

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

# جلسه دوازدهم

خلاصه سازی برای مدداده



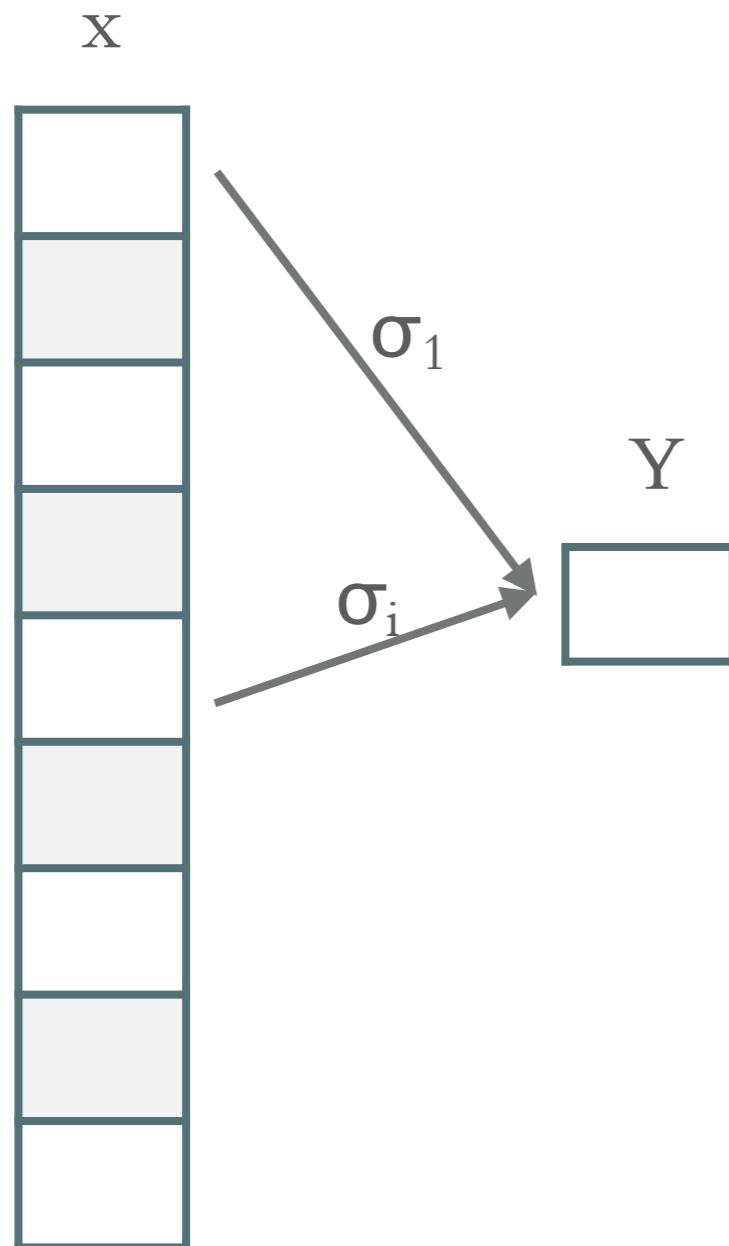
مروّر

---

Johnson-Lindenstrauss Transforms

## ایده AMS برای تخمین نرم ۲:

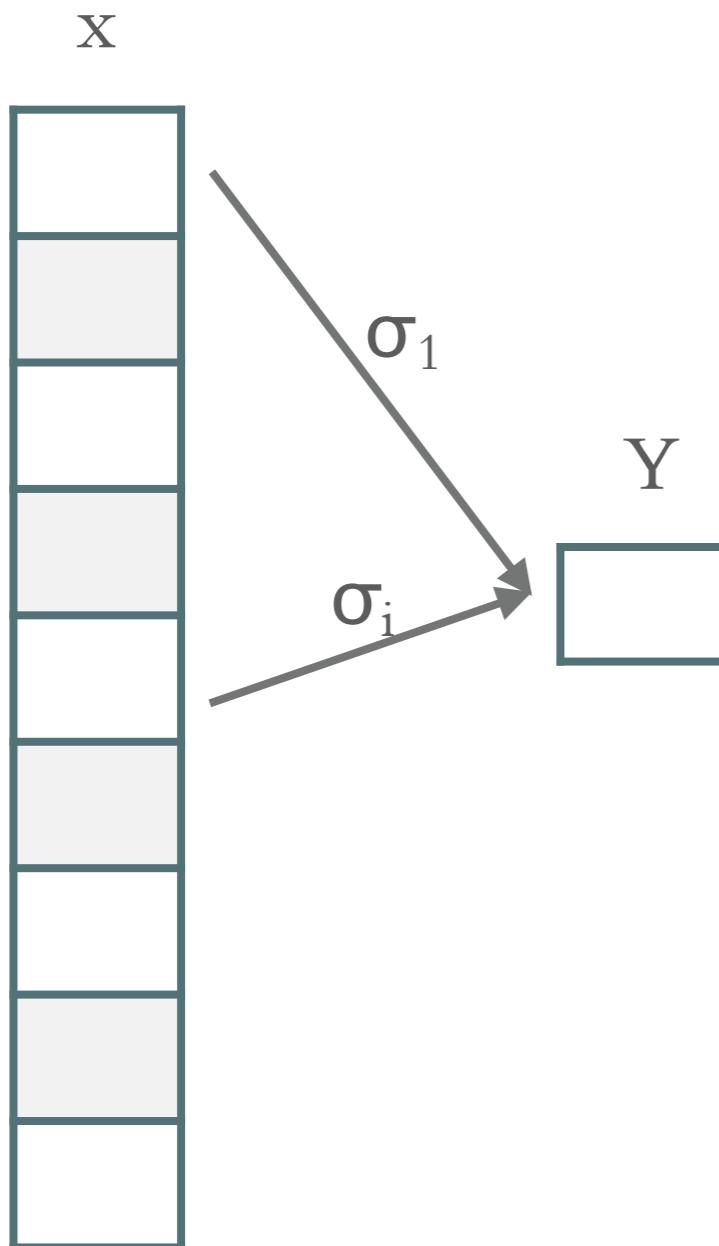
$\sigma_i = +1$  - یا  $-1$  (تصادفی یکنواخت)



## ایده AMS برای تخمین نرم ۲:

$\sigma_i = +1 - 1$  یا (تصادفی یکنواخت)

