langle r, a \rangle| &\leq \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \|m_k\|_{p, Q_{1/\beta}} |a(k)| \\
&\leq \beta^{-d} C_\nu K_{\alpha\beta}^{1/p'} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \|g \cdot T_{\alpha n} \chi_{Q_\alpha}\|_\infty \omega(\alpha n) \times \\
&\quad \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \|f \cdot T_{\alpha k + \alpha n} \chi_{Q_\alpha}\|_p \nu(\alpha k + \alpha n) |a(k)| \frac{1}{\nu(\alpha k)} \\
&\leq \beta^{-d} C_\nu K_{\alpha\beta}^{1/p'} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \|g \cdot T_{\alpha n} \chi_{Q_\alpha}\|_\infty \omega(\alpha n) \times \\
&\quad \left(\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \|f \cdot T_{\alpha k + \alpha n} \chi_{Q_\alpha}\|_p^q \nu(\alpha k + \alpha n)^q \right)^{1/q} \times \\
&\quad \left(\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^d} |a(k)|^{q'} \frac{1}{\nu(\alpha k)^{q'}} \right)^{1/q'} \\
&\leq \beta^{-d} C_\nu K_{\alpha\beta}^{1/p'} \|g\|_{W(L^\infty, L_\omega^1)} \|f\|_{W(L^p, L_\nu^q)} \|a\|_{\ell_{1/\nu}^{q'}}. \tag{25}
\end{aligned}$$

Since $\ell_{1/\nu}^{q'}$ equals $(\ell_\nu^q)^*$ when $q < \infty$ and is a norm-fundamental subspace when $q = \infty$, taking the suprema in (25) over sequences a with unit norm yields the estimate

$$\|C_g f\|_{S_\nu^{p,q}} = \|r\|_{\ell_\nu^p} \leq \beta^{-d} C_\nu K_{\alpha\beta}^{1/p'} \|g\|_{W(L^\infty, L_\omega^1)} \|f\|_{W(L^p, L_\nu^q)}.$$

Hence C_g is a bounded mapping of $W(L^p, L_\nu^q)$ into $S_\nu^{p,q}$.

Remark 5.4. For the case $1 < p, q < \infty$, the boundedness of C_g could also be shown by proving that $C_g: W(L^p, L^q_\nu) \rightarrow S^{p,q}_\nu$ is the adjoint of $R_g: S^{p',q'}_{1/\nu} \rightarrow W(L^{p'}, L^{q'}_{1/\nu})$, and then using the reflexivity of the space $W(L^p, L^q_\nu)$ and the fact that $1/\nu$ is also ω -moderate. \square

5.4 Proof of Theorem 4.2c: The Walnut representation

In this subsection we will prove part c of Theorem 4.2, establishing the validity of the Walnut representation of $R_\gamma C_g$ on $W(L^p, L^q_\nu)$.

We are given $g, \gamma \in W(L^\infty, L^1_\omega)$ and $1 \leq p, q \leq \infty$. For this proof, let us use the equivalent norm for $W(L^p, L^q_\nu)$ obtained by replacing α in (2) by $1/\beta$. Then by Lemma 5.3,

$$\|T_{\frac{n}{\beta}} f\|_{W(L^p, L^q_\nu)} \leq C_\nu \omega\left(\frac{n}{\beta}\right) \|f\|_{W(L^p, L^q_\nu)}.$$

Therefore, using the autocorrelation functions G_n defined in (16), we have for $f \in W(L^p, L^q_\nu)$ that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \|G_n \cdot T_{\frac{n}{\beta}} f\|_{W(L^p, L^q_\nu)} &\leq \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \|G_n\|_\infty \|T_{\frac{n}{\beta}} f\|_{W(L^p, L^q_\nu)} \\ &\leq C_\nu \|f\|_{W(L^p, L^q_\nu)} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \|G_n\|_\infty \omega\left(\frac{n}{\beta}\right) \\ &\leq CC_\nu \|f\|_{W(L^p, L^q_\nu)} \|g\|_{W(L^\infty, L^1_\omega)} \|\gamma\|_{W(L^\infty, L^1_\omega)}, \end{aligned}$$

the last inequality following from Lemma 5.2. Hence the series $\sum G_n \cdot T_{\frac{n}{\beta}} f$ converges absolutely in $W(L^p, L^q_\nu)$.

