

Contents

1	VECTORS AND OPERATORS	1
1.1	LINEAR VECTOR SPACES	2
1.1.1	Vector addition and scalar multiplication	2
1.1.2	Metric spaces and norms	3
1.1.3	Sequences of vectors and complete metric spaces	4
1.1.4	Scalar products and Hilbert space	5
1.1.5	Basis vectors	8
1.1.6	Continuous bases	9
1.2	TYPES OF OPERATORS	10
1.2.1	Functions and functionals	10
1.2.2	Integral transforms	11
1.2.3	Matrix operators	12
1.2.4	Continuous-to-discrete mappings	12
1.2.5	Differential operators	13
1.3	HILBERT-SPACE OPERATORS	13
1.3.1	Range and domain	13
1.3.2	Linearity, boundedness and continuity	14
1.3.3	Compactness	14
1.3.4	Inverse operators	16
1.3.5	Adjoint operators	17
1.3.6	Projection operators	19
1.3.7	Outer products	21
1.4	EIGENANALYSIS	23
1.4.1	Eigenvectors and eigenvalue spectra	23
1.4.2	Similarity transformations	24
1.4.3	Eigenanalysis in finite-dimensional spaces	25
1.4.4	Eigenanalysis of Hermitian operators	27
1.4.5	Diagonalization of a Hermitian operator	29
1.4.6	Simultaneous diagonalization of Hermitian matrices	31
1.5	SINGULAR-VALUE DECOMPOSITION	34
1.5.1	Definition and properties	34
1.5.2	Subspaces	36
1.5.3	SVD representations of vectors and operators	38
1.6	MOORE-PENROSE PSEUDOINVERSE	38
1.6.1	Penrose equations	39
1.6.2	Pseudoinverses and SVD	39
1.6.3	Properties of the pseudoinverse	40
1.6.4	Pseudoinverses and projection operators	42
1.7	PSEUDOINVERSES AND LINEAR EQUATIONS	44
1.7.1	Nature of solutions of linear equations	44
1.7.2	Existence and uniqueness of exact solutions	45
1.7.3	Explicit solutions for consistent data	47
1.7.4	Least-squares solutions	48
1.7.5	Minimum-norm solutions	50
1.7.6	Iterative calculation of pseudoinverse solutions	53

1.8	REPRODUCING-KERNEL HILBERT SPACE	57
1.8.1	Positive-definite Hermitian operators	58
1.8.2	Nonnegative-definite Hermitian operators	59
2	THE DIRAC DELTA AND OTHER GENERALIZED FUNCTIONS	63
2.1	THEORY OF DISTRIBUTIONS	64
2.1.1	Basic concepts	64
2.1.2	Well-behaved functions	65
2.1.3	Approximation of other functions	66
2.1.4	Formal definition of distributions	68
2.1.5	Properties of distributions	68
2.1.6	Tempered distributions	69
2.2	ONE-DIMENSIONAL DELTA FUNCTION	70
2.2.1	Intuitive definition and elementary properties	70
2.2.2	Limiting representations	72
2.2.3	Distributional approach	75
2.2.4	Derivatives of delta functions	76
2.2.5	A synthesis	77
2.2.6	Delta functions as basis vectors	79
2.3	OTHER GENERALIZED FUNCTIONS IN 1D	79
2.3.1	Generalized functions as limits	79
2.3.2	Generalized functions related to the delta function	80
2.3.3	Other point singularities	83
2.4	MULTIDIMENSIONAL DELTA FUNCTIONS	86
2.4.1	Multidimensional distributions	86
2.4.2	Multidimensional delta functions	87
2.4.3	Delta functions in polar coordinates	89
2.4.4	Line masses and plane masses	91
2.4.5	Multidimensional derivatives of delta functions	92
2.4.6	Other point singularities	92
2.4.7	Angular delta functions	94
3	FOURIER ANALYSIS	95
3.1	SINES, COSINES AND COMPLEX EXPONENTIALS	97
3.1.1	Orthogonality on a finite interval	97
3.1.2	Complex exponentials	98
3.1.3	Orthogonality on the infinite interval	98
3.1.4	Discrete orthogonality	99
3.1.5	View from the complex plane	99
3.2	FOURIER SERIES	100
3.2.1	Basic concepts	100
3.2.2	Convergence of the Fourier series	103
3.2.3	Properties of the Fourier coefficients	108
3.3	1D FOURIER TRANSFORM	112
3.3.1	Basic concepts	112
3.3.2	Convergence issues	113
3.3.3	Unitarity of the Fourier operator	117
3.3.4	Fourier transforms of generalized functions	118
3.3.5	Properties of the 1D Fourier transform	120

