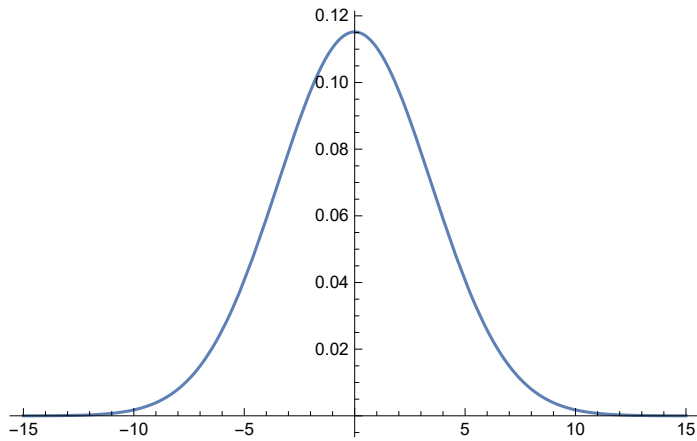


FED is motivated by symmetric filtering in the 1D case. The goal is to use special filters to approximate a Gaussian function. Applying a Gaussian to a signal is the same like applying a diffusion to the signal. The special filters are symmetric filters with $\sum w_i = 1$. Multiple iterations of these filters approximate a Gaussian function. It can be shown that applying a FED cycle is the same like applying the symmetric filter. This also means that multiple FED cycles approximate a Gaussian and this in term means that FED cycles are an approximation of the diffusion equation.

```

σ = √12 ;
φ[x_] := PDF[NormalDistribution[0, σ], x];
Plot[φ[x], {x, -15, 15}, PlotRange → Full]

```

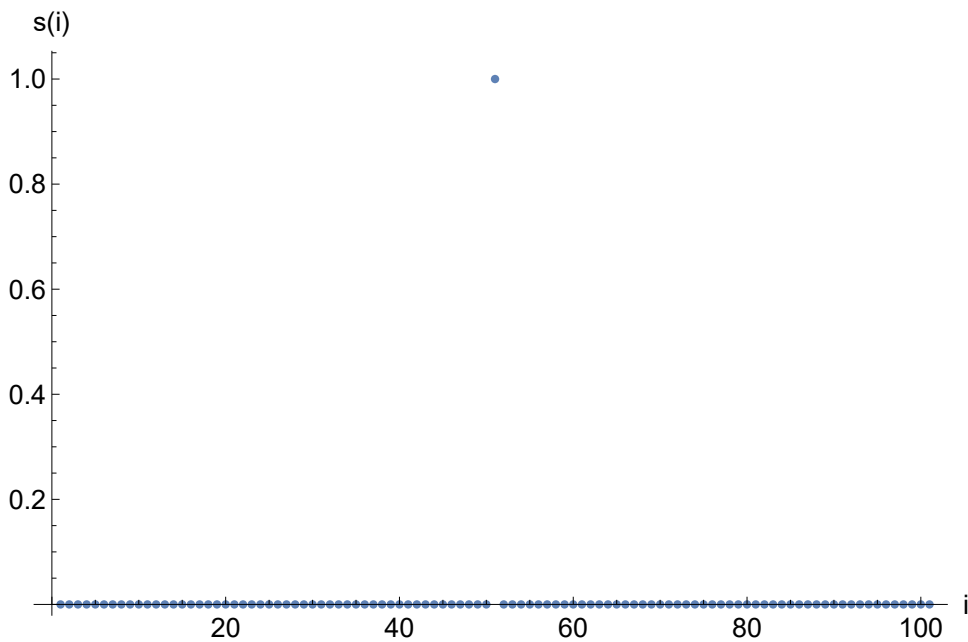


Create a signal with one peak in the middle.

```

signalLength = 101;
f = ConstantArray[0, signalLength];
fMid = ⌊ signalLength / 2 ⌋;
f[fMid] = 1;
ListPlot[f,
  AxesLabel → {"i", "s(i)"},
  ImageSize → 500,
  BaseStyle → {FontSize → 14}
]

```



Create a box filter

$$w_{\text{Box}}[n_]:= \frac{1}{2n+1};$$

nBox = 3;

kernelBox = ConstantArray[wBox[nBox], 2 * nBox + 1]

kernelBox // Length

{ $\frac{1}{7}$, $\frac{1}{7}$, $\frac{1}{7}$, $\frac{1}{7}$, $\frac{1}{7}$, $\frac{1}{7}$, $\frac{1}{7}$ }

