

Crowd Counting in the Frequency Domain

Supplementary Material

A. Supplementary ablation study

Here we supplement the ablation study executed on two different network structures, which shows the chf loss is not network-specific. The test data set is UCF-QNRF [1] and the result is shown in Table 1. From Table 1, we see that the performance of the chf loss is comparatively steady on different backbone networks.

	BL [3]		NoiseCC [4]		DM count [6]		GL [5]		ChfL (ours)	
	MAE	MSE	MAE	MSE	MAE	MSE	MAE	MSE	MAE	MSE
VGG19 [3]	88.8	154.8	85.8	150.6	85.6	148.3	84.3	147.5	80.3	137.6
CSRNet [2]	107.5	184.3	96.5	163.3	103.6	180.6	92.0	165.7	83.0	139.8

Table 1. Comparison between performance steadiness of different losses on two different network structures.

B. Proofs

In this section, we prove the properties/propositions in the paper. We try to keep the proofs in order of their appearance in the main paper, but due to their dependence, there will be some small adjustment.

B.1. Notations and Notes

B.1.1 Notations

- $dx, dt, d\mathbf{x}, dt$ mean the Lebesgue measure.

B.1.2 Notes

Some general knowledge used in the proofs.

- set theory: the cardinality of set, countable set, uncountable set, countable cartesian product.
- measure theory: measure (σ -additivity and continuity of measures), σ -algebra, generated σ -algebra, Dynkin's π - λ theorem (π -system and λ -system).
- real & complex analysis: open set in \mathbb{R}^n , Borel sets in \mathbb{R}^n , Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, the structure of rational and real numbers, calculus, roots of unity, Euler's formula.
- integral: linearity of integrals to measures, Fubini theorem, dominated convergence theorem, monotone convergence theorem.
- probability: Gaussian distribution, expectation.

B.2. Proofs of properties

Here we provide proofs for Properties 2, 3, 4, and 1.

B.2.1 Proof of Property 2

Proof of Property 2 : Note that $|e^{i\langle \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{x} \rangle}| = 1$ and the density map is a finite measure, hence

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{i\langle \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{x} \rangle} dm(\mathbf{x}) \tag{1}$$

is always integrable for any density map m . Then this property can be easily derived by the linearity of the integral to the finite measure. See the following derivation.

$$\varphi_{m_3}(\mathbf{t}) = \int_{R^2} e^{i\langle \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{x} \rangle} dm_3(\mathbf{x}) \quad (2)$$

$$= \int_{R^2} e^{i\langle \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{x} \rangle} d[(\alpha m_1 + \beta m_2)(\mathbf{x})] \quad (3)$$

$$= \alpha \int_{R^2} e^{i\langle \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{x} \rangle} dm_1(\mathbf{x}) + \beta \int_{R^2} e^{i\langle \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{x} \rangle} dm_2(\mathbf{x}) \quad (4)$$

$$= \alpha \varphi_{m_1}(\mathbf{t}) + \beta \varphi_{m_2}(\mathbf{t}). \quad (5)$$

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B.2.2 Proof of Property 3

Before proving Property 3, we first prove two helpful lemmas.

Lemma 1

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^T \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}. \quad (6)$$

Proof of Lemma 1 : Suppose $y > 0$, Use integral by parts twice, we have

$$I_y(T) = \int_0^T e^{-xy} \sin x dx \quad (7)$$

$$= (-e^{-xy} \cos x)|_0^T - y \int_0^T e^{-xy} \cos x dx \quad (8)$$

$$= (-e^{-xy} \cos x)|_0^T - y(e^{-xy} \sin x)|_0^T + y \int_0^T e^{-xy} \sin x dx \quad (9)$$

$$= (-e^{-xy} \cos x - ye^{-xy} \sin x)|_0^T - y^2 I_y(T). \quad (10)$$

Hence, we have

$$I_y(T) = \frac{-e^{-Ty} \cos T - ye^{-Ty} \sin T + 1}{1 + y^2}. \quad (11)$$

Taking the limit, we have

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} I_y(T) = \lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-e^{-Ty} \cos T - ye^{-Ty} \sin T + 1}{1 + y^2} = \frac{1}{1 + y^2}. \quad (12)$$

On the domain $(0, T) \times (0, +\infty)$ we have

$$\int_{(0, T) \times (0, +\infty)} |e^{-xy} \sin x| \leq \int_{(0, T) \times (0, +\infty)} e^{-xy} = \int_0^T \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-xy} dy dx = \int_0^T \frac{1}{x} dx < +\infty. \quad (13)$$

Note that the first equality holds by Fubini theorem (e^{-xy} is always positive, which satisfies the condition of using Fubini theorem). Eq. 13 shows that $e^{-xy} \sin x$ is integrable on $(0, T) \times (0, +\infty)$, therefore Fubini theorem can be used to the integral of $e^{-xy} \sin x$ on domain $(0, +\infty) \times (0, T)$. Then by Fubini theorem we have

$$\int_0^T \frac{\sin x}{x} = \int_0^T \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-xy} \sin x dy dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \int_0^T e^{-xy} \sin x dx dy = \int_0^{+\infty} I_y(T) dy. \quad (14)$$

Taking the limit and using dominated convergence theorem to have

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^T \frac{\sin x}{x} = \lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} I_y(T) dy = \int_0^{+\infty} \lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} I_y(T) dy = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1 + y^2} dy = \arctan y|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2}. \quad (15)$$

■

Lemma 2 (one-dimension inversion formula) For a finite measure μ defined on the measure space $(\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}})$, suppose there is an interval $[a, b]$ where $a < b$ and $\mu(\{a\}) = \mu(\{b\}) = 0$, then we have

$$\mu((a, b)) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(2\pi)} \int_{[-T, T]} \int_a^b \varphi_{\mu}(t) e^{-itx} dx dt, \quad (16)$$

where $\varphi_{\mu}(t)$ means the characteristic function of μ .

