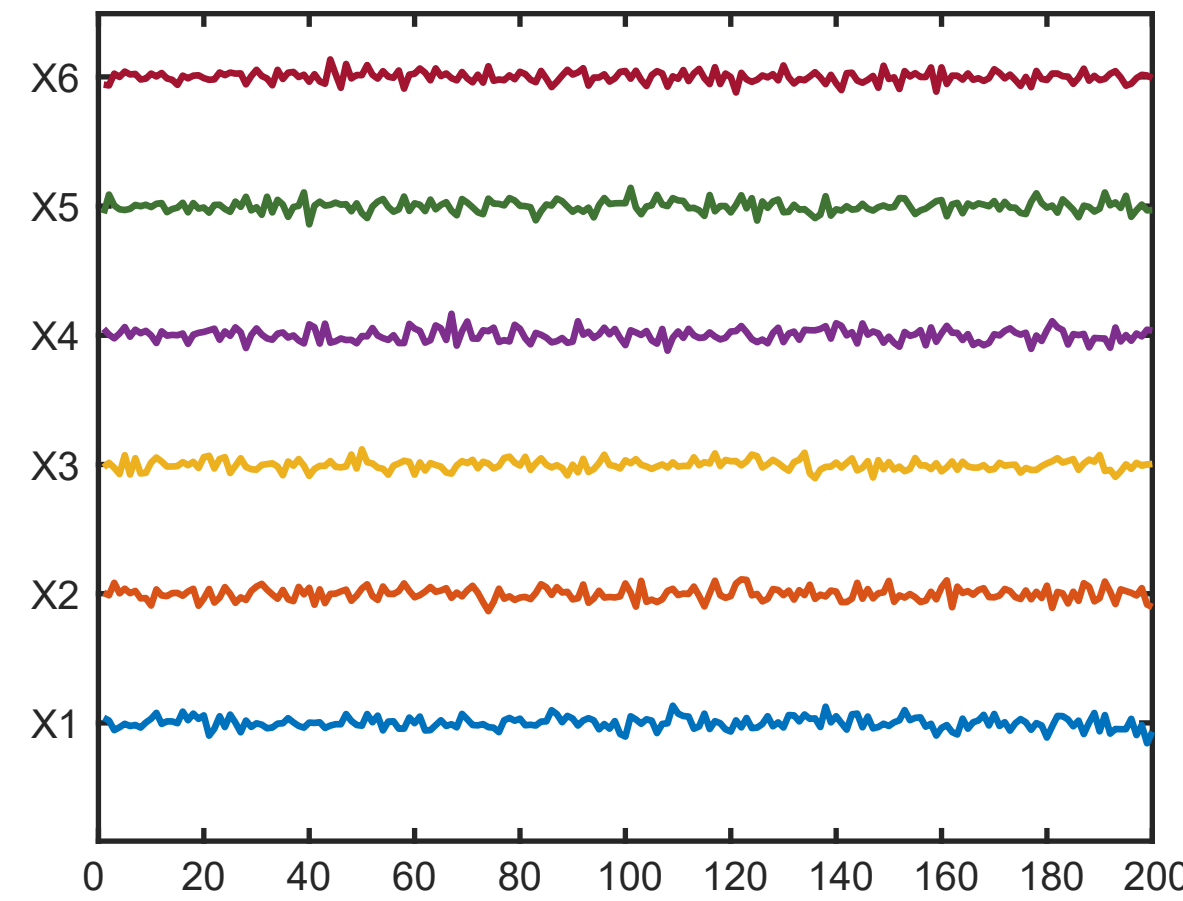


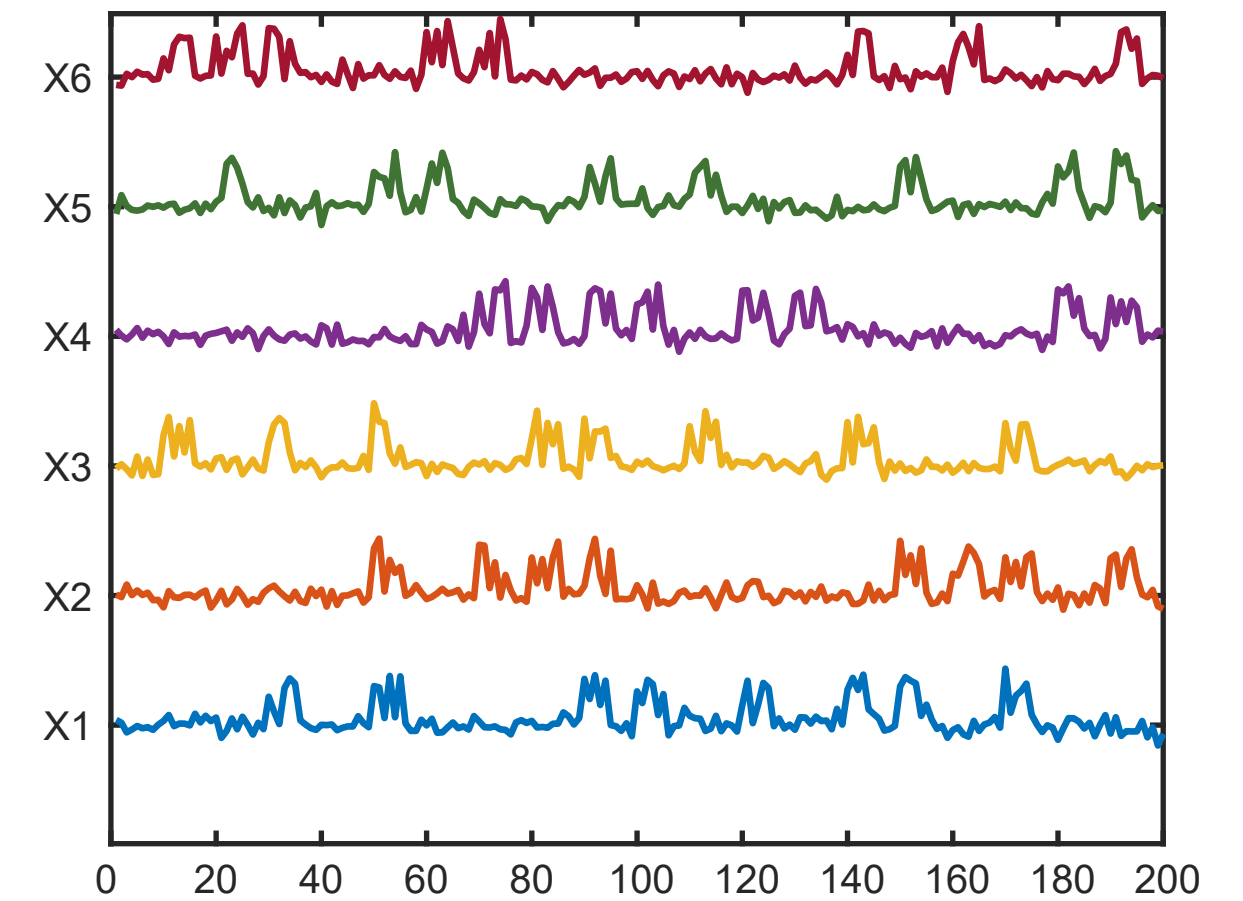
Simulation experiments

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{x}_1(k) = 0.22\mathbf{x}_1(k-1) + 0.56\mathbf{x}_4(k-2) + \varepsilon_1(k) \\ \mathbf{x}_2(k) = 0.55\mathbf{x}_1(k-1) - 0.22\mathbf{x}_2(k-2) + \varepsilon_2(k) \\ \mathbf{x}_3(k) = 0.48\mathbf{x}_2(k-3) + \varepsilon_3(k) \\ \mathbf{x}_4(k) = 0.51\mathbf{x}_1(k-2) + 0.85\mathbf{x}_3(k-3) + \varepsilon_4(k) \\ \mathbf{x}_5(k) = 0.42\mathbf{x}_4(k-1) + 0.40\mathbf{x}_6(k-2) + \varepsilon_5(k) \\ \mathbf{x}_6(k) = 0.65\mathbf{x}_1(k-2) + \varepsilon_6(k) \end{cases}$$

