

AVERAGE SAMPLING AND RECONSTRUCTION IN REPRODUCING KERNEL SUBSPACES

ANUJ KUMAR



DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY DELHI
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by

ANUJ KUMAR

Department of Mathematics

Submitted

in fulfillment of the requirements of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy
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*Dedicated to
My Family*

Certificate

This is to certify that the thesis entitled “**AVERAGE SAMPLING AND RECONSTRUCTION IN REPRODUCING KERNEL SUBSPACES**” submitted by **Mr. Anuj Kumar** to the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, for the award of the Degree of **Doctor of Philosophy**, is a record of the original bona fide research work carried out by his under my supervision and guidance. The thesis has reached the standards fulfilling the requirements of the regulations relating to the degree.

The results contained in this thesis have not been submitted in part or full to any other university or institute for the award of any degree or diploma.

Date:

Place: New Delhi

Dr. Sivananthan Sampath

Associate Professor

Department of Mathematics

Indian Institute of Technology Delhi

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*New Delhi
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Anuj Kumar

Abstract

The main aim of the thesis is to study average sampling and reconstruction problem for functions in reproducing kernel subspaces. The thesis contains five chapters. In Chapter 1, we discuss the brief literature survey, required definitions and preliminary results.

In Chapter 2, we study the average sampling problem in shift-invariant spaces generated by continuously differentiable functions satisfying some additional conditions. We prove that every f in $V(\varphi)$ can be reconstructed uniquely and stably from its local averages on some discrete sets. As a particular case, we obtain the results for shift-invariant spaces of B -spline functions and Meyer scaling functions. An iterative frame reconstruction algorithm for the reconstruction of every f in $V(\varphi)$ from its local averages is also presented with exponential convergence. Further, numerical implementation of our theoretical results is also provided by choosing the generator as B -spline function and Meyer scaling function.

In Chapter 3, we consider the sampling and average sampling problem in quasi shift-invariant spaces which are generalization of shift-invariant spaces. We first establish the Bernstein-type inequality for functions in $V_S(\varphi)$, where S is a translation set and φ is a continuously differentiable positive definite function satisfying certain decay and non-vanishing conditions. We obtain a sufficient condition on a sampling set X under which every f in $V_S(\varphi)$ can be stably and uniquely reconstructed by its samples $\{f(x_k) : x_k \in X\}$ as well as by its average samples provided sampling points $\{x_k : k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ are close enough. Further, iterative algorithms for reconstruction of f in $V_S(\varphi)$ from its samples $\{f(x_k) : k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ as well as from its average samples are also provided.

In Chapter 4, we study the sampling and average sampling problem in a reproducing kernel Hilbert space V , where the Bernstein-type inequality holds. We obtain two dual frames for averaging functions $\{u_k : k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$, one by using quasi approximation and another by using piecewise linear approximation. We also derive several consequences. In particular, we obtain the results for shift-invariant spaces, quasi shift-invariant spaces, and for variable bandwidth spaces.

In the last chapter, we consider the sampling and average sampling problem for a more general class of functions with flexible norm. We consider the space V which is a range space of idempotent integral operator on $L^{p,q}(\mathbb{R}^{d+1})$ defined by a kernel which satisfy some decay and regularity conditions. We first prove that if sample points are close enough, then the sampling inequality holds for every $f \in V$. We provide an iterative algorithm for the recovery of $f \in V$ from its samples using orthogonal projection. We also discuss the average sampling problem in V . Particularly, we prove that every $f \in V$ can be recovered in a stable and unique way from its average sample values taken on a sufficiently small γ -dense sets. We also provide an iterative algorithm for the recovery of $f \in V$ by using its average samples which are dense enough.

