

Recent Progress in Shearlet Theory: Systematic Construction of Shearlet Dilation Groups, Characterization of Wavefront Sets, and New Embeddings

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Abstract The class of generalized shearlet dilation groups has recently been developed to allow the unified treatment of various shearlet groups and associated shearlet transforms that had previously been studied on a case-by-case basis. We consider several aspects of these groups: First, their systematic construction from associative algebras, secondly, their suitability for the characterization of wavefront sets, and finally, the question of constructing embeddings into the symplectic group in a way that intertwines the quasi-regular representation with the metaplectic one. For all questions, it is possible to treat the full class of generalized shearlet groups in a comprehensive and unified way, thus generalizing known results to an infinity of new cases. Our presentation emphasizes the interplay between the algebraic structure underlying the construction of the shearlet dilation groups, the geometric properties of the dual action, and the analytic properties of the associated shearlet transforms.

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1 Introduction

This chapter is concerned with several important aspects of modern signal analysis. Usually, signals are modeled as elements of function spaces such as L^2 or Sobolev spaces. To analyze such a signal and to extract the information of interest from it, the first step is always to decompose the signal into suitable building blocks. This is performed by transformation, i.e., the signal is mapped into function spaces on an underlying parameter set, and then the signal is processed and analyzed by studying and modifying the resulting coefficients. By now, a whole zoo of suitable transforms have been introduced and analyzed such as the Fourier transform, the Gabor transform, or the wavelet transform, just to name a few. Some of them have already been very successful, e.g., the Fourier transform works excellently for signals that are well-localized in the frequency domain, whereas wavelets are often the method of choice for the analysis of piecewise smooth signals with well-localized singularities such as edges in an image. Which transform to choose obviously depends on the application, i.e., on the type of information one wants to detect from the signal. However, in recent years, it has turned out that a serious bottleneck still has to be removed. Most of the classical transforms such as the wavelet transform perform suboptimally when it comes to the detection of directional information. The reason is very simple: most of these transforms are essentially isotropic, whereas directional information is of anisotropic nature. This observation triggered many innovative studies how to design new building blocks that are particularly tuned to this problem, such as curvelets [4], contourlets [16], ridgelets [3] and many others. In this chapter, we are in particular interested in one specific contribution to this problem, i.e., the shearlet approach. Shearlets are new affine representation systems that are based on translations, shearings, and anisotropic dilations. We refer to the monograph [37] for an overview. Among all the new approaches, the shearlet transform stands out for the following reason: the continuous shearlet transform can be derived from a square-integrable representation of a specific group, the full shearlet group [9, 10, 13]. This property is not only of academic interest but has the important consequence that the whole powerful machinery derived in the realm of square-integrable group representations such as reproducing kernels, inversion formulas etc. can directly be employed. This feature of the shearlet transform clearly has strengthened the interest in the shearlet theory, and many important results concerning the group-theoretical background have been derived so far. It is the aim of this chapter to push forward, to clarify and to unify this theory with respect to several important aspects. Our main objectives can be described as follows.

After the full shearlet group has been discovered, the question arose if other suitable concepts of shearlet groups could be constructed. A first example was the shearlet Toeplitz group [14], where the shearing part of the group has a Toeplitz structure. As we will see later in Subsection 3.3 of this chapter, the full shearlet group and the shearlet Toeplitz group are in a certain sense the “extreme” cases of a general construction principle. In this view, the full shearlet group corresponds to the nilpotency class $n = 2$, whereas the Toeplitz case corresponds to the nilpotency class $n = d$, where d denotes the space dimension. Therefore, one would conjecture

that there should be a lot of examples “in between”. Indeed, in [30], a positive answer has been given, and a first classification of low-dimensional shearlet groups has been derived. In this chapter, we further extend these results and present an approach to the systematic construction of suitable shearlet groups. The starting point is a general class of shearlet groups introduced in [30]. We say that a dilation group H is a shearlet group if every $h \in H$ can be written as $h = \pm ds, d \in D, s \in S$ where D is a diagonal *scaling subgroup* and S denotes a connected, closed abelian matrix group, the *shearing subgroup*. The key to understanding and constructing shearing subgroups lies in the realization that their associated Lie algebras carry a very useful associative structure. This associative structure also greatly facilitates the task of identifying the diagonal scaling groups compatible with a given shearing subgroup. Through the notion of Jordan-Hölder bases the problem of characterizing all suitable scaling group generators translates to a rather simple linear system of equations. It turns out that all examples known so far are special cases of this general construction.

In recent studies, it has also been observed that shearlets provide a very powerful tool in microlocal analysis [32], e.g., to determine the local regularity of a function. In the one-dimensional case, pointwise smoothness can very efficiently be detected by examining the decay of the continuous wavelet transform as the scale parameter a tends to zero [34]. In the multivariate setting, pointwise smoothness does not cover all the geometric information one might be interested in. E.g., if the function under consideration exhibits singularities, one usually wants to know in which direction the function is singular. This can be described by the so-called *wavefront set* of a distribution. It has turned out that the continuous shearlet transform can be employed to detect this wavefront set, once again by studying its decay as the scaling parameter tends to zero. This property has been first observed in [36], we also refer to [32] for an overview. In [22], this concept has been generalized to much more general classes of dilation groups. It has been shown that under natural assumptions, a wavefront set can again be detected by the decay of the voice transform. Essentially, two fundamental conditions are needed, that are related with the *dual action* of the dilation group H : the dual action must be microlocally admissible in direction ξ and it must satisfy the V -cone approximation property at ξ , see Section 4.1 for the precise definitions. If these properties hold for one point ξ_0 in the open dual orbit, a characterization of wavefront sets is possible. In this chapter, we show that both properties are satisfied for our general construction of shearlet dilation groups, provided that the infinitesimal generator Y of the scaling subgroup satisfies $Y = \text{diag}(1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_d), 0 < \lambda_i < 1, 2 \leq i \leq d$. Consequently, characterizations of wavefront sets are possible for a huge subclass of our general construction. It is worth mentioning that anisotropic dilations are necessary for the detection of wavefront sets, in particular the classical (isotropic) continuous wavelet transform would not do the job.

A third important issue we will be concerned with in this chapter is the relations of our general shearlet groups to other classical groups, in particular to the symplectic groups $Sp(d, \mathbb{R})$. The symplectic groups are one of the most important classical groups, because they play a prominent role in classical mechanics. We therefore

investigate to which extent our shearlet dilation groups can be embedded into symplectic groups, in a way that intertwines the quasi-regular representation with the metaplectic representation. For the full shearlet groups and the shearlet Toeplitz groups, these issues have been studied in [6], see also [35]. Their connected components can indeed be embedded into the symplectic groups, which yields group isomorphisms of the positive parts of shearlet groups with the so-called TDS(d) subgroups that have already been studied in [15]. In this chapter, we generalize this result to dilation groups of the form $G = \mathbb{R}^d \times H$, where H is a subgroup of $T(d, \mathbb{R})_+ = \{h \in \text{GL}(d, \mathbb{R}) : h_{1,1} > 0 \text{ and } h_{i,j} = 0 \text{ for every } i > j\}$. We show that for any such group there exists a group embedding $\phi : G \rightarrow \text{Sp}(d, \mathbb{R})$, and that its quasi-regular representation is unitarily equivalent to $\mu \circ \phi$, where μ denotes the metaplectic representation of $\text{Sp}(d, \mathbb{R})$. Since the positive part of any shearlet group falls into this general category, the desired embeddings for shearlet groups follow from this result. Let us also mention the following very interesting fact: for the full shearlet dilation groups, such embeddings are never possible. Indeed, in [6] it has been shown that already for the two-dimensional full shearlet group there does not exist an injective continuous homomorphism into $\text{Sp}(2, \mathbb{R})$ or into any of its coverings.

Let us also mention a nice by-product of our construction. In recent studies [8, 10, 11, 13], an interesting relation of the shearlet approach to the coorbit theory derived by Feichtinger and Gröchenig [17, 18, 19, 20] has been established. Based on a square integrable group representation, coorbit space theory gives rise to canonical associated smoothness spaces, where smoothness is measured by the decay of the underlying voice transform. In [8, 10, 11, 13], it has been shown that all the conditions needed in the coorbit setting can be satisfied for the full shearlet and the shearlet Toeplitz groups. In [27], the coorbit approach has been extended to much more general classes of dilation groups, and it turns out that the analysis from [27] also carries over to the construction presented in this chapter, so that we obtain many new examples of coorbit spaces. In particular, we refer to [30] for explicit criteria for compactly supported functions that can serve as atoms in the coorbit scheme.

This chapter is organized as follows. In Sections 2 and 3, we present our construction of generalized shearlet dilation groups. After discussing the basic notations and definitions in the Subsections 2.1 and 2.2, in Subsection 2.3 we start with the systematic investigation of the Lie algebras of shearing subgroups. One of the main results is Lemma 6 which provides a complete description of a shearing subgroup in terms of the canonical basis of its Lie algebra. This fact can be used to derive linear systems whose nonzero solutions determine the anisotropic scaling subgroups that are compatible with S (Lemma 9). These relationships are then used in Section 3 to derive a systematic construction principle. The canonical basis can be directly computed from the structure constants of a Jordan-Hölder basis (Lemma 13). The power of this approach is demonstrated by several examples. In Section 4, we study the suitability of shearlet dilation groups for the characterization of wavefront sets. Here the main result is Theorem 28 which shows that shearlet groups with anisotropic dilations and suitable infinitesimal generators for the scaling subgroups

do the job. The proof is performed by verifying the basic conditions from [22]. The last section is concerned with the embeddings of shearing dilation groups into symplectic groups. The main result of this section is Theorem 33 which shows that the huge class of semidirect products of the form $G = \mathbb{R}^d \rtimes H$, where H is a subgroup of $T(d, \mathbb{R})_+$ can be embedded into $Sp(d, \mathbb{R})$.

2 Generalities on shearlet dilation groups

2.1 Basic notations and definitions

This chapter is concerned with the construction and analysis of large classes of generalized shearlet transforms. These transforms are constructed by fixing a suitable matrix group, the so-called *shearlet dilation group*. By construction, these groups have a naturally associated isometric continuous wavelet transform, which will be the generalized shearlet transform. In this subsection, we summarize the necessary notation related to general continuous wavelet transforms in higher dimensions. We let $GL(d, \mathbb{R})$ denote the group of invertible $d \times d$ -matrices. We use I_d to denote the $d \times d$ identity matrix. The Lie algebra of $GL(d, \mathbb{R})$ is denoted by $\mathfrak{gl}(d, \mathbb{R})$, which is the space of all $d \times d$ matrices, endowed with the Lie bracket $[X, Y] = XY - YX$. Given $h \in \mathfrak{gl}(d, \mathbb{R})$ its (operator) norm is denoted by

$$\|h\| = \sup_{|x| \leq 1} |hx|.$$

We let $\exp : \mathfrak{gl}(d, \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow GL(d, \mathbb{R})$ denote the exponential map, defined by

$$\exp(X) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{X^k}{k!}$$

known to converge absolutely for every matrix X . Given a closed subgroup $H < GL(d, \mathbb{R})$, the associated Lie algebra of H is denoted by \mathfrak{h} , and it is defined as tangent space of H at I_d , or, equivalently, as the set of all matrices X with $\exp(\mathbb{R}X) \subset H$. It is a Lie subalgebra of $\mathfrak{gl}(d, \mathbb{R})$, i.e., it is closed under taking Lie brackets.

