



## AN ITERATIVE METHOD FOR THE EVALUATION OF THE REGULARIZATION PARAMETER IN REGULARIZED IMAGE RESTORATION

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**Abstract:** Regularized restoration is one of the powerful image restoration techniques because it preserves image details with a high degree of fidelity in the restored image. The main problem encountered in regularized image restoration is the evaluation of the regularization parameter. There are several methods for the evaluation of this parameter which require knowledge of the noise variance in the degraded image. After evaluating this parameter, regularized restoration is implemented by applying a regularization filter on the degraded image. In this paper, we propose a new iterative method for the evaluation of this parameter. This method depends on the maximization of the power in the restored image by the coincidence of the passband of the regularization filter with the frequency band in which, most of the image power exists. The suggested method doesn't require a priori knowledge of the noise variance. Results show that the estimated value of the regularization parameter leads to a minimum mean square restoration error.

**Keywords:** regularized restoration, regularization parameter, iterative regularization, inverse regularization.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Digital image restoration is a problem which has been extensively treated in the literature [1-12]. The main objective of image restoration is to obtain a good estimate of the original image from a degraded image. Degradations in images have several origins such as out of focus blurring, linear motion blurring and Gaussian blurring. These types of blurring can be modeled as lowpass filters affecting the original image [13]. So, the image restoration problem is in fact a deconvolution problem. The existence of noise in the degraded image increases the difficulty of the image restoration process. The problem of deconvolution in the presence of noise is classified as an ill-posed inverse problem [6].

This problem has been solved in the literature using so many approaches [1-13]. In each approach, the mathematical basis on which the solution is based differs. In general, the purpose of image restoration is to obtain an estimate, which is as close

as possible to the original image. One of the most popular approaches to the problem of image restoration is the linear minimum mean square error (LMMSE) restoration approach [13]. Rather than seeking a solution consistent with minimum contamination by noise, the LMMSE approach attacks the restoration problem directly and proposes a criterion that explicitly evaluates how close the restoration is to the original object intensity distribution. Despite being an easy solution, LMMSE restoration requires some assumptions related to the original unknown image and leads to some artifacts in flat areas of the restored images.

Regularization theory, which was basically introduced by Tikhonov and Miller has proved to be a good candidate for the solution of the image restoration problem [5]. There is no guarantee for the existence, uniqueness and stability of the solution of an inverse ill-posed problem like the image restoration problem based on direct inversion. So, there is a need for some constraints on the

solution. The stabilizing functional approach is one of the basic methodologies for the development of regularized or constrained solutions. According to this approach, an ill-posed problem can be formulated as the constrained minimization of a certain functional, called the stabilizing functional [5].

For the implementation of regularized image restoration, there is a need to know both the regularization operator and the regularization parameter [1-12]. The rule of the regularization operator is to move the small Eigenvalues of the image degradation matrix away from zero while leaving the large Eigenvalues unchanged. It also incorporates prior knowledge about the required degree of smoothness of the restored image into the restoration process. The regularization parameter controls the trade-off between fidelity of the data and the smoothness of the solution [5, 6]. Hence, its determination is a very important issue. The evaluation of the regularization parameter can be performed using several techniques but most of these techniques are based on the amount of noise in the degraded image [6].

In this paper, we propose an iterative method for the evaluation of the regularization parameter based on the maximization of the total power content of the restored image. The rest of the paper is organized as follows. Section 2 gives the image degradation model. Section 3 discusses regularized image restoration. Section 4 surveys some existing methods for the evaluation of the regularization parameter. Section 5 presents the proposed method for the evaluation of the regularization parameter. Section 6 gives the experimental results. Finally, the concluding remarks are given in section 7.

## 2. IMAGE DEGRADATION MODEL

Image restoration algorithms are, generally, designed to exploit characteristics of an image and its degradation. Accurate knowledge of the degradation is essential for any image restoration algorithm to be a successful algorithm. To obtain information about the degradation, we can gather information from the degraded image itself. As an example, if an image is blurred and we can identify a region in the degraded image where the original undegraded signal is known, we may be able to estimate the blurring function  $h(n_1, n_2)$ . The original image is denoted by  $f(n_1, n_2)$ , while the degraded image is denoted by  $g(n_1, n_2)$ . In the presence of noise  $n(n_1, n_2)$ , this can be represented as follows [1-13]:

$$g(n_1, n_2) = h(n_1, n_2) * f(n_1, n_2) + n(n_1, n_2) \quad (1)$$

If  $f(n_1, n_2)$  is assumed to be known in some regions, then  $g(n_1, n_2)$  and  $f(n_1, n_2)$  can be used in these regions to estimate  $h(n_1, n_2)$ . This linear shift invariant image degradation model can be represented in another form as follows [1-13]:

$$\mathbf{g} = \mathbf{H}\mathbf{f} + \mathbf{n} \quad (2)$$

where  $\mathbf{f}$ ,  $\mathbf{g}$  and  $\mathbf{n}$  are lexicographic orders by either column or row of the  $M \times M$  image, the degraded image and the noise, respectively. The matrix  $\mathbf{H}$  is the discrete representation of the degradation of dimensions  $M^2 \times M^2$ . For linear shift invariant systems, the matrix  $\mathbf{H}$  is a block Toeplitz matrix. The objective of image restoration is to estimate  $\mathbf{f}$  given the samples of the recorded image  $\mathbf{g}$ .

## 3. REGULARIZED IMAGE RESTORATION

According to the regularization theory, the solution of Eq. (2) is obtained by the minimization of the cost function [1-12]:

$$\Psi(\mathbf{f}) = \|\mathbf{g} - \mathbf{H}\mathbf{f}\|^2 + \lambda \|\mathbf{C}\mathbf{f}\|^2 \quad (3)$$

where  $\mathbf{C}$  is the regularization operator and  $\lambda$  is the regularization parameter. This minimization is accomplished by taking the derivative of the cost function yielding [1-12]:

$$\frac{\partial \Psi(\mathbf{f})}{\partial \mathbf{f}} = \mathbf{0} = 2\mathbf{H}'(\mathbf{g} - \mathbf{H}\mathbf{f}) - 2\lambda\mathbf{C}'\mathbf{C}\mathbf{f} \quad (4)$$

Solving for that  $\mathbf{f}$  that provides the minimum of the cost function gives [1-12]:

$$\mathbf{f} = (\mathbf{H}'\mathbf{H} + \lambda\mathbf{C}'\mathbf{C})^{-1}\mathbf{H}'\mathbf{g} = \mathbf{A}(\lambda)\mathbf{g} \quad (5)$$

where

$$\mathbf{A}(\lambda) = (\mathbf{H}'\mathbf{H} + \lambda\mathbf{C}'\mathbf{C})^{-1}\mathbf{H}' \quad (6)$$

The regularization operator  $\mathbf{C}$  incorporates prior knowledge about the required degree of smoothness of  $\mathbf{f}$  into the restoration process. It can be a finite difference matrix chosen to minimize the second order or higher order difference energy of the estimated image [1]. The 2-D Laplacian is the best choice for this purpose. The rule of the regularization operator  $\mathbf{C}$  is to move the small Eigenvalues of  $\mathbf{H}$  away from zero while leaving the large Eigenvalues unchanged. The amount of change of these Eigenvalues is dependent on the choice of the regularization parameter  $\lambda$ .

Equation (5) can be written in an equivalent form using the Toeplitz to circulant approximation as follows [1]:

$$\hat{F}(u, v) = \frac{H^*(u, v)}{|H(u, v)|^2 + \lambda|C(u, v)|^2} G(u, v) = D(u, v, \lambda)G(u, v) \quad (7)$$

where  $F(u, v)$  is the Fourier transform of the original image, and  $G(u, v)$ ,  $\hat{F}(u, v)$ ,  $H(u, v)$ ,  $C(u, v)$  and  $N(u, v)$  are the Fourier transforms of the degraded image, the estimate of the original image, the point spread function PSF of the blurring operator, the regularization operator and the noise, respectively. Thus, the transfer function of the regularization filter is given by [1]:

$$D(u, v, \lambda) = \frac{H^*(u, v)}{|H(u, v)|^2 + \lambda|C(u, v)|^2} \quad (8)$$

If  $\lambda=0$ , this leads to the inverse filter solution defined as [1]:

$$\hat{F}(u, v) = \frac{G(u, v)}{H(u, v)} = F(u, v) + \frac{N(u, v)}{H(u, v)} \quad (9)$$

In the presence of noise, the restoration problem has an ill-posed nature. Thus, severe deteriorations are observed in the restored images in the cases of low signal to noise ratios if the inverse filter solution is used. So, the second term in the denominator of Eq. (8) solves the ill-posed problem. This means that our problem is how to evaluate the regularization parameter  $\lambda$ .

