

## Bandlimited functions

space of all bandlimited functions with **bandwidth**  $M \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\mathcal{B}_{M/2}(\mathbb{R}) := \left\{ f \in L_2(\mathbb{R}) : \text{supp}(\hat{f}) \subseteq \left[-\frac{M}{2}, \frac{M}{2}\right] \right\}$$

with **Fourier transform**

$$\hat{f}(v) := \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) e^{-2\pi i v x} dx, \quad v \in \mathbb{R}$$

**Embedding:**

$$\mathcal{B}_{M/2}(\mathbb{R}) \subseteq L_2(\mathbb{R}) \cap C_0(\mathbb{R}) \cap C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$$

(**Paley–Wiener space**)

## Sampling Theorem

Let  $f \in \mathcal{B}_{M/2}(\mathbb{R})$  and  $\mathbb{N} \ni L = M(1 + \lambda)$ ,  $\lambda \geq 0$ . Then  $f$  is completely determined by its samples  $f(\frac{\ell}{L})$ ,  $\ell \in \mathbb{Z}$ , and

$$f(x) = \sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} f\left(\frac{\ell}{L}\right) \text{sinc}\left(L\pi\left(x - \frac{\ell}{L}\right)\right), \quad x \in \mathbb{R},$$

with the cardinal sine function

$$\text{sinc}(x) := \begin{cases} \frac{\sin x}{x} & : x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}, \\ 1 & : x = 0, \end{cases}$$

where the series converges absolutely and uniformly on  $\mathbb{R}$ .

## Numerical Shortcomings

**Problem:** infinitely many samples needed  
 $\rightsquigarrow$  impossible in practice

**T-th Shannon sampling sum:**

$$(S_T f)(x) := \sum_{\ell=-T}^T f\left(\frac{\ell}{L}\right) \text{sinc}\left(L\pi\left(x - \frac{\ell}{L}\right)\right)$$

$\Rightarrow$  slow convergence:

$$\max_{|x| \leq 1} |f(x) - (S_T f)(x)| \leq \frac{\sqrt{2L}}{\pi} (T - L)^{-1/2} \|f\|_2$$

$\Rightarrow$  non-robustness:

$$\varepsilon \left(\frac{2}{\pi} \ln T + \frac{5}{4}\right) \leq \|\tilde{f} - f\|_\infty < \varepsilon \left(\frac{2}{\pi} \ln T + \frac{5}{4} + \frac{1}{2T}\right)$$

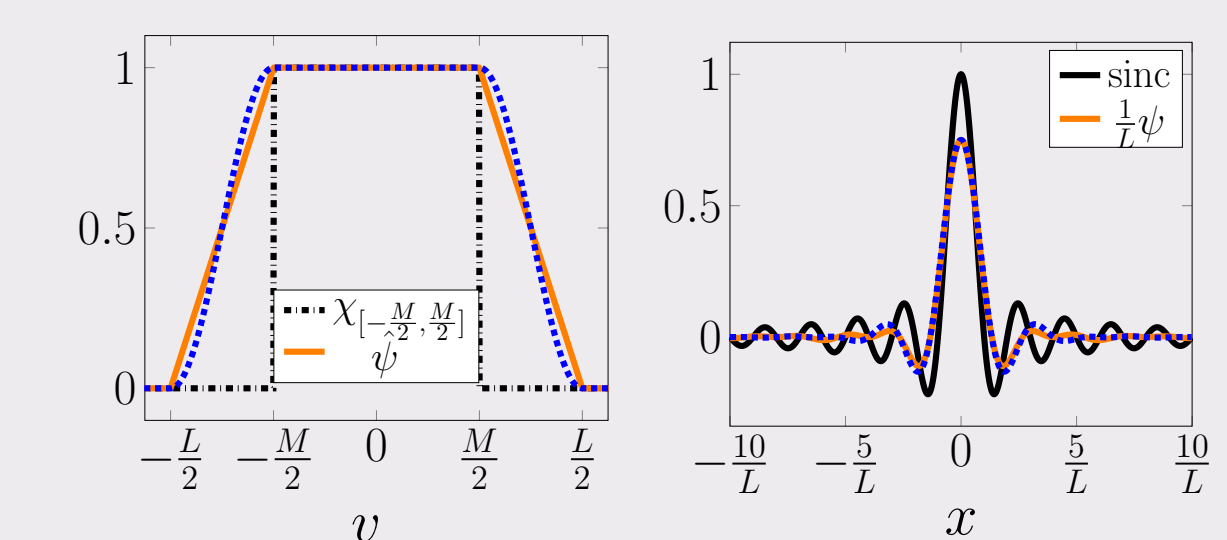
## Regularization in frequency domain

### Definition & properties

**Frequency window functions:**

$$\hat{\psi}(v) := \begin{cases} 1 & : |v| \leq \frac{M}{2}, \\ \xi(|v|) & : \frac{M}{2} < |v| < \frac{L}{2}, \\ 0 & : |v| \geq \frac{L}{2}, \end{cases}$$

with  $\xi|_{[\frac{M}{2}, \frac{L}{2}]}$  continuous and decreasing,  $\xi(\frac{M}{2}) = 1$ ,  $\xi(\frac{L}{2}) = 0$ .



