Approximation of high-dimensional multivariate periodic functions by trigonometric polynomials based on rank-1 lattice sampling

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joint work with L. Kämmerer and D. Potts

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Content

Introduction

Multivariate trigonometric polynomials $p(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in I} \hat{p}_{\mathbf{k}} \, \mathrm{e}^{2\pi \mathrm{i} \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x}}$

- Fast evaluation at rank-1 lattice nodes $(p(\mathbf{x}_j))_{j=0}^{M-1}$
- Fast, exact, stable reconstruction of $\hat{p}_{\mathbf{k}}$, $\mathbf{k} \in I$ ($I \subset \mathbb{Z}^d$ known)

Approximate reconstruction of functions $f \in \mathcal{H}^{\omega}(\mathbb{T}^d)$

- Error estimates $\|f - p\|$
- Numerical results

Dimension incremental reconstruction ($I \subset \mathbb{Z}^d$ unknown)

- Method
- Numerical results

Summary

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$$p(\mathbf{x}) := \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathrm{I}} \hat{p}_{\mathbf{k}} \mathrm{e}^{2\pi \mathrm{i} \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x}}, \qquad \hat{p}_{\mathbf{k}} \in \mathbb{C}$$

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where the Fourier coefficients of f are given by

$$\hat{f}_{\mathbf{k}} = \int_{\mathbb{T}^d} f(\mathbf{x}) \mathrm{e}^{-2\pi\mathrm{i}\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}} \mathrm{d}\mathbf{x}, \qquad \mathbf{k} \in \mathbb{Z}^d$$

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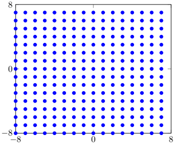
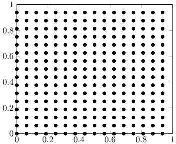
- e.g., $\mathrm{I} = \mathbb{Z}^d \cap [-N, N)^d$ full grid, $\mathbf{y}_j$ equispaced nodes



$$(\hat{p}_{\mathbf{k}})_{\mathbf{k}\in \mathrm{I}} \quad \overset{\text{d-dim}}{\underset{\text{FFT}}{\longleftrightarrow}} \quad (f(\mathbf{y}_j))_{j=0}^{|\mathrm{I}|-1}$$



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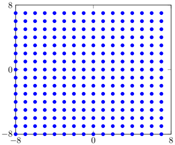

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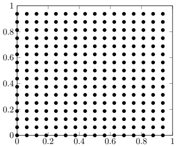
$$\mathcal{O}(N^d \log N)$$



  - problem: $|\mathrm{I}| = (2N)^d \Rightarrow$ curse of dimensionality

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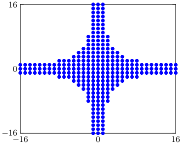
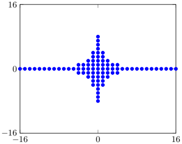
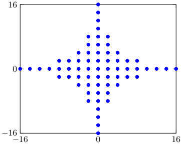
- e.g., I hyperbolic cross







Introduction - Fct. Spaces $\mathcal{H}^\omega(\mathbb{T}^d)$ and Index Sets I

- Hilbert space

$$\mathcal{H}^\omega(\mathbb{T}^d) := \left\{ f \in L^2(\mathbb{T}^d) \colon \sqrt{\sum_{\mathbf{k}\in\mathbb{Z}^d} \omega(\mathbf{k})^2 |\hat{f}_{\mathbf{k}}|^2} < \infty \right\}$$

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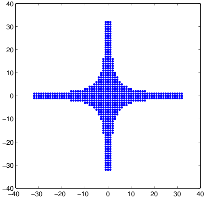

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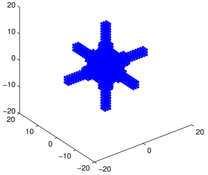

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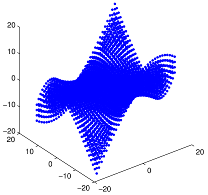

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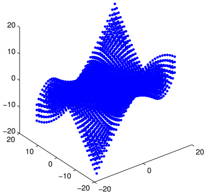

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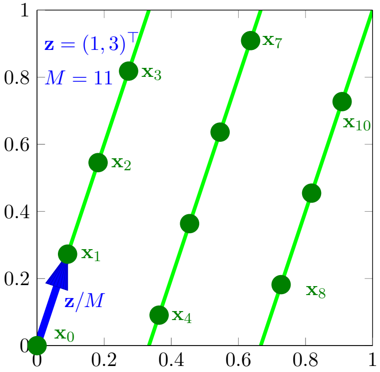
Trig. polynomials - Fast evaluation at rank-1 lattices

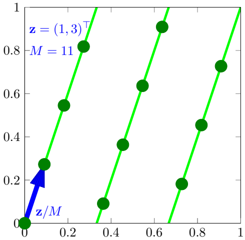
- rank-1 lattice: $\mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{N}^d, M \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\mathbf{x}_j = \frac{j}{M}\mathbf{z} \text{ mod } \mathbf{1};\ j = 0, \ldots, M-1$$



Korobov 59
Maisonneuve 72
Sloan & Kachoyan 84,87,90
Temlyakov 86
Lyness 89
Sloan & Joe 94
Sloan & Reztsov 01
Li & Hickernell 03

Trig. polynomials - Fast evaluation at rank-1 lattices



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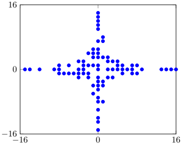
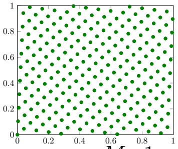


$(\hat{p}_{\mathbf{k}})_{\mathbf{k}\in I_N^d}$

$\longrightarrow$



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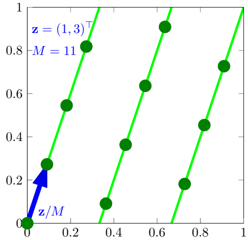

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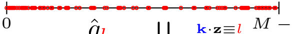
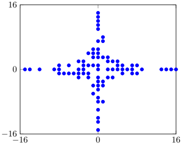