Proof of Lemma 2 : This result is a typical result for the characteristic function of the distribution. To prove it for the finite measure, all we need are to ensure that each part in the original proof hold for the finite measure. Now we begin with

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(2\pi)} \int_{[-T, T]} \int_a^b \varphi_{\mu}(t) e^{-itx} dx dt = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(2\pi)} \int_{[-T, T]} \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{ity} d\mu(y) \int_a^b e^{-itx} dx dt. \quad (17)$$

Since μ is a finite measure, $[-T, T] \times [a, b]$ has finite Lebesgue measure, and $|e^{it(y-x)}| = 1$, then $e^{it(y-x)}$ is absolutely integrable on range $\{(x, y, t) | (x, y, t) \in [a, b] \times \mathbb{R} \times [-T, T]\}$ w.r.t. the product measure $\mu(y) \times dx \times dt$, and consequently integrable. Therefore Fubini theorem can be used, and we have

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(2\pi)} \int_{[-T, T]} \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{ity} d\mu(y) \int_a^b e^{-itx} dx dt \quad (18)$$

$$= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(2\pi)} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{[-T, T]} \int_a^b e^{it(y-x)} dx dt d\mu(y) \quad (19)$$

$$= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(2\pi)} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{[-T, T]} \frac{e^{it(y-a)} - e^{it(y-b)}}{it} dt d\mu(y) \quad (20)$$

$$= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(2\pi)} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left(\int_{[-T, T]} \frac{\cos(t(y-a)) - \cos(t(y-b))}{it} dt + \int_{[-T, T]} \frac{i \sin(t(y-a)) - i \sin(t(y-b))}{it} dt \right) d\mu(y) \quad (21)$$

$$= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(2\pi)} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{[-T, T]} \frac{\sin(t(y-a)) - \sin(t(y-b))}{t} dt d\mu(y). \quad (22)$$

Note that the (22) holds because the first part in the parentheses is 0 by the oddity of the integrand. By integration by substitution and Lemma 1, we have

$$I(y) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \int_{[-T, T]} \frac{\sin(t(y-a)) - \sin(t(y-b))}{t} dt \quad (23)$$

$$= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \left[\int_{[-T, T]} (y-a) \frac{\sin(t(y-a))}{t(y-a)} dt - \int_{[-T, T]} (y-b) \frac{\sin(t(y-b))}{t(y-b)} dt \right] \quad (24)$$

$$= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \left[2 \int_0^{T(y-a)} \frac{\sin z}{z} dz - 2 \int_0^{T(y-b)} \frac{\sin z}{z} dz \right] \quad (25)$$

$$= 2 \left[\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{T(y-a)} \frac{\sin z}{z} dz - \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{T(y-b)} \frac{\sin z}{z} dz \right] \quad (26)$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & y < a \\ \pi & y = a \\ 2\pi & a < y < b \\ \pi & y = b \\ 0 & y > b \end{cases} \quad (27)$$

On the other hand,

$$\left| \int_{[-T,T]} \frac{\sin(t(y-a)) - \sin(t(y-b))}{t} dt \right| \leq \left| \int_{[-T,T]} \frac{\sin(t(y-a))}{t} dt \right| + \left| \int_{[-T,T]} \frac{\sin(t(y-b))}{t} dt \right| \quad (28)$$

$$= 2 \left| \int_0^{T(y-a)} \frac{\sin z}{z} dz \right| + 2 \left| \int_0^{T(y-b)} \frac{\sin z}{z} dz \right| \quad (29)$$

$$\leq 4 \sup_w \left| \int_0^w \frac{\sin z}{z} dz \right|. \quad (30)$$

By Lemma 1, we have $|\int_0^w \frac{\sin z}{z} dz - \frac{\pi}{2}| < \epsilon$ for any $w > P$ where ϵ, P are some positive numbers. Thus, this means $|\int_0^w \frac{\sin z}{z} dz| < \epsilon + \frac{\pi}{2}$ if $w > P$. When $w \leq P$, $|\int_0^w \frac{\sin z}{z} dz| \leq \int_0^P |\frac{\sin z}{z}| dz \leq \int_0^P 1 dz = P$. Finally we get $\sup_w |\int_0^w \frac{\sin z}{z} dz| \leq \max\{\frac{\pi}{2} + \epsilon, P\} = C$. Therefore, we have

$$\left| \int_{[-T,T]} \frac{\sin(t(y-a)) - \sin(t(y-b))}{t} dt \right| \leq 4C \text{ for any } T > 0. \quad (31)$$

The constant function $4C$ is also integrable on domain \mathbb{R} w.r.t. the finite measure $\mu(y)$. Hence, dominated convergence theorem can be used on (22) to obtain

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(2\pi)} \int_{[-T,T]} \int_a^b \varphi_\mu(t) e^{-itx} dx dt = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(2\pi)} \int_{[-T,T]} \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{ity} d\mu(y) \int_a^b e^{-itx} dx dt \quad (32)$$

$$= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(2\pi)} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{[-T,T]} \frac{\sin(t(y-a)) - \sin(t(y-b))}{t} dt d\mu(y) \quad (33)$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi)} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \left[\int_{[-T,T]} \frac{\sin(t(y-a)) - \sin(t(y-b))}{t} dt \right] d\mu(y) \quad (34)$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi)} \int_{\mathbb{R}} I(y) d\mu(y) \quad (35)$$

$$= \mu((a,b)) + \frac{\mu(\{a\}) + \mu(\{b\})}{2} \quad (36)$$

$$= \mu((a,b)). \quad (37)$$

Eq. 36 holds by substituting (27) into the integral. The final equality holds by the assumption $\mu(\{a\}) = \mu(\{b\}) = 0$ in the Lemma. \blacksquare

Next we are ready to prove Property 3.

Proof of Property 3 : Let $\text{int}(A) = (a_1, b_1) \times (a_2, b_2)$ which is the interior of A , since $m(\partial A) = 0$, we have $m(A) = m(\text{int}(A))$. We also define $\text{out}(A) = A^c = \mathbb{R}^2 - [a_1, b_1] \times [a_2, b_2]$. Similar discussions to the proof of Lemma 2 show the

Fubini theorem can be used. Therefore we have

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_{[-T,T]^2} \int_A \varphi_m(\mathbf{t}) e^{-i\langle \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{x} \rangle} d\mathbf{x} d\mathbf{t} \quad (38)$$

$$= \lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_{[-T,T]^2} \int_A \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} e^{i\langle \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{y} \rangle} dm(\mathbf{y}) e^{-i\langle \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{x} \rangle} d\mathbf{x} d\mathbf{t} \quad (39)$$

$$= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \int_{[-T,T]^2} \int_A e^{i\langle \mathbf{t}, (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{x}) \rangle} d\mathbf{x} d\mathbf{t} dm(\mathbf{y}) \quad (40)$$

$$= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \int_{[-T,T]^2} \frac{e^{it_1(y_1 - a_1)} - e^{it_1(y_1 - b_1)}}{it_1} * \frac{e^{it_2(y_2 - a_2)} - e^{it_2(y_2 - b_2)}}{it_2} dt_1 dt_2 dm(\mathbf{y}) \quad (41)$$

$$= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \left(\int_{[-T,T]} \frac{e^{it_1(y_1 - a_1)} - e^{it_1(y_1 - b_1)}}{it_1} dt_1 \int_{[-T,T]} \frac{e^{it_2(y_2 - a_2)} - e^{it_2(y_2 - b_2)}}{it_2} dt_2 \right) dm(\mathbf{y}) \quad (42)$$

$$= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \left(\int_{[-T,T]} \frac{\sin(t_1(y_1 - a_1)) - \sin(t_1(y_1 - b_1))}{t_1} dt_1 \int_{[-T,T]} \frac{\sin(t_2(y_2 - a_2)) - \sin(t_2(y_2 - b_2))}{t_2} dt_2 \right) dm(\mathbf{y}). \quad (43)$$

