Mathematical Modeling And Scientific Computing Approaches For Advanced Ecg Signal Analysis

Dr. Mohammed Zabeeulla A N[1] Dr. Rajeev Ranjan[2] Nagaraju K.R.[3] Shashikala B S[4]
Dr. J. Kavitha[5] Sanjeev Kumar[6] K.S.Niraja[7]

[1]Associate Professor, CSIT, JAIN(Deemed-to-be University)ORCID ID: 0000-0002-4445-9089
[2]Associate Professor, Humanities and Basic Science, Vasantdada Patil Pratishthan's College of Engineering and visual arts,
Sion, pin-400022, Mumbai, Maharashtra
[3]Associate Professor, Department of Mathematics,
Government Engineering College, Mosalehosahalli, Hassan, Karnataka, India
[4]Associate Professor, Department of Mathematics, K. R Pete Krishna Government Engineering College, K. R. Pete-571426 Mandya (D)Karnataka, India
[5]Associate Professor, Computer Science and Engineering
Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation, Bowrampet, Hyderabad-500043
ORCID ID: 0000-0003-0290-337X
[6]Assistant Professor, Department of Mathematics, Chandigarh University Gharuan, Mohali-140413, Punjab, India
[7]Assistant Professor, C.S.E, Gokaraju Lailavathi Engineering College
ORCID ID: 0000000209695342

Abstract: Electrocardiogram (ECG) signal analysis is fundamental to the diagnosis and monitoring of cardiovascular conditions; however, ECG recordings are frequently corrupted by noise arising from acquisition systems and patient movement. This work presents a mathematically grounded and computationally efficient framework for advanced ECG signal analysis based on regularized optimization and scientific computing principles. The proposed approach formulates ECG signal reconstruction as a well-posed optimization problem that balances fidelity to noisy observations with smoothness constraints reflecting underlying physiological signal characteristics. To ensure numerical stability and reproducibility, the model is implemented using finite-difference discretization and solved via efficient linear system solvers. The framework is evaluated using publicly available ECG heartbeat datasets derived from the MIT-BIH Arrhythmia Database. Controlled Gaussian noise is introduced to assess robustness under noisy conditions. Comprehensive experimental analysis, including exploratory data analysis, feature characterization, and dimensionality reduction, is conducted to investigate signal structure and variability. Qualitative results demonstrate effective noise suppression while preserving essential waveform features. Quantitative evaluation using signal-to-noise ratio and root mean square error shows consistent improvements across individual signals and batch-level experiments, confirming the stability and reliability of the proposed method. The results highlight the effectiveness of mathematically principled and scientifically computable approaches for interpretable and robust ECG signal analysis, providing a solid foundation for further extensions and integration with advanced biomedical signal processing techniques.

Keywords: ECG signal analysis, mathematical modeling, scientific computing, signal reconstruction, regularization-based optimization

1. INTRODUCTION

Electrocardiogram (ECG) signals are commonly employed biomedical signals in the monitoring of cardiac activity, as well as clinical diagnosis of cardiovascular diseases. The presence of noise that is created during the signal acquisition usually negates the reliability of ECG-based analysis. Typical causes of degradation are: baseline wander, muscle artifacts, electrode motion and power-line interference. Such noise may blur components of a clinically useful waveform and have a strong impact on the future interpretation of the signals and automated analysis, and thus, an effective ECG

preprocessing and denoising is an indispensable stage in the analysis of biomedical signals [1].

The increased accessibility of ECG data has promoted the use of data-based and deep learning-based signal analysis. The recent research has shown that deep neural networks, autoencoders, and adversarial learning models are effective in ECG denoising and abnormality detection [2-3]. Although they generally have good empirical results, these methods usually demand a substantial amount of annotated data and can be black-box models that are hard to interpret. These limitations are of importance in clinical and biomedical applications where transparency, robustness and reproducibility are paramount. Classical and hybrid signal processing techniques, in addition to learning-based ones, have remained of significance in ECG denoising. Adaptive decomposition methods, wavelet transform methods, and thresholding methods have been shown to be effective in reducing noise and preserving critical waveform attributes [4]. Most of these methods, however, are based on the selection of parameters by heuristic methods and do not have a single mathematical formulation.

