

On Computing and the Complexity of Computing Higher-Order U-Statistics, Exactly

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Outline

Introduction

On Computing U-Statistics

On Complexity of Computing U-Statistics

Applications

Conclusions

U/V-Statistics

U-statistics are generally used to construct unbiased estimators of population parameters.

- ▶ Given a kernel function $h(x_1, \dots, x_m) : \mathcal{X}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and a sequence of samples X_1, \dots, X_n .
- ▶ The U-statistic takes the form

$$\mathbb{U}_{n,m}[h] = \sum_{1 \leq i_1 \neq i_2 \neq \dots \neq i_m \leq n} h(X_{i_1}, \dots, X_{i_m}).$$

- ▶ The V-statistic takes the form

$$\mathbb{V}_{n,m}[h] = \sum_{1 \leq i_1, i_2, \dots, i_m \leq n} h(X_{i_1}, \dots, X_{i_m}).$$

- ▶ Two problem in computation:

Object	Time Complexity	Highly optimized library?
Matrix multiplication ($n \times n$)	$O(n^3)$, $O(n^{2.48})^1$, $O(n^{2.372})^2$, ...	Yes, BLAS, Eigen, ...
m -th order U -statistic	(naively) $O(n^m)$	No, but will use Einsum

¹Strassen (1986)

²Williams et al. (2024)

Example 1: Dependence Measures

- ▶ High-order U-statistics are also used to estimate dependence measures, such as Distance Covariance ($d\text{Cov}^2$) (Székely et al., 2007).
- ▶ $d\text{Cov}^2$ can be represented as a 4-th order U-statistic (Yao et al., 2018):

$$d\text{Cov}^2(X, Y) = \frac{(n-4)!}{n!} \sum_{i \neq j \neq q \neq r} a_{ij}b_{qr} + a_{ij}b_{ij} - a_{ij}b_{iq} - a_{ij}b_{jr}$$

where $a_{ij} = \|X_i - X_j\|_2$ and $b_{ij} = \|Y_i - Y_j\|_2$.

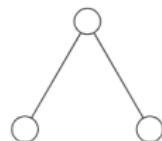
- ▶ The complexity will be $O(n^2)$ given the $n \times n$ matrices a_{ij}, b_{ij} :
- ▶ In Shao et al. (2025), randomized select $O(n^\alpha)$ pairs to approximate.

Table: Runtime (in seconds) comparison of various methods for computing $d\text{Cov}^2$. Experiments were run on Intel Xeon ICX Platinum 8358 CPUs (2.6GHz, 64 total cores) with memory of 512 GB. $n = 138$.

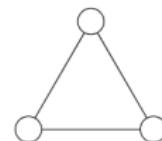
u-stats		Shao et al. (2025)'s MATLAB code			
No Parallel	Parallel	Randomized $\alpha = 1.5$	Randomized $\alpha = 2.0$	Randomized $\alpha = 2.5$	Complete
4.0928	0.1847	0.4211	4.5744	53.0265	3395.4001

Example 2: Motif Counts

- ▶ Motif counts refer to the number of occurrences of small subgraphs (motifs) in a random graph.
- ▶ They can be used to test certain properties of the underlying random graphon ([Chatterjee et al., 2024](#)).
- ▶ The motif counts can also be written as a form similar to U-statistics.
- ▶ 3-node motifs,



(a) R_1 : V-shape

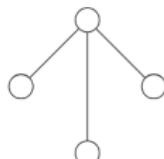


(b) R_2 : Triangle

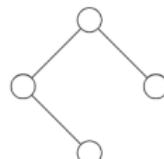
3-node motifs in a random graph

Example 2: Motif Counts

► 4-node motifs,

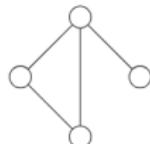


(c) R_3 : 3-star

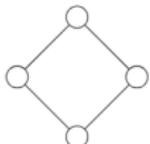


(d) R_4 : Fork

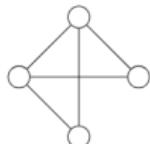
↳



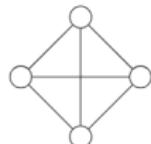
(e) R_5 : Tailed triangle



(f) R_6 : Square



(g) R_7 : House



(h) R_8 : 4-clique

4-node motifs in a random graph

Example 2: Motif Counts

- ▶ For example :