The last equality holds by applying the result in (22) to both the integral w.r.t. t_1 and t_2 . Again, similar discussions for the proof of Lemma 2 show that (see Eq. 27)

$$I(\mathbf{y}) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \left(\int_{[-T,T]} \frac{\sin(t_1(y_1 - a_1)) - \sin(t_1(y_1 - b_1))}{t_1} dt_1 \int_{[-T,T]} \frac{\sin(t_2(y_2 - a_2)) - \sin(t_2(y_2 - b_2))}{t_2} dt_2 \right) \quad (44)$$

$$= \begin{cases} (2\pi)^2 & \mathbf{y} \in \text{int}(A) \\ 2\pi^2 & y_1 \in \{a_1, b_1\}, y_2 \in (a_2, b_2) \\ \pi^2 & y_1 \in \{a_1, b_1\}, y_2 \in \{a_2, b_2\} \\ 2\pi^2 & y_2 \in \{a_2, b_2\}, y_1 \in (a_1, b_1) \\ 0 & \mathbf{y} \in \text{out}(A) \end{cases} \quad (45)$$

We see that the result on the boundary of A is complex, that is why we add the assumption $m(\partial A) = 0$ to rule out the complex boundary situation. Finally, similar discussions to the proof of Lemma 2 also show that dominated convergence theorem can be used, and resuming from (43) we have

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_{[-T,T]^2} \int_A \varphi_m(\mathbf{t}) e^{-i\langle \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{x} \rangle} d\mathbf{x} d\mathbf{t} \quad (46)$$

$$= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \left(\int_{[-T,T]} \frac{\sin(t_1(y_1 - a_1)) - \sin(t_1(y_1 - b_1))}{t_1} dt_1 \int_{[-T,T]} \frac{\sin(t_2(y_2 - a_2)) - \sin(t_2(y_2 - b_2))}{t_2} dt_2 \right) dm(\mathbf{y}) \quad (47)$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \left(\int_{[-T,T]} \frac{\sin(t_1(y_1 - a_1)) - \sin(t_1(y_1 - b_1))}{t_1} dt_1 \int_{[-T,T]} \frac{\sin(t_2(y_2 - a_2)) - \sin(t_2(y_2 - b_2))}{t_2} dt_2 \right) dm(\mathbf{y}) \quad (48)$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} I(\mathbf{y}) dm(\mathbf{y}) \quad (49)$$

$$= m(\text{int}(A)) = m(A). \quad (50)$$

■

Remark of Lemma 1, Lemma 2, Property 3, and chf loss : Note that in Lemma 1, Lemma 2, and Property 3 we use a limit formula in the integral, i.e., we take $\lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty}$ rather than the direct Lebesgue integral on the whole integral space \mathbb{R} or \mathbb{R}^2 . That is because those direct integrals on the whole space do not exist. A function f is Lebesgue integrable means that the

positive part f^+ 's integral is finite and the negative part f^- 's integral is finite, and then $\int f = \int f^+ - \int f^-$. If f is integrable, then the limit formula integral coincides with the direct integral. But in our case, those functions are actually not integrable on the whole space. For instances, in Lemma 1, $\frac{\sin x}{x}$ is not Lebesgue integrable on $[0, +\infty)$, and $\lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^T \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$ exists but $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$ does not exist. This is also the case in Lemma 2 and Property 3.

But if the function f is non-negative or non-positive, the limit formula integral and the direct Lebesgue integral are always the same by the monotone convergence theorem. And this is the case that we define our chf loss, i.e.,

$$l_{\text{chf}}(m_g, m_p) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |\varphi_{m_g}(\mathbf{t}) - \varphi_{m_p}(\mathbf{t})| d\mathbf{t} = \lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{[-T, T]^2} |\varphi_{m_g}(\mathbf{t}) - \varphi_{m_p}(\mathbf{t})| d\mathbf{t}. \quad (51)$$

B.2.3 Proof of Property 4

We first prove one lemma before proving Property 4.

Lemma 3 *If m is a discrete density map or a density map by convolving a discrete density map with some Gaussian kernel, then $\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \|\mathbf{x}\|_2 dm(\mathbf{x})$ is finite.*

Proof of Lemma 3 : According to the definition of the discrete density map (see Definition 2), if m is a discrete density map, suppose $\{\mathbf{x}_i\}_{i=1}^n$ is all the singletons where m distributes its measure on, then

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \|\mathbf{x}\|_2 dm(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^n m(\{\mathbf{x}_i\}) \|\mathbf{x}_i\|_2 < +\infty. \quad (52)$$

If $\mathbf{X} = (X_1, X_2) \sim \mathcal{N}(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})$, then

$$\mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{X} \sim \mathcal{N}}[\|\mathbf{X}\|_2] = \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{X} \sim \mathcal{N}}[\mathbb{1}_{\|\mathbf{X}\|_2 \leq 1} \|\mathbf{X}\|_2] + \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{X} \sim \mathcal{N}}[\mathbb{1}_{\|\mathbf{X}\|_2 > 1} \|\mathbf{X}\|_2] \quad (53)$$

$$\leq \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{X} \sim \mathcal{N}}[\mathbb{1}_{\|\mathbf{X}\|_2 \leq 1}] + \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{X} \sim \mathcal{N}}[\|\mathbf{X}\|_2^2] \quad (54)$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{X} \sim \mathcal{N}}[\mathbb{1}_{\|\mathbf{X}\|_2 \leq 1}] + \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{X} \sim \mathcal{N}}[X_1^2] + \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{X} \sim \mathcal{N}}[X_2^2] \quad (55)$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{X} \sim \mathcal{N}}[\mathbb{1}_{\|\mathbf{X}\|_2 \leq 1}] + \boldsymbol{\mu}_1^2 + \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{11} + \boldsymbol{\mu}_2^2 + \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{22} \quad (56)$$

$$< +\infty. \quad (57)$$

Therefore, if $m = \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{m}(\boldsymbol{\mu}^{(i)}) \mathcal{N}(\boldsymbol{\mu}^{(i)}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{(i)})$, i.e., the density map obtained by convolving a discrete density map with some Gaussian kernel, then by the linearity of integral to finite measures, we have

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \|\mathbf{x}\|_2 dm(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{m}(\boldsymbol{\mu}^{(i)}) \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{X} \sim \mathcal{N}(\boldsymbol{\mu}^{(i)}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{(i)})}[\|\mathbf{X}\|_2] < +\infty. \quad (58)$$

■

Next we prove Property 4.