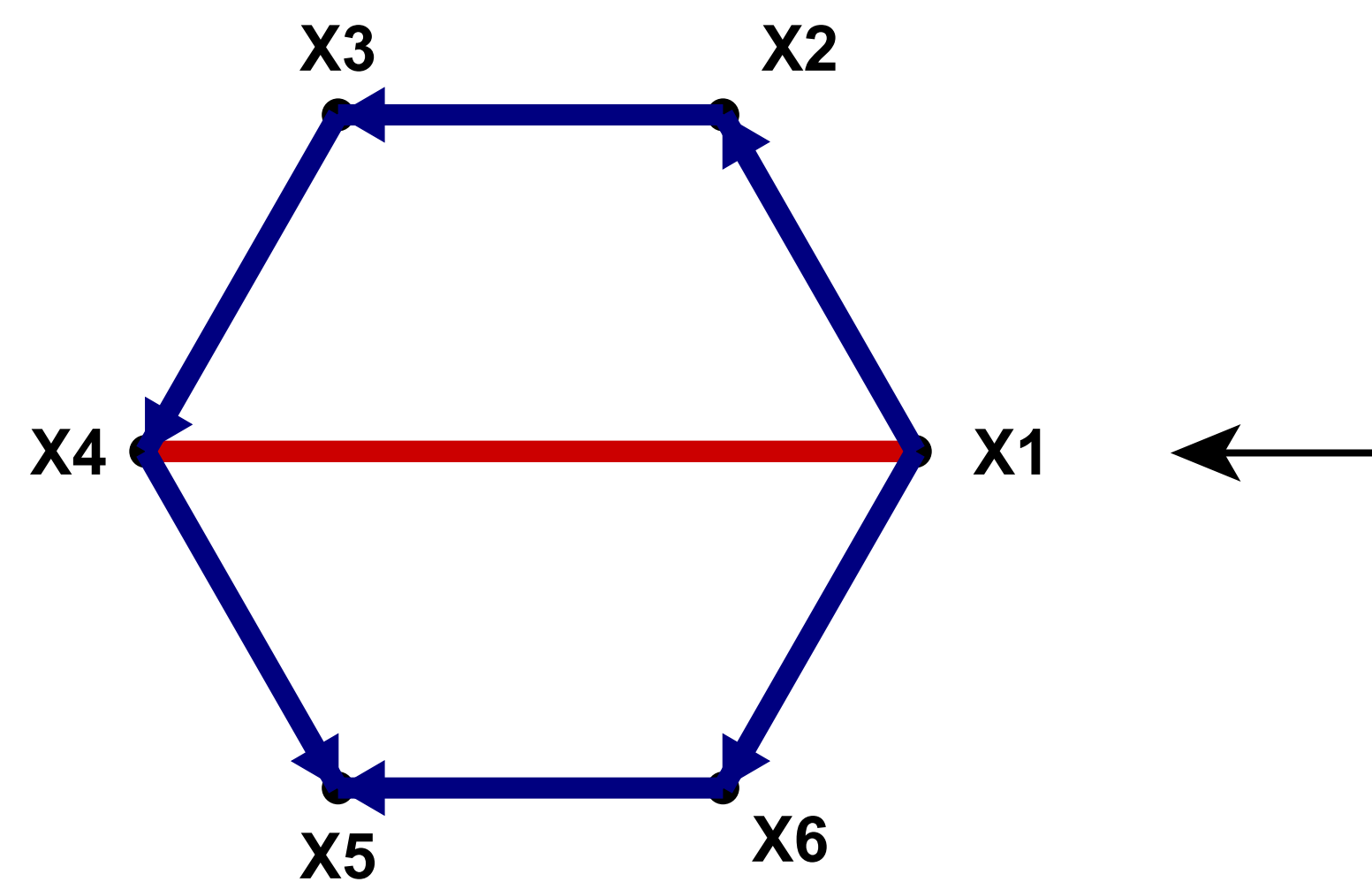
The series equation



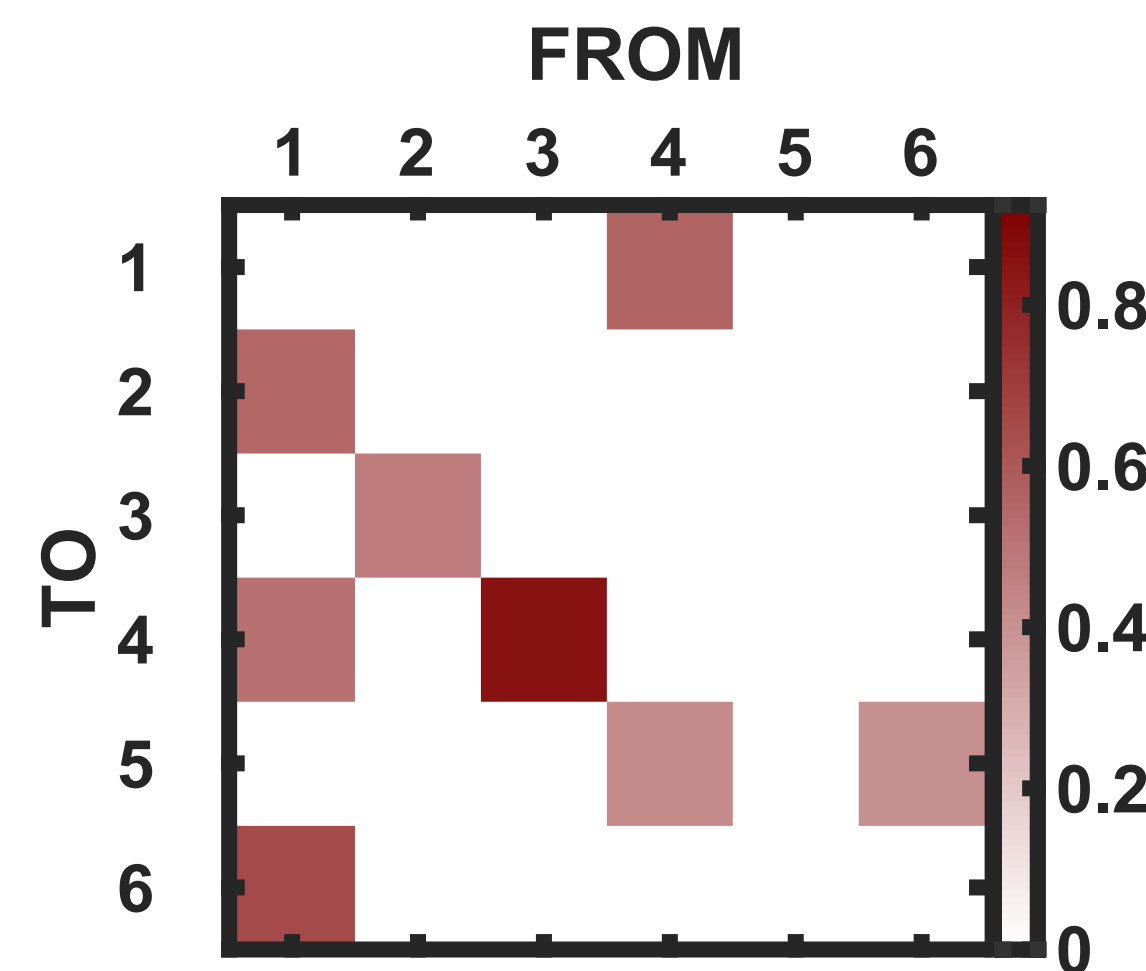
The original series



The noised series



Directed connection

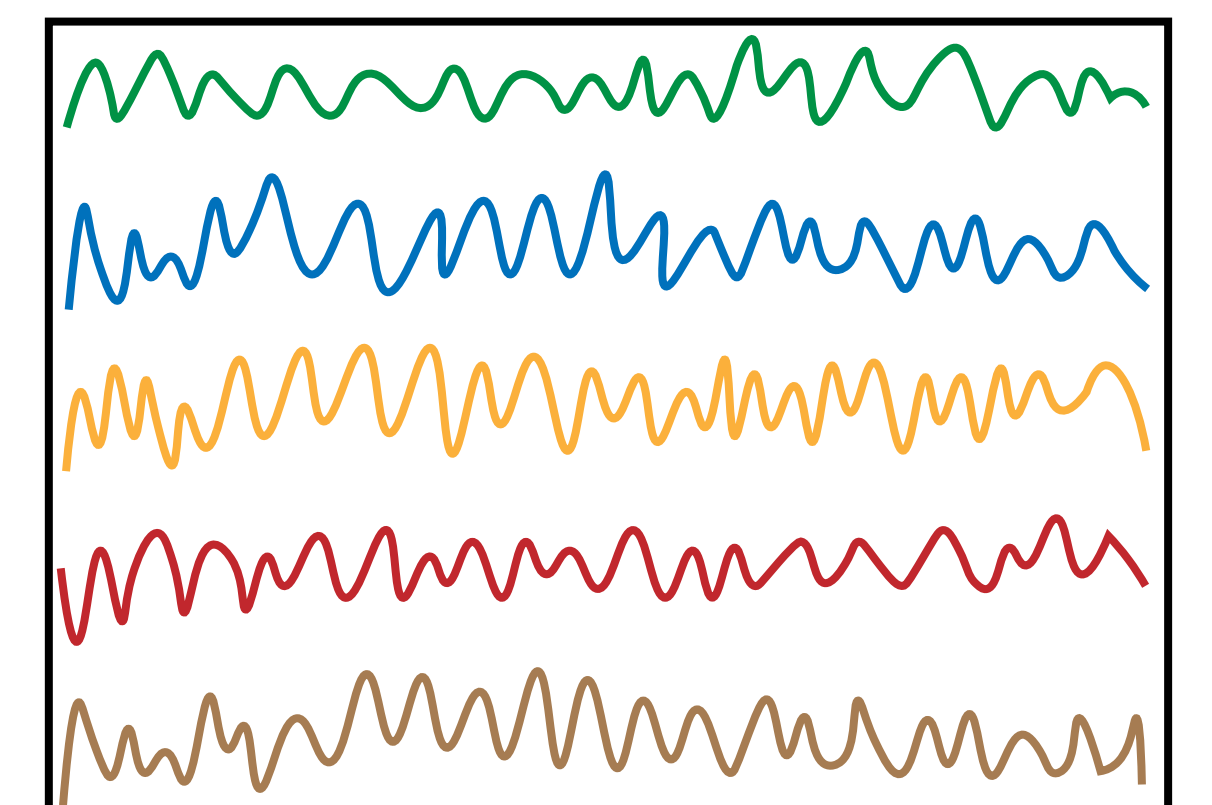


Adjacency matrix

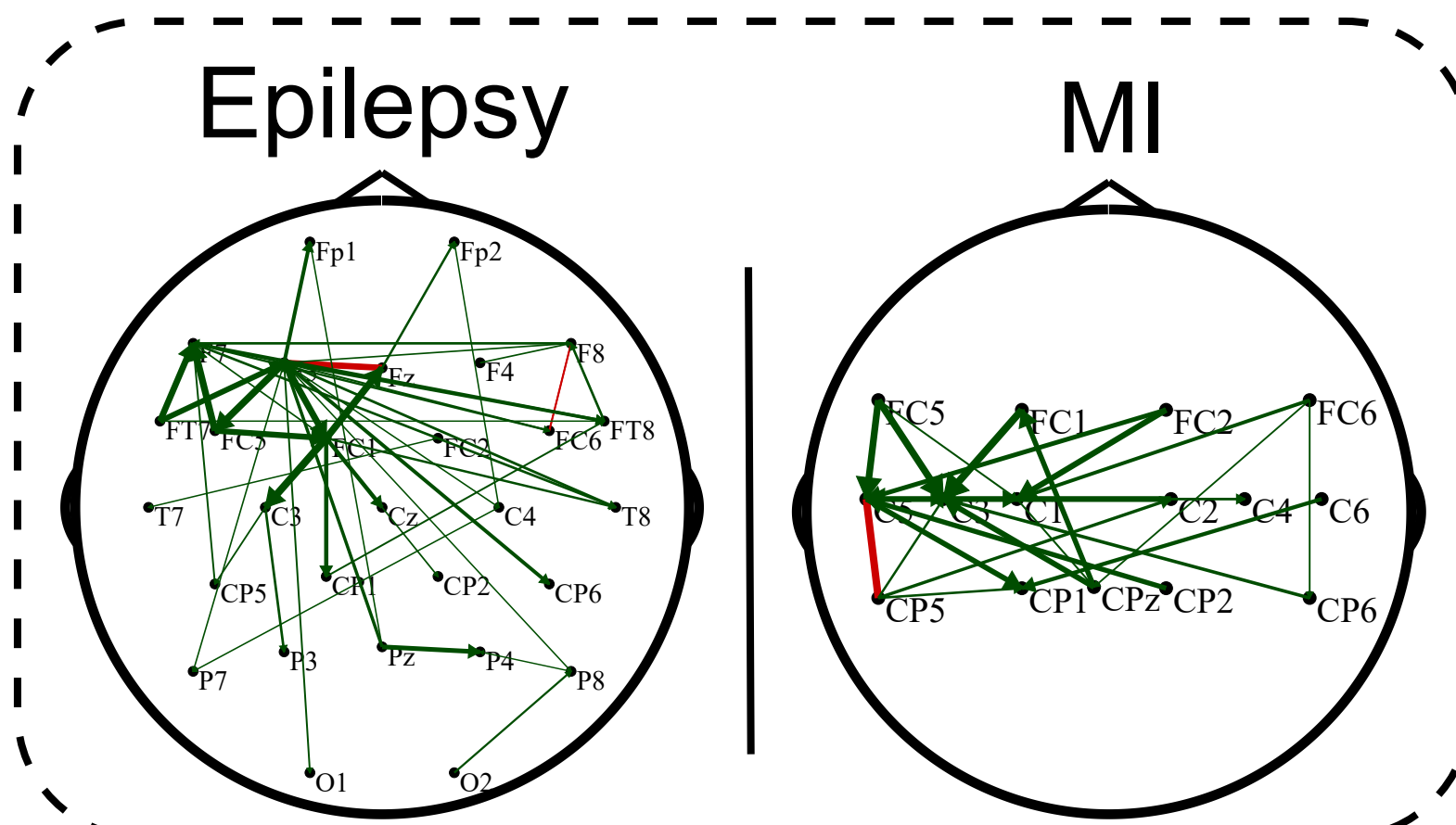
$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{X} + \varepsilon \\ & \arg \min_{\mathbf{X}, \beta, \gamma, \lambda, \xi} \psi(\mathbf{X}, \beta, \gamma, \lambda, \xi) \\ & \left\{ \begin{aligned} \beta_i &= \frac{\|(\mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{A}\mathbf{X})_{i,:}\|_2}{\lambda} \\ \lambda &= \sqrt{\frac{(T-q)N}{\sum_{i=1}^{T-q} \beta_i}} \\ \xi &= \text{diag}[(\mathbf{A}^\top \mathbf{B}^{-1} \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{\Gamma})^{-1}] \\ \gamma_i &= p\alpha^{-p}(N\xi_i + \|\mathbf{x}_{i,:}\|_2^2)^{\frac{p-2}{2}} \\ \mathbf{X} &= (\mathbf{A}^\top \mathbf{B}^{-1} \mathbf{A} + 2\mathbf{W})\mathbf{A}^\top \mathbf{B}^{-1} \mathbf{Y} \end{aligned} \right. \\ & \psi(\mathbf{X}, \beta, \gamma, \lambda, \xi) < \delta \end{aligned}$$

