

# Approximated PCA

## Iteration 3

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March 13, 2017

# Proposed hypothesis

Let  $\epsilon_b$  be the error in the result with width  $b$ , then the following hypothesis can be proposed:

- ▶ The mean of  $\mu = \log_2(\epsilon_b) \approx -b$ .
- ▶ The standard deviation  $\approx 2$ .

# Mean

Let  $X = \log_2(\epsilon_b)$  be a random variable with unknown mean  $\mu$  and variance  $\sigma^2$ . Then, after  $k$  runs, the observed mean  $\bar{x}$  follows (CLT):

$$\bar{X} \sim N(\mu, \sigma/\sqrt{k})$$

Or:

$$Z = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{k}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

# Mean

For any  $\alpha$ ,  $0 < \alpha < 1$ , let  $z_\alpha$  be such that  $P[Z > z_\alpha] = \alpha$   
With probability  $1 - \alpha$ , the mean  $\mu$  will lie in the region:

$$\bar{X} \pm z_{\alpha/2} S / \sqrt{n}$$

## Plot of the mean

Let  $\epsilon_b$  be the error in the result with width  $b$ , then the following hypothesis can be proposed:

- ▶ The mean of  $\log_2(\epsilon_b) \approx -b$ .
- ▶ The standard deviation  $\approx 2$ .