A matrix group of particular importance for the following is the group $T(d, \mathbb{R})$ of upper triangular matrices with ones on the diagonal. Elements of $T(d, \mathbb{R})$ are called *unipotent*. Its Lie algebra is the subspace $\mathfrak{t}(d, \mathbb{R}) \subset \mathfrak{gl}(d, \mathbb{R})$ of all strictly upper triangular matrices. It is well-known that $\exp : \mathfrak{t}(d, \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow T(d, \mathbb{R})$ is a homeomorphism [33]. In particular, whenever $\mathfrak{s} \subset \mathfrak{t}(d, \mathbb{R})$ is a Lie subalgebra, the exponential image $\exp(\mathfrak{s})$ is a closed, simply connected and connected matrix group with Lie algebra given by \mathfrak{s} . Conversely, any connected Lie subgroup S of $T(d, \mathbb{R})$ is closed, simply connected and $S = \exp(\mathfrak{s})$ where $\mathfrak{s} \subset \mathfrak{t}(d, \mathbb{R})$ is the corresponding Lie algebra, see Theorem 3.6.2 of [39].

For the definition of generalized wavelet transforms, we fix a closed matrix group $H < \text{GL}(d, \mathbb{R})$, the so-called *dilation group*, and let $G = \mathbb{R}^d \rtimes H$. This is the group of affine mappings generated by H and all translations. Elements of G are denoted by pairs $(x, h) \in \mathbb{R}^d \times H$, and the product of two group elements is given by $(x, h)(y, g) = (x + hy, hg)$. The left Haar measure of G is given by $d\mu_G(x, h) = |\det(h)|^{-1} dx dh$, where dx and dh are the Lebesgue measure and the (left) Haar measure of \mathbb{R}^d and H , respectively.

The group G acts unitarily on $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ by the *quasi-regular representation* defined by

$$[\pi(x, h)f](y) = |\det(h)|^{-1/2} f(h^{-1}(y - x)) . \quad (1)$$

We assume that H is chosen *irreducibly admissible*, i.e. such that π is an (*irreducible*) *square-integrable representation*. Recall that a representation is irreducible if the only invariant closed subspaces of the representation space are the trivial ones. Square-integrability of the representation means that there exists at least one nonzero *admissible vector* $\psi \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ such that the matrix coefficient

$$(x, h) \mapsto \langle \psi, \pi(x, h)\psi \rangle$$

is in $L^2(G)$, which is the L^2 -space associated to the left Haar measure $d\mu_G$. In this case the associated wavelet transform

$$W_\psi : L^2(\mathbb{R}^d) \ni f \mapsto ((x, h) \mapsto \langle f, \pi(x, h)\psi \rangle) \in L^2(G) \quad (2)$$

is a scalar multiple of an isometry, which gives rise to the *wavelet inversion formula*

$$f = \frac{1}{c_\psi} \int_G W_\psi f(x, h) \pi(x, h)\psi \, d\mu_G(x, h) , \quad (3)$$

where the integral is in the weak sense.

We note that the definition of $W_\psi f$ also makes sense for tempered distributions f , as soon as the wavelet ψ is chosen as a Schwartz function and the L^2 -scalar product is properly extended to a sesquilinear map $\mathcal{S}' \times \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. Analogs of the wavelet inversion formula are not readily available in this general setting, but it will be seen below that the transform has its uses, for example in the characterization of wavefront sets.

Most relevant properties of the wavelet transform are in some way or another connected to the *dual action*, i.e., the (right) linear action $\mathbb{R}^d \times H \ni (\xi, h) \mapsto h^T \xi$. For example, H is irreducibly admissible if and only if the dual action has a single open orbit $\mathcal{O} = \{h^T \xi_0 : h \in H\} \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ of full measure (for some $\xi_0 \in \mathcal{O}$), such that in addition the stabilizer group $H_{\xi_0} = \{h \in H : h^T \xi_0 = \xi_0\}$ is compact [28]. This condition does of course not depend on the precise choice of $\xi_0 \in \mathcal{O}$. The dual action will also be of central importance to this chapter.

2.2 Shearlet dilation groups

The original shearlet dilation group was introduced in [9, 10], as

$$H = \left\{ \pm \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & a^{1/2} \end{pmatrix} : a > 0, b \in \mathbb{R} \right\}.$$

The rationale behind this choice was that the anisotropic scaling, as prescribed by the exponents $1, 1/2$ on the diagonal, combines with the shearing (controlled by the parameter b) to provide a system of generalized wavelets that are able to swiftly adapt to edges of all orientations (except one). A mathematically rigorous formulation of this property is the result, due to Kutyniok and Labate, that the continuous shearlet transform characterizes the wavefront set [36]. Approximation-theoretic properties of a different, more global kind were the subject of the chapter [10] describing the so-called *coorbit spaces* defined in terms of weighted integrability conditions on the wavelet coefficients.

The original shearlet dilation group has since been generalized to higher dimensions. Here, the initial construction was introduced in [13], and further studied, e.g., in [11, 5]. It is a matrix group in dimension $d \geq 3$ defined by

$$S = \left\{ \pm \begin{pmatrix} a & s_1 & \dots & s_{d-1} \\ & a^{\lambda_2} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & a^{\lambda_d} \end{pmatrix} : a > 0, s_1, \dots, s_{d-1} \in \mathbb{R} \right\}. \quad (4)$$

Here $\lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_d$ are positive exponents, often chosen as $\lambda_2 = \dots = \lambda_d = 1/2$. It should, however, be noted that they can be chosen essentially arbitrarily (even negative), without affecting the wavelet inversion formula. Coorbit space theory is applicable to all these groups as well [11, 27]. Furthermore, it was recently shown that the associated shearlet transform also characterizes the wavefront set [22], as long as the exponents $\lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_d$ are strictly between zero and one.

A second, fundamentally different class of shearlet groups are the *Toeplitz shearlet groups* introduced in [14] and further studied in [8]. These groups are given by

$$H = \left\{ \pm \begin{pmatrix} a & s_1 & s_2 & \dots & \dots & \dots & s_{d-1} \\ & a & s_1 & s_2 & \dots & \dots & s_{d-2} \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & & \vdots \\ & & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & & \ddots & \ddots & s_2 \\ & & & & & \ddots & s_1 \\ & & & & & & a \end{pmatrix} : a > 0, s_1, \dots, s_{d-1} \in \mathbb{R} \right\}. \quad (5)$$

Coorbit space theory can be applied to these groups as well [8, 27]. By [22, Lemma 4.10], the fact that H contains nontrivial multiples of the identity implies that H does not characterize the wavefront set. However, it will be shown below that by properly adjusting the diagonal entries, it is possible to construct a closely related group H' that does lend itself to the characterization of the wavefront set.

A closer inspection of the two higher-dimensional families of shearlet group reveals several common traits: fix one of the above-listed groups H . Then each $h \in H$ factors as

$$h = \pm \text{diag}(a, a^{\lambda_2}, \dots, a^{\lambda_d}) \cdot u$$

where the first factor denotes the diagonal matrix with the same diagonal entries as h , and the second factor u is unipotent. In fact, this factorization is necessarily unique. Furthermore, denoting by D the set of all diagonal matrices occurring in such factorizations, and by S the set of all unipotent ones that arise, it is easy to see that D (and consequently S) are closed subgroups of H . Finally, one readily verifies that the groups S that occur in the examples are in fact commutative. We will now use these properties to define a general class of shearlet dilation groups, that we will study in this chapter:

Definition 1. Let $H < \text{GL}(d, \mathbb{R})$ denote an irreducibly admissible dilation group. H is called *generalized shearlet dilation group*, if there exist two closed subgroups $S, D < H$ with the following properties:

- (i) S is a connected abelian Lie subgroup of $T(d, \mathbb{R})$;
- (ii) $D = \{\exp(rY) : r \in \mathbb{R}\}$ is a one-parameter group, where Y is a diagonal matrix;
- (iii) Every $h \in H$ can be written uniquely as $h = \pm ds$, with $d \in D$ and $s \in S$.

S is called the *shearing subgroup* of H , and D is called the *diagonal complement or scaling subgroup* of H .

Remark 2. As noted in Subsection 2.1, S is closed, simply connected and the exponential map is a diffeomorphism from its Lie algebra \mathfrak{s} onto S .

Remark 3. The class of shearlet dilation groups was initially defined in [30], and for some of the following results and observations, more detailed proofs can be found in that paper. In particular, it was shown there that coorbit space theory applies to all generalized shearlet dilation groups. In fact, it is possible to construct wavelet frames with compactly supported atoms, with frame expansions that, depending on the provenance of the signal, converge in a variety of coorbit space norms simultaneously.

As will be seen below, shearlet dilation groups can be constructed systematically. The natural order in finding the constituent subgroups S, D is to first pick a candidate for S , and then determine the infinitesimal generators of the one-parameter group D that are compatible with S . The details of this programme are given in the next subsections.

2.3 Shearlet dilation groups and their Lie algebras

It is the aim of this subsection to give an overview of the most important structural properties of shearlet dilation groups. The following proposition gives a first characterization of these groups, see [30, Proposition 4.3].

Proposition 4. *Let S denote a connected abelian subgroup of $T(d, \mathbb{R})$. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (i) S is the shearing subgroup of a generalized shearlet dilation group;
- (ii) There is $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^d$ such that S acts freely on $S^T \xi$ via the dual action, and in addition, $\dim(S) = d - 1$;
- (iii) The matrix group $A = \{rs : s \in S, r \in \mathbb{R}^\times\}$ is an abelian irreducibly admissible dilation group. It is also a shearlet dilation group.

The fundamental observation made in [26, Remark 9] is that if A is abelian and admissible, as in part (iii) of the above proposition, then its Lie algebra \mathfrak{a} is in fact an associative subalgebra containing the identity element, hence it is closed under matrix multiplication. This associative structure is in many ways decisive. To begin with, one has the relations

$$\mathfrak{a} = \text{span}(A), \quad A = \mathfrak{a}^\times$$

i.e., A consists precisely of the multiplicatively invertible elements of the associative algebra \mathfrak{a} . We will see in Subsection 3.1 below that this connection to associative algebras can be used for the systematic –even exhaustive– construction of shearing subgroups.

There is however a second ingredient, that is more directly related to the properties of the dual action. It is described in the following lemma, see [30, Corollary 4.7]. We use e_1, \dots, e_d for the canonical basis of \mathbb{R}^d .

Lemma 5. *Let S denote a connected abelian subgroup of $T(d, \mathbb{R})$ of dimension $d - 1$, with Lie algebra \mathfrak{s} . Then the following are equivalent:*

- (i) S is a shearing subgroup;
- (ii) There exists a unique basis X_2, \dots, X_d of \mathfrak{s} with $X_i^T e_1 = e_i$, for all $i = 2, \dots, d$.

