# 压缩感知中迂回式匹配追踪算法

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## **Detouring Matching Pursuit Algorithm in Compressed Sensing**

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Abstract Detouring matching pursuit (DMP) is a greedy algorithm of reconstructive sparse signals with low computational complexity, high accuracy and low column-correlation demand for sensing matrix. The increasing and deceasing formulas of the submatrix's inner-product and the coefficient matrix in the DMP are put forward and proved. By using the inverse of submatrix's inner-product and the coefficient matrix, DMP could reduce the amount of calculation of residual error's variable quantity and obtain light computation complexity in the end. In addition, by using the method of decreasing firstly, and then increasing the element of the assumed support set one by one optimally, DMP could improve the reconstructive accuracy and broaden the range of sparsity of reconstructing the sparse signal. The analysis of algorithmic complexity shows that the algorithmic complexity of getting, deceasing and increasing the assumed support set is  $O(K^2N)$ , O(b(K-b)N) and O(b(K-b)N)b)N), respectively. The experiment of indirect reconstructive weighted 0-1 sparse signal shows the reconstructive accuracy of the DMP, greedy pursuit algorithm (GPA), subspace pursuit (SP), compressive sampling matching pursuit (CoSaMP) and orthogonal matching pursuit (OMP) are 99%, 65%, 0%, 0% and 13% separately for 0-1 sparse signal with M/2 sparsity. The experiments of sparse signals in which the non-zero values obey normal distribution also show the reconstruction accuracy of DMP has obvious superiority.

**Key words** compressed sensing; greedy algorithm; detouring matching pursuit; block matrix; sparse solution

摘 要 迂回式匹配追踪(detouring matching pursuit, DMP)是一种计算复杂度低、准确率高、对传感矩阵列相关性要求低的贪婪重构稀疏信号算法. DMP中子内积逆和系数矩阵递增递减核心式被提出并证明, DMP利用子内积逆和系数矩阵减少残差误差变化量的计算量, 达到降低计算复杂度的目的.

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另外,DMP 采用先逐个最优缩减、后逐个最优扩增假定支撑集元素的方法提高重构准确率和扩大重构稀疏信号的稀疏度范围。DMP 算法复杂度分析表明,DMP 算法中获取、缩减和扩增假定支撑集的复杂度分别为  $O(K^2N)$ ,O(b(K-b)N)和 O(b(K-b)N). 加权间接重构 0-1 稀疏信号实验结果表明,对于稀疏度为 M/2 的 0-1 稀疏信号,DMP、逐步贪婪追踪(greedy pursuit algorithm,GPA)、子空间追踪(subspace pursuit,SP)、压缩采样追踪(compressive sampling matching pursuit,CoSaMP)、正交匹配追踪(orthogonal matching pursuit,OMP)的重构准确率分别为 99%,65%,0%,0%和 13%. 非零值服从正态分布的稀疏信号实验结果也表明 DMP的重构准确率优势显著.

关键词 压缩感知;贪婪算法;迂回式匹配追踪;分块矩阵;稀疏解

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自然信号在某些特定变换域下是稀疏的,这种稀疏特性是同类自然信号背后的共性.利用变换后的稀疏特性,压缩感知实现以远低于奈奎斯特速率采样,同时能够完全重构自然信号[1-6].压缩感知重构算法是依据观测矩阵和观测值重构原始稀疏信号的技术.压缩感知重构问题可以描述为如下数学模型:

假设信号  $s \in \mathbb{R}^N$ ,在变换矩阵  $\Theta$  下能够获得稀疏信号  $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$ , $\|x\|_0 = K$ , $x = \Theta s$ , $s = \Theta^{-1}x$ ,稀疏信号 x 通过传感矩阵  $\Phi$  能获取观测数据  $y \in \mathbb{R}^M$ ,M < N, $y = \Phi x = \Phi \Theta s$ , $\Phi \Theta$  为观测矩阵. 从观测数据 y 恢复未知稀疏信号 x,进而恢复原始信号的问题可表述为  $L_0$  问题:

$$\min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{P}^N} \|\mathbf{x}\|_0 \text{ s. t. } \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{\Phi} \mathbf{x}. \tag{1}$$

