Graphic Lasso: Accuracy for Precision matrix estimation

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1 Penalized Optimization

Consider the following penalized optimization problem.

$$\min_{\boldsymbol{U},\Theta^l} \quad \sum_{k=1}^{K} \langle S^k, \Omega^k \rangle - \log\det(\Omega^k) + \lambda \left\| \Omega^k \right\|_1,$$

$$s.t. \quad \Omega^k = \sum_{l=1}^{r} u_{kl}\Theta^l, \quad k = 1, ..., K$$

$$\lambda > 0, \quad \boldsymbol{U} \text{ is a membership matrix.}$$

Theorem 1.1 (Accuracy for precision matrix estimation with unknown hard membership)**.** *Let* $\{\boldsymbol{U}, \Theta^l\}$ *denote the true membership matrix and the true precision matrices. Suppose* $0 < \tau_1 < \min_{l\in[r]} \phi_{min}(\Theta^l) \leq \max_{l\in[r]} \phi_{max}(\Theta^l) < \tau_2 < \infty$*, where* $\phi(\cdot)$ *is the singular-value of a matrix and* τ_1, τ_2 *are positive constants. Assume the sample size for* k*-th category is* $n_k = n, k \in [K]$*. Consider the estimation* $\{\hat{\boldsymbol{U}}, \hat{\Theta}^k\}$ *with smaller objective value than true parameters. Suppose* $\lambda \leq C\sqrt{\frac{\log p}{nK}}$ *for some constant* C*, we have the following accuracy with probability tending to 1*

Special case K=1 —> should reduce to classical graphical lasso (p+q)log p

$$\sum_{k=1}^{K} \left\| \hat{\Omega}^k - \Omega^k \right\|_F \leq 4\tau_2^2 r^2 \sqrt{K} C \sqrt{\frac{p\log p}{n}}. \tag{1}$$

Does the bound depend on the sparsity level of true Omega, denoted q (or b0) in your earlier note 011321.pdf?

Proof. First, we introduce some notations.

1. Let $\mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{U}, \Theta^l) = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \langle S^k, \Omega^k \rangle - \log\det(\Omega^k) + \lambda \left\| \Omega^k \right\|_1$, where $\Omega^k = \sum_{l=1}^{r} u_{kl}\Theta^l, k = 1, ..., K$.
2. Let D denote the confusion matrix between the estimation $\{\hat{\boldsymbol{U}}, \hat{\Theta}^k\}$ and the true parameters, in which $D_{al} = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \boldsymbol{I}\{u_{ka} = \hat{u}_{kl} = 1\}$.
3. Let I_l denote the index set of the categories in the k-th group based on the parameter $\boldsymbol{U}$, i.e., $I_l = \{k : u_{kl} = 1\}$. Let $\hat{I}_l$ denote the estimated set by $\hat{\boldsymbol{U}}$. Note that $|\hat{I}_l \cap I_a| = D_{al}$.

Then, we define the function $G(\hat{\boldsymbol{U}}, \hat{\Theta}^k)$ (not the G in the clustering accuracy proof! This is the G in Guo's paper), where

$$\begin{aligned} G(\hat{\boldsymbol{U}}, \hat{\Theta}^k) &= \mathcal{L}(\hat{\boldsymbol{U}}, \hat{\Theta}^l) - \mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{U}, \Theta^l) \\ &= \sum_{l=1}^{r}\sum_{a=1}^{r}\sum_{k\in \hat{I}_l\cap I_a} \langle S^k, \hat{\Theta}^l \rangle - \langle S^k, \Theta^a \rangle - \log\det(\hat{\Theta}^l) + \log\det(\Theta^a) + \lambda \left\| \hat{\Theta}^l \right\|_1 - \lambda \left\| \Theta^a \right\|_1 \\ &= \sum_{l=1}^{r}\sum_{a=1}^{r} G_{al}(\hat{\boldsymbol{U}}, \hat{\Theta}^l). \end{aligned}$$

