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## BEYOND SUPER-RESOLUTION

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### Abstract

The problem of super-resolution in general terms is to recuperate a finitely supported measure  $\mu$  given finitely many of its coefficients  $\hat{\mu}(k)$  with respect to some orthonormal system. The interesting case concerns situations, where the number of coefficients required is substantially smaller than a power of the reciprocal of the minimal separation among the points in the support of  $\mu$ .

In this paper, we consider the more severe problem of recuperating  $\mu$  approximately without any assumption on  $\mu$  beyond having a finite total variation. In particular,  $\mu$  may be supported on a continuum, so that the minimal separation among the points in the support of  $\mu$  is 0. A variant of this problem is also of interest in machine learning as well as the inverse problem of de-convolution.

We define an appropriate notion of a distance between the target measure and its recuperated version, give an explicit expression for the recuperation operator, and estimate the distance between  $\mu$  and its approximation. We show that these estimates are the best possible in many different ways. We also explain why for a finitely supported measure the approximation quality of its recuperation is bounded from below if the amount of information is smaller than what is demanded in the super-resolution problem.

**Keywords:** Super-resolution, machine learning, de-convolution, data defined spaces, widths

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