

Estimation of the sample covariance matrix from compressive measurements

Original paper by Farhad Pourkamali-Anaraki (2016)

$$\begin{aligned}\mu &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i \\ \Sigma &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \mu)(x_i - \mu)^t\end{aligned}$$

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Overview

Objective:

- Given: A compressive measurement of a large data matrix is available
- To-Do: Estimate the sample covariance matrix
- To-Do: Analyze and improve accuracy of estimation

Need for Estimation:

- Importance of sample covariance matrix (PCA, KL-Transform)
- PCA needs eigen-decomposition of covariance matrix
- Complete data matrix often unavailable

Overview

Estimator 1: The Biased Estimator

$$\hat{\mathbf{C}}_n := \frac{1}{(m^2 + m)\mu_2^2} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{R}_i \mathbf{R}_i^T \mathbf{x}_i \mathbf{x}_i^T \mathbf{R}_i \mathbf{R}_i^T$$

Estimator 2: The (New and Improved) Unbiased Estimator

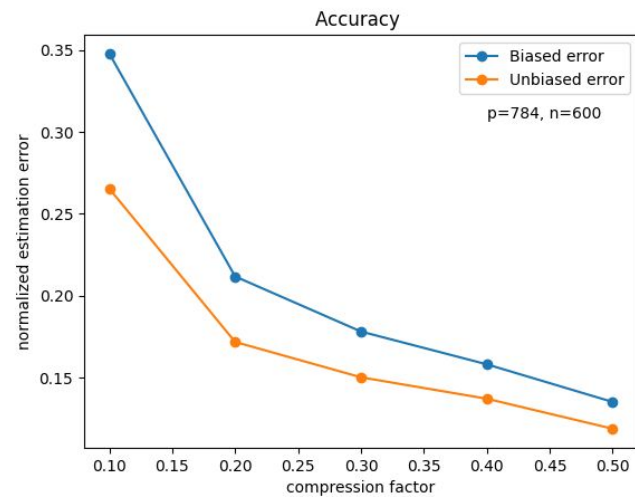
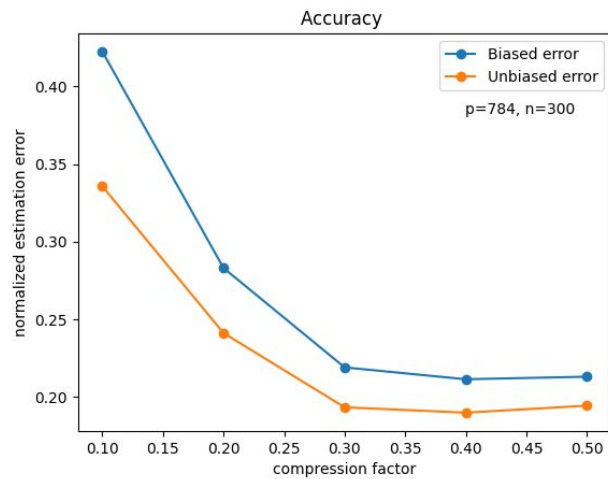
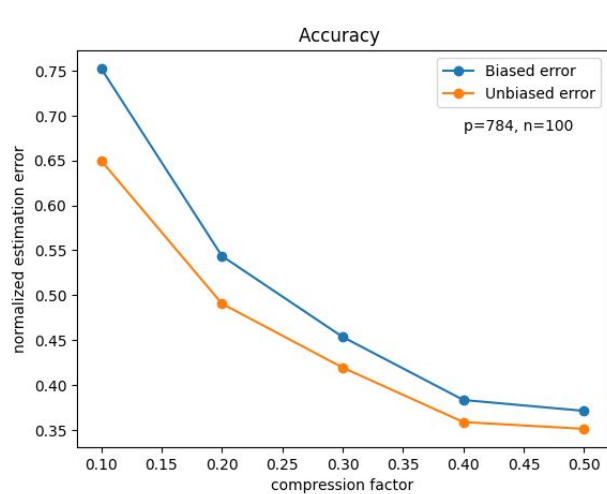
$$\hat{\Sigma}_n := \hat{\mathbf{C}}_n - \alpha_1 \text{diag}(\hat{\mathbf{C}}_n) - \alpha_2 \text{tr}(\hat{\mathbf{C}}_n) \mathbf{I}_{p \times p}$$