3.3.6	Convolution and correlation	124
3.3.7	Fourier transforms of some special functions	129
3.3.8	Relation between Fourier series and Fourier transforms	136
3.3.9	Analyticity of Fourier transforms	139
3.3.10	Related transforms	140
3.4	MULTIDIMENSIONAL FOURIER TRANSFORMS	141
3.4.1	Basis functions	141
3.4.2	Definitions and elementary properties	142
3.4.3	Multidimensional convolution and correlation	146
3.4.4	Rotationally symmetric functions	146
3.4.5	Some special functions and their transforms	147
3.4.6	Multidimensional periodicity	149
3.5	SAMPLING THEORY	152
3.5.1	Bandlimited functions	152
3.5.2	Reconstruction of a bandlimited function from uniform samples	153
3.5.3	Aliasing	157
3.5.4	Sampling in frequency space	158
3.5.5	Multidimensional sampling	158
3.5.6	Sampling with a finite aperture	160
3.6	DISCRETE FOURIER TRANSFORM	161
3.6.1	Motivation and definitions	161
3.6.2	Basic properties of the DFT	162
3.6.3	Relation between discrete and continuous Fourier transforms	165
3.6.4	Discrete-Space Fourier Transform	168
3.6.5	Fast Fourier Transform	170
3.6.6	Multidimensional DFTs	172
4	SERIES EXPANSIONS AND INTEGRAL TRANSFORMS	175
4.1	EXPANSIONS IN ORTHOGONAL FUNCTIONS	175
4.1.1	Basic concepts	176
4.1.2	Orthogonal polynomials	177
4.1.3	Sturm-Liouville theory	178
4.1.4	Classical orthogonal polynomials and related functions	180
4.1.5	Prolate spheroidal wavefunctions	186
4.2	CLASSICAL INTEGRAL TRANSFORMS	189
4.2.1	Laplace transform	189
4.2.2	Mellin transform	191
4.2.3	z transform	193
4.2.4	Hilbert transform	194
4.2.5	Higher-order Hankel transforms	196
4.3	FRESNEL INTEGRALS AND TRANSFORMS	196
4.3.1	Fresnel integrals	197
4.3.2	Fresnel transforms	198
4.3.3	Chirps and Fourier transforms	200
4.4	RADON TRANSFORM	202
4.4.1	2D Radon transform and its adjoint	202
4.4.2	Central-slice theorem	205
4.4.3	Filtered backprojection	206