Mathematical modeling offers a conceptual framework to the analysis of ECG signals in that it explicitly brings to bear background knowledge of signal structure and smoothness. Formulations based on regularization allow the clean signal to be reconstructed using noisy measurements by trading the faithfulness to the measured data with physiological characteristics of the signal. Such models can be solved effectively and reliably when combined with scientific computing methods and provide reproducible and scalable solutions to ECG signal processing [5]. Even though mathematical modeling and scientific computing methods offer theoretical benefits, they have had a relatively little consideration in current ECG signal analysis studies, especially regarding systematic experimental validation. A large portion of more recent literature has been on progressively more complex deep learning architectures, such as transformer-based models and adversarial models [6], where predictive accuracy is often put ahead of interpretability and numerical transparency. It is thus time to conduct studies that re-examine mathematically based methods and critically test their efficiency in quantitative terms and statistical analysis.

In this respect, the current study suggests a mathematical modeling and scientific computation of higher-level ECG signal analysis. The framework develops the reconstruction of ECG signals as a regularized optimization problem and justifies its performance on a large-scale experiment on publicly available ECG data. This research will focus on the interpretability, numerical stability, and reproducibility to prove that mathematically grounded methods still are relevant and effective in ECG signal analysis to obtain reliable results. The objectives of the study are:

1. To formulate a mathematical optimization model for ECG signal reconstruction.
2. To implement the model using scientific computing techniques and evaluate its performance.
3. To assess robustness and statistical consistency under noisy signal conditions.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Analysis of the ECG signal is a field of research that has been going on over the last few decades because of its significance in diagnosis and monitoring of the heart. Initial research was mainly based on the classical signal processing methods, including band-pass filtering, adaptive filtering, and Fourier-based methods, to remove noise and improve ECG waveforms. Although these methods are computationally fast, they frequently have a set of fixed assumptions regarding the nature of noise, and cannot work in non-stationary or extreme noise conditions, especially in real-world acquisition scenarios.

To overcome these shortcomings, transform-based methods, such as wavelet transforms and time-frequency representations, have been widely studied. Wavelet denoising methods take advantage of multi-resolution analysis to distinguish between signal and noise and have demonstrated better results than standard filters. The recent research has integrated wavelet transforms with iterative filtering and decomposition methods to increase their resistance to the complex noise patterns [7]. Equally, decomposition methods that use optimization, including variational mode decomposition with metaheuristic parameter optimization, have shown encouraging denoising results [8]. Nevertheless, the performance of these approaches heavily relies on the choice of parameters and empirical design that can restrict the generalizability.

Mathematical modeling techniques have been proposed to give the ECG signal analysis a more principled basis. Variational and regularization-based techniques model signal reconstruction as an optimization problem, in which the similarity to the observed signal is offset by a priori information like smoothness or sparsity. Sparse-coding and deep-unfolding approaches have been demonstrated to be robust at noise suppression and waveform structure preservation. Such approaches are interpretable and provide either theoretical guarantee, although their performance is still subject to model formulation and regularization design [9-10]. Simultaneously, scientific computing has made possible efficient numerical solutions to complex optimization problems that occur in biomedical signal processing. Signal reconstruction tasks have been extensively solved using finite difference discretization, convex optimization methods and efficient solvers, which allow stable and scalable solutions. These frameworks have effectively been used in the artifact removal and signal enhancement tasks that involve physiological recordings [11].

More recently, ECG analysis has been receiving much attention with machine learning and deep learning-based methods. ECG denoising, synthesis, and abnormality detection models have been suggested based on autoencoders, adversarial learning, and hybrid deep architectures [12]. Multichannel deep learning models and generative adversarial networks have also proven to be effective when the noise is high [13]. Moreover, transformer-based architectures have also been proposed recently to learn long-range dependencies in ECG signals to demonstrate good denoising performance. Although learning-based methods have been successful, most of these methods need large labeled datasets and are black-box models, which are restrictive to interpretability and clinical trust. In addition, the performance evaluation in various researches is mainly based on empirical accuracy without extensive statistical verification [14]. Therefore, relatively less literature offers a methodical combination of mathematical modeling, scientific computing, and rigorous experimental study.

This gap is the driving force behind the current work, which highlights a mathematically based ECG signal analysis framework with the backing of scientific computing methods and extensive quantitative assessment. The proposed approach aims to supplement the existing data-driven methods and mitigate the limitations, which have been found in the current literature by concentrating on interpretability, numerical stability, and reproducibility.

