

... [] ... (7)

... (8)

... (9)

... (10)

... (11)

... (12)

... (13)

... (14)

... (15)

... (16)

$$\alpha := 1 - \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1, & \text{if } \dots \\ \dots, & \text{if } \dots \end{matrix} \right\} \quad (10)$$

... (11)

$$\sum_{\in} \lambda^* = \dots \quad (12)$$

$$\dots = 0, \dots \in \dots \quad (13)$$

$$\lambda^* \geq 0, \dots \in \dots \quad (14)$$

$$\dots \sum_{\in} \lambda^* = 0, \quad (15)$$

$$\dots = 0, \dots \in \dots \quad (16)$$

$$\dots \geq 0, \dots \in \dots, \dots \notin \dots \quad (17)$$

... (18)

... (19)

... (20)

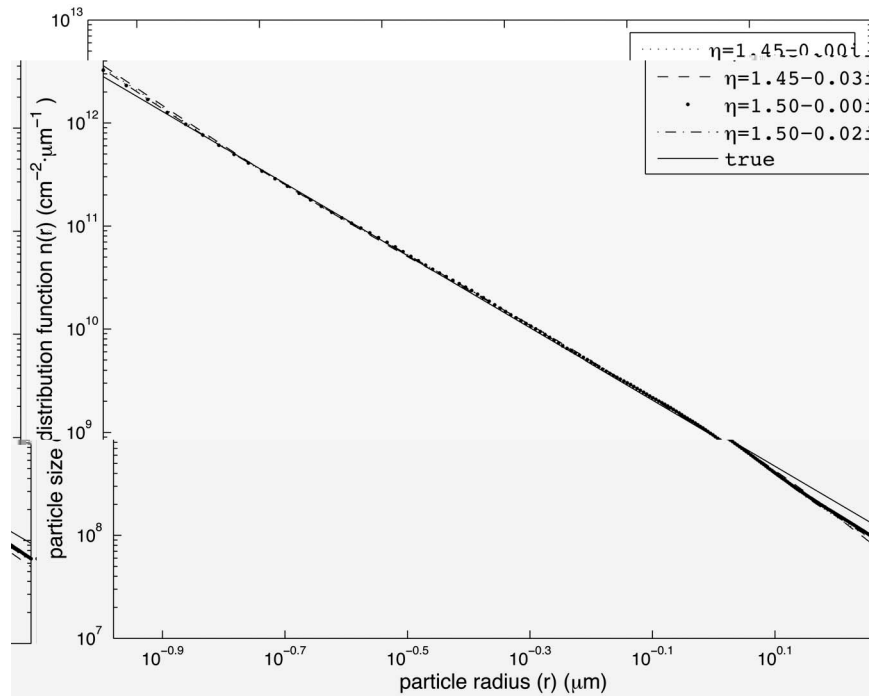


Fig. 2. Comparison of the true distribution with the reconstructed distribution for $\delta = 0.01$.

The reconstructed distribution is compared with the true distribution for $\delta = 0.01$. The true distribution is shown as a solid line, and the reconstructed distributions are shown as dashed and dotted lines. The reconstructed distributions are generally lower than the true distribution, especially at larger radii. The difference between the reconstructed and true distributions is more pronounced for smaller values of η .

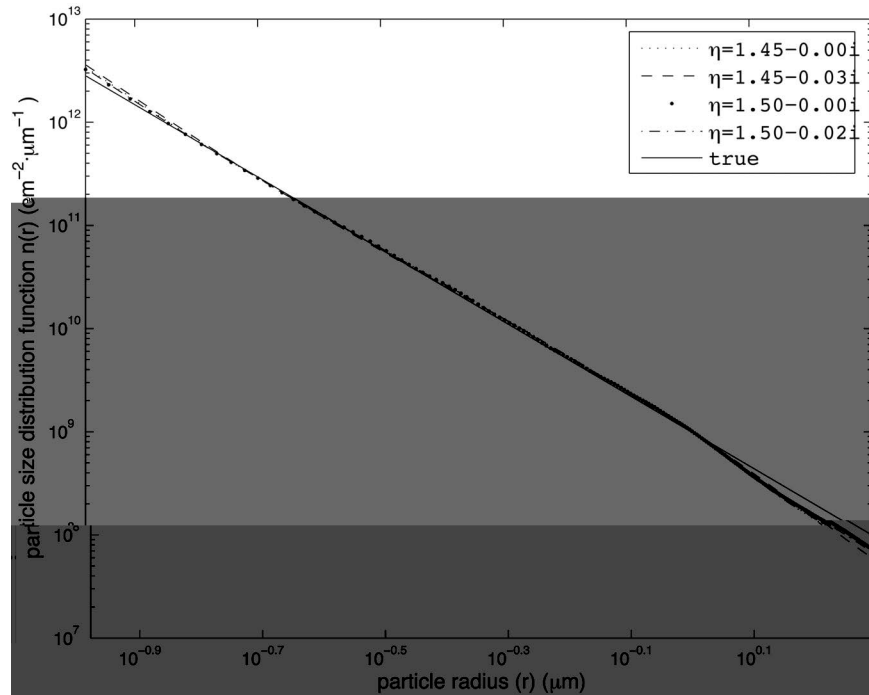


Fig. 3. Comparison of the true distribution with the reconstructed distribution for $\delta = 0.05$.

$C = 1.50 \cdot 0.095 = 0.1425$
 24). $\eta = 0.1425$
 41 43
 A. 3.1 C. B.1
 $= (10 \cdot 0.1) / (1 - 0.1) = 1.11$