Now fix $f \in W(L^p, L^q_\nu)$. Then $C_g f \in S^{p,q}_\nu$ by Theorem 4.2a. Letting m_k be defined by (13), we have $C_g f(k, n) = \hat{m}_k(n)$. Further, $R_\gamma C_g f = \sum m_k \cdot T_{\alpha k} \gamma$, this series converging unconditionally if $p, q < \infty$, or unconditionally in the weak topology otherwise. In any case, for $h \in W(L^{p'}, L^{q'}_{1/\nu})$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \langle R_\gamma C_g f, h \rangle &= \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \langle m_k \cdot T_{\alpha k} \gamma, h \rangle \\ &= \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} m_k(x) T_{\alpha k} \gamma(x) \bar{h}(x) dx \\ &= \beta^{-d} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^d} T_{\frac{n}{\beta}} f(x) T_{\alpha k + \frac{n}{\beta}} \bar{g}(x) T_{\alpha k} \gamma(x) \bar{h}(x) dx \\ &= \beta^{-d} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^d} T_{\frac{n}{\beta}} f(x) T_{\alpha k + \frac{n}{\beta}} \bar{g}(x) T_{\alpha k} \gamma(x) \bar{h}(x) dx \\ &= \beta^{-d} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} T_{\frac{n}{\beta}} f(x) G_n(x) \bar{h}(x) dx. \\ &= \beta^{-d} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \langle G_n \cdot T_{\frac{n}{\beta}} f, h \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

from which (15) follows. The interchanges of integration and summation can be justified by Lemma 5.2 and Fubini's Theorem.

5.5 Proof of Theorem 4.4: Gabor frames in the amalgam spaces

In this subsection we will prove Theorem 4.4. We are given $g, \gamma \in W(L^\infty, L_\omega^1)$ such that $\mathcal{G}(g, \alpha, \beta)$ is a Gabor frame for L^2 and γ is the dual window to g . By Theorem 4.2, we have that $C_g, C_\gamma: W(L^p, L_\nu^q) \rightarrow S_\nu^{p,q}$ and $R_g, R_\gamma: S_\nu^{p,q} \rightarrow W(L^p, L_\nu^q)$ are bounded mappings for each $1 \leq p, q \leq \infty$ and each ω -moderate weight ν . Further, for the case $p = q = 2$ and $\nu = 1$, the frame hypothesis implies that the identity $R_\gamma C_g = I$ holds on L^2 , and the definition of R_γ given in Theorem 3.1 coincides in this case with the definition of R_γ given in Theorem 4.2. Letting G_n be the autocorrelation functions defined in (16), the fact that $R_\gamma C_g = I$ holds on L^2 implies by [24, Thm. 7.3.1] that

$$\beta^{-d} G_0 = 1 \text{ a.e.} \quad \text{and} \quad G_n = 0 \text{ a.e. for } n \neq 0.$$

Consequently, using the Walnut representation (15) of $R_\gamma C_g$ on $W(L^p, L_\nu^q)$, we have for $f \in W(L^p, L_\nu^q)$ that

$$R_\gamma C_g f = \beta^{-d} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^d} G_n \cdot T_{\frac{n}{\beta}} f = f.$$

Hence $R_\gamma C_g = I$ holds on $W(L^p, L_\nu^q)$ as well. This proves part b of Theorem 4.4.

