

## Module 5 - Homework Assignment

**Reading Assignment:** Lecture Notes and Davenport *et al.* – Section 1.5.1.

1. Suppose that we have a signal  $\mathbf{x}$  of 256 samples ( $N = 256$ ) where only 5 of these samples are nonzero ( $S = 5$ ). The location and magnitude of these nonzero samples are unknown. Let's investigate the problem of sampling this sparse signal using the various sampling methods.

Generate the signal using the following Matlab commands:

$$>> x = \text{zeros}(N, 1); q = \text{randperm}(N); x(q(1 : S)) = \text{randn}(S, 1);$$

Compare the recovery performances of greedy pursuit (OMP and SP) against  $\ell_1$ -minimization. The following sampling schemes/sensing matrices are under consideration.

- (a) *Random sampling in the time domain:* Suppose  $\mathbf{I}$  is the  $N \times N$  identity matrix. Create the sensing matrix  $\mathbf{A}$  by keeping  $M$  rows of  $\mathbf{I}$  at random locations (and deleting the remaining  $M - N$  rows).
- (b) *Uniform subsampling in the time domain:* The sensing matrix  $\mathbf{A}$  in this case is constructed from by selecting  $M$  rows of  $\mathbf{I}$  whose row indices are in the uniformly-spaced set

$$\{1, \lfloor N/M \rfloor, 2\lfloor N/M \rfloor, 3\lfloor N/M \rfloor, \dots, M\lfloor N/M \rfloor\}.$$

- (c) *Random sampling in the frequency domain:* Suppose  $\mathbf{F}$  is the  $N \times N$  DCT matrix ( $>> F = \text{dct}(\text{eye}(N));$ ). Create the sensing matrix  $\mathbf{A}$  by keeping  $M$  rows of  $\mathbf{F}$  at random locations (and deleting the remaining  $M - N$  rows).
- (d) *Low-frequency sampling:* Generate the sensing matrix  $\mathbf{A}$  by keeping the first  $M$  rows of the matrix  $\mathbf{F}$ .
- (e) *Equispaced frequency sampling:* Generate the sensing matrix  $\mathbf{A}$  by keeping  $M$  rows of the matrix  $\mathbf{F}$  at the location

$$\{1, \lfloor N/M \rfloor, 2\lfloor N/M \rfloor, 3\lfloor N/M \rfloor, \dots, M\lfloor N/M \rfloor\}.$$

- (f) *Sampling in a random domain:* The sensing matrix  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{M \times N}$  in this case is generated from a collection of random Gaussian variables, then the rows are orthonormalized, i.e.,

$$>> A = \text{randn}(M, N); A = \text{orth}(A)';$$

2. Which sensing matrices are best for perfect recovery? In those cases, how many measurements are sufficient for perfect signal recovery ? Which sampling method seems to be most efficient ?
3. Repeat the experiments for the case where the signal is frequency-sparse, i.e.,  $\mathbf{x}$  only contains  $S = 5$  significant frequency components. Like the time-sparse case earlier, the location as well as the magnitude of those  $S$  frequencies are unknown. Such a signal can be generated as

```
>> alpha = zeros(N,1); q = randperm(N); alpha(q(1:S)) = randn(S,1); x = idct(alpha);
```

How do you modify the  $\ell_1$ -minimization problem for this case? What are your observations this time?