

# On the Efficient Solution to the Filters' Dual Variables

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In this draft we discuss the solution to the dual variables  $\alpha_1$ , and  $\alpha_2$  of the filter during the training as given in [1]. The linear system associated in training the first filter is given as follows:

$$(\Phi_1 \Phi_1^T + (\lambda + \mu) \mathbf{I}) \alpha_1 = \mathbf{y} - (k \mathbf{I} + [k\lambda + \mu(k-1)](\Phi_1 \Phi_1^T)^{-1}) \Phi_1 \Phi_2^T \alpha_2 \quad (1)$$

Similarly, the second filter's dual variables are given as follows:

$$(\Phi_2 \Phi_2^T + (\lambda + \mu) \mathbf{I}) \alpha_2 = \mathbf{y} - (k \mathbf{I} + [k\lambda + \mu(k-1)](\Phi_2 \Phi_2^T)^{-1}) \Phi_2 \Phi_1^T \alpha_1 \quad (2)$$

Note that in [1],  $\tilde{\mathbf{b}} = \Phi_1 \Phi_2^T \alpha_2$ . Here we show the detailed solution to 1 and infer the solution to the other directly by mirroring the variables. To solve equation 1, we first introduce a variable  $c = k\lambda + \mu(k-1)$  for ease; therefore, the system to be solved is as follows:

$$(\Phi_1 \Phi_1^T + (\lambda + \mu) \mathbf{I}) \alpha_1 = \mathbf{y} - (k \mathbf{I} + c(\Phi_1 \Phi_1^T)^{-1}) \Phi_1 \Phi_2^T \alpha_2 \quad (3)$$

The solution steps is given below where  $\Phi$  is a circulant matrix.

$$(\mathbf{F}(\text{diag}(\hat{\mathbf{a}}_1 \odot \hat{\mathbf{a}}_1^*) \mathbf{F}^H + (\lambda + \mu) \mathbf{F} \mathbf{F}^H) \alpha_1 = \mathbf{y} - (k \mathbf{F} \mathbf{F}^H + c \mathbf{F}(\text{diag}^{-1}(\mathbf{a}_1 \odot \hat{\mathbf{a}}_1^*) \mathbf{F}^H) \mathbf{F} \text{diag}(\hat{\mathbf{a}}_1 \odot \hat{\mathbf{a}}_2^*) \mathbf{F}^H) \alpha_2$$

$$\mathbf{F}((\text{diag}(\hat{\mathbf{a}}_1 \odot \hat{\mathbf{a}}_1^* + \lambda + \mu)) \mathbf{F}^H) \alpha_1 = \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{F} \text{diag}\left(k + \frac{c}{\mathbf{a}_1 \odot \hat{\mathbf{a}}_1^*}\right) \text{diag}(\hat{\mathbf{a}}_1 \odot \hat{\mathbf{a}}_2^*) \mathbf{F}^H \alpha_2$$

$$\mathbf{F}((\text{diag}(\hat{\mathbf{a}}_1 \odot \hat{\mathbf{a}}_1^* + \lambda + \mu)) \hat{\alpha}_1^* = \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{F} \text{diag}\left(k + \frac{c}{\mathbf{a}_1 \odot \hat{\mathbf{a}}_1^*}\right) \text{diag}(\hat{\mathbf{a}}_1 \odot \hat{\mathbf{a}}_2^*) \hat{\alpha}_2^*$$

$$\text{diag}(\hat{\mathbf{a}}_1 \odot \hat{\mathbf{a}}_1^* + \lambda + \mu) \hat{\alpha}_1^* = \hat{\mathbf{y}}^* - \text{diag}\left(k + \frac{c}{\mathbf{a}_1 \odot \hat{\mathbf{a}}_1^*}\right) \text{diag}(\hat{\mathbf{a}}_1 \odot \hat{\mathbf{a}}_2^*) \hat{\alpha}_2^*$$

$$\hat{\alpha}_1^* = \frac{\hat{\mathbf{y}}^* - \left(k + \frac{c}{\mathbf{a}_1 \odot \hat{\mathbf{a}}_1^*}\right) \odot (\hat{\mathbf{a}}_1 \odot \hat{\mathbf{a}}_2^* \odot \hat{\alpha}_2^*)}{\hat{\mathbf{a}}_1 \odot \hat{\mathbf{a}}_1^* + \lambda + \mu}$$

$$\hat{\alpha}_1^* = \frac{\hat{\mathbf{y}}^* - \left(k + \frac{k\lambda + \mu(k-1)}{\mathbf{a}_1 \odot \hat{\mathbf{a}}_1^*}\right) \odot (\hat{\mathbf{a}}_1 \odot \hat{\mathbf{a}}_2^* \odot \hat{\alpha}_2^*)}{\hat{\mathbf{a}}_1 \odot \hat{\mathbf{a}}_1^* + \lambda + \mu}$$

$$\hat{\alpha}_1 = \frac{\hat{\mathbf{y}} - \left(k + \frac{k\lambda + \mu(k-1)}{\mathbf{a}_1 \odot \hat{\mathbf{a}}_1^*}\right) \odot (\hat{\mathbf{a}}_1^* \odot \hat{\mathbf{a}}_2 \odot \hat{\alpha}_2)}{\hat{\mathbf{a}}_1 \odot \hat{\mathbf{a}}_1^* + \lambda + \mu}$$

Note that  $\hat{\mathbf{x}}$  is the FFT of  $\mathbf{x}$ , and  $\mathbf{F}$  is the normalized DFT matrix and all operations are element wise.

By following the same derivation but for equation 2, the solution is given as follows:

$$\hat{\alpha}_2 = \frac{\hat{\mathbf{y}} - \left(k + \frac{k\lambda + \mu(k-1)}{\mathbf{a}_2 \odot \hat{\mathbf{a}}_2^*}\right) \odot (\hat{\mathbf{a}}_2^* \odot \hat{\mathbf{a}}_1 \odot \hat{\alpha}_1)}{\hat{\mathbf{a}}_2 \odot \hat{\mathbf{a}}_2^* + \lambda + \mu}$$

**Note that the code implemented and available online is for correlation operation not convolution. This will result into having a symmetric conjugation over all variables. Equivalently, having all circulate matrices to be the transpose(Hermitian) of the current derivation.**