$$\alpha_1 := \frac{\frac{\kappa}{m+1}}{1 + \frac{\kappa}{m+1}}$$

$$\alpha_2 := \frac{1}{(1 + \frac{\kappa}{m+1})(m + 1 + \kappa + p)}.$$

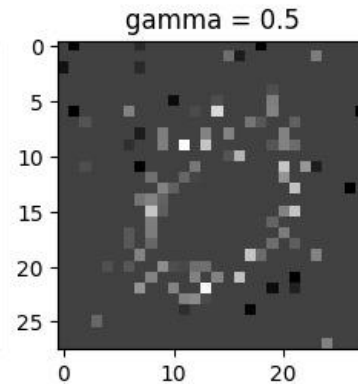
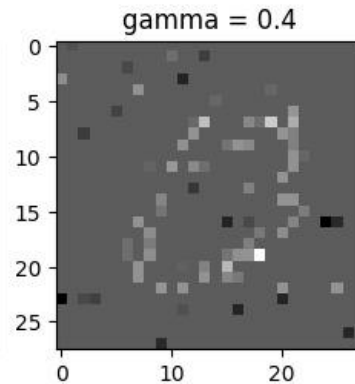
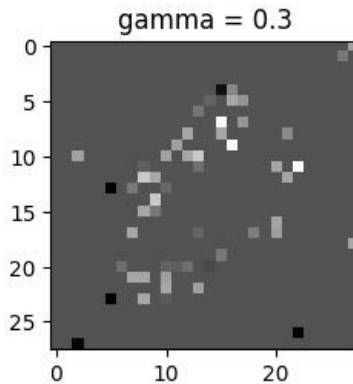
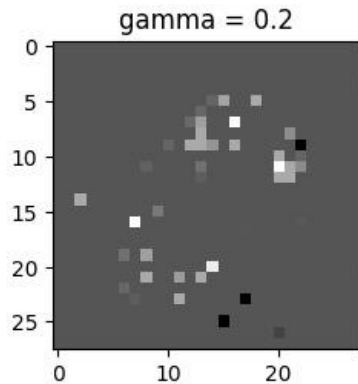
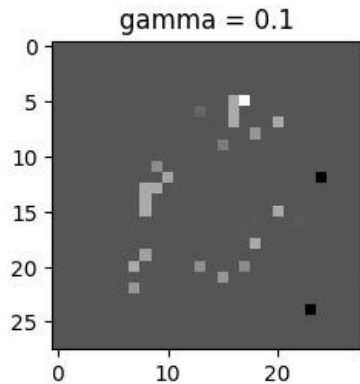
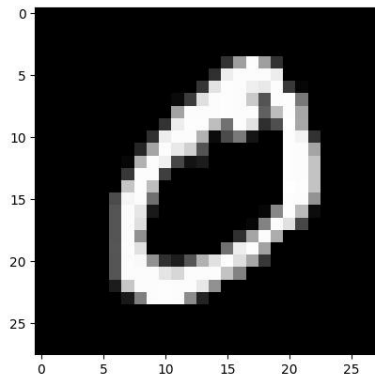
Results

MNIST Dataset :