#### 4. METHODS OF EVALUATING THE REGULARIZATION PARAMETER

The problem of evaluating the regularization parameter has been addressed using a diversity of techniques [6, 7]. Most of these techniques require knowledge of the noise variance of the degraded image  $\sigma^2$ . In many practical applications, the noise variance in the degraded image is not known and its estimation may be a tedious problem. We will survey some of these methods in the following subsections.

##### 4.1. CONSTRAINED LEAST SQUARES (CLS) METHOD

In this method, the parameter  $\lambda$  is selected such that the following equation is satisfied [6]:

$$\|\mathbf{g} - \mathbf{H}\hat{\mathbf{f}}(\lambda)\|^2 = \|(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{H}\mathbf{A}(\lambda))\mathbf{g}\|^2 = \|\mathbf{n}\|^2 = \varepsilon^2 = M^2\sigma^2 \quad (10)$$

Using the constrained least squares method is equivalent to assuming that the  $i^{\text{th}}$  component of the error  $\mathbf{g} - \mathbf{H}\hat{\mathbf{f}}(\lambda)$  is Gaussian and  $\|\mathbf{g} - \mathbf{H}\hat{\mathbf{f}}(\lambda)\|^2$  is Chi-square distributed with variance  $\sigma^2$  and  $M^2$  degrees of freedom.

##### 4.2 EQUIVALENT DEGREES OF FREEDOM (EDF) METHOD

The notation of the equivalent degrees of freedom (EDF) can also be incorporated into the evaluation of the regularization parameter [6]. The EDF method takes into account the linear dependency between the degraded image  $\mathbf{g}$  and the estimated image  $\hat{\mathbf{f}}(\lambda)$ . Therefore,  $\|\mathbf{g} - \mathbf{H}\hat{\mathbf{f}}(\lambda)\|^2$  is Chi-square distributed with variance  $\sigma^2$  and  $\text{trace}(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{H}\mathbf{A}(\lambda))$  degrees of freedom. Thus, in this case, the constraint equation used for computing  $\lambda$  will be given by [6]:

$$\|\mathbf{g} - \mathbf{H}\hat{\mathbf{f}}(\lambda)\|^2 = \|(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{H}\mathbf{A}(\lambda))\mathbf{g}\|^2 = \sigma^2 \text{trace}[\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{H}\mathbf{A}(\lambda)] \quad (11)$$

##### 4.3 MEAN SQUARE ERROR (MSE) METHOD

Another method for evaluating  $\lambda$  is obtained by directly minimizing the MSE function. The MSE function can be written as [6]:

$$E\left[\|\mathbf{e}(\lambda)\|^2\right] = E\left[\|\mathbf{f} - \hat{\mathbf{f}}(\lambda)\|^2\right] = \|\mathbf{f}\|^2 + E\left[\|\hat{\mathbf{f}}(\lambda)\|^2\right] - 2E\left[\mathbf{f}^t\hat{\mathbf{f}}(\lambda)\right] \quad (12)$$

Since the term  $\|\mathbf{f}\|^2$  does not depend on  $\lambda$ , the minimization of  $E\left[\|\mathbf{e}(\lambda)\|^2\right]$  is equivalent to the minimization of  $E\left[\|\hat{\mathbf{f}}(\lambda)\|^2\right] - 2E\left[\mathbf{f}^t\hat{\mathbf{f}}(\lambda)\right]$ . Using the Toeplitz to circulant approximation, we get [6]:

$$E\left[\|\hat{\mathbf{f}}(\lambda)\|^2\right] = E\left[\sum_{i=1}^{M^2} \frac{|h_i|^2|G_i|^2}{(|h_i|^2 + \lambda|c_i|^2)^2}\right] \quad (13)$$

and

$$E\left[\mathbf{f}^t\hat{\mathbf{f}}(\lambda)\right] = E\left[\sum_{i=1}^{M^2} \frac{|h_i|^2|F_i|^2}{(|h_i|^2 + \lambda|c_i|^2)^2}\right] = E\left[\sum_{i=1}^{M^2} \frac{|G_i|^2 - \sigma^2}{(|h_i|^2 + \lambda|c_i|^2)^2}\right] \quad (14)$$

where  $h_i$  and  $c_i$  are the Eigenvalues of  $\mathbf{H}$  and  $\mathbf{C}$ , respectively, and  $F_i$  and  $G_i$  are the  $i^{\text{th}}$  components

of the discrete Fourier transforms of  $f$  and  $g$ , respectively.