3. METHODOLOGY

The following section contains the proposed mathematical modeling and scientific computing framework of advanced ECG signal analysis. The data preparation, preprocessing, noise modeling, feature analysis, mathematical formulation, numerical implementation, and quantitative evaluation make up the methodology.

3.1 Dataset Description

The experiments are performed on publicly available datasets of ECG heartbeats obtained with the help of MIT-BIH Arrhythmia Database and the PTB Diagnostic ECG Database. The data is a beat-level ECG signal, or one-dimensional signal of 187 samples, per beat. The samples are associated with normalized values of the ECG waveform [15].
In the MIT-BIH data, there are five classes of heartbeats, whereas in the PTB data, there is binary classification of heartbeats as normal and abnormal. The nature of all datasets was checked to make sure that no missing values were present and data integrity was guaranteed before analyzing the data. Because of the intrinsic imbalance of the classes of heartbeats, the complex mathematical modeling techniques are desirable as opposed to the simplistic threshold models.

3.2 Exploratory Data Analysis

The first exploratory analysis was conducted to learn the statistical properties of ECG signals in the various classes of heartbeat. The morphology of the waveforms and inter-class variation were studied by representative signals of each class. Mean, standard deviation, minimum, maximum, and amplitude range were calculated as basic statistical measures of each class. This comparison showed that there are specific amplitude distributions and variability patterns, which drive the necessity of mathematical modeling.

3.3 Signal Normalization

To ensure numerical stability and scale invariance across ECG signals, Z-score normalization was applied independently to each heartbeat signal. Given a signal x, normalization was performed as:

$$\hat{x} = \frac{x - \mu_x}{\sigma_x}$$

where $\mu_x$and $\sigma_x$denote the mean and standard deviation of the signal, respectively. This per-signal normalization preserves waveform morphology while enabling stable numerical computation during optimization.

3.4 Noise Modeling

Controlled additive Gaussian noise was added to the normalized ECG signals in order to test their strength under realistic acquisition conditions. Simulation of moderate noise that is usually found in biomedical signal acquisition was done using a fixed signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) of 10 dB. This method allows using the original normalized signal as the ground truth and objectively assessing the reconstruction performance quantitatively.

3.5 Feature Extraction and Statistical Analysis

A set of mathematically interpretable features were obtained to analyze signal characteristics in time and frequency domains of noisy ECG signals. Time-domain features were mean, standard deviation, variance, peak to peak amplitude and root mean square (RMS) value. The discrete Fourier transform was used to record frequency-domain information based on which spectral energy and dominant frequency components were generated.
Analysis of feature distributions with boxplots showed that there is some separability between classes and a high degree of overlap, which means that simple linear discrimination is not enough, and more complex modeling methods are encouraged. Principal Component Analysis (PCA) was also used to examine intrinsic data structure where the low-rank feature space was found to be highly correlated with amplitude-based features.

3.6 Mathematical Model Formulation

ECG signal reconstruction was formulated as a regularized optimization problem. Given a noisy ECG signal y, the goal is to estimate a clean signal xby minimizing a cost function composed of a data fidelity term and a smoothness regularization term:

$$\min_{x} \frac{1}{2} \| x - y \|_2^2 + \lambda \| \nabla x \|_2^2$$

where ∇xdenotes the discrete gradient operator enforcing smoothness, and λis a regularization parameter controlling the trade-off between noise suppression and signal fidelity. This formulation assumes that clean ECG signals exhibit smooth temporal variations while preserving key waveform structures.

3.7 Numerical Implementation

The optimization problem admits a closed-form solution and was solved using scientific computing techniques. The gradient operator was discretized using finite differences, resulting in a linear system of equations:

$$(I + \lambda D^T D)x = y$$

where Dis the discrete gradient matrix and Iis the identity matrix. The resulting system was solved efficiently using direct linear solvers. This approach ensures computational efficiency and reproducibility, making it suitable for large-scale ECG analysis.

3.8 Quantitative Evaluation Metrics

Qualitative and quantitative measures were used to assess the effectiveness of the proposed approach. The quality of reconstruction was estimated by signal to noise ratio (SNR) and root mean square error (RMSE) before and after denoising. To provide statistical strength, experiments were run on a randomly chosen subset of ECG signals and average improvements with standard deviations were provided.