7

$$w_{\text{Bin}}[n_, k_] := \frac{1}{4^n} \text{Binomial}[2n, n+k];$$

nBin = 8;

kernelBin = Table[wBin[nBin, k], {k, -nBin, nBin}]

kernelBin // Length

{ $\frac{1}{65536}$, $\frac{1}{4096}$, $\frac{15}{8192}$, $\frac{35}{4096}$, $\frac{455}{16384}$, $\frac{273}{4096}$, $\frac{1001}{8192}$, $\frac{715}{4096}$,
 $\frac{6435}{32768}$, $\frac{715}{4096}$, $\frac{1001}{8192}$, $\frac{273}{4096}$, $\frac{455}{16384}$, $\frac{35}{4096}$, $\frac{15}{8192}$, $\frac{1}{4096}$, $\frac{1}{65536}$ }

17

$$w_{\text{MV}}[n_, k_] := \frac{1}{2} * \begin{cases} 0 & \text{Abs}[k] \neq n \\ 1 & \text{Abs}[k] == n \end{cases}$$

nMV = 2;

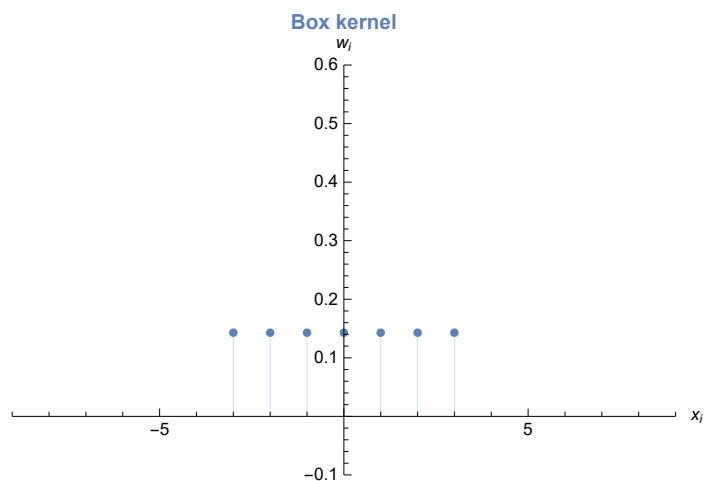
kernelMV = Table[wMV[nMV, k], {k, -nMV, nMV}]

kernelMV // Length

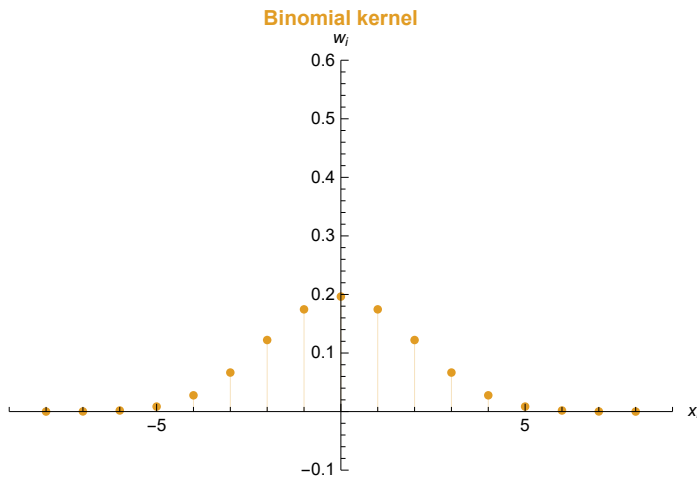
{ $\frac{1}{2}$, 0, 0, 0, $\frac{1}{2}$ }