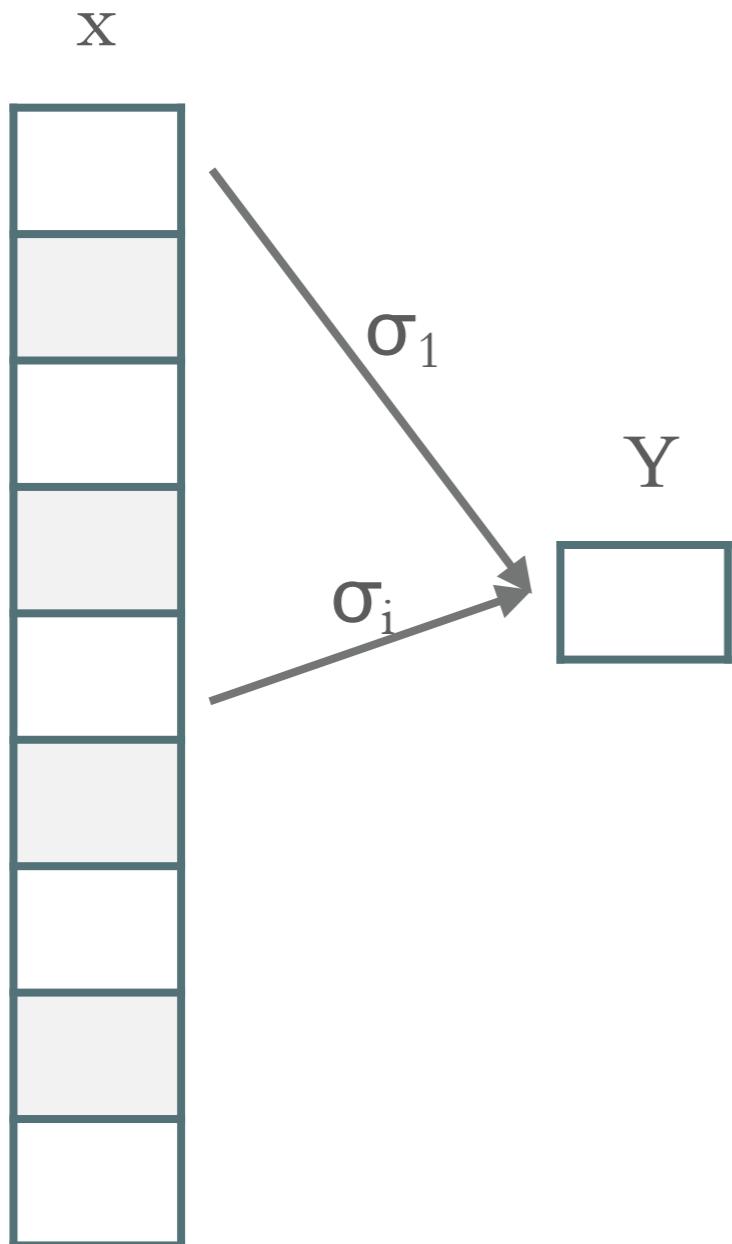
$$EY = 0$$



# ایده AMS برای تخمین نرم ۲:

$\sigma_i = +1 - 1$  یا (تصادفی یکنواخت)

$$EY = 0$$



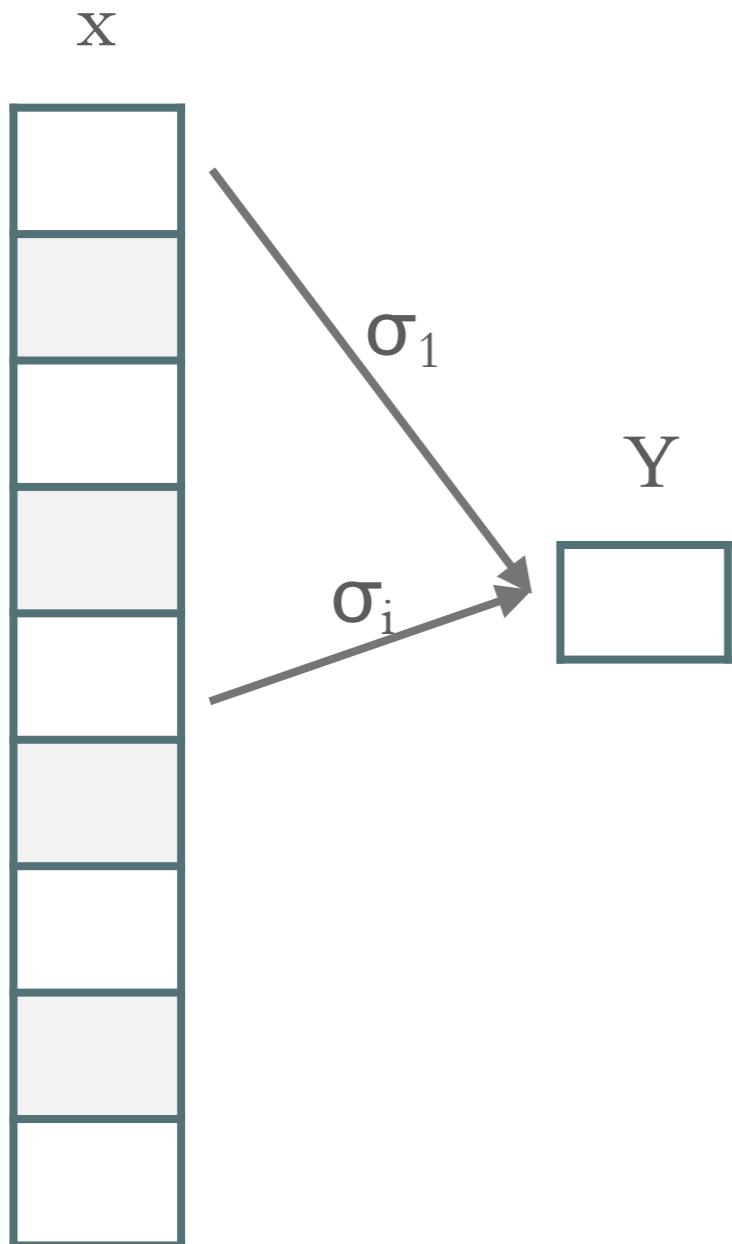
$$\begin{aligned}
 EY^2 &= E \left[ \sum_{j,j'} \sigma_j \sigma_{j'} x_j x_{j'} \right] \\
 &= E \left[ \sum_j \sigma_j^2 x_j^2 + \sum_{j \neq j'} \sigma_j \sigma_{j'} x_j x_{j'} \right] \\
 &= \sum_j E[x_j^2] + \sum_{j \neq j'} E[\sigma_j \sigma_{j'} x_j x_{j'}] \\
 &= ||x||_2^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$E[\sigma_j]E[\sigma_{j'}]x_j x_{j'}$   
 $E[\sigma_j] = 0$  و

## ایده AMS برای تخمین نرم ۲:

$\sigma_i = +1 - 1$  یا (تصادفی یکنواخت)

$$EY = 0$$



$$\begin{aligned} EY^2 &= E \left[ \sum_{j,j'} \sigma_j \sigma_{j'} x_j x_{j'} \right] \\ &= E \left[ \sum_j \sigma_j^2 x_j^2 + \sum_{j \neq j'} \sigma_j \sigma_{j'} x_j x_{j'} \right] \\ &= \sum_j E[x_j^2] + \sum_{j \neq j'} E[\sigma_j \sigma_{j'} x_j x_{j'}] \\ &= ||x||_2^2 \end{aligned}$$