3.9 Statistical Validation

To eliminate bias due to single-sample analysis, the validation was done at the batch level on 100 randomly selected ECG beats. The mean and standard deviation of SNR improvement and RMSE reduction were calculated and showed the same results in all samples and proved the stability of the proposed approach.

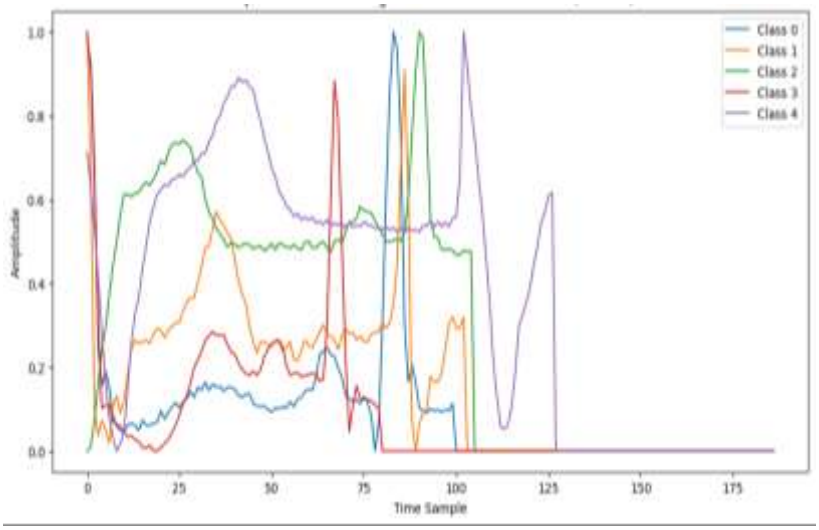
4. RESULTS

This section presents the experimental findings obtained using the proposed mathematical modeling and scientific computing framework for ECG signal analysis. The results are organized into exploratory data analysis, feature characterization, dimensionality analysis, qualitative signal reconstruction, and quantitative performance evaluation. All results are reported using figures and tables derived directly from experimental observations.

4.1 Exploratory Data Analysis Results

The exploratory analysis was initially performed in order to investigate the statistical values and morphological changes of ECG heartbeat signal of various classes. It was found that all ECG signals were found to fall within a normalized range of amplitude, whereas significant variations existed in the mean amplitude and variability of the signals by their classes. Figure 1 shows the representative ECG heartbeat signals of various classes. The figure shows apparent variations in the morphology, amplitude dynamics, and peak structures of the waveforms across the classes, and significant variations within the classes.

Figure 1. Representative ECG heartbeat signals from different classes in the MIT-BIH dataset.



To complement the visual analysis, basic statistical measures were computed for each heartbeat class. These measures include mean amplitude, standard deviation, minimum, and maximum values, and are reported in Table 1. The results indicate that certain classes exhibit higher amplitude variability, while others display comparatively lower signal dispersion.