5

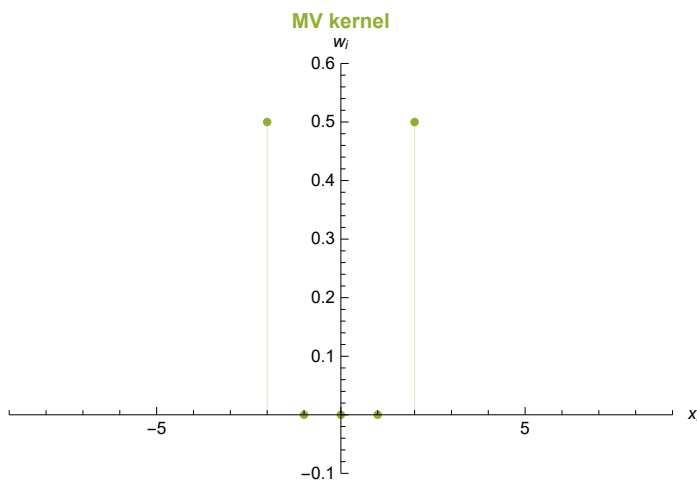
ListPlot[kernelBox, DataRange → {-nBox, nBox}, PlotRange → {{-nBin - 1, nBin + 1}, {-0.1, 0.6}},
 PlotLabel → Style["Box kernel", FontWeight → Bold, FontColor → ■],
 Filling → Axis, AxesLabel → {"x_i", "w_i"}]



ListPlot[kernelBin, DataRange → {-nBin, nBin}, PlotRange → {{-nBin - 1, nBin + 1}, {-0.1, 0.6}},
 PlotStyle → ■, PlotLabel → Style["Binomial kernel", FontWeight → Bold, FontColor → ■],
 Filling → Axis, AxesLabel → {"x_i", "w_i"}]



```
ListPlot[kernelMV, DataRange → {-nMV, nMV}, PlotRange → {{-nBin - 1, nBin + 1}, {-0.1, 0.6}},
PlotStyle → ■, PlotLabel → Style["MV kernel", FontWeight → Bold, FontColor → ■],
Filling → Axis, AxesLabel → {"xi", "wi"}]
```



$$\theta_{\text{Box}}[n_]:= \frac{n^2 + n}{6};$$

$$\theta_{\text{Bin}}[n_]:= \frac{n}{4};$$

$$\theta_{\text{MV}}[n_]:= \frac{n^2}{2};$$

```
Solve[ $\theta_{\text{Box}}[n] == 2, n] // N$ 
```

```
Solve[ $\theta_{\text{Bin}}[n] == 2, n]$ 
```

```
Solve[ $\theta_{\text{MV}}[n] == 2, n] // N$ 
```

```
{{n → -4.}, {n → 3.}}
```

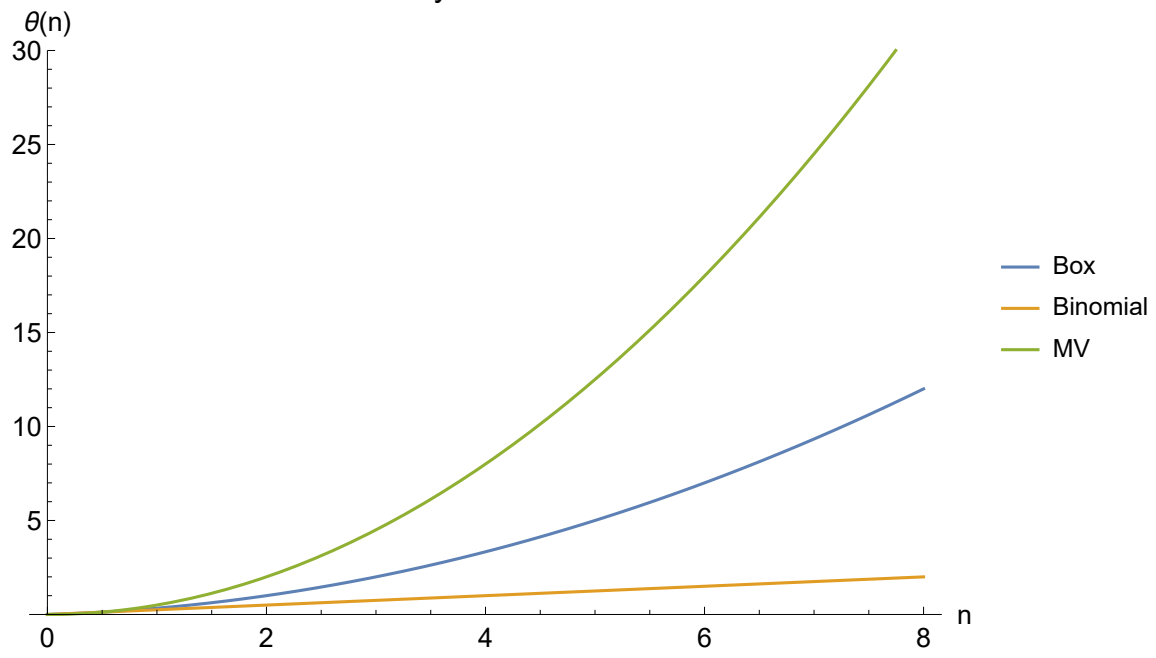
```
{{n → 8}}
```

```
{{n → -2.}, {n → 2.}}
```

```
Plot[{ $\theta_{\text{Box}}[n]$ ,  $\theta_{\text{Bin}}[n]$ ,  $\theta_{\text{MV}}[n]$ }, {n,  $\theta$ , nBin},
PlotRange → {0, 30},
AxesLabel → {"n", " $\theta(n)$ "},
PlotLegends → {"Box", "Binomial", "MV"},
PlotLabel → "Cycle time",
ImageSize → 500,
BaseStyle → {FontSize → 14}
```

```
]
```

