

# THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

#### EE381V LARGE SCALE OPTIMIZATION

### Problem Set 0

Edited by  $\LaTeX$ 

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# Chapter 1

# Matlab and Computational Assignment

### 1.1 Algorithm 1: Least Square

The command to invoke standarded least-squared regression:

>> algo1()

Note that algo 1.m includes scripts for all three datasets.

#### 1.1.1 Small-scale dataset: Succeed

The brief summary of applying standarded least-squared regression on small-scale dataset is as follows:

- Total CPU time (secs) = 0.18
- CPU time per iteration = 0.02
- Regression Error  $||X\beta y||$ : 1.1698e-10
- Testing Error  $||X_{test}\beta y_{test}||$ : 23.058394 (pretty large)

#### 1.1.2 Medium-scale dataset: Succeed

The brief summary of applying standarded least-squared regression on medium-scale dataset is as follows:

- Total CPU time (secs) = 43.95
- CPU time per iteration = 5.49
- Regression Error  $||X\beta y||$ : 3.2594e-09
- Testing Error  $||X_{test}\beta y_{test}||$ : 19.862394 (pretty large)

#### 1.1.3 Large-scale dataset: Failed

This standarded least-square regression task is too large-scaled to be computed.

### 1.2 Algorithm 2: optimization with LASSO

The command to invoke least-squared regression with LASSO:

#### >> algo2()

Note that algo2.m includes scripts for all three datasets.

#### 1.2.1 Small-scale dataset: Succeed

The brief summary of applying least-squared regression with LASSO on small-scale dataset is as follows:

- Total CPU time (secs) = 0.38
- CPU time per iteration = 0.02
- Regression Error: 6.7886e-10
- Testing Error: 0.144338
- Supports (non-zeros entries of  $\beta$ ): 43 (500 atoms in total)

#### 1.2.2 Medium-scale dataset: Succeed

The brief summary of applying least-squared regression with LASSO on medium-scale dataset is as follows:

- Total CPU time (secs) = 126.66
- CPU time per iteration = 4.87
- Regression Error: 4.4292e-09
- Testing Error: 0.078289
- Supports (non-zeros entries of  $\beta$ ): 342 (5000 atoms in total)

#### 1.2.3 Large-scale dataset: Failed

This least-square regression with LASSO task is too large-scaled to be computed.

**Remarks**: Least-squared regression with LASSO does outperfrom standarded least-squared regression in its prediction accuracy. Besides, it has higher computational complexity since it requires more iterations for convergence and each iteration cost more time to complete.

### 1.3 Orthogonal Matching Pursuit

The command to invoke regression with OMP preprocessing:

>> regress\_omp()

#### 1.3.1 Small-scale Dataset: Succeed

The brief summary of applying regression with OMP feature selection on small-scale dataset is as follows:

- Indices of Features selected by OMP (with order): 402, 235, 86, 11, 108.
- Elapsed time is 0.198106 seconds.
- Regression Error  $||X\beta y||$ : 5.3785e-02
- Testing Error  $||X_{test}\beta y_{test}||$ : 4.4208e-02

#### 1.3.2 Medium-scale Dataset: Succeed

The brief summary of applying regression with OMP feature selection on medium-scale dataset is as follows:

- Indices of Features selected by OMP (with order): 577, 2760, 561, 3614, 3958.
- Elapsed time is 0.209093 seconds.
- Regression Error  $||X\beta y||$ : 2.1955e-01
- Testing Error  $||X_{test}\beta y_{test}||$ : 1.8219e-02

#### 1.3.3 Large-scale Dataset: Succeed

The brief summary of applying regression with OMP feature selection on large-scale dataset is as follows:

- Indices of Features selected by OMP (with order): 17099, 29426, 35373, 22452, 43354.
- Elapsed time is 2.994790 seconds.
- Regression Error  $||X\beta y||$ : 6.9964e-01
- Testing Error  $||X_{test}\beta y_{test}||$ : 6.4437e-03

Note that Elapsed time is defined as OMP preprocessing and regression for selected atoms on that dataset, but not included computation for regression error and testing error.

**Remarks**: Least-squared regression on OMP feature selection performs much better than standarded least-squared regression and least-squared regression with LASSO. Besides, it has lower computational complexity since it allows the large-scale dataset (third dataset) to be regressed.

