operator can be m, whereas the "computer dimension" is much less than m. In that case $L(\lambda)$ may be "theoretically" estimable but practically C behaves like the inverse of a matrix with computer rank much less than m. For an example of a convolution operator with a range space with effective dimension very much smaller than m see Wahba (1982b).

There are many interesting open questions remaining in connection with ill-posed inverse problems and I trust Professor O'Sullivan's paper will generate more interest in them among statisticians. Some of the open questions are really at the intersection of statistics and numerical analysis, in particular, those involving extremely large data sets such as occur in x-ray and satellite tomography (the three-dimensional recovery of the atmospheric temperature distribution) and as occur in nonlinear problems and implicit problems like the history matching problem. One needs good approximation theoretic methods to solve extremely large, sometimes nonquadratic optimization problems, and, in the case of the history matching problem, partial differential equations. One would like the approximations to simultaneously be the right sort of "low pass" filters. For example, instead of solving a variational problem exactly in some function space, one solves it in a carefully chosen finite-dimensional subspace. This lowers the complexity of the numerical problem, while at the same time, if the subspace is chosen appropriately, performs further low pass filtering. One would like to choose the approximation theoretic methods so that they simultaneously give a desirable result from a statistical and a numerical analytic point of view.

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Comment

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Finbarr O'Sullivan has presented us with a very nice survey and discussion of topics in ill-posed inverse problems. There are many practical problems of this kind in which one is given noisy direct or indirect measurements of an object which one then wishes to reconstruct. The object is often inherently infinite-dimensional whereas there are only a finite number of measurements. In this context one is forced into the healthy exercise of directly confronting problems of bias, which have typically been swept under parametric rugs by professional statisticians. Backus-Gilbert kernels provide a simple and easily interpretable means of qualitatively assessing bias. It is interesting that texts on linear statistical models rarely show figures which give the kernels for linear and quadratic regression. These kernels are, of course, just the rows (or columns) of the matrix $X(X^TX)^{-1}X^T$, if the x_i are listed in increasing order. It is amusing to plot the kernels for higher order polynomials as well.

Examination of the functionals O'Sullivan denotes by η is often very instructive. As in O'Sullivan's first example, the data often consist of the result of a linear operator applied to the object of interest plus noise. By carrying out a singular value decomposition of the operator and plotting the singular values and vectors, one can often see what information is being inherently degraded by the data collection process, that is, which features of the solution can be resolved well and which cannot.

The applications of regularization presented in this paper make use of a prior assumption of smoothness of the solution. Other sorts of prior information can be useful as well. An assumption of positivity, or monotonicity, can be very effective in eliminating highly oscillatory solutions (cf. Wahba, 1982). One of the reasons for the highly advertised effectiveness of maximum entropy solutions is that they are forced to be positive. In various forms of spectroscopy, the solutions are known a priori to be composed of very

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