We call the basis from part (ii) the canonical basis of \mathfrak{s} .

The canonical basis plays a special role for the description of shearing subgroups. As a first indication of its usefulness, we note that all off-diagonal entries of the elements of shearing groups depend linearly on the entries in the first row.

Lemma 6. *Let S denote a shearing subgroup with Lie algebra \mathfrak{s} , and canonical basis X_2, \dots, X_d of \mathfrak{s} . Then the following holds:*

- (a) $S = \{I_d + X : X \in \mathfrak{s}\}$.

(b) Let $h \in S$ be written as

$$h = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & h_{1,2} & \dots & \dots & \dots & h_{1,d} \\ 0 & 1 & h_{2,3} & \dots & \dots & h_{2,d} \\ 0 & 0 & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & h_{d-1,d} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then

$$h = I_d + \sum_{i=2}^d h_{1,i} X_i.$$

Proof. For part (a), denote the right-hand side by S_1 . Since \mathfrak{s} is an associative subalgebra consisting of nilpotent matrices, S_1 consists of invertible matrices, and it is closed under multiplication. Furthermore, the inverse of any element of S_1 can be computed by a Neumann series that breaks off after at most d terms:

$$(I_d + X)^{-1} = I_d + \sum_{k=2}^{d-1} (-1)^{k-1} X^k,$$

and the result is again in S_1 . Hence S_1 is a matrix group. It is obviously closed and connected, with tangent space of S_1 at the identity matrix given by \mathfrak{s} . It follows that S_1 is a Lie subgroup of $T(d, \mathbb{R})$ and, hence, it is simply connected. Thus S and S_1 are closed, connected, and simply connected subgroups sharing the same Lie algebra, hence they are equal. Now part (b) directly follows from (a) and the properties of the canonical basis.

We now turn to the question of characterizing the scaling subgroups D that are compatible with a given shearing subgroup S . It is convenient to describe D in terms of its Lie algebra as well. Since D is one-dimensional, we have $D = \exp(\mathbb{R}Y)$, with a diagonal matrix $Y = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_d)$. We then have the following criterion [30, Proposition 4.5]:

Proposition 7. *Let $S < \text{GL}(d, \mathbb{R})$ denote a shearing subgroup. Let Y denote a nonzero diagonal matrix, and let $D := \exp(\mathbb{R}Y)$ the associated one-parameter group with infinitesimal generator Y . Then the following are equivalent:*

- (i) $H = DS \cup (-DS)$ is a shearlet dilation group;
- (ii) For all $X \in \mathfrak{s}$ we have $[X, Y] = XY - YX \in \mathfrak{s}$, and in addition the first diagonal entry of Y is nonzero.

Remark 8. The above proposition states that $H = S \rtimes \mathbb{R}^\times$, so that H is solvable group with two connected components, and each of them is simply connected.

Since Y and rY , for nonzero $r \in \mathbb{R}$, determine the same one-parameter subgroup, part (ii) of the proposition allows to fix $\lambda_1 = 1$. Note that part (ii) is trivially fulfilled by *isotropic scaling*, which corresponds to taking $1 = \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \dots = \lambda_d$. In

what follows, we will be particularly interested in anisotropic solutions; our interest in these groups is mainly prompted by the crucial role of anisotropic scaling for wavefront set characterization.

It turns out that the relation $[Y, \mathfrak{s}] \subset \mathfrak{s}$ translates to a fairly transparent system of linear equations. Once again, the canonical basis X_2, \dots, X_d of \mathfrak{s} proves to be particularly useful: As the following lemma shows, the adjoint action $\mathfrak{s} \ni X \mapsto [Y, X]$ maps \mathfrak{s} into itself if and only if the X_i are eigenvectors of that map. The lemma uses the notation $E_{i,j}$ for the matrix having entry one at row i and column j , and zeros everywhere else.

Lemma 9. *Let \mathfrak{s} denote the Lie algebra of a shearing subgroup, and let X_2, \dots, X_d denote the canonical basis of \mathfrak{s} , given by*

$$X_i = E_{1,i} + \sum_{j=2}^d \sum_{k=j+1}^d d_{i,j,k} E_{j,k} \quad (6)$$

with suitable coefficients $d_{i,j,k}$. Let $Y = \text{diag}(1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_d)$ be given. Then $[Y, \mathfrak{s}] \subset \mathfrak{s}$ if and only if

$$\text{for all } i = 2, \dots, d : \lambda_i = 1 + \mu_i,$$

and the vector (μ_2, \dots, μ_d) is a solution of the system of linear equations given by

$$\text{for all } (i, j, k) \in \{2, \dots, d\}^3 \text{ with } d_{i,j,k} \neq 0 : \mu_i + \mu_j = \mu_k. \quad (7)$$

In particular, $(\mu_2, \dots, \mu_d) \mapsto (1, 1 + \mu_2, \dots, 1 + \mu_d)$ sets up a bijection between the nonzero solutions of (7) on the one hand and the anisotropic scaling subgroups D compatible with S on the other.

Remark 10. Note that (6) shows that $d_{i,j,k} = (X_i)_{jk}$.

Proof. We first note that the $E_{j,k}$ are eigenvectors under the adjoint action of any diagonal matrix:

$$[Y, E_{j,k}] = (\lambda_j - \lambda_k) E_{j,k}. \quad (8)$$

As a consequence, given any matrix X , the support of the matrix $[Y, X]$ (i.e., the set of indices of its nonzero entries) is contained in the support of X .

Note that Y normalizes \mathfrak{s} if and only if $[Y, X_i] \in \mathfrak{s}$ for $i = 2, \dots, d$. Now the calculation

$$[Y, X_i] = [Y, E_{1,i}] + \sum_{(j,k)} d_{i,j,k} [Y, E_{j,k}] = (1 - \lambda_i) E_{1,i} + \sum_{(j,k)} d_{i,j,k} (\lambda_j - \lambda_k) E_{j,k} \quad (9)$$

shows that the only (potentially) nonzero entry in the first row of $[Y, X_i]$ occurs at the i th column, hence $[Y, X_i]$ is in \mathfrak{s} if and only if it is a scalar multiple of X_i . In view of (9) and the linear independence of the $E_{j,k}$, this holds precisely when

$$\text{for all } (i, j, k) \in \{2, \dots, d\}^3 \text{ with } d_{i,j,k} \neq 0 : 1 - \lambda_i = \lambda_j - \lambda_k. \quad (10)$$

Rewriting this system for $\mu_i = \lambda_i - 1$, for $i = 2, \dots, d$, yields (7).

Finally, let us return to properties of the associated shearlet transforms. In view of the central role of the dual action, it is important to compute the associated open dual orbit. Here we have the following, see [30, Proposition 4.5]:

Proposition 11. *Let S be a shearing subgroup, and D any diagonal complement of S . Then $H = DS \cup -DS$ acts freely on the unique open dual orbit given by $\mathcal{O} = \mathbb{R}^\times \times \mathbb{R}^{d-1}$.*

Note that the dual orbit is the same for all shearing groups. Somewhat surprisingly, the same can be said of the admissibility condition [30, Theorem 4.12]:

Theorem 12. *Let $H < \text{GL}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ denote a generalized shearlet dilation group. Then $\psi \in \text{L}^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ is admissible iff*

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \frac{|\widehat{\psi}(\xi)|^2}{|\xi_1|^d} d\xi < \infty.$$

3 A construction method for shearlet dilation groups

3.1 Constructing shearing subgroups

In this subsection we want to describe a general method for the systematic construction of shearing subgroups. Recall that given a shearing subgroup S with Lie algebra \mathfrak{s} , taking the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{a} = \mathbb{R}I_d \oplus \mathfrak{s}$ and its associated closed matrix group A results in an abelian irreducibly admissible matrix group. Following [26], this entails that \mathfrak{a} is an associative matrix algebra. Furthermore, note that \mathfrak{s} consists of strictly upper triangular matrices, which entails that any product of d elements of \mathfrak{s} vanishes.

These features of \mathfrak{a} can be described in general algebraic terms. Given a finite-dimensional, associative commutative algebra \mathcal{A} , we call an element $a \in \mathcal{A}$ *nilpotent* if there exists $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $a^n = 0$. The set of all nilpotent elements in \mathcal{A} is called the *nilradical* of \mathcal{A} , denoted by \mathcal{N} . We call \mathcal{A} *nilpotent* if every element of \mathcal{A} is nilpotent. \mathcal{N} is an *ideal* in \mathcal{A} , i.e., given $a \in \mathcal{N}$ and an arbitrary $b \in \mathcal{A}$, one has $(ab)^n = a^n b^n = 0$ for sufficiently large n , i.e. ab is again in the nilradical. We call the algebra \mathcal{A} *irreducible (over \mathbb{R})* if it has a unit element $1_{\mathcal{A}}$ satisfying $1_{\mathcal{A}} b = b$ for all $b \in \mathcal{A}$, and such that $\mathcal{A} = \mathbb{R} \cdot 1_{\mathcal{A}} \oplus \mathcal{N}$ holds. Note that \mathcal{N} determines \mathcal{A} in this case, and we will freely switch between \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{N} in the following.

Now the above considerations show that \mathfrak{a} is an irreducible associative commutative algebra. In the remainder of this subsection, we will be concerned with a converse to this statement, i.e., with the construction of shearing subgroups from an abstractly given irreducible associative algebra. Assume that \mathcal{A} is an irreducible commutative associative algebra of dimension d , and denote its nilradical by \mathcal{N} . We let

$$n(\mathcal{A}) = \min\{k \in \mathbb{N} : a^k = 0, \forall a \in \mathcal{N}\},$$

which is called the *nilpotency class* of \mathcal{A} . Letting

$$\mathcal{N}^k = \{a_1 \dots a_k : a_i \in \mathcal{N}\},$$

for $k \geq 1$, and $\mathcal{N}^0 = \mathcal{N}$, one can prove that

$$n(\mathcal{A}) = \min\{k \in \mathbb{N} : \mathcal{N}^k = \{0\}\} \leq d.$$

By definition of the nilpotency class, we obtain that $\mathcal{N}^{n(\mathcal{A})-1} \neq \{0\}$, and for all $a \in \mathcal{N}^{n(\mathcal{A})-1}$ and $b \in \mathcal{N}$, it follows that $ab = 0$.

Hence, choosing a nonzero $a_d \in \mathcal{N}^{n(\mathcal{A})-1}$, we find that $\mathcal{I}_d := \mathbb{R} \cdot a_d$ is an ideal in \mathcal{N} ; in fact, we get $\mathcal{N}\mathcal{I}_d = \{0\}$. Applying the same reasoning to the algebra $\mathcal{N}/\mathcal{I}_d$ (and choosing any representative modulo \mathcal{I}_d) produces a second element a_{d-1} with the property that $\mathcal{I}_{d-1} = \text{span}(a_{d-1}, a_d)$ fulfills $\mathcal{N}\mathcal{I}_{d-1} \subset \mathcal{I}_d$. Further repetitions of this argument finally yield a basis a_2, \dots, a_d of \mathcal{N} , that we supplement by $a_1 = 1_{\mathcal{A}}$ to obtain a basis of \mathcal{A} with the property

$$\mathcal{N}\mathcal{I}_k \subset \mathcal{I}_{k+1} \text{ for } 1 \leq k < d, \quad (11)$$

and $\mathcal{I}_2 = \mathcal{N}$. We call a basis a_2, \dots, a_d of \mathcal{N} satisfying condition (11) a *Jordan-Hölder basis* of \mathcal{N} .

