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On the Partial Realization of Noncausal 2-D Linear Systems

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Abstract—The problem of partial realization is to construct a latent variable model which matches a specified input–output behavior over a bounded frame of interest. In this paper, an algorithm is proposed for constructing a partial realization from the Toeplitz kernel of a possibly noncausal 2-D linear system. By construction, the resulting latent variable model and corresponding boundary conditions comprise four components, each with recursively computable structure.

Index Terms—Noncausal 2-D systems, nearest neighbour models (NNMs), partial realization.

I. INTRODUCTION

BROADLY, a two-dimensional (2-D) system relates signals indexed by two free variables. In many situations, these free variables represent discrete spatial co-ordinates; e.g., image processing and the study of spatially distributed processes [3], [11]. Various classes of latent variable models have found application in the study of linear discrete 2-D systems, including: the inherently quarter-plane causal models of Roesser [23] and Fornasini–Marchesini (FM) [6], [7]; the implicit generalizations of Roesser and FM models [12], [19], [17], which are capable of generating noncausal input–output behavior; and the so-called nearest neighbour model (NNM) of [16], which is also capable of accommodating noncausal relationships between inputs and outputs.

The task of constructing a latent variable model to match the infinite horizon behavior of a specified input–output model is known as the realization problem. This problem has received considerable attention [6], [14], [4], [10], [2], [24] for so-called quarter-plane causal 2-D systems, with the resulting realization being invariably in the form of a (recursive) Roesser or FM model. The realization problem for 2-D system without quarter-plane causal input–output behavior in terms of implicit generalizations of these models, however, has received relatively little attention [5], [25]. Similarly, to the best of the authors' knowledge, the realization of an NNM latent variable model from a given input–output representation has not been considered. Indeed, much of the literature on the realization of noncausal 2-D

processes [8], [26] is set in the behavioral framework of Willems [22], where a latent variable model is sought to describe the so-called behavior, comprising the inputs and outputs together as the entity of interest. This is quite different to the approach taken here where the partition of the behavior into inputs and outputs is pre-defined, as may be appropriate in various applications.

In this paper, the problem of *partial realization* is considered for noncausal 2-D processes, whereby it is only required to match the specified input–output behavior over a bounded frame of interest. In particular, an algorithm is proposed for the construction of a latent variable model in NNM form to match (over a bounded frame) the input–output behavior of a 2-D linear system with specified Toeplitz kernel. First, it is observed that such a system can be naturally decomposed into four quarter-plane causal components. Indeed, via simple transformations each component is shown to be equivalent to a so-called south-west (sw) causal system. The focus then turns to the construction of what can be thought of as a rational polynomial model given a Toeplitz kernel with sw causal structure, by which a recursive latent variable model can be subsequently obtained. Finally, it is shown how to transform and combine the latent variable model realizations for each quarter-plane causal component of the original (noncausal) Toeplitz kernel into a single NNM model with appropriately assigned latent variable boundary conditions.

II. INPUT–OUTPUT MODELS

Let $N, M \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$. Given two intervals $[0, N]$ and $[0, M]$ of \mathbb{N} , consider the bounded-frame linear process $\mathcal{F} : u \mapsto y$, governed by

$$y_{k,l} = \sum_{i=0}^N \sum_{j=0}^M \varphi_{k-i, l-j} u_{i,j}, \quad (k, l) \in [0, N] \times [0, M] \quad (1)$$

where $u, y : [0, N] \times [0, M] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ represent the input and the output of the system, respectively, and $\varphi : [-N, N] \times [-M, M] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is the so-called Toeplitz kernel (or impulse response) of \mathcal{F} . Note that (1) does not *impose* a causal relationship between the input u and the output y . However, the following forms of quarter-plane causality play an important role in the approach to realization described in this paper.

- *South-West* (sw)—at any point $(k, l) \in [0, N] \times [0, M]$, the output $y_{k,l}$ depends only on values of the input $u_{i,j}$ for $i \leq k$ and $j \leq l$.
- *North-West* (nw)—at any point $(k, l) \in [0, N] \times [0, M]$, the output $y_{k,l}$ depends only on values of the input $u_{i,j}$ for $i \leq k$ and $j \geq l$.

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TABLE I
 DEFINITIONS OF INTERVALS DEPENDING ON THE SYMBOL Δ

Δ	I_h^Δ	I_v^Δ	H_k^Δ	V_l^Δ
sw	$(0, N]$	$(0, M]$	$[0, k]$	$[0, l]$
nw	$(0, N]$	$[-M, 0)$	$[0, k]$	$[l, M]$
ne	$[-N, 0)$	$[-M, 0)$	$[k, N]$	$[l, M]$
se	$[-N, 0)$	$(0, M]$	$[k, N]$	$[0, l]$

- *North-East* (ne)—at any point $(k, l) \in [0, N] \times [0, M]$, the output $y_{k,l}$ depends only on values of the input $u_{i,j}$ for $i \geq k$ and $j \geq l$.
- *South-East* (se)—at any point $(k, l) \in [0, N] \times [0, M]$, the output $y_{k,l}$ depends only on values of the input $u_{i,j}$ for $i \geq k$ and $j \leq l$.

The causal structure of \mathcal{F} is said to be *strict* in the horizontal (respectively, vertical) direction if the inequality on the index i (respectively, j) is strict. For example, if at any point $(k, l) \in [0, N] \times [0, M]$ the output $y_{k,l}$ depends only on values of the input $u_{i,j}$ for $i \leq k$ and $j > l$, the nw causal dependence of y on u is said to be strict in the vertical direction.