Substituting Eqs. (13), (14) into Eq. (12) and letting the derivative of the MSE function equal to zero we get:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{M^2} \frac{\lambda^2 |c_i|^4 |G_i|^2}{(|h_i|^2 + \lambda |c_i|^2)^3} - \sigma^2 \sum_{i=1}^{M^2} \frac{\lambda |c_i|^2}{(|h_i|^2 + \lambda |c_i|^2)^2} = 0 \quad (15)$$

In matrix form, this is equivalent to:

$$\| \mathbf{C}^{-1} [(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{H}\mathbf{A}(\lambda))]^{3/2} \mathbf{g} \|^2 = \sigma^2 \text{trace}[\mathbf{C}^{-2} (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{H}\mathbf{A}(\lambda))^2] \quad (16)$$

The solution of Eq. (16) leads to an estimate of the regularization parameter  $\lambda$ .

#### 4. 4 PREDICTED MEAN SQUARE ERROR (PMSE) METHOD

Another criterion for choosing the regularization parameter is based on the minimization of the weighted error norm [6]:

$$E \left[ \|\mathbf{H}\mathbf{e}(\lambda)\|^2 \right] = E \left[ \|\mathbf{H}\mathbf{f} - \mathbf{H}\mathbf{f}_\epsilon(\lambda)\|^2 \right] \quad (17)$$

This method is based on the fact that the data points, which correspond to large Eigenvalues of  $\mathbf{H}$  are more reliable, and thus they are weighted heavier. In matrix form, the regularization parameter  $\lambda$  can be evaluated by solving the following equation [6]:

$$E \left[ \|\mathbf{H}\mathbf{e}(\lambda)\|^2 \right] = \|(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{H}\mathbf{A}(\lambda))\mathbf{g}\|^2 + 2\sigma^2 [\text{trace}[\mathbf{H}\mathbf{A}(\lambda)] - M^2] \quad (18)$$

#### 4. 5 SET THEORETIC (ST) METHOD

In this method, a priori knowledge about  $\mathbf{f}$  is assumed which restricts the solution to lie in a set

$$\|\mathbf{H}\mathbf{f} - \mathbf{g}\|^2 = \varepsilon^2$$

$\mathbf{Q}_f$ , that is,  $\mathbf{f} \in \mathbf{Q}_f$  where  $\mathbf{Q}_f$  is an  $M^2$  dimensional space [6].

$$\mathbf{Q}_f = \left\{ \mathbf{f} \mid \left( \|\mathbf{C}\mathbf{f}\|^2 \leq E^2 \right) \right\} \quad (19)$$

Similarly the noise  $\mathbf{n}$  is assumed to belong to a set  $\mathbf{Q}_n$ . Since  $\mathbf{n}$  must lie in a set, it follows that a given observation  $\mathbf{g}$  combines with the set  $\mathbf{Q}_n$  to define a new set which must contain  $\mathbf{f}$ , i.e

$$\mathbf{Q}_{f/g} = \left\{ \mathbf{f} \mid \left( \|\mathbf{g} - \mathbf{H}\mathbf{f}\|^2 \leq \varepsilon^2 \right) \right\} \quad (20)$$

Both of the sets  $\mathbf{Q}_f$  and  $\mathbf{Q}_{f/g}$  contain  $\mathbf{f}$  and therefore  $\mathbf{f}$  must lie in their intersection [6].

$$\mathbf{Q}_{f\epsilon} = \mathbf{Q}_f \cap \mathbf{Q}_{f/g} \quad (21)$$

To make the problem more tractable, ellipsoids are used for the sets  $\mathbf{Q}_f$  and  $\mathbf{Q}_n$ . The equation of an ellipsoid is given by [6]:

$$\mathbf{Q}_f = [\mathbf{f} : (\mathbf{f} - \mathbf{c}_f)^t \mathbf{G}_f^{-1} (\mathbf{f} - \mathbf{c}_f) \leq 1] \quad (22)$$

where  $\mathbf{c}_f$  is the center of the ellipsoid and  $\mathbf{G}_f$  is a positive matrix, whose Eigenvalues and Eigen vectors determine, respectively, the orientation and the length of the axis of  $\mathbf{Q}_f$ . The centers of the ellipsoids bounding the intersection of these two ellipsoids  $\mathbf{Q}_f$  and  $\mathbf{Q}_{f/g}$  are given by [23, 24]:

$$\mathbf{f}_\epsilon = \left[ p_1 \frac{\mathbf{H}^t \mathbf{H}}{\varepsilon^2} + p_2 \frac{\mathbf{C}^t \mathbf{C}}{E^2} \right]^{-1} \cdot p_1 \frac{\mathbf{H}^t}{\varepsilon^2} \mathbf{g} \quad (23)$$