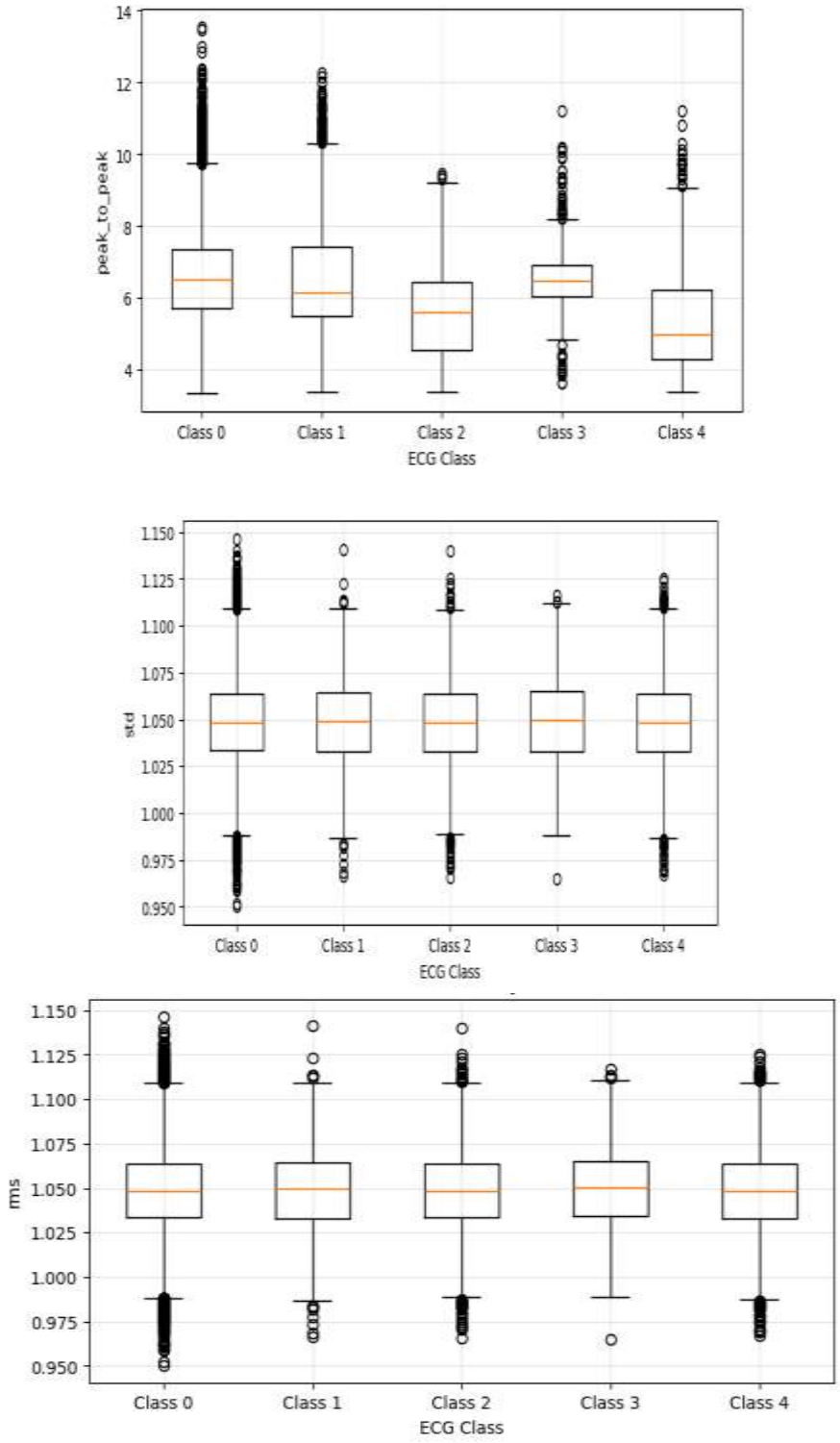
Table 1. Basic statistical properties of ECG signals across heartbeat classes

Class	Mean Amplitude	Standard Deviation
0	0.1619	0.2176
1	0.1948	0.2146
2	0.2438	0.2623
3	0.1073	0.1930
4	0.2509	0.2643

4.2 Feature Distribution Results

Time-domain and frequency-domain features were derived in noisy ECG signals after exploratory analysis to analyze statistical variability of heartbeat classes. The features extracted are amplitude-related, energy-related, and temporal features of ECG signals. Figure 2 shows boxplots of the distributions of the chosen time-domain features, such as standard deviation, peak-to-peak amplitude, and RMS value. The boxplots indicate a difference in feature distributions depending on the class, with a large overlap between the classes. These findings suggest that individual features do not give all discriminative information but no single feature gives full separation among classes of heartbeat.

Figure 2. Boxplots of selected time-domain ECG features across heartbeat classes.



4.3 Principal Component Analysis Results

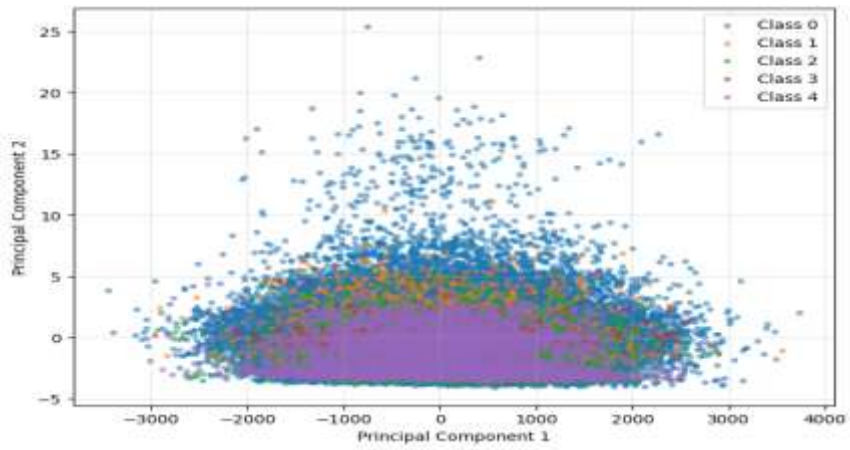
Principal Component Analysis (PCA) was used on the feature set obtained to explore the intrinsic dimensionality and correlation structure of the ECG feature space. The results of the PCA indicated that the first principal component explains over 99.99 percent of the