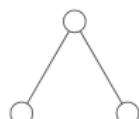
- ▶ V-shape

$$C(R_1) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i_1 \neq i_2 \neq i_3} A_{i_1 i_2} A_{i_2 i_3} B_{i_3 i_1}$$

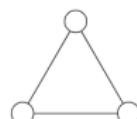
- ▶ Triangle:

$$C(R_2) = \frac{1}{6} \sum_{i_1 \neq i_2 \neq i_3} A_{i_1 i_2} A_{i_2 i_3} A_{i_3 i_1}$$

- ▶ A is the adjacency matrix of the graph and $B = 1 - A$.



(a) R_1 : V-shape



(b) R_2 : Triangle

Example 3: U-Statistics in Causal Inference: HOIFs

- ▶ Higher-order influence functions (HOIFs) (Robins et al., 2008, 2016) are rate-optimal estimators for many causal parameters.
- ▶ HOIFs are high order U-statistics, whose order can be up to $m \sim \sqrt{\log n}$.
- ▶ For example, HOIF of the treatment-specific mean is the combination of functions like

$$\begin{aligned} h_m^{\text{HOIF}}(X_1, \dots, X_m) \\ = [\mathbf{a}_1 \phi(Z_1)^\top \phi(Z_2)] [\phi(Z_2)^\top \phi(Z_3)] \cdots [\phi(Z_{m-1})^\top \phi(Z_m) \mathbf{b}_m] \\ = f_1(X_1, X_2) f_2(X_2, X_3) \cdots f_{m-1}(X_{m-1}, X_m) \end{aligned}$$

- ▶ For complexity, given the $n \times n$ matrices $A_{ij}^{(k)} = f_k(X_i, X_j)$ for $k = 1, \dots, m-1$:

$$\text{Complexity}(\mathbb{U}_{n,m}(h_m^{\text{HOIF}})) = \begin{cases} O(n^2), & m \in \{2, 3\}, \\ O(n^3), & m \in \{4, 5, 6, 7\}, \\ O(n^4), & m \in \{8, 9, 10\}, \\ O(n^5), & m \in \{11, 12\}. \end{cases}$$

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The answer: V-statistics can be computed by Einsum

- ▶ Einsum can be used to compute the V-statistic efficiently.
 - ▶ The Einsum operation mainly performs **unconstrained summation** over selected indices of input tensors.
 - ▶ Can call `numpy.einsum` or `pytorch.einsum` in practice.
 - ▶ `pytorch` provides parallel computing on CPU and GPU.
- ▶ Examples:

`Einsum('ij,jk->ik', A, B)`

$$\sum_j A_{ij} B_{jk} = D_{ik}$$

`Einsum('ijk->i', X)`

$$\sum_{j,k} X_{ijk} = D_i$$

`Einsum('ij,jk,kl->', A, B, C)`

$$\sum_{i,j,k} A_{ij} B_{jk} C_{kl} = D$$

- ▶ Then what's the exact formula of the $\mathbb{U} = \sum \mathbb{V}$?

Decomposition of U-statistics to V-statistics

- ▶ The exact formula can be written as following:
- ▶ The proof will use the **Möbius inversion** technique.

Lemma 1 (C., Zhang, Liu, 25)

Let \mathbb{X} be a non-empty set and $h : \mathbb{X}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a kernel function. Then for any $\mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{X}^n : n \geq m$,

$$\mathbb{U}[h] = \sum_{\pi \in \Pi_m} \mu_\pi \mathbb{V}[\pi](h),$$

where

$$\mu_\pi = (-1)^{(m - |\pi|)} \prod_{C \in \pi} (|C| - 1)!,$$

and Π_m denotes all partition of set $\{1, 2, \dots, m\}$.