where  $p_1 + p_2 = 1$  and  $p_1, p_2 \geq 0$ . Figure (1) gives a geometric interpretation of the set theoretic approach. For  $p_1 = p_2$ , the regularization parameter is given by [6]:

$$\lambda = (\varepsilon / E)^2 \quad (24)$$

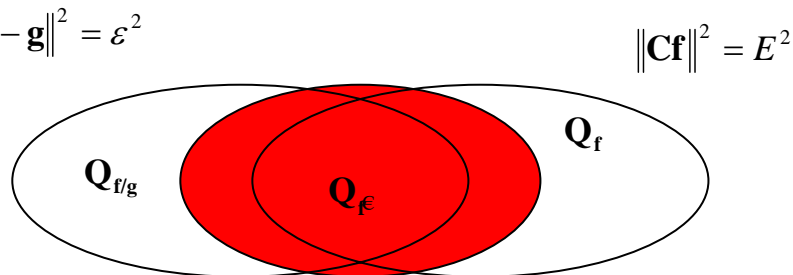


Fig. 1 – Geometric interpretation for the set theoretic approach using ellipsoids

## 5. THE SUGGESTED METHOD FOR EVALUATING THE REGULARIZATION PARAMETER

The different methods mentioned above for evaluating the regularization parameter yield different estimates of  $\lambda$ . The regularization parameter  $\lambda$  dictates, in general, the level of smoothness in the restored image. Thus, if two different regularization parameters  $\lambda_a$  and  $\lambda_b$  are used in restoring a degraded image with  $\lambda_a > \lambda_b$ , the resulting restored image  $\mathcal{F}(\lambda_a)$  will be smoother than  $\mathcal{F}(\lambda_b)$  [6]. The smoothness criterion doesn't reveal any thing about the MSE of the solution.

Based on the smoothness criterion, the smoothness of the solutions obtained using the different methods of evaluation differs according to the value of  $\lambda$  obtained with each method. Some methods yield over smoothed estimates of the restored images while others yield under smoothed estimates [6]. Accordingly, a unified approach is needed to estimate the regularization parameter  $\lambda$ . We will now present the proposed method for evaluating the regularization parameter that can achieve minimum mean square restoration error.

The regularized image restoration filter transfer function is expressed in Eq. (8). It is clear from this equation that the parameter  $\lambda$  controls the passband of this restoration filter. This is illustrated in Figs (2) to (6). Figure (2) illustrates the frequency response of a lowpass blurring operator  $H(u, v)$ . Figure (3) illustrates the frequency response of the inverse filter. It is clear that the inverse filter has singularities at certain frequencies. In Figs. (4) to (6), the effect of regularization is illustrated with a regularization parameter  $\lambda=0.1, 0.01$  and  $0.001$ , respectively. It is clear that the regularized filter has a bandpass nature and the parameter  $\lambda$  controls the location of the passband in the frequency domain.

In general, most images to be restored using this regularized restoration filter have their spatial frequencies concentrated near the low frequency region of the spectrum. When the filter passband coincides with the spectral region at which the frequency contents of the image to be restored lie, good restoration results are obtained due to the preservation of all frequency contents of the restored image. The noise frequency components, which extend to infinite frequencies lie outside the filter passband and thus are reduced.