Next, given $f \in W(L^p, L_\nu^q)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|f\|_{W(L^p, L_\nu^q)} &= \|R_\gamma C_g f\|_{W(L^p, L_\nu^q)} \\ &\leq \|R_\gamma\| \|C_g f\|_{S_\nu^{p,q}} \\ &\leq \|R_\gamma\| \|C_g\| \|f\|_{W(L^p, L_\nu^q)}. \end{aligned}$$

Consequently, $\|C_g f\|_{S_\nu^{p,q}} \asymp \|f\|_{W(L^p, L_\nu^q)}$, which proves part a of Theorem 4.4.

Finally, we prove part c of Theorem 4.4. Assume that $f \in W(L^1, L_{1/\omega}^\infty)$. We must show that $f \in W(L^p, L_\nu^q)$ if and only if $C_g f \in S_\nu^{p,q}$. The forward direction, that if $f \in W(L^p, L_\nu^q)$ then $C_g f \in S_\nu^{p,q}$, is simply Theorem 4.2a. For the reverse direction, assume that $C_g f \in S_\nu^{p,q}$. Then by Theorem 4.2a, the function $\tilde{f} = R_\gamma(C_g f)$ lies in $W(L^p, L_\nu^q)$. However, the factorization $R_\gamma C_g = I$ holds on every amalgam space, including $W(L^1, L_{1/\omega}^\infty)$ in particular, so we also know that $f = R_\gamma C_g f$. Thus $f = \tilde{f} \in W(L^p, L_\nu^q)$, which completes the proof.

5.6 Proof of Proposition 4.6: Convergence of Gabor expansions

In this subsection we will prove Proposition 4.6. We are given $g, \gamma \in W(L^\infty, L_\omega^1)$ such that $\mathcal{G}(g, \alpha, \beta)$ is a Gabor frame for L^2 and γ is the dual window to g , and we fix $1 < p < \infty$ and $1 \leq q < \infty$.

Assume that $c \in S_\nu^{p,q}$, and let m_k be defined by (13). For $N > 0$, write

$$S_N m_k = \sum_{|n| \leq N} c_{kn} e^{2\pi i \beta n \cdot x}$$

for the partial sums of the Fourier series of m_k . The exponentials $\{e^{2\pi i \beta n \cdot x}\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^d}$ form a basis for $L^p(Q_{1/\beta})$ [30], [38], so, letting C_1 denote the basis constant for this system, we have for each $k \in \mathbb{Z}^d$ that

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \|m_k - S_N m_k\|_{p, Q_{1/\beta}} = 0 \tag{26}$$

and

$$\sup_{N > 0} \|S_N m_k\|_{p, Q_{1/\beta}} \leq C_1 \|m_k\|_{p, Q_{1/\beta}}. \tag{27}$$

Since $c \in S_{\nu}^{p,q}$, given $\varepsilon > 0$, we can find $K_0 > 0$ such that

$$\forall K \geq K_0, \quad \left(\sum_{|k| \geq K} \|m_k\|_{p, Q_{1/\beta}}^q \tilde{\nu}(k)^q \right)^{1/q} < \varepsilon. \quad (28)$$

Because of (26) and the fact that K_0 is finite, we can find an $N_0 > 0$ such that

$$\forall N \geq N_0, \quad \sup_{|k| \leq K_0} \|m_k - S_N m_k\|_{p, Q_{1/\beta}} \tilde{\nu}(k) < \frac{\varepsilon}{(2K_0 + 1)^{d/q}}. \quad (29)$$

Now, since $c \in S_{\nu}^{p,q}$ and $1 < p < \infty$, we know that $R_g c$ can be written as the iterated series (17). Write the partial sums of the outer series as

$$S_{K, \infty} c = \sum_{|k| \leq K} \left(\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^d} c_{kn} e^{2\pi i \beta n \cdot x} \right) T_{\alpha k} g = \sum_{|k| \leq K} m_k \cdot T_{\alpha k} g.$$

Given $K \geq K_0$ and $N \geq N_0$, write

$$R_g c - S_{K, N} c = (R_g c - S_{K_0, \infty} c) + (S_{K_0, \infty} c - S_{K_0, N} c) + (S_{K_0, N} c - S_{K, N} c). \quad (30)$$

We will calculate the $W(L^p, L_{\nu}^q)$ norm of each of these terms separately.