Decomposition of U-statistics to V-statistics

- The definition of $\mathbb{V}[\pi](h)$ is as following:

$$\pi = \{\{1\}, \{2\}, \{3\}\}, \quad \mathbb{V}[\pi](h) = \sum_{i_1, i_2, i_3} h(X_{i_1}, X_{i_2}, X_{i_3}), \quad \mu_\pi = +1,$$

$$\pi = \{\{1, 2\}, \{3\}\}, \quad \mathbb{V}[\pi](h) = \sum_{i_1=i_2, i_3} h(X_{i_1}, X_{i_2}, X_{i_3}), \quad \mu_\pi = -1,$$

$$\pi = \{\{1, 3\}, \{2\}\}, \quad \mathbb{V}[\pi](h) = \sum_{i_1=i_3, i_2} h(X_{i_1}, X_{i_2}, X_{i_3}), \quad \mu_\pi = -1,$$

$$\pi = \{\{2, 3\}, \{1\}\}, \quad \mathbb{V}[\pi](h) = \sum_{i_2=i_3, i_1} h(X_{i_1}, X_{i_2}, X_{i_3}), \quad \mu_\pi = -1,$$

$$\pi = \{\{1, 2, 3\}\}, \quad \mathbb{V}[\pi](h) = \sum_{i_1=i_2=i_3} h(X_{i_1}, X_{i_2}, X_{i_3}), \quad \mu_\pi = +2.$$

- For $m = 3$:

$$\mathbb{U}[h] = \sum_{i_1 \neq i_2 \neq i_3} h(X_{i_1}, X_{i_2}, X_{i_3})$$

$$= \left(\sum_{i_1, i_2, i_3} - \sum_{(i_1=i_2), i_3} - \sum_{(i_1=i_3), i_2} - \sum_{(i_2=i_3), i_1} + 2 \sum_{i_1=i_2=i_3} \right) h(X_{i_1}, X_{i_2}, X_{i_3}).$$

Algorithm Framework

Basic Algorithm Framework

Input: Kernel function h , data samples X_1, \dots, X_n , order m

Output: U-statistic $\mathbb{U}[h]$

1. Initialize $\mathbb{U}[h] \leftarrow 0$
2. For each partition $\pi \in \Pi_m$:
 - 2.1 Compute coefficient μ_π
 - 2.2 Compute V-statistic $\mathbb{V}[\pi](h)$ via Einsum
 - 2.3 $\mathbb{U}[h] \leftarrow \mathbb{U}[h] + \mu_\pi \cdot \mathbb{V}[\pi](h)$
3. Return $\mathbb{U}[h]$

Key Assumption: Multiplicative-Decomposable

The key of answering the above questions is the **multiplicative-decomposition** of kernels.

- ▶ We observed that many kernels of U-statistics is product of some functions with less arguments.
- ▶ Let's give a notation to capture this structure, it mimics the Einsum notation "ij,jk ->".
- ▶ For $h_3^{\text{HOIF}}(\mathbf{X}) = f_1(X_1, X_2)f_2(X_2, X_3)$:

$$\mathcal{A}_3^{\text{HOIF}} = ((1, 2), (2, 3)), T_{ij}^{(k)} = f_k(X_1, X_2), k = 1, 2.$$

- ▶ For a part of $d\text{Cov}^2(X, Y)$: $\frac{(n-4)!}{n!} \sum_{i \neq j \neq q \neq r} a_{ij}b_{qr}$

$$\mathcal{A}^{\text{dCov}, 1} = ((1, 2), (3, 4)), T^{(1)} = a, T^{(2)} = b.$$

- ▶ For $C(R_1) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i_1 \neq i_2 \neq i_3} A_{i_1 i_2} A_{i_2 i_3} B_{i_3 i_1}$

$$\mathcal{A}_3^{\text{Motif}} = ((1, 2), (2, 3), (3, 1)), T^{(1)} = T^{(2)} = A, T^{(3)} = B.$$

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$$\mathcal{A}_3^{\text{Motif}} = ((1, 2), (2, 3), (3, 1)), T^{(1)} = T^{(2)} = A, T^{(3)} = B.$$