In what follows, it is shown that an arbitrary bounded-frame system of the form (1) can be linearly decomposed into four components, each exhibiting one of the aforementioned causal dependencies on the input. In particular, define the symbol $\Delta \in \{\text{sw}, \text{nw}, \text{ne}, \text{se}\}$, and let I_h^Δ and I_v^Δ be defined as shown in Table I. Furthermore, for all $\Delta \in \{\text{sw}, \text{nw}, \text{ne}, \text{se}\}$ let

$$\varphi_{k,l}^\Delta := \begin{cases} \varphi_{k,l}, & (k,l) \in I_h^\Delta \times I_v^\Delta \\ \frac{1}{2}\varphi_{k,l}, & (k,l) \in (\{0\} \times I_v^\Delta) \\ & \cup (I_h^\Delta \times \{0\}) \setminus \{(0,0)\} \\ \frac{1}{4}\varphi_{k,l}, & (k,l) = (0,0) \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

Then, (1) can be rewritten as the sum of four components

$$\begin{aligned} y_{k,l} &= \sum_{i=0}^k \sum_{j=0}^l \varphi_{k-i,l-j}^{\text{sw}} u_{i,j} \\ &+ \sum_{i=0}^k \sum_{j=l}^M \varphi_{k-i,l-j}^{\text{nw}} u_{i,j} \\ &+ \sum_{i=k}^N \sum_{j=l}^M \varphi_{k-i,l-j}^{\text{ne}} u_{i,j} \\ &+ \sum_{i=k}^N \sum_{j=0}^l \varphi_{k-i,l-j}^{\text{se}} u_{i,j}. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

Moreover, with H_k^Δ and V_l^Δ defined as in Table I, it follows that $y_{k,l} = \sum_{\Delta \in \{\text{sw}, \text{nw}, \text{ne}, \text{se}\}} y_{k,l}^\Delta$, where

$$y_{k,l}^\Delta := \sum_{i \in H_k^\Delta} \sum_{j \in V_l^\Delta} \varphi_{k-i,l-j}^\Delta u_{i,j} \quad (4)$$

for all $\Delta \in \{\text{sw}, \text{nw}, \text{ne}, \text{se}\}$. Note that the dependence of each y^Δ on the input u is consistent with a corresponding Δ quarter-plane causality. Indeed, the system $\mathcal{F}^\Delta : u \mapsto y^\Delta$ described by (4) is Δ -causal.

Interestingly, a simple transformation of the spatial indexes permits re-statement of (4) in terms of a convolution with

 TABLE II
 DEFINITIONS OF INDEXES AND SIGN CONSTANTS DEPENDING ON Δ

Δ	i_Δ	j_Δ	s_h^Δ	s_v^Δ
sw	i	j	1	1
nw	i	$M-j$	1	-1
ne	$N-i$	$M-j$	-1	-1
se	$N-i$	j	-1	1

sw-causal structure. In particular, for each $\Delta \in \{\text{sw}, \text{nw}, \text{ne}, \text{se}\}$ and $(i, j) \in [0, N] \times [0, M]$, define $\hat{u}_{i,j}^\Delta := u_{i_\Delta, j_\Delta}$ and $\hat{\varphi}_{i,j}^\Delta := \varphi_{s_h^\Delta i, s_v^\Delta j}^\Delta$, where $i_\Delta, j_\Delta, s_v^\Delta$ and s_h^Δ are given in Table II. Then each $\hat{\varphi}^\Delta$ is nonzero only in the bounded frame of interest $[0, N] \times [0, M]$ and the system $\hat{u}^\Delta \mapsto \hat{y}^\Delta$ defined by

$$\hat{y}_{k,l}^\Delta := \sum_{(i,j) \in [0,k] \times [0,l]} \hat{\varphi}_{k-i,l-j}^\Delta \hat{u}_{i,j}^\Delta \quad (5)$$

for $(k, l) \in [0, N] \times [0, M]$, has sw-causal structure and satisfies $y_{i,j}^\Delta = \hat{y}_{i,j}^\Delta$, for all $(i, j) \in [0, N] \times [0, M]$. Correspondingly, an approach to constructing a realization for (1) is to first realize each sw-causal counterpart (5) of (3), followed by inversion of the associated spatial index transformations and subsequent combination of the resulting latent variable models and boundary conditions, as discussed in Sections III and IV, respectively, see also [21].

Remark 2.1: Note that (2) is not the only decomposition of the Toeplitz kernel φ for which this approach is possible. For example, with

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_{k,l}^{\text{sw}} &:= \varphi_{k,l} & (k,l) \in [0, N] \times [0, M] \\ \varphi_{k,l}^{\text{nw}} &:= \begin{cases} \varphi_{k,l} & (k,l) \in [0, N] \times [-M, 0) \\ 0 & (k,l) \in [0, N] \times \{0\} \end{cases} \\ \varphi_{k,l}^{\text{ne}} &:= \begin{cases} \varphi_{k,l} & (k,l) \in [-N, 0) \times [-M, 0) \\ 0 & (k,l) \in ([-N, 0) \times \{0\}) \cup (\{0\} \times [-M, 0]) \end{cases} \\ \varphi_{k,l}^{\text{se}} &:= \begin{cases} \varphi_{k,l} & (k,l) \in [-N, 0) \times [0, M] \\ 0 & (k,l) \in \{0\} \times [0, M] \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

the decomposition in (3) still holds. In this case, the dependencies of the outputs $y^{\text{nw}}, y^{\text{ne}}$ and y^{se} thus obtained, on the input u , are strict in the vertical direction, in both the vertical and horizontal direction, and in the horizontal direction, respectively.