Proof of Property 4 : Let \mathbf{h} be any non-zero two-dimensional vector in \mathbb{R}^2 , φ be the characteristic function, then

$$|\varphi_m(\mathbf{t} + \mathbf{h}) - \varphi_m(\mathbf{t})| = \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} (e^{i\langle \mathbf{t} + \mathbf{h}, \mathbf{x} \rangle} - e^{i\langle \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{x} \rangle}) dm(\mathbf{x}) \right| \quad (59)$$

$$\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \left| e^{i\langle \mathbf{t} + \mathbf{h}, \mathbf{x} \rangle} - e^{i\langle \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{x} \rangle} \right| dm(\mathbf{x}) \quad (60)$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |e^{i\langle \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{x} \rangle}| |e^{i\langle \mathbf{h}, \mathbf{x} \rangle} - 1| dm(\mathbf{x}) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |e^{i\langle \mathbf{h}, \mathbf{x} \rangle} - 1| dm(\mathbf{x}) \quad (61)$$

$$\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |\langle \mathbf{h}, \mathbf{x} \rangle| dm(\mathbf{x}) \quad (62)$$

$$\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \|\mathbf{h}\|_2 \|\mathbf{x}\|_2 dm(\mathbf{x}) = \|\mathbf{h}\|_2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \|\mathbf{x}\|_2 dm(\mathbf{x}) = C \|\mathbf{h}\|_2, \quad (63)$$

where $C = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \|\mathbf{x}\|_2 dm(\mathbf{x}) < +\infty$ by Lemma 3. Eq. 60 holds by the absolute integral inequality; Eq. 61 holds by $|e^{i\langle \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{x} \rangle}| = 1$; Eq. 62 holds by the property $|e^{ix} - 1| \leq |x|$; Eq. 63 holds by the Cauchy–Schwarz inequality. \blacksquare

Remark of Property 4 : More generally, if m is a finite measure defined on $(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}^n})$ where $\mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}^n}$ is all the Borel sets, then its characteristic function φ_m is uniformly continuous. This is because $|e^{i\langle \mathbf{h}, \mathbf{x} \rangle} - 1| \leq 2$, and m is a finite measure means $\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} 2 dm(\mathbf{x})$ is finite, then dominated convergence theorem can be used to obtain

$$\lim_{\mathbf{h} \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |e^{i\langle \mathbf{h}, \mathbf{x} \rangle} - 1| dm(\mathbf{x}) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \lim_{\mathbf{h} \rightarrow 0} |e^{i\langle \mathbf{h}, \mathbf{x} \rangle} - 1| dm(\mathbf{x}) = 0. \quad (64)$$

Combining with (63), we have

$$|\varphi_m(\mathbf{t} + \mathbf{h}) - \varphi_m(\mathbf{t})| \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |e^{i\langle \mathbf{h}, \mathbf{x} \rangle} - 1| dm(\mathbf{x}) \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } \mathbf{h} \rightarrow 0. \quad (65)$$

This shows that φ_m is uniformly continuous.

B.2.4 Proof of Property 1

We first prove 3 lemmas before proving Property 1.

Lemma 4 Suppose μ is a finite measure defined on n -dimension measure space $(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}^n})$ where $\mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}^n}$ means all the Borel sets, then there are only countable slices with non-zero measures w.r.t. μ , i.e.,

$$V_i = \{c_i | \mu(\mathbb{R}^{i-1} \times \{c_i\} \times \mathbb{R}^{n-i}) \neq 0\} \quad (66)$$

is a countable set for $1 \leq i \leq n$. Here, \mathbb{R}^0 means not taking any cartesian product, i.e., $\mathbb{R}^0 \times A = A \times \mathbb{R}^0 = A$.

Proof of Lemma 4 : We prove this lemma by contradiction for $i = 1$. The other cases are the same. Since

$$V_1 = \{c_1 | \mu(\{c_1\} \times \mathbb{R}^{n-1}) \neq 0\} = \bigcup_{k=1}^{+\infty} \{c_1 | \mu(\{c_1\} \times \mathbb{R}^{n-1}) > \frac{1}{k}\}, \quad (67)$$

then if V_1 is not countable, there must be some \tilde{k} s.t. $V_1(\tilde{k}) = \{c_1 | \mu(\{c_1\} \times \mathbb{R}^{n-1}) > \frac{1}{\tilde{k}}\}$ has infinite elements – the cardinality of the union of countably many finite sets is countably infinite, and it can not go up to uncountably infinite; Hence there must be some infinite sets. We take countably many elements from $V_1(\tilde{k})$ and use the σ -additivity to obtain

$$\mu\left(\bigcup_{j=1}^{+\infty} \{\{c_1^j\} \times \mathbb{R}^{n-1}\}\right) = \sum_{j=1}^{+\infty} \mu(\{c_1^j\} \times \mathbb{R}^{n-1}) \geq +\infty * \frac{1}{\tilde{k}} = +\infty, \quad (68)$$

which contradicts the truth μ is a finite measure. \blacksquare

Lemma 5 Suppose $A \subset \mathbb{R}$ is a countable set, then there is a countable subset $B \subset \mathbb{R} - A$ s.t. $\{x | a < x < b \wedge x \in B\}$ is an infinite set for any $a < b$ and $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$.

Proof of Lemma 5 : For a real number r , we define set $\mathbb{Q}(r) = \mathbb{Q} + r$ where \mathbb{Q} is all the rational numbers. Then, for two different real numbers r_1 and r_2 , there are only two possibilities:

1. $\mathbb{Q}(r_1) = \mathbb{Q}(r_2)$;
2. $\mathbb{Q}(r_1) \cap \mathbb{Q}(r_2) = \emptyset$.

Suppose $\mathbb{Q}(r_1) \cap \mathbb{Q}(r_2) \neq \emptyset$, then there exists rational numbers q_1 and q_2 s.t. $q_1 + r_1 = q_2 + r_2$, which means $r_2 - r_1 = q_1 - q_2 = q_3$ is a rational number. Then for any element $q + r_2 \in \mathbb{Q}(r_2)$, we can find $q + q_3 + r_1 \in \mathbb{Q}(r_1)$ that equals $q + r_2$. Hence, $\mathbb{Q}(r_2) \subset \mathbb{Q}(r_1)$, and similar discussions lead to $\mathbb{Q}(r_1) \subset \mathbb{Q}(r_2)$. Therefore, either $\mathbb{Q}(r_1) = \mathbb{Q}(r_2)$ or $\mathbb{Q}(r_1) \cap \mathbb{Q}(r_2) = \emptyset$.