सारांश

इस शोध प्रबंध का मुख्य उद्देश्य रेप्रोड्यूसिंग कर्नेल सबस्पेस के फलनों के लिए औसत नमूनाकरण और पुनर्निर्माण समस्या का अध्ययन करना है। इस शोध प्रबंध में कुल पांच अध्याय शामिल हैं। प्रथम अध्याय में हम संक्षिप्त साहित्य सर्वेक्षण, आवश्यक परिभाषाएँ और प्रारंभिक परिणामों पर चर्चा करेंगे।

द्वितीय अध्याय में हम ऐसे सतत अवकलनीय फलन, जो कुछ शर्तों को पूरा करते हैं, से उत्पन्न शिफ्ट इनवेरिएंट स्पेस में औसत नमूनाकरण और पुनर्निर्माण समस्या का अध्ययन करेंगे। हम सिद्ध करते हैं कि शिफ्ट इनवेरिएंट स्पेस में प्रत्येक फलन का कुछ असतत बिंदुओं पर उसके स्थानीय औसत से विशिष्ट और महत्वपूर्ण रूप से पुनर्निर्माण किया जा सकता है। एक विशेष मामले के रूप में, बी-स्पलाइन फलन और मेयर स्केलिंग फलन से उत्पन्न शिफ्ट इनवेरिएंट स्पेस के परिणामों की चर्चा करेंगे। स्थानीय औसत से शिफ्ट इनवेरिएंट स्पेस के हर फलन के पुनर्निर्माण के लिए एक पुनरावृत्त फ्रेम पुनर्निर्माण एल्गोरिथम घातीय अभिसरण के साथ प्रस्तुत किया गया है। इसके अलावा, जनरेटर को बी-स्पलाइन फलन और मेयर स्केलिंग फलन के रूप में चुनकर हमारे सैद्धांतिक परिणामों का संख्यात्मक कार्यान्वयन भी प्रदान किया गया है।

तृतीय अध्याय में हम क्वासि शिफ्ट-इनवेरिएंट स्पेस, जो कि शिफ्ट-इनवेरिएंट स्पेस का सामान्यीकरण है, में नमूनाकरण और औसत नमूनाकरण समस्या पर विचार करेंगे। पहले हम $V_S(\phi)$ के फलनों के लिए बर्नस्टीन-प्रकार की इनक्वॉलिटी स्थापित करेंगे जहां पर S एक ट्रांसलेशन सेट है और ϕ एक सतत अवकलनीय पॉजिटिव डेफिनिट फलन है जो कुछ शर्तों को पूरा करता है। हमने नमूनाकरण सेट में एक पर्याप्त शर्त प्राप्त की है जिससे $V_S(\phi)$ के प्रत्येक फलन का कुछ असतत बिंदुओं पर उसके स्थानीय औसत से विशिष्ट और महत्वपूर्ण रूप से पुनर्निर्माण किया जा सकता है। स्थानीय औसत से $V_S(\phi)$ के हर फलन के पुनर्निर्माण के लिए एक पुनरावृत्त पुनर्निर्माण एल्गोरिथम घातीय अभिसरण के साथ प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

चौथे अध्याय में हम ऐसे रेप्रोड्यूसिंग कर्नेल हिल्बर्ट स्पेस, जिसमें बर्नस्टीन-प्रकार की इनक्वॉलिटी होती है, में नमूनाकरण और औसत नमूनाकरण समस्या पर विचार करेंगे। हमने औसत फलनों के लिए दो ड्यूल फ्रेम्स भी प्राप्त किये हैं, एक क्वासि अनुमान से और दूसरा खंड अनुसार रैखिक अनुमान के द्वारा। हमने कई और परिणाम भी प्राप्त किये हैं। विशेष रूप से हम शिफ्ट-इनवेरिएंट स्पेस, क्वासि शिफ्ट-इनवेरिएंट स्पेस और वेरिएबल बैंड विड्थ स्पेस के लिए परिणाम उत्पन्न किये हैं।