$E[\sigma_j]E[\sigma_{j'}]x_jx_{j'}$   
 $E[\sigma_j] = 0$  و

چرا برای بردار معمولی استفاده  
نکنیم؟

مرور

---

نسبتاً خوب می‌شد: فاصله‌ها را تقریباً حفظ کند

$$\forall x, y \in X, (1 - \varepsilon) \|x - y\|_2^2 \leq \|f(x) - f(y)\|_2^2 \leq (1 + \varepsilon) \|x - y\|_2^2$$

نسبتاً خوب می‌شد: فاصله‌ها را تقریباً حفظ کند

$$\forall x, y \in X, (1 - \varepsilon) \|x - y\|_2^2 \leq \|f(x) - f(y)\|_2^2 \leq (1 + \varepsilon) \|x - y\|_2^2$$

**Theorem 5.0.1** (JL lemma [JL84]). *For any  $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$  and any  $X \subset \mathbb{R}^d$  for  $|X| = n$  finite, there exists an embedding  $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  for  $m = O(\varepsilon^{-2} \log n)$  such that*

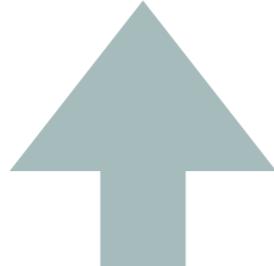
$$\forall x, y \in X, (1 - \varepsilon) \|x - y\|_2^2 \leq \|f(x) - f(y)\|_2^2 \leq (1 + \varepsilon) \|x - y\|_2^2. \quad (5.1)$$

نسبتاً خوب می‌شد: فاصله‌ها را تقریباً حفظ کند

$$\forall x, y \in X, (1 - \varepsilon) \|x - y\|_2^2 \leq \|f(x) - f(y)\|_2^2 \leq (1 + \varepsilon) \|x - y\|_2^2$$

**Theorem 5.0.1** (JL lemma [JL84]). *For any  $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$  and any  $X \subset \mathbb{R}^d$  for  $|X| = n$  finite, there exists an embedding  $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  for  $m = O(\varepsilon^{-2} \log n)$  such that*

$$\forall x, y \in X, (1 - \varepsilon) \|x - y\|_2^2 \leq \|f(x) - f(y)\|_2^2 \leq (1 + \varepsilon) \|x - y\|_2^2. \quad (5.1)$$



**Lemma 5.0.3** (DJL lemma). *For any  $\varepsilon, \delta \in (0, 1/2)$  and integer  $d > 1$ , there exists a distribution  $\mathcal{D}_{\varepsilon, \delta}$  over matrices  $\Pi \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times d}$  for  $m = O(\varepsilon^{-2} \log(1/\delta))$  such that for any fixed  $z \in \mathbb{R}^d$  with  $\|z\|_2 = 1$ ,*

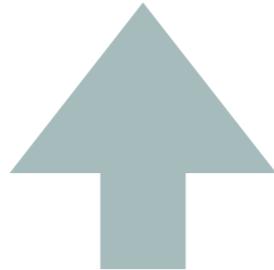
$$\mathbb{P}_{\Pi \sim \mathcal{D}_{\varepsilon, \delta}} (|\|\Pi z\|_2^2 - 1| > \varepsilon) < \delta.$$

نسبتاً خوب می‌شد: فاصله‌ها را تقریباً حفظ کند

$$\forall x, y \in X, (1 - \varepsilon) \|x - y\|_2^2 \leq \|f(x) - f(y)\|_2^2 \leq (1 + \varepsilon) \|x - y\|_2^2$$

**Theorem 5.0.1** (JL lemma [JL84]). *For any  $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$  and any  $X \subset \mathbb{R}^d$  for  $|X| = n$  finite, there exists an embedding  $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  for  $m = O(\varepsilon^{-2} \log n)$  such that*

$$\forall x, y \in X, (1 - \varepsilon) \|x - y\|_2^2 \leq \|f(x) - f(y)\|_2^2 \leq (1 + \varepsilon) \|x - y\|_2^2. \quad (5.1)$$



**Lemma 5.0.3** (DJL lemma). *For any  $\varepsilon, \delta \in (0, 1/2)$  and integer  $d > 1$ , there exists a distribution  $\mathcal{D}_{\varepsilon, \delta}$  over matrices  $\Pi \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times d}$  for  $m = O(\varepsilon^{-2} \log(1/\delta))$  such that for any fixed  $z \in \mathbb{R}^d$  with  $\|z\|_2 = 1$ ,*

$$\mathbb{P}_{\Pi \sim \mathcal{D}_{\varepsilon, \delta}} (|\|\Pi z\|_2^2 - 1| > \varepsilon) < \delta.$$



$$\Pi_{r,i} = \sigma_{r,i} / \sqrt{m} \quad \text{با احتمال } 1/2 \quad 1_+ : \sigma_{r,i}$$

# کران پایین

Johnson-Lindenstrauss Transforms



# کران پایین؟

**Theorem 5.0.1** (JL lemma [JL84]). *For any  $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$  and any  $X \subset \mathbb{R}^d$  for  $|X| = n$  finite, there exists an embedding  $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  for  $m = O(\varepsilon^{-2} \log n)$  such that*

$$\forall x, y \in X, \quad (1 - \varepsilon) \|x - y\|_2^2 \leq \|f(x) - f(y)\|_2^2 \leq (1 + \varepsilon) \|x - y\|_2^2. \quad (5.1)$$

وجود دارد  $X$  که هیچ  $f$  نیست که  $\epsilon$  کم باشد

$$X=\{0,e_1,\ldots,e_{n-1}\}\subset\mathbb R^n$$

$$\mathcal{K} \quad f:X\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$\forall x,y\in X,~(1-\varepsilon)\|x-y\|_2\leq \|f(x)-f(y)\|_2\leq (1+\varepsilon)\|x-y\|_2$$


---

$$X = \{0,e_1,\ldots,e_{n-1}\} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\text{که } f:X\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$\forall x,y \in X,~(1-\varepsilon)\|x-y\|_2 \leq \|f(x)-f(y)\|_2 \leq (1+\varepsilon)\|x-y\|_2$$


---

$$\tilde{e}_i:=f(e_i) \qquad f(0)=0 \quad \text{فرض}$$

$$X = \{0, e_1, \dots, e_{n-1}\} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\text{که } f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$\forall x, y \in X, (1 - \varepsilon) \|x - y\|_2 \leq \|f(x) - f(y)\|_2 \leq (1 + \varepsilon) \|x - y\|_2$$

---

$$\tilde{e}_i := f(e_i) \quad f(0) = 0 \quad \text{فرض}$$

$$\|\tilde{e}_i - 0\|_2 = \|\tilde{e}_i - f(0)\|_2 = (1 \pm \varepsilon) \|e_i\|_2 \quad : \text{گام ۱}$$

$$X = \{0, e_1, \dots, e_{n-1}\} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\text{که } f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$\forall x, y \in X, (1 - \varepsilon) \|x - y\|_2 \leq \|f(x) - f(y)\|_2 \leq (1 + \varepsilon) \|x - y\|_2$$