4.4.4	Unfiltered backprojection	208
4.4.5	Radon transform in higher dimensions	210
4.4.6	Radon transform in signal processing	214
5	MIXED REPRESENTATIONS	215
5.1	LOCAL SPECTRAL ANALYSIS	215
5.1.1	Local Fourier transforms	216
5.1.2	Uncertainty	216
5.1.3	Local frequency	220
5.1.4	Gabor's signal expansion	223
5.2	BILINEAR TRANSFORMS	227
5.2.1	Wigner distribution function	227
5.2.2	Ambiguity functions	229
5.2.3	Fractional Fourier transforms	229
5.3	WAVELETS	230
5.3.1	Mother wavelets and scaling functions	230
5.3.2	Continuous wavelet transform	232
5.3.3	Discrete wavelet transform	234
5.3.4	Multiresolution analysis	236
6	GROUP THEORY	239
6.1	BASIC CONCEPTS	239
6.1.1	Definition of a group	239
6.1.2	Group multiplication tables	240
6.1.3	Isomorphism and homomorphism	241
6.2	SUBGROUPS AND CLASSES	242
6.2.1	Definitions	242
6.2.2	Examples	242
6.3	GROUP REPRESENTATIONS	243
6.3.1	Matrices that obey the multiplication table	243
6.3.2	Irreducible representations	244
6.3.3	Characters	245
6.3.4	Unitary irreducible representations and orthogonality properties	245
6.4	SOME FINITE GROUPS	247
6.4.1	Cyclic groups	247
6.4.2	Dihedral groups	248
6.5	CONTINUOUS GROUPS	248
6.5.1	Basic properties	248
6.5.2	Linear, orthogonal and unitary groups	249
6.5.3	Abelian and non-Abelian Lie groups	249
6.6	GROUPS OF OPERATORS ON A HILBERT SPACE	250
6.6.1	Geometrical transformations of functions	251
6.6.2	Invariant subspaces	251
6.6.3	Irreducible subspaces	253
6.6.4	Orthogonality of basis functions	255
6.7	QUANTUM MECHANICS AND IMAGE SCIENCE	256
6.7.1	Smattering of quantum mechanics	256
6.7.2	Connection with image science	257

6.7.3	Symmetry group of the Hamiltonian	257
6.7.4	Symmetry and degeneracy	258
6.7.5	Reducibility and accidental degeneracy	259
6.7.6	Parity	260
6.7.7	Rotational symmetry in three dimensions	260
6.8	FUNCTIONS AND TRANSFORMS ON GROUPS	261
6.8.1	Functions on a finite group	261
6.8.2	Extension to infinite groups	262
6.8.3	Convolutions on groups	263
6.8.4	Fourier transforms on groups	265
6.8.5	Wavelets revisited	268
7	DETERMINISTIC DESCRIPTIONS OF IMAGING SYSTEMS	271
7.1	OBJECTS AND IMAGES	272
7.1.1	Objects and images as functions	272
7.1.2	Objects and images as infinite-dimensional vectors	275
7.1.3	Objects and images as finite-dimensional vectors	279
7.1.4	Representation accuracy	284
7.1.5	Uniform translates	289
7.1.6	Other representations	294
7.2	LINEAR CONTINUOUS-TO-CONTINUOUS SYSTEMS	297
7.2.1	General shift-variant systems	297
7.2.2	Adjoint operators and SVD	302
7.2.3	Shift-invariant systems	306
7.2.4	Eigenanalysis of LSIV systems	308
7.2.5	Singular-value decomposition of LSIV systems	309
7.2.6	Transfer functions	310
7.2.7	Magnifiers	313
7.2.8	Approximately shift-invariant systems	316
7.2.9	Rotationally symmetric systems	319
7.2.10	Axial systems	323
7.3	LINEAR CONTINUOUS-TO-DISCRETE SYSTEMS	325
7.3.1	System operator	325
7.3.2	Adjoint operator and singular-value decomposition	328
7.3.3	Fourier description	332
7.3.4	Sampled LSIV systems	335
7.3.5	Mixed CC-CD systems	338
7.3.6	Discrete-to-continuous systems	340
7.4	LINEAR DISCRETE-TO-DISCRETE SYSTEMS	341
7.4.1	System matrix	341
7.4.2	Adjoint operator and singular-value decomposition	344
7.4.3	Image errors	347
7.4.4	Discrete representations of shift-invariant systems	349
7.5	NONLINEAR SYSTEMS	353
7.5.1	Point nonlinearities	353
7.5.2	Nonlocal nonlinearities	355
7.5.3	Object-dependent system operators	356
7.5.4	Postdetection nonlinear operations	359