total variance with the rest of the components contributing insignificantly. Table 2 reports the explained variance ratios of the first two principal components, which report a very low-dimensional structure in the extracted feature space. Figure 3 represents a two-dimensional projection of ECG features onto the first two principal components, in which it is possible to see overlapping clusters of features that represent different classes of heartbeat.

Table 2. Explained variance ratio obtained using PCA

Principal Component	Explained Variance Ratio
PC1	0.99999
PC2	0.00001

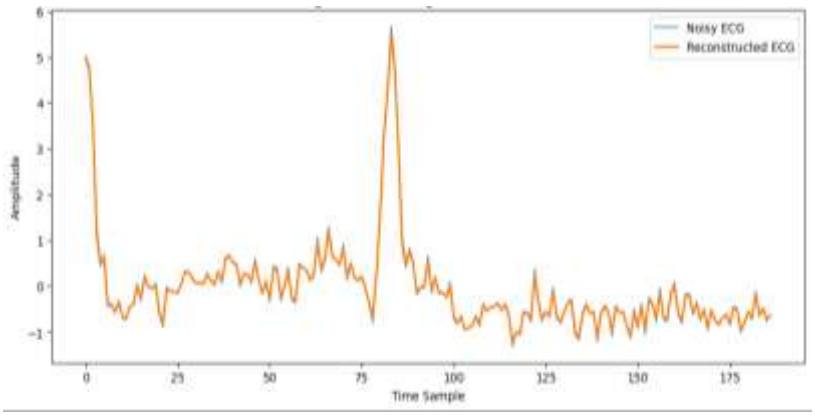
Figure 3. Two-dimensional PCA projection of extracted ECG features.



4.4 Qualitative Signal Reconstruction Results

Qualitative evaluation was conducted to visually assess the effectiveness of the proposed regularized optimization model in suppressing noise while preserving essential ECG signal structures. A representative comparison between clean ECG signals, noisy signals corrupted with Gaussian noise at 10 dB SNR, and reconstructed signals obtained using the proposed method is shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4. Comparison of clean, noisy, and reconstructed ECG signals using the proposed method.



The reconstructed ECG signal has fewer high-frequency variations compared to the noisy signal, but major waveform elements including major peaks and transitions can still be seen. This qualitative evaluation shows that the proposed model can be used to smoothen the signal without losing important structural data.

4.5 Quantitative Evaluation on Individual Signals

Signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) and root mean square error (RMSE) were used as measures of quantitative performance. The SNR values improved following reconstruction, whereas the RMSE values reduced in comparison to the noisy signals, in the case of representative ECG heartbeat signals. Table 3 summarizes the quantitative results of a representative ECG signal. As indicated, SNR improved by 10.42 dB to 11.61 dB and RMSE dropped by 0.3014 to 0.2627 before and after reconstruction respectively.

Table 3. Quantitative evaluation for a representative ECG signal

Metric	Before Reconstruction	After Reconstruction
SNR (dB)	10.42	11.61
RMSE	0.3014	0.2627

4.6 Batch-Level Statistical Results

To measure consistency between several ECG signals, batch-level experiments were conducted on 100 randomly chosen heartbeat signals. SNR improvement and RMSE reduction were used to measure reconstruction performance with respect to each signal. Table 4 presents the mean and standard deviation of the performance improvements of each of the signals evaluated at the batch level. The findings show that there is a steady improvement of SNR as well as RMSE throughout the dataset.