---

$$\tilde{e}_i := f(e_i) \quad f(0) = 0 \quad \text{فرض}$$

$$\|\tilde{e}_i - 0\|_2 = \|\tilde{e}_i - f(0)\|_2 = (1 \pm \varepsilon) \|e_i\|_2 \quad : ۱ \text{ گام}$$

$$i \neq j, \|\tilde{e}_i - \tilde{e}_j\|_2 \geq (1 - \varepsilon) \sqrt{2}, \quad : ۲ \text{ گام}$$

$$X = \{0, e_1, \dots, e_{n-1}\} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$$

که  $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$

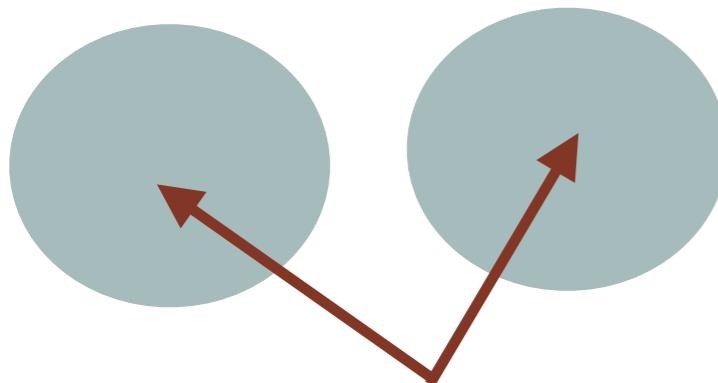
$$\forall x, y \in X, (1 - \varepsilon) \|x - y\|_2 \leq \|f(x) - f(y)\|_2 \leq (1 + \varepsilon) \|x - y\|_2$$

$$\tilde{e}_i := f(e_i) \quad f(0) = 0 \quad \text{فرض}$$

$$\|\tilde{e}_i - 0\|_2 = \|\tilde{e}_i - f(0)\|_2 = (1 \pm \varepsilon) \|e_i\|_2 \quad : ۱$$

شیعاع:

$$(1 - \varepsilon) \sqrt{2}/2 \quad i \neq j, \|\tilde{e}_i - \tilde{e}_j\|_2 \geq (1 - \varepsilon) \sqrt{2}, \quad : ۲$$



$$X = \{0, e_1, \dots, e_{n-1}\} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$$

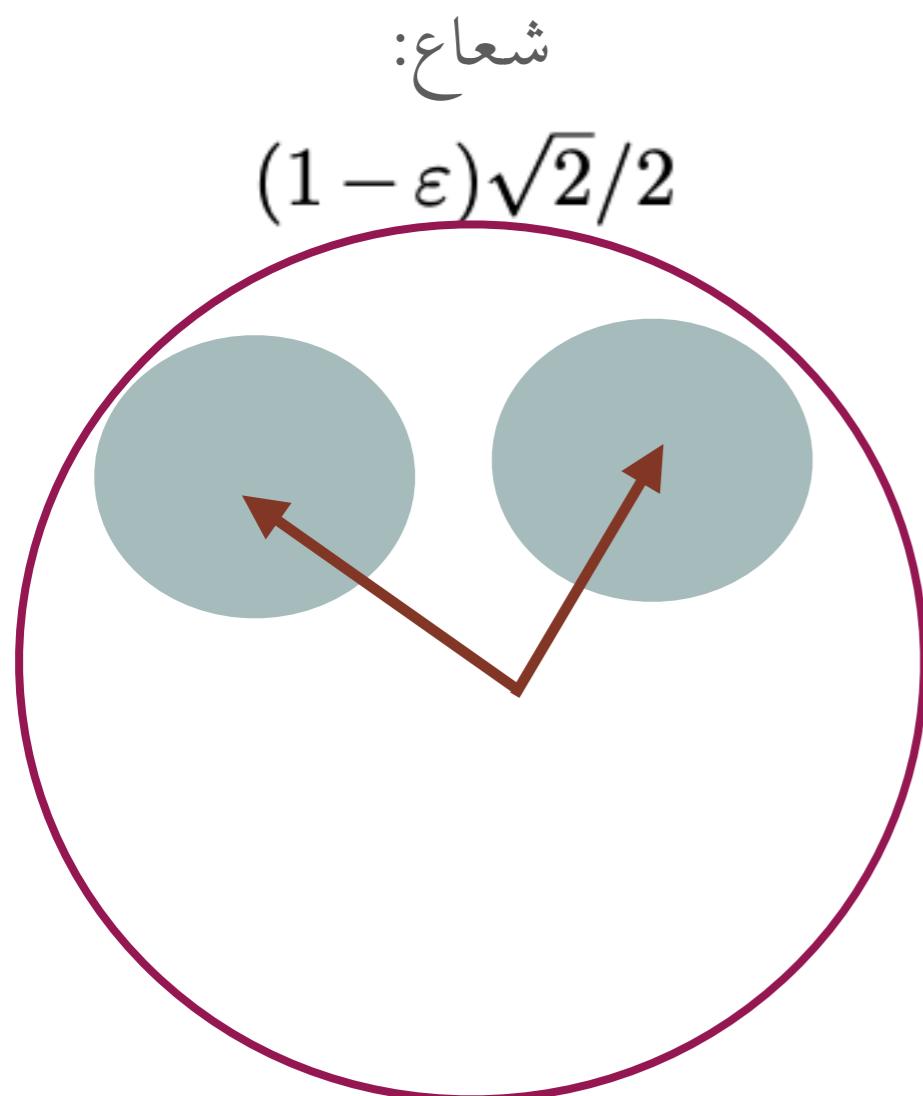
که  $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$

$$\forall x, y \in X, (1 - \varepsilon) \|x - y\|_2 \leq \|f(x) - f(y)\|_2 \leq (1 + \varepsilon) \|x - y\|_2$$

$$\tilde{e}_i := f(e_i) \quad f(0) = 0 \quad \text{فرض}$$

$$\|\tilde{e}_i - 0\|_2 = \|\tilde{e}_i - f(0)\|_2 = (1 \pm \varepsilon) \|e_i\|_2 \quad : \text{گام ۱}$$

$$i \neq j, \|\tilde{e}_i - \tilde{e}_j\|_2 \geq (1 - \varepsilon) \sqrt{2}, \quad : \text{گام ۲}$$