8	STOCHASTIC DESCRIPTIONS OF OBJECTS AND IMAGES	363
8.1	RANDOM VECTORS	364
8.1.1	Basic concepts	364
8.1.2	Expectations	366
8.1.3	Covariance and correlation matrices	367
8.1.4	Characteristic functions	369
8.1.5	Transformations of random vectors	371
8.1.6	Eigenanalysis of covariance matrices	373
8.2	RANDOM PROCESSES	376
8.2.1	Definitions and basic concepts	376
8.2.2	Averages of random processes	378
8.2.3	Characteristic functionals	382
8.2.4	Correlation analysis	383
8.2.5	Spectral analysis	389
8.2.6	Linear filtering of random processes	393
8.2.7	Eigenanalysis of the autocorrelation operator	396
8.2.8	Discrete random processes	400
8.3	NORMAL RANDOM VECTORS AND PROCESSES	402
8.3.1	Probability density functions	402
8.3.2	Characteristic function	404
8.3.3	Marginal densities and linear transformations	405
8.3.4	Central-limit theorem	407
8.3.5	Normal random processes	410
8.3.6	Complex Gaussian random fields	412
8.4	STOCHASTIC MODELS FOR OBJECTS	418
8.4.1	Probability density functions in Hilbert space	419
8.4.2	Multipoint densities	424
8.4.3	Normal models	430
8.4.4	Texture models	438
8.4.5	Signals and backgrounds	447
8.5	STOCHASTIC MODELS FOR IMAGES	450
8.5.1	Linear systems	451
8.5.2	Conditional statistics for a single object	451
8.5.3	Effects of object randomness	452
8.5.4	Signals and backgrounds in image space	455
9	DIFFRACTION THEORY AND IMAGING	457
9.1	WAVE EQUATIONS	458
9.1.1	Maxwell's equations	458
9.1.2	Maxwell's equations in the Fourier domain	459
9.1.3	Material media	461
9.1.4	Time-dependent wave equations	463
9.1.5	Time-independent wave equations	464
9.2	PLANE WAVES AND SPHERICAL WAVES	465
9.2.1	Plane waves	465
9.2.2	Spherical waves	467
9.3	GREEN'S FUNCTIONS	467
9.3.1	Differential equations for the Green's functions	468
9.3.2	Time-dependent Green's function	468

9.3.3	Green's functions for the Helmholtz and Poisson equations	471
9.3.4	Defined-source problems	472
9.3.5	Boundary-value problems	473
9.4	DIFFRACTION BY A PLANAR APERTURE	476
9.4.1	Surface at infinity	477
9.4.2	Kirchhoff boundary conditions	477
9.4.3	Application of Green's theorem	478
9.4.4	Diffraction as a 2D linear filter	479
9.4.5	Some useful approximations	479
9.4.6	Fresnel diffraction	481
9.4.7	Fraunhofer diffraction	483
9.5	DIFFRACTION IN THE FREQUENCY DOMAIN	484
9.5.1	Angular spectrum	485
9.5.2	Fresnel and Fraunhofer approximations	487
9.5.3	Beams	488
9.5.4	Reflection and refraction of light	492
9.6	IMAGING OF POINT OBJECTS	495
9.6.1	Ideal thin lens	495
9.6.2	Imaging a monochromatic point source	498
9.6.3	Transmittance of an aberrated lens	500
9.6.4	Rotationally symmetric lenses	502
9.6.5	Field curvature and distortion	504
9.6.6	Probing the pupil	505
9.6.7	Interpretation of the other Seidel aberrations	507
9.7	IMAGING OF EXTENDED PLANAR OBJECTS	512
9.7.1	Monochromatic objects and a simple lens	512
9.7.2	$4f$ imaging system	515
9.7.3	More complicated lens systems	519
9.7.4	Random fields and coherence	522
9.7.5	Quasimonochromatic imaging	526
9.7.6	Spatially incoherent, quasimonochromatic imaging	530
9.7.7	Polychromatic, incoherent imaging	536
9.7.8	Partially coherent imaging	537
9.8	VOLUME DIFFRACTION AND 3D IMAGING	541
9.8.1	Born approximation	542
9.8.2	Rytov approximation	543
9.8.3	Fraunhofer diffraction from volume objects	545
9.8.4	Coherent 3D imaging	547
10	ENERGY TRANSPORT AND PHOTONS	551
10.1	ELECTROMAGNETIC ENERGY FLOW AND DETECTION	551
10.1.1	Energy flow in classical electrodynamics	552
10.1.2	Plane waves	552
10.1.3	Photons	554
10.1.4	Physics of photodetection	560
10.1.5	What do real detectors detect?	564
10.2	RADIOMETRIC QUANTITIES AND UNITS	569
10.2.1	Self-luminous surface objects	569
10.2.2	Self-luminous volume objects	574

