

Sparse exponentials and monomials, superresolution and an old trick

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SUMMARY

Reconstructing a function of the form

$$f(x) = \sum_{\omega \in \Omega} f_{\omega} e^{\omega \cdot x}$$

from samples on integer grids is known as *Prony's problem*, solved in 1795 [2]. The important point is that the set Ω of complex frequencies is *sparse*, i.e., consists of only a few elements. Also the problem of recovering *sparse polynomials*

$$f(x) = \sum_{\alpha \in A} f_{\alpha} x^{\alpha},$$

can be reduced to solving Prony's problem. In one variable, this question has been considered numerically in the context of radar measurements [3], more recently it has been related to superresolution, but generally there are plenty of related mathematical questions, see [1].

The talk points out the algebraic structure of this problem in *several variables* and how an approximate solution of this problem can be obtained very fast by methods from numerical Linear Algebra as well as by purely symbolic methods. In addition, some aspects of minimal sampling set, in particular their dependency on the set Ω , will be discussed.

Keywords: Sparse recovery, ideal bases, superresolution

AMS Classification: 65F30, 13P10, 13P15

References

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- [3] R. Roy and Th. Kailath, *ESPRIT – estimation of signal parameters via rotational invariance techniques*, IEEE Trans. Acoustics, Speech and Signal Processing **37** (1989), 984–995.
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