$||$ $\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{z}\equiv l \pmod M$

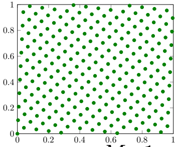


$(\hat{p}_{\mathbf{k}})_{\mathbf{k}\in I_N^d}$

$\xrightarrow[\text{FFT}]{\text{1-dim}}$

$\mathcal{O}(M\log M + d|\mathrm{I}_N^d|)$

$||$ $p(\frac{j}{M}\mathbf{z})$



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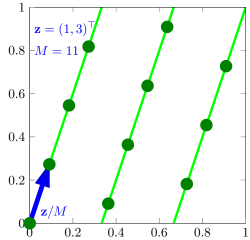

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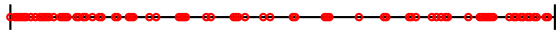
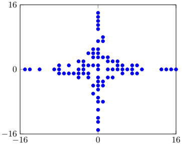


$\hat{g}_l$ $\Big|\Big|$ $\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{z} \equiv l \pmod{M}$

$0 \quad \frac{1}{M} \quad \frac{2}{M} \quad \frac{3}{M} \quad \cdots \quad \frac{M-1}{M}$

$\Big|\Big|$ $p(\frac{j}{M}\mathbf{z})$



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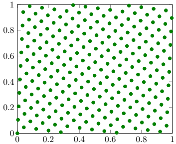
$\overset{?}{\longleftarrow}$

fast, exact, stable reconstruction



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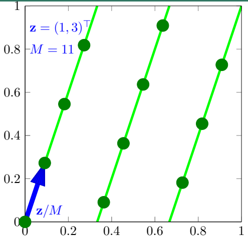

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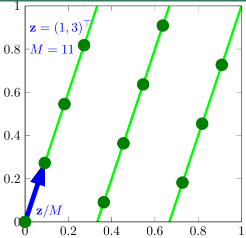

$$\hat{p}_{\mathbf{k}} = \int_{\mathbb{T}^d} p(\mathbf{x}) \mathrm{e}^{-2\pi \mathrm{i} \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x}} \mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} \approx \mathrm{Q}(p(\cdot)\mathrm{e}^{-2\pi \mathrm{i} \mathbf{k} \cdot (\cdot)}) = \underbrace{\frac{1}{M} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} p(\mathbf{x}_j) \mathrm{e}^{-2\pi \mathrm{i} \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x}_j}}_{\hat{\tilde{p}}_{\mathbf{k}}}$$

Trig. polynomials - Fast, exact, stable reconstruction

- rank-1 lattice: $\mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{N}^d, M \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\mathbf{x}_j = \frac{j}{M}\mathbf{z} \bmod \mathbf{1};\ j = 0, \ldots, M-1$$

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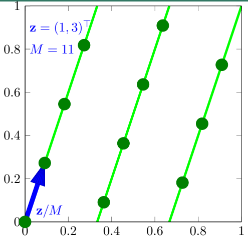

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$\Rightarrow\ \hat{\tilde{p}}_{\mathbf{k}} = \hat{p}_{\mathbf{k}} \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{k}_1 \cdot \mathbf{z} \not\equiv \mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{z} \pmod{M}$ for all $\mathbf{k}_1 \neq \mathbf{k}_2 \in \mathrm{I}_N^d$

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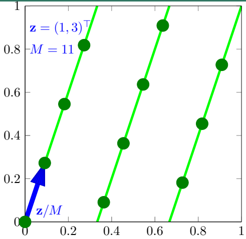

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$\Rightarrow$ Definition: reconstructing rank-1 lattice $\Lambda(\mathbf{z}, M)$ for I_N^d,

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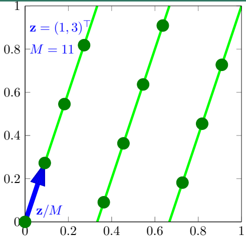
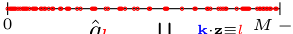
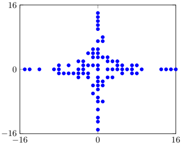


$p(\frac{j}{M}\mathbf{z})$



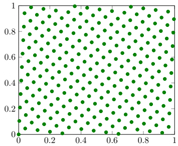
$\hat{g}_l$ || $\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{z} \equiv l \pmod{M}$ ||



$(\hat{p}_{\mathbf{k}})_{\mathbf{k}\in I_N^d}$

1-dim $\longleftarrow$ iFFT

$$\mathcal{O}(M \log M + d|\mathrm{I}_N^d|)$$



$(p(\mathbf{x}_j))_{j=0}^{M-1}$

$\Rightarrow$ Definition: reconstructing rank-1 lattice $\Lambda(\mathbf{z}, M)$ for I_N^d, $|\mathrm{I}_N^d| \leq M \leq |\mathrm{I}_N^d|^2$, CBC construction algorithm (Kämmerer 2012)

Reconstruction of $f \in \mathcal{H}^\omega(\mathbb{T}^d)$ - Error estimates

- approximate reconstruction of f.c. $\hat{f}_{\mathbf{k}}$ of $f \in \mathcal{H}^\omega(\mathbb{T}^d) \cap \mathcal{C}(\mathbb{T}^d)$ from samples at reconstructing rank-1 lattice $\Lambda(\mathbf{z}, M)$ for I_N^d:
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Example: Hilbert space $\mathcal{H}^\beta_{\mathrm{mix}}(\mathbb{T}^d) := \left\{ f \colon \|f|\mathcal{H}^\beta_{\mathrm{mix}}(\mathbb{T}^d)\| < \infty \right\}$,

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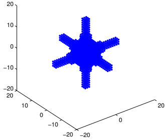

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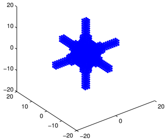
  $|\mathrm{I}_N^d| \in \mathcal{O}(N \log^{d-1} N)$
- samples: $\mathcal{O}\left(N^2 \log^{d-2} N\right)$
- arithmetic complexity: $\mathcal{O}\left(N^2 \log^{d-1} N\right)$
- approximation error:



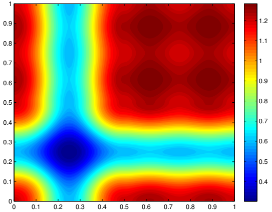
$$\|f - \tilde{S}_{\mathrm{I}_N^d}^{\Lambda(\mathbf{z},M)} f | L^2(\mathbb{T}^d)\| \lesssim N^{-\beta} \log^{d-1} N\ \|f|\mathcal{H}^\beta_{\mathrm{mix}}(\mathbb{T}^d)\|$$

Reconstruction of $f \in \mathcal{H}^{\omega}(\mathbb{T}^d)$ - Numerical results

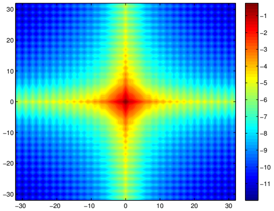
- function $f \in \mathcal{H}^{\frac{5}{2}-\epsilon}_{\mathrm{mix}}(\mathbb{T}^d)$, $\epsilon > 0$,

$$f(\mathbf{x}) := \prod_{s=1}^{d} \left(4 + \operatorname{sgn}\left(x_s - \frac{1}{2}\right) \sin\left(2\pi x_s\right)^2 + \operatorname{sgn}\left(x_s - \frac{1}{2}\right) \sin\left(2\pi x_s\right)^3\right),$$

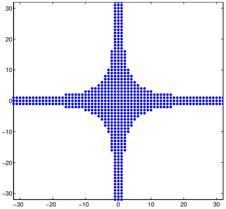
- hyperbolic cross index set $\mathrm{I}_N^d := \left\{ \mathbf{k} \in \mathbb{Z}^d \colon \prod_{s=1}^{d} \max(1, |k_s|) \le N \right\}$



$f\left((x_1, x_2)^\top\right)$



$\log_{10}\left|\hat{f}_{(k_1,k_2)^\top}\right|$



I_N^d

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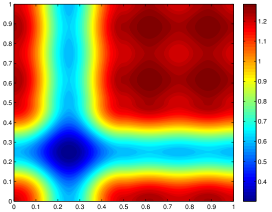

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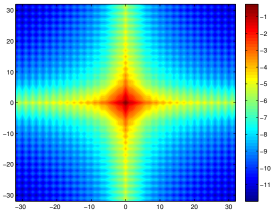

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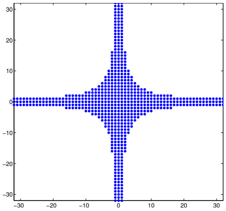
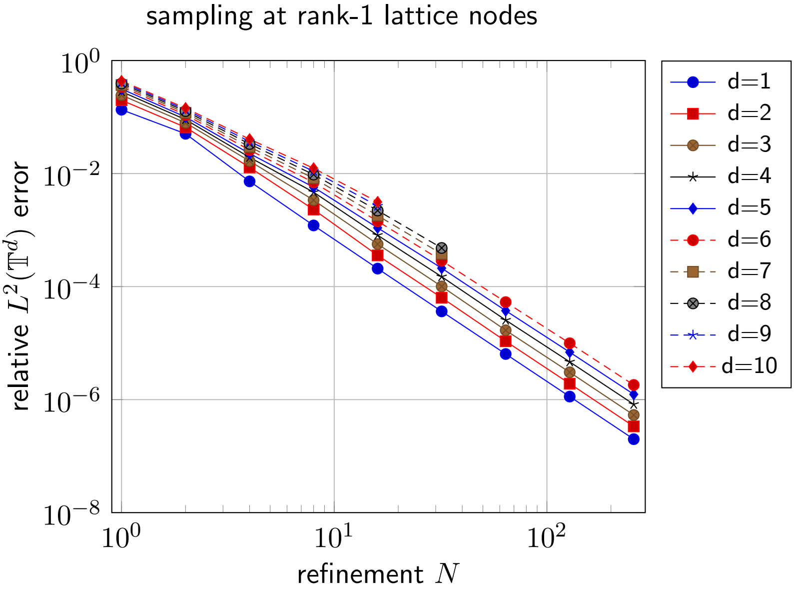


I_N^d

- error estimate: $\epsilon > 0$

$$\|f - \tilde{S}^{\Lambda(\mathbf{z},M)}_{\mathrm{I}_N^d} f | L^2(\mathbb{T}^d)\| \lesssim N^{-\frac{5}{2}+\epsilon} \log^{d-1} N \; \|f | \mathcal{H}^{\frac{5}{2}-\epsilon}_{\text{mix}}(\mathbb{T}^d)\|$$

Reconstruction of $f \in \mathcal{H}^\omega(\mathbb{T}^d)$ - Numerical results



Reconstruction of $f \in \mathcal{H}^{\omega}(\mathbb{T}^d)$ - Numerical results

d	N	$\lvert I_N^d \rvert$	M	$\frac{M}{\lvert I_N^d \rvert}$	rel. $L^2(\mathbb{T}^d)$ error
6	64	1 709 857	31 829 977	18.6	5.3e-05
6	128	5 137 789	192 757 285	37.5	9.9e-06
6	256	14 977 209	1 400 567 254	93.5	1.8e-06
8	8	768 609	6 027 975	7.8	9.6e-03
8	16	2 935 521	49 768 670	17.0	2.2e-03
8	32	10 665 297	359 896 131	33.7	4.8e-04
10	4	2 421 009	30 780 958	12.7	4.1e-02
10	8	10 819 089	194 144 634	17.9	1.2e-02
10	16	45 548 649	2 040 484 044	44.8	3.1e-03

Dimension incremental reconstruction

until now: approximation of function $f(\mathbf{x}) \approx \sum_{\mathbf{k}\in\mathrm{I}} \hat{\tilde{f}}_{\mathbf{k}} \mathrm{e}^{2\pi\mathrm{i}\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}}$

- given/known frequency index set I
- compute $\hat{\tilde{f}}_{\mathbf{k}}$ from samples along reconstructing rank-1 lattice

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next: frequency index set I unknown