10.2.3	Surface reflection and scattering	575
10.2.4	Transmissive objects	577
10.2.5	Cross sections	578
10.2.6	Distribution function	580
10.2.7	Radiance in physical optics and quantum optics	582
10.3	BOLTZMANN TRANSPORT EQUATION	587
10.3.1	Derivation of the Boltzmann equation	588
10.3.2	Steady-state solutions in non-absorbing media	592
10.3.3	Steady-state solutions in absorbing media	595
10.3.4	Scattering effects	598
10.3.5	Spherical harmonics	599
10.3.6	Elastic scattering and diffusion	605
10.3.7	Inelastic (Compton) scattering	609
10.4	TRANSPORT THEORY AND IMAGING	612
10.4.1	General imaging equation	612
10.4.2	Pinhole imaging	615
10.4.3	Optical imaging of a planar source	618
10.4.4	Adjoint methods	621
10.4.5	Monte Carlo methods	625
11	POISSON STATISTICS AND PHOTON COUNTING	631
11.1	POISSON RANDOM VARIABLES	633
11.1.1	Poisson and independence	633
11.1.2	Poisson and rarity	636
11.1.3	Binomial selection of a Poisson	637
11.1.4	Doubly stochastic Poisson random variables	640
11.2	POISSON RANDOM VECTORS	643
11.2.1	Multivariate Poisson statistics	643
11.2.2	Doubly stochastic multivariate statistics	646
11.3	RANDOM POINT PROCESSES	649
11.3.1	Temporal point processes	649
11.3.2	Spatial point processes	651
11.3.3	Mean and autocorrelation of point processes	653
11.3.4	Relation between Poisson random vectors and processes	655
11.3.5	Karhunen-Loève analysis of Poisson processes	657
11.3.6	Doubly stochastic spatial Poisson random processes	658
11.3.7	Doubly stochastic temporal Poisson random processes	659
11.3.8	Point processes in other domains	661
11.3.9	Filtered point processes	662
11.3.10	Characteristic functionals of filtered point processes	665
11.3.11	Spectral properties of point processes	669
11.4	RANDOM AMPLIFICATION	670
11.4.1	Random amplification in single-element detectors	670
11.4.2	Random amplification and generating functions	672
11.4.3	Random amplification of point processes	674
11.4.4	Spectral analysis	682
11.4.5	Random amplification in arrays	683

11.5	QUANTUM MECHANICS OF PHOTON COUNTING	687
11.5.1	Coherent states	687
11.5.2	Density operators	691
11.5.3	Counting statistics	697
12	NOISE IN DETECTORS	701
12.1	PHOTON NOISE AND SHOT NOISE IN PHOTODIODES	701
12.1.1	Vacuum photodiodes	702
12.1.2	Basics of semiconductor detectors	707
12.1.3	Shot noise in semiconductor photodiodes	716
12.2	OTHER NOISE MECHANISMS	721
12.2.1	Thermal noise	721
12.2.2	Generation-recombination noise	730
12.2.3	1/f noise	734
12.2.4	Noise in gated integrators	741
12.2.5	Arrays of noisy photodetectors	743
12.3	X-RAY AND GAMMA-RAY DETECTORS	744
12.3.1	Interaction mechanisms	745
12.3.2	Photon-counting semiconductor detectors	748
12.3.3	Semiconductor detector arrays	764
12.3.4	Position and energy estimation with semiconductor detectors	778
12.3.5	Scintillation cameras	782
12.3.6	Position and energy estimation with scintillation cameras	786
12.3.7	Imaging characteristics of photon-counting detectors	787
12.3.8	Integrating detectors	792
12.3.9	K x rays and Compton scattering	797
13	STATISTICAL DECISION THEORY	801
13.1	BASIC CONCEPTS	801
13.1.1	Kinds of decisions	802
13.1.2	Inputs to the process	806
13.2	CLASSIFICATION TASKS	810
13.2.1	Partitioning the data space	810
13.2.2	Binary decision outcomes	813
13.2.3	The ROC curve	814
13.2.4	Performance measures for binary tasks	816
13.2.5	Computation of AUC	820
13.2.6	The likelihood ratio and the ideal observer	825
13.2.7	Statistical properties of the likelihood ratio	830
13.2.8	Ideal observer with Gaussian statistics	835
13.2.9	Ideal observer with non-Gaussian data	839
13.2.10	Signal variability and the ideal observer	842
13.2.11	Background variability and the ideal observer	848
13.2.12	The optimal linear discriminant	850
13.2.13	Detectability in continuous data	863
13.3	ESTIMATION THEORY	873
13.3.1	Basic concepts	874
13.3.2	MSE in digital imaging	879
13.3.3	Bayesian estimation	883