Cycle time



```

applyKernel[kernel_, iter_] := Module[{res},
  res = f;
  Do[
    res = ListConvolve[kernel, ArrayPad[res,  $\lfloor \frac{\text{Length}[kernel]}{2} \rfloor$ , "Reversed"]] // N;
    , {i, 1, iter}
  ];

  res
]

error[signal_, base_] := Module[{n},
  n = Length[signal];

   $\sum_{i=1}^{101} \text{Abs}[signal[i] - base[i]]$ 
]


graph[kernel_, color_, label_, iter_] := Module[{convolvedSignal, dist, errorSum},
  convolvedSignal = applyKernel[kernel, iter * 0.5];
  (* The resulting signal can be interpreted as a 1D discrete probabilistic function *)
  dist = EmpiricalDistribution[convolvedSignal → Range[1, Length[convolvedSignal]]];
  errorSum = error[PDF[dist], PDF[NormalDistribution[Mean[dist], StandardDeviation[dist]]]];

  Show[
    Plot[PDF[NormalDistribution[Mean[dist], StandardDeviation[dist]], x], {x, 0, 100},
      PlotStyle → ,
      PlotRange → All,
      AxesLabel → {"xi", "wi"},
      PlotLegends → {"Gaussian"},
      PlotLabel → label
      <> " (μ = "
      <> ToString[Round[Mean[dist]], StandardForm]
      <> ", σ2 = " <> ToString[Round[Variance[dist]], StandardForm]
      <> ", T = " <> ToString[iter * 2]
      <> ", E = " <> ToString[errorSum]
      <> ")",
      ImageSize → 500,
      BaseStyle → {FontSize → 14}
    ],
    DiscretePlot[PDF[dist, x], {x, 0, 100},
      PlotRange → Full,
      PlotLegends → {"Approximation"},
      PlotStyle → color,
      PlotMarkers → {Automatic, 7}
    ]
  ]
]

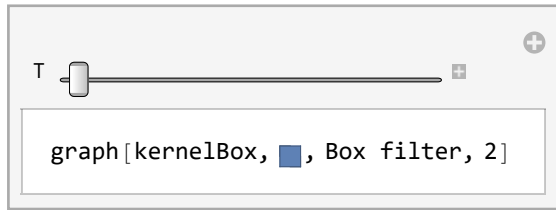
```

Multiple iterations (3 in this case) of the three used filters indeed approximate a Gaussian. The size of the kernels is chosen so that the resulting variance is always the same.

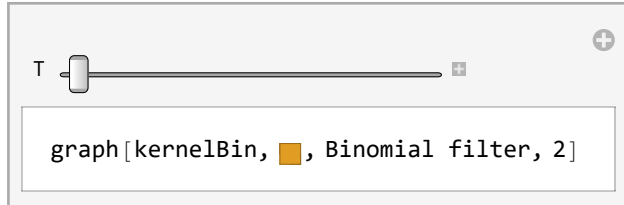
```

Manipulate[
  graph[kernelBox, , "Box filter", T]
  , {T, 2, 6, 2}]

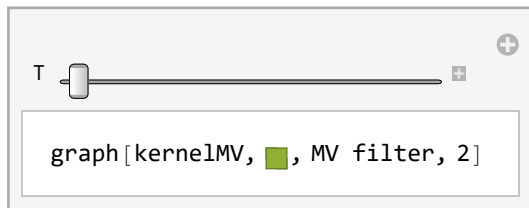
```



```
Manipulate[
  graph[kernelBin, "Binomial filter", T]
  , {T, 2, 6, 2}]
```



```
Manipulate[
  graph[kernelMV, "MV filter", T]
  , {T, 2, 6, 2}]
```



```
(*Export[FileNameJoin[{NotebookDirectory[], "frames/filter=0T=0.png"}],
  Table[graph[kernelBox, "Box filter", T], {T, 2, 6, 2}], "VideoFrames", Antialiasing->True];
Export[FileNameJoin[{NotebookDirectory[], "frames/filter=1T=0.png"}],
  Table[graph[kernelBin, "Binomial filter", T], {T, 2, 6, 2}], "VideoFrames", Antialiasing->True];
Export[FileNameJoin[{NotebookDirectory[], "frames/filter=2T=0.png"}],
  Table[graph[kernelMV, "MV filter", T], {T, 2, 6, 2}], "VideoFrames", Antialiasing->True];*)
```