- search for location I of largest Fourier coefficients of f (and compute $\hat{\tilde{\hat{f}}}_{\mathbf{k}}$, $\mathbf{k} \in I$)
- search domain: (possibly) large index set $\Gamma \subset \mathbb{Z}^d$, e.g., full grid $\hat{G}_N^d := \{\boldsymbol{k} \in \mathbb{Z}^d \colon \|\boldsymbol{k}\|_\infty \leq N\}$, $(|\hat{G}_{64}^{10}| \approx 1.28 \cdot 10^{21})$

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- several existing methods from compressed sensing, e.g.
    - Gilbert, Guha, Indyk, Muthukrishnan, Strauss 2002
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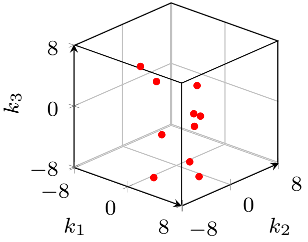
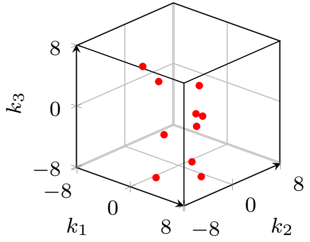
  - Iwen, Gilbert, Strauss 2007
- our method
  - compute (projected) Fourier coefficients from sampling values and determine frequency locations dimension incremental
  - use reconstructing rank-1 lattices ($\Rightarrow$ 1-dim iFFT)

Dimension incremental reconstruction - Method



$I \subset \Gamma = \hat{G}_8^3$

Dimension incremental reconstruction - Method



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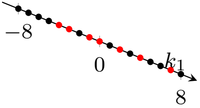
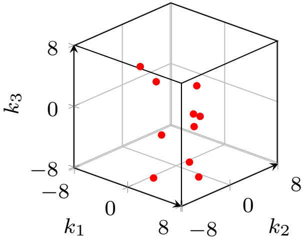


frequency candidates

Dimension incremental reconstruction - Method



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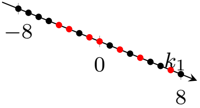
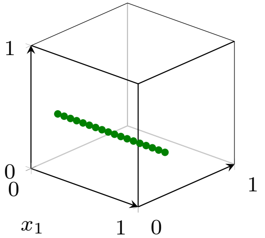


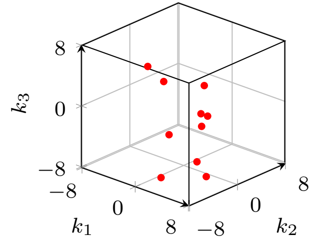
frequency candidates

construct $\longrightarrow$ sampling set



sampling nodes
$(\frac{\ell}{17}, x_2', x_3')^\top$, $\ell = 0, \ldots, 16$

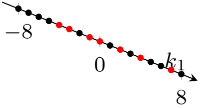
Dimension incremental reconstruction - Method



$\color{red}{I} \subset \Gamma = \hat{G}_8^3$

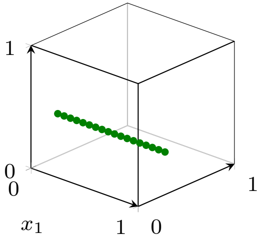
$$\tilde{\hat{p}}_{k_1} := \frac{1}{17} \sum_{\ell=0}^{16} p\left(\begin{pmatrix} \ell/17 \\ x_2' \\ x_3' \end{pmatrix}\right) \mathrm{e}^{-2\pi\mathrm{i}\frac{\ell k_1}{17}}$$

$k_1 = -8, \ldots, 8$



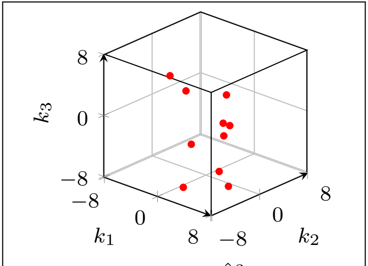
frequency candidates

$\xleftarrow[\text{iFFT}]{\text{1-dim}}$



sampling nodes
$(\frac{\ell}{17}, x_2', x_3')^\top$, $\ell = 0, \ldots, 16$

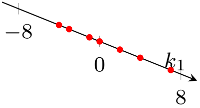
Dimension incremental reconstruction - Method



$I \subset \Gamma = \hat{G}_8^3$

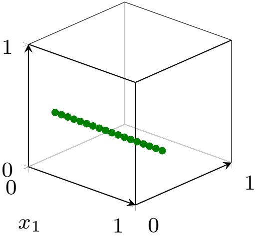
$$\tilde{\hat{p}}_{k_1} := \frac{1}{17} \sum_{\ell=0}^{16} p\left(\begin{pmatrix} \ell/17 \\ x_2' \\ x_3' \end{pmatrix}\right) \mathrm{e}^{-2\pi\mathrm{i}\frac{\ell k_1}{17}} = \sum_{\substack{(h_2,h_3)\in\{-8,\dots,8\}^2 \\ (k_1,h_2,h_3)^\top \in \operatorname{supp}\hat{p}}} \hat{p}_{\begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ h_2 \\ h_3 \end{pmatrix}} \mathrm{e}^{2\pi\mathrm{i}(h_2 x_2' + h_3 x_3')},$$

$k_1 = -8, \dots, 8$



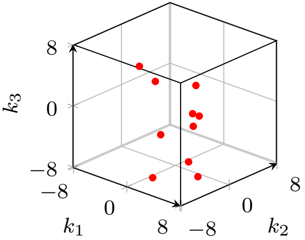
detected frequencies $I^{(1)}$

1-dim
$\longleftarrow$
iFFT

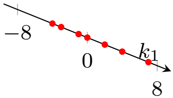


sampling nodes
$(\frac{\ell}{17}, x_2', x_3')^\top$, $\ell = 0, \dots, 16$

Dimension incremental reconstruction - Method

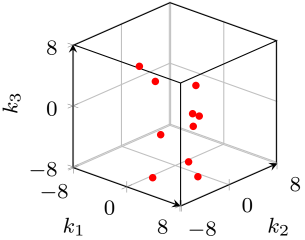


$I \subset \Gamma = \hat{G}_8^3$

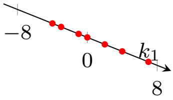


detected frequencies
$I^{(1)}$

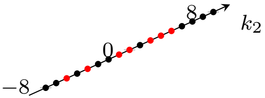
Dimension incremental reconstruction - Method



