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A sublinear algorithm for the recovery of signals with sparse Fourier transform when many samples are missing. (English) [Zbl 1278.94024](#)
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Summary: We present a sublinear randomized algorithm to compute a sparse Fourier transform for nonequispaced data of a special type. More precisely, we address the situation where a signal S is known to consist of N equispaced time samples, of which only $L < N$ samples are available. If the ratio $p = L/N$ is much smaller than 1, the available data typically look like nonequispaced samples, with little or no visible trace of the equispacing of the full set of N samples. We extend an approach for equispaced data that was presented in [the author et al., *J. Comput. Phys.* 211, No. 2, 572–595 (2006; [Zbl 1085.65128](#))]; the extended algorithm reconstructs, from the incomplete data, a near-optimal B -term representation R with high probability $1 - \delta$, in time and space $\text{poly}(B, \log(N), \log(1/\delta), \varepsilon^{-1})$, such that

$$\|S - R\|_2^2 \leq (1 + \varepsilon) \|S - R_{\text{opt}}^B\|_2^2,$$

where R_{opt}^B is the optimal B -term Fourier representation of signal S . The sublinear $\text{poly}(\log N)$ time is compared to the superlinear $O(L1 + (d - 1)/\beta \log L)$ time requirement of the present best known inverse nonequispaced fast Fourier transform (INFFT) algorithms, in the sense of weighted norm with the number of dimensions d and smoothness parameter β . Numerical experiments support the advantage of our algorithm in speed over other methods for sparse signals: it already outperforms the INFFT for large but realistic size N and works well even in the situation of a large percentage of missing data and in the presence of large noise.

MSC:

[94A12](#) Signal theory (characterization, reconstruction, filtering, etc.)

[42A16](#) Fourier coefficients, Fourier series of functions with special properties, special Fourier series

[68W20](#) Randomized algorithms

[65T50](#) Numerical methods for discrete and fast Fourier transforms

Cited in **2** Documents

Keywords:

sublinear randomized algorithm; sparse Fourier transform for nonequispaced data; optimal B-term Fourier representation of signal

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