

Stat461 - 2023 Fall

HW3

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Exercise 1

1.(a)

We consider the following:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{d} \|X\Delta\|_2^2 &= \|X(\Delta_S + \Delta_{S^c})\|_2^2 \\ &= \underbrace{\Delta'_S \frac{X'X}{n} \Delta_S}_I + \underbrace{\Delta'_{S^c} \frac{X'X}{n} \Delta_{S^c}}_{II} + \underbrace{2\Delta'_S \frac{X'X}{n} \Delta_{S^c}}_{III} \end{aligned}$$

in which each term can be bounded as follows:

I: Using the bound on $\left\| \frac{X'X}{n} - I \right\|_\infty$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta'_S \frac{X'X}{n} \Delta_S &= \Delta'_S \Delta_S + \Delta'_S \left(\frac{X'X}{n} - I \right) \Delta_S \\ &\geq \Delta'_S \Delta_S - |\Delta_S|_1^2 \left\| \frac{X'X}{n} - I \right\|_\infty \\ &\geq \|\Delta_S\|_2^2 - \frac{1}{32k} |\Delta_S|_1^2 \end{aligned}$$

II: Similarly, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta'_{S^c} \frac{X'X}{n} \Delta_{S^c} &\geq \|\Delta_{S^c}\|_2^2 - \frac{1}{32k} |\Delta_{S^c}|_1^2 \\ &\geq \|\Delta_{S^c}\|_2^2 - \frac{9}{32k} |\Delta_S|_1^2 \end{aligned}$$

III: Note that we have $\Delta'_S \Delta_{S^c} = 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} 2\Delta'_S \frac{X'X}{n} \Delta_{S^c} &= 2\Delta'_S \left(\frac{X'X}{n} - I \right) \Delta_{S^c} \\ &\geq -\frac{1}{32k} |\Delta_S|_1 \|\Delta_{S^c}\|_1 \\ &\geq -\frac{3}{32k} |\Delta_S|_1^2 \end{aligned}$$

Together, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{n} \left\| X\Delta \frac{1}{n} \right\|_2^2 &\geq \|\Delta_S\|_2^2 - \frac{1}{32k} |\Delta_S|_1^2 + \|\Delta_{S^c}\|_2^2 - \frac{9}{32k} |\Delta_S|_1^2 - \frac{3}{32k} |\Delta_S|_1^2 \\ &= \|\Delta\|_2^2 - \frac{1}{2k} \|\Delta_S\|_1^2 \end{aligned}$$

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Using Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, we have $\|\Delta_S\|_1 \leq |S| \|\Delta_S\|_2$, and thus

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{n} \left\| X \Delta \frac{1}{n} \right\|_2^2 &\geq \|\Delta\|_2^2 - \frac{1}{2} \|\Delta_S\|_2^2 \\ &\geq \frac{1}{2} \|\Delta\|_2^2 \end{aligned}$$

1.(b)

Using Gershgorin circle theorem, we have

$$\gamma\left(\frac{X'_S X_S}{n}\right) \in \left[1 - \frac{|S|}{32k}, 1 + \frac{|S|}{32k}\right] \subset \left[1 - \frac{1}{32}, 1 + \frac{1}{32}\right]$$

thus we have

$$\gamma\left(\frac{X'_S X_S}{n}\right)^{-1} \in \left[\frac{32}{33}, \frac{32}{31}\right]$$

We have for any $j \in S^c$:

$$\begin{aligned} \|(X'_S X_S)^{-1} X_S X_j\|_1 &\leq \|(X'_S X_S)^{-1}\|_2 \|X_S X_j\|_\infty \\ &\leq \frac{32}{33} \cdot \frac{1}{32k} = \frac{1}{33k} < 1 \end{aligned}$$

1.(c)

Denote $X = \{\varepsilon_{li}\}_{l \in [n], k \in [d]}$. We have for any $i, j \in [d]$:

$$\frac{X'_i X_j}{n} - \delta_{ij} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{l=1}^n \varepsilon_{li} \varepsilon_{lj} - \delta_{ij}$$

being a zero-mean sub-Gaussian random variable with some parameter σ^2/n , we using the bound on the maximum of sub-Gaussian random variables, we have

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\max_{i,j} \left| \frac{X'_i X_j}{n} - \delta_{ij} \right| \right] \lesssim \sigma \sqrt{\log d/n}$$

now it suffices to bound

$$\max_{i,j} \left| \frac{X'_i X_j}{n} - \delta_{ij} \right| - \mathbb{E} \left[\max_{i,j} \left| \frac{X'_i X_j}{n} - \delta_{ij} \right| \right]$$