Since $\mathbb{Q}(r)$ is a countable set for any $r \in \mathbb{R}$ and we have

$$\mathbb{R} = \bigcup_{s \in \{\mathbb{Q}(r) | r \in \mathbb{R}\}} s, \quad (69)$$

then $\{\mathbb{Q}(r) | r \in \mathbb{R}\}$ is uncountably infinite. Otherwise, \mathbb{R} is the union of countably many countable sets, which means \mathbb{R} is a countable set, contradicting the truth \mathbb{R} is an uncountable set. On the other hand, A is countable subset of \mathbb{R} , and we have proved that any pair in $\{\mathbb{Q}(r) | r \in \mathbb{R}\}$ has empty intersection, therefore there must be some real number r^* satisfying $A \cap \mathbb{Q}(r^*) = \emptyset$. Then $B = \mathbb{Q}(r^*)$ is the desired set satisfying all the conditions in the lemma. \blacksquare

Lemma 6 Suppose μ_1 and μ_2 are two finite measures defined on n -dimension measure space $(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}^n})$ where $\mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}^n}$ means all the Borel sets, then there is a π -system \mathcal{S} who is a countable set satisfying

- $\forall A \in \mathcal{S}, A = \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i, b_i)$ and $\mu_1(\partial A) = \mu_2(\partial A) = 0$,
- $\sigma(\mathcal{S}) = \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}^n}$,

where ∂A means the boundary of A and $\sigma(\mathcal{S})$ means the generated σ -algebra of \mathcal{S} .

Proof of Lemma 6 : By Lemma 4, we know $V_i^1 = \{c_i | \mu_1(\mathbb{R}^{i-1} \times \{c_i\} \times \mathbb{R}^{n-i}) \neq 0\}$ and $V_i^2 = \{c_i | \mu_2(\mathbb{R}^{i-1} \times \{c_i\} \times \mathbb{R}^{n-i}) \neq 0\}$ are both countable sets for $1 \leq i \leq n$, then $V_i = V_i^1 \cup V_i^2$ is countable set for $1 \leq i \leq n$. Therefore, by Lemma 5, it is not hard to find a countable set $P_i \subset \mathbb{R}$ with

1. $\{x | a < x < b \wedge x \in P_i\}$ is an infinite set for any $a < b$ and $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$;
2. $\forall x \in P_i, \mu_1(\mathbb{R}^{i-1} \times \{x_i = x\} \times \mathbb{R}^{n-i}) = \mu_2(\mathbb{R}^{i-1} \times \{x_i = x\} \times \mathbb{R}^{n-i}) = 0$

for each i in $1 \leq i \leq n$. Let

$$\mathcal{S} = \left\{ \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i, b_i) | a_i, b_i \in P_i \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq n \right\} \quad (70)$$

be the set of some special open boxes, then we claim \mathcal{S} is the desired family of sets. Firstly, since P_i is countable for all $1 \leq i \leq n$, the cardinality of \mathcal{S} is the cardinality of the cartesian product of finite countable sets, which is countable. Secondly, we have

$$\prod_{i=1}^n (a_i, b_i) \cap \prod_{i=1}^n (c_i, d_i) = \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i, b_i) \cap (c_i, d_i). \quad (71)$$

Then, the intersection of two open boxes in \mathcal{S} still falls into \mathcal{S} , which shows \mathcal{S} is a π -system. Thirdly, by the second property of P_i , we have $\forall A \in \mathcal{S}, \mu_1(\partial A) = \mu_2(\partial A) = 0$. Fourthly, suppose U is non-empty open set, then for each $x \in U$, we can find an open ball $B(x, r) \subset U$. Further we can find an open box $A[x] \in \mathcal{S}$ such that $x \in A \subset B(x, r) \subset U$ by the first property of P_i . Then $U = \bigcup_{x \in U} A[x]$. But $A[x] \in \mathcal{S}$ and \mathcal{S} is a countable set, it shows U is actually the union of countably many $A[x]$. Then, any open set can be represented by the countable union of the sets in \mathcal{S} . Define \mathcal{T} as the family of all the open sets in \mathbb{R}^n , then the result shows

$$\sigma(\mathcal{S}) \supset \sigma(\mathcal{T}) = \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}^n}. \quad (72)$$

On the other hand, all the sets in \mathcal{S} are originally open sets, which means

$$\sigma(\mathcal{S}) \subset \sigma(\mathcal{T}) = \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}^n}. \quad (73)$$

Finally we get $\sigma(\mathcal{S}) = \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}^n}$. \blacksquare

Now, we can prove Property 1.

Proof of Property 1 : If $m_1 = m_2$, it is obvious that $\varphi_{m_1} = \varphi_{m_2}$ according the definition of characteristic functions (see Definition 4). We now prove the other side.

Suppose $\varphi_{m_1} = \varphi_{m_2}$ a.e., then by the continuity of characteristic functions (see Remark of Property 4 in the supplementary material), $\varphi_{m_1} = \varphi_{m_2}$. By Lemma 6, we can find a family of sets \mathcal{S} satisfying:

1. \mathcal{S} is a countable set;
2. \mathcal{S} is a π -system;
3. $\forall A \in \mathcal{S}, A = \prod_{i=1}^2 (a_i, b_i)$ and $m_1(\partial A) = m_2(\partial A) = 0$;
4. $\sigma(\mathcal{S}) = \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}^2}$.

According to the 3rd attribute of \mathcal{S} and Property 3 (the inversion formula), we have

$$\forall A \in \mathcal{S}, m_1(A) = m_2(A). \quad (74)$$

Now, we define the family of sets \mathcal{R} as

$$\mathcal{R} = \{A \in \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}^2} \mid m_1(A) = m_2(A)\}. \quad (75)$$

Then we prove \mathcal{R} is a λ -system. Firstly, since $\varphi_{m_1} = \varphi_{m_2}$, then $m_1(\mathbb{R}^2) = \varphi_{m_1}(0) = \varphi_{m_2}(0) = m_2(\mathbb{R}^2)$, which shows the total space $\mathbb{R}^2 \in \mathcal{R}$. Secondly, if $A, B \in \mathcal{R}$ and $A \subset B$, then $m_1(B - A) = m_1(B) - m_1(A) = m_2(B) - m_2(A) = m_2(B - A)$ by σ -additivity of measures. Therefore $B - A \in \mathcal{R}$. Thirdly, if $\{A_i\}_{i=1}^{+\infty} \subset \mathcal{R}$ and $A_i \subset A_{i+1}$ for $i \geq 1$, then by the continuity of measures we have $m_1(\bigcup_{i=1}^{+\infty} A_i) = \lim_{i \rightarrow +\infty} m_1(A_i) = \lim_{i \rightarrow +\infty} m_2(A_i) = m_2(\bigcup_{i=1}^{+\infty} A_i)$, which means $\bigcup_{i=1}^{+\infty} A_i \in \mathcal{R}$. In summary, \mathcal{S} is a λ -system.