$$A = \text{Table} \left[\begin{cases} -1 & i == 1 \&\& j == 1 \mid i == \text{signalLength} \&\& j == \text{signalLength} \\ -2 & i == j \\ 1 & i == j + 1 \mid j == i + 1 \\ 0 & \text{True} \end{cases} \right],$$

```
{i, 1, signalLength}, {j, 1, signalLength}];
```

```
 $\tau_{\text{Max}} =$ 
```

$$\frac{1}{2};$$

$$\tau_{\text{Box}}[n_, i_] := \tau_{\text{Max}} * \frac{1}{2 * \text{Cos} \left[\pi * \frac{2*i+1}{4*n+2} \right]^2};$$

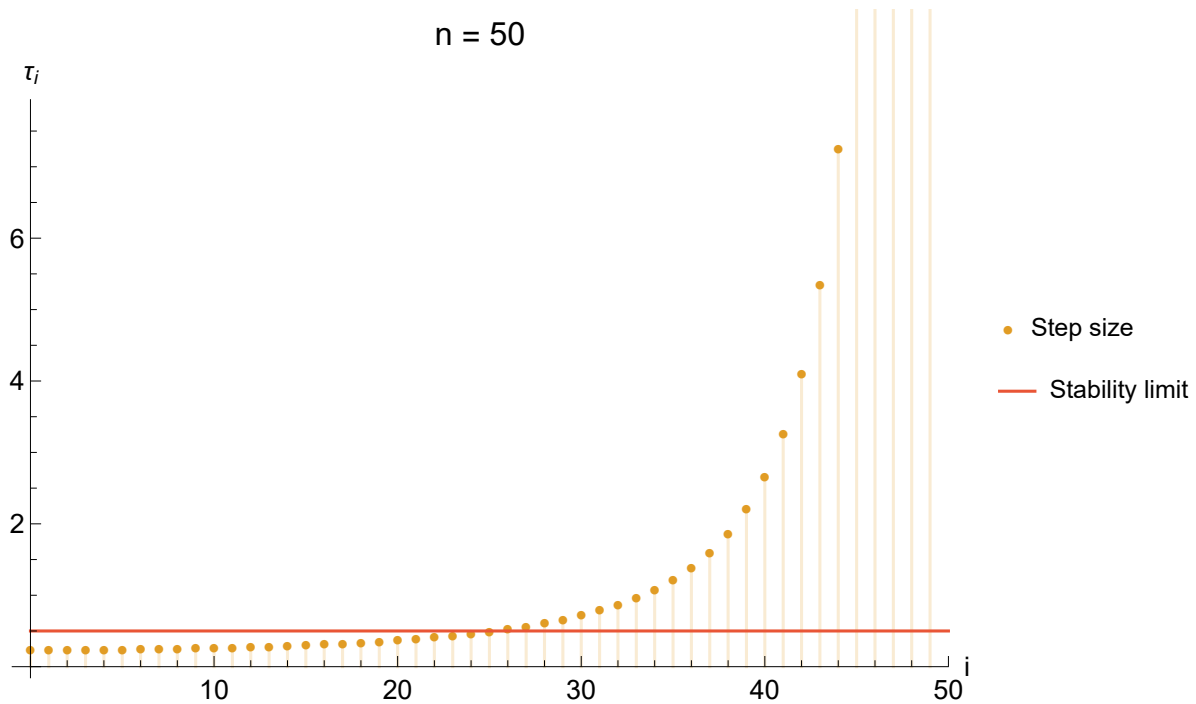
$$\tau_{\text{Bin}}[n_, i_] = \tau_{\text{Max}} * \frac{1}{2};$$

$$\tau_{\text{MV}}[n_, i_] := \tau_{\text{Max}} * \frac{1}{2 * \text{Cos} \left[\pi * \frac{2*i+1}{4*n} \right]^2}$$