该问题被证明是 NP 难问题. 通常将其转换为一个  $L_1$  问题:

$$\min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{R}^{N}} \|\mathbf{x}\|_{1} \text{ s. t. } \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{\Phi} \mathbf{x}. \tag{2}$$

并为一个数值集合). 由于 OMP 并未对假定支撑集进行修正,导致 OMP 可重构稀疏信号的稀疏度范围受限. 压缩抽样匹配追踪(compressive sampling matching pursuit,CoSaMP)<sup>[12]</sup>和子空间追踪(subspace pursuit,SP)<sup>[13]</sup>通过扩增缩减方法修正假定支撑集,具有重构准确率高于 OMP 的特点,但不能保证更新假定支撑集对应的残差  $r_s$  始终趋向于 0. 逐步贪婪追踪(greedy pursuit algorithm,GPA)是一种逐个最优增减假定支撑集的贪婪重构算法<sup>[14]</sup>.它依据残差误差  $\Delta s = \|r_s\|_2^2$  最快趋向于 0 来更新假定支撑集,保证新残差比迭代更新前的残差趋向于 0. 由于 CoSaMP,SP 和 GPA 先扩增后缩减假定支撑集,导致子矩阵  $\Phi_s$  列数过多,使重要中间参数 $\hat{x}_s = (\Phi_s^T\Phi_s)^{-1}\Phi_s^Ty$  计算复杂度高且精确度低.

不同于以往先扩增后缩减假定支撑集的贪婪重构稀疏信号算法,本文提出的迂回式匹配追踪(detouring matching pursuit, DMP)算法主要思想是先逐个最优缩减、后逐个最优扩增假定支撑集元素,保证  $\Phi$ s 的列数不超过 K,使 DMP 重构稀疏信号的计算复杂度低和重构准确率高.

## 1 迂回式匹配追踪

### 1.1 符号定义和定理推导

全集  $Ω = \{1, 2, \dots, N\};$ 

矩阵全集  $\Lambda$ ,  $\Lambda$  表示矩阵所有行号或列号组成的集合:

子集  $S \subseteq \Omega$ , |S| 表示子集中元素个数;

补集  $S,S \cap S = \emptyset$ ,  $S \cup S = \Omega$ ,  $S/\{i\}$  补集为 $[i,\bar{S}]$ , [S,i] 补集为[S,i] ,

定位函数 $L_S(i)$ , $i \in S$ ,表示i 在集合S中的位置; end 指向向量(矩阵)最后一个元素(行/列);

增广矩阵  $B = [\Phi, v]$ ; 内积矩阵  $\Psi = \mathbf{B}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{B}$ : 子内积逆  $\mathbf{P}_{S} = (\mathbf{\Phi}_{S}^{T}\mathbf{\Phi}_{S})^{-1} = \mathbf{\Psi}(S,S)^{-1};$ 系数矩阵  $C_S = (\boldsymbol{\Phi}_S^T \boldsymbol{\Phi}_S)^{-1} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_S^T [\boldsymbol{\Phi}_S, \mathbf{y}];$ 

公因子  $f_S(i) = \Psi(i,i) - \Psi(i,S) C_S(\Lambda, L_S(i))$ ,

 $i \in \bar{S}$ : 最小均方误差估计  $\hat{\boldsymbol{x}}_{S} = \underset{x \in \mathbf{R}^{|S|}}{\min} \|\boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{S} \boldsymbol{x}_{S}\|_{2}^{2} =$  $(\boldsymbol{\phi}_{S}^{T}\boldsymbol{\phi}_{S})^{-1}\boldsymbol{\phi}_{S}^{T}\mathbf{y} = \boldsymbol{C}_{S}(\Lambda,end), rank(\boldsymbol{\phi}_{S}) = |S|.$ 定理 1. 当  $i \in S$ ,且  $P_S$ , $P_{[S,i]}$ 存在时,有:

$$\mathbf{P}_{[S,i]} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{P}_{S} + \mathbf{C}_{S}(\Lambda, L_{\bar{S}}(i)) (\mathbf{C}_{S}(\Lambda, L_{\bar{S}}(i)) / f_{S}(i))^{\mathsf{T}} & -\mathbf{C}_{S}(\Lambda, L_{\bar{S}}(i)) / f_{S}(i) \\ -(\mathbf{C}_{S}(\Lambda, L_{\bar{S}}(i)) / f_{S}(i))^{\mathsf{T}} & 1 / f_{S}(i) \end{bmatrix};$$
(3)

$$\mathbf{C}_{[S,i]}(end,\Lambda) = (\boldsymbol{\Psi}(i,[\bar{S}/\{i\},end]) - \boldsymbol{\Psi}(i,S)\mathbf{C}_{S}(\Lambda,[L_{\bar{S}}(\bar{S}/\{i\}),end]))/f_{S}(i); \tag{4}$$

$$\mathbf{C}_{[S,i]} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{C}_{S}(\Lambda, [L_{\bar{S}}(\bar{S}/\{i\}), end]) - \mathbf{C}_{S}(\Lambda, L_{\bar{S}}(i)) \mathbf{C}_{[S,i]}(end, \Lambda) \\ \mathbf{C}_{[S,i]}(end, \Lambda) \end{bmatrix};$$
(5)

$$\Delta_{S} - \Delta_{[S,i]} = \| \boldsymbol{\Psi}(i,end) - \boldsymbol{\Psi}(i,S) \boldsymbol{C}_{S}(\Lambda,end) \|_{2}^{2} / f_{S}(i).$$
 (6)

证明. 依据分块矩阵求逆理论得:

$$\mathbf{P}_{[S,i]} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{\Psi}(S,S) & \mathbf{\Psi}(S,i) \\ \mathbf{\Psi}(i,S) & \mathbf{\Psi}(i,i) \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{P}_{[S,i]}(L_{[S,i]}(S),L_{[S,i]}(S)) & \mathbf{P}_{[S,i]}(L_{[S,i]}(S),end) \\ \mathbf{P}_{[S,i]}(end,L_{[S,i]}(S)) & \mathbf{P}_{[S,i]}(end,end) \end{bmatrix};$$
(7)

$$\mathbf{P}_{[S,i]}(end,end) = 1/f_S(i); \qquad (8)$$

$$\mathbf{P}_{[S,i]}(L_{[S,i]}(S),end) = -\mathbf{\Psi}(S,S)^{-1}\mathbf{\Psi}(S,i)/f_S(i);$$
(9)

$$\mathbf{P}_{[S,i]}(end, L_{[S,i]}(S)) = -\mathbf{\Psi}(i,S)\mathbf{\Psi}(S,S)^{-1}/f_S(i);$$
(10)

$$\mathbf{P}_{[S,i]}(L_{[S,i]}(S),L_{[S,i]}(S)) = \mathbf{\Psi}(S,S)^{-1} + \\
\mathbf{\Psi}(S,S)^{-1}\mathbf{\Psi}(S,i)\mathbf{\Psi}(i,S)\mathbf{\Psi}(S,S)^{-1}/f_{S}(i). (11)$$

将式(8)~(11)代人式(7),并联立  $C_s$  和  $P_s$  定

义可证式(3). 依据  $C_s$  定义得:

$$C_{[S,i]}(end,\Lambda) = [P_{[S,i]}(end,L_{[S,i]}(S)),$$

$$P_{[S,i]}(end,end)]\Psi([S,i],[\overline{S}/\{i\},end]). (12)$$

将式(8)和式(10)代入式(12)可证式(4). 依据  $C_{\rm s}$  定义得:

$$\mathbf{C}_{\lceil S,i \rceil}(L_{\lceil S,i \rceil}(S),\Lambda) = [\mathbf{P}_{\lceil S,i \rceil}(L_{\lceil S,i \rceil}(S),L_{\lceil S,i \rceil}(S)),$$

$$\mathbf{P}_{[S,i]}(L_{[S,i]}(S),end)]\boldsymbol{\Psi}([S,i],[\bar{S}/\{i\},end]). \tag{13}$$