Table 4. Batch-level quantitative results over 100 ECG signals

Metric	Mean Improvement	Standard Deviation
SNR Improvement (dB)	1.28	0.15
RMSE Reduction	0.0431	0.0053

5. DISCUSSION

The experimental outcomes of the study give an idea of the nature of ECG heartbeat signals and the applicability of the mathematical modeling and scientific computing framework proposed. Exploratory data analysis and characterizing features showed both great intra-class variability and high correlations between extracted features. Despite the presence of class-specific changes in a number of time-domain and frequency-domain features, there was a significant overlap between heartbeat classes. It means that the properties of ECG signals are controlled by complicated and interdependent structures which cannot be entirely described in terms of a few independent scalar characteristics, as it is also found in current hybrid and learning-based ECG denoising research [16]. This was further supported by the principal component analysis which indicated that there was a very low-rank structure in the extracted feature space with the first principal component explaining over 99.99 percent of the total variance. Such overwhelming domination of one of the components indicates that most popular ECG features are unnecessary and heavily depend on the amplitude-related characteristics. Redundancy of similar features has been implicitly reported in transformer-based and deep network architectures that have been developed to learn dominant signal representations [17].

The suggested regularized optimization scheme was able to achieve regular improvements in the quality of ECG signals in the presence of noise. Qualitative comparison of clean, noisy and reconstructed signals revealed the successful suppression of high-frequency noise without affecting important waveform structures, such as sharp peaks and transitions. These properties are similar to those found in recent deep autoencer-based ECG denoising techniques that focus on morphology conservation [18].
Quantitative assessment also helped prove that the proposed approach was effective. Signal-to-noise ratio and reconstruction error reductions were found in individual ECG beat and batch-level assessments. The low variance of the results of the batch level denotes that the approach is consistent and does not rely on individual signal samples. Recurrent and densely connected deep learning architectures have also been reported as having similar consistency across samples in ECG denoising [19].
The results also highlight the importance of scientific computing in the practice of ECG signal analysis. The proposed framework guarantees reproducibility, numerical stability, and clear control of model behavior by tackling the reconstruction problem as a regularized optimization problem and finding its solution with the help of effective numerical methods. Compared to classical wavelet- and template-matching-based denoising methods, which frequently need to take several heuristic steps, the presented formulation provides a single and mathematically comprehensible solution [20]. Although data-driven and deep learning-based approaches have demonstrated good results in ECG analysis, they usually require large annotated datasets, and they are not always interpretable. Conversely, the suggested solution focuses on theoretical basis and openness, which is why it is appropriate as a single method or preprocessing step to more sophisticated learning-based systems. It is especially applicable when compared to lightweight deep learning models designed to be deployed in real-time or on a hardware-constrained device, in which interpretability and computational efficiency are still factors to consider [21-22]. Meanwhile, some limitations are still present. The smoothness-based regularization used in this paper can result in oversmoothing sharp signal transitions in certain instances and the analysis was restricted to beat-level ECG signals with synthetic noise. Future research can consider more sophisticated regularization techniques, including total variation or sparsity-promoting models, and generalization to continuous ECGs and more realistic noise models. The findings indicate that regularized optimization methods are highly applicable to dealing with noise and variability of biomedical signals, as well as a good basis to make future methodological improvements.

6. CONCLUSION

Noise-tolerant analysis of ECG signals is one of the most basic problems in biomedical signal processing. To handle this problem, the current study proposed a framework of ECG signal analysis grounded in regularized optimization and scientific computation principles, which is mathematically based and computationally efficient. The proposed method focuses on interpretability and numerical stability, which is an alternative to heuristic filtering and entirely data-driven methods. Extensive testing, carried out on publicly available ECG datasets of heartbeat, proved the usefulness of the presented framework. Graphical examination of reconstructed signals indicated obvious noise reduction without loss of any key waveform attributes like high peaks and transitions. These results were further supported by quantitative assessment and improvements in signal-to-noise ratio and reduction in reconstruction error were consistent across single signals and batch-level analyses. The fact that performance metrics are not very varied among several ECG beats is an indicator of the strength and dependability of the method. Dimensionality reduction and feature-based analysis showed that there are strong correlations between frequently used ECG features and that the feature space has a strong

low-rank structure. These facts support the idea of using compact mathematical models and the idea to adopt regularization-based models of ECG signal reconstruction. Moreover, the numerical solution in the closed form and efficient implementation support the feasibility of the framework to large-scale signal analysis. Although the present study is concerned with smoothness-based regularization and beat-level ECG signals, the framework is flexible in nature. Future research can expand the model to include edge-preserving regularization schemes, continuous ECG measurements, and more realistic noise settings. In general, the findings affirm that mathematically sound and scientifically calculable methods remain crucial in obtaining credible, interpretable and sound ECG signal analysis.

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