For the first term, define a sequence r by $r_{kn} = c_{kn}$ for $|k| \leq K_0$ and $n \in \mathbb{Z}^d$, and $r_{kn} = 0$ otherwise. Then $S_{K_0, \infty} c = R_g r$, and R_g is a bounded mapping of $S_{\nu}^{p,q} \rightarrow W(L^p, L_{\nu}^q)$, so using (28) we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|R_g c - S_{K_0, \infty} c\|_{W(L^p, L_{\nu}^q)} &= \|R_g(c - r)\|_{W(L^p, L_{\nu}^q)} \\ &\leq \|R_g\| \|c - r\|_{S_{\nu}^{p,q}} \\ &= \|R_g\| \left(\sum_{|k| > K_0} \|m_k\|_{p, Q_{1/\beta}}^q \tilde{\nu}(k)^q \right)^{1/q} \\ &\leq \|R_g\| \varepsilon. \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

For the second term, define $s_{kn} = c_{kn}$ for $|k| \leq K_0$ and $|n| \leq N$, and $s_{kn} = 0$ otherwise. Then $S_{K_0, N} c = R_g s$, so using (29), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|S_{K_0, \infty} c - S_{K_0, N} c\|_{W(L^p, L_{\nu}^q)} &\leq \|R_g\| \|r - s\|_{S_{\nu}^{p,q}} \\ &= \|R_g\| \left(\sum_{|k| \leq K_0} \|m_k - S_N m_k\|_{p, Q_{1/\beta}}^q \tilde{\nu}(k)^q \right)^{1/q} \\ &\leq \|R_g\| \varepsilon. \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

For the third term, define $t_{kn} = c_{kn}$ for $|k| \leq K$ and $|n| \leq N$, and $t_{kn} = 0$ otherwise. Then $S_{K_0, N} c = R_g t$, so using (27) and (28), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|S_{K_0, N} c - S_{K, N} c\|_{W(L^p, L_{\nu}^q)} &\leq \|R_g\| \|s - t\|_{S_{\nu}^{p,q}} \\ &= \|R_g\| \left(\sum_{K_0 < |k| \leq K} \|S_N m_k\|_{p, Q_{1/\beta}}^q \tilde{\nu}(k)^q \right)^{1/q} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq C_1 \|R_g\| \left(\sum_{K_0 < |k| \leq K} \|m_k\|_{p, Q_{1/\beta}}^q \tilde{\nu}(k)^q \right)^{1/q} \\
&\leq C_1 \|R_g\| \varepsilon.
\end{aligned} \tag{33}$$

Applying (31)–(33) to (30), we see that $\|R_g c - S_{K,N} c\|_{W(L^p, L^q)} \leq (2 + C_1) \|R_g\| \varepsilon$, which completes the proof.

5.7 Proof of Proposition 4.7: Necessary conditions

We will prove Theorem 4.7 in this subsection. We are given $g \in W(L^{p'}, L^1)$ such that C_g is a bounded map from $W(L^p, L^\infty)$ to $S^{p, \infty}$, where $1 < p < \infty$, and we wish to show that $g \in W(L^\infty, L^p)$. Let us show first that $g \in L^\infty$. If not, then given any $D > 0$ there would exist a set J contained in some cube $\frac{\ell}{\beta} + Q_{1/\beta}$ and with positive measure such that $|g(x)| > D$ on J .