III. RATIONAL POLYNOMIAL MODELS AND PARTIAL REALIZATION

In view of the considerations above, the aim in this section is to define and solve a partial realization problem, given a sw-causal process $\mathcal{F} : u \mapsto y$ described by

$$y_{k,l} = \sum_{i=0}^k \sum_{j=0}^l \varphi_{k-i,l-j} u_{i,j} \quad (6)$$

for $(k, l) \in [0, N] \times [0, M]$; since \mathcal{F} is sw-causal, $\varphi_{i,j} = 0$ for all i, j such that $i < 0$ or $j < 0$. To this end, the partial realization problem is first formulated in terms of the existence of a rational polynomial model, where the representation of a

doubly indexed signal in terms of a formal power series is exploited; given a signal $s : \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$,

$$\mathbf{s}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v) := \sum_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}} s_{i,j} \lambda_h^i \lambda_v^j \in \mathbb{R}[[\lambda_h, \lambda_v]]$$

where the indeterminates λ_h and λ_v may be viewed as markers of the spatial index (i, j) and $\mathbb{R}[[\lambda_h, \lambda_v]]$ denotes the ring of formal power series in the two indeterminates λ_h and λ_v .

As is well known and easily established [20], the convolution of u and φ in (6) can be represented by the product of the respective formal power series. Indeed, with the truncation operator $\Pi_{I_h \times I_v} : \mathbb{R}[[\lambda_h, \lambda_v]] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}[[\lambda_h, \lambda_v]]$ defined so that $\Pi_{I_h \times I_v}(\mathbf{s}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v)) = \sum_{(i,j) \in I_h \times I_v} s_{i,j} \lambda_h^i \lambda_v^j$ for intervals I_h and I_v of \mathbb{N} , the input–output relation (6) can be written as

$$\mathbf{y}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v) = \Pi_{[0,N] \times [0,M]}(\varphi(\lambda_h, \lambda_v) \mathbf{u}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v))$$

where $\mathbf{u}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v)$, $\varphi(\lambda_h, \lambda_v)$ and $\mathbf{y}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v)$ are the bivariate polynomials corresponding to the formal power-series of the natural extensions (zero padding) of u , φ and y to $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$, respectively. This naturally leads to the following partial realization problem, from which a corresponding latent variable model can be constructed as described in Section III-B.

Problem 3.1: Given $\varphi(\lambda_h, \lambda_v)$, find $(n, m) \in [0, N] \times [0, M]$ and polynomials

$$\mathbf{p}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v) := \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{j=0}^m p_{i,j} \lambda_h^i \lambda_v^j \quad \text{with } p_{0,0} = 1 \quad (7)$$

$$\mathbf{q}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v) := \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{j=0}^m q_{i,j} \lambda_h^i \lambda_v^j \quad (8)$$

such that the identity

$$\mathbf{p}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v)(\varphi(\lambda_h, \lambda_v) + \gamma(\lambda_h, \lambda_v)) = \mathbf{q}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v) \quad (9)$$

holds for some

$$\gamma(\lambda_h, \lambda_v) = \sum_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \setminus [0,N] \times [0,M]} \gamma_{i,j} \lambda_h^i \lambda_v^j \in \mathbb{R}[[\lambda_h, \lambda_v]].$$

For polynomials $\mathbf{p}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v)$ and $\mathbf{q}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v)$ such that (9) holds with an appropriate $\gamma(\lambda_h, \lambda_v)$, it follows immediately that given any u and y that satisfy (6)

$$\mathbf{p}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v) \mathbf{z}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v) = \mathbf{q}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v) \mathbf{u}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v)$$

for a $\mathbf{z}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v)$ that satisfies $\Pi_{[0,N] \times [0,M]}(\mathbf{z}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v)) = \mathbf{y}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v)$. That is, $\mathbf{p}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v)$ and $\mathbf{q}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v)$ constitute a rational model that matches the input–output behavior of (6) over the bounded frame $[0, N] \times [0, M]$. It is without loss of generality that the degree (n, m) of the polynomials $\mathbf{p}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v)$ and $\mathbf{q}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v)$ is restricted to $[0, N] \times [0, M]$, since (9) holds with $\gamma(\lambda_h, \lambda_v) = 0$ by taking $\mathbf{p}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v) = p_{0,0} = 1$ and $\mathbf{q}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v) = \varphi(\lambda_h, \lambda_v)$, in which case the degree of $\mathbf{q}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v)$

is (N, M) . This (trivial) solution, however, does not exploit the degree of freedom in $\gamma(\lambda_h, \lambda_v)$, which can be used to keep the degrees of both $\mathbf{p}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v)$ and $\mathbf{q}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v)$ small in some sense. This is important for the construction of a corresponding latent variable model, as described in Section III-B.

A. Characterising Solutions of Problem 3.1

Towards characterising solutions of Problem 3.1, an equivalent formulation is first established in the following lemma.

Lemma 3.1: Problem 3.1 is equivalent to finding polynomials $\mathbf{p}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v)$ and $\mathbf{q}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v)$ in the form (7)–(8) such that the identity

$$\mathbf{p}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v) \varphi(\lambda_h, \lambda_v) = \mathbf{q}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v) + \bar{\gamma}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v) \quad (10)$$

holds for some

$$\bar{\gamma}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v) := \sum_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \setminus [0,N] \times [0,M]} \bar{\gamma}_{i,j} \lambda_h^i \lambda_v^j$$

with each $\bar{\gamma}_{i,j} \in \mathbb{R}$.