Algorithm Framework : Sparsification

- For $h_3^{\text{HOIF}}(\mathbf{X}) = f_1(X_1, X_2)f_2(X_2, X_3)$, let

$$T_{ij}^{(k)} = f_k(X_i, X_j), \quad k = 1, 2.$$

$$\tilde{T}_{ij}^{(k)} = \begin{cases} T_{ij}^{(1)} & \text{if } i \neq j \\ 0 & \text{if } i = j \end{cases}, \quad k = 1, 2.$$

- Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{U}[h_3^{\text{HOIF}}] \\ &= \sum_{i_1 \neq i_2 \neq i_3} T_{i_1 i_2}^{(1)} T_{i_2 i_3}^{(2)} \\ &= \sum_{i_1 \neq i_2 \neq i_3} \tilde{T}_{i_1 i_2}^{(1)} \tilde{T}_{i_2 i_3}^{(2)} \\ &= \left(\sum_{i_1, i_2, i_3} - \sum_{(i_1=i_2), i_3} - \sum_{(i_1=i_3), i_2} - \sum_{(i_2=i_3), i_1} + 2 \sum_{i_1=i_2=i_3} \right) \tilde{T}_{i_1 i_2}^{(1)} \tilde{T}_{i_2 i_3}^{(2)} \\ &= \left(\sum_{i_1, i_2, i_3} - \cancel{\sum_{(i_1=i_2), i_3}} - \cancel{\sum_{(i_1=i_3), i_2}} - \cancel{\sum_{(i_2=i_3), i_1}} + 2 \cancel{\sum_{i_1=i_2=i_3}} \right) \tilde{T}_{i_1 i_2}^{(1)} \tilde{T}_{i_2 i_3}^{(2)} \end{aligned}$$

Algorithm Framework : Sparsification

- ▶ In general, let

$$\Pi_m^{\mathcal{A}} = \{\pi \in \Pi_m \mid \forall Q \in \pi, \forall A \in \mathcal{A}, |Q \cap \text{set}[A]| < 2\}.$$

- ▶ We just need to sum over $\pi \in \Pi_m^{\mathcal{A}}$.

Order (m)	V-stat terms (Bell number)	V-stat terms (Sparsification)	Ratio
3	5	2	0.4
4	15	5	0.333
5	52	15	0.288
6	203	52	0.256
7	877	203	0.231
8	4140	877	0.212
9	21147	4140	0.196
10	115975	21147	0.182
11	678570	115975	0.171
12	4213597	678570	0.161

Table: The Sparsification trick on HOIF

Algorithm Framework & Implementation

Updated Algorithm Framework

Input: decomposition signature \mathcal{A} , corresponding **diagonal-excluded** tensors $\tilde{T}^{(1)}, \tilde{T}^{(2)}, \dots$

Output: U-statistic $\mathbb{U}[h]$

1. Initialize $\mathbb{U}[h] \leftarrow 0$
2. Get m from \mathcal{A}
3. For each partition $\pi \in \Pi_m^{\mathcal{A}}$:
 - 3.1 Compute coefficient μ_{π}
 - 3.2 Compute V-statistic $\mathbb{V}[\pi](h)$ via Einsum with $\tilde{T}^{(1)}, \tilde{T}^{(2)}, \dots$
 - 3.3 $\mathbb{U}[h] \leftarrow \mathbb{U}[h] + \mu_{\pi} \cdot \mathbb{V}[\pi](h)$
4. Return $\mathbb{U}[h]$

Our new package **u-stats** for computing U-statistics is available on PyPI:

<https://pypi.org/project/u-stats/>

Install via:

```
pip install u-stats
```

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Complexity: V -statistics

For Complexity of V -statistics:

- For $h_3^{\text{HOIF}}(\mathbf{X}) = f_1(X_1, X_2)f_2(X_2, X_3)$, recall

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{U}[h_3^{\text{HOIF}}] \\ &= \sum_{i_1, i_2, i_3} \tilde{T}_{i_1 i_2}^{(1)} \tilde{T}_{i_2 i_3}^{(2)} - \sum_{i_1, i_2} \tilde{T}_{i_1 i_2}^{(1)} \tilde{T}_{i_2 i_1}^{(2)} \end{aligned}$$

- Consider the first V -statistic, with $\mathcal{A}_{\pi_1} = ((1, 2), (2, 3))$.