Set $f = \frac{1}{|J|^{1/p}} e^{i \arg g} \chi_J$. Then, using the equivalent norm for $W(L^p, L^\infty)$ obtained by replacing α in (2) by $1/\beta$, we have $\|f\|_{W(L^p, L^\infty)} \leq 1$. By hypothesis, $C_g f \in S^{p, \infty}$, so there exist $1/\beta$ -periodic functions m_k such that $\hat{m}_k(n) = C_g f(k, n)$. Since $f \cdot T_{\alpha k} \bar{g} \in L^1$, it is easy to see that m_k is given by (13). In particular, considering $k = 0$ we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\|m_0\|_{p, Q_{1/\beta}}^p &= \beta^{-pd} \int_{Q_{1/\beta}} \left| \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^d} f(x - \frac{n}{\beta}) \bar{g}(x - \frac{n}{\beta}) \right|^p dx \\
&= \frac{\beta^{-pd}}{|J|} \int_{\frac{\ell}{\beta} + Q_{1/\beta}} \chi_J(x) |g(x)|^p dx \\
&\geq \beta^{-pd} D^p.
\end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$D \leq \beta^d \sup_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \|m_k\|_{p, Q_{1/\beta}} = \beta^d \|C_g f\|_{S^{p, \infty}} \leq \beta^d \|C_g\| \|f\|_{W(L^p, L^\infty)} \leq \beta^d \|C_g\|.$$

But since D is arbitrary, this contradicts the fact that C_g is a bounded mapping. Hence g must be in L^∞ .

Now we show that $g \in W(L^\infty, L^p)$. Fix $\varepsilon > 0$, and for each $n \in \mathbb{Z}^d$ define

$$J_n = \{x \in \frac{n}{\beta} + Q_{1/\beta} : |g(x)| \geq \frac{1}{2} \|g\|_{\infty, \frac{n}{\beta} + Q_{1/\beta}}\}.$$

Then set $J'_n = J_n$ if $|J_n| \leq \varepsilon$, otherwise let J'_n be a subset of J_n of measure ε . Let

$$N_\varepsilon = \sup\{N \in \mathbb{N} : |J'_n| \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \text{ for all } |n| \leq N\}$$

(N_ε can be ∞). Note that $N_\varepsilon \rightarrow \infty$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$. Define $f = e^{i \arg g} \sum_{|n| \leq N_\varepsilon} \chi_{J'_n}$, and note that $\|f\|_{W(L^p, L^\infty)} \leq \varepsilon^{1/p}$. Therefore $C_g f \in S^{p, \infty}$, and letting m_k be defined by (13), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\|m_0\|_{p, Q_{1/\beta}}^p &= \beta^{-pd} \sum_{|n| \leq N_\varepsilon} \int_{\frac{n}{\beta} + Q_{1/\beta}} |g(x)|^p \chi_{J'_n}(x) dx \\
&\geq \beta^{-pd} \sum_{|n| \leq N_\varepsilon} \left(\frac{\|g \cdot T_{\frac{n}{\beta}} \chi_{Q_{1/\beta}}\|_{\infty}}{2} \right)^p |J'_n|
\end{aligned}$$

$$\geq \beta^{-pd} 2^{-p-1} \varepsilon \sum_{|n| \leq N_\varepsilon} \|g \cdot T_{\frac{n}{\beta}} \chi_{Q_{1/\beta}}\|_\infty^p.$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{|n| \leq N_\varepsilon} \|g \cdot T_{\frac{n}{\beta}} \chi_{Q_{1/\beta}}\|_\infty^p &\leq \frac{\beta^{pd} 2^{p+1}}{\varepsilon} \sup_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \|m_k\|_{p, Q_{1/\beta}}^p \\ &= \frac{\beta^{pd} 2^{p+1}}{\varepsilon} \|C_g f\|_{S^{p, \infty}}^p \\ &\leq \frac{\beta^{pd} 2^{p+1}}{\varepsilon} \|C_g\| \|f\|_{W(L^p, L^\infty)}^p \\ &\leq \beta^{pd} 2^{p+1} \|C_g\|^p. \end{aligned}$$

Since $N_\varepsilon \rightarrow \infty$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, this implies that $g \in W(L^\infty, L^p)$.

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