$I \subset \Gamma = \hat{G}_8^3$

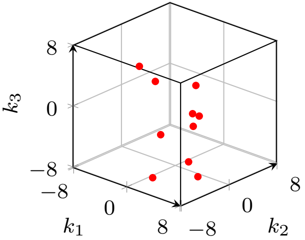


detected frequencies
$I^{(1)}$

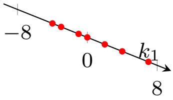


frequency candidates

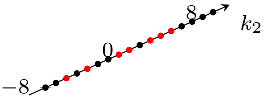
Dimension incremental reconstruction - Method



$I \subset \Gamma = \hat{G}_8^3$

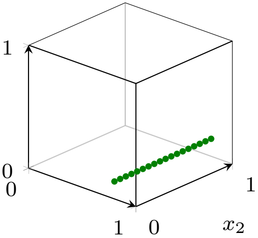


detected frequencies $I^{(1)}$



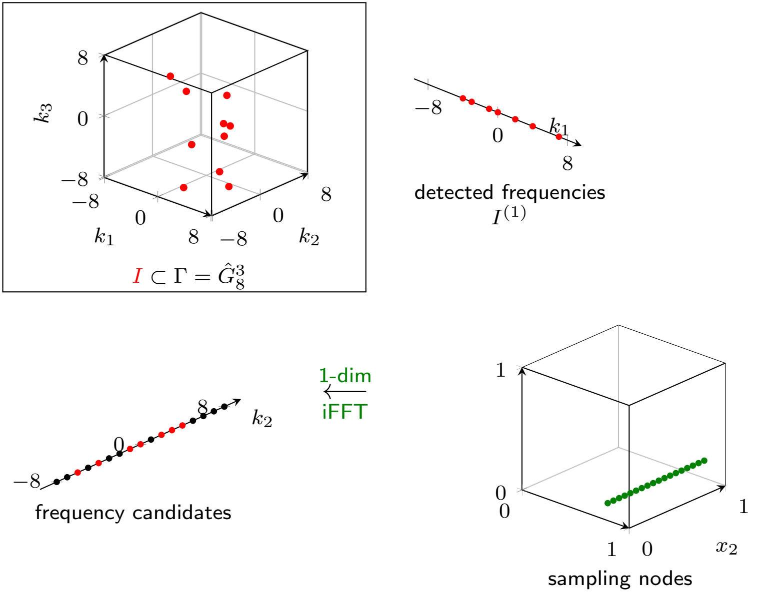
frequency candidates

construct $\longrightarrow$ sampling set

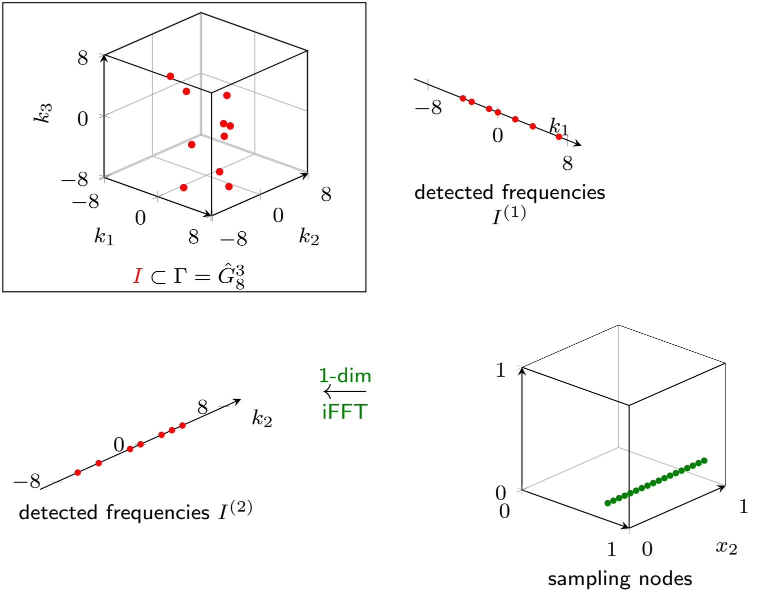


sampling nodes

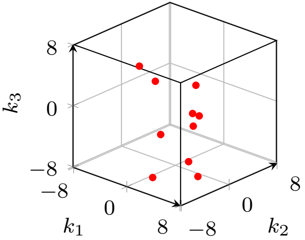
Dimension incremental reconstruction - Method



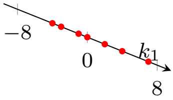
Dimension incremental reconstruction - Method



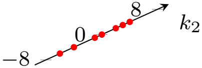
Dimension incremental reconstruction - Method



$I \subset \Gamma = \hat{G}_8^3$

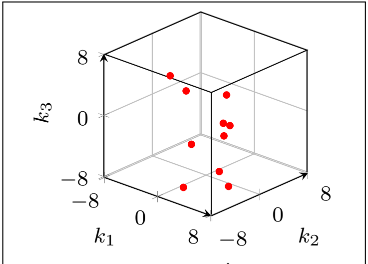


detected frequencies
$I^{(1)}$

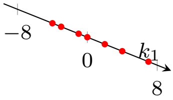


detected frequencies
$I^{(2)}$

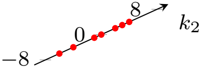
Dimension incremental reconstruction - Method



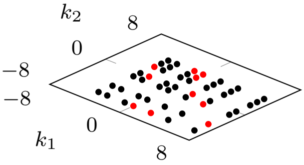
$I \subset \Gamma = \hat{G}_8^3$



detected frequencies
$I^{(1)}$

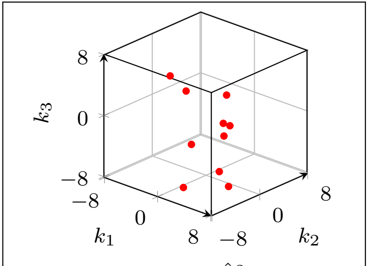


detected frequencies
$I^{(2)}$

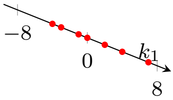


frequency candidates
$I^{(1)} \times I^{(2)}$

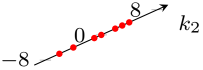
Dimension incremental reconstruction - Method



