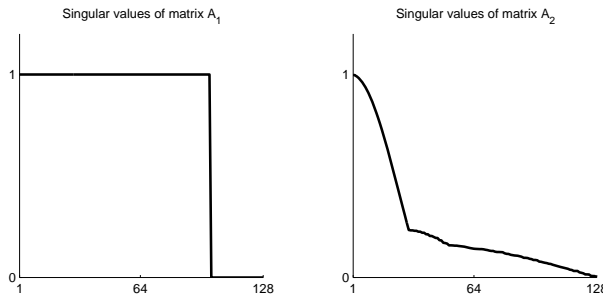


- Let $x \in \mathbb{R}^8$ be a signal and $p = [p_1 \ p_2 \ p_3]^T$ a point spread function. Write down the 8×8 matrix A modeling the one-dimensional convolution $p * x$. Use the periodic boundary condition $x_j = x_{j+8}$ for all $j \in \mathbb{Z}$.
- If matrices A_1 and A_2 have the singular values shown below, what conditions of Hadamard do they violate, if any?



- Denote the columns of a $n \times n$ matrix V by V_1, \dots, V_n . Show that $Vz = \sum_{j=1}^n z_j V_j$.
- Consider equations $x_1 + x_2 = 1$, $x_2 = -2$ and $-\frac{1}{3}x_1 + x_2 = -2$.
 - Write the equations in the matrix form $Ax = y$. (That is, specify the elements in the 3×2 matrix A and the vector $y \in \mathbb{R}^3$.)
 - Use Matlab to compute the singular value decomposition $A = UDV^T$.
 - Using the result of (b), construct D^+ and the minimum norm solution $x^+ := VD^+U^T y$ in Matlab. Draw the three lines specified by the equations and the point x^+ in the (x_1, x_2) -plane. Discuss the result.
- Download the Matlab routines `ex_conv1Ddata_comp.m` and `ex_conv1D_naive.m` from the course web page to your working directory. Create a new folder called `data`. Modify the two routines to study the following problems.

Consider a continuous point spread function $p : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by

$$p(s) = \begin{cases} 1 - s & \text{for } 0 \leq s \leq 1, \\ 1 + s & \text{for } -1 \leq s < 0, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Choose any function $x : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ satisfying $x(s) = 0$ for $s < 0$ and $s > 10$.

- Create data with `ex_conv1Ddata_comp.m` and try to reconstruct your signal with `ex_conv1D_naive.m` using the same discretization in both files. Do you see unrealistically good reconstructions? What happens when the discretization is refined?
 - Repeat (a) using finer discretization for generating data. Can you avoid inverse crime?
- Continue the previous problem. Write a Matlab routine that plots reconstructions using truncated SVD using $1, 2, 3, \dots$ singular vectors. Observe the evolution of reconstruction when the number of singular vectors grows.