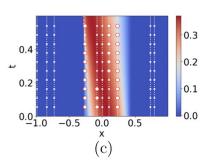


- 少空间中面点放传感器(sensor)不现实,代价太高
- 2)对于些很平滑的轨迹,数据用得较多,A就越可能 病态



常多数偏微分方程. 面町下,则无器计算Ux,Uxx---

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_{t}(x_{i}, \tau) \\ \dot{u}_{t}(x_{s}, z) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x & u & xu - - - \\ & & \end{bmatrix}$$

★不同微分算3(L)+初始数据 ==> f.

[ 1> data space 有多大(放多了个 Sensor才能正确刻画A)
[ 2> data selecting strategy (在哪些地方放 Sensor)

## Chap 2 遙椰園微分算子 (|log E|²)

存在钱性空间VCL2021、雅度Cillogsit、线量

11 u(·, t) - Pru(·, t) 11 € C2 & 11 uol , + telo, T]

一阶双曲微分等》(Ut + c· VU=0) 新始级振对新游师 (U1x,0)=U0(x)) 新始级振对新游师

 $\int_{0}^{T} ||u(\cdot,t)-P_{k}||_{L^{2}(SL)}^{2} dt = \int_{0}^{\infty} ||u(x,\cdot)-P_{k}||_{L^{2}(0,T)}^{2} dt = \int_{0}^{\infty} ||u(x,\cdot)-P_{k}||_{L^{2}(0$ 

| 人(x,y):=「u(x,s)u(y,s)ds,(x,y)e 記2, 15,t):=「U(xt) u(x,s)dx (St)e [5,7]2
対形半正緊急分類3 Symmetric semi-positive compact integral operator
有相同行行直.

Vk由kmy,前片特征函数张成的空间,VG, 己的《CCD)

chap 3 Indentifiability & Stability

俗的清朝偏微分方程的的确理性,DFT角柱的的独型性,DFT角柱的

Remark:
Pru~u是剪行的;如始的指+上的野性对部的上有弱大的同

## Chap 4 Consistent and Spare Local Regression. (CaSLR)

$$\mathcal{U}_{t} = \sum_{k=1}^{K} C_{k}(x,t) f_{k}(x,t) \qquad \qquad \hat{C}_{j} = (\hat{C}_{i})^{2} - \hat{C}_{k}^{2})$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{K} C_{k}(x,t) f_{k}(x,t) \qquad \qquad \hat{C}_{j} = (\hat{C}_{i})^{2} - \hat{C}_{k}^{2})$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{K} C_{k}(x,t) f_{k}(x,t) \qquad \qquad \hat{C}_{j} = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \hat{C}_{k}^{2} f_{k}(x,t) \qquad \qquad \hat{C}_{j} = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \hat{C}_{k}^{2} f_{k}(x,t) \qquad \qquad \hat{C}_{j} = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \hat{C}_{k}^{2} f_{k}(x,t) \qquad \qquad \hat{C}_{j} = \hat{C}_{k}^{2} \hat{C}_{k}^{2} + \hat{C}_{k}^{2} \hat{C}_{k}^{2} + \hat{C}_{k}^{2} \hat{C}_{k}^{2} + \hat{C}_{k}^{2} \hat{C}_{k}^{2} + \hat{C}_{k}^{2} \hat{C}_{k}^{2} \hat{C}_{k}^{2} + \hat{C}_{k}^{2} \hat{$$

$$\begin{cases}
\hat{C}^{\ell} = \arg\min_{\hat{C}} \hat{C}(\hat{c}) & \hat{C}_{k} = \hat{C}_{k} - \hat{C}_{k}
\end{cases}$$
Subject to:  $||(||\tilde{C}_{1}||_{1,---},||\tilde{C}_{k}||_{1})||_{0} = \ell$ 

対すなけれています。 
$$\hat{C}_{i}^{\dagger}f_{i}(x_{i},t) + \hat{C}_{i}^{\dagger}f_{i}(x_{i},t) + \hat$$

$$S^{l} := \mathcal{E}(\hat{c}^{l}) + P \frac{l}{|c|}, \text{ obstionary } \hat{r} \delta k d$$

$$\mathcal{F}^{l} S^{l} = \min_{l \geq 1, \dots, k} S^{l}$$

42 理论分析上述做证的可行性 这x3 RB 解的条件数,BCSL,P表在LPcsL)空间中.

对常知信微算了,若从2 20,则是有所,且稳定的。 从十线性微分算了,和给多件有更多的Fourier mode 主意致.也有同样的结果

43 建供筛选数据的办法

 $\beta(x_{j},t_{j}) = \sqrt{\frac{m_{j}}{m}} \frac{P_{max}}{\sum_{p=1}^{\infty}} \left( \frac{\partial^{p}}{\partial x} u(x_{j,m}, t_{j,m}) \right)^{2}$   $E_{T} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial^{p}}{\partial x} u(x_{j,m}, t_{j,m}) \right)^{2}$   $E_{T} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial^{p}}{\partial x} u(x_{j,m}, t_{j,m}) \right)^{2}$   $E_{T} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial^{p}}{\partial x} u(x_{j,m}, t_{j,m}) \right)^{2}$   $E_{T} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial^{p}}{\partial x} u(x_{j,m}, t_{j,m}) \right)^{2}$   $E_{T} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial^{p}}{\partial x} u(x_{j,m}, t_{j,m}) \right)^{2}$   $E_{T} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial^{p}}{\partial x} u(x_{j,m}, t_{j,m}) \right)^{2}$ 

(高新干扰下如何选择)