13.3.4	Maximum-likelihood estimation	893
13.3.5	Likelihood and Fisher information	895
13.3.6	Properties of ML estimators	898
13.3.7	Other classical estimators	902
13.3.8	Nuisance parameters	904
13.3.9	Hybrid detection/estimation tasks	907
14	IMAGE QUALITY	913
14.1	SURVEY OF APPROACHES	914
14.1.1	Subjective assessment	914
14.1.2	Fidelity measures	915
14.1.3	JND models	916
14.1.4	Information-theoretic assessment	918
14.1.5	Objective assessment of image quality	920
14.2	HUMAN OBSERVERS AND CLASSIFICATION TASKS	923
14.2.1	Methods for investigating the visual system	923
14.2.2	Modified ideal-observer models	929
14.2.3	Psychophysical methods for image evaluation	940
14.2.4	Estimation of figures of merit	945
14.3	MODEL OBSERVERS	952
14.3.1	General considerations	953
14.3.2	Linear observers	958
14.3.3	Ideal observers	974
14.3.4	Estimation tasks	985
14.4	SOURCES OF IMAGES	991
14.4.1	Deterministic simulation of objects	991
14.4.2	Stochastic simulation of objects	994
14.4.3	Deterministic simulation of image formation	995
14.4.4	Stochastic simulation of image formation	996
14.4.5	Gold standards	997
15	INVERSE PROBLEMS	1001
15.1	BASIC CONCEPTS	1002
15.1.1	Classifications of inverse problems	1002
15.1.2	Discretization dilemma	1004
15.1.3	Estimability	1006
15.1.4	Positivity	1009
15.1.5	Choosing the best algorithm	1013
15.2	LINEAR RECONSTRUCTION OPERATORS	1014
15.2.1	Matrix operators for estimation of expansion coefficients	1015
15.2.2	Reconstruction of functions from discrete data	1018
15.2.3	Reconstruction from Fourier samples	1020
15.2.4	Discretization of analytic inverses	1022
15.2.5	More on analytic inverses	1023
15.2.6	Noise with linear reconstruction operators	1025
15.3	IMPLICIT ESTIMATES	1029
15.3.1	Functional minimization	1030
15.3.2	Data-agreement functionals	1033
15.3.3	Regularizing functionals	1035