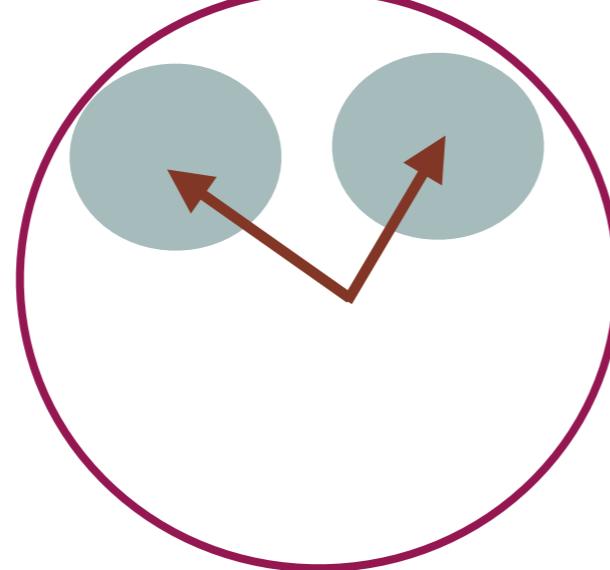


شعاع:

$$\begin{aligned} & (\max_i \|\tilde{e}_i\|_2) + (1 - \varepsilon) \sqrt{2}/2 \\ & \leq (1 + \varepsilon + (1 - \varepsilon) \sqrt{2}/2) \end{aligned}$$

شعاع:

$$(1 - \varepsilon)\sqrt{2}/2$$

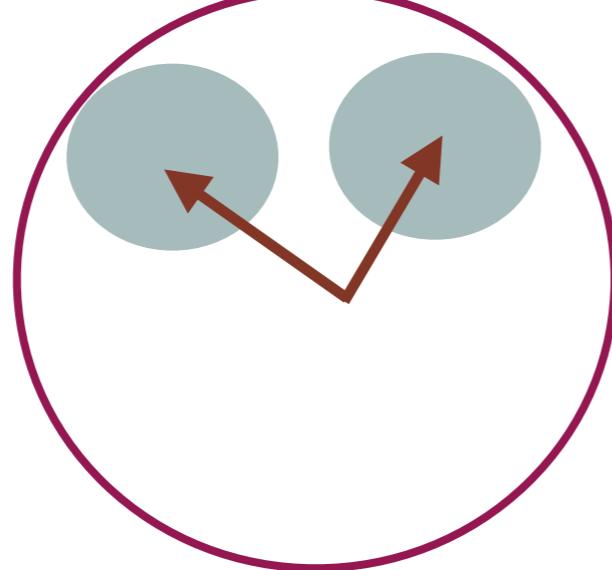


شعاع:

$$\begin{aligned} & (\max_i \|\tilde{e}_i\|_2) + (1 - \varepsilon)\sqrt{2}/2 \\ & \leq (1 + \varepsilon + (1 - \varepsilon)\sqrt{2}/2) \end{aligned}$$

شعاع:

$$(1 - \varepsilon)\sqrt{2}/2$$



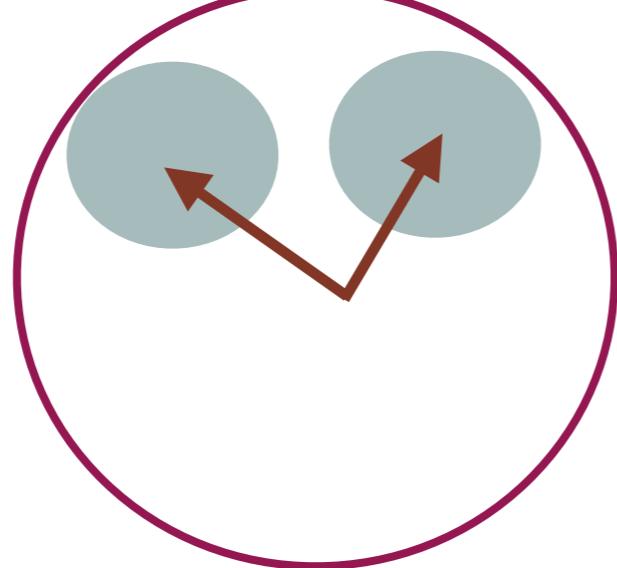
شعاع:

$$\begin{aligned} & (\max_i \|\tilde{e}_i\|_2) + (1 - \varepsilon)\sqrt{2}/2 \\ & \leq (1 + \varepsilon + (1 - \varepsilon)\sqrt{2}/2) \end{aligned}$$

$$vol(B_{\ell_2}(0, 1 + \varepsilon + (1 - \varepsilon)\sqrt{2}/2)) \geq vol(\bigcup_{i=1}^{n-1} B_{\ell_2}(\tilde{e}_i, (1 - \varepsilon)\sqrt{2}/2))$$

شعاع:

$$(1 - \varepsilon)\sqrt{2}/2$$



شعاع:

$$\begin{aligned} & (\max_i \|\tilde{e}_i\|_2) + (1 - \varepsilon)\sqrt{2}/2 \\ & \leq (1 + \varepsilon + (1 - \varepsilon)\sqrt{2}/2) \end{aligned}$$

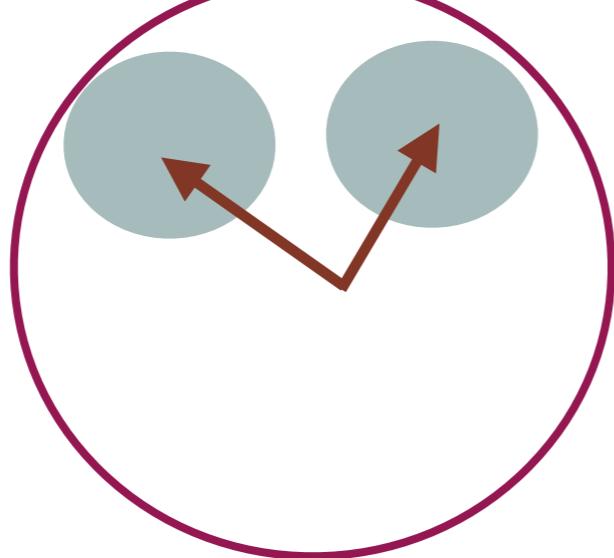
$$vol(B_{\ell_2}(0, 1 + \varepsilon + (1 - \varepsilon)\sqrt{2}/2)) \geq vol(\bigcup_{i=1}^{n-1} B_{\ell_2}(\tilde{e}_i, (1 - \varepsilon)\sqrt{2}/2))$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} vol(B_{\ell_2}(\tilde{e}_i, (1 - \varepsilon)\sqrt{2}/2))$$

عدم  
اشتراك  
گویها

شعاع:

$$(1 - \varepsilon)\sqrt{2}/2$$



شعاع:

$$\begin{aligned} & (\max_i \|\tilde{e}_i\|_2) + (1 - \varepsilon)\sqrt{2}/2 \\ & \leq (1 + \varepsilon + (1 - \varepsilon)\sqrt{2}/2) \end{aligned}$$

$$vol(B_{\ell_2}(0, 1 + \varepsilon + (1 - \varepsilon)\sqrt{2}/2)) \geq vol(\bigcup_{i=1}^{n-1} B_{\ell_2}(\tilde{e}_i, (1 - \varepsilon)\sqrt{2}/2))$$

