

major challenges: ① positive definite constraints.

②  $\frac{P(P+1)}{2}$  parameters to estimate. grows ~~exponentially~~ quadratically with  $p$ .

When  $p \gg n$ , what happens to sample covariance matrix? Stein 1956.

Also when  $\frac{p}{n}$  large. ~~John~~ Johnstone 2001

↳ the estimator is distorted:  $\frac{\lambda_{\max}}{\lambda_{\min}} \uparrow$ .

solution: shrinkage

shrink eigenvalues of  $S$ .

stein family: eigenvalues of  $S$  stay the same.

shrink  $S$  to some pre-specified structure: diagonal / onto regressive...

when  $\Sigma^{-1}$  is of more interest:  $\Sigma \xrightarrow{O(p^3)} \Sigma^{-1}$  and we want sparsity.

solution: fit separate LASSO to each variable  $\sim$  other variables. Meinshausen & Bühlmann 2006.

? Why is this a solution:

consider  $Y \sim X_1 + X_2$ .  $Y = X_1 \beta_1 + X_2 \beta_2 + \varepsilon$ , and  $X_1, X_2$  are i.i.d.

then why does  $\beta_1 = 0$  represents?

$\text{Cov}(Y, X_1) = \text{Cov}(X_1 \beta_1 + X_2 \beta_2 + \varepsilon, X_1) = \beta_1 \text{Var}(X_1) + \beta_2 \text{Cov}(X_1, X_2)$ .

$\text{Cov}(Y, X_1 | X_2) = \text{Cov}(X_1 \beta_1 + X_2 \beta_2 + \varepsilon, X_1 | X_2) = \text{Cov}(X_1 \beta_1, X_1) = \beta_1 \text{Var}(X_1)$

$\beta_1 = 0 \Rightarrow X_1 \perp Y | X_2$ . in the context, corresponding entries of  $\Sigma^{-1} = 0$ .

↓

? How does it deal with symmetry of  $\Sigma^{-1}$ ? (need to read).

this idea inspired: penalized likelihood approach with  $L_1$  penalty Yuan & Lin 2007

Banerjee 2008

Friedman 2008: glasso

↑

read this too. Banerjee proved it guaranteed to be positive definite.

2000 - 2010: emerging regression-theme on Covariance estimation.

(i) PCA  $\rightarrow$  regression. Tong & Kotz 1999 / Zou, Hastie & Tibshirani 2006

it's not

permutation

invariant for  $Y$ .

(may e.g. time series)

why? [Look into].

← (ii) regression of Cholesky decomposition. Pourahmadi 1999, 2001 / Birmes 2000 / Huang 2006 / Rothman 2010

(iii) / (iv) / or something about glasso.

other not ~~per~~ permutation-invariant methods: tapering Furrer & Bengtsson 2007

banding: Bickel & Levina 2004, 2008a. / Wu & Pourahmadi 2003, 2009

permutation-invariant methods: (thresholding individual entries). Bickel & Levina 2008b / El Karoui 2008a, 2008b / Rothman 2009