

Numerical solution of 2D-vector tomography problem using the method of approximate inverse

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Abstract: The problem of vector tomography is considered in this work in the following formulation. Let a certain vector field \mathbf{v} be given in a bounded domain of \mathbb{R}^2 filled by a medium in which the probing radiation propagates along straight lines. We have to reconstruct this field from its known longitudinal and (or) transverse ray transforms.

We propose an algorithm for solution of the vector tomography problem. The algorithm based on so called method of approximate inverse developed by A.K. Louis and his pupils [1–3]. The idea of the method of approximate inverse is as follows. Let $A : H \rightarrow K$ be a linear bounded operator. It is required to find an approximate solution (a function f) of the operator equation $Af = g$ for given $g \in K$. Mollifiers e_γ^y are used for solving. These functions have the properties $\langle e_\gamma^y, e_\gamma^y \rangle_H = 1$ and $\langle f, e_\gamma^y \rangle_H \approx f(y)$. Let A^* be an adjoint operator for A . Hence, equation $A^*\psi_\gamma^y = e_\gamma^y$ has a solution $\psi_\gamma^y \in K$ and

$$f(y) \approx \langle f, e_\gamma^y \rangle_H = \langle f, A^*\psi_\gamma^y \rangle_H = \langle Af, \psi_\gamma^y \rangle_K = \langle g, \psi_\gamma^y \rangle_K.$$

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