# Notes on the Theory of Super-Resolution

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## Introduction

### Uncertainty Principles and Signal Recovery

Uncertainty Principle for Continuous Functions:

if a function is zero everywhere outside of interval of length and its Fourier transform is zero outside of interval of length then

(1)

A more general principle utilizing measure set theory holds:

Measure Set Uncertainty Principle:

If a function is zero almost everywhere outside of a measurable set and is zero almost everywhere outside a measurable set , then

(2)

where and denote the measures of the sets and , and is a small number dependent on the measure of the almost-everywhere-zero set.

In words, and cannot be both highly concentrated no matter what sets and we pick in which the concentration occurs.

Uncertainty Principle for Discrete Functions

Let be a sequence of length and let be its discrete Fourier transform.

Let is not zero at points and is not zero at points. Then

(3)

The inequality (3) holds on all kinds of sets where and are nonzero: these may be intervals or any other sets.

Principles (2) and (3) have applications in signal recovery.

The continuous-time principle shows that missing segments of a bandlimited function can be restored robustly in the presence of noise if

The discrete-time principle indicates that a wide-band signal can be reconstructed from narrow-band data provided the wide-band signal to be recovered is *sparse* (aka *impulsive*).

Application of the continuous-time principle:

a bandlimited function corrupted by noise of unknown properties can be restored perfectly, without error, if the noise is sparse: zero outside an (unknown) set of measure . This is known as the *Logan’s phenomenon* (discovered by B.F. Logan).

The version of Logan’s phenomenon (i.e. the version of the Logan’s phenomenon for discrete time) can be used in the study of an -algorithm for restoring a sparse signal from narrowband data. It shows that the -algorithm recovers a wideband signal perfectly from noiseless narrowband data, provided that the signal is sufficiently sparse.

### The Discrete-Time Uncertainty Principle

Let be a sequence of length and let be its discrete Fourier transform

(4)

As before we denote with and the number of non-zero entries in and accordingly.

**Theorem 1**: bound for the time-bandwidth product

(5)

**Corollary 1**: bound for the total number of non-zero elements

(6)

Example attaining the limits (5) and (6)

Let us consider the sequence . Let us assume that admits factorization . Then, the sequence

(7)

has equally-spaced nonzero elements. is the indicator function of a subgroup of and its discrete Fourier transform is, up to constant factor, the indicator function of the dual subgroup.

Thus, we have:

if w is multiple of k

## References

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