(b) Set initial regularization parameter λ and δ; 2. Outer loop (dictionary learning and clustering): iterate
On $l = 1, 2. . . . L$
(a) Update the dictionaries {_k} via k-means and PCA;
(b) Inner loop (clustering): iterate on $j = 1, 2. . . . J$
(I) ˆ**x** (j+1/2) = ˆx (j) + δ**H**T (**y** − **H**ˆ x (j)), where δ is
The pre-determined constant;

(II) Compute **v** (j) = [_Tk1**R**1 ˆ x (j+1/2) . . . _TkN **R**N ˆ**x** (j+1/2)], where _ki is the dictionary assigned to patch
ˆ Xi = **R**I ˆx (j+1/2);
(III) Compute **α** (j+1) i using the shrinkage operator.
(IV) If mod (j, J0) = 0 update the parameters λi, and {**β**i}
(V) Image estimate update: ˆ**x** (j+1) = _ ◦ **α** (j+1)

Algorithm II: Iterative Shrinkage Algorithm:

As discussed in Section II, we use an iterative algorithm to solve the NCSR objective function in Eqs. Each iteration, for fixed **β**i we solve the following l1-norm minimization problem:

αy=arg minα { ⎧ ⎩ _y−**H**_ ◦ α_22+_i_jλi, j |αi (j)−**β**i (j)| ⎫ ⎭ }

Which is convex and can be solved efficiently? In this paper we adopt the surrogate algorithm in the (l+1)-th iteration, the proposed shrinkage operator for the j th element of **α**i is

$$\alpha^{(l+1)}_i (j) = S_\tau (\mathbf{v}^{(l)}_{i, j} - \beta_i (j)) + \beta_i (j)$$

Where Sτ (•) is the classic soft-thresholding operator and

v (l) =KT (**y**− K ◦ **α** (l))/c + **α**(l), where K = **H**_, KT = _T ◦ **H**T ,

$\tau = \lambda_{i, j} / c$, and c is an auxiliary parameter guaranteeing the convexity of the surrogate function. The derivation of the above shrinkage operator follows the standard surrogate algorithm.

7. Conclusion

This paper we presented study of non- locally centralized sparse representation (NCSR) model for image restoration. Image de-noising and de-blurring had been a major problem in the image restoration methodologies. Different types of algorithms are studied for the de-blurring, de-noising of degraded images and different type of filters are also analyzed. Sparse representations have been found to provide the better results of image restoration than other representations. Therefore based on sparse representation, local and non-local methods can be used to restore the degraded version of images effectively. The sparse coding noise (SCN), which is defined as the difference between the sparse code of the degraded image and the sparse code of the unknown original image, should be minimized to improve the performance of sparsity-based image restoration. To this end, we proposed a centralized sparse constraint, which exploits the image nonlocal redundancy, to reduce the SCN. The Bayesian interpretation of the NCSR model was provided and this endows the NCSR model an iteratively reweighted implementation. By using the different sparse representation technique solves the image related problems, Such as image de-noising, de-blurring and super-Resolution. using the different NCSR approach improving the performance of image restoration. Solve various types of image restoration problems, including de-noising, de-blurring and super-resolution; validate the generality and state-of-the-art performance of the proposed NCSR algorithm. Improve the sparse representation performance by proposing a non-locally centralized sparse representation (NCSR) model.

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