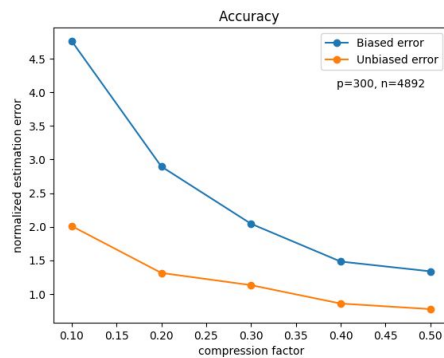
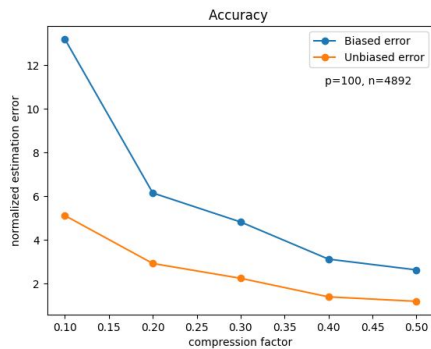
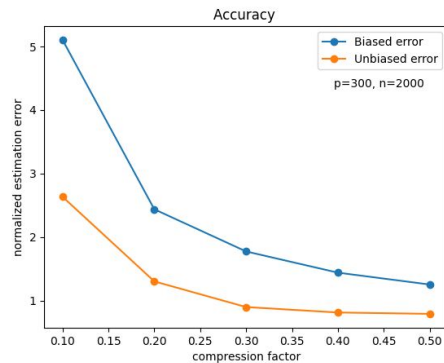
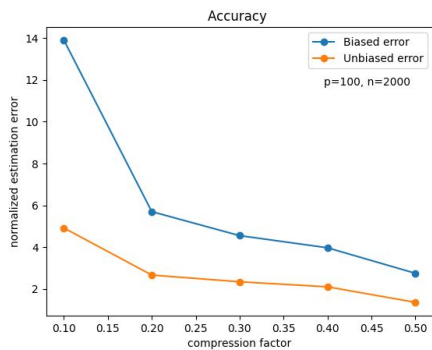
Results

MNIST Dataset :



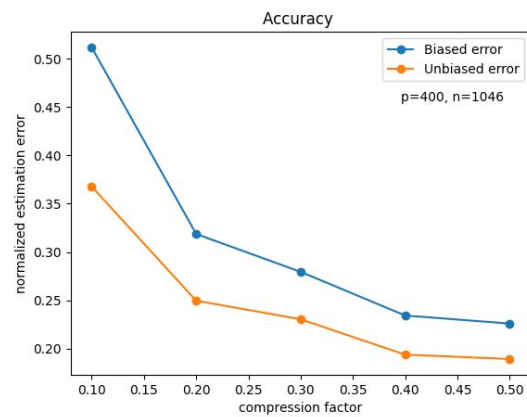
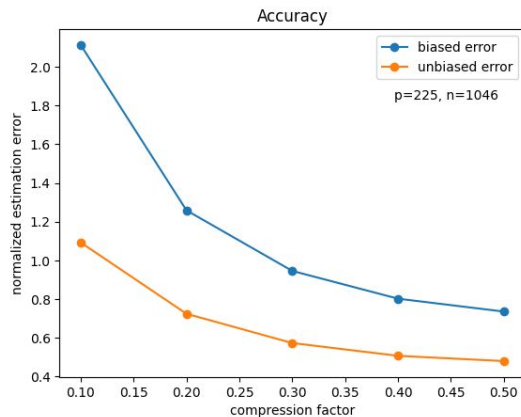
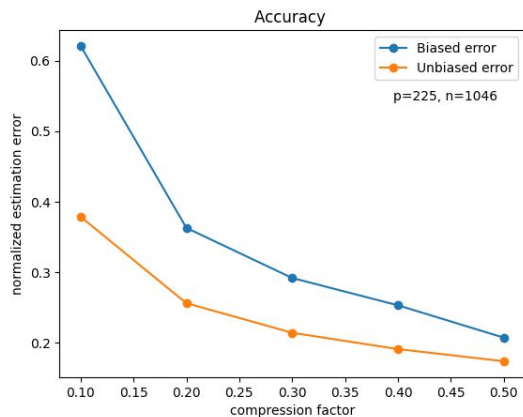
Results

Gen4 Dataset :



