

we say b is more than a iff: $(a \preceq b) \xleftrightarrow{\text{for most } j \in J} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in B_j} (\|x_i - b\|_2^2 - \|x_i - a\|_2^2)$

then by expanding we get

$$S = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in B_j} (\|x_i - b\|_2^2 - \|x_i - a\|_2^2) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in B_j} (\|z_j^T x_i\|_2^2 + \|b\|_2^2 - \|a\|_2^2 + \|x_i\|_2^2 - 2b^T x_i - \|x_i\|_2^2 + 2a^T x_i)$$

$$= \|b\|_2^2 - \|a\|_2^2 + \frac{2}{m} \sum_{i \in B_j} \langle x_i, a - b \rangle$$

80/2: $\frac{2}{m} \sum_{i \in B_j} \langle x_i, a - b \rangle$

from definition we used $z_j = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in B_j} x_i$, we can easily see that if $a \leq b$:

① $S = 2 \langle z_j, a - b \rangle + \|b\|_2^2 - \|a\|_2^2 + \|z_j\|_2^2 - \|z_j\|_2^2 = \|z_j - b\|_2^2 - \|z_j - a\|_2^2$

so we found that if $a \leq b \Rightarrow$ for most $j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ $\|z_j - a\|_2^2 \geq \|z_j - b\|_2^2$

$\hookrightarrow \forall j \in J$ where $|J| \geq k/2$

② from the previous parts we can say that

$b \preceq a \iff \text{and only if } a \in S_b \iff b \notin S_a$

we also know that: $|\langle z_i, v \rangle|$

③ $\forall v \in S^{d-1}$, for at least 0.7 of blocks $\left\{ \left| \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in B_j} \langle x_i, v \rangle \right| \leq \sqrt{\frac{r^2}{4}} \right\} \geq 1 - \delta$

④ if $a \preceq b$ then $\|z_j - a\|_2^2 \leq \|z_j - b\|_2^2 \iff \|z_j - b + (b - a)\|_2^2 \leq \|z_j - b\|_2^2 \iff$

$\langle z_j - b, a - b \rangle \geq \frac{\|b - a\|_2^2}{2}$

⑤ now if we let $a = \mu$, $b = a$, $v = b - a = a - \mu \rightarrow$ we'll get that

$$\mu \preceq a \xrightarrow{\text{if}} \langle z_j - \mu, v \rangle \leq \frac{\|v\|_2^2}{2} \leq \frac{r^2}{2}$$

$$\forall a: \|a - \mu\| \geq r \rightarrow \|v\|_2 \leq r$$

so we can say that $\mu \preceq a \rightarrow \left\{ \langle z_j - \mu, v \rangle \leq \frac{\|v\|_2^2}{2} \right.$

$\left. \text{for most of } j \in J \right\}$

so without the loss of generality we take the assumption that $\|v\| = r$ which has no harm and it's kind of worst case.

(a) if for $X_1, \dots, X_n \rightarrow \left| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i \in B_j} \langle X_i, \mu \rangle \right|_2 \leq \frac{r^2}{2}$
 $\forall \mu: \|\mu\| \leq r$

then the definition in this part will suggest that $\begin{cases} \mu \geq a \\ \forall a, a \in B_r(\mu) \end{cases}$
 $\|a - \mu\| \geq r$

thus we can say that $\forall \mu \in S_r \rightarrow \left| \langle \mu, \mu \rangle \right| \leq \frac{r^2}{2}$
 for out of ball with Prob $\geq 1 - \delta$

→ in this case $\mu \geq a \quad \forall a: \|a - \mu\| \geq r$ with Probability at least $1 - \delta$ Q.E.D.

(ii)

In the first section we proved that:

$$b \geq a \iff b \in S_a \rightarrow b \in S_q \rightarrow q \in S_b$$

Furthermore, with probability at least $1 - \delta$, $\forall a: \|a - \mu\| \geq r$
 which suggests $\mu \in S_a, a \in S_\mu$ and due to the definition we get:

$$\forall a \in S_\mu: \|a - \mu\| \leq r$$

we also know $\mu \in S_a \rightarrow \text{diam}(S_a) \geq \|a - \mu\| \geq r$ (4)
 $\text{diam}(S_\mu) \leq \|a - \mu\| + \|a\| \leq 2r$

if $\hat{\mu}_N = \arg \min_{a \in R} \left\{ \text{diam}(S_a) \right\} \xrightarrow{(4)} \left\{ \text{diam}(S_{\hat{\mu}_N}) \leq \text{diam}(S_\mu) \leq 2r \right\}$ (4)

So by letting $a = \mu \rightarrow$ we can get that

$$\begin{cases} \textcircled{1} \text{ if } (\mu \geq \hat{\mu}_N) \implies \mu \in S_{\hat{\mu}_N} \\ \textcircled{2} \text{ if } (\hat{\mu}_N \geq \mu) \implies \hat{\mu}_N \in S_\mu \end{cases} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{aligned} &(\mu \geq \hat{\mu}_N) \vee (\hat{\mu}_N \geq \mu) = 1 \text{ (true)} \\ &\rightarrow \left[(\mu \in S_{\hat{\mu}_N}, \text{diam}(S_{\hat{\mu}_N}) \leq 2r) \vee \right. \\ &\quad \left. (1) \text{ True} = (\hat{\mu}_N \in S_\mu, \text{diam}(S_\mu) \leq 2r) \right] \end{aligned} \right.$$

Thus, we can deduce that $\|\mu - \hat{\mu}_N\| \leq \text{diam}(S_{\hat{\mu}_N}) \leq 2r$

Q.E.D. $\|\mu - \hat{\mu}_N\| \leq 2 \max \left\{ 409 \sqrt{\frac{\text{Tr}\{\Sigma\}}{N}}, 240 \sqrt{\frac{\| \Sigma \| \log(1/\delta)}{N}} \right\}$