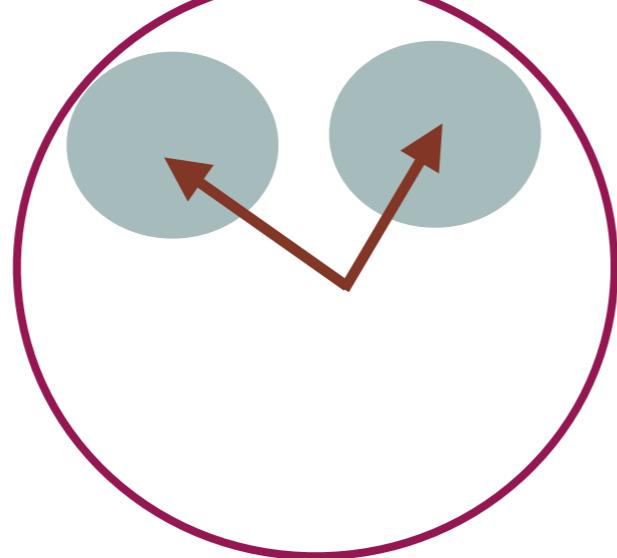
$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} vol(B_{\ell_2}(\tilde{e}_i, (1 - \varepsilon)\sqrt{2}/2))$$

$$= (n - 1) \cdot vol(B_{\ell_2}(0, (1 - \varepsilon)\sqrt{2}/2))$$

عدم  
اشتراك  
گویها

شعاع:

$$(1 - \varepsilon)\sqrt{2}/2$$



شعاع:

$$\begin{aligned} & (\max_i \|\tilde{e}_i\|_2) + (1 - \varepsilon)\sqrt{2}/2 \\ & \leq (1 + \varepsilon + (1 - \varepsilon)\sqrt{2}/2) \end{aligned}$$

$$vol(B_{\ell_2}(0, 1 + \varepsilon + (1 - \varepsilon)\sqrt{2}/2)) \geq vol(\bigcup_{i=1}^{n-1} B_{\ell_2}(\tilde{e}_i, (1 - \varepsilon)\sqrt{2}/2))$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} vol(B_{\ell_2}(\tilde{e}_i, (1 - \varepsilon)\sqrt{2}/2))$$

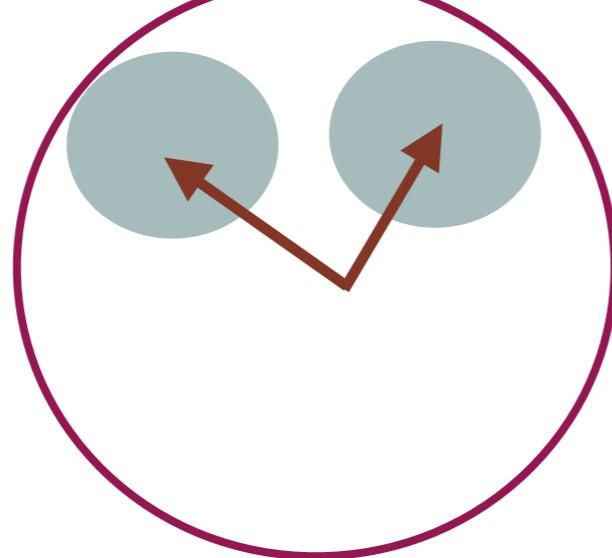
$$= (n - 1) \cdot vol(B_{\ell_2}(0, (1 - \varepsilon)\sqrt{2}/2))$$

عدم  
اشتراك  
گویها

$$n - 1 \leq \left( \frac{1 + \varepsilon + (1 - \varepsilon)\sqrt{2}/2}{(1 - \varepsilon)\sqrt{2}/2} \right)^m$$

شعاع:

$$(1 - \varepsilon)\sqrt{2}/2$$



شعاع:

$$\begin{aligned} & (\max_i \|\tilde{e}_i\|_2) + (1 - \varepsilon)\sqrt{2}/2 \\ & \leq (1 + \varepsilon + (1 - \varepsilon)\sqrt{2}/2) \end{aligned}$$

$$vol(B_{\ell_2}(0, 1 + \varepsilon + (1 - \varepsilon)\sqrt{2}/2)) \geq vol(\bigcup_{i=1}^{n-1} B_{\ell_2}(\tilde{e}_i, (1 - \varepsilon)\sqrt{2}/2))$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} vol(B_{\ell_2}(\tilde{e}_i, (1 - \varepsilon)\sqrt{2}/2))$$

$$= (n - 1) \cdot vol(B_{\ell_2}(0, (1 - \varepsilon)\sqrt{2}/2))$$

عدم  
اشتراك  
گويها

$$n - 1 \leq \left( \frac{1 + \varepsilon + (1 - \varepsilon)\sqrt{2}/2}{(1 - \varepsilon)\sqrt{2}/2} \right)^m$$

$$m = \Omega(\log n)$$

براي  $\epsilon$  ثابت



سریع تر

---

Fast JL Transforms

# انگیزش:

◦ هدف از تبدیل  $JL$ :

◦ تبدیل بردارها به بعد کمتر

◦ محاسبات سریع‌تر در بعد کمتر

◦ ماتریس  $\Pi$ :