将式(9)和式(11)代入式(13)并联立式(4),可 证式(5). 依据  $\Delta_s$  定义得:

$$\Delta_{S} - \Delta_{[S,i]} = \| \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{\Phi}_{S} (\mathbf{\Phi}_{S}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{\Phi}_{S})^{-1} \mathbf{\Phi}_{S}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{y} \|_{2}^{2} - \| \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{\Phi}_{[S,i]} (\mathbf{\Phi}_{[S,i]}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{\Phi}_{[S,i]})^{-1} \mathbf{\Phi}_{[S,i]}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{y} \|_{2}^{2}; \qquad (14)$$

$$\Delta_{S} - \Delta_{[S,i]} = \mathbf{y}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{\Phi}_{[S,i]} \mathbf{C}_{[S,i]} (\Lambda, end) - \mathbf{y}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{\Phi}_{S}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{C}_{S} (\Lambda, end). \qquad (15)$$

联立式(4)、式(5)和式(15)可证式(6). 证毕.

定理 2. 当  $i \in S$ ,且  $P_{[Sl(i),i]}$ , $P_{Sl(i)}$ 存在,有:

$$P_{S/(i)} = P_{S}(L_{S}(S/\{i\}), L_{S}(S/\{i\})) - \frac{P_{S}(L_{S}(S/\{i\}), L_{S}(i))P_{S}(L_{S}(i), L_{S}(S/\{i\}))}{P_{S}(L_{S}(i), L_{S}(i))};$$

$$\mathbf{I}_{S}(L_{S}(t), L_{S}(t)) \tag{16}$$

$$C_{S/\langle i\rangle}(\Lambda, L_{[i,\bar{S}]}(i)) = P_{S/\langle i\rangle} \Psi(S/\langle i\rangle, i); \quad (17)$$

$$C_{S/\langle i\rangle} = [C_{S/\langle i\rangle}(\Lambda, L_{[i,\bar{S}]}(i))C_{S}(L_{S}(S/\{i\}), \Lambda) +$$

$$C_{S/\{i\}}(\Lambda, L_{[i,\bar{S}]}(i))C_S(L_S(i),\Lambda)];$$
 (18)

$$\Delta_{S/\langle i\rangle} - \Delta_S = \frac{C_S^2(L_S(i), end)}{P_S(L_S(i), L_S(i))}.$$
 (19)

$$\mathbf{P}_{[S/\{i\},i]} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{P}_{S}(L_{S}(S/\{i\}), L_{S}(S/\{i\})) & \mathbf{P}_{S}(L_{S}(S/\{i\}), L_{S}(i)) \\ \mathbf{P}_{S}(L_{S}(i), L_{S}(S/\{i\})) & \mathbf{P}_{S}(L_{S}(i), L_{S}(i)) \end{bmatrix}.$$
(20)

依据式(3)易知:

$$\mathbf{P}_{\left[S/\left\langle i\right\rangle ,i\right]} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{P}_{S/\left\langle i\right\rangle} + \mathbf{C}_{S/\left\langle i\right\rangle} \left(\Lambda, L_{\left[i,\bar{S}\right]}(i)\right) \left(\mathbf{C}_{S/\left\langle i\right\rangle} \left(\Lambda, L_{\left[i,\bar{S}\right]}(i)\right) / f_{S/\left\langle i\right\rangle}(i)\right)^{\mathrm{T}} & -\mathbf{C}_{S/\left\langle i\right\rangle} \left(\Lambda, L_{\left[i,\bar{S}\right]}(i)\right) / f_{S/\left\langle i\right\rangle}(i) \\ & - \left(\mathbf{C}_{S/\left\langle i\right\rangle} \left(\Lambda, L_{\left[i,\bar{S}\right]}(i)\right) / f_{S/\left\langle i\right\rangle}(i)\right)^{\mathrm{T}} & 1 / f_{S/\left\langle i\right\rangle}(i) \end{bmatrix}. \tag{21}$$

联立式(20)和式(21)可证式(16).由  $C_s$  定义易 证式(17). 依据式(5)知:

$$\mathbf{C}_{S/\langle i\rangle}(\Lambda, \{L_{[i,\bar{S}]}(\bar{S}), end\}) = \mathbf{C}_{S}(L_{S}(S/\{i\}), \Lambda) + \mathbf{C}_{S/\langle i\rangle}(\Lambda, L_{[i,\bar{S}]}(i))\mathbf{C}_{S}(L_{S}(i), \Lambda)).$$
(22)