**Regularized sampling sum:**

Assume  $\sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} |f(\frac{\ell}{L})| < \infty$ .

$$\rightsquigarrow f(x) = \sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} f\left(\frac{\ell}{L}\right) \frac{1}{L} \psi\left(x - \frac{\ell}{L}\right)$$

with  $\psi(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \hat{\psi}(v) e^{2\pi i v x} dv$

$\Rightarrow$  not interpolating:

$$\frac{1}{L} \psi\left(x - \frac{\ell}{L}\right) \Big|_{x=\frac{k}{L}} \neq \delta_{k,\ell}, \quad k, \ell \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$\Rightarrow$  no localization:

$$\text{supp}(\hat{\psi}) = \left[-\frac{L}{2}, \frac{L}{2}\right] \rightsquigarrow \text{supp}(\psi) = \mathbb{R}$$

**Truncation:**  $T > L$

$$(P_{\psi,T} f)(x) := \sum_{\ell=-T}^T f\left(\frac{\ell}{L}\right) \frac{1}{L} \psi\left(x - \frac{\ell}{L}\right)$$

### Approximation error [4]

Assume that

$$|\psi(x)| \leq c|x|^{-r}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}.$$

**Error bound:**

$$\max_{|x| \leq 1} |f(x) - (P_{\psi,T} f)(x)| \leq cL^{r-1} \sqrt{\frac{2L}{2r-1}} (T - L)^{-(2r+1)/2} \|f\|_2$$

**Sufficient condition:**

$$\hat{\psi} \in C^r(\mathbb{R}) \text{ and } \xi \in C^{r+2}\left(\left[-\frac{M}{2}, \frac{L}{2}\right]\right)$$

### Examples [2, 4]

• linear  $\hat{\psi}_{\text{lin}}$  with  $\xi_{\text{lin}}(v) = 1 - \frac{2v-M}{L-M}$

• cubic  $\hat{\psi}_{\text{cub}}$  with

$$\xi_{\text{cub}}(v) = \frac{16}{(L-M)^3} \left(v - \frac{L}{2}\right)^2 \left(v - \frac{3M-L}{4}\right)$$

• convolutional

$$\hat{\psi}_{\text{conv}}(v) = (\chi_{[-\frac{L+M}{4}, \frac{L+M}{4}]} * \rho_n)(v)$$

with

$$(f * g)(x) := \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x-t) g(t) dt$$

and

$$\rho_n(v) = \frac{2n}{L-M} B_n\left(\frac{2n}{L-M} v\right), \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