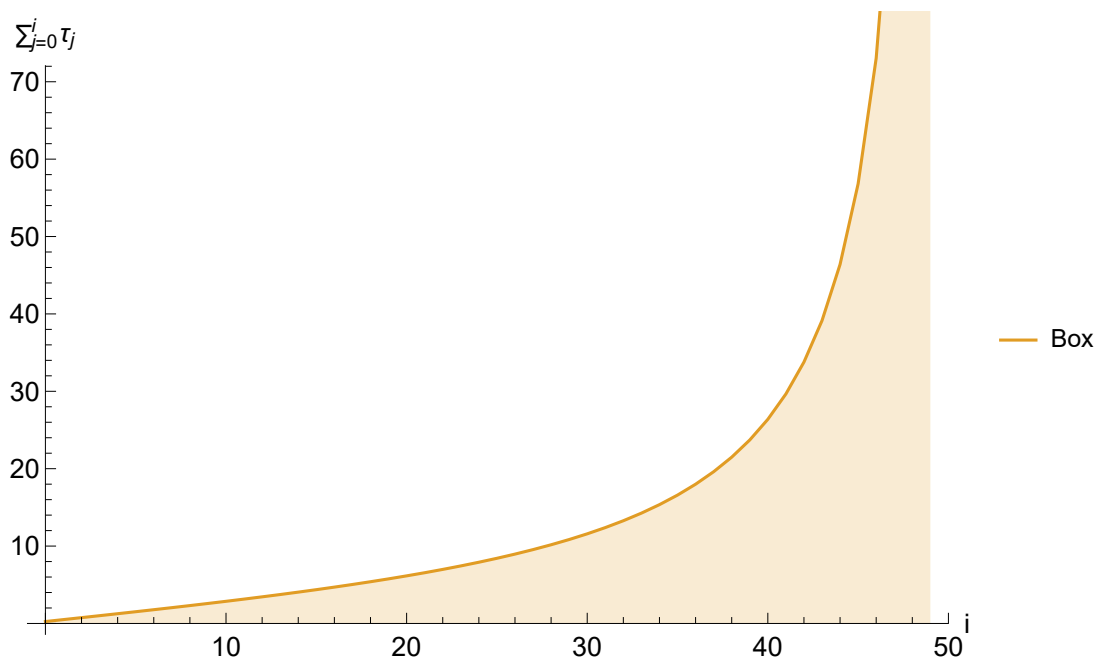
Some of the step sizes exceed the stability limit.

```
nHigher = 50;
```

```
Show[
  DiscretePlot[{\tauBox[nHigher, i]}, {i, 0, nHigher - 1},
    AxesLabel -> {"i", "\tau_i"},
    PlotLabel -> "n = " <> ToString[nHigher],
    PlotLegends -> {"Step size"},
    PlotMarkers -> {Automatic, 7},
    PlotStyle -> #,
    ImageSize -> 500,
    BaseStyle -> {FontSize -> 14}
  ],
  Plot[0.5, {x, 0, nHigher},
    PlotStyle -> #,
    PlotLegends -> {"Stability limit"}
  ]
]
```



```
DiscretePlot[{\sum_{j=0}^i \tauBox[nHigher, j]}, {i, 0, nHigher - 1},
  Joined -> True,
  PlotStyle -> #,
  AxesLabel -> {"i", "\sum_{j=0}^i \tau_j"},
  PlotLegends -> {"Box"},
  ImageSize -> 500,
  BaseStyle -> {FontSize -> 14}
]
```



$$\sum_{j=0}^{n\text{Higher}-1} \tau\text{Box}[n\text{Higher}, j] // N$$

425.