Since $\mathcal{S} \subset \mathcal{R}$ and \mathcal{S} is a π -system (the 2nd attribute of \mathcal{S}), then by Dynkin's π - λ theorem, we have $\sigma(\mathcal{S}) \subset \mathcal{R}$. By the 4th attribute of \mathcal{S} , it means $\mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}^2} \subset \mathcal{R}$. But according to the definition of \mathcal{R} , $\mathcal{R} \subset \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}^2}$. Therefore, we have $\mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}^2} = \mathcal{R}$, which means $m_1(A) = m_2(A)$ for any $A \in \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}^2}$. \blacksquare

B.3. Proofs of Propositions

B.3.1 Proof of Proposition 1

Proof of Proposition 1 : Suppose there are two density maps m_1 and m_2 , and

$$l_{chf}(m_1, m_2) = 0. \quad (76)$$

Then it means

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |\varphi_{m_1}(\mathbf{t}) - \varphi_{m_2}(\mathbf{t})| d\mathbf{t} = 0. \quad (77)$$

Let

$$f(\mathbf{t}) = |\varphi_{m_1}(\mathbf{t}) - \varphi_{m_2}(\mathbf{t})| \geq 0, \quad (78)$$

and $\{r_i\}_{i=1}^{+\infty}$ is a series of decreasing positive real numbers converging to 0, then we have

$$\{\mathbf{t} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid f(\mathbf{t}) > 0\} = \bigcup_{i=1}^{+\infty} \{\mathbf{t} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid f(\mathbf{t}) > r_i\}. \quad (79)$$

If $\mathcal{L}(\{f(\mathbf{t}) > r_i\}) \neq 0$, where \mathcal{L} is the Lebesgue measure, then

$$0 < \mathcal{L}(\{f(\mathbf{t}) > r_i\}) * r_i = \int_{f(\mathbf{t}) > r_i} r_i d\mathbf{t} \quad (80)$$

$$\leq \int_{f(\mathbf{t}) > r_i} f(\mathbf{t}) d\mathbf{t} \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} f(\mathbf{t}) d\mathbf{t} = 0, \quad (81)$$

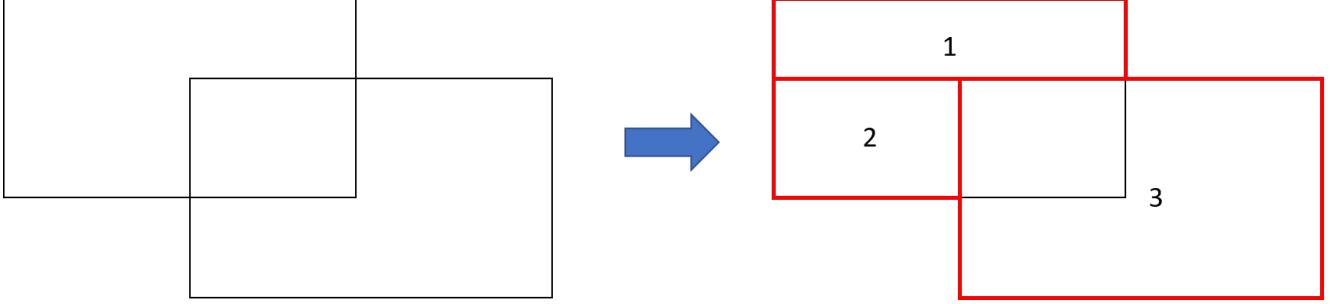


Figure 1. The union of two boxes can be written as the union of disjoint boxes with vertex coordinates in the same vertex coordinate set of the original two boxes.

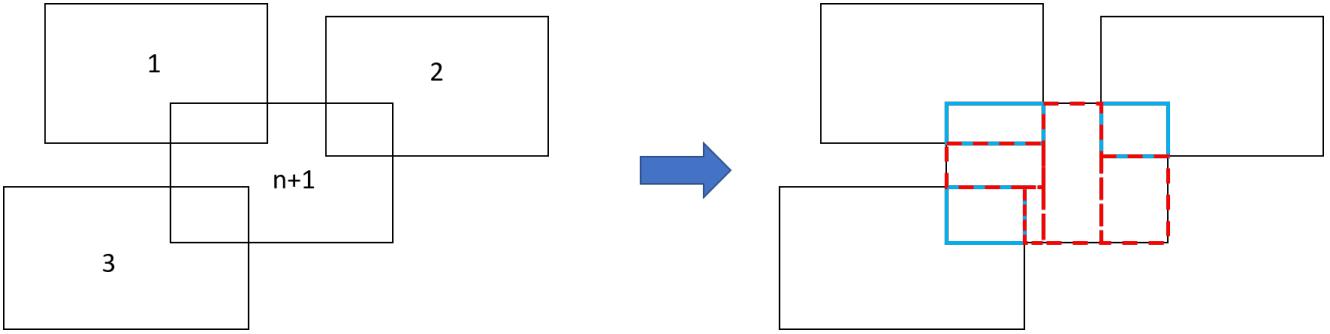


Figure 2. The incremental split. Suppose 1, 2, and 3 are the split disjoint boxes before, $n + 1$ is the new coming box. The method first removes the intersection between $n + 1$ (in this example $n = 3$, for clearness we use $n + 1$ rather than 4 to mark the new coming box) and k ($k = 1, 2, 3$) from $n + 1$ (the blue boxes in the right pattern). Second, the method splits the remaining part of $n + 1$ into disjoint boxes (the red boxes in the right pattern). The strategy can always work for finite n .

which is a contradiction. Hence $\mathcal{L}(\{f(\mathbf{t}) > r_i\}) = 0$ for all i , then by the continuity of the Lebesgue measure,

$$\mathcal{L}(\{f(\mathbf{t}) > 0\}) = \mathcal{L}\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{+\infty} \{f(\mathbf{t}) > r_i\}\right) = \lim_{i=1}^{+\infty} \mathcal{L}(\{f(\mathbf{t}) > r_i\}) = 0. \quad (82)$$

This means

$$\varphi_{m_1}(\mathbf{t}) = \varphi_{m_2}(\mathbf{t}) \quad a.e. \quad (83)$$

Then by Property 1, $m_1 = m_2$.

Hence, we have $l_{chf}(m_1, m_2) = 0 \rightarrow m_1 = m_2$, which means the chf loss is not underdetermined. \blacksquare

B.3.2 Proof of Proposition 2

To prove Proposition 2, we first prove one lemma.