Proof: The existence of a $\gamma(\lambda_h, \lambda_v)$ such that (9) holds implies the existence of a $\bar{\gamma}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v)$ such that (10) holds because each element of the product $\mathbf{p}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v) \gamma(\lambda_h, \lambda_v)$ is a monomial of the form $\lambda_h^\nu \lambda_v^\mu$, with $\nu > N$ or $\mu > M$. Similarly, if an appropriate $\bar{\gamma}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v)$ exists such that (10) is satisfied, then (9) holds with

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma(\lambda_h, \lambda_v) &= - \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} (-\bar{\mathbf{p}}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v))^i \bar{\gamma}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v) \\ &= \sum_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \setminus [0,N] \times [0,M]} \gamma_{i,j} \lambda_h^i \lambda_v^j \end{aligned}$$

since $\bar{\mathbf{p}}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v) := \mathbf{p}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v) - 1$ has no constant terms and

$$\mathbf{p}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v) \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} (-\bar{\mathbf{p}}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v))^i = 1.$$

This completes the proof. \blacksquare

In what follows, it is shown how (10) can be expressed in a form that helps in defining computationally tractable solvability conditions for Problem 3.1, given values for $n \leq N$ and $m \leq M$. More specifically, given a kernel $\varphi : [0, N] \times [0, M] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, and for $(i, j) \in [0, N] \times [0, M]$, let the $(N+1) \times (M+1)$ matrix $\Phi_{i,j}$ be defined by

$$\Phi_{i,j} := \begin{bmatrix} \Psi_{i,j} & 0_{(N-i+1) \times j} \\ 0_{i \times (M-j+1)} & 0_{i \times j} \end{bmatrix}$$

where

$$\Psi_{i,j} := \begin{bmatrix} \varphi_{N-i, M-j} & \cdots & \varphi_{N-i, 0} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \varphi_{0, M-j} & \cdots & \varphi_{0, 0} \end{bmatrix}$$

is a $(N - i + 1) \times (M - j + 1)$ matrix. Now given a polynomial $\mathbf{p}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{p}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v) \boldsymbol{\varphi}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v) &= \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{j=0}^m p_{i,j} \lambda_h^i \lambda_v^j \sum_{k=0}^N \sum_{l=0}^M \varphi_{k,l} \lambda_h^k \lambda_v^l \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{j=0}^m p_{i,j} \sum_{\bar{k}=i}^{N+i} \sum_{\bar{l}=j}^{M+j} \varphi_{\bar{k}-i, \bar{l}-j} \lambda_h^{\bar{k}} \lambda_v^{\bar{l}} \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{j=0}^m p_{i,j} \left(\sum_{\bar{k}=i}^N \sum_{\bar{l}=j}^M \varphi_{\bar{k}-i, \bar{l}-j} \lambda_h^{\bar{k}} \lambda_v^{\bar{l}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,j}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v) \right) \end{aligned}$$

where $\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,j}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v) := \sum_{k=N+1}^{N+i} \sum_{l=M+1}^{M+j} \varphi_{k-i, l-j} \lambda_h^k \lambda_v^l + \sum_{k=i}^N \sum_{l=M+1}^{M+j} \varphi_{k-i, l-j} \lambda_h^k \lambda_v^l$. Moreover, since

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\bar{k}=i}^N \sum_{\bar{l}=j}^M \varphi_{\bar{k}-i, \bar{l}-j} \lambda_h^{\bar{k}} \lambda_v^{\bar{l}} &= [\lambda_h^N \quad \lambda_h^{N-1} \quad \dots \quad \lambda_h^i] \Psi_{i,j} \\ &\quad \times [\lambda_v^M \quad \lambda_v^{M-1} \quad \dots \quad \lambda_v^j]^\top \\ &= \Lambda_h \Phi_{i,j} \Lambda_v^\top \end{aligned}$$

where $\Lambda_h := [\lambda_h^N \quad \dots \quad \lambda_h \quad 1]$ and $\Lambda_v := [\lambda_v^M \quad \dots \quad \lambda_v \quad 1]$, it follows that the product $\mathbf{p}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v) \boldsymbol{\varphi}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v)$ can be written as the sum

$$\mathbf{p}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v) \boldsymbol{\varphi}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v) = \Lambda_h \mathbf{Q} \Lambda_v^\top + \bar{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v) \quad (11)$$

where

$$\mathbf{Q} := \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{j=0}^m p_{i,j} \Phi_{i,j} \quad (12)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v) &:= \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{j=0}^m p_{i,j} \boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,j}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v) \\ &= \sum_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \setminus [0, N] \times [0, M]} \bar{\gamma}_{i,j} \lambda_h^i \lambda_v^j. \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

Equation (11) is now utilized to establish conditions for the existence of a solution $\mathbf{p}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v)$ and $\mathbf{q}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v)$ for Problem 3.1, given values for $n \leq N$ and $m \leq M$. By comparing (11) with (10) it is clear that if (11) holds, the polynomials $\mathbf{p}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v)$ and $\mathbf{q}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v) = \Lambda_h \mathbf{Q} \Lambda_v^\top$ are a solution for Problem 3.1 if, and only if, the degree of $\Lambda_h \mathbf{Q} \Lambda_v^\top$ is (componentwise) no greater than (n, m) . The condition which the coefficients of $\mathbf{p}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v)$ must satisfy for this to happen is that the matrix $\mathbf{Q} = \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{j=0}^m p_{i,j} \Phi_{i,j}$ have the first $N - n$ rows and the first $M - m$ columns equal to zero: i.e.,

$$\mathbf{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{(N-n) \times (M-m)} & 0_{(N-n) \times (m+1)} \\ 0_{(n+1) \times (M-m)} & \boldsymbol{\Omega} \end{bmatrix} \quad (14)$$

for some $\boldsymbol{\Omega} \in \mathbb{R}^{(n+1) \times (m+1)}$. In fact, in this case

$$\mathbf{q}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v) = \Lambda_h \mathbf{Q} \Lambda_v^\top = [\lambda_h^n \quad \dots \quad \lambda_h \quad 1] \boldsymbol{\Omega} \times [\lambda_v^m \quad \dots \quad \lambda_v \quad 1]^\top$$

which is of the required form (8). In summary, we have the following lemma.