The existence of a Jordan-Hölder basis can be also proved by referring to a general result about nilpotent representations of nilpotent algebras, see Theorem 3.5.3 of [39]. Indeed, regard \mathcal{N} as nilpotent algebra and \mathcal{A} as a vector space. It is easy to check that the (regular) representation ρ of the Lie algebra \mathcal{N} acting on \mathcal{A} as $\rho(a)b = ab$ is nilpotent, so that there exists a basis $\{a_1, \dots, a_d\}$ of \mathcal{A} such that for each $a \in \mathcal{N}$, the endomorphism $\rho(a)$ is represented by a strictly upper triangular matrix $\Psi(a) \in \mathfrak{gl}(d, \mathbb{R})$ according to the canonical isomorphism

$$\rho(a)a_j = \sum_{k=1}^d \Psi(a)_{j,k} a_k \quad j = 1, \dots, d.$$

Since $\rho(a)1_{\mathcal{A}} = a$, it is always possible to choose $a_1 = 1_{\mathcal{A}}$ and, by construction, for all $a \in \mathcal{N}$ and for $i = 1, \dots, d-1$

$$\rho(a)\text{span}\{a_i, \dots, a_d\} \subset \text{span}\{a_{i+1}, \dots, a_d\} \quad \rho(a)a_d = 0.$$

These bases provide access to an explicit construction of an associated shearing subgroup, explained in detail in the next lemma. Recall the notation $E_{i,j}$ for the matrix possessing entry one in row i , column j , and zeros elsewhere. Note that the map $\Psi : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(d, \mathbb{R})$ in the following lemma coincides with the identically denoted map that we just introduced.

Lemma 13. *Let \mathcal{A} denote an irreducible commutative associative algebra of dimension d with nilradical \mathcal{N} possessing the Jordan-Hölder basis*

$$a_2, \dots, a_d \in \mathcal{A}.$$

Let $a_1 = 1_{\mathcal{A}}$, and let $\psi : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ denote the induced linear isomorphism

$$\Psi((x_1, \dots, x_d)^T) = \sum_{i=1}^d x_i a_i.$$

Let $\Psi : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(d, \mathbb{R})$ denote the associated linear map satisfying for all $\tilde{a} \in \mathcal{A}$ and for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$:

$$\Psi^{-1}(\tilde{a} \cdot \Psi(x)) = \Psi(\tilde{a}) \cdot x.$$

(a) The set

$$S = \{I_d + \Psi(a)^T : a \in \mathcal{N}\}$$

is a shearing subgroup, with associated Lie algebra given by

$$\mathfrak{s} = \{\Psi(a)^T : a \in \mathcal{N}\}.$$

(b) Defining $X_i = \Psi(a_i)^T$, for $i = 1, \dots, d$, we get that X_1 is the identity matrix, and X_2, \dots, X_d is the canonical basis of \mathfrak{s} in the sense of Lemma 5.

(c) Let $(d_{i,j,k})_{1 \leq i,j,k \leq d}$ denote the structure constants associated to the basis, defined by the equations

$$\text{for all } 1 \leq i, j \leq d : a_i a_j = \sum_{k=1}^d d_{i,j,k} a_k. \quad (12)$$

Then

$$X_i = \begin{pmatrix} d_{i,1,1} & d_{i,1,2} & \dots & d_{i,1,d} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ d_{i,d,1} & d_{i,d,2} & \dots & d_{i,d,d} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (13)$$

(d) We note the following nontrivial properties of the $d_{i,j,k}$, valid for all $1 \leq i, j, k \leq d$:

$$d_{i,j,k} = d_{j,i,k}, \quad d_{1,j,k} = \delta_{j,k}, \quad d_{i,j,k} = 0 \text{ whenever } k \leq \max(i, j).$$

In particular, we get for $2 \leq j \leq d$

$$X_i = E_{1,i} + \sum_{j=2}^d \sum_{k=j+1}^d d_{i,j,k} E_{j,k}. \quad (14)$$

Proof. We start with part (c). Since multiplication with $a_1 = 1_{\mathcal{A}}$ is the identity operator, the statement about X_1 is clear. Let $1 \leq i, j \leq d$. By definition of Ψ , we have $\Psi(e_j) = a_j$, and hence by definition of Ψ

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi(a_i) e_j &= \Psi^{-1}(a_i \cdot \Psi(e_j)) = \Psi^{-1}(a_i a_j) \\ &= \Psi^{-1}\left(\sum_{k=1}^d d_{i,j,k} a_k\right) = \sum_{k=1}^d d_{i,j,k} e_k. \end{aligned}$$

Hence the j th column of $\Psi(a_i)$ is the vector $(d_{i,j,1}, \dots, d_{i,j,d})^T$, and its transpose is the j th row of $\Psi(a_i)^T$. This shows (13).

Now, with (c) established, the equation

$$a_1 a_j = a_j$$

for $i = 2, \dots, d$, yields that $d_{1,j,k} = \delta_{j,k}$, which also takes care of part (b). Furthermore, the fact that $a_i a_j = a_j a_i$ ensures that $d_{i,j,k} = d_{j,i,k}$. Finally, recall that $\mathcal{A} \mathcal{S}_i \subset \mathcal{S}_{i+1}$ by (11), which entails $a_i a_j \in \mathcal{S}_{i+1}$, and thus $d_{i,j,k} = 0$ whenever $k \leq i$. Since $d_{i,j,k} = d_{j,i,k}$, we then obtain more generally that $k \leq \max(i, j)$ entails $d_{i,j,k} = 0$. Now equation (14) is clear, and (d) is shown.

In order to prove (a), we first note that Ψ is a homomorphism of associative algebras, hence $\mathfrak{s} = \Psi(\mathcal{N})^T$ is a commutative associative matrix algebra. In particular, it is also an abelian Lie-subalgebra. Furthermore, the relation $d_{i,j,k} = 0$ whenever $k \leq \max(i, j)$ ensures that the basis X_2, \dots, X_d consists of strictly upper triangular matrices. In addition, $d_{1,j,k} = \delta_{j,k}$ entails that X_2, \dots, X_d is indeed a canonical basis, and thus Lemma 5 gives that the associated Lie group is a shearing subgroup. Now part (a) of Lemma 6 yields (a) of the current lemma, and (b) is also shown.

Remark 14. It is natural to ask whether the construction of shearing subgroups S from irreducible commutative associative algebras \mathcal{A} , as described in Lemma 13, is exhaustive. The answer is yes. To see this, consider the Lie algebra \mathfrak{s} of a shearing subgroup S . Let X_2, \dots, X_d be the canonical basis of \mathfrak{s} . Since X_j is strictly upper triangular, and the first row of X_i equals e_i^T , it follows that the first i entries of the first row of $X_i X_j$ vanish. This product is again in the span of the X_k , hence

$$X_i X_j = \sum_{k>i} d_{i,j,k} X_k,$$

with suitable coefficients $d_{i,j,k}$. But the fact that the sum on the right-hand side starts with $k = i + 1$ shows that the basis X_2, \dots, X_d is a Jordan-Hölder basis of the nilpotent associative matrix algebra \mathfrak{s} . If one now applies the procedure from Lemma 13 (with $a_i = X_i$), direct calculation allows to verify that $\Psi(X)^T = X$ for all $X \in \mathfrak{s}$. Hence every shearing subgroup arises from the construction in Lemma 13.

In particular, the observations concerning the structure constants $d_{i,j,k}$ made in part (d) of Lemma 13 also apply to the $d_{i,j,k}$ in Lemma 9.

Remark 15. A further benefit of the above construction of shearing groups via associative algebras is that it settles the question of conjugacy as a byproduct. By Theorem 13 in [26] and the remarks prior to that result, one sees that two shearing subgroups S_1 and S_2 are conjugate iff their Lie algebras are isomorphic as associative algebras.

In particular, following the observation made in [26, Theorem 15], in dimension $d \geq 7$ there exist uncountably many nonconjugate shearing subgroups.

3.2 An inductive approach to shearlet dilation groups

For possible use in inductive proof strategies, we note a further consequence of the block structure:

Proposition 16. *Let $H = \pm DS < GL(d, \mathbb{R})$ denote a shearlet dilation group, with $d \geq 3$, and let*

$$H_1 = \left\{ h' \in GL(d-1, \mathbb{R}) : \exists h \in H, z \in \mathbb{R}^{d-1}, s \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \text{ with } h = \begin{pmatrix} h' & z \\ 0 & s \end{pmatrix} \right\}.$$

Then H_1 is a shearlet dilation group as well.

Conversely, the elements of H can be described in terms of H_1 as follows: There exists a map $y : H_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{d-1}$ such that we can write each $h \in H$ uniquely as

$$h(h_1, r) = \begin{pmatrix} & & & & r \\ & & & & y_1(h_1) \\ & & h_1 & & y_2(h_1) \\ & & & & \vdots \\ & & & & y_{d-2}(h_1) \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 & y_{d-1}(h_1) \end{pmatrix},$$

with $h_1 \in H_1, r \in \mathbb{R}$.

3.3 Examples

As a result of the previous subsections, we obtain the following general procedure for the systematic construction of shearlet dilation groups:

1. Fix a nilpotent associative algebra \mathcal{N} .
2. Pick a Jordan-Hölder basis a_2, \dots, a_d of \mathcal{N} , and compute the canonical basis X_2, \dots, X_d of the Lie algebra \mathfrak{s} of the associated shearing subgroup. Note that this amounts to determining the structure constants $(d_{i,j,k})_{1 \leq i,j,k \leq d}$. The shearing subgroup is then determined as $S = I_d + \mathfrak{s}$.
3. In order to determine the diagonal scaling groups that are compatible with S , set up and solve the linear system (7) induced by the nonvanishing $d_{i,j,k}$.

We will now go through this procedure for several examples or classes of examples.

Example 17. We start out with the simplest case of a nilpotent algebra \mathcal{N} of dimension $d-1$, namely that of nilpotency class 2. Here one has $ab = 0$ for any $a, b \in \mathcal{N}$, and it is clear that for two such algebras, any linear isomorphism is an algebra isomorphism as well. Picking any basis a_2, \dots, a_n of \mathcal{N} , we obtain $X_i = E_{1,i}$. In particular, the linear system (7) is trivial. Hence any one-parameter diagonal group can be used as scaling subgroup. We thus recover the groups described in (4).