Lemma 7 For a set A who is the union of countably many open boxes $\bigcup_{i=1}^{+\infty} (a_1^{(i)}, b_1^{(i)}) \times (a_2^{(i)}, b_2^{(i)})$, suppose the first vertex set is $V_1 = \{a_1^{(i)}, b_1^{(i)}\}_{i=1}^{+\infty}$ and the second vertex set is $V_2 = \{a_2^{(i)}, b_2^{(i)}\}_{i=1}^{+\infty}$. Then $A = \bigcup_{j=1}^{+\infty} A_j$ where $A_{j_1} \cap A_{j_2} = \emptyset$ if $j_1 \neq j_2$. And for all j , A_j has the form of boxes: $[(c_1^{(j)}, d_1^{(j)})] \times [(c_2^{(j)}, d_2^{(j)})]$, where $[(\cdot, \cdot)]$ mean the boundary can be either open “(,)” or closed “[,]”. According these choices, there are all $2^4 = 16$ types of boxes. Besides, $c_1^{(j)}, d_1^{(j)} \in V_1$ and $c_2^{(j)}, d_2^{(j)} \in V_2$.

Proof of Lemma 7 : We use proof by induction. If $A = \bigcup_{i=1}^2 (a_1^{(i)}, b_1^{(i)}) \times (a_2^{(i)}, b_2^{(i)})$, then we can always split A into disjoint boxes satisfying the conditions in this lemma. There are several cases for the union of two boxes, we do not discuss

them one by one. The assertion is always true, and Fig. 1 shows one case. Other cases are easily checked. Inductively, if $A = \bigcup_{i=1}^n (a_1^{(i)}, b_1^{(i)}) \times (a_2^{(i)}, b_2^{(i)})$ can be split into disjoint boxes with vertexes's coordinates satisfying conditions in the lemma, then for $A = \bigcup_{i=1}^{n+1} (a_1^{(i)}, b_1^{(i)})$, we can first split $\bigcup_{i=1}^n (a_1^{(i)}, b_1^{(i)})$ into those boxes, and then do the split for the $(n+1)$ -th box as shown in Fig. 2.

The induction shows the lemma holds for all the cases that A is the union of finite boxes. If $A = \bigcup_{i=1}^{+\infty} (a_1^{(i)}, b_1^{(i)}) \times (a_2^{(i)}, b_2^{(i)})$, let $C_k = \bigcup_{i=1}^k (a_1^{(i)}, b_1^{(i)}) \times (a_2^{(i)}, b_2^{(i)})$, then $A = \bigcup_{k=1}^{+\infty} C_k$ and $C_k \subset C_{k+1}$. If we use the incremental split method shown in Fig. 2, then we can write each C_k as the union of a family \mathcal{C}_k of disjoint boxes and $\mathcal{C}_k \subset \mathcal{C}_{k+1}$. Then

$$A = \bigcup_{k=1}^{+\infty} \bigcup_{B_i \in \mathcal{C}_k} B_i, \quad B_i \text{ are boxes.} \quad (84)$$

Since $\mathcal{C}_k \subset \mathcal{C}_{k+1}$ and each \mathcal{C}_k is a finite family of disjoint boxes whose vertexes satisfy the conditions in the lemma, A is actually the union of countably many disjoint boxes whose vertexes satisfy the conditions in the lemma. This completes the proof. \blacksquare

Proof of Proposition 2 : Since m_g and m_p are both finite measures on $(\mathbb{R}^2, \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}^2})$, by Lemma 6 and its proof, there is a countable family of sets \mathcal{S} satisfying:

1. $\forall A \in \mathcal{S}$, $A = \prod_{i=1}^2 (a_i, b_i)$ where $m_g(\{a_1\} \times \mathbb{R}) = m_p(\{a_1\} \times \mathbb{R}) = m_g(\{b_1\} \times \mathbb{R}) = m_p(\{b_1\} \times \mathbb{R}) = 0$ and $m_g(\mathbb{R} \times \{a_2\}) = m_p(\mathbb{R} \times \{a_2\}) = m_g(\mathbb{R} \times \{b_2\}) = m_p(\mathbb{R} \times \{b_2\}) = 0$, therefore $m_g(\partial A) = m_p(\partial A) = 0$.
2. for any open set U , $U = \bigcup_{i=1}^{+\infty} A_i$ where $A_i \in \mathcal{S}$ for each i .

Use Property 3 and the 1st attribute of \mathcal{S} , for any set $A \in \mathcal{S}$, we can get

$$|m_g(A) - m_p(A)| \quad (85)$$

$$= \left| \lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_{[-T, T]^2} \int_A \varphi_{m_g}(\mathbf{t}) e^{-i\langle \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{x} \rangle} d\mathbf{x} dt - \lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_{[-T, T]^2} \int_A \varphi_{m_p}(\mathbf{t}) e^{-i\langle \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{x} \rangle} d\mathbf{x} dt \right| \quad (86)$$

$$= \left| \lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_{[-T, T]^2} \int_A [\varphi_{m_g}(\mathbf{t}) - \varphi_{m_p}(\mathbf{t})] e^{-i\langle \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{x} \rangle} d\mathbf{x} dt \right| \quad (87)$$

$$= \lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \left| \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_{[-T, T]^2} \int_A [\varphi_{m_g}(\mathbf{t}) - \varphi_{m_p}(\mathbf{t})] e^{-i\langle \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{x} \rangle} d\mathbf{x} dt \right| \quad (88)$$

$$\leq \lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_{[-T, T]^2} \int_A |[\varphi_{m_g}(\mathbf{t}) - \varphi_{m_p}(\mathbf{t})] e^{-i\langle \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{x} \rangle}| d\mathbf{x} dt \quad (89)$$

$$= \lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_{[-T, T]^2} \int_A |\varphi_{m_g}(\mathbf{t}) - \varphi_{m_p}(\mathbf{t})| d\mathbf{x} dt \quad (90)$$

$$= \lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_A \int_{[-T, T]^2} |\varphi_{m_g}(\mathbf{t}) - \varphi_{m_p}(\mathbf{t})| dt d\mathbf{x} \quad (91)$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_A \lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{[-T, T]^2} |\varphi_{m_g}(\mathbf{t}) - \varphi_{m_p}(\mathbf{t})| dt d\mathbf{x} \quad (92)$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_A \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |\varphi_{m_g}(\mathbf{t}) - \varphi_{m_p}(\mathbf{t})| dt d\mathbf{x} \quad (93)$$

$$= (2\pi)^{-2} \int_A l_{chf}(m_g, m_p) d\mathbf{x} = (2\pi)^{-2} l_{chf}(m_g, m_p) \mathcal{L}(A). \quad (94)$$

(88) holds by the continuity of the absolute value function; (89) holds by the absolute integral inequality; (90) holds by the truth $|e^{i\langle \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{x} \rangle}| = 1$; (91) holds by Fubini theorem (the integrand is non-negative measurable function, hence Fubini theorem can be used); (92) and (93) hold by monotone convergence theorem.