MVAR parameters estimation

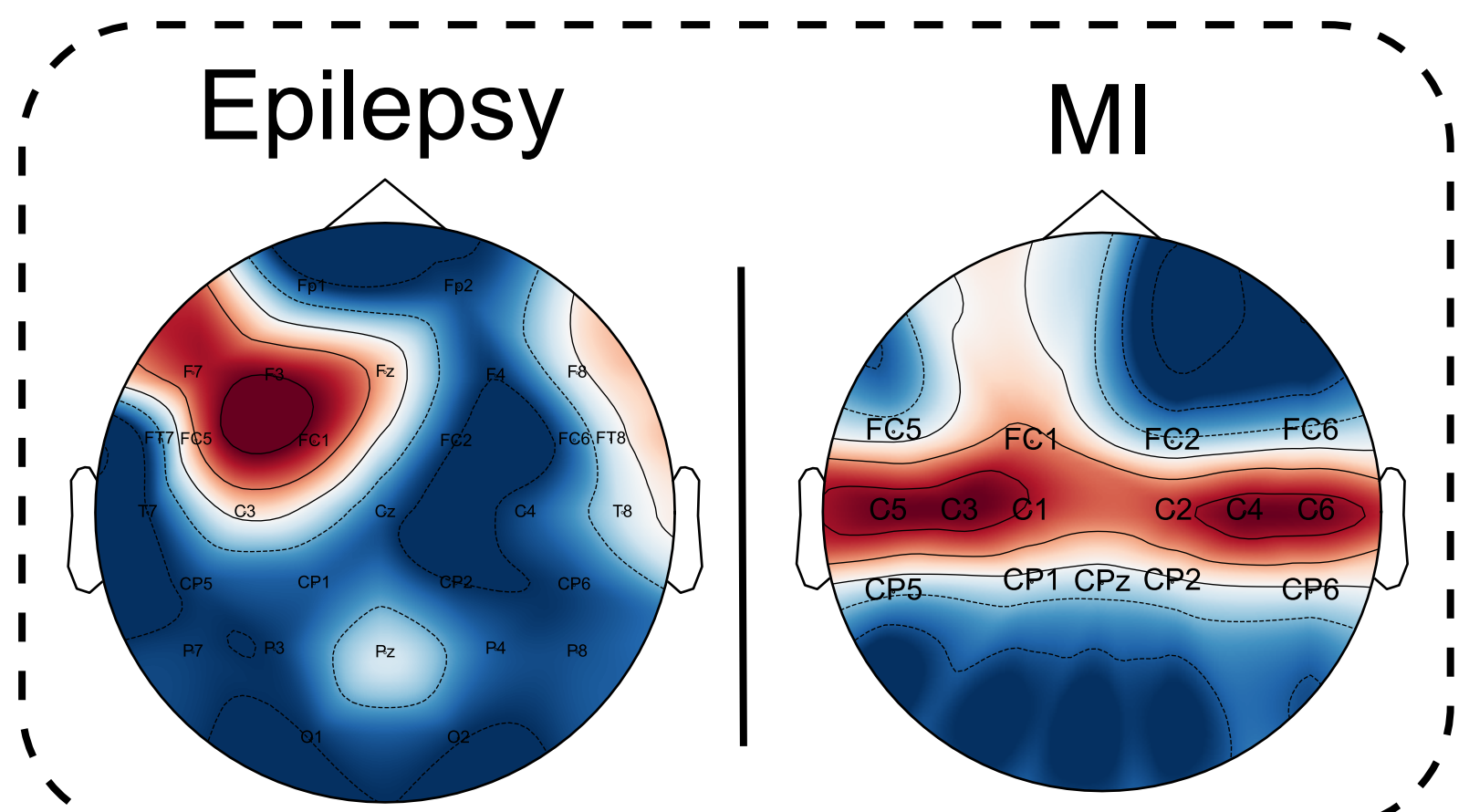
Application of real EEG



EEG data



Brain networks



Analysis of network topologies