Example 18. Another extreme class of nilpotent algebras of dimension d is that of nilpotency class d . Here there exists $b \in \mathcal{N}$ with $b^{d-1} \neq 0$. This implies that b, \dots, b^{d-1} are linearly independent, and then it is easily seen that $a_i = b^{i-1}$, for $i = 2, \dots, d$, defines a Jordan-Hölder basis of \mathcal{N} . In this example, the defining relations read

$$a_i a_j = a_{i+j-1}, \quad 2 \leq i, j, i+j-1 \leq d, \tag{15}$$

and the resulting canonical Lie algebra basis is then determined as

$$\begin{aligned}
 X_2 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & & & \\ & 0 & 1 & & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & & \\ & & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & & 0 & 1 \\ & & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad X_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & & & \\ & 0 & 0 & 1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ & & & & & 0 & 0 \\ & & & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \\
 X_d &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \dots & \dots & \dots & 0 & 1 \\ & & & & 0 & \\ & & & & \vdots & \\ & & & & \vdots & \\ & & \mathbf{0} & & \vdots & \\ & & & & \vdots & \\ & & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus we see that the resulting shearing subgroup is that of the Toeplitz shearlet group from (5). The linear system (7) becomes

$$\mu_i + \mu_j = \mu_{i+j-1}, \quad \text{for } 2 \leq i, j, i+j-1 \leq d.$$

It is easy to see that all solutions of this system are given by

$$\mu_j = (j-1)\delta, \quad j = 2, \dots, d$$

with δ an arbitrary real parameter. Thus the scaling subgroups compatible with the Toeplitz dilation group are precisely given by

$$\exp(\mathbb{R}\text{diag}(1, 1 + \delta, \dots, 1 + (d-1)\delta)),$$

with $\delta \in \mathbb{R}$ arbitrary.

Remark 19. For $d = 3$, the two above listed cases are all possible examples of shearing subgroups, and not even just up to conjugacy. In particular, we find that all shearing subgroups in dimension 3 are compatible with anisotropic dilations.

We now turn to the shearing subgroups in dimension 4, with focus on the groups not covered by (4) and (5).

Example 20. Since the nilpotency classes $n = 2, 4$ are already covered by the previous examples, the remaining 4-dimensional cases of irreducible algebras \mathcal{A} all have nilpotency class 3. It is shown in [26] that $\mathcal{A} \cong \mathbb{R}[Y_1, Y_2]/(Y_1^3, Y_2^2 - \alpha Y_1^2, Y_1 Y_2)$, with $\alpha \in \{-1, 0, 1\}$. Here, $\mathbb{R}[Y_1, Y_2]$ denotes the algebra of polynomials with real coefficients and indeterminates Y_1, Y_2 , and $\mathcal{J} = (Y_1^3, Y_2^2 - \alpha Y_1^2, Y_1 Y_2)$ denotes the ideal generated by the three polynomials. Then the nilradical \mathcal{N} is generated by $Y_1 + \mathcal{J}, Y_2 + \mathcal{J}$. We choose the basis $a_2 = Y_1 + \mathcal{J}, a_3 = Y_2 + \mathcal{J}, a_4 = Y_1^2 + \mathcal{J}$, and obtain as the only nonzero relations

$$a_2^2 = a_4, \quad a_3^2 = \alpha a_4.$$

This allows to conclude that a_2, a_3, a_4 is indeed a Jordan-Hölder basis. Following Lemma 13 (c), we can read off the canonical basis of the associated shearing subgroup as

$$X_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad X_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \alpha \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad X_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

We next determine the compatible scaling subgroups. In the case $\alpha \neq 0$, we obtain the system of equations

$$2\mu_2 = \mu_4, \quad 2\mu_3 = \mu_4.$$

Thus the infinitesimal generators of scaling subgroups are of the form $Y = \text{diag}(1, 1 + \delta, 1 + \delta, 1 + 2\delta)$, with $\delta \in \mathbb{R}$ arbitrary.

In the case $\alpha = 0$, we only get one equation, namely

$$2\mu_2 = \mu_4,$$

showing that here the compatible infinitesimal generators are of the form $Y = \text{diag}(1, 1 + \delta_1, 1 + \delta_2, 1 + 2\delta_1)$, with $\delta_1, \delta_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ arbitrary.

Finally, we give an example of a shearing subgroup which is only compatible with isotropic scaling. It is based on the same algebra as Example 18 (with $d = 4$), and as a result the associated shearing subgroups are conjugate. Recall that the groups in Example 18 are compatible with anisotropic scaling. This illustrates an important, somewhat subtle point: While the precise choice of Jordan-Hölder basis in the procedure described in Lemma 13 is immaterial if one is just interested in guaranteeing the shearing subgroup property, it may have a crucial influence on the availability of compatible *anisotropic* scaling subgroups.

Example 21. Let $\mathcal{A} = \mathbb{R}[X]/(X^4)$. We use the Jordan-Hölder algebra $a_2 = X + X^2 + (X^4), a_3 = X^2 + (X^4), a_4 = X^3 + (X^4)$. This leads to the following nonzero relations

$$a_2^2 = a_3 + 2a_4, \quad a_2 a_3 = a_4,$$

which gives rise to the basis

$$X_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, X_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, X_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Now the nonzero entries in the matrix X_2 imply that the linear system (7) contains the equations

$$2\mu_2 = \mu_3, 2\mu_2 = \mu_4, \mu_2 + \mu_3 = \mu_4.$$

The first two equations imply $\mu_3 = 2\mu_2 = \mu_4$, and then the third equation yields $\mu_2 = 0$. Hence this shearing subgroup is only compatible with isotropic scaling.

4 Anisotropic scaling and wavefront set characterizations

In this section we investigate the suitability of the various groups for microlocal analysis. The idea is to verify the criteria derived in [22] that allow to establish the suitability of a dilation group for the characterization of the wavefront set via wavelet coefficient decay. As it will be seen, this property only depends on the scaling subgroup.

4.1 Criteria for wavefront set characterization

Throughout this subsection H is an irreducibly admissible matrix group, i.e. its dual action has a single open orbit $\mathcal{O} \subset \mathbb{R}^d$, with associated compact fixed groups. We use $V \Subset \mathcal{O}$ to denote that the closure of V inside \mathcal{O} is compact.

Given $R > 0$ and $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$, we let $B_R(x)$ and $\overline{B}_R(x)$ denote the open/closed ball with radius R and center x , respectively. We let $S^{d-1} \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ denote the unit sphere. By a neighborhood of $\xi \in S^{d-1}$, we will always mean a *relatively open* set $W \subset S^{d-1}$ with $\xi \in W$. Given $R > 0$ and an open set $W \subset S^{d-1}$, we let

$$C(W) := \{r\xi' : \xi' \in W, r > 0\} = \left\{ \xi \in \mathbb{R}^d \setminus \{0\} : \frac{\xi}{|\xi|} \in W \right\},$$

$$C(W, R) := C(W) \setminus \overline{B}_R(0).$$

Both sets are clearly open subsets of $\mathbb{R}^d \setminus \{0\}$ and thus of \mathbb{R}^d .

Given a tempered distribution u , we call $(x, \xi) \in \mathbb{R}^d \times S^{d-1}$ a *regular directed point of u* if there exists $\varphi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$, identically one in a neighborhood of x , as well as a ξ -neighborhood $W \subset S^{d-1}$ such that for all $N \in \mathbb{N}$ there exists a constant $C_N > 0$ with

$$\text{for all } \xi' \in C(W) : |\widehat{\varphi u}(\xi')| \leq C_N(1 + |\xi'|)^{-N}. \quad (16)$$

We next formally define the sets K_i and K_o which will allow to associate group elements to directions.

Definition 22. Let $\emptyset \neq W \subset S^{d-1}$ be open with $W \subset \mathcal{O}$ (which implies $C(W) \subset \mathcal{O}$). Furthermore, let $\emptyset \neq V \in \mathcal{O}$ and $R > 0$. We define

$$K_i(W, V, R) := \{h \in H : h^{-T}V \subset C(W, R)\}$$

as well as

$$K_o(W, V, R) := \{h \in H : h^{-T}V \cap C(W, R) \neq \emptyset\}.$$

If the parameters are provided by the context, we will simply write K_i and K_o . Here, the subscripts i/o stand for “inner/outer”.

We now define what we mean by dilation groups characterizing the wavefront set. We first extend the continuous wavelet transform to the space of tempered distributions. I.e., we use $\mathcal{W}_\psi u$, for a Schwartz wavelet ψ and a tempered distribution u .

Definition 23. The dilation group H characterizes the wavefront set if there exists a nonempty open subset $V \in \mathcal{O}$ with the following property: For all $0 \neq \psi \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^d)$ with $\text{supp}(\widehat{\psi}) \subset V$, for every $u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^d)$ and all $(x, \xi) \in \mathbb{R}^d \times (\mathcal{O} \cap S^{d-1})$, the following statements are equivalent:

- (a) (x, ξ) is a regular directed point of u .
- (b) There exists a neighborhood U of x , some $R > 0$ and a ξ -neighborhood $W \subset S^{d-1}$ such that for all $N \in \mathbb{N}$ there exists a constant $C_N > 0$ such that for all $y \in U$, and for all $h \in K_o(W, V, R)$ the following estimate holds:

$$|\mathcal{W}_\psi u(y, h)| \leq C_N \|h\|^N.$$

Note that the definition excludes a set of directions ξ from the analysis of the wavefront set, namely the directions not contained in $\mathcal{O} \cap S^{d-1}$. These directions always constitute a set of measure zero. Recall from Proposition 11 that in the case of shearlet dilation groups, this exceptional set is given by $(\{0\} \times \mathbb{R}^{d-1}) \cap S^{d-1}$.

We next recall the sufficient conditions for dilation groups that characterize the wavefront set, as established in [22]. The first one is related to the problem that one would like to interpret the norm as a scale parameter.

Definition 24. Let $\xi \in \mathcal{O} \cap S^{d-1}$ and $\emptyset \neq V \in \mathcal{O}$. The dual action is called V -microlocally admissible in direction ξ if there exists a ξ -neighborhood $W_0 \subset S^{d-1} \cap \mathcal{O}$ and some $R_0 > 0$ such that the following hold:

1. There exist $\alpha_1 > 0$ and $C > 0$ such that

$$\|h^{-1}\| \leq C \cdot \|h\|^{-\alpha_1}$$

holds for all $h \in K_o(W_0, V, R_0)$.

2. There exists $\alpha_2 > 0$ such that

$$\int_{K_o(W_0, V, R_0)} \|h\|^{\alpha_2} dh < \infty.$$

The dual action is called *microlocally admissible in direction* ξ if it is V -microlocally admissible in direction ξ for some $\emptyset \neq V \in \mathcal{O}$.

The second important condition is contained in the following definition. It can be understood as formalizing the ability of the associated wavelet systems to be able to make increasingly fine distinctions between different directions, as the scales go to zero.