Order $(1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3)$:

Order $(2 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 3)$:

$$\sum_{i_1, i_2, i_3} \tilde{T}_{i_1 i_2}^{(1)} \tilde{T}_{i_2 i_3}^{(2)} \xrightarrow[\text{sum over } i_1]{O(n^2)} \sum_{i_2, i_3} \tilde{T}_{i_2}^{(3)} \tilde{T}_{i_2 i_3}^{(2)}$$

$$\sum_{i_1, i_2, i_3} \tilde{T}_{i_1 i_2}^{(1)} \tilde{T}_{i_2 i_3}^{(2)} \xrightarrow[\text{sum over } i_2]{O(n^3)} \sum_{i_1, i_3} \tilde{T}_{i_1 i_3}^{(5)}$$

$$\xrightarrow[\text{sum over } i_2]{O(n^2)} \sum_{i_3} \tilde{T}_{i_3}^{(4)}$$

$$\xrightarrow[\text{sum over } i_1]{O(n^2)} \sum_{i_3} \tilde{T}_{i_3}^{(6)}$$

$$\xrightarrow[\text{sum over } i_3]{O(n)} \text{Final Result}$$

$$\xrightarrow[\text{sum over } i_3]{O(n)} \text{Final Result}$$

$$\Rightarrow \max \text{ complexity} = O(n^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \max \text{ complexity} = O(n^3)$$

Complexity: V -statistics

- ▶ In general, the complexity will depend on the computational ordering of indexes.
- ▶ A simple graph $G_{\mathcal{A}}$ captures the decomposable structure \mathcal{A} .

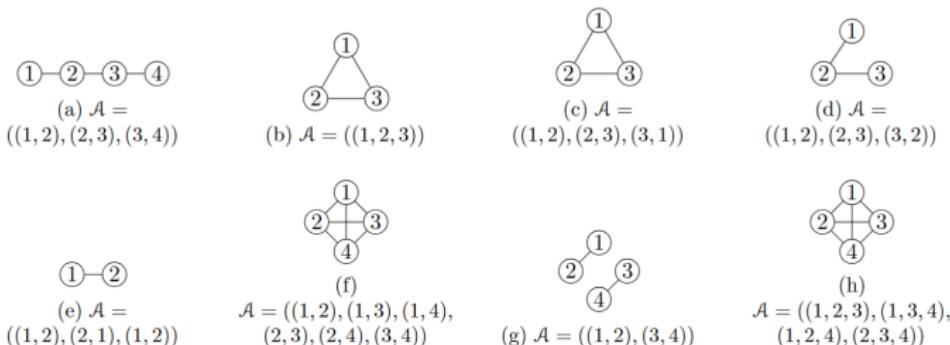
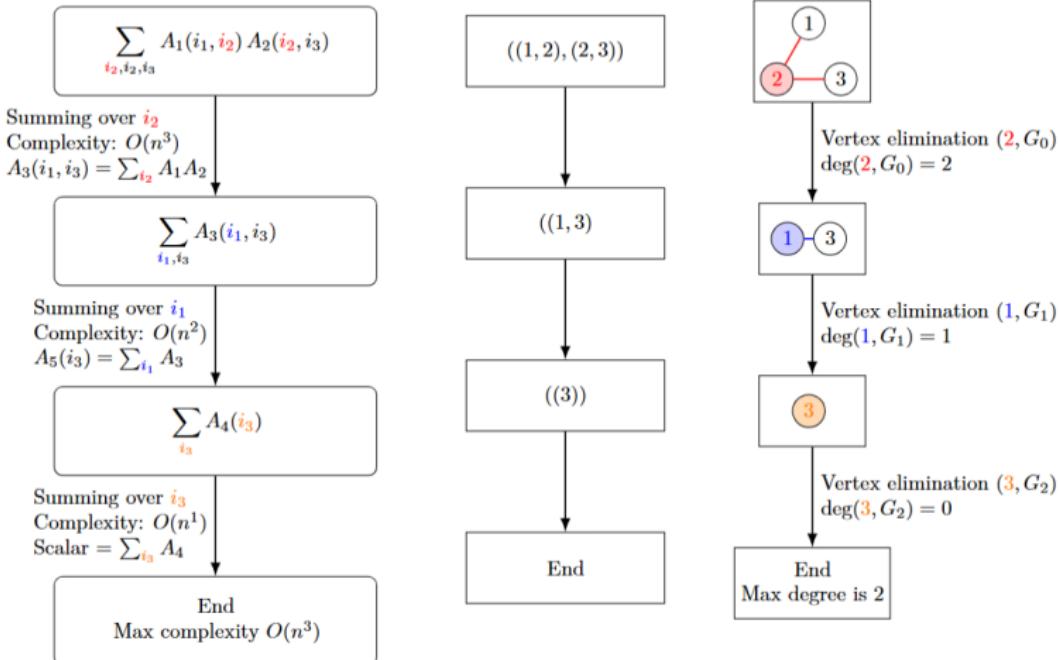