联立式(17)和式(22)可证式(18).根据式(4)、

式(6)和式(8)易知:

$$\Delta_{S/(i)} - \Delta_{S} = \Delta_{S/(i)} - \Delta_{[S/(i),i]} = \| \boldsymbol{\Psi}(i,end) - \boldsymbol{\Psi}(i,S/\{i\}) \boldsymbol{C}_{S}(\Lambda,end) \|_{2}^{2} / f_{S/(i)}(i);$$
(23)

$$C_{S}(L_{S}(i),end) = C_{[S/\{i\},i]}(end,end) = (\Psi(i,end) -$$

$$\Psi(i,S|\{i\})C_{S|\{i\}}(\Lambda,end))/f_{S|\{i\}}(i);$$
 (24)

$$P_S(L_S(i), L_S(i)) = P_{[S/(i),i]}(L_{[S/(i),i]}(i),
 L_{[S/(i),i]}(i)) = 1/f_{S/(i)}(i).
 联立式(23) ~ (25)可证式(19).$$
 证毕.

#### 1.2 算法描述

DMP 先依据逐步最小化残差误差  $\Delta s$  来获取初始假定支撑集 S,然后通过缩减扩增过程迭代更新假定支撑集,当  $\Delta s$  等于 0 或  $\Delta s$  小于容限值 tol,结束缩减扩增过程,输出正确支撑集  $S^*$  和稀疏信号 x. DMP 伪代码如算法 1 所示.

在算法 1 中,DMP 以 $\arg\max_{i \in S} (\Delta_S - \Delta_{[S,i]})$ 来选择  $\boldsymbol{\Phi}_S$  中  $\boldsymbol{\phi}_i$  添加至  $\boldsymbol{\Phi}_S$ ,并更新假定支撑集 S = [S,i],以 $\arg\min_{i \in S} (\Delta_{S/(i)} - \Delta_S)$ 来删除  $\boldsymbol{\Phi}_S$  中  $\boldsymbol{\phi}_i$ ,并更新假定支撑集  $S = S/\{i\}$ . DMP 选择子内积逆  $\boldsymbol{P}_S$  和系数矩阵  $\boldsymbol{C}_S$  来优化  $\Delta_S - \Delta_{[S,i]}$  和  $\Delta_{S/(i)} - \Delta_S$  计算. DMP 采用先缩减后扩增假定支撑集的方法,以最小缩减扩增假定支撑集元素个数保证残差误差  $\Delta_{[S/(\omega_1,\cdots,\omega_b),\nu_b,\cdots,\nu_1]} < \Delta_S$ ,更新假定支撑集  $S = [S/\{\omega_1,\cdots,\omega_b\},\nu_b,\cdots,\nu_1]$ .

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算法 1. 迂回式匹配追踪.
```

输入:  $\Psi$ , N, K, tol;

输出: S,x.

初始化:  $S=\emptyset$ ;  $\bar{S}=\Omega$ ;  $C_S=\emptyset$ ; x=0.

/\*获取初始假定支撑集\*/

for t=1:K;

 $i = \underset{i \in \bar{S}}{\operatorname{arg max}} (\Delta_{S} - \Delta_{[S,i]});$ 

 $C_S = C_{[S,i]}; S = [S,i]; \bar{S} = \bar{S}/\{i\};$ 

end for

if  $\Delta_{\rm S} < tol$ 

 $x(S) = C_S(\Lambda, end)$ ; return;

end if

/\*缩减扩增假定支撑集过程\*/

 $P_S = \Psi(S,S)^{-1}; b=0;$ 

while b < K-1

/\*缩减支撑集\*/

b = b + 1;

 $\omega_b = \underset{\omega_b \in S \mid \langle \omega_1, \cdots, \omega_{b-1} \rangle}{\arg \min} (\Delta_{S \mid \langle \omega_1, \cdots, \omega_b \rangle} - \Delta_{S \mid \langle \omega_1, \cdots, \omega_b \rangle})$ 

 $\Delta_{S/\{\omega_1,\cdots,\omega_{b-1}\}}$ );

 $P_{S/\langle \omega_1, \dots, \omega_b \rangle}; C_{S/\langle \omega_1, \dots, \omega_b \rangle};$ if  $S/\langle \omega_1, \dots, \omega_b \rangle == S(1; K-b)$ 

continue;

end if

/\* 扩增支撑集 \*/

for  $t = b_1 - 1_1$ 