centered cardinal B-spline

## Regularization in spatial domain

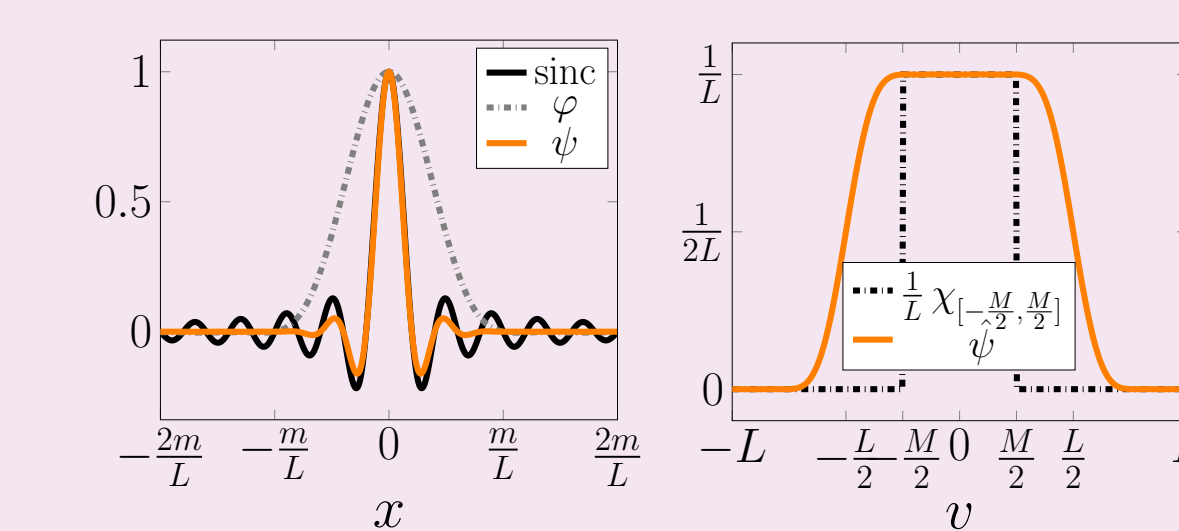
### Definition & properties

**Spatial window functions:**

(i)  $\varphi: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, 1]$

(ii)  $\varphi \in L_1(\mathbb{R}) \cap C_0(\mathbb{R})$  is even

(iii)  $\varphi|_{[0, \infty)}$  is decreasing,  $\varphi(0) = 1$



**Truncation:**  $m \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{1\}$

$$\rightsquigarrow \varphi_m(t) := \varphi(t) \chi_{[-\frac{m}{L}, \frac{m}{L}]}(t)$$

**Regularized sampling sum:**

$$(R_{\varphi,m} f)(x) := \sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} f\left(\frac{\ell}{L}\right) \psi_m\left(x - \frac{\ell}{L}\right)$$

with  $\psi_m(t) := \text{sinc}(L\pi t) \varphi_m(t)$

$\Rightarrow$  interpolating approximation:

$$f\left(\frac{k}{L}\right) = (R_{\varphi,m} f)\left(\frac{k}{L}\right), \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$\Rightarrow$  localized sampling:

only  $2m + 1$  samples for fixed  $x$

### Robustness [1, 2, 4]

Let  $\tilde{f}_\ell := f(\frac{\ell}{L}) + \varepsilon_\ell$  with  $|\varepsilon_\ell| \leq \varepsilon$ ,  $\ell \in \mathbb{Z}$ , and  $\varepsilon > 0$ .

$$\|R_{\varphi,m} \tilde{f} - R_{\varphi,m} f\|_\infty \leq \varepsilon(2 + L \hat{\varphi}(0))$$

### Approximation error [4]

**Error bound:**

$$\|f - R_{\varphi,m} f\|_\infty \leq (E_1 + E_2) \|f\|_2$$

with regularization error constant

$$E_1 = \sqrt{M} \max_{|v| \leq \frac{M}{2}} \left| 1 - \int_{v-L/2}^{v+L/2} \hat{\varphi}(u) du \right|$$

and truncation error constant

$$E_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2L}}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\varphi^2(\frac{m}{L})}{m^2} + \int_{m/L}^{\infty} \frac{\varphi^2(t)}{Lt^2} dt}$$

### Examples [2, 3]

• Gaussian  $\varphi_{\text{Gauss}}(t) := e^{-t^2/(2\alpha^2)}$

with  $\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{m}{\pi L(L-M)}}$  optimal

• sinh-type

$$\varphi_{\text{sinh}}(t) := \frac{\sinh\left(\beta \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{Lt}{m}\right)^2}\right)}{\sinh \beta} \chi_{[-\frac{m}{L}, \frac{m}{L}]}(t)$$

with  $\beta = \frac{\pi m \lambda}{1 + \lambda}$  optimal

• continuous Kaiser–Bessel

$$\varphi_{\text{cKB}}(t) := \frac{I_0\left(\beta \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{Lt}{m}\right)^2}\right) - 1}{I_0(\beta) - 1} \chi_{[-\frac{m}{L}, \frac{m}{L}]}(t)$$

with  $\beta = \frac{\pi m \lambda}{1 + \lambda}$  optimal

## Comparison of theoretical results

window function	error decay rate	see
$\text{sinc}(L\pi \cdot)$	$(T - L)^{-1/2}$	
$\hat{\psi}_{\text{lin}}$	$(T - L)^{-3/2}$	[2]
$\hat{\psi}_{\text{cub}}$	$(T - L)^{-5/2}$	[2]
$\hat{\psi}_{\text{conv},2}$	$(T - L)^{-5/2}$	[4]
$\varphi_{\text{const}}$	$\sqrt{\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{m^2}}$	[1,4]
$\varphi_{\text{Gauss}}$	$e^{-m\pi\lambda/(2+2\lambda)}$	[1,4]
$\varphi_{\text{sinh}}$	$e^{-m\pi\lambda/(1+\lambda)}$	[1,4]
$\varphi_{\text{cKB}}$	$e^{-m\pi\lambda/(1+\lambda)}$	[2]

## Comparison of numerical results

- $\max_{|x| \leq 1} |f(x) - (P_{\psi,T} f)(x)|$  and  $\max_{|x| \leq 1} |f(x) - (R_{\varphi,m} f)(x)|$  • fine grid  $x_s \in [-1, 1]$ ,  $s = 1, \dots, 10^5$
- $f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{4M}{5}} [\text{sinc}(M\pi x) + \frac{1}{2} \text{sinc}(M\pi(x - 1))]$  with  $M = 256$
- $T = L + m \rightsquigarrow$  same number of samples