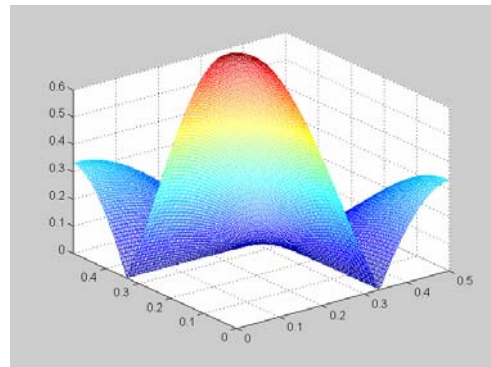


Fig. 2 – Low pass filter frequency response

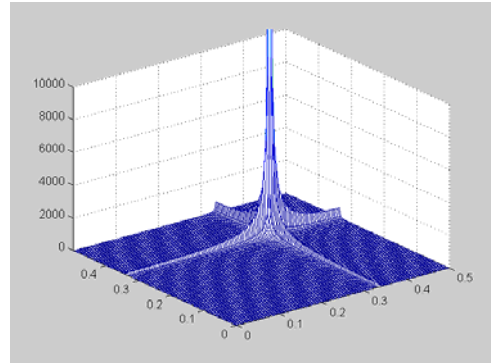


Fig. 3 – Inverse Filter frequency response

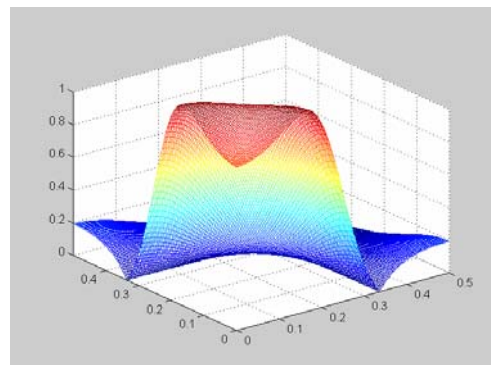


Fig. 4 – Regularized Filter frequency response  $\lambda=0.1$

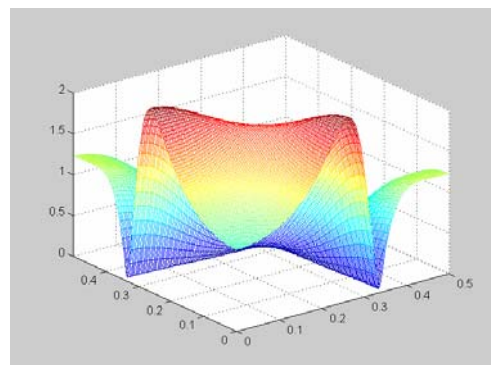
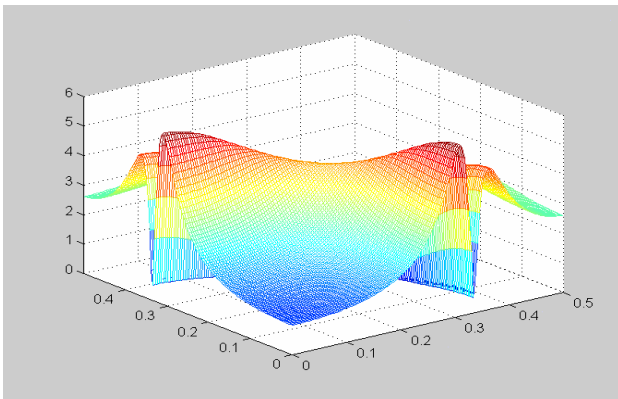


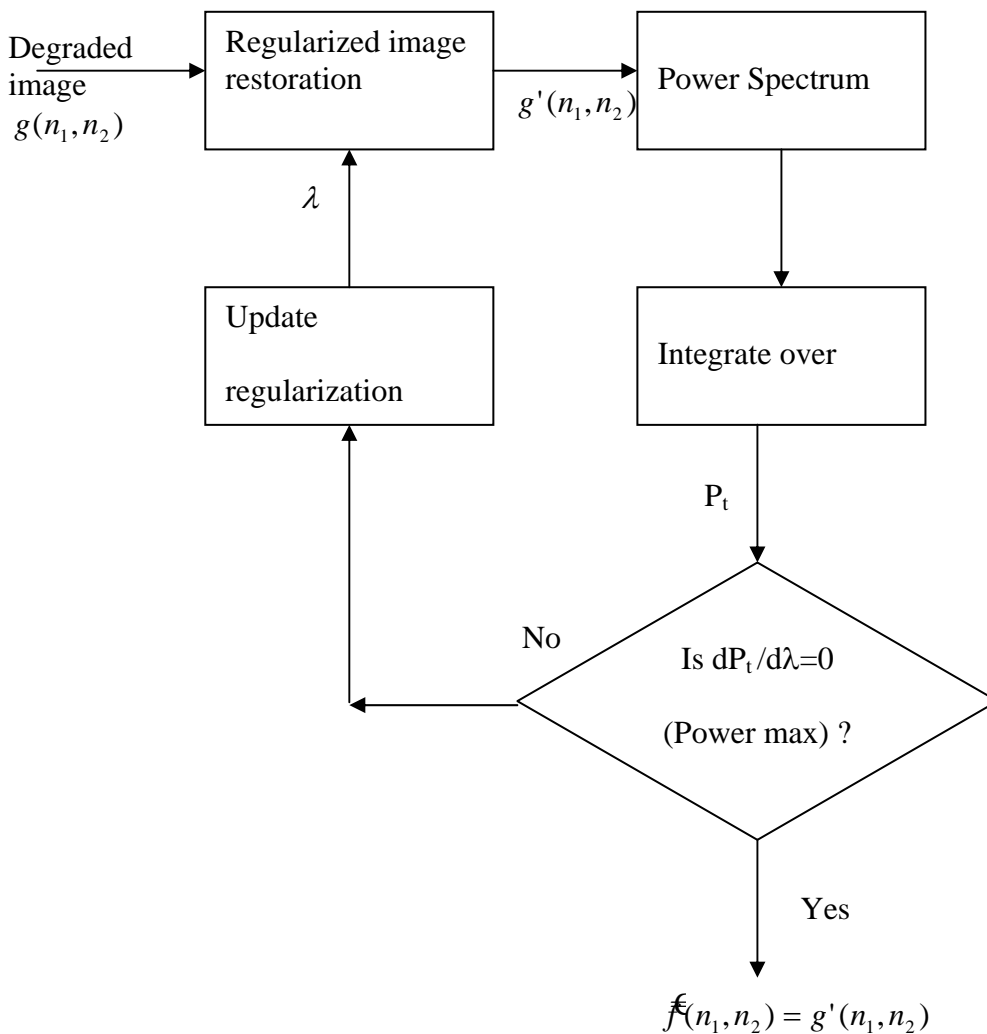
Fig. 5 – Regularized Filter frequency response  $\lambda=0.01$