15.3.4	Effects of positivity	1042
15.3.5	Reconstruction without discretization	1045
15.3.6	Resolution and noise in implicit estimates	1049
15.4	ITERATIVE ALGORITHMS	1052
15.4.1	Linear iterative algorithms	1053
15.4.2	Noise propagation in linear algorithms	1054
15.4.3	Search algorithms for functional minimization	1055
15.4.4	Nonlinear constraints and fixed-point iterations	1063
15.4.5	Projections onto convex sets	1064
15.4.6	MLEM algorithm	1069
15.4.7	Noise propagation in nonlinear algorithms	1072
15.4.8	Stochastic algorithms	1074
16	PLANAR IMAGING WITH X RAYS AND GAMMA RAYS	1083
16.1	DIGITAL RADIOGRAPHY	1085
16.1.1	The source and the object	1085
16.1.2	X-ray detection	1087
16.1.3	Scattered radiation	1092
16.1.4	Deterministic properties of shadow images	1095
16.1.5	Stochastic properties	1101
16.1.6	Image quality: Detection tasks	1108
16.1.7	Image quality: Estimation tasks	1118
16.2	PLANAR IMAGING IN NUCLEAR MEDICINE	1122
16.2.1	Basic issues	1123
16.2.2	Image formation	1126
16.2.3	The detector	1133
16.2.4	Stochastic properties	1136
16.2.5	Image quality: Classification tasks	1139
16.2.6	Image quality: Estimation tasks	1146
17	SINGLE-PHOTON EMISSION COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY	1153
17.1	FORWARD PROBLEMS	1154
17.1.1	CD formulations for parallel-beam SPECT	1155
17.1.2	Equally spaced angles	1158
17.1.3	Fourier analysis in the CD formulation	1162
17.1.4	2D Radon transform and parallel-beam SPECT	1164
17.1.5	3D transforms and cone-beam SPECT	1166
17.1.6	Attenuation	1170
17.2	INVERSE PROBLEMS	1172
17.2.1	SVD of the 2D Radon transform	1173
17.2.2	Inverses and pseudoinverses in 2D	1182
17.2.3	Inversion of the 3D x-ray transform	1187
17.2.4	Inversion of attenuated transforms	1192
17.2.5	Discretization of analytic reconstruction algorithms	1197
17.2.6	Matrices for iterative methods	1200

17.3	NOISE AND IMAGE QUALITY	1206
17.3.1	Noise in the data	1206
17.3.2	Noise in reconstructed images	1209
17.3.3	Artifacts	1215
17.3.4	Image quality	1222
18	COHERENT IMAGING AND SPECKLE	1235
18.1	BASIC CONCEPTS	1236
18.1.1	Elementary statistical considerations	1237
18.1.2	Speckle in imaging	1239
18.2	SPECKLE IN A NONIMAGING SYSTEM	1243
18.2.1	Description of the ground glass	1244
18.2.2	Some simplifying assumptions	1247
18.2.3	Propagation of characteristic functionals	1248
18.2.4	Central-limit theorem	1249
18.2.5	Statistics of the irradiance	1253
18.3	SPECKLE IN AN IMAGING SYSTEM	1258
18.3.1	The imaging system	1259
18.3.2	Propagation of characteristic functionals	1260
18.3.3	Effect of the detector	1265
18.4	NOISE AND IMAGE QUALITY	1273
18.4.1	Measurement noise	1273
18.4.2	Random objects	1278
18.4.3	Task performance	1280
18.5	POINT-SCATTERING MODELS AND NON-GAUSSIAN SPECKLE	1285
18.5.1	Object fields and objects	1286
18.5.2	Image fields	1291
18.5.3	Univariate statistics of the image field and irradiance	1293
18.6	COHERENT RANGING	1301
18.6.1	System configurations	1301
18.6.2	Deterministic analysis	1308
18.6.3	Statistical analysis	1314
18.6.4	Task performance	1318
19	IMAGING IN FOURIER SPACE	1331
19.1	FOURIER MODULATORS	1332
19.1.1	Data acquisition	1332
19.1.2	Noise	1341
19.1.3	Reconstruction	1345
19.1.4	Image quality	1350
19.2	INTERFEROMETERS	1353
19.2.1	Young's double-slit experiment	1354
19.2.2	Visibility estimation	1358
19.2.3	Michelson stellar interferometer	1362
19.2.4	Interferometers with multiple telescopes	1368
Epilogue:	Frontiers in Image Science	1375

Appendix A: Matrix Algebra	1383
Appendix B: Complex Variables	1413
Appendix C: Probability	1427
Bibliography	1473
Index	1523