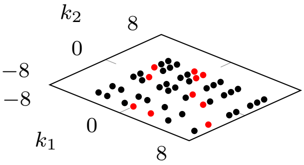
$I \subset \Gamma = \hat{G}_8^3$



detected frequencies
$I^{(1)}$

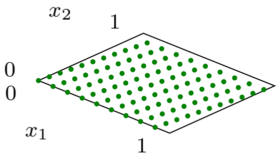


detected frequencies
$I^{(2)}$



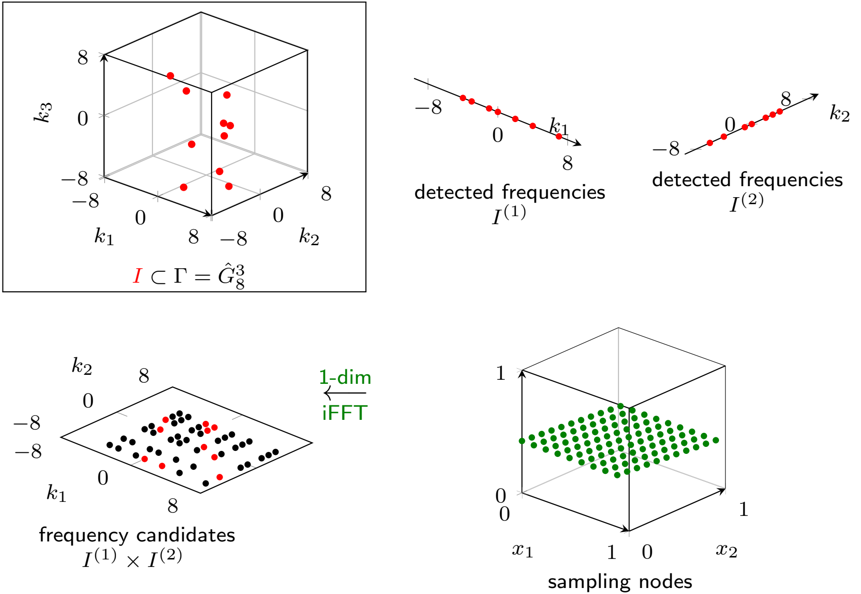
frequency candidates
$I^{(1)} \times I^{(2)}$

reconstructing $\longrightarrow$ rank-1 lattice

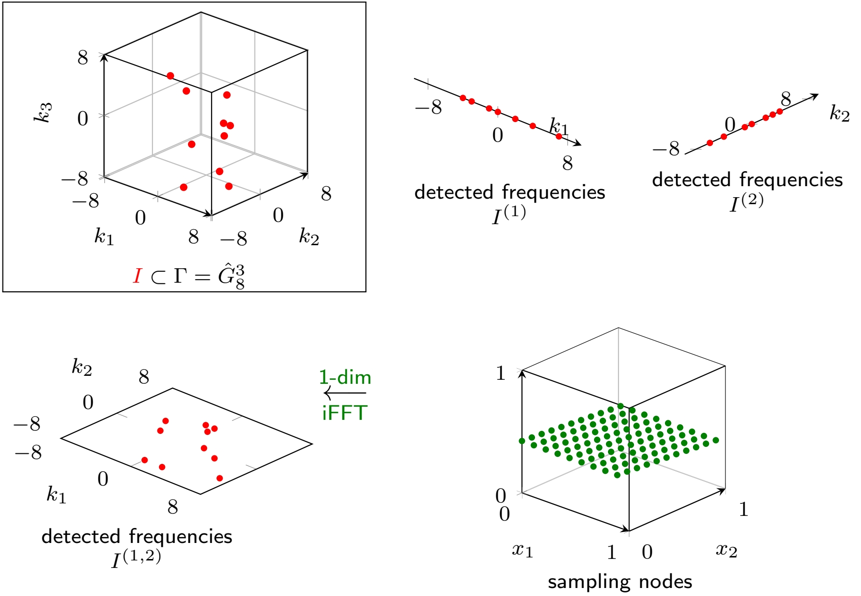


sampling nodes

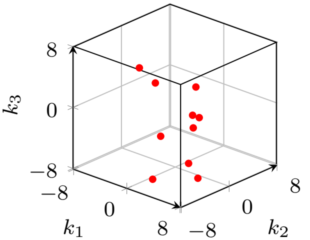
Dimension incremental reconstruction - Method



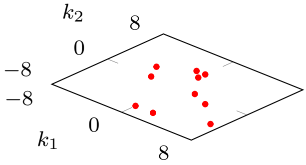
Dimension incremental reconstruction - Method



Dimension incremental reconstruction - Method

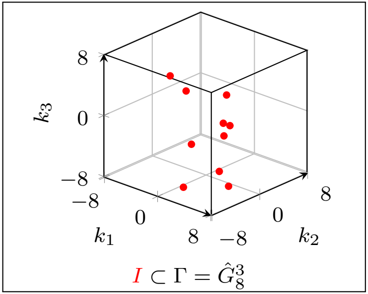


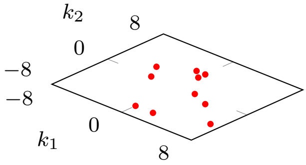
$I \subset \Gamma = \hat{G}_8^3$



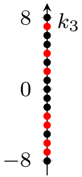
detected frequencies
$I^{(1,2)}$

Dimension incremental reconstruction - Method



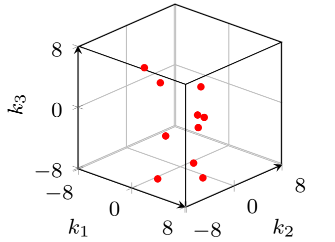


detected frequencies $I^{(1,2)}$

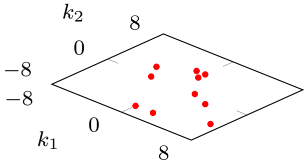


frequency candidates

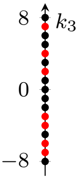
Dimension incremental reconstruction - Method