Define $\Delta_{al} = \hat{\Theta}^l - \Theta^a, l \in [r], a \in [r]$. Consider an arbitrary pair of a, l. By Taylor Expansion, we have

$$G_{al}(\hat{\boldsymbol{U}}, \hat{\Theta}^l) = A_{al,1} + A_{al,2} + A_{al,3},$$

where

$$A_{al,1} = \sum_{k \in \hat{I}_l \cap I_a} \langle S^k - \Sigma^a, \Delta_{al} \rangle,$$
$$A_{al,2} = D_{al}(\text{vec}(\Delta_{al}))^T \int_0^1 (1-v)(\Theta^a + v\Delta_{al})^{-1} \otimes (\Theta^a + v\Delta_{al})^{-1} dv \text{vec}(\Delta_{al}),$$
$$A_{al,3} = \lambda D_{al} \left(\left\| \hat{\Theta}^l \right\|_1 - \|\Theta^a\|_1 \right).$$

According to the proofs in Note 0115 and Note 0113, we have the upper bound

$$|A_{al,1}| \le \sqrt{D_{al}} C \sqrt{\frac{p \log p}{n}} \|\Delta_{al}\|_F, \tag{2}$$

where the constant C is related to the τ_2 by Lemma 1 in A.J. Rothman et al, and the lower bound

Is C related to the ground truth sparsity level?

$$A_{al,2} \ge \frac{1}{4\tau_2^2} D_{al} \|\Delta_{al}\|_F^2. \tag{3}$$

Also, note that

$$A_{al,3} \le \lambda D_{al} \left\| \hat{\Theta}^l - \Theta^a \right\|_1 \le \lambda D_{al} \sqrt{p} \|\Delta_{al}\|_F. \tag{4}$$

Since the estimation $\{\hat{\boldsymbol{U}}, \hat{\Theta}^k\}$ has smaller objective value than true parameters, we have

$$G(\hat{\boldsymbol{U}}, \hat{\Theta}^k) \le 0,$$

which implies that

$$\sum_{l=1}^r \sum_{a=1}^r A_{al,2} \le \sum_{l=1}^r \sum_{a=1}^r |A_{al,1}| - A_{al,3}.$$

Plugging the bounds (2), (3), and (4), we have

$$\frac{1}{4\tau^2} \sum_{l=1}^r \sum_{a=1}^r D_{al} \|\Delta_{al}\|_F^2 \le C \sum_{l=1}^r \sum_{a=1}^r \sqrt{D_{al}} \sqrt{\frac{p \log p}{n}} \|\Delta_{al}\|_F - \lambda \sqrt{p} \sum_{l=1}^r \sum_{a=1}^r D_{al} \|\Delta_{al}\|_F. \tag{5}$$

Note that the inequality (5) makes sense only when the right hand side is larger than 0. Hence, we consider the constrain

$$\lambda \le C \sqrt{\frac{\log p}{\max_{a,l \in [r]} D_{al} n}}. \tag{6}$$

By Cauchy Schwartz inequality, we have

$$\sum_{l=1}^r \sum_{a=1}^r D_{al} \|\Delta_{al}\|_F^2 \ge \frac{1}{r^2} \left(\sum_{l=1}^r \sum_{a=1}^r \sqrt{D_{al}} \|\Delta_{al}\|_F \right)^2. \tag{7}$$

Then, plugging the inequality (7) and the constrain (6) into the inequality (5), we obtain that

$$\sum_{l=1}^{r}\sum_{a=1}^{r}\sqrt{D_{al}}\left\|\Delta_{al}\right\|_F \leq 4r^2\tau_2^2 C'\sqrt{\frac{p\log p}{n}}.$$

Then, we have the accuracy for precision matrices

$$\sum_{k=1}^{K}\left\|\hat{\Omega}^k-\Omega^k\right\|_F=\sum_{l=1}^{r}\sum_{a=1}^{r}D_{al}\left\|\Delta_{al}\right\|_F \leq 4r^2\tau_2^2 C'\max_{a,l\in[r]}\sqrt{D_{al}}\sqrt{\frac{p\log p}{n}}.$$

Note that $\max_{a,l\in[r]}\sqrt{D_{al}} \leq \sqrt{K}$. Replacing $\max_{a,l\in[r]}\sqrt{D_{al}}$ by $\sqrt{K}$, we obtain the constrain for λ and the accuracy rate (1) in the Theorem. □