Show[

DiscretePlot[$\{\sum_{j=0}^i \tau\text{Box}[n\text{Box}, j]\}$, {i, 0, nBox - 1},

Joined → True,

Ticks → {Range[0, nBin - 1], Automatic},

PlotStyle → ■,

PlotRange → {{0, nBin}, Automatic},

AxesLabel → {"i", " τ_i (accumulated)"},

PlotLegends → {"Box"},

ImageSize → 500,

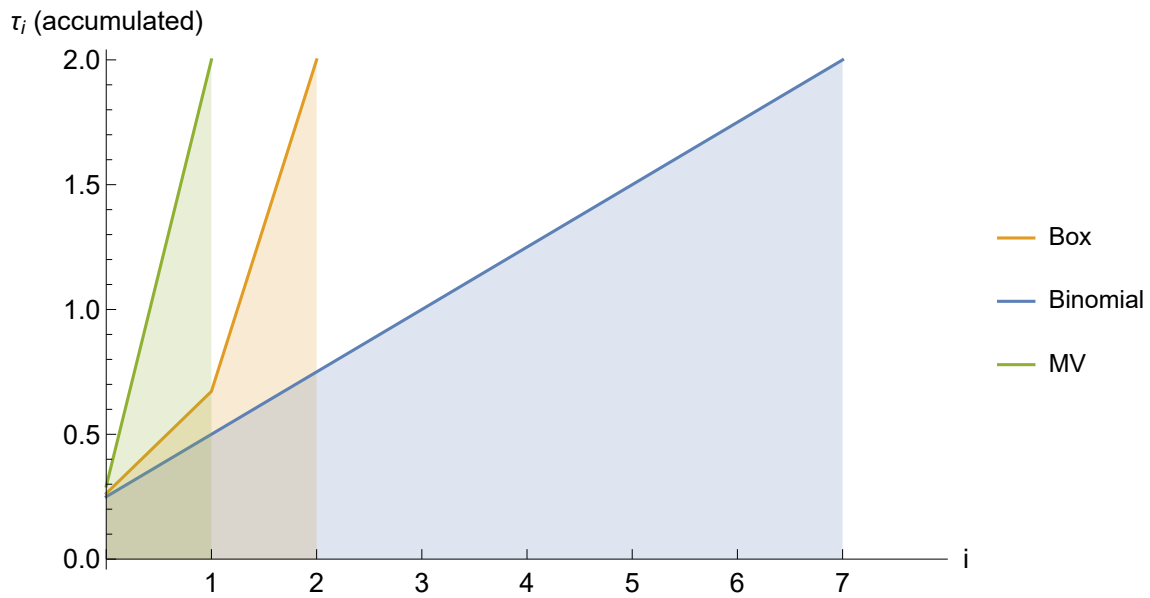
BaseStyle → {FontSize → 14}

],

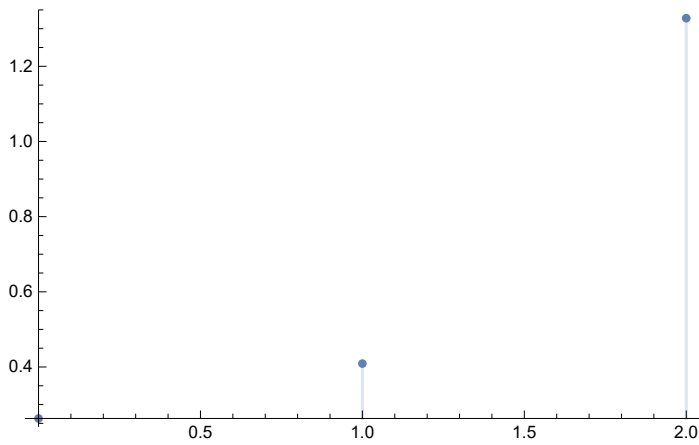
DiscretePlot[$\{\sum_{j=0}^i \tau\text{Bin}[n\text{Bin}, j]\}$, {i, 0, nBin - 1}, Joined → True, PlotLegends → {"Binomial"}],

DiscretePlot[$\{\sum_{j=0}^i \tau\text{MV}[n\text{MV}, j]\}$, {i, 0, nMV - 1}, Joined → True, PlotStyle → ■, PlotLegends → {"MV"}]

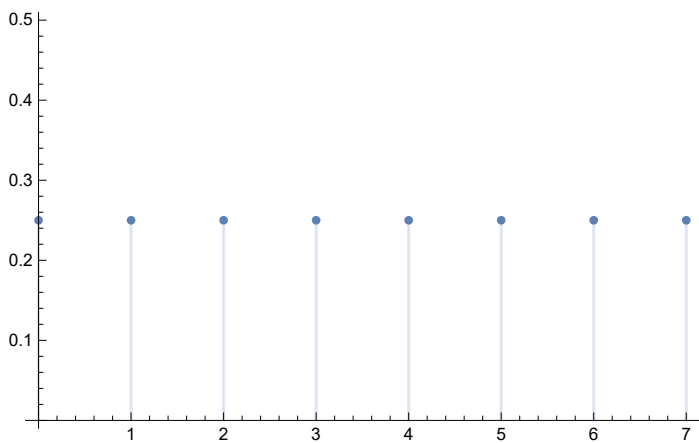
]