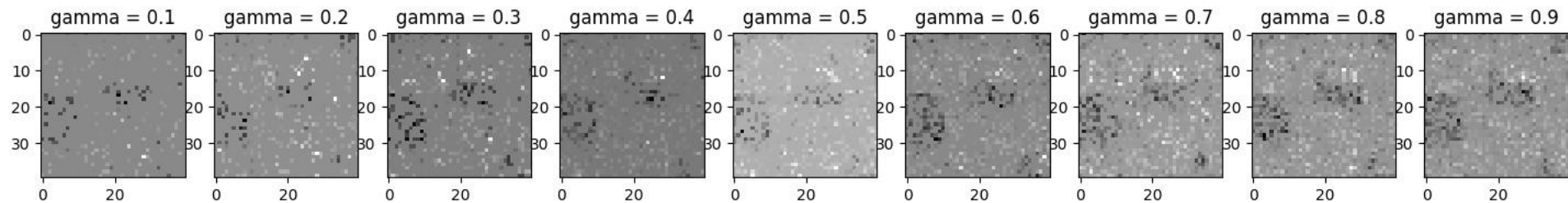
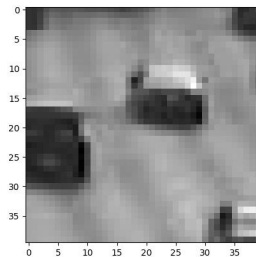
Results

Traffic Dataset :



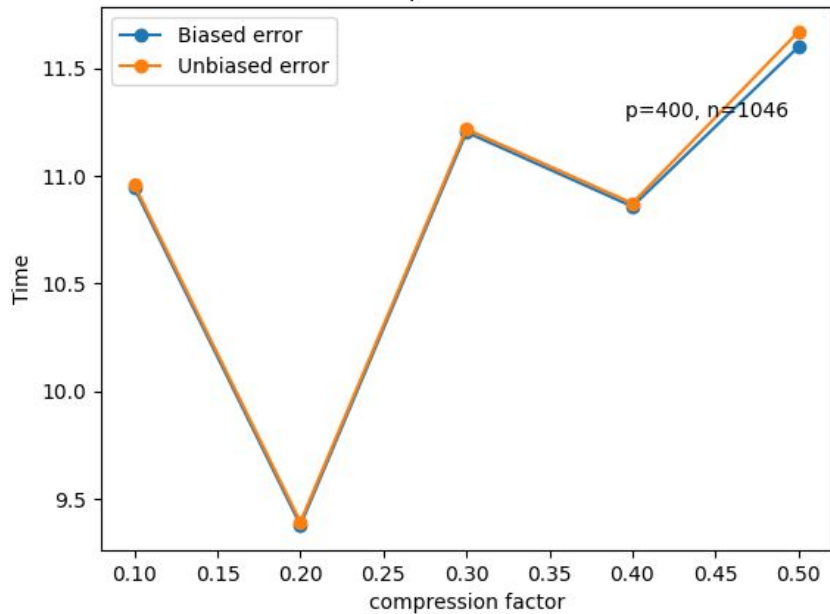
Results

Traffic Dataset :