**Fig. 6 – Regularized Filter frequency response  $\lambda=0.001$**

The suggested method for the evaluation of the regularization parameter is based on the above-mentioned concept as illustrated in Fig. (7). In this

method, an initial value for the regularization parameter is assumed and the restoration process is performed on the degraded image  $g(n_1, n_2)$  using the regularized filter  $D(u, v, \lambda)$ . The power spectrum of the restored image is estimated and then the total power in the restored image is calculated. This process is repeated iteratively by updating the regularization parameter value until a maximum value of the total power is obtained in the restored image. The value of  $\lambda$  which yields this maximum total power is the best estimate of  $\lambda$  expected to yield minimum mean square error in the restored image.



**Fig. 7 – Block diagram of the suggested method for the evaluation of the regularization parameter**

The auto-correlation function of the restored image  $g'(n_1, n_2)$  is evaluated using the following relation:

$$R_{g'}(n_1, n_2) = \frac{1}{w^2} \sum_{k=1}^w \sum_{l=1}^w g'(k, l) g'(n_1 + k, n_2 + l) \quad (25)$$

where  $w$  is an arbitrary window length.

The power spectrum of the restored image



$g'(n_1, n_2)$  is evaluated using the following relation:

$$P_g(u, v) = \sum_{n_1=0}^{N-1} \sum_{n_2=0}^{N-1} R_g(n_1, n_2) \exp\left\{-\frac{2\pi i}{N}(n_1 u + n_2 v)\right\} \quad (26)$$

An integration process, which may be approximated using a summation process, is performed over the whole spectrum to evaluate the total power in the restored image  $g'(n_1, n_2)$ . The approximation of this integration process is performed as follows:

$$P_t = \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_u \sum_v |P_{g'}(u, v)| \quad (27)$$

When this total power is maximized, the restored image  $g'(n_1, n_2)$  can be considered the best estimate of the image  $f(n_1, n_2)$ . If the power is not maximum, the regularization parameter is updated and the process is repeated.

## 6. SIMULATION RESULTS

The suggested method for evaluating the regularization parameter is tested in this section for two different images with different spatial activities; the Cameraman and the Mandrill images illustrated in Figs. (8) and (9), respectively. The steps of the proposed method illustrated in Fig. (7) are applied on both the degraded Cameraman and Mandrill images.



Fig. 8 – Original Cameraman image

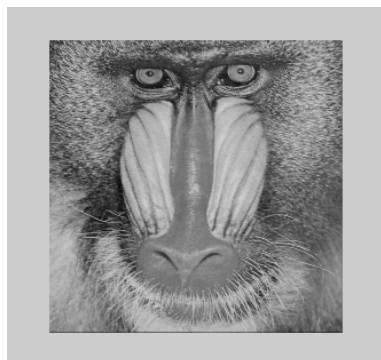


Fig. 9 – Original Mandrill image

The restoration process is performed in the presence of additive noise and a blurring operator of size 5x5 with an SNR=40 dB. The variations of the total power and MSE in the restored images with the value of the regularization parameter are plotted in Figs. (10) and (12), respectively, for the Cameraman image and in Figs. (11) and (13), respectively, for the Mandrill image. It is clear that the minimum MSE coincides with the maximum power for the Cameraman image, which is mainly an image of low frequency nature. This means that the proposed algorithm have succeeded in evaluating the best value of the regularization parameter.