Lemma 3.2: Given $n \leq N$ and $m \leq M$, there exist polynomials $\mathbf{p}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v)$ and $\mathbf{q}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v)$ with the form specified in (7)–(8), that partially realize the kernel φ (i.e., solve Problem 3.1) if and only if $[\mathbf{Q}]_{i,j} = 0$ for $i = 1, \dots, N - n$ and $j = 1, \dots, M - m$, where $[\mathbf{Q}]_{i,j}$ denotes the (i, j) th entry of the matrix \mathbf{Q} defined in (12).

Now, denoting by $R_k^{(i,j)}$ and $C_l^{(i,j)}$ the $(k+1)$ th row and the $(l+1)$ th column of $\Phi_{i,j}$, respectively, \mathbf{Q} can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{Q} &= \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{j=0}^m p_{i,j} \\ &\quad \times \left[\left(R_0^{(i,j)} \right)^\top \quad \left(R_1^{(i,j)} \right)^\top \quad \dots \quad \left(R_N^{(i,j)} \right)^\top \right]^\top \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{j=0}^m p_{i,j} \left[C_0^{(i,j)} \quad C_1^{(i,j)} \quad \dots \quad C_M^{(i,j)} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

Then with $k_0 := N - n - 1$ and $l_0 := M - m - 1$,¹ it follows that if $n < N$ (i.e., if $k_0 \geq 0$), the first $k_0 + 1$ rows of \mathbf{Q} are zero if, and only if

$$\sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{j=0}^m p_{i,j} R_k^{(i,j)} = 0 \quad (16)$$

holds for all $k = 0, 1, \dots, k_0$. When $n = N$ (i.e., $k_0 = -1$), (16) need not be imposed. Similarly, when $l_0 \geq 0$, the first $l_0 + 1$ columns of \mathbf{Q} are zero if, and only if, for all $l = 0, 1, \dots, l_0$ the identity

$$\sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{j=0}^m p_{i,j} C_l^{(i,j)} = 0 \quad (17)$$

holds, while when $m = M$ there is no need for (17). That is, (16) and (17) constitute a set of conditions that the coefficients of $\mathbf{p}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v)$ must satisfy in order for the first $k_0 + 1 = N - n$ rows and $l_0 + 1 = M - m$ columns of \mathbf{Q} to be zero, as in (14). In particular, with $h^{(0,0)}(k_0, l_0)$ and $H_{[n,m]}(k_0, l_0)$ defined as shown at the bottom of the next page, the following computable necessary and sufficient condition for the solvability of Problem 3.1 is obtained. Note that the theorem statement includes an explicit way of computing the coefficients of the polynomial $\mathbf{p}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v)$, when the condition is feasible. Furthermore, observe that the matrix $H_{[n,m]}(k, l)$ is related to the 2-D Hankel matrix of [13].

Theorem 3.1: Given $n \leq N$ and $m \leq M$, there exists a polynomial $\mathbf{p}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v)$ of the form (7) such that the corresponding matrix \mathbf{Q} in (12) has zeros in the first $k_0 + 1 = N - n$ rows and the first $l_0 + 1 = M - m$ columns if, and only if

$$h^{(0,0)}(k_0, l_0) \in \text{im} H_{[n,m]}(k_0, l_0). \quad (18)$$

¹Note that $k_0 \geq -1$ and $l_0 \geq -1$, since $n \leq N$ and $m \leq M$.

In this case, the vector of (free) coefficients² $\pi := [p_{0,1} \ p_{1,0} \ \cdots \ \cdots \ p_{n,m}]^\top$ for any polynomial $\mathbf{p}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v)$ that solves Problem 3.1 with the corresponding polynomial $\mathbf{q}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v) = \Lambda_h \mathbf{Q} \Lambda_v^\top$, can be expressed as

$$\pi = -H_{[n,m]}(k_0, l_0)^\dagger h^{(0,0)}(k_0, l_0) + v \quad (19)$$

for some $v \in \ker H_{[n,m]}(k_0, l_0)$, where the symbol \dagger denotes the Moore–Penrose pseudoinverse.

Proof: Since $p_{0,0} = 1$ in (7), conditions (16)–(17) are satisfied for the vector π of the remaining coefficients for $\mathbf{p}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v)$ and all $0 \leq l \leq l_0$ and $0 \leq k \leq k_0$ if, and only if, $h^{(0,0)}(k_0, l_0) = -H_{[n,m]}(k_0, l_0)\pi$. Correspondingly, \mathbf{Q} has the structure shown in (14) (with Ω having $N - k_0$ rows and $M - l_0$ columns) if, and only if, condition (18) holds. In this case, π can be expressed as in (19) for some $v \in \ker H_{[n,m]}(k_0, l_0)$. Furthermore, by Lemma 3.2, the corresponding polynomial $\mathbf{p}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v)$ solves Problem 3.1 with $\mathbf{q}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v) = \Lambda_h \mathbf{Q} \Lambda_v^\top$. ■

Theorem 3.1 provides the basis for an algorithm to construct a partial realization of a Toeplitz kernel with sw causal structure. In particular, given a total ordering \mathfrak{R} over $[0, N] \times [0, M] \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$, one can increase the pair (n, m) stepwise (according to \mathfrak{R}) from $(0, 0)$, until the condition (18) is satisfied. Then using (19), the coefficients of $\mathbf{p}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v)$ can be determined, along with those of $\mathbf{q}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v) = \Lambda_h \mathbf{Q} \Lambda_v^\top$, as illustrated with the following toy example. As discussed further in Remark 3.2, the choice of \mathfrak{R} should be made on the basis of the method to be used to construct a latent variable model realization of the resulting rational polynomial model—see Section III-B.

