Homework Set 2, CPSC 8420, Fall 2023

Your Name

Due 10/26/2023, Thursday, 11:59PM EST

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1 Problem 1

For PCA, from the perspective of maximizing variance, please show that the solution of $\boldsymbol{\phi}$ to maximize $\|\mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\phi}\|_2^2, s.t.\ \|\boldsymbol{\phi}\|_2 = 1$ is exactly the first column of $\mathbf{U}$, where $[\mathbf{U}, \mathbf{S}] = svd(\mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{X})$. (Note: you need prove why it is optimal than any other reasonable combinations of $\mathbf{U}_i$, say $\hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}} = 0.8 * \mathbf{U}(:, 1) + 0.6 * \mathbf{U}(:, 2)$ which also satisfies $\|\hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}\|_2 = 1$.) =======

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2 Problem 2

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Problem 2

¿¿¿¿¿¿¿ a94e53495861e67c9080da4ee1a437570a728d2a Given matrix $\mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times p}$ (assume each column is centered already), where n denotes sample size while p feature size. To conduct PCA, we need find eigenvectors to the largest eigenvalues of $\mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{X}$, where usually the complexity is $\mathcal{O}(p^3)$. Apparently when $n \ll p$, this is not economic when p is large. Please consider conducting PCA based on $\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}^T$ and obtain the eigenvectors for $\mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{X}$ accordingly and use experiment to demonstrate the acceleration.

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3 Problem 3

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Problem 3

¿¿¿¿¿¿¿ a94e53495861e67c9080da4ee1a437570a728d2a Let's revisit Least Squares Problem: $\underset{\boldsymbol{\beta}}{\text{minimize}}\ \frac{1}{2}\|\mathbf{y}-\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\beta}\|_2^2$, where $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{n\times p}$.

1. Please show that if $p > n$, then vanilla solution $(\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{A})^{-1}\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{y}$ is not applicable any more.
2. Let's assume $\mathbf{A} = [1,2,4;1,3,5;1,7,7;1,8,9], \mathbf{y} = [1;2;3;4]$. Please show via experiment results that Gradient Descent method will obtain the optimal solution with Linear Convergence rate if the learning rate is fixed to be $\frac{1}{\sigma_{max}(\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{A})}$, and $\boldsymbol{\beta}_0 = [0;0;0]$.
3. Now let's consider ridge regression: $\underset{\boldsymbol{\beta}}{\text{minimize}}\ \frac{1}{2}\|\mathbf{y}-\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\beta}\|_2^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2}\|\boldsymbol{\beta}\|_2^2$, where $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{y}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_0$ remains the same as above while learning rate is fixed to be $\frac{1}{\lambda+\sigma_{max}(\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{A})}$ where λ varies from $0.1, 1, 10, 100, 200$, please show that Gradient Descent method with larger λ converges faster.

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4 Problem 4

We consider matrix completion problem. As we discussed in class, the main issue of *softImpute (Matrix Completion via Iterative Soft-Thresholded SVD)* is when the matrix size is large, conducting *SVD* is computational demanding. Let's recall the original problem where $\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Z} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}$: =======

Problem 4

We consider matrix completion problem. As we discussed in class, the main issue of *softImpute (Matrix Completion via Iterative Soft-Thresholded SVD)* is when the matrix size is large, conducting *SVD* is computational demanding. Let's recall the original problem where $\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Z} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}$: ¿¿¿¿¿¿¿ a94e53495861e67c9080da4ee1a437570a728d2a

$$\min_{\mathbf{Z}} \frac{1}{2} \| P_\Omega(\mathbf{X}) - P_\Omega(\mathbf{Z}) \|_F^2 + \lambda \|\mathbf{Z}\|_* \tag{1}$$

People have found that instead of finding optimal $\mathbf{Z}$, it might be better to make use of *Burer-Monteiro* method to optimize two matrices $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times r}, \mathbf{B} \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times r} (r \geq rank(\mathbf{Z}^*))$ such that $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{B}^T = \mathbf{Z}$. The new objective is:

$$\min_{\mathbf{A},\mathbf{B}} \frac{1}{2} \| P_\Omega(\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{A}\mathbf{B}^T) \|_F^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2} (\|\mathbf{A}\|_F^2 + \|\mathbf{B}\|_F^2). \tag{2}$$

- Assume $[\mathbf{U}, \mathbf{\Sigma}, \mathbf{V}] = svd(\mathbf{Z})$, show that if $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{U}\mathbf{\Sigma}^{\frac{1}{2}}, \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{V}\mathbf{\Sigma}^{\frac{1}{2}}$, then Eq. (2) is equivalent to Eq. (1).
- The *Burer-Monteiro* method suggests if we can find $\mathbf{A}^*, \mathbf{B}^*$, then the optimal $\mathbf{Z}$ to Eq. (1) can be recovered by $\mathbf{A}^*\mathbf{B}^{*T}$. It boils down to solve Eq. (2). Show that we can make use of least squares with ridge regression to update $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}$ row by row in an alternating minimization manner as below. Assume $n = d = 2000, r = 200$, please write program to find $\mathbf{Z}^*$.

$T \leftarrow 100, i \leftarrow 1$ % you can also set T to be other number instead of 100
if $i \leq T$ **then**
  update A row by row while fixing B
  update B row by row while fixing A
  $i \leftarrow i + 1$
end if

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4.1

It is easy to prove that the parts in front of the plus sign in the two objects are equal

$$\frac{1}{2} \| P_\Omega(\mathbf{X}) - P_\Omega(\mathbf{Z}) \|_F^2 = \frac{1}{2} \| P_\Omega(\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{A}\mathbf{B}^T) \|_F^2 \tag{3}$$

since $P_\Omega(\mathbf{X}) - P_\Omega(\mathbf{Z}) = P_\Omega(\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{Z}) = P_\Omega(\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{A}\mathbf{B}^T)$.
For the part behind the addion sign, since

$$\begin{aligned}
\|\mathbf{A}\|_F^2 &= \|\mathbf{U}\mathbf{\Sigma}^{\frac{1}{2}}\|_F^2 = trace(\mathbf{\Sigma}^{\frac{1}{2}}\mathbf{U}^T\mathbf{U}\mathbf{\Sigma}^{\frac{1}{2}}) = trace(\mathbf{\Sigma}) \\
\|\mathbf{B}\|_F^2 &= \|\mathbf{V}\mathbf{\Sigma}^{\frac{1}{2}}\|_F^2 = trace(\mathbf{\Sigma}^{\frac{1}{2}}\mathbf{V}^T\mathbf{V}\mathbf{\Sigma}^{\frac{1}{2}}) = trace(\mathbf{\Sigma}) \\
\|\mathbf{Z}\|_* &= trace(\mathbf{\Sigma})
\end{aligned}$$

, we can get

$$\frac{\lambda}{2}(\|\mathbf{A}\|_F^2 + \|\mathbf{B}\|_F^2) = \lambda\|\mathbf{Z}\|_* \tag{4}$$

From (3) and (4), we can tell (1) is equivalent to (2) ======= ¿¿¿¿¿¿¿ a94e53495861e67c9080da4ee1a437570a728