```
\nu_t = \arg\max \left(\Delta_{[S/\{\omega_1,\dots,\omega_h\},\nu_h,\dots,\nu_{t+1}]} - \right)
                    \Delta_{[S/\{\omega_1,\dots,\omega_h\},\nu_h,\dots,\nu_t]});
          if \{\omega_b, \dots, \omega_t\} \cup \{v_b, \dots, v_t\} == \{\omega_b, \dots, \omega_t\}
               t=0: break:
          end if
          P_{\lceil S/\{\omega_1,\dots,\omega_b\},\nu_b,\dots,\nu_t\rceil}; C_{\lceil S/\{\omega_1,\dots,\omega_b\},\nu_b,\dots,\nu_t\rceil};
     end for
     if t==0
          continue;
     end if
/更新支撑集 * /
     if \Delta_{[S/\{\omega_1,\dots,\omega_h\},\nu_h,\dots,\nu_1]} \geqslant \Delta_S
          continue:
     end if
     S = \lceil S/\{\omega_1, \dots, \omega_b\}, \nu_b, \dots, \nu_1 \rceil;
     \bar{S} = \lceil \omega_b, \cdots, \omega_1, \bar{S}/\{\nu_b, \cdots, \nu_1\} \rceil;
     P_S = P_{\lceil S \mid \{\omega_1, \dots, \omega_k\}, y_k, \dots, y_1 \rceil};
     C_S = C_{[S/\{\omega_1,\dots,\omega_b\},\nu_b,\dots,\nu_1]}; b = 0;
     if \Delta_s < tol
          break:
     end if
end while
/*输出重构稀疏信号*/
x(S) = C_S(\Lambda, end).
```

### 1.3 算法分析

#### 1.3.1 算法复杂度分析

在获取假定支撑集过程中,已知参数  $C_s$ , $|S| \in \{1,2,\cdots,K\}$ . 依据式(6), $\arg\max_{i \in S} \max(\Delta_S - \Delta_{[S,i]})$ 计算复杂度为 O(|S|N). 依据式(4)和式(5), $C_{[S,i]}$ 计算复杂度为 O(|S|N). 因此获取假定支撑集过程的总复杂度为  $O(K^2N)$ .

在缩减过程中,已知参数  $P_{S/(\omega_1,\dots,\omega_{b-1})}$ ,  $C_{S/(\omega_1,\dots,\omega_{b-1})}$ , |S|=K 和  $b\in\{1,2,\dots,K-1\}$ . 依据式(19), arg  $\min_{\omega_b\in S/(\omega_1,\dots,\omega_{b-1})}$  ( $\Delta_{S/(\omega_1,\dots,\omega_b)}-\Delta_{S/(\omega_1,\dots,\omega_{b-1})}$ ) 计算复杂度为 O(K-b). 依据式(16), $P_{S/(\omega_1,\dots,\omega_b)}$  计算复杂度为  $O((K-b)^2)$ . 依据式(17)和式(18), $C_{S/(\omega_1,\dots,\omega_b)}$  计算复杂度为 O((K-b)N). 因此缩减 b 个元素的总复杂度为 O(b(K-b)N).

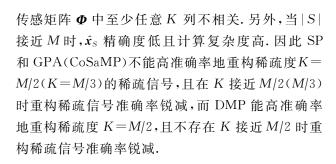