Example 3.1: Let $N = 3$ and $M = 2$, and consider a Toeplitz kernel φ such that

$$\Phi_{0,0} = \begin{bmatrix} \varphi_{3,2} & \varphi_{3,1} & \varphi_{3,0} \\ \varphi_{2,2} & \varphi_{2,1} & \varphi_{2,0} \\ \varphi_{1,2} & \varphi_{1,1} & \varphi_{1,0} \\ \varphi_{0,2} & \varphi_{0,1} & \varphi_{0,0} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 9.75 & -5.5 & 2 \\ -5.625 & 4 & -2 \\ 2.625 & -2.5 & 2 \\ -0.75 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Consider also the ordering $\dot{\leq}$ on $[0, N] \times [0, M] \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$ defined by

$$(1, 0) \dot{\leq} (0, 1) \dot{\leq} (2, 0) \dot{\leq} (1, 1) \dot{\leq} (0, 2) \dot{\leq} (3, 0) \dot{\leq} \\ \dot{\leq} (2, 1) \dot{\leq} (1, 2) \dot{\leq} (3, 1) \dot{\leq} (2, 2) \dot{\leq} (3, 2).$$

²Ordered conformably with $H_{[n,m]}(k_0, l_0)$.

Begin by testing the condition (18) of Theorem 3.1 for $(n, m) = (1, 0)$: (14) becomes

$$\begin{bmatrix} 9.75 & -5.5 & 2 \\ -5.625 & 4 & -2 \\ 2.625 & -2.5 & 2 \\ -0.75 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} + p_{1,0} \begin{bmatrix} -5.625 & 4 & -2 \\ 2.625 & -2.5 & 2 \\ -0.75 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \omega_1 \\ 0 & 0 & \omega_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (20)$$

where $\Omega = [\omega_1]$, in the unknown $p_{1,0}$. In this case $k_0 = N - n - 1 = 1$, $l_0 = M - m - 1 = 1$. It is easily seen that there are no values of the coefficient $p_{1,0}$ such that (20) holds for some ω_1, ω_2 and, in fact, the vector

$$\begin{aligned} h^{(0,0)}(1, 1) &= \begin{bmatrix} S^{(0,0)}(1) \\ C^{(0,0)}(1) \end{bmatrix} \\ &= [9.75 \quad -5.5 \quad 2 \quad -5.625 \quad 4 \quad -2 \quad 9.75 \\ &\quad -5.625 \quad 2.625 \quad -0.75 \quad -5.5 \quad 4 \quad -2.5 \quad 1]^\top \end{aligned}$$

does not lie in the image of

$$\begin{aligned} H_{[1,0]}(1, 1) &= \begin{bmatrix} S^{(1,0)}(1) \\ C^{(1,0)}(1) \end{bmatrix} \\ &= [-5.625 \quad 4 \quad -2 \quad 2.625 \quad -2.5 \quad 2 \\ &\quad -5.625 \quad 2.625 \quad -0.75 \quad 0 \quad 4 \quad -2.5 \quad 1 \quad 0]^\top. \end{aligned}$$

Increasing n and m according to $\dot{\leq}$, the first pair (n, m) for which condition (18) holds is $(1, 1)$: now $k_0 = N - n - 1 = 1$, $l_0 = M - m - 1 = 0$ and condition (18) is satisfied because

$$h^{(0,0)}(1, 0) = S^{(0,0)}(0) \in \text{im} H_{[1,1]}(0, -1)$$

where

$$H_{[1,1]}(0, -1) = [S^{(0,1)}(0) \quad S^{(1,0)}(0) \quad S^{(1,1)}(0)].$$

From the solution $\pi = [p_{1,0} \ p_{0,1} \ p_{1,1}]^\top = -H_{[1,1]}(1, 0)^\dagger h^{(0,0)}(1, 0) = [0.75 \ 1 \ 0]^\top$ it follows

$$\begin{aligned} S^{(i,j)}(k) &:= [R_0^{(i,j)} \ R_1^{(i,j)} \ \cdots \ R_k^{(i,j)}]^\top \\ C^{(i,j)}(l) &:= \left[\left(C_0^{(i,j)} \right)^\top \ \left(C_1^{(i,j)} \right)^\top \ \cdots \ \left(C_l^{(i,j)} \right)^\top \right]^\top \\ h^{(0,0)}(k, l) &:= \begin{cases} \begin{bmatrix} S^{(0,0)}(k) \\ C^{(0,0)}(l) \end{bmatrix}, & \text{if } k \geq 0 \text{ and } l \geq 0 \\ S^{(0,0)}(k), & \text{if } k \geq 0 \text{ and } l < 0 \\ C^{(0,0)}(l), & \text{if } k < 0 \text{ and } l \geq 0 \end{cases} \\ H_{[n,m]}(k, l) &:= \begin{cases} \begin{bmatrix} S^{(0,1)}(k) & S^{(1,0)}(k) & \cdots & S^{(n,m)}(k) \\ C^{(0,1)}(l) & C^{(1,0)}(l) & \cdots & C^{(n,m)}(l) \end{bmatrix}, & \text{if } k \geq 0 \text{ and } l \geq 0 \\ \begin{bmatrix} S^{(0,1)}(k) & S^{(1,0)}(k) & \cdots & S^{(n,m)}(k) \end{bmatrix}, & \text{if } k \geq 0 \text{ and } l < 0 \\ \begin{bmatrix} S^{(0,1)}(k) & S^{(1,0)}(k) & \cdots & S^{(n,m)}(k) \\ C^{(0,1)}(l) & C^{(1,0)}(l) & \cdots & C^{(n,m)}(l) \end{bmatrix}, & \text{if } k < 0 \text{ and } l \geq 0 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