Figure 1: Examples of decomposition graphs associated with different decomposition signatures.

- ▶ Summing over one index corresponding to **eliminate** the vertex in graph.

Complexity: V-statistics



Procedure of Computing a 3-th order V-statistic with $\mathcal{A} = ((1, 2), (2, 3))$

Complexity: V -statistics

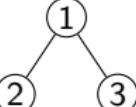
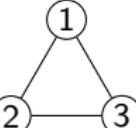
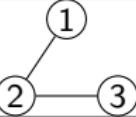
Decomposition Graph	Elimination Ordering	Treewidth	Complexity
	$1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4$	1	$O(n^2)$
	$2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 1$	1	$O(n^2)$
	$1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3$	2	$O(n^3)$
	$1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 2$	1	$O(n^2)$
	$1 \rightarrow 2$	1	$O(n^2)$

Table: Decomposition graphs, elimination orderings, and treewidths.

treewidth of a simple graph G is denoted by $\text{tw}(G)$. Let $V(G) = [m] = \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$, then:

$$\text{tw}(G) = \min_{\sigma \in \text{Perm}([m])} \max_{i \in [m]} \deg(i, G_{i-1}), G_0 = G, G_i = \text{elim}_i(G_{i-1}).$$

Complexity: V -statistics

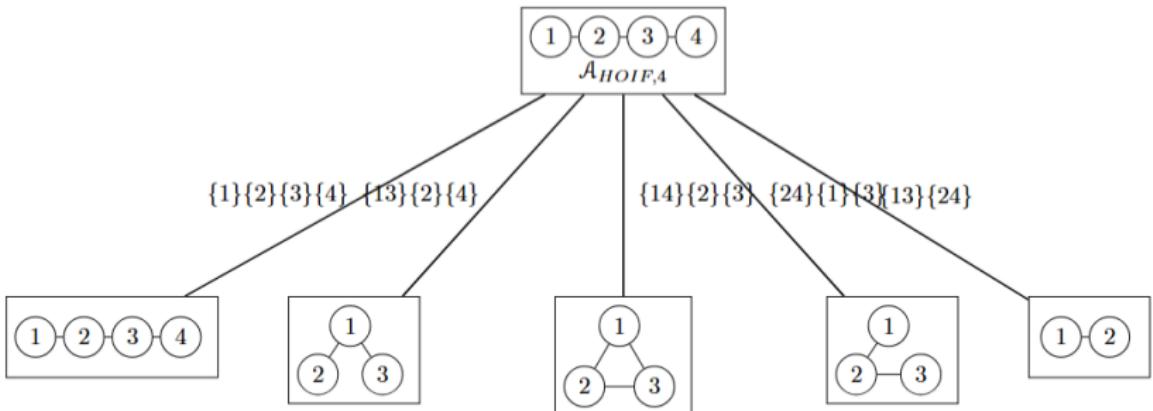
Lemma 2 (C., Zhang, Liu, 25)