$I \subset \Gamma = \hat{G}_8^3$

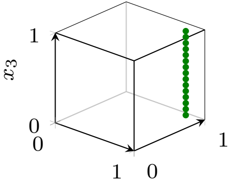


detected frequencies
$I^{(1,2)}$



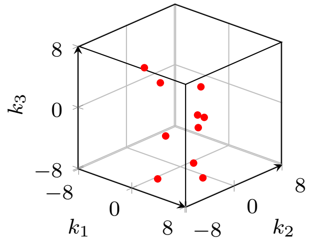
frequency candidates

construct $\longrightarrow$ sampling set

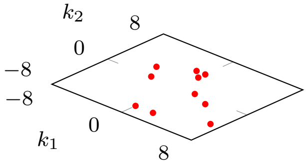


sampling nodes

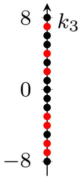
Dimension incremental reconstruction - Method



$I \subset \Gamma = \hat{G}_8^3$

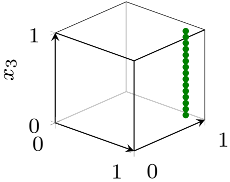


detected frequencies
$I^{(1,2)}$



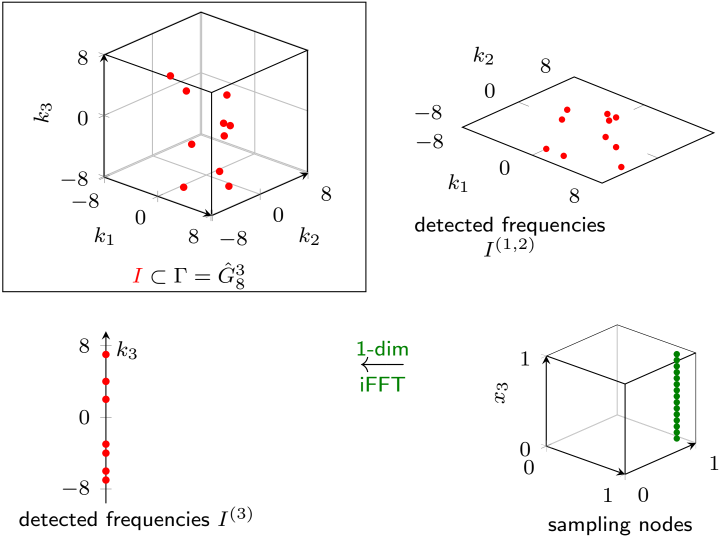
frequency candidates

1-dim
←
iFFT

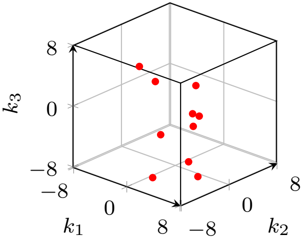


sampling nodes

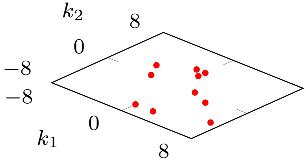
Dimension incremental reconstruction - Method

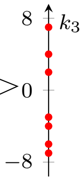


Dimension incremental reconstruction - Method

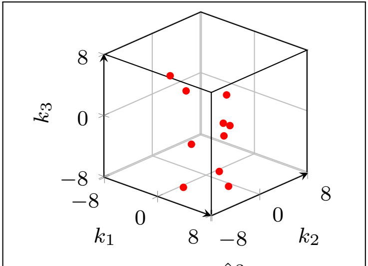


$I \subset \Gamma = \hat{G}_8^3$

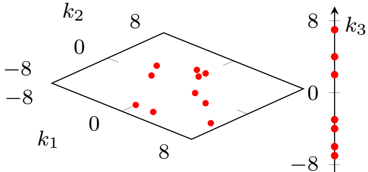




Dimension incremental reconstruction - Method

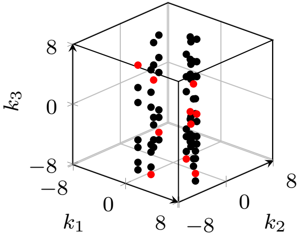


$I \subset \Gamma = \hat{G}_8^3$



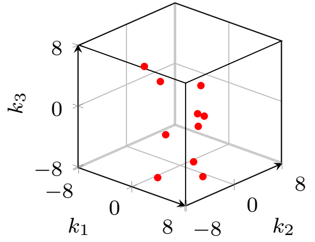
detected frequencies
$I^{(1,2)}$

$I^{(3)}$

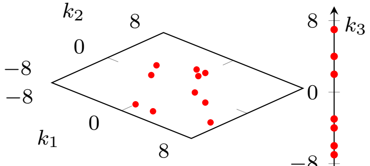


frequency candidates
$I^{(1,2)} \times I^{(3)}$

Dimension incremental reconstruction - Method

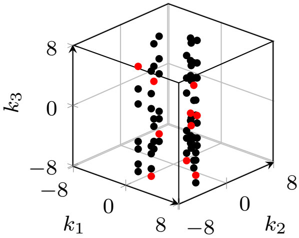


$I \subset \Gamma = \hat{G}_8^3$



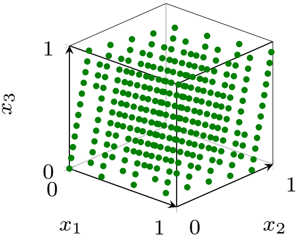
detected frequencies
$I^{(1,2)}$

$I^{(3)}$



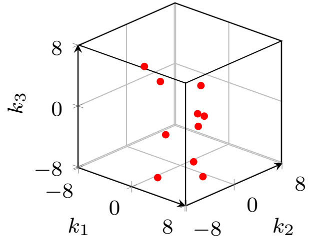
frequency candidates
$I^{(1,2)} \times I^{(3)}$