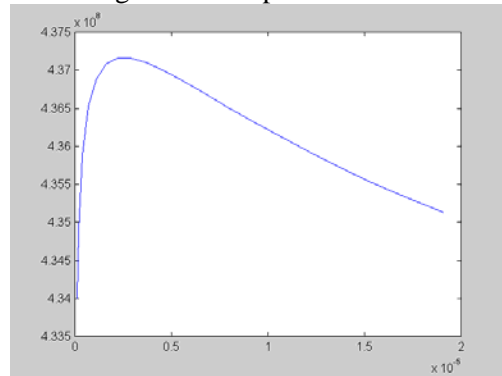


Fig. 10 –  $P_t$  versus  $\lambda$  for restoring the Cameraman image degraded by 5X5 operator SNR=40 dB

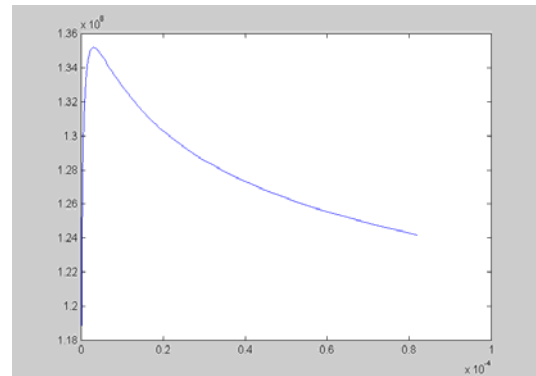


Fig. 11 –  $P_t$  versus  $\lambda$  for restoring the Mandrill image degraded by 5X5 operator SNR=40 dB

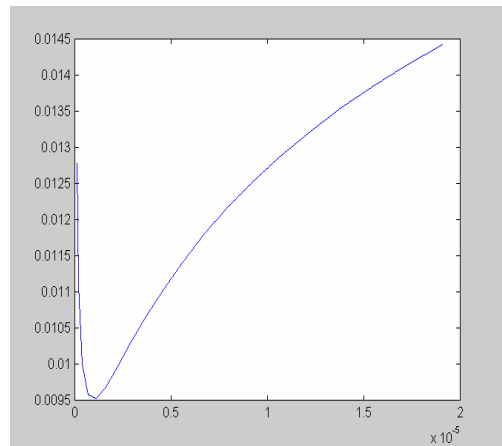
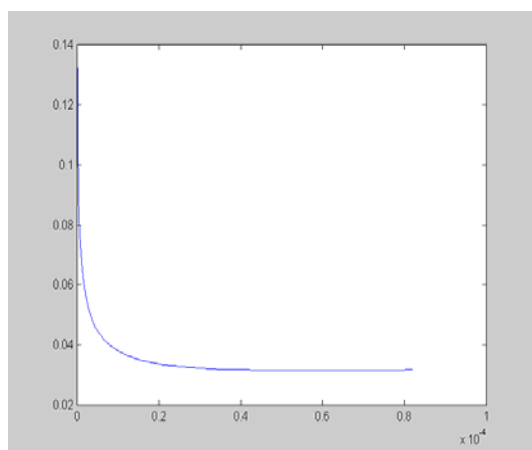


Fig. 12 – MSE versus  $\lambda$  for restoring the Cameraman image degraded by 5X5 operator SNR=40 dB



**Fig. 13 – MSE versus  $\lambda$  for restoring the Mandrill image degraded by 5X5 operator SNR=40 dB**

For the Mandrill image which is of a high frequency nature, the MSE reaches its minimum value with the maximum value of the total power in the restored image and keeps this minimum value for a long range of  $\lambda$ . This means that a wide range of  $\lambda$  can be used for the restoration of images containing much high frequency details.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

This paper has presented a new iterative method for the evaluation of the regularization parameter in regularized image restoration. This method has succeeded in evaluating the value of the regularization parameter which can maximize the power in the restored image without knowledge of the noise variance in the degraded image. The proposed method can be used in the restoration of images containing either low or high frequencies. For the restoration of images with low frequencies, a single value of the regularization parameter can be used, while for the restoration of images with high frequencies, a wide margin for the regularization parameter can be used.

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