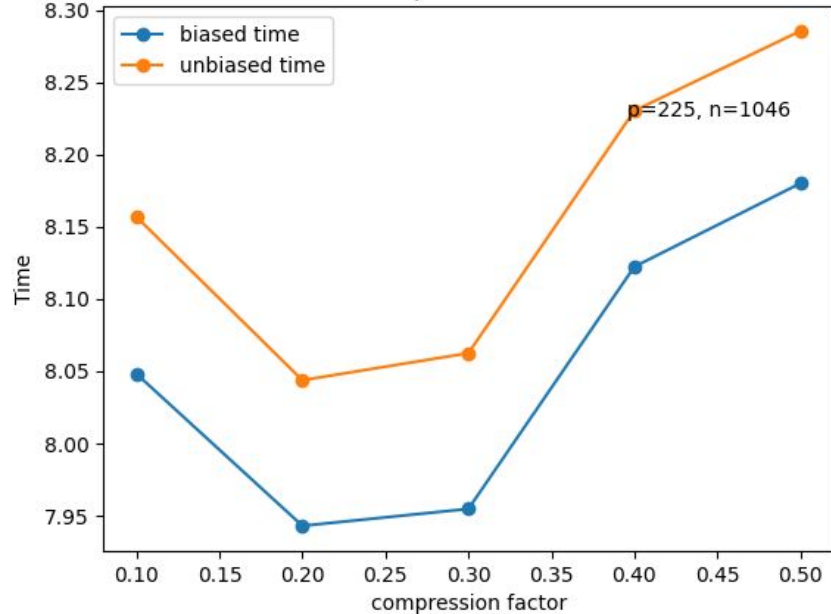


Results

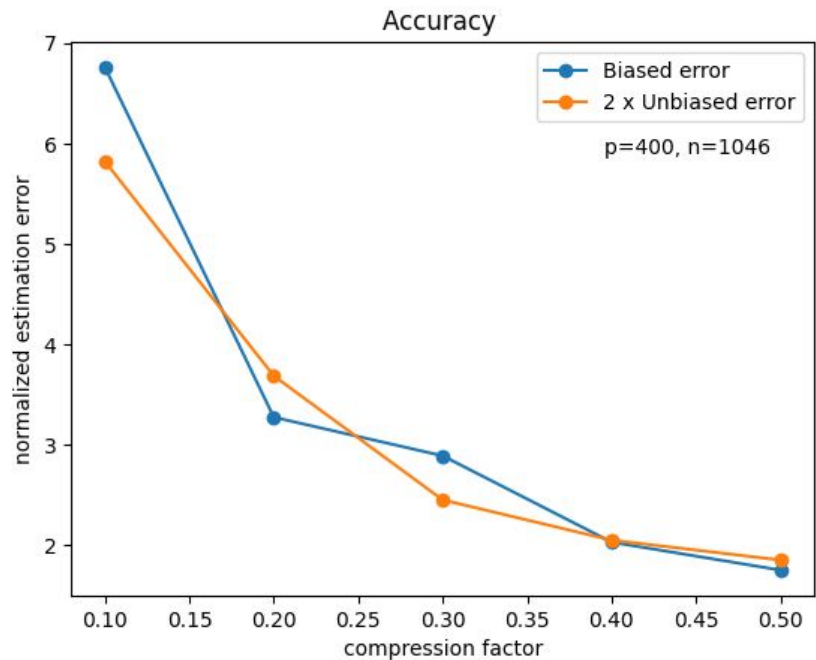
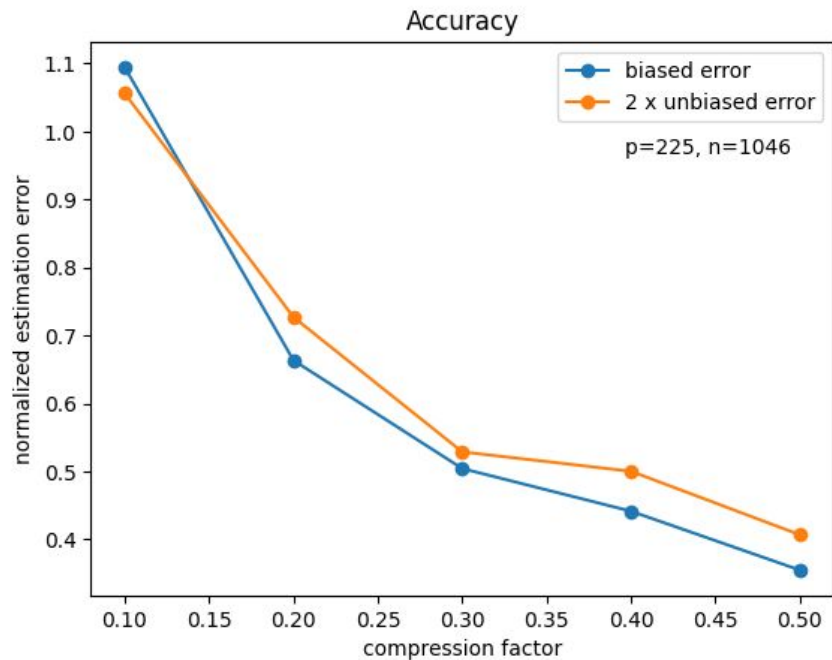
Computation Cost



Computation Cost



Results



Inferences

1. Estimation error decreases with increase in compression factor(γ)
2. Increasing the number of samples (n) decreases the error for a constant feature size (p) (*see results from MNIST and Gen4*)
3. Feature size (p) affects the error more than the number of samples (n) (*see results from Gen4*)
4. Unbiased Error $\sim \frac{1}{2} * \text{Biased Error}$