◦  $m$  در  $d$

◦ زمان تبدیل:  $md$

◦ سریع‌تر؟

$$\Pi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} SHD$$

• تبدیل  $\Pi x$  —> تبدیل ◉  
◉

هر سطر یک عدد ۱  
یکنواخت در ستون‌ها

نمونه‌گیری

$$\Pi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} SHD$$

- تبدیل  $\Pi x$   $\rightarrow$  تبدیل
-

هر سطر یک عدد ۱  
یکنواخت در ستون‌ها

نمونه‌گیری

$$\Pi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} S H D$$

پخش

• تبدیل  $\Pi x$   $\longleftrightarrow$  تبدیل

$$H^\top H = d \cdot I$$

$$\max_{i,j} |H_{i,j}| \leq 1$$

هر سطر یک عدد ۱  
یکنواخت در ستون‌ها

نمونه‌گیری

کانولوشن

ماتریس قطری با قطر  
تصادفی  $+1$  یا  $-1$

$$\Pi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} S H D$$

• تبدیل  $\Pi x$   $\leftrightarrow$  تبدیل

پخش

$$H^\top H = d \cdot I$$

$$\max_{i,j} |H_{i,j}| \leq 1$$

•

هر سطر یک عدد ۱  
یکنواخت در ستون‌ها

$O(m)$

نمونه‌گیری

کانولوشن

ماتریس قطری با قطر  
تصادفی  $+1$  یا  $-1$

$$\Pi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} S H D$$

• تبدیل  $\Pi x$   $\leftrightarrow$  تبدیل

پخش

$$H^\top H = d \cdot I$$

$$\max_{i,j} |H_{i,j}| \leq 1$$

هر سطر یک عدد ۱  
یکنواخت در ستون‌ها

$O(m)$

نمونه‌گیری

کانولوشن

ماتریس قطری با قطر  
تصادفی  $+1$  یا  $-1$

$$\Pi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} S H D$$

• تبدیل  $\Pi x$   $\leftrightarrow$  تبدیل

$$H^\top H = d \cdot I$$

$$\max_{i,j} |H_{i,j}| \leq 1$$

پخش

$O(d \lg d)$

هر سطر یک عدد ۱  
یکنواخت در ستون‌ها

$O(m)$

نمونه‌گیری

$O(d)$

کانولوشن

ماتریس قطری با قطر  
تصادفی  $+1$  یا  $-1$

$$\Pi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} S H D$$

• تبدیل  $\Pi x$   $\leftrightarrow$  تبدیل

پخش

$$H^\top H = d \cdot I$$

$$\max_{i,j} |H_{i,j}| \leq 1$$

$O(d \lg d)$

**Theorem 5.3.2.** Let  $z \in \mathbb{R}^d$  be an arbitrary unit norm vector, and suppose  $0 < \varepsilon, \delta < 1/2$ . Also let  $\Pi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} SHD$  as described above with a number of rows equal to  $m \gtrsim \varepsilon^{-2} \log(1/\delta) \log(d/\delta)$ . Then

$$\mathbb{P}_{\Pi}(|\|\Pi z\|_2^2 - 1| > \varepsilon) < \delta.$$

---

**Theorem 5.3.2.** Let  $z \in \mathbb{R}^d$  be an arbitrary unit norm vector, and suppose  $0 < \varepsilon, \delta < 1/2$ . Also let  $\Pi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} SHD$  as described above with a number of rows equal to  $m \gtrsim \varepsilon^{-2} \log(1/\delta) \log(d/\delta)$ . Then

$$\mathbb{P}_{\Pi}(|\|\Pi z\|_2^2 - 1| > \varepsilon) < \delta.$$

با احتمال  $1 - \delta/2$        $\|H D z\|_{\infty} \leq \sqrt{2 \ln(4d/\delta)}$ .      مرحله  $\varepsilon$ :

**Theorem 5.3.2.** Let  $z \in \mathbb{R}^d$  be an arbitrary unit norm vector, and suppose  $0 < \varepsilon, \delta < 1/2$ . Also let  $\Pi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} SHD$  as described above with a number of rows equal to  $m \gtrsim \varepsilon^{-2} \log(1/\delta) \log(d/\delta)$ . Then

$$\mathbb{P}_{\Pi}(|\|\Pi z\|_2^2 - 1| > \varepsilon) < \delta.$$

$$1 - \delta/2 \quad \text{با احتمال } \|HDx\|_{\infty} \leq \sqrt{2 \ln(4d/\delta)}. \quad \text{مرحله } \varepsilon:$$

$$1 - \delta/2 \quad \text{با احتمال } (1 - \varepsilon) \leq \left\| \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} Sy \right\|_2^2 \leq (1 + \varepsilon) \quad \text{مرحله } 2: \text{ به شرط مرحله } \varepsilon$$

$$y = HDz$$

مرحله ٤:

تعريف:  $y = HDz$

مرحله ٤:

تعريف:  $y = HDz$

$$y_i = \sum_{j=1}^d H_{i,j} \alpha_j z_j = \langle \alpha, H_i z \rangle$$

مرحله ٤:

تعريف:  $y = HDz$

$$y_i = \sum_{j=1}^d H_{i,j} \alpha_j z_j = \langle \alpha, H_i z \rangle$$

قضيه

$$\forall \lambda > 0, \mathbb{P}(|\langle \sigma, x \rangle| > \lambda) \leq 2e^{-\lambda^2/2\|x\|_2^2}$$

$$\mathbb{P}_{\alpha}(|y_i| > \sqrt{2 \ln(4d/\delta)}) < 2e^{-\frac{2 \ln(4d/\delta)}{2(\sum_{j=1}^d |H_{i,j}|^2 z_j^2)}} = \frac{\delta}{2d}$$

مرحله ٤:

تعريف:  $y = HDz$

$$y_i = \sum_{j=1}^d H_{i,j} \alpha_j z_j = \langle \alpha, H_i z \rangle$$

قضيه

$$\forall \lambda > 0, \mathbb{P}(|\langle \sigma, x \rangle| > \lambda) \leq 2e^{-\lambda^2/2\|x\|_2^2}$$

$$\mathbb{P}_{\alpha}(|y_i| > \sqrt{2 \ln(4d/\delta)}) < 2e^{-\frac{2 \ln(4d/\delta)}{2(\sum_{j=1}^d |H_{i,j}|^2 z_j^2)}} = \frac{\delta}{2d}$$

$$\mathbb{P}_{\alpha}(\|y\|_{\infty} > \sqrt{2 \ln(4d/\delta)}) < \frac{\delta}{2} \quad \text{كران اجتماعي:}$$

مرحله ۲:

$$\left\| \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} S y \right\|_2^2$$

حکم:

$$\mathbb{P}_{\Pi}(|\|\Pi x\|_2^2 - 1| > \varepsilon) < \delta.$$

$$j] \frac{y_{\pi(i)}^2}{m} \xrightarrow{\text{DHHHD}} \mathcal{I}$$

$\mathcal{I} = d \cdot \|z\|_2^2$

مرحلة ٢ :

$$\left\| \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} S y \right\|_2^2 = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{m} y_{\pi(i)}^2$$

$=: X_i$

حكم:

$$\mathbb{P}_{\Pi}(|\|\Pi x\|_2^2 - 1| > \varepsilon) < \delta.$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| j \left[ \frac{1}{m} y_{\pi(i)}^2 \right] \right\|_2^2 \\ & \xrightarrow{\text{Defn}} \left\| D H H^T D^T \right\|_2^2 \\ & \delta \cdot I = \delta \cdot \|D\|_2^2 \end{aligned}$$

مرحله ۲:

$$\left\| \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} S y \right\|_2^2 = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{m} y_{\pi(i)}^2 \quad := X_i$$

حکم:

$$\mathbb{P}_{\Pi}(|\|\Pi x\|_2^2 - 1| > \varepsilon) < \delta.$$

$$E[X_i] = \sum_{j=1}^d P[\pi(i) = j] \frac{1}{m} y_{\pi(i)}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} & P[\pi(i) = j] \frac{1}{m} y_{\pi(i)}^2 \\ & \xrightarrow{\text{Defn}} = \mathbb{E}[y_{H_i}^2] \quad \text{where } H_i = \{j \mid \pi(i) = j\} \\ & \mathbb{E}[y_{H_i}^2] = \mathbb{E}[y_{H_i}^2 | H_i] = \mathbb{E}[y_{H_i}^2 | H_i = \{j\}] \end{aligned}$$

مرحلة ٢ :

$$\left\| \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} S y \right\|_2^2 = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{m} y_{\pi(i)}^2 \quad := X_i$$

حكم:

$$\mathbb{P}_{\Pi}(|\|\Pi x\|_2^2 - 1| > \varepsilon) < \delta.$$

$$E[X_i] = \sum_{j=1}^d P[\pi(i) = j] \frac{1}{m} y_{\pi(i)}^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{d} \frac{1}{m} \|y\|_2^2$$