Definition 25. Let $\xi \in \mathcal{O} \cap S^{d-1}$ and $\emptyset \neq V \in \mathcal{O}$. The dual action has the *V-cone approximation property at* ξ if for all ξ -neighborhoods $W \subset S^{d-1}$ and all $R > 0$ there are $R' > 0$ and a ξ -neighborhood $W' \subset S^{d-1}$ such that

$$K_o(W', V, R') \subset K_i(W, V, R).$$

We now have the following [22, Corollary 4.9]:

Theorem 26. *Assume that the dual action is V-microlocally admissible at some $\xi_0 \in \mathcal{O}$ and has the V-cone approximation property at ξ_0 , for some nonempty open subset $V \subset \mathcal{O}$. Then H characterizes the wavefront set.*

Remark 27. The property of characterizing the wavefront set is linked to anisotropic scaling, in the following sense: If H characterizes the wavefront set, then

$$H \cap \mathbb{R}^+ \cdot I_d = \{I_d\},$$

by [22, Lemma 4.10]. Hence if H is a shearlet dilation group characterizing the wavefront set, its shearing subgroup must admit at least one anisotropic compatible scaling subgroup. This excludes the shearing group constructed in Example 21.

Theorem 26 therefore implies that every group failing the anisotropy criterion $H \cap \mathbb{R}^+ \cdot I_d = \{I_d\}$ must necessarily fail either the microlocal admissibility or the cone approximation property. It is in fact the latter that breaks down, as noted in [22, Lemma 4.4].

These considerations highlight the importance of understanding when a given shearing groups admits anisotropic scaling.

4.2 Characterization of the wavefront set for shearlet dilation groups

We can now state a very general theorem concerning the ability of shearlet groups to characterize the wavefront set. Note that there are no conditions on the shearing subgroups.

Theorem 28. *Assume that H is a shearlet dilation group. Let $Y = \text{diag}(1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_d)$ denote the infinitesimal generator of the scaling subgroup. If $0 < \lambda_i < 1$ holds, for all $2 \leq i \leq d$, then H characterizes the wavefront set.*

Remark 29. We can now quickly go through the examples of shearing subgroups in Subsection 3.3 and show that for most cases, there exists a compatible anisotropic scaling subgroup that allows to characterize the wavefront set. Writing $\lambda_i = 1 + \mu_i$ as in Lemma 5, the condition from Theorem 28 translates to $-1 < \mu_i < 0$, for $2 \leq i \leq d$. Apart from the group in Example 21, which was specifically constructed to not allow any anisotropic scaling, all other shearing groups can be combined with a compatible scaling group in such a way that the resulting shearlet transform fulfills the conditions of Theorem 28, and therefore characterizes the wavefront set. Note that this was previously known only for the original shearlet group [36, 22]. In particular, we may combine the Toeplitz shearing subgroup with the scaling subgroup with exponents $(1, 1 - \delta, \dots, 1 - (d - 1)\delta)$, and choosing $\delta \in (0, 1/(d - 1))$ guarantees that the Toeplitz shearlet transform characterizes the wavefront set.

The proof of the Theorem amounts to verifying the cone approximation property and microlocal admissibility of the dual action, and this will be carried out in the following two propositions. For the remainder of this section, we fix a shearlet dilation group H with infinitesimal generator $\text{diag}(1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_d)$ of the scaling subgroup. We let $\lambda_{\max} = \max_{i \geq 2} \lambda_i$, and $\lambda_{\min} = \min_{i \geq 2} \lambda_i$.

Proposition 30. *If $\lambda_{\max} < 1$, there exists an open subset $\emptyset \neq V \Subset \mathcal{O}$ such that the dual action of H on the orbit \mathcal{O} has the V -cone approximation property at $(1, 0, \dots, 0)^T \in S^{d-1} \cap \mathcal{O}$.*

Proof. We will employ the structural properties of shearing subgroups derived in Section 2.2. We let S and D denote the shearing and scaling subgroups of H , respectively. The infinitesimal generator of D is a diagonal matrix with the entries $1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_d$. We let X_2, \dots, X_d denote the canonical basis of \mathfrak{s} , consisting of strictly upper triangular matrices X_i . By Lemma 6, each $h \in S$ is uniquely described by

$$h = h(t, 1) = I_d + \sum_{i=2}^d t_i X_i,$$

where $t = (t_2, \dots, t_d)^T$ denotes the vector of first row entries of $h(t, 1)$. For H , we thus obtain the global chart

$$h(t, a) = \left(I_d + \sum_{i=2}^d t_i X_i \right) \text{sgn}(a) \text{diag}(|a|, |a|^{\lambda_2}, \dots, |a|^{\lambda_d}) \in GL(d, \mathbb{R}), \quad (t, a) \in \mathbb{R}^{d-1} \times \mathbb{R}^\times.$$

For the purpose of the following computations, it is possible and beneficial to slightly modify this construction and replace $h(t, 1)$ by its inverse. Thus, every $h \in H$ can be written (uniquely) as $h = \pm h(t, 1)^{-1} h(0, a)$ with $t \in \mathbb{R}^{d-1}$ and $a \in (0, +\infty)$. The dual action is then given by

$$(h^{-1})^T = \pm(h(0, a)^{-1}h(t, 1))^T = \pm \left(I_d + \sum_{i=2}^d t_i X_i^T \right) h(0, a^{-1}), \quad (17)$$

where by construction

$$I_d + \sum_{i=2}^d t_i X_i^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0^T \\ t & I_{d-1} + A(t)^T \end{pmatrix}, \quad (18)$$

with $A(t)$ being a $(d-1) \times (d-1)$ strictly lower-triangular matrix satisfying

$$\|A(t)\| \leq C|t| \quad (19)$$

with a constant C depending only on H .

We now parametrise the open orbit \mathcal{O} by the global chart provided by affine coordinates

$$\Omega : \mathbb{R}^\times \times \mathbb{R}^{d-1} \rightarrow \mathcal{O} \quad \Omega(\tau, v) = \tau(1, v^T)^T,$$

and $S^{d-1} \cap \mathcal{O}$ by the corresponding diffeomorphism to its image

$$\omega : \mathbb{R}^{d-1} \rightarrow S^{d-1} \cap \mathcal{O}, \quad \omega(v) = \frac{(1, v^T)^T}{\sqrt{1 + |v|^2}}.$$

Given $\varepsilon > 0$, we set

$$W_\varepsilon = \{v \in \mathbb{R}^{d-1} : |v| < \varepsilon\} = B_\varepsilon(0),$$

since $\{W_\varepsilon : \varepsilon > 0\}$ is a neighbourhood basis of the origin in \mathbb{R}^{d-1} and $\{\omega(W_\varepsilon) : \varepsilon > 0\}$ is a neighbourhood basis of $\xi_0 = (1, 0, \dots, 0) \in S^{d-1} \cap \mathcal{O}$.

Furthermore, for fixed $0 < \tau_1 < \tau_2$ and $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ the set

$$V = \Omega((\tau_1, \tau_2) \times W_{\varepsilon_0})$$

is an open subset with $V \in \mathcal{O}$.

Given $h \in H$, as in (17), and $\xi \in V$, then $\xi = \Omega(\tau, v)$ with $\tau_1 < \tau < \tau_2$ and $v \in W_{\varepsilon_0}$, and we get

$$(h^{-1})^T \xi = \pm \tau \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0^T \\ t & I_{d-1} + A(t)^T \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a^{-1} \\ v' \end{pmatrix} = \pm a^{-1} \tau \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ t + (I_{d-1} + A(t)^T)v'' \end{pmatrix}$$

where $v', v'' \in \mathbb{R}^{d-1}$ have components given by $v'_i = a^{-\lambda_i} v_i$ and $v''_i = a^{1-\lambda_i} v_i$ for all $i = 2, \dots, d$. Hence

$$(h^{-1})^T(V) = \Omega((\pm a^{-1} \tau_1, \pm a^{-1} \tau_2) \times (t + (I_{d-1} + A(t)^T)W_{\varepsilon_0}^a))$$

where $W_{\varepsilon_0}^a = \{v'' \in \mathbb{R}^{d-1} : v''_i = a^{1-\lambda_i} v_i, |v| < \varepsilon_0\}$.

Fix now $R > 0$ and a neighborhood $W \subset S^{d-1} \cap \mathcal{O}$ of ξ_0 . Without loss of generality we can assume that $W = \omega(W_\varepsilon)$ for some $\varepsilon > 0$. Furthermore, since

$$(R, +\infty) \times W_\varepsilon \subset \Omega^{-1}(C(\omega(W_\varepsilon), R)) \subset \left(\frac{R}{\sqrt{1+\varepsilon^2}}, +\infty\right) \times W_\varepsilon \subset \left(\frac{R}{2}, +\infty\right) \times W_\varepsilon,$$

where the last inclusion on the right holds if $\varepsilon \leq 1$, then the V -cone approximation property holds true if there exist $R' > 0$ and $0 < \varepsilon' \leq 1$ such that for all $h \in H$ satisfying

$$(h^{-1})^T(V) \cap \Omega \left(\left(\frac{R'}{2}, +\infty\right) \times W_{\varepsilon'} \right) \neq \emptyset, \quad (20a)$$

it holds that

$$(h^{-1})^T(V) \subset \Omega((R, +\infty) \times W_\varepsilon). \quad (20b)$$

Take $R' > 0$ and $0 < \varepsilon' < \sqrt{3}$, which we will fix later on as functions of R and ε , and $h \in H$ as in (17). If $h = -(h(0, a)^{-1}h(t, 1))^T$ then

$$\left(\left(\frac{R'}{2}, +\infty\right) \times W_{\varepsilon'} \right) \cap \left((-a^{-1}\tau_2, -a^{-1}\tau_1) \times (t + (I_{d-1} + A(t)^T)W_{\varepsilon_0}^a) \right) = \emptyset,$$

so that (20a) implies that $h = +(h(0, a)^{-1}h(t, 1))^T$ and

$$\left(\left(\frac{R'}{2}, +\infty\right) \times W_{\varepsilon'} \right) \cap \left((a^{-1}\tau_1, a^{-1}\tau_2) \times (t + (I_{d-1} + A(t)^T)W_{\varepsilon_0}^a) \right) \neq \emptyset.$$

Hence

$$R' < 2a^{-1}\tau_2, \quad W_{\varepsilon'} \cap (t + (I_{d-1} + A(t)^T)W_{\varepsilon_0}^a) \neq \emptyset.$$

If we choose $R' > 2\tau_2$, the first inequality gives

$$a < \frac{2\tau_2}{R'} < 1, \quad (21)$$

and, since $a < 1$, setting $\lambda_{\max} = \max\{\lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_d\}$, clearly

$$W_{\varepsilon_0}^a \subset W_{\varepsilon_0 a^{1-\lambda_{\max}}}. \quad (22)$$

By the above inclusion, since $W_{\varepsilon'} \cap (t + (I_{d-1} + A(t)^T)W_{\varepsilon_0}^a) \neq \emptyset$, then there exists $\xi \in W_{\varepsilon_0 a^{1-\lambda_{\max}}}$ such that $|t + \xi + A(t)^T \xi| < \varepsilon'$. Hence, triangle inequality, (19) and (21) give

$$\begin{aligned} |t| &< \varepsilon' + (1 + \|A(t)^T\|)|\xi| \leq \varepsilon' + (1 + C|t|)a^{1-\lambda_{\max}}\varepsilon_0 \\ &\leq \varepsilon' + \left(\frac{2\tau_2}{R'}\right)^{1-\lambda_{\max}}(1 + C|t|)\varepsilon_0 \leq 2\varepsilon' + \frac{1}{2}|t|, \end{aligned}$$

where the last inequality holds true provided that

$$R' > 2\tau_2 \max\left\{1, \left(\frac{\varepsilon_0}{\varepsilon'}\right)^{\frac{1}{1-\lambda_{\max}}}, (2C\varepsilon_0)^{\frac{1}{1-\lambda_{\max}}}\right\}. \quad (23)$$

Hence, if (20a) holds true with R' satisfying (23), then

$$a < \frac{2\tau_2}{R'} < 1 \quad (24a)$$

$$|t| < 4\varepsilon' \quad (24b)$$

$$\left(\frac{2\tau_2}{R'}\right)^{1-\lambda_{\max}} \varepsilon_0 < \min\{\varepsilon', \frac{1}{2C}\}. \quad (24c)$$

The condition (20b) is equivalent to

$$(a^{-1}\tau_1, a^{-1}\tau_2) \times (t + I_{d-1} + A(t)^T)W_{\varepsilon_0}^a \subset (R, +\infty) \times W_\varepsilon,$$

which is ensured by $a^{-1}\tau_1 > R$ and, recalling (22), by $t + (I_{d-1} + A(t)^T)W_{\varepsilon_0 a^{1-\lambda_{\max}}} \subset W_\varepsilon$.