# Appendix A

## **Codes Printout**

### A.1 Sparse Recovery

#### A.1.1 Algorithm 1: Least Square

```
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%%% Scripts invoking cvx least-square routines to
%%% solve problems using our three datasets.
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%%% standard least-square for Small-scale dataset
cvx_begin
                variable b1(size(X1,2))
                 minimize( norm( X1*b1-y1 ) )
cvx_end
RegressionError1 = norm( X1*b1-y1 )
TestingError1 = norm( X1test*b1 - y1test )
%%% standard least-square for Medium-scale dataset
cvx_begin
                variable b2(size(X2,2))
                minimize ( norm ( X2*b2 - y2 ) )
cvx_end
RegressError2 = norm( X2*b2 - y2 )
TestError2 = norm(X2test*b2 - y2test)
%%% standard least-square for Large-scale dataset
cvx_begin
                 variable b3(size(X3,2))
                 minimize( norm( X3*b3-y3 ) )
cvx_end
RegressionError3 = norm( X3*b3 - y3 )
TestingError3 = norm( X3test*b3 - y3test)
```

#### A.1.2 Algorithm 2: Optimization with LASSO

```
%%% Scripts invoking cvx least-square routines to
%%% solve LASSO problems using our three datasets.
format short e
EPSILON = 10e-5;
%%% LASSO least-square for Small-scale dataset
cvx_begin
        variable b1(size(X1,2))
        minimize ( norm(X1*b1-y1) + norm(b1,1) )
cvx_end
RegressionError1 = norm( X1*b1-y1 )
TestingError1 = norm( X1test * b1 - y1test )
Support1 = sum(((b1 < EPSILON) + (b1 > -EPSILON)) < 2)
%%% LASSO least-square for Medium-scale dataset
cvx_begin
        variable b2(size(X2,2))
        minimize ( norm(X2*b2-y2) + norm(b2, 1))
cvx_end
RegressionError2 = norm( X2*b2-y2 )
TestingError2 = norm( X2test * b2 - y2test)
Support2 = sum((b2 < EPSILON) + (b2 > -EPSILON)) < 2)
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%%% LASSO least-square for Large-scale dataset
cvx_begin
        variable b3(size(X3,2))
        minimize ( norm(X3*b3-y3) + norm(b3, 1) )
RegressionError3 = norm( X3*b3-y3 )
TestingError3 = norm( X3test * b3 - y3test)
Support3 = sum(((b3 < EPSILON) + (b3 > -EPSILON)) < 2)
```

### A.2 Orthogonal Matching Pursuit

#### A.2.1 OMP Routine

```
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%% Orthogonal matching Pursuit
function Iset = omp (X, y, SPARSITY)
%% INITIALIZATION
[target_feat_dot_prod, target_feat_idx] = max(X' * y);
Iset = [target_feat_idx];
%% AUGMENTATION
residual = y;
for iter = 1:(SPARSITY-1),
           \mbox{\ensuremath{\$}} perpendicular complement of y to X_i
           phi = X(:, Iset);
           P = phi * inv(phi'*phi) * phi';
           I = eye(size(P));
           residual = (I - P) * residual;
           % elect new atom and add to selected atom set
           [target_feat_dot_prod, target_feat_idx] = max(X' * residual);
           % NOTE that new feature(atom) will not pre-exist in Iset
           % This is theoreotically guaranteed by orthogonal projection
           Iset = [Iset, target_feat_idx];
end
```

#### A.2.2 Regression Scripts

```
%%% Invoke CVX least square regression after OMP
%%% feature selection
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SPARSITY = 5; % SPARSITY parameter for OMP
%%% Small-scale dataset
tic
Iset1 = omp(X1, y1, SPARSITY);
subX1 = X1(:, Iset1);
cvx_begin
               variable sub_b1(SPARSITY);
               minimize( norm(subX1 * sub_b1 - y1) )
toc
Tset.1
RegressionError1 = norm(subX1*sub_b1 - y1)
TestingError1 = norm(X1test(:,Iset1)*sub_b1 - y1test)
\(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac\
%%% Medium-scale dataset
Iset2 = omp(X2, y2, SPARSITY);
subX2 = X2(:, Iset2);
cvx_begin
              variable sub_b2(SPARSITY);
               minimize(norm(subX2 * sub_b2 - y2))
cvx end
toc
Tset.2
RegressionError2 = norm(subX2*sub_b2 - y2)
TestingError2 = norm(X2test(:,Iset2)*sub_b2 - y2test)
%%% Large-scale dataset
Iset3 = omp(X3, y3, SPARSITY);
subX3 = X3(:, Iset3);
cvx_begin
               variable sub_b3(SPARSITY);
              minimize(norm(subX3 * sub_b3 - y3))
cvx_end
toc
Tset.3
RegressionError3 = norm(subX3*sub_b3 - y3)
TestingError3 = norm(X3test(:,Iset3)*sub_b3 - y3test)
```