在扩增过程中,已知参数  $P_{[S/(\omega_1,\cdots,\omega_b),\nu_b,\cdots,\nu_{t+1}]}$ ,  $C_{[S/(\omega_1,\cdots,\omega_b),\nu_b,\cdots,\nu_{t+1}]}$ , |S|=K 和  $t\in\{1,2,\cdots,K-1\}$ . 依据式(6),  $\underset{\substack{v(t)\in[\omega_b,\cdots,\omega_1,\\\bar{S}/(\nu_b,\cdots,\nu_{t+1})\}}}{\operatorname{arg\ max}} (\Delta_{[S/(\omega_1,\cdots,\omega_b),\nu_b,\cdots,\nu_{t+1}]} - \omega_{[S/(\omega_1,\cdots,\omega_b),\nu_b,\cdots,\nu_{t+1}]}$ 

 $\Delta_{[S/(\omega_1,\dots,\omega_b),\nu_b,\dots,\nu_t]}$ )计算复杂度为 O((K-t)N). 依据式(3), $\mathbf{P}_{[S/(\omega_1,\dots,\omega_b),\nu_b,\dots,\nu_t]}$ 计算复杂度为  $O((K-t)^2)$ . 依据式(4) 和式(5), $\mathbf{C}_{[S/(\omega_1,\dots,\omega_b),\nu_b,\dots,\nu_t]}$ 计算复杂度为 O((K-t)N). 因此扩增 b 个元素的总复杂度为 O(b(K-b)N).

#### 1.3.2 算法对比分析

与 OMP 相比, DMP 能够选取使残差误差  $\Delta_s$  衰减最快的  $\phi_i$  到子矩阵  $\phi_s$ , 更新假定支撑集 S=[S,i], 能保证获取初始的假定支撑集优于 OMP 获取的假定支撑集.

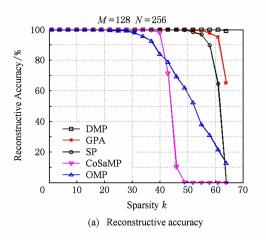
与 CoSaMP, SP 和 GPA 采用先扩增后缩减方法不同, DMP 采用先缩减后扩增的方法迭代更新假定支撑集. DMP 缩减扩增过程中的假定支撑集元素个数 $|S| \leq K$ , 而 SP 和 GPA 扩增缩减过程中的 $|S| \leq 2K$ , CoSaMP 中|S| 甚至最大值可以达到 3K. 最小均方误差估计  $\hat{x}_s = (\boldsymbol{\Phi}_s^T \boldsymbol{\Phi}_s)^{-1} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_s^T \boldsymbol{y}$  是贪婪重构算法中一个重要的中间参数. 若已知  $\boldsymbol{\Phi}_s^T \boldsymbol{\Phi}_s$ , $(\boldsymbol{\Phi}_s^T \boldsymbol{\Phi}_s)^{-1}$ 的计算复杂度为  $O(|S|^3)$ . 对任意 S, $(\boldsymbol{\Phi}_s^T \boldsymbol{\Phi}_s)^{-1}$ 都存在的前提是要求  $\boldsymbol{\Phi}$  中至少任意 |S| 列不相关,SP和 GPA 要求传感矩阵  $\boldsymbol{\Phi}$  中至少任意 2K 列不相关,CoSaMP 要求至少 3K 列不相关,DMP 只要求



#### 2 实验与结果分析

### 2.1 加权间接重构 0-1 稀疏信号

选取稀疏信号 x 长度为 N = 256,观测向量 y 长度 M = 128,随机生成 M × N 维高斯矩阵  $\boldsymbol{\Phi}$ .随机选择 x 中的 K 个元素,设置为 1,其他 N — K 个元素设置为 0,然后对 x 进行加权,加权向量 t =  $[1/N^2$ , $2^2/N^2$ ,…, $N^2/N^2$ ].实验目的是对于给定的 M,观察 OMP,CoSaMP,SP,GPA 和 DMP 准确重构率、平均重构时间与信号稀疏度  $K(0 \le K \le M/2)$  之间的关系.对于每一个 K 值进行 1000 次实验,图 1(a) 和图 1(b) 分别是重构准确率和平均重构时间的实验统计结果:



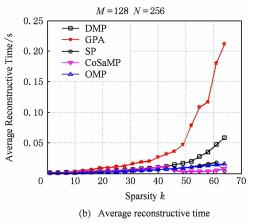


Fig. 1 Comparison of indirect reconstructive weighted 0-1 sparse signal.

