Sampling Continuous Determinantal Point Processes with ApproxFun

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Outline of Presentation

- Lanczos Algorithm
- ▶ DPP Sampling
- Sample Some Familiar DPPs
- Sample Some Less Familiar DPPs

Lanczos Algorithm

▶ The main loop of Lanczos does the following for j from 2 to n:

$$\beta_{j} = |w_{j-1}|$$

$$v_{j} = \frac{w_{j-1}}{\beta}$$

$$\bar{w}_{j} = Av_{j}$$

$$\alpha_{j} = \bar{w}_{j} \cdot v_{j}$$

$$w_{j} = \bar{w}_{j} - \alpha_{j}v_{j} - \beta v_{j-1}$$

If all the inner products are switched for

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \int f(x)g(x)w(x)\partial x$$

▶ Then we can build orthogonal polynomials orthogonal to whatever w(x) is

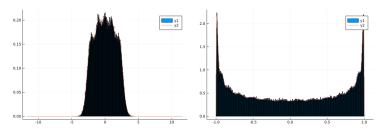
DPP Sampling

- ► The output of Lanczos is going to be *Y* a collection of *n* orthogonal polynomials
- $Y'Y = I_n$
- We square each polynomial individually and average them
- ightharpoonup Weight them with the w(x) and that is the probability space

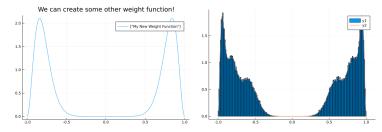
DPP Sampling

- ▶ The first task in sampling the DPP is to construct the density function and draw a random sample x_0
- ► The next task is to alter the density function so that we will not draw this sample again
- ▶ The idea is the following construct the discrete vector v_n of polynomial values evaluated at x_0
- ▶ Get the Q from qr of this vector. All the rows and columns of q are orthogonal to v_n besides v_n itself
- ▶ Contract $Q_{kj}Y_j$ to get new Y_k
- ightharpoonup All these new polynomials (besides one of them) will be exactly zero at x_0
- ▶ Drop the one polynomial Y_k which is nonzero at x_0
- ightharpoonup Repeat this process using Y_k . Continue until we run out of polynomials

Some Familiar DPP



Some Less Familiar DPP



$$w(x) = \sin(x^4\pi)$$

 ${\it https://approximately functioning.blog spot.com/2020/09/quasi-matrices-orthogonal-polynomials.html}$



