

DUAL FRAMES ON FINITE DIMENSIONAL QUATERNIONIC HILBERT SPACE

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Abstract. Khokulan et al. [15] introduced frames for finite dimensional quaternionic Hilbert spaces. In this paper, we will study frames for quaternionic Hilbert spaces and discuss different types of dual frames of a given frame in a quaternionic Hilbert space.

1. Introduction

While working on some deep problems in non-harmonic Fourier series, Duffin and Schaeffer [12] introduced *frames for Hilbert spaces*. According to the Parseval's identity

“If $\{e_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is an orthonormal bases in a Hilbert space \mathcal{H} , then

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\langle x, e_n \rangle|^2 = \|x\|^2, \quad x \in \mathcal{H}.”$$

Thus, the idea of frames emerged in order to provide the relaxation to the Parseval's identity into an inequality. This leads us to the following definition:

“A sequence $\{x_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \mathcal{H}$ is said to be a *frame* for a Hilbert space \mathcal{H} if there exist positive constants A and B such that

$$A\|x\|^2 \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\langle x, x_n \rangle|^2 \leq B\|x\|^2, \quad \text{for all } x \in \mathcal{H}.” \quad (1)$$

The positive constants A and B , respectively, are called lower and upper frame bounds for the frame $\{x_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$. The inequality (1) is called the *frame inequality* for the frame $\{x_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$. A frame $\{x_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ in \mathcal{H} is said to be

- *tight* if it is possible to choose $A = B$.
- *Parseval* if it is a tight frame with $A = B = 1$.

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