

Data  $\underline{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times S}$

$$\underline{x} = (\underbrace{\underline{x}_0, \underline{x}_1, \underline{x}_2, \dots, \underline{x}_{S-1}}_S) \updownarrow m$$

TIMES:  $t_0, t_1, \dots, t_{S-1}$

$q$ -fold concatenation ( $q$  odd) :

$$\underline{x} \rightarrow \underline{X} \in \mathbb{R}^{mq \times \Delta}$$

$$\Delta = S - q + 1$$

$$\underline{X} = \begin{pmatrix} \underline{x}_{q-1} & \underline{x}_q & \underline{x}_{q+1} & \dots & \underline{x}_{S-1} \\ \underline{x}_{q-2} & \underline{x}_{q-1} & \underline{x}_q & \dots & \underline{x}_{S-2} \\ \underline{x}_{q-3} & \underline{x}_{q-2} & \underline{x}_{q-1} & \dots & \underline{x}_{S-3} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \underline{x}_{\frac{(q-1)}{2}} & \dots & \dots & \dots & \underline{x}_{S-\frac{q+1}{2}} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \underline{x}_2 & \underline{x}_3 & \underline{x}_4 & \dots & \dots \\ \underline{x}_1 & \underline{x}_2 & \underline{x}_3 & \dots & \dots \\ \underline{x}_0 & \underline{x}_1 & \underline{x}_2 & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

$\updownarrow mq$

$\Delta = S - q + 1$

$S-1-(q-1) = S-q = \Delta-1$

Column 0:  $\bar{x}_0$  is the average of  $(t_0, t_1, \dots, t_{q-1})$

Column 1:  $\bar{x}_1$  is the average of  $(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_q)$

# • SUBSPACE PROJECTION (LOW-PASS FILTERING)

$$\underline{\Phi} = (\underline{u}_0, \underline{u}_1, \underline{u}_2, \dots, \underline{u}_{2j_{\max}}) \uparrow \sim$$

$\xleftarrow{2j_{\max}+1} \xrightarrow{\hspace{10em}}$

$$\underline{A} = \underline{X} \underline{\Phi}$$

$\uparrow$   $\uparrow$   $\uparrow$   
 $m_q \times \sim$   $\sim \times (2j_{\max}+1)$   $\sim$   
 $m_q \times (2j_{\max}+1)$

$$\underline{A} = (\underline{a}_0, \dots, \underline{a}_{2j_{\max}})$$

$$\underline{a}_i = \underline{X} \underline{u}_i$$

## • SVD OF $\underline{A}$

$$\underline{A} = \underline{U} \underline{S} \underline{V}^T$$

$\uparrow$   $\uparrow$   $\uparrow$   
 $m_q \times (2j_{\max}+1)$   $(2j_{\max}+1) \times (2j_{\max}+1)$   $(2j_{\max}+1) \times (2j_{\max}+1)$   
 $m_q \times (2j_{\max}+1)$

$$\underline{S} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_0 & & & 0 \\ & \sigma_1 & & \\ 0 & & \ddots & \\ & & & \sigma_{2j_{\max}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{U} = (\underline{u}_0, \underline{u}_1, \dots, \underline{u}_{2j_{\max}})$$

$\underline{u}_i$ : TOPOGRAMS

$$(\underline{A}^T \underline{A}) = (\underline{U} \underline{S} \underline{V}^T)^T (\underline{U} \underline{S} \underline{V}^T) = \underline{V} \underline{S}^T \underline{U}^T \underline{U} \underline{S} \underline{V}^T = \underline{V} \underline{S}^2 \underline{V}^T$$

$\uparrow$   
 $(2j_{\max}+1) \times (2j_{\max}+1)$

$$(\underline{A}^T \underline{A})_{ij} = (\underline{A}^T \underline{A})_{ji} = \underline{a}_i^T \underline{a}_j$$

Eigendecomposition of small, symmetric matrix  $\underline{A}^T \underline{A} \rightarrow \underline{V}, \underline{S}^2$



$$\underline{U} = \underline{A} \underline{V} \underline{S}^{-1}$$

Chromograms:  $(\underline{V}^T \underline{\Phi}^T)$

↑

$(2j_{\max} + 1) \times 1$

The chromograms are the rows of  $\underline{V}^T \underline{\Phi}^T$  ( $1$ -element long)

### • RECONSTRUCTION

$$\underline{\tilde{X}} = \underline{X} \underline{\Phi} \underline{\Phi}^T = \underline{A} \underline{\Phi}^T = \underline{U} \underline{S} \underline{V}^T \underline{\Phi}^T$$

- LOW PASS FILTERING

$$\underline{\Phi} \in \mathbb{R}^{1 \times k} \quad k = 2j_{\max} + 1$$

If  $k = 1$  then  $\underline{\Phi} \underline{\Phi}^T = \text{Identity} \rightarrow \text{NO LOW-PASS FILTERING}$

$\rightarrow$  normally  $k \ll 1$

- SPECTRAL FILTERING:

In the reconstruction:  $\underline{\tilde{X}} = \underline{U} \underline{S} \underline{V}^T \underline{\Phi}^T$

only the first  $\tilde{r} \ll 2j_{\max} + 1$  modes are kept

$$\begin{array}{c} \underline{\tilde{X}} \\ \uparrow \\ m_q \times 1 \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \underline{U} \\ \uparrow \\ m_q \times \tilde{r} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \underline{S} \\ \uparrow \\ \tilde{r} \times \tilde{r} \end{array} \underbrace{(\underline{V}^T \underline{\Phi}^T)}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ \tilde{r} \times 1}}$$

$$\underline{\tilde{X}} \in \mathbb{R}^{m_q \times 1}$$

has the same 'structure' as  $\underline{X}$  (p. 1).  $\tilde{r}$

$p=0 \rightarrow \underline{\tilde{X}}$  corresponds to the 'central block' of  $\underline{X}$ .

$$\tilde{X}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{x}_{q-1} & \dots & \tilde{x}_{s-1} \\ \tilde{x}_{q-2} & & \tilde{x}_{s-2} \\ \tilde{x}_{q-3} & & \\ \vdots & & \\ \boxed{\tilde{x}_{\frac{q-1}{2}} \quad \dots \quad \tilde{x}_{s-\frac{q+1}{2}}} \\ \vdots & & \\ \tilde{x}_1 & & \\ \tilde{x}_0 & & \tilde{x}_{s-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

↔

Reconstruction with  $p=0$   
 corresponds to extracting  
 the 'central block'  
 of  $\tilde{X}$   
 $\rightarrow \tilde{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$