Note that function $\{\varepsilon_{ij}\} \mapsto \max_{i,j} \left| \frac{X'_i X_j}{n} - \delta_{ij} \right|$ is $2/n$ -Lipschitz, thus we have concentration inequality:

$$\left| \max_{i,j} \left| \frac{X'_i X_j}{n} - \delta_{ij} \right| - \mathbb{E} \left[\max_{i,j} \left| \frac{X'_i X_j}{n} - \delta_{ij} \right| \right] \right| \leq t \quad w.p. \geq 1 - 2 \exp(-nt^2/2)$$

set $2 \exp(-nt^2/2) = \delta$, we have w.p. at least $1 - \delta$:

$$\left| \max_{i,j} \left| \frac{X'_i X_j}{n} - \delta_{ij} \right| \right| \leq \mathbb{E} \left[\max_{i,j} \left| \frac{X'_i X_j}{n} - \delta_{ij} \right| \right] + \sqrt{\frac{2 \log 2/\delta}{n}} \leq \frac{1}{32k}$$

i.e.

$$C \sqrt{\frac{\log d}{n}} + \sqrt{\frac{2 \log 2/\delta}{n}} \leq \frac{1}{32k}$$

To satisfy the above inequality, we need

$$n \geq 2^{10} k^2 (C \sqrt{\log d} + \sqrt{2 \log 2/\delta}) \gtrsim C k^2 (\log d + \log \frac{1}{\delta})$$

Exercise 2 MJW 7.11

2.(a)

We have for $\theta \in \mathbb{C}_\alpha(S)$:

$$\begin{aligned}\|\theta\|_1^2 &= (\|\theta_S\|_1 + \|\theta_{S^c}\|_1)^2 \\ &\leq (1 + \alpha)^2 \|\theta_S\|_1^2 \\ &\leq (1 + \alpha)^2 |S| \|\theta\|_2^2\end{aligned}$$

Thus using bound (**MJW 7.13**) we have

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\|X\theta\|_2^2}{n} &\geq c_1 \left\| \sqrt{\Sigma} \theta \right\|_2^2 - c_2 \rho^2(\Sigma) \frac{\log d}{n} \|\theta\|_1^2 \geq c_1 \gamma_{\min}(\Sigma) \|\theta\|_2^2 - c_2 \rho^2(\Sigma) \frac{\log d}{n} (1 + \alpha)^2 |S| \|\theta\|_2^2 \\ &= \left(c_1 \gamma_{\min}(\Sigma) - c_2 \rho^2(\Sigma) \frac{\log d}{n} (1 + \alpha)^2 |S| \right) \|\theta\|_2^2 \\ &= \frac{c_1}{2} \gamma_{\min}(\Sigma) \|\theta\|_2^2\end{aligned}$$

which requires

$$|S| \leq \frac{c_1}{2c_2} \frac{\gamma_{\min}(\Sigma)}{\rho^2(\Sigma)} (1 + \alpha)^{-2} \frac{n}{\log d}$$

2.(b)

We can just choose $\Sigma^{(d)} = dI$, for which we have

$$\gamma_{\max} \rightarrow \infty, \quad \frac{\gamma_{\min}}{\rho^2} = 1$$

Exercise 3 MJW 7.17

3.(a)

The solution is given by

$$\theta = \arg \min_{\theta \in \mathbb{R}^d} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \|y - X\theta\|_2 + \gamma_n \|\theta\|_1$$

which has equivalent form

$$\begin{aligned}\Leftrightarrow \arg \min_{\theta \in \mathbb{R}^d} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \|y - X\theta\|_2, \quad \text{s.t. } \|\theta\|_1 \leq R_n \\ \Leftrightarrow \arg \min_{\theta \in \mathbb{R}^d} \frac{1}{2n} \|y - X\theta\|_2^2, \quad \text{s.t. } \|\theta\|_1 \leq R_n \\ \Leftrightarrow \arg \min_{\theta \in \mathbb{R}^d} \frac{1}{2n} \|y - X\theta\|_2^2 + \lambda_n \|\theta\|_1\end{aligned}$$

which is the Lagrange form of LASSO problem.