आखिरी अध्याय में हम अधिक सामान्य वर्ग के फलनों के लिए नमूनाकरण और औसत नमूनाकरण समस्या को लचीले नॉर्म के साथ अध्ययन करेंगे। इस अध्याय में हम मुख्य रूप से मिश्रित लिबेग स्पेस पर कर्नेल से परिभाषित आइडेम्पोटेंट इंटीग्रल ऑपरेटर के रेंज स्पेस V में नमूनाकरण और औसत नमूनाकरण समस्या का अध्ययन करेंगे। यहाँ पर कर्नेल कुछ क्षय और नियमितता की शर्तों को पूरा करता है। हम पहले यह साबित करते हैं कि यदि नमूने बिंदु पर्याप्त पास पास हैं, तो नमूना इनक्वॉलिटी V के प्रत्येक फलन के लिए सत्य है। हम ओर्थोगोनल प्रोजेक्शन का उपयोग करके V के प्रत्येक फलन को उसके नमूनों से पूरी तरह पुनर्निर्माण के लिए एक पुनरावृत्त एल्गोरिथम प्रदान करते हैं। हम V में औसत नमूनाकरण की भी चर्चा करेंगे। विशेष रूप से,

हम यह सिद्ध करते हैं कि यदि नमूने बिंदु पर्याप्त पास पास हैं तो V के प्रत्येक फलन को उसके औसत नमूनों से विशिष्ट और महत्वपूर्ण रूप से पुनर्निर्माण किया जा सकता है। हम V के प्रत्येक फलन को उसके औसत नमूनों से पूरी तरह पुनर्निर्माण के लिए एक पुनरावृत्त एल्गोरिथ्म भी प्रदान करते हैं।

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List of Notations

Symbol	Meaning	Page No.
\mathbb{Z}	The set of integers	1
\mathbb{R}	The set of real numbers	1
\mathbb{R}^+	The set of positive real numbers	10
\mathbb{R}^d	The d-dimensional Euclidean space	10
\mathcal{H}	Separable Hilbert space	6
X	Discrete sampling set	7
S	Discrete translation set	7
χ_A	The characteristic function on a set A	4
$V(\varphi)$	The shift-invariant space	2
$V_S(\varphi)$	The quasi shift-invariant space	4
ϕ	The Meyer scaling function	19
Q_m	B -spline function of order m	18
K_m	The Krein-Favard constant	18
P	Orthogonal projection	36
\widehat{f}	The Fourier transform of f	1
$L^p(\mathbb{R}^d)$	The space of all complex valued measurable functions f on \mathbb{R}^d such that $\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} f(x) ^p dx < \infty$	5
$L^{p,q}(\mathbb{R}^{d+1})$	The space of all complex valued measurable functions f on $\mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}$ such that $\int_{\mathbb{R}} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} f(x,y) ^p dx \right)^{\frac{q}{p}} dy < \infty$	5
PW_Ω	$:= \left\{ f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}) \cap C(\mathbb{R}) : \text{supp}(\widehat{f}) \subset [-\Omega, \Omega] \right\}$	1

Symbol	Meaning	Page No.
$\ell^p(\mathbb{Z}^d)$	The space of all complex sequences $c = \{c(k) : k \in \mathbb{Z}^d\}$ such that $\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^d} c(k) ^p < \infty$	7
$\ell^{p,q}(\mathbb{Z}^{d+1})$	The space of all complex sequences $c = \{c(k_1, k_2) : k_1 \in \mathbb{Z}^d, k_2 \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ such that $\sum_{k_2 \in \mathbb{Z}} \left(\sum_{k_1 \in \mathbb{Z}^d} c(k_1, k_2) ^p \right)^{\frac{q}{p}} < \infty$	10
$PW_{[0,\Omega]}(A_p)$	The variable bandwidth space associated to a self-adjoint operator A_p	10
$W(L^p)$	The space of all complex valued measurable functions f on \mathbb{R}^d such that $\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \sup_{x \in [0,1]^d} f(x+k) ^p < \infty$	8
$W(L^{p,q})$	The space of all complex valued measurable functions f on $\mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}$ such that $\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \sup_{y \in [0,1]} \left(\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \sup_{x \in [0,1]^d} f(x+k, y+n) ^p \right)^{\frac{q}{p}} < \infty$	11
$W(C, L^p)$	The class of all continuous functions in $W(L^p)$	8
$W(C, L^{p,q})$	The class of all continuous functions in $W(L^{p,q})$	11
\square	end of a proof	18