

# 1 Exercises Radon transform part 1

**Exercise 1.1.** (a) Use the Fourier slice theorem to prove the formula for the Radon transform of  $\partial_x^\alpha f$

$$R_\theta \partial_x^\alpha f = \theta^\alpha \partial_s^{|\alpha|} R_\theta f$$

(b) prove the formula for the Radon transform of the convolution  $f * g$

$$R_\theta(f * g) = R_\theta f * R_\theta g$$

**Exercise 1.2.** In this exercise we consider the Radon transform of radial functions in  $n = 2$  dimensions.

(a) The  $\alpha$ -Abel transform is defined as

$$A_\alpha g(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_t^\infty \frac{g(s)}{(s-t)^{1-\alpha}} ds.$$

Use the formula

$$\int_x^s \frac{dt}{(t-x)^\alpha (s-t)^{1-\alpha}} = \Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(1-\alpha)$$

to show that, for sufficiently smooth  $g$ , we have have

$$(-\partial_x A_{1-\alpha} \circ A_\alpha)g = g,$$

i.e. we have a left-inverse for  $A_\alpha$ .

(b) Suppose  $f(x) = F(|x|)$  and  $\tilde{F}(r) = F(\sqrt{r})$ . Show that for such  $f$ ,  $Rf$  is independent of  $\theta$  and can be written as

$$Rf(s) = \sqrt{\pi} A_{1/2} \tilde{F}(s^2).$$

(c) Derive an inversion formula for the Radon transform for radial functions.

**Exercise 1.3.** (a) Assume  $f(x)$  is of the form

$$f(x) = F(|x|) \left( \frac{x_1 + ix_2}{|x|} \right)^m, \quad x \neq 0. \quad (1)$$

Show that in polar coordinates  $(r, \phi)$  with  $x_1 = r \cos \phi$ ,  $x_2 = r \sin \phi$  the right hand side of this equation becomes  $F(r)e^{im\phi}$ .

(b) Suppose that  $f$  is given by (1). Show that  $g = Rf$  can be written in the form

$$g(\theta, s) = G(s)(\theta_1 + i\theta_2)^m. \quad (2)$$

(c) Suppose that  $g(\theta, s)$  can be written in the form (2). Show that  $h = R^\# g$  can be written in similar form as (1), i.e.

$$h(x) = H(|x|) \left( \frac{x_1 + ix_2}{|x|} \right)^m.$$

(In [1, pp. 25-30] the map  $F \mapsto G$  is studied and an alternative inversion formula for the Radon transform is given.)

## References

- [1] F. Natterer. *The mathematics of computerized tomography*, volume 32 of *Classics in Applied Mathematics*. Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics (SIAM), Philadelphia, PA, 2001. Reprint of the 1986 original.