## TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
CHAPTER	t en	
I	DESCRIPTION OF THE GENERAL PHYSICAL PROBLEM	1
	The EMI Scanner - An Example of the Present State of the Art	8
	Reconstruction from Projections Models Many Physical Problems and Presents a Variety of Theoretical Questions	13
	The Difficulties Associated with the Theory of Reconstruction from Projections	17
11	BASIC INDETERMINACY OF RECONSTRUCTION	21
	Theoretical Background	21
	First Theoretical Result with Practical Significance	23
	The Significance of the Nullspace	25
	Does There Exist a Restriction on the Domain of $P_{\{\theta\}}$ Which Makes N = {0} ?	27
	Conclusions to Chapter II	30
	Proofs of Results Stated in Chapter II	31
111	A RECONSTRUCTION SPACE WHICH DOES NOT CONTAIN THE OBJECTIVE FUNCTION	38
	A Reconstruction Space Based on the Fourier Transform	38
	Description of Our Choice of the Reconstruction Space	41
	Resolution of a Reconstruction E Picture Resolution	43
IV	A MATRIX REPRESENTATION OF THE PROBLEM	44
	Proofs of Propositions Stated in Chapter IV	52
v	RESOLUTION IN THE PROJECTION DATA	53
	Projection Angles Affect the Required Resolution	53
	Farey Series and Projection Angles	54
	Significance of the Farey Projection Angles	56
	Proofs of Results Stated in Chapter V	57

CHAPTER		Page
VI	RESULTS ESTABLISHING THE UNIQUENESS OF A RECONSTRUCTION	62
	Interpretation of the Two Uniqueness Results: Proposition VI.2 and Theorem 2	65
	There Is in Practice a Limitation on the Resolution in $P_{\theta}^{\ \ f}$	67
	Explanation of Theorem 2	70
	Uniquely Determined Picture Resolution	75
	Proofs of Results Stated in Chapter VI	80
VII	DEALING EFFECTIVELY WITH NOISY DATA	91
	Physical Justification of Importance and Sources of Noise	92
	The Effect of Noisy Data on the Uniqueness of a Reconstruction	92
	The Effect of Noise on the Consistency of the Data	96
	The Use of Least Squares - Advantages and Difficulties	97
	Statistical Considerations Relevant to the Use of Least Squares	100
	Optimizing the Stability of the Estimate of the Unknown Reconstruction	102
	Choosing the Best Projection Angles	103
	Conclusions to Chapter VII	108
APPENDI	X TO CHAPTER VII - STATISTICAL REFERENCE MATERIAL	109
VIII	HOW A RECONSTRUCTION APPROXIMATES A REAL LIFE OBJECT	113
	Assumptions with Their Justifications	114
	Consequences of the Assumptions	118
	Estimating $\ \mathbf{h} - \mathbf{f}\ _{\mathbf{r}^2}$ , i.e., How close	
	is the obtained reconstruction to the unknown objective function?	124
	Significance and Applications of the Estimate of $  h - f  _{L^2}$	127
	Conclusions	128
	Proofs of Propositions stated in Chapter VIII	131

CHAPTER	Page
IX A SPECIAL CASE: IMPROVING THE EMI HEAD SCANNER	138
The Use of Purposefully Displaced Reconstructions	140
Theorem 2 Applied to Four Sets of Purposeful Displaced Projection Data	lly 140
Estimating the Accuracy of a 74 $\times$ 74 Reconstruction, $h_{74}$	142
Obtaining a Uniquely Determined Reconstruct with 1 mm Resolution from 1 mm Resolution Projection Data	ion 1 <b>4</b> 3
Conclusions	143
Conclusions	144
X A GENERAL THEORY OF RECONSTRUCTION FROM PROJECTIONS AND OTHER MATHEMATICAL CONSIDERATIONS RELATED TO THIS PROBLEM	145
A General Theory of Reconstruction from Projections	145
Other Mathematical Considerations Related to Reconstruction from Projections	149
APPENDIX - MEDICAL CONTEXT OF RECONSTRUCTION FROM PROJECTIONS	154
The Interaction of X-rays with Matter	155
The Meaning of a Projection	157
Thickness of the Slice	157
Types of Detectors	158
Parallel and Fan-beam Techniques	158
Resolution of the Data	159
X-Ray Exposure	160
Miscellaneous Aspects of Data Collection	160
The EMI Example	161
Algorithms	162
Representation of a Reconstruction	168
The Diagnosis Problem	169
REFERENCES	170