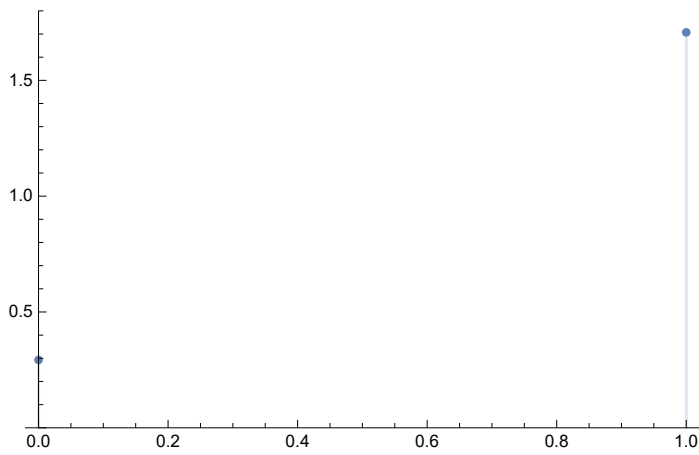
```
DiscretePlot[{\tauBox[nBox, i]}, {i, 0, nBox - 1}]
```



```
DiscretePlot[{\tauBin[nBin, i]}, {i, 0, nBin - 1}]
```



```
DiscretePlot[{\tauMV[nMV, i]}, {i, 0, nMV - 1}, PlotRange -> {0, 1.8}]
```



```

calcFED[signal_, n_, τ_] := Module [{imRes},
  imRes = signal;
  Do [
    imRes = (IdentityMatrix[signalLength] + τ[n, i] * A).imRes
    , {i, 0, n - 1}]

```

```

  imRes
]

```

```

applyFED[n_, τ_] := Module [{res},
  res = f;
  Do [
    res = calcFED[res, n, τ];
    , {i, 1, 3}
  ];
  res
]

```

Applying FED cycles is indeed equivalent of applying kernels.

```

applyFED[nBox, τBox] // N
applyKernel[kernelBox] // N
{0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.,
  0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.00291545, 0.00874636,
  0.0174927, 0.0291545, 0.0437318, 0.0612245, 0.0816327, 0.0962099, 0.104956, 0.107872,
  0.104956, 0.0962099, 0.0816327, 0.0612245, 0.0437318, 0.0291545, 0.0174927, 0.00874636,
  0.00291545, 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.,
  0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.}

applyKernel [{0.142857, 0.142857, 0.142857, 0.142857, 0.142857, 0.142857, 0.142857, 0.142857}]

```

```

applyFED[nBin, τBin] // N
applyKernel[kernelBin] // N
{0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.,
  3.55271 × 10-15, 1.7053 × 10-13, 4.00746 × 10-12, 6.14477 × 10-11, 6.91287 × 10-10, 6.08333 × 10-9,
  4.35972 × 10-8, 2.61583 × 10-7, 1.34061 × 10-6, 5.95828 × 10-6, 0.0000232373, 0.0000802743,
  0.000247512, 0.000685419, 0.00171355, 0.00388404, 0.00801083, 0.0150792, 0.0259698, 0.0410049,
  0.0594571, 0.0792761, 0.0972934, 0.109984, 0.114567, 0.109984, 0.0972934, 0.0792761, 0.0594571,
  0.0410049, 0.0259698, 0.0150792, 0.00801083, 0.00388404, 0.00171355, 0.000685419, 0.000247512,
  0.0000802743, 0.0000232373, 5.95828 × 10-6, 1.34061 × 10-6, 2.61583 × 10-7, 4.35972 × 10-8,
  6.08333 × 10-9, 6.91287 × 10-10, 6.14477 × 10-11, 4.00746 × 10-12, 1.7053 × 10-13, 3.55271 × 10-15, 0.,
  0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.}

applyKernel [{0.0000152588, 0.000244141, 0.00183105, 0.00854492,
  0.027771, 0.0666504, 0.122192, 0.174561, 0.196381, 0.174561, 0.122192,
  0.0666504, 0.027771, 0.00854492, 0.00183105, 0.000244141, 0.0000152588}]

```