By (24a) the first condition is satisfied if $\tau_1/R > \frac{2\tau_2}{R'}$. Taking into account (23), it is sufficient to assume that

$$R' > 2\tau_2 \max\left\{1, \left(\frac{\varepsilon_0}{\varepsilon'}\right)^{\frac{1}{1-\lambda_{\max}}}, (2C\varepsilon_0)^{\frac{1}{1-\lambda_{\max}}}, \frac{R}{\tau_1}\right\}. \quad (25)$$

To ensure that $t + (I_{d-1} + A(t)^T)W_{\varepsilon_0 a^{1-\lambda_{\max}}} \subset W_\varepsilon$, note that, for all $\xi \in W_{\varepsilon_0 a^{1-\lambda_{\max}}}$, conditions (19), (24a), and (24b) give

$$\begin{aligned} |t + (I_{d-1} + A(t)^T)\xi| &\leq |t| + (1 + C|t|)|\xi| \leq |t| + (1 + C|t|)a^{1-\lambda_{\max}}\varepsilon_0 \\ &< 4\varepsilon' + (1 + C4\varepsilon')\left(\frac{2\tau_2}{R'}\right)^{1-\lambda_{\max}}\varepsilon_0 \\ &\leq 4\varepsilon' + \varepsilon' + 2\varepsilon' = 7\varepsilon', \end{aligned}$$

where the last inequality follows from (24c). Hence, with the choice $\varepsilon' = \min\{1, \varepsilon/7\}$ and R' satisfying (25) for all $\xi \in W_{\varepsilon_0 a^{1-\lambda_{\max}}}$,

$$|t + (I_{d-1} + A(t)^T)\xi| < \varepsilon,$$

so that (20b) holds true for all $h \in H$ satisfying (20a).

Remark 31. The proof does not make use of the fact that the shearlet group \mathcal{S} is abelian. The proof is based only on the following two properties of S

- a) a global smooth chart $t \mapsto s(t)$ from \mathbb{R}^{d-1} onto S ;
- b) for all $t \in \mathbb{R}^d$ the dual action of $s(t)$ is of the form

$$(s(t)^{-1})^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0^T \\ t & B(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

where $\|B(t)\| \leq C_1 + C_2|t|$ for a suitable choice of C_1 and C_2 .

With the cone approximation property already established, the remaining condition is quite easy to check.

Proposition 32. *If $0 < \lambda_{\min} \leq \lambda_{\max} < 1$, there exists an open subset $\emptyset \neq V \in \mathcal{O}$ such that the dual action of H on the orbit \mathcal{O} is V -microlocally admissible in direction $(1, 0, \dots, 0) \in S^{d-1} \cap \mathcal{O}$.*

Proof. We retain the notations from the previous proof, as well as the open set

$$V = \Omega((\tau_1, \tau_2) \times W_{\varepsilon_0}),$$

with $\tau_1 < 1 < \tau_2$. Since we assume $\lambda_{\max} < 1$, the cone approximation property holds, and then condition (2) of Definition 24 follows from condition (1) by [22, Lemma 4.7]. In addition, the cone approximation property allows to replace K_o in that condition by the smaller set K_i . In short, it remains to prove the existence of $\alpha > 0$ and $C'' > 0$ such that

$$\|h^{-1}\| \leq C'' \|h\|^{-\alpha}$$

holds for all $h \in K_i(\omega(W_\varepsilon), V, R)$, for suitable $\varepsilon, R > 0$. In the following computations, we let $\varepsilon = 1$ and $R > 2$. Now assume that $h = \pm h(t, 1)^{-1} h(0, a) \in K_i(\omega(W_\varepsilon), V, R)$, which means that $h^{-T} V \subset C(\omega(W_\varepsilon), R)$. This implies in particular that

$$\begin{aligned} h^{-T} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} &= \pm h(t, 1)^T h(0, a)^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \pm h(t, 1)^T \begin{pmatrix} a^{-1} \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \pm a^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ t \end{pmatrix} \in C(\omega(W_\varepsilon), R). \end{aligned}$$

This implies that the sign is in fact positive. Furthermore, we have $|t| \leq \varepsilon = 1$, and then

$$2a^{-1} \geq \left| h^{-T} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right| > R > 2,$$

which implies $a < 1$. By using the fact $\|h(t, 1)\| \leq C(1 + |t|) \leq 2C \leq \sqrt{2}(1 + (1 + C)|t|) \leq \sqrt{2}(2 + C)$, where C was the constant from (19), we can now estimate

$$\|h^{-1}\| = \|h(0, a)^{-1} h(t, 1)\| \leq \|h(0, a)^{-1}\| \|h(t, 1)\| \leq \sqrt{2}(2 + C)a^{-1},$$

where we used $a < 1$ and $\lambda_{\max} \leq 1$ to estimate the norm of $h(0, a)^{-1}$. In addition,

$$\|h\| = \|h(t, 1)^{-1} h(0, a)\| \leq \|h(t, 1)^{-1}\| \|h(0, a)\| \leq C' a^{\lambda_{\min}}.$$

Here we used that the set $\{h(t, 1) : |t| \leq 1\} \subset H$ is compact to uniformly estimate the norm of the inverses by a suitable C' , and $a < 1$ to estimate the norm of $h(0, a)$.

But these estimates combined yield

$$\|h^{-1}\| \leq \sqrt{2}(2+C)a^{-1} \leq \sqrt{2}(2+C)(C')^{1/\lambda_{\min}} \|h\|^{-1/\lambda_{\min}}.$$

Since we assume that $\lambda_{\min} > 0$, the proof is finished.

5 Embeddings into the symplectic group

From the analytical point of view, we saw that shearlet dilation groups are a useful tool for the characterization of the wavefront set of distributions. On the other hand, from the algebraic and geometrical points of view, these groups and the associated generalized wavelet representation exhibit an interesting link with the symplectic group and the metaplectic representation. More precisely, in this section we show that the positive part DS of any shearlet dilation group $DS \cup (-DS)$ may be imbedded into the symplectic group. Note that the full group $DS \cup (-DS)$ cannot be expected to be imbedded into $Sp(d, \mathbb{R})$ [6, Theorem 3.5]. Moreover, we prove that the wavelet representation is unitarily equivalent to the metaplectic representation, provided that they are restricted to a suitable subspace of $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$. In fact, a much more general class of groups is allowed, see Theorem 33.

The relevance of the symplectic group and of the metaplectic representation in this context has already been shown in several works [15, 1, 2, 6]. In particular, the argument given here generalizes [6].

Let $T(d, \mathbb{R})_+$ denote the subgroup of $GL(d, \mathbb{R})$ consisting of the upper triangular matrices with positive entry in position $(1, 1)$, namely

$$T(d, \mathbb{R})_+ = \{h \in GL(d, \mathbb{R}) : h_{1,1} > 0 \text{ and } h_{i,j} = 0 \text{ for every } i > j\}.$$

We consider the following subspace of $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$:

$$\mathcal{H} = \{f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d) : \text{supp } \hat{f} \subseteq \Theta_L\}, \text{ where } \Theta_L = \{\xi \in \mathbb{R}^d : \xi_1 \leq 0\}.$$

The main result of this section reads as follows.

Theorem 33. *Take $H < T(d, \mathbb{R})_+$. The group $G = \mathbb{R}^d \rtimes H$ may be embedded into the symplectic group, namely there exists a group embedding $\phi : G \rightarrow Sp(d, \mathbb{R})$. Moreover, the restriction to \mathcal{H} of the quasi-regular representation π defined in (1) is unitarily equivalent to $\mu \circ \phi$ restricted to \mathcal{H} , where μ is the metaplectic representation of $Sp(d, \mathbb{R})$.*

The rest of this section is devoted to the proof of this theorem. The embedding ϕ , the subgroup $\phi(G)$, as well as the intertwining operator between the quasi-regular representation and the metaplectic representation will be explicitly constructed.

First, we construct the subgroup $\phi(G) < Sp(d, \mathbb{R})$ and the map ϕ . The vectorial part of $G = \mathbb{R}^d \rtimes H$ will correspond to the subspace of the d -dimensional symmetric matrices given by

$$\Sigma := \{ \sigma_b := \begin{pmatrix} b_1 & b_2/2 & \cdots & b_d/2 \\ b_2/2 & & & \\ \vdots & & \mathbf{0} & \\ b_d/2 & & & \end{pmatrix} : b \in \mathbb{R}^d \}.$$

We shall need the following preliminary result concerning the map

$$\rho : T(d, \mathbb{R})_+ \rightarrow GL(d, \mathbb{R}), \quad h \mapsto \sqrt{h_{1,1}} h^{-T}. \quad (26)$$

Lemma 34. *The map ρ is a group homomorphism and for all $b \in \mathbb{R}^d$ and $h \in T(d, \mathbb{R})_+$ there holds*

$$\rho(h)^{-T} \sigma_b \rho(h) = \sigma_{hb}. \quad (27)$$

Proof. The first part is trivial, since the matrices in H are upper triangular with $h_{1,1} > 0$. The second part can be proven as follows. Fix $b \in \mathbb{R}^d$ and $h \in T(d, \mathbb{R})_+$. The assertion is equivalent to

$$h \sigma_b h^T = h_{1,1} \sigma_{hb}.$$

Write for $i = 2, \dots, d$

$$h = \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \\ \vdots \\ h_d \end{pmatrix}, \quad h_1 = [h_{1,1} \ h'_1], \quad h_i = [0 \ h'_i], \quad b' = \begin{pmatrix} b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_d \end{pmatrix}.$$