图 1 加权间接重构 0-1 稀疏信号对比

图 1 (a)显示,OMP, CoSaMP, SP, GPA 和 DMP 分别在  $K \le 27$ ,  $K \le 39$ ,  $K \le 49$ ,  $K \le 53$  和  $K \le 61$  时保证 100%准确重构稀疏信号;在  $49 < K \le 61$  时,OMP, CoSaMP, SP 已经不能保证准确重构,而 DMP 依旧能够保证 100%准确重构;在  $61 < K \le 64$  时,DMP 依旧能够保证 99%以上的重构准确率;对于稀疏度 K = M/2 的 0-1 稀疏信号,DMP,GPA,SP,CoSaMP,OMP 重构准确率分别为 99%,65%,0%,0%和 13%; CoSaMP,SP 和 GPA 分别在稀疏

度接近 M/3, M/2 和 M/2 时重构准确率迅速下降. 图 1(b)显示,在  $K \le 49$  时, DMP 平均重构时间和 OMP, CoSaMP, SP 平均重构时在同一数量级,而小于 GPA 平均重构时间;在  $49 < K \le 64$  时, DMP 平均重构时间大于 OMP, CoSaMP, SP 平均重构时间. 图 1(a) 和图 1(b)显示,在  $1 \le K \le 64$  时, DMP 重构准确率和平均重构时间始终优于 GPA.

#### 2.2 重构非零值服从正态分布的稀疏信号

随机选择x中的K个元素,设置为服从高斯分

布的非零值,其他 N-K 个元素设置为 0. 其他设置同加权间接重构 0-1 稀疏信号实验一致. 对于每一

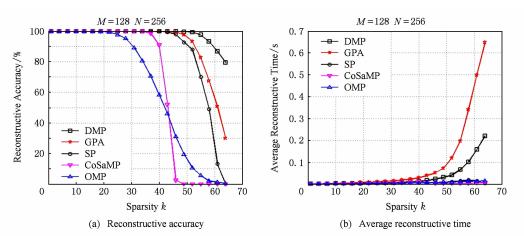


Fig. 2 Comparison of reconstructive sparse signals in which the non-zero values obeys normal distribution.
图 2 重构非零值服从正态分布的稀疏信号对比

图 2(a) 显示, OMP, CoSaMP, SP, GPA 和 DMP 分别在  $K \leq 22, K \leq 35, K \leq 43, K \leq 46$  和  $K \leq 52$  时 保证 100%准确重构稀疏信号;在  $43 < K \le 52$  时, OMP, CoSaMP, SP 已经不能保证准确重构,而 DMP 依旧能够保证 100%准确重构;在 52<K≤64 时,DMP依旧能够保证80%以上的重构准确率;对 于稀疏度 K = M/2 的 0-1 稀疏信号, DMP, GPA, SP, CoSaMP, OMP 重构准确率分别为 80%, 30%, 0%,0%和0%;CoSaMP,SP和GPA分别在稀疏度 接近 M/3, M/2 和 M/2 时重构准确率迅速下降. 图 2(b)显示,在  $K \leq 43$  时, DMP 平均重构时间和 OMP, CoSaMP, SP 平均重构时间在同一数量级,而 小于 GPA 平均重构时间; 在  $43 < K \le 64$  时, DMP 平均重构时间大于 OMP, CoSaMP, SP 平均重构时 间. 图 2(a) 和图 2(b) 显示,在  $1 \le K \le 64$  时, DMP 重构准确率和平均重构时间始终优于 GPA.

#### 3 总 结

本文提出的 DMP 是一种保证高准确率的低计算复杂度贪婪重构稀疏信号算法. 它只需传感矩阵  $\phi$  满足至少任意 K 列不相关. DMP 利用子内积逆和系数矩阵减少残差误差变化量的计算复杂度,采用先缩减后扩增假定支撑集方法提高重构稀疏信号准确率和扩大可重构稀疏信号的稀疏度范围. 实验结果表明,DMP 先逐个最优缩减、后逐个最优扩增假定支撑集元素的方法优于 CoSaMP,SP 和 GPA 先扩增或缩减修正假定支撑集的方法,DMP 能高准确率地重构稀疏度高达 M/2 的稀疏信号.

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个 K 值进行 1000 次实验,图 2(a)和图 2(b)分别是

重构准确率和平均重构时间的实验统计结果.

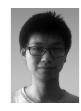
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