That is, F_1, F_2, G_1, G_2, H, J are known to exist such that

$$\mathbf{p}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v)(H(I - F_1\lambda_h - F_2\lambda_v)^{-1}(G_1\lambda_h + G_2\lambda_v) + J) = \mathbf{q}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v).$$

Now, with

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 &:= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ G_2 & F_2 \end{bmatrix} \\ A_2 &:= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ G_1 & F_1 \end{bmatrix} \\ B &:= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ C &:= [J \quad H] \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

it follows that

$$(H(I - F_1\lambda_h - F_2\lambda_v)^{-1}(G_1\lambda_h + G_2\lambda_v) + J) = C(I - A_1\lambda_h - A_2\lambda_v)^{-1}B$$

and hence, that the quadruple (A_1, A_2, B, C) realizes $\mathbf{p}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v)$ and $\mathbf{q}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v)$, as required. ■

Example 3.2: The polynomials $\mathbf{p}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v) = 1 + 2\lambda_h + \lambda_v + 3\lambda_h\lambda_v$ and $\mathbf{q}(\lambda_h, \lambda_v) = 2 + 5\lambda_h + \lambda_v + 2\lambda_h\lambda_v$ can be realized in terms of a FM model (23) with (see, e.g., [1])

$$\begin{aligned} F_1 &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \\ F_2 &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \\ G_1 &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -4 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \\ G_2 &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ H &= [0 \quad 0 \quad 1] \\ J &= 2. \end{aligned}$$

The corresponding recursive NNM realization is characterized by the matrices

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \\ A_2 &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 0 & 0 & -3 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \\ B &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ C &= [2 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 1]. \end{aligned}$$

Remark 3.2: Given a rational polynomial model of the form (7)–(8) with degree (n, m) , the square matrices F_1 and F_2 in the *particular* latent variable model realization used to prove Theorem 3.2, have column/row dimension $s(s + 1)/2$, where

$s = n + m$. As such, it would seem appropriate to choose the ordering \mathfrak{R} in the algorithm proposed for constructing a rational polynomial model for a sw-causal Toeplitz kernel based on Theorem 3.1, such that $(i, j) \leq (k, l)$ for $i + j \leq k + l$.³ Indeed, with such an ordering, the algorithm yields a realization that is minimal in the (weak) sense that it produces a rational polynomial model for which the “dimension” of the particular latent variable model realization used in the proof of Theorem 3.2, is smallest.

IV. LATENT VARIABLE MODEL REALIZATION OF NONCAUSAL TOEPLITZ KERNELS

In Section II, it is shown how to linearly decompose the input–output model (1), with noncausal Toeplitz kernel, into four quarter-plane causal components. By transformation of the spatial indexes, input, output and kernel, each component is then shown to be equivalent to a suitably defined sw-causal system $\hat{\mathcal{F}}^\Delta : \hat{u}^\Delta \mapsto \hat{y}^\Delta$ governed by (5). Applying the results of Section III to each sw-causal system $\hat{\mathcal{F}}^\Delta$, yields a rational polynomial realization $\hat{\mathbf{p}}^\Delta(\lambda_h, \lambda_v)$ and $\hat{\mathbf{q}}^\Delta(\lambda_h, \lambda_v)$, and a corresponding (recursive) NNM realization $(A_1^\Delta, A_2^\Delta, B^\Delta, C^\Delta)$, for the transformed kernel $\hat{\varphi}^\Delta$. The aim now is to combine these models to obtain a latent variable model to realize the 2-D process (1), over the bounded frame $[0, N] \times [0, M]$. This involves inversion of the spatial index transformations used to obtain each $\hat{\varphi}^\Delta$, and yields a NNM in the general form (21), [16], with the appropriately defined latent variable boundary values over the bounded frame of interest.

More explicitly, by exploiting for example the realization presented in Subsection III.B, for each pair of polynomials $\hat{\mathbf{p}}^\Delta(\lambda_h, \lambda_v)$ and $\hat{\mathbf{q}}^\Delta(\lambda_h, \lambda_v)$, matrices $A_1^\Delta, A_2^\Delta, B^\Delta$ and C^Δ can be determined so that the sw-causal (and hence, recursive) NNM

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{x}_{i_\Delta, j_\Delta}^\Delta &= A_1^\Delta \hat{x}_{i_\Delta-1, j_\Delta}^\Delta + A_2^\Delta \hat{x}_{i_\Delta, j_\Delta-1}^\Delta + B^\Delta \hat{u}_{i_\Delta, j_\Delta}^\Delta \\ \hat{z}_{i_\Delta, j_\Delta}^\Delta &= C^\Delta \hat{x}_{i_\Delta, j_\Delta}^\Delta \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

with boundary conditions $\hat{x}_{i_\Delta, -1}^\Delta = 0$ and $\hat{x}_{-1, j_\Delta}^\Delta = 0$ for $i_\Delta, j_\Delta \in \mathbb{N}$, satisfies

$$\hat{\mathbf{p}}^\Delta(\lambda_h, \lambda_v) \hat{\mathbf{z}}^\Delta(\lambda_h, \lambda_v) = \hat{\mathbf{q}}^\Delta(\lambda_h, \lambda_v) \hat{\mathbf{u}}^\Delta(\lambda_h, \lambda_v)$$

and hence, $\Pi_{[0, N] \times [0, M]}(\hat{\mathbf{z}}^\Delta(\lambda_h, \lambda_v)) = \hat{\mathbf{y}}^\Delta(\lambda_h, \lambda_v)$ —i.e., the NNM (25) partially realizes $\hat{\mathcal{F}}^\Delta$. Now inverting the spatial index transformations described at the end of Section 2 (see Tables I and II), gives the following NNM model for a partial realization of each Δ -causal \mathcal{F}^Δ component:

$$x_{i,j}^\Delta = A_1^\Delta x_{\Phi^\Delta}^\Delta + A_2^\Delta x_{\Psi^\Delta}^\Delta + B^\Delta u_{i,j} \quad (26)$$

$$z_{i,j}^\Delta = C^\Delta x_{i,j}^\Delta \quad (27)$$

with boundary conditions $x_{h^\Delta, j}^\Delta = 0$ for $j \in I_v^\Delta$ and $x_{i, v^\Delta}^\Delta = 0$ for $i \in I_h^\Delta$, where $I_h^\Delta, I_v^\Delta, h^\Delta, v^\Delta$ and the double index symbols Φ^Δ and Ψ^Δ are defined in Table III. For example, given a NNM realization $(A_1^{\text{nw}}, A_2^{\text{nw}}, B^{\text{nw}}, C^{\text{nw}})$ for the sw-causal $\hat{\mathcal{F}}^{\text{nw}}$, the NNM

$$\begin{aligned} x_{i,j}^{\text{nw}} &= A_1^{\text{nw}} x_{i-1,j}^{\text{nw}} + A_2^{\text{nw}} x_{i,j+1}^{\text{nw}} + B^{\text{nw}} u_{i,j} \\ z_{i,j}^{\text{nw}} &= C^{\text{nw}} x_{i,j}^{\text{nw}} \end{aligned}$$

³This is in fact the ordering used (without justification) in the related work [24] on 2-D realization.

TABLE III
 INTERVALS AND SIGN CONSTANTS

Δ	$I_h^\Delta \times I_v^\Delta$	h^Δ	v^Δ	Φ^Δ	Ψ^Δ
sw	$[0, \infty) \times [0, \infty)$	-1	-1	$i-1, j$	$i, j-1$
nw	$[0, \infty) \times (-\infty, M]$	-1	$M+1$	$i-1, j$	$i, j+1$
ne	$(-\infty, N] \times (-\infty, M]$	$N+1$	$M+1$	$i+1, j$	$i, j+1$
se	$(-\infty, N] \times [0, \infty)$	$N+1$	-1	$i+1, j$	$i, j-1$

with boundary conditions $x_{-1,j}^{\text{nw}} = 0$ for all $j \geq 0$ and $x_{i,M+1}^{\text{nw}} = 0$ for all $i \geq 0$, which clearly exhibits nw causal input–output behavior, partially realizes the nw-causal component of the Toeplitz kernel.

Now, defining the latent variable $x_{i,j} := [x_{i,j}^{\text{sw}\top} \ x_{i,j}^{\text{nw}\top} \ x_{i,j}^{\text{ne}\top} \ x_{i,j}^{\text{se}\top}]^\top$ and the output $z_{i,j} := z_{i,j}^{\text{sw}} + z_{i,j}^{\text{nw}} + z_{i,j}^{\text{ne}} + z_{i,j}^{\text{se}}$, it is straightforward to verify that, over the bounded frame $[0, N] \times [0, M]$, equations (26)–(27) are completely characterized by the following NNM:

$$\begin{aligned} x_{i,j} &= A_1 x_{i-1,j} + A_2 x_{i+1,j} + A_3 x_{i,j-1} \\ &\quad + A_4 x_{i,j+1} + B u_{i,j} \\ z_{i,j} &= C x_{i,j} \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

with boundary conditions

$$\begin{aligned} [I \ 0 \ 0 \ 0] x_{i,-1} &= [I \ 0 \ 0 \ 0] x_{-1,j} = 0 \\ [0 \ I \ 0 \ 0] x_{i,M+1} &= [0 \ I \ 0 \ 0] x_{-1,j} = 0 \\ [0 \ 0 \ I \ 0] x_{i,M+1} &= [0 \ 0 \ I \ 0] x_{N+1,j} = 0 \\ [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ I] x_{i,-1} &= [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ I] x_{N+1,j} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

for $(i, j) \in [0, N] \times [0, M]$ on the latent variable, where

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 &:= \begin{bmatrix} A_1^{\text{sw}} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & A_1^{\text{nw}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ A_2 &:= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & A_1^{\text{ne}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & A_1^{\text{se}} \end{bmatrix} \\ A_3 &:= \begin{bmatrix} A_2^{\text{sw}} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & A_2^{\text{se}} \end{bmatrix} \\ A_4 &:= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & A_2^{\text{nw}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & A_2^{\text{ne}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ B &:= \begin{bmatrix} B^{\text{sw}} \\ B^{\text{nw}} \\ B^{\text{ne}} \\ B^{\text{se}} \end{bmatrix} \\ C &:= [C^{\text{sw}} \ C^{\text{nw}} \ C^{\text{ne}} \ C^{\text{se}}]. \end{aligned}$$

Note that in this latent variable model the boundary conditions on the local state x are given on each side of the bounded frame $[0, N] \times [0, M]$.

V. CONCLUSION

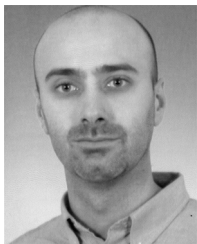
The problem of partial realization is considered for bounded frame noncausal 2-D processes, in terms of a latent variable model in form of the so-called NNM. The key idea is to decom-

pose the Toeplitz kernel of the given noncausal process into four components, each displaying a particular quarter-plane causal structure. These components are then partially realized separately in terms of recursive forms of the NNM. It is then shown how to combine these realizations into a single NNM in its general form, with latent variable boundary values assigned around the boundary of the frame of interest. The final model essentially comprises four components, each with recursively computable structure. An interesting related open problem is as follows: Does there exist a transformation of an arbitrary NNM model $(A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, B, C)$, which yields four recursively computable parts, in a manner similar to the case of implicit 1-D models, as demonstrated in [18]?

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