We have

$$h \sigma_b = \begin{pmatrix} h_{1,1} & h'_1 \\ 0 & h'_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & h'_d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 & b'^T/2 \\ b'/2 & \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} h_{1,1}b_1 + h'_1b'/2 & h_{1,1}b'^T/2 \\ h'_2b'/2 & \mathbf{0} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ h'_db'/2 & \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix},$$

whence

$$\begin{aligned} h \sigma_b h^T &= \begin{pmatrix} h_{1,1}b_1 + h'_1b'/2 & h_{1,1}b'^T/2 \\ h'_2b'/2 & \mathbf{0} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ h'_db'/2 & \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h_{1,1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ h_1^T & h_2^T & \cdots & h_d^T \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} h_{1,1}(h_{1,1}b_1 + h'_1b'/2) + h_{1,1}b'^T h_1^T/2 & h_{1,1}b'^T h_2^T/2 & \cdots & h_{1,1}b'^T h_d^T/2 \\ h_{1,1}h'_2b'/2 & & & \\ \vdots & & & \mathbf{0} \\ h_{1,1}h'_db'/2 & & & \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, since $b'^T h_i^T = h'_i b'$ for every i and $h'_i b' = h_i b$ for $i \geq 2$, we obtain

$$h\sigma_b h^T = h_{1,1} \begin{pmatrix} h_{1,1}b_1 + h'_1 b' & h'_2 b'/2 & \cdots & h'_d b'/2 \\ h'_2 b'/2 & & & \\ \vdots & & \mathbf{0} & \\ h'_d b'/2 & & & \end{pmatrix} = h_{1,1} \begin{pmatrix} h_1 b_1 & h_2 b/2 & \cdots & h_d b/2 \\ h_2 b/2 & & & \\ \vdots & & \mathbf{0} & \\ h_d b/2 & & & \end{pmatrix},$$

whence $h\sigma_b h^T = h_{1,1}\sigma_{hb}$, as desired.

We use the notation

$$g(\sigma, h) = \begin{pmatrix} h & \\ \sigma h & h^{-T} \end{pmatrix} \in Sp(d, \mathbb{R}), \quad \sigma \in Sym(d, \mathbb{R}), h \in GL(d, \mathbb{R}).$$

The product law is

$$g(\sigma_1, h_1)g(\sigma_2, h_2) = g(\sigma_1 + h_1^{-T}\sigma_2 h_1^{-1}, h_1 h_2). \quad (28)$$

In the following result we show that $G = \mathbb{R}^d \rtimes H$ is isomorphic to the subgroup of $Sp(d, \mathbb{R})$ given by $\Sigma \rtimes \rho(H) := g(\Sigma, \rho(H))$. This proves the first part of Theorem 33.

Proposition 35. *Take $H < T(d, \mathbb{R})_+$. Then the map*

$$\phi: \mathbb{R}^d \rtimes H \rightarrow g(\Sigma, \rho(H)) < Sp(d, \mathbb{R}), \quad (b, h) \mapsto g(\sigma_b, \rho(h))$$

is a group isomorphism.

It is worth mentioning that Lemma 2.3 in [6] immediately follows from this result.

Proof. Recall that the product in $\mathbb{R}^d \rtimes H$ is defined by

$$(b_1, h_1)(b_2, h_2) = (b_1 + h_1 b_2, h_1 h_2), \quad b_i \in \mathbb{R}^d, h_i \in H.$$

By definition of ϕ and using (28) there holds

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(b_1, h_1)\phi(b_2, h_2) &= g(\sigma_{b_1}, \rho(h_1))g(\sigma_{b_2}, \rho(h_2)) \\ &= g(\sigma_{b_1} + \rho(h_1)^{-T}\sigma_{b_2}\rho(h_1)^{-1}, \rho(h_1)\rho(h_2)). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, Lemma 34 gives

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(b_1, h_1)\phi(b_2, h_2) &= g(\sigma_{b_1} + \sigma_{h_1 b_2}, \rho(h_1 h_2)) \\ &= g(\sigma_{b_1 + h_1 b_2}, \rho(h_1 h_2)) \\ &= \phi((b_1, h_1)(b_2, h_2)), \end{aligned}$$

as desired. Note that the fact that $g(\Sigma, \rho(H))$ is a subgroup follows a posteriori.

Intertwining the quasi-regular representation π , given in (1), with the Fourier transform $\mathcal{F}: \mathcal{H} \rightarrow L^2(\Theta_L)$ we obtain the representation $\hat{\pi}(b, h) := \mathcal{F}\pi(b, h)\mathcal{F}^{-1}$ on $L^2(\Theta_L)$ given by

$$\hat{\pi}(b, h)\hat{f}(\xi) = |\det h|^{1/2} e^{-2\pi i \langle b, \xi \rangle} \hat{f}(h^T \xi), \quad \hat{f} \in L^2(\Theta_L).$$

The metaplectic representation restricted to $\Sigma \rtimes \rho(H)$ takes the form

$$\mu(\phi(b, h))\hat{f}(\xi) = |\det \rho(h)|^{-1/2} e^{\pi i \langle \sigma_b \xi, \xi \rangle} \hat{f}(\rho(h)^{-1} \xi), \quad \hat{f} \in L^2(\Theta_L). \quad (29)$$

We now show that $\hat{\pi}$ and μ are unitarily equivalent, which concludes the proof of Theorem 33. The intertwining operator is given by

$$\Psi: L^2(\Theta_L) \rightarrow L^2(\Theta_L), \quad \Psi \hat{f}(\xi) = |\det J_{Q^{-1}}(\xi)|^{1/2} \hat{f}(Q^{-1}(\xi)),$$

where $Q: \Theta_L \rightarrow \Theta_L$ is defined by $Q(\xi) = -\frac{1}{2} \xi_1 \xi$.

Proposition 36. *Let ϕ be the group isomorphism given by Proposition 35. For every $(b, h) \in \mathbb{R}^d \rtimes H$ there holds*

$$\Psi \mu(\phi(b, h)) \Psi^{-1} = \mathcal{F} \pi(b, h) \mathcal{F}^{-1} = \hat{\pi}(b, h).$$

Proof. We start by giving a few identities without proof [6]:

$$|\det J_Q(\xi)| = 2^{1-d} |\xi_1|^d, \quad (30)$$

$$|\det J_{Q^{-1}}(\xi)| = 2^{\frac{d}{2}-1} |\xi_1|^{-\frac{d}{2}}, \quad (31)$$

$$\langle \sigma_b \xi, \xi \rangle = -2 \langle b, Q(\xi) \rangle, \quad (32)$$

$$Q^{-1}(\xi) = \sqrt{2} \xi / \sqrt{-\xi_1}. \quad (33)$$

By (32) and (27) there holds

$$-2 \langle b, Q(h^T \xi) \rangle = \langle \sigma_b h^T \xi, h^T \xi \rangle = \langle h \sigma_b h^T \xi, \xi \rangle = h_{1,1} \langle \sigma_{hb} \xi, \xi \rangle.$$

Therefore, using again (32) we obtain

$$-2 \langle b, Q(h^T \xi) \rangle = -2 h_{1,1} \langle hb, Q(\xi) \rangle = -2 \langle b, h_{1,1} h^T Q(\xi) \rangle,$$

whence

$$Q(h^T \xi) = h_{1,1} h^T Q(\xi). \quad (34)$$

By using the definition of Ψ , (29), (32), (26) and once again the definition of Ψ , we can now compute for $\hat{f} \in L^2(\Theta_L)$, $b \in \mathbb{R}^d$ and $h \in H$

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi \mu(\phi(b, h)) \Psi^{-1} \hat{f}(\xi) &= |\det J_{Q^{-1}}(\xi)|^{1/2} (\mu(\phi(b, h)) \Psi^{-1} \hat{f})(Q^{-1}(\xi)) \\ &= |\det J_{Q^{-1}}(\xi)|^{1/2} |\det \rho(h)|^{-1/2} e^{\pi i \langle \sigma_b Q^{-1}(\xi), Q^{-1}(\xi) \rangle} \Psi^{-1} \hat{f}(\rho(h)^{-1} Q^{-1}(\xi)) \\ &= |\det J_{Q^{-1}}(\xi)|^{1/2} |\det \rho(h)|^{-1/2} e^{-2\pi i \langle b, \xi \rangle} \Psi^{-1} \hat{f}(\rho(h)^{-1} Q^{-1}(\xi)) \quad (35) \\ &= |\det J_{Q^{-1}}(\xi)|^{1/2} h_{1,1}^{-\frac{d}{4}} |\det h|^{1/2} e^{-2\pi i \langle b, \xi \rangle} \Psi^{-1} \hat{f}(h_{1,1}^{-\frac{1}{2}} h^T Q^{-1}(\xi)) \\ &= |\det J_{Q^{-1}}(\xi)|^{1/2} h_{1,1}^{-\frac{d}{4}} |\det h|^{1/2} e^{-2\pi i \langle b, \xi \rangle} \\ &\quad \cdot |\det J_Q(h_{1,1}^{-\frac{1}{2}} h^T Q^{-1}(\xi))|^{1/2} \hat{f}(Q(h_{1,1}^{-\frac{1}{2}} h^T Q^{-1}(\xi))). \end{aligned}$$

Now note that by (34) and by the fact that Q is quadratic there holds

$$Q(h_{1,1}^{-\frac{1}{2}} h^T Q^{-1}(\xi)) = h_{1,1} h^T Q(h_{1,1}^{-\frac{1}{2}} Q^{-1}(\xi)) = h^T Q(Q^{-1}(\xi)) = h^T \xi. \quad (36)$$

Moreover we have

$$\begin{aligned} |\det J_Q(h_{1,1}^{-\frac{1}{2}} h^T Q^{-1}(\xi))| &= 2^{1-d} |(h_{1,1}^{-\frac{1}{2}} h^T Q^{-1}(\xi))_1|^d \\ &= 2^{1-d} h_{1,1}^{-\frac{d}{2}} |(h^T Q^{-1}(\xi))_1|^d \\ &= 2^{1-d} h_{1,1}^{-\frac{d}{2}} h_{1,1}^d |Q^{-1}(\xi)_1|^d \\ &= 2^{1-d} h_{1,1}^{\frac{d}{2}} 2^{\frac{d}{2}} |\xi_1|^{\frac{d}{2}}, \end{aligned}$$

where the first equality follows from (30), the third one from the fact that h^T is lower triangular and the fourth one from (33). Therefore by (31)

$$|\det J_{Q^{-1}}(\xi)|^{1/2} |\det J_Q(h_{1,1}^{-\frac{1}{2}} h^T Q^{-1}(\xi))|^{1/2} = 2^{\frac{d}{4}-\frac{1}{2}} |\xi_1|^{-\frac{d}{4}} 2^{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{d}{2}} h_{1,1}^{\frac{d}{4}} 2^{\frac{d}{4}} |\xi_1|^{\frac{d}{4}} = h_{1,1}^{\frac{d}{4}}. \quad (37)$$

Finally, inserting (36) and (37) into (35) we obtain

$$\Psi \mu(\phi(b, h)) \Psi^{-1} \hat{f}(\xi) = |\det h|^{1/2} e^{-2\pi i \langle b, \xi \rangle} \hat{f}(h^T \xi) = \hat{\pi}(b, h) \hat{f}(\xi),$$

as desired.

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