For any open set U , by the 2nd attribute of \mathcal{S} , $U = \bigcup_{i=1}^{+\infty} A_i$ where $A_i \in \mathcal{S}$ for each i . Then by Lemma 7 and the first attribute of \mathcal{S} , U is actually the union of countably many disjoint boxes B_j whose boundary has zero measure under both

m_g and m_p . Suppose $c_1^{(j)}, d_1^{(j)}$ are first dimension's coordinates of B_j 's vertexes, and $c_2^{(j)}, d_2^{(j)}$ are second dimension's coordinates of B_j 's vertexes, then the interior of B_j is $\text{int}(B_j) = (c_1^{(j)}, d_1^{(j)}) \times (c_2^{(j)}, d_2^{(j)})$. Since it has zero measure boundary under both m_g and m_p , we have $m_g(\text{int}(B_j)) = m_g(B_j)$ and $m_p(\text{int}(B_j)) = m_p(B_j)$. Finally, for any open set U , we have

$$|m_g(U) - m_p(U)| = \left| m_g\left(\bigcup_{j=1}^{+\infty} B_j\right) - m_p\left(\bigcup_{j=1}^{+\infty} B_j\right) \right| \quad (95)$$

$$= \left| \sum_{j=1}^{+\infty} m_g(B_j) - \sum_{j=1}^{+\infty} m_p(B_j) \right| \quad (96)$$

$$= \left| \sum_{j=1}^{+\infty} [m_g(B_j) - m_p(B_j)] \right| \quad (97)$$

$$\leq \sum_{j=1}^{+\infty} |m_g(B_j) - m_p(B_j)| = \sum_{j=1}^{+\infty} |m_g(\text{int}(B_j)) - m_p(\text{int}(B_j))| \quad (98)$$

$$\leq \sum_{j=1}^{+\infty} (2\pi)^{-2} l_{chf}(m_g, m_p) \mathcal{L}(\text{int}(B_j)) \quad (99)$$

$$= (2\pi)^{-2} l_{chf}(m_g, m_p) \sum_{j=1}^{+\infty} \mathcal{L}(B_j) \quad (100)$$

$$= (2\pi)^{-2} l_{chf}(m_g, m_p) \mathcal{L}(U). \quad (101)$$

(96) holds by the σ -additivity of measures; (97) holds by the limit law of convergence series; (99) holds by (85-94); (100) holds by the truth that all the boxes have zero-measure boundary under Lebesgue measure. (101) again holds by the σ -additivity of measures. ■

B.3.3 Proof of Proposition 3

Proof of Proposition 3 : Convolving the discrete dot map with a uniform isotropic Gaussian kernel will get the density map

$$m = \sum_{j=1}^T \mathcal{N}(\boldsymbol{\mu}_j, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}), \quad (102)$$

where

$$\boldsymbol{\Sigma} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma^2 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (103)$$

Then by Property 2, we have

$$\varphi_m(\mathbf{t}) = \sum_{j=1}^T \varphi_{\mathcal{N}(\boldsymbol{\mu}_j, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})}(\mathbf{t}) = \sum_{j=1}^T \exp \left\{ i \langle \boldsymbol{\mu}_j, \mathbf{t} \rangle - \frac{\sigma^2 \langle \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{t} \rangle}{2} \right\}. \quad (104)$$

Let $D(a) = [-a, a]^2 - B(0, r)$ is a region in \mathbb{R}^2 , then according to the definition of \tilde{m} , for non-trivial box A with

zero-measure boundary, we have

$$|m(A) - \tilde{m}(A)| = \left| \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{[-a,a]^2} \int_A \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} e^{-i\langle \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{x} \rangle} \varphi_m(\mathbf{t}) d\mathbf{x} d\mathbf{t} - \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{[-a,a]^2} \int_A \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} e^{-i\langle \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{x} \rangle} \varphi_{\tilde{m}}(\mathbf{t}) d\mathbf{x} d\mathbf{t} \right| \quad (105)$$

$$= \left| \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{D(a)} \int_A \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} e^{-i\langle \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{x} \rangle} \varphi_m(\mathbf{t}) d\mathbf{x} d\mathbf{t} \right| \quad (106)$$

$$= \left| \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \int_A \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_{D(a)} e^{-i\langle \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{x} \rangle} \varphi_m(\mathbf{t}) d\mathbf{t} d\mathbf{x} \right| \quad (107)$$

$$= \left| \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \int_A \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_{D(a)} e^{-i\langle \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{x} \rangle} \left[\sum_{j=1}^T \exp\{i\langle \boldsymbol{\mu}_j, \mathbf{t} \rangle - \frac{\sigma^2 \langle \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{t} \rangle}{2}\} \right] d\mathbf{t} d\mathbf{x} \right| \quad (108)$$

$$\leq \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \int_A \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_{D(a)} \exp\{-\frac{\sigma^2 \langle \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{t} \rangle}{2}\} \left| \sum_{j=1}^T \exp\{i\langle \boldsymbol{\mu}_j - \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{t} \rangle\} \right| d\mathbf{t} d\mathbf{x} \quad (109)$$

$$\leq \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \int_A \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_{D(a)} \exp\{-\frac{\sigma^2 \langle \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{t} \rangle}{2}\} \left[\sum_{j=1}^T |\exp\{i\langle \boldsymbol{\mu}_j - \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{t} \rangle\}| \right] d\mathbf{t} d\mathbf{x} \quad (110)$$

$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \int_A \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_{D(a)} \exp\{-\frac{\sigma^2 \langle \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{t} \rangle}{2}\} * T d\mathbf{t} d\mathbf{x} \quad (111)$$

$$= \frac{T \mathcal{L}(A)}{(2\pi)^2} \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{D(a)} \exp\{-\frac{\sigma^2 \langle \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{t} \rangle}{2}\} d\mathbf{t} \quad (112)$$

$$= \frac{T \mathcal{L}(A)}{(2\pi)^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2 - B(0, r)} \exp\{-\frac{\sigma^2 \langle \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{t} \rangle}{2}\} d\mathbf{t} \quad (113)$$

$$= \frac{T \mathcal{L}(A)}{(2\pi)^2} * \frac{2\pi * \exp\{-\frac{\sigma^2 r^2}{2}\}}{\sigma^2} \quad (114)$$

$$= \frac{T \mathcal{L}(A) \exp\{-\frac{\sigma^2 r^2}{2}\}}{2\pi\sigma^2}. \quad (115)$$

(105) holds by Property 2; (107) holds by Fubini theorem; (109) holds by the absolute integral inequality; (111) holds by the truth $|\exp\{i\langle \boldsymbol{\mu}_j - \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{t} \rangle\}| = 1$; (113) holds by monotone convergence theorem; (114) holds by calculating the integral in the polar system.

Finally, rearrange the term, we have

$$\frac{|m(A) - \tilde{m}(A)|}{\mathcal{L}(A)} \leq \frac{T \exp\{-\frac{\sigma^2 r^2}{2}\}}{2\pi\sigma^2}. \quad (116)$$

■

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