3.(b)

The result is trivial by taking sub-differential of the objective function.

$$\frac{d}{d\theta} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \|y - X\theta\|_2 = \frac{\frac{1}{n} X'(X\theta - y)}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \|y - X\theta\|_2}$$

3.(c)

Using the previous result, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\frac{1}{n} X'(X\theta - y)}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \|y - X\theta\|_2} + \gamma_n \hat{z} = 0 \\ \Rightarrow & \left\langle \frac{\hat{\Delta}}{\sqrt{n}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} X'(X\theta - X\theta^* - w) \right\rangle + \gamma_n \frac{\|X\theta^* + w - X\theta\|_2}{\sqrt{n}} \langle \hat{\Delta}, \hat{z} \rangle = 0 \end{aligned}$$

in which we use $y = X\theta^* + w$. Then if θ^* is $|S|$ -sparse on set S , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\|X\hat{\Delta}\|_2^2}{n} &= \left\langle \frac{\hat{\Delta}}{\sqrt{n}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} X' X \hat{\Delta} \right\rangle \\ &= \left\langle \hat{\Delta}, \frac{1}{n} X' w \right\rangle + \gamma_n \frac{\|y - X\hat{\theta}\|_2}{\sqrt{n}} \langle \hat{\Delta}, \hat{z} \rangle \\ &\leq \left\langle \hat{\Delta}, \frac{1}{n} X' w \right\rangle + \gamma_n \frac{\|y - X\hat{\theta}\|_2}{\sqrt{n}} [\|\hat{\Delta}_S\|_1 - \|\hat{\Delta}_{S^c}\|_1] \end{aligned}$$

3.(d)

We have

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\leq \frac{\|X\hat{\Delta}\|_2^2}{n} \leq \left\langle \hat{\Delta}, \frac{1}{n} X' w \right\rangle + \gamma_n \frac{\|y - X\hat{\theta}\|_2}{\sqrt{n}} [\|\hat{\Delta}_S\|_1 - \|\hat{\Delta}_{S^c}\|_1] \\ &\leq \frac{\gamma_n}{2\sqrt{n}} (\|\hat{\Delta}_S\|_1 + \|\hat{\Delta}_{S^c}\|_1) \|w\|_2 + \frac{\gamma_n}{\sqrt{n}} \|y - X\hat{\theta}\|_2 (\|\hat{\Delta}_S\|_1 - \|\hat{\Delta}_{S^c}\|_1) \\ &\leq \frac{\gamma_n \|w\|_2}{2\sqrt{n}} (3\|\hat{\Delta}_S\|_1 - \|\hat{\Delta}_{S^c}\|_1) \\ &\Rightarrow 3\|\hat{\Delta}_S\|_1 \geq \|\hat{\Delta}_{S^c}\|_1 \end{aligned}$$

3.(e)

Using the fact that $\|\hat{w}\|_2 \leq \|w\|_2$ we have:

$$\begin{aligned}
 s\gamma_n^2 \|\hat{\Delta}\|_2 &\leq \kappa \|\hat{\Delta}\|_2^2 \\
 &\leq \frac{1}{n} \|X\hat{\Delta}\|_2^2 \\
 &\leq \frac{2w'X\hat{\Delta}}{n} \\
 &\leq \frac{2}{n} \|X\hat{\Delta}\|_\infty \|\hat{\Delta}\|_1 \\
 &\leq \frac{\gamma_n}{\sqrt{n}} \|w\|_2 \sqrt{s} \|\hat{\Delta}\|_2
 \end{aligned}$$

rearrenging the terms, we have

$$\|\hat{\Delta}\|_2 \leq \frac{\|w\|_2}{\sqrt{n}} \frac{1}{\gamma_n \sqrt{s}}$$

assuming $\kappa = 1$ could yield the result in MJW.

Exercise 4 MJW 13.4

4.(a)

We have

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{star-shaped around } x^* &\Leftrightarrow \alpha(x - x^*) \in C - x^* \quad \forall x \in C, \forall \alpha \in [0, 1] \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \alpha x + (1 - \alpha)x^* \in C \quad \forall x \in C, \forall \alpha \in [0, 1]
 \end{aligned}$$

4.(b)

\Rightarrow If C is convex, then for any given $x^* \in C$ we have

$$\alpha x + (1 - \alpha)x^* \in C \quad \forall x \in C, \forall \alpha \in [0, 1] \Rightarrow \text{star-shaped around } x^*$$

\Leftarrow If C is star-shaped around and $x^* \in C$, then for any $x, y \in C$ and $\alpha \in [0, 1]$, we have

$$\alpha x + (1 - \alpha)y \in C \Rightarrow C \text{ is convex.}$$