

Volodya,
 here is how I compute a linear functional for windowed local adaptive inversion.
 Best,
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Suppose we need to restore a vector x given noisy indirect observations

$$y = Ax + \xi \quad (1)$$

where A – a linear operator; ξ – zero-mean white Gaussian noise with unit standard deviation σ .

Consider estimation of a component (pixel) x_t of the vector x . Let D be a diagonal operator which defines a window around the pixel t , and \bar{D} – complementary window (for example, $\bar{D} = I - D$)

We are looking for a linear estimate

$$\hat{x}_t = \langle w, y \rangle = \langle w, A(Dx + \bar{D}x) + \xi \rangle \quad (2)$$

$$= \langle DA'w, x \rangle + \langle \bar{D}A'w, x \rangle + \langle w, \xi \rangle \quad (3)$$

In this formula, the first two terms determine bias, and the last one – stochastic error. In order to build an adaptive procedure with nested windows D , we want to minimize the stochastic error $\langle w, \xi \rangle$ given the bias related to the term $\langle \bar{D}A'w, x \rangle$. Skipping rigorous motivation, I just write the optimization problem we solve in L_2 case:

$$\min_w \quad ||\bar{D}A'w||_2^2 + \lambda ||w||_2^2 \quad (4)$$

$$\text{subject to } \mathbf{1}'DA'w = 1 \quad (5)$$

Here $\mathbf{1}$ is a vector of ones, and λ controls tradeoff between bias and stochastic error. Using a quadratic penalty for the constraint, we can solve instead the following unconstrained problem

$$\min_w \{f(w) = ||\bar{D}A'w||_2^2 + \lambda ||w||_2^2 + \mu(\mathbf{1}'DA'w - 1)^2\} \quad (6)$$

with large enough penalty parameter μ . Denote

$$b' \equiv \mathbf{1}'DA'.$$

The optimality condition for (6) is

$$\nabla f = A\bar{D}^2A'w + \lambda w + \mu b(b'w - 1) = 0, \quad (7)$$

or

$$(A\bar{D}^2A' + \lambda I + \mu bb')w = \mu b \quad (8)$$

We will solve this equation with respect to w using, for example Conjugate Gradient method.