

Knockoff - Construction - addendum

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We can separate \tilde{X} to the part in the span of X (A) and the part orthogonal to X (B). Let's denote them $\tilde{X} = A + B$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Now we want that } X^T \tilde{X} &= \Sigma - S \Rightarrow X^T (A + B) = \Sigma - S \\ \Rightarrow X^T A + X^T B &= \Sigma - S \Rightarrow X^T A = \Sigma - S\end{aligned}$$

Since B is orthogonal to X.

$$\begin{aligned}X^T A &= \Sigma(I - \Sigma^{-1}S) = X^T X(I - \Sigma^{-1}S) \\ \Rightarrow A &= X(I - \Sigma^{-1}S)\end{aligned}$$

We also want that $\tilde{X}^T \tilde{X} = \Sigma$

$$\begin{aligned}(A + B)^T (A + B) &= A^T A + A^T B + B^T A + B^T B = \Sigma \\ \Rightarrow (X^T X - X^T X \Sigma^{-1} S + X^T B - S \Sigma^{-1} X^T X + S \Sigma^{-1} X^T X \Sigma^{-1} S - S \Sigma^{-1} X^T B + B^T X \\ &- B^T X \Sigma^{-1} S + B^T B) = \Sigma\end{aligned}$$

Everything that has $X^T B$ in it must be 0, since B is orthogonal to X.

We get that $B^T B = 2S - S \Sigma^{-1} S$

But this doesn't guarantee that $B^T X = 0$, for this we need to set $B = \tilde{U}C$

Where $C^T C = 2S - S \Sigma^{-1} S$.