reconstructing $\longrightarrow$ rank-1 lattice

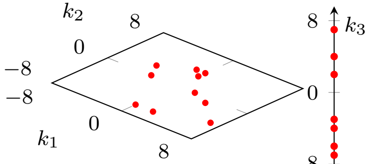


sampling nodes

Dimension incremental reconstruction - Method

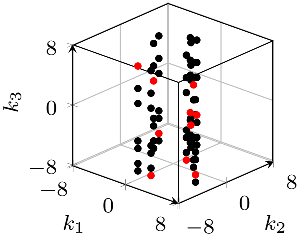


$\color{red}{I} \subset \Gamma = \hat{G}_8^3$



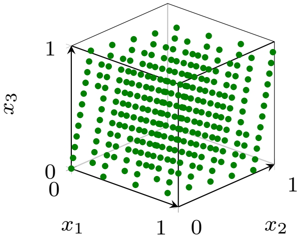
detected frequencies
$I^{(1,2)}$

$I^{(3)}$



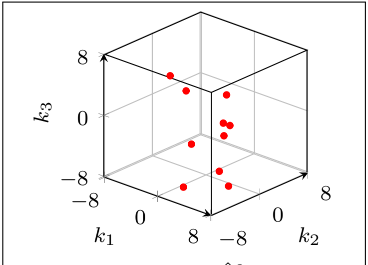
frequency candidates
$I^{(1,2)} \times I^{(3)}$

1-dim
⟵
iFFT

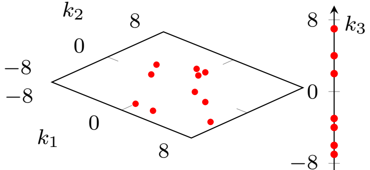


sampling nodes

Dimension incremental reconstruction - Method

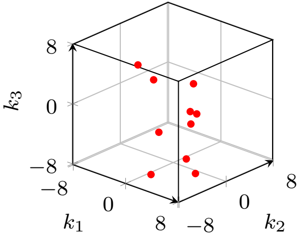


$I \subset \Gamma = \hat{G}_8^3$



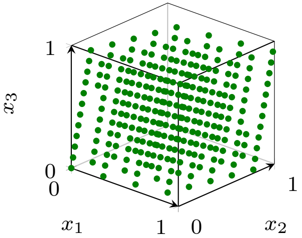
detected frequencies
$I^{(1,2)}$

$I^{(3)}$



detected frequencies
$I^{(1,2,3)} = I$

1-dim
$\longleftarrow$
iFFT



sampling nodes

Dimension incremental reconstruction - Example

- B-spline $N_m(x) := \sum_{k\in\mathbb{Z}} C_m \operatorname{sinc}\left(\frac{\pi}{m}k\right)^m \cos(\pi k)\, \mathrm{e}^{2\pi \mathrm{i} kx}$, $\|N_m|L^2(\mathbb{T})\| = 1$, $|\hat{N}_m(k)| \sim |k|^{-m}$
- $f(\boldsymbol{x}) := \prod_{t\in\{1,3,8\}} N_2(x_t) + \prod_{t\in\{2,5,6,10\}} N_4(x_t) + \prod_{t\in\{4,7,9\}} N_6(x_t)$

Dimension incremental reconstruction - Example

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- $f(\boldsymbol{x}) := \prod_{t\in\{1,3,8\}} N_2(x_t) + \prod_{t\in\{2,5,6,10\}} N_4(x_t) + \prod_{t\in\{4,7,9\}} N_6(x_t)$
- full grid for $N = 64$, $d = 10$: $|\hat{G}_{64}^{10}| = 129^{10} \approx 1.28 \cdot 10^{21}$
- symmetric hyperbolic cross: $|I_{64}^{10}| = 696\,036\,321$
  relative $L^2(\mathbb{T}^d)$-error (best case) 4.1e-04

Dimension incremental reconstruction - Example

- B-spline $N_m(x) := \sum_{k\in\mathbb{Z}} C_m \operatorname{sinc}\left(\frac{\pi}{m}k\right)^m \cos(\pi k)\, \mathrm{e}^{2\pi\mathrm{i}kx}$,
  $\|N_m|L^2(\mathbb{T})\| = 1$, $|\hat{N}_m(k)| \sim |k|^{-m}$
- $f(\boldsymbol{x}) := \prod_{t\in\{1,3,8\}} N_2(x_t) + \prod_{t\in\{2,5,6,10\}} N_4(x_t) + \prod_{t\in\{4,7,9\}} N_6(x_t)$
- full grid for $N = 64$, $d = 10$: $|\hat{G}_{64}^{10}| = 129^{10} \approx 1.28 \cdot 10^{21}$
- symmetric hyperbolic cross: $|I_{64}^{10}| = 696\,036\,321$
  relative $L^2(\mathbb{T}^d)$-error (best case) 4.1e-04
- results for dimension incremental algorithm with $\Gamma = \hat{G}_{64}^{10}$
  (tests repeated 10 times):

threshold	#samples	$\lvert I\rvert$	rel. L_2-error
1.0e-02	254 530	491	1.4e-01
1.0e-03	2 789 050	1 121	1.1e-02
1.0e-04	17 836 042	3 013	1.7e-03
1.0e-05	82 222 438	7 163	4.7e-04

Summary

approximate reconstruction of high-dimensional periodic functions $f \in \mathcal{H}^\omega(\mathbb{T}^d)$ by sampling along rank-1 lattice nodes

- perfectly stable, computation only uses single 1-dim iFFT + scalar products for arbitrary index set I_N^d
- samples: $\mathcal{O}\left(|\mathrm{I}_N^d|^2\right)$, arithm. complexity: $\mathcal{O}\left(|\mathrm{I}_N^d|^2 \log|\mathrm{I}_N^d|\right)$
- oversampling factor up to $|\mathrm{I}_N^d|$
- observed oversampling factor lower for realistic problem sizes
- theoretical estimates for approximation error
- numerical tests encourage theoretical results

Kämmerer, L., Potts, D., Volkmer, T.
Approximation of multivariate functions by trigonometric polynomials based on rank-1 lattice sampling.
DFG-Schwerpunktprogramm 1324, Preprint 145, 2013.
(http://www.tu-chemnitz.de/∼tovo)

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Potts, D., Volkmer, T.
Sparse high-dimensional FFT based on rank-1 lattice sampling.
DFG-Schwerpunktprogramm 1324, Preprint 171, 2014.
(http://www.tu-chemnitz.de/~tovo)