Let \mathbb{X} be a non-empty set and $h : \mathbb{X}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a kernel function with a multiplicative decomposable \mathcal{A} and the complexity of evaluation of h is $o(n)$. Then for any $\mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{X}^n : n \geq m$,

$$\text{Complexity}(\mathbb{V}[h]) = O(n^{\text{tw}(\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{A}})+1})$$

- ▶ This result is an extension of [Markov and Shi \(2008\)](#).
- ▶ Finding the optimal ordering (treewidth) is known to be NP-hard.
[\(Arnborg et al., 1987\)](#)
- ▶ In practice, heuristic algorithm such as greedy algorithm is used. It is well studied in **tensor network** community [Gray and Kourtis \(2021\)](#).
- ▶ Our **u-stats** use `opt-einsum` to choose ordering.

Complexity: U -statistics



Quotient graphs induced by U -statistics with $\mathcal{A} = ((1, 2), (2, 3), (3, 4))$

Complexity: U -statistics

Theorem 1 (C., Zhang, Liu, 25)

Let \mathbb{X} be a non-empty set and $h : \mathbb{X}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a kernel function with a multiplicative decomposable \mathcal{A} and the complexity of evaluation of h is $o(n)$. Then for any $\mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{X}^n : n \geq m$,

$$\text{Complexity}(\mathbb{U}[h]) = \max_{\pi \in \Pi_m^{\mathcal{A}}} O(n^{\text{tw}(G_{\mathcal{A}\pi})+1})$$

- ▶ All graph can be determined by **quotient graph**, for U -statistic with kernel function satisfying graph $G_{\mathcal{A}}$:
- ▶ The treewidth of quotient graph is less studied.

$$\mathbb{V}[\pi](h) \leftrightarrow G_{\mathcal{A}\pi} \leftrightarrow G_{\mathcal{A}}/\pi$$

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Application 2: Motif Counts

- ▶ We compare the performance of our `u-stats` with `igraph` and `cugraph`.
`cugraph` is developed by NVIDIA.
- ▶ On Erdős-Rényi graphs $G(n, p)$:
 - ▶ n is the number of vertices.
 - ▶ p is the probability of edge existence.
- ▶ CPU parallel with 64 cores via `pytorch.einsum` for `u-stats` compared with `igraph`
 - ▶ Count all types of 3-node or 4-node motifs.
- ▶ GPU parallel with RTX 4090 via `pytorch.einsum` for `u-stats` compared with `cugraph`.
 - ▶ Count only triangles.

Application 2: Motif Counts

- ▶ For the 3-node motifs,

Table: Runtime comparison of exact all 3-node motif counts using u-stats and igraph on Erdős-Rényi graphs $G(n, p)$ with $n = 5623$. Experiments were run on Intel Xeon ICX Platinum 8358 CPUs (2.6GHz, 64 total cores) with 512 GB of memory. "Speedup ratio" compares igraph to our parallel method; "single core speedup" assumes single-core execution.

Edge Prob. p	u-stats Time (s)	igraph Time (s)	Speedup Ratio	Single-Core Speedup
0.001	0.617	0.025	0.040	0.001
0.005	0.649	0.353	0.544	0.008
0.010	0.692	1.795	2.595	0.041
0.020	0.783	10.594	13.529	0.211
0.050	1.038	136.272	131.288	2.051
0.080	1.298	514.702	396.415	6.194
0.100	1.453	960.299	660.690	10.323
0.150	1.864	3003.490	1611.389	25.178
0.200	2.275	6725.515	2955.656	46.182

Application 2: Motif Counts

- ▶ For the 4-node motifs,

Table: Runtime comparison of exact all 4-node motif counts using u-stats and igraph on Erdős-Rényi graphs $G(n, p)$ with $n = 2000$. Experiments were run on Intel Xeon ICX Platinum 8358 CPUs (2.6GHz, 64 total cores) with 512 GB of memory. "Speedup ratio" compares igraph to our parallel method; "single core speedup" assumes single-core execution.

Edge Prob. p	u-stats Time (s)	igraph Time (s)	Speedup Ratio	Single-Core Speedup
0.001	70.959	0.004	0.	0.
0.005	71.947	0.168	0.002	0.
0.010	68.463	1.453	0.021	0.
0.020	65.634	15.573	0.237	0.004
0.050	65.786	394.532	5.997	0.094
0.080	66.866	2371.373	35.465	0.554
0.100	68.219	5396.057	79.099	1.236
0.150	65.969	23003.041	348.692	5.448
0.200	65.259	61796.760	946.940	14.796

Application 2: Motif Counts

Table: Runtime comparison (seconds) of exact triangle counting using u-stats and cugraph with a single **GPU (NVIDIA RTX 4090, 24GB)**, across varying edge probability and $n = 10000$. Here "OOM" indicates Out Of Memory error

Edge Probability (p)	u-stats	cugraph
0.001	2.8014	0.1536
0.005	2.9564	0.5664
0.010	3.3363	1.0379
0.020	3.7830	1.9797
0.050	5.0856	4.9804
0.080	6.3764	8.1346
0.100	7.2829	10.3661
0.150	9.6873	15.3828
0.200	11.7283	OOM
0.800	37.6880	OOM

Application 3: Higher-Order Influence Functions

- ▶ HOIFs involve computing a class of U-statistics like

$$h_m^{\text{HOIF}}(X_1, \dots, X_m) = f_1(X_1, X_2)f_2(X_2, X_3) \cdots f_{m-1}(X_{m-1}, X_m)$$

- ▶ We test [u-stats](#) on computing HOIFs on platforms both in CPU and GPU (with [pytorch](#)).
- ▶ For CPU

Table: Average runtime (in seconds) using CPU parallel computation. Experiments were conducted on Intel Xeon ICX Platinum 8358 CPUs (2.6GHz, 64 total cores) with 512 GB of memory, evaluated across varying sample sizes and orders of HOIF-type U-statistics.

$m \setminus n$	1000	2000	4000	8000	10000
2	0.64	0.00141	0.01298	0.03174	0.04746
3	0.00396	0.01518	0.07392	0.26849	0.45976
4	0.02321	0.07313	0.32765	2.09545	2.36766
5	0.09853	0.36239	1.71419	9.11349	14.21350
6	0.38878	1.47719	7.44444	40.22143	58.85063
7	1.91677	6.75947	34.08805	195.31414	290.54295

Application 3: Higher-Order Influence Functions

- ▶ For GPU

Table: Average runtime (in seconds) using a single GPU (NVIDIA RTX 4090, 24GB) with parallel computation, across varying sample sizes and orders of HOIF-type U-statistics.

$m \setminus n$	1000	2000	4000	8000	10000
2	0.00184	0.00151	0.00155	0.00238	0.00339
3	0.00172	0.00147	0.00193	0.00577	0.00745
4	0.00305	0.00353	0.00707	0.03612	0.06245
5	0.00835	0.01089	0.03456	0.19807	0.36160
6	0.02608	0.03906	0.16981	1.12072	2.13328
7	0.12031	0.19132	0.91884	6.45225	12.21350

Outline

Introduction

On Computing U-Statistics

On Complexity of Computing U-Statistics

Applications

Conclusions

Conclusions

- ▶ Summary
 - ▶ Developed a **novel algorithm** for the exact computation of U -statistics.
 - ▶ Created a Python package named `u-stats` that leverages the highly-optimized `Einsum` function within `pytorch.einsum` and `numpy.einsum` for efficient computation.
 - ▶ Find an **optimal upper bound** for the computational complexity of exactly computing U -statistics.
- ▶ Limitation and future work:
 - ▶ Memory usage is high: for HOIFs, it's not available for sample size larger than 2000 and order larger than 8 – Hybrid between for-loop & Einsum (or we can wait for better GPUs)?
 - ▶ Interface for R.
 - ▶ Non-scalar-valued U-statistics.

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Thank You!

For more details:

- ▶ Paper draft (arXiv):
<https://arxiv.org/abs/2508.12627>
- ▶ Software (GitHub):
github.com/zrq1706/U-Statistics-python
- ▶ Personal website:
<https://cxy0714.github.io/>