$\therefore j] \frac{1}{m} y_{\pi(i)}^2$

$\rightarrow = \mathbb{Z}^{D \times H \times D \times 2}$

$\delta \cdot I = d \cdot \|2\|^2$

مرحلة ٢ :

$$\left\| \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} S y \right\|_2^2 = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{m} y_{\pi(i)}^2 \quad := X_i$$

حكم:

$$\mathbb{P}_{\Pi}(|\|\Pi x\|_2^2 - 1| > \varepsilon) < \delta.$$

$$\begin{aligned} E[X_i] &= \sum_{j=1}^d P[\pi(i) = j] \frac{1}{m} y_{\pi(i)}^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{d} \frac{1}{m} \|y\|_2^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{m} \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore j] \frac{1}{m} y_{\pi(i)}^2$

$\rightarrow = \underbrace{\mathbb{E} D H H^T D^T}_{{\delta} \cdot I} = \delta \cdot \|I\|_2 N^{-1}$

مرحلة ٢ :

$$\left\| \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} S y \right\|_2^2 = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{m} y_{\pi(i)}^2 \quad := X_i$$

حكم:

$$\mathbb{P}_{\Pi}(|\|\Pi x\|_2^2 - 1| > \varepsilon) < \delta.$$

$$\begin{aligned} E[X_i] &= \sum_{j=1}^d P[\pi(i) = j] \frac{1}{m} y_{\pi(i)}^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{d} \frac{1}{m} \|y\|_2^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{m} \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore j] \frac{1}{m} y_{\pi(i)}^2$

$\rightarrow = \underbrace{\mathbb{E}[y^T D H H^T D^T]}_{\mathbb{E}[I]} = d \cdot \mathbb{E}[y^T y]$

$$X := \sum X_i$$

$$E[X] = 1$$

$$X := \sum X_i$$

$$\mathbb{E} X^2 = \sum_i \mathbb{E} X_i^2 + \sum_{i \neq j} (\mathbb{E} X_i)(\mathbb{E} X_j)$$

$$\begin{aligned} E[X_i^2] &= \sum_{j=1}^d P[\pi(i) = j] \left( \frac{1}{m} y_{\pi(i)}^2 \right)^2 \\ &\leq \sum_{j=1}^d P[\pi(i) = j] \frac{1}{m} y_{\pi(i)}^2 K = \frac{K}{m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\leq K + 1$$

: مرحله  $\epsilon$

$$y_{\pi(i)}^2 \leq 2 \ln(4d/\delta)$$

$$Var[X] = \mathbb{E} X^2 - (\mathbb{E} X)^2 \leq K$$

$$K := \frac{2 \ln(4d/\delta)}{m}$$

**Corollary 1.1.18** (Bernstein's inequality; tail form). *Let  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  be independent, each bounded in magnitude by  $K$  almost surely. Write  $X := \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$  and define  $\sigma^2 := \text{Var}[X]$ . Then*

$$\forall \lambda > 0, \mathbb{P}(|X - \mathbb{E} X| > \lambda) \lesssim e^{-C\lambda^2/\sigma^2} + e^{-C\lambda/K}$$

$$\mathbb{P}\left(\left|\left\|\frac{1}{\sqrt{m}}Sy\right\|_2^2 - 1\right| > \varepsilon \mid \mathcal{E}\right) \lesssim e^{-C\frac{\varepsilon^2}{K}} + e^{-C\frac{\varepsilon}{K}}$$

**Corollary 1.1.18** (Bernstein's inequality; tail form). *Let  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  be independent, each bounded in magnitude by  $K$  almost surely. Write  $X := \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$  and define  $\sigma^2 := \text{Var}[X]$ . Then*

$$\forall \lambda > 0, \mathbb{P}(|X - \mathbb{E} X| > \lambda) \lesssim e^{-C\lambda^2/\sigma^2} + e^{-C\lambda/K}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}\left(\left|\left\|\frac{1}{\sqrt{m}}Sy\right\|_2^2 - 1\right| > \varepsilon \mid \mathcal{E}\right) &\lesssim e^{-C\frac{\varepsilon^2}{K}} + e^{-C\frac{\varepsilon}{K}} \\ &= e^{-C\frac{\varepsilon^2 m}{2\ln(4d/\delta)}} + e^{-C\frac{\varepsilon m}{2\ln(4d/\delta)}} \end{aligned}$$

**Corollary 1.1.18** (Bernstein's inequality; tail form). *Let  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  be independent, each bounded in magnitude by  $K$  almost surely. Write  $X := \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$  and define  $\sigma^2 := \text{Var}[X]$ . Then*

$$\forall \lambda > 0, \mathbb{P}(|X - \mathbb{E} X| > \lambda) \lesssim e^{-C\lambda^2/\sigma^2} + e^{-C\lambda/K}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}\left(\left|\left\|\frac{1}{\sqrt{m}}Sy\right\|_2^2 - 1\right| > \varepsilon \mid \mathcal{E}\right) &\lesssim e^{-C\frac{\varepsilon^2}{K}} + e^{-C\frac{\varepsilon}{K}} \\ &= e^{-C\frac{\varepsilon^2 m}{2\ln(4d/\delta)}} + e^{-C\frac{\varepsilon m}{2\ln(4d/\delta)}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\leq \delta/2$$

برای

$$m \gtrsim \varepsilon^{-2} \log(1/\delta) \log(d/\delta)$$

**Corollary 1.1.18** (Bernstein's inequality; tail form). *Let  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  be independent, each bounded in magnitude by  $K$  almost surely. Write  $X := \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$  and define  $\sigma^2 := \text{Var}[X]$ . Then*

$$\forall \lambda > 0, \mathbb{P}(|X - \mathbb{E} X| > \lambda) \lesssim e^{-C\lambda^2/\sigma^2} + e^{-C\lambda/K}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}\left(\left|\left\|\frac{1}{\sqrt{m}}Sy\right\|_2^2 - 1\right| > \varepsilon \mid \mathcal{E}\right) &\lesssim e^{-C\frac{\varepsilon^2}{K}} + e^{-C\frac{\varepsilon}{K}} \\ &= e^{-C\frac{\varepsilon^2 m}{2\ln(4d/\delta)}} + e^{-C\frac{\varepsilon m}{2\ln(4d/\delta)}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\leq \delta/2$$

برای

$$m \gtrsim \varepsilon^{-2} \log(1/\delta) \log(d/\delta)$$

پس:

$$\mathbb{P}\left(\left|\left\|\frac{1}{\sqrt{m}}SHDz\right\|_2^2 - 1\right| \leq \varepsilon\right) \geq \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}) \cdot \mathbb{P}\left(\left|\left\|\frac{1}{\sqrt{m}}SHDz\right\|_2^2 - 1\right| \leq \varepsilon \mid \mathcal{E}\right) \geq (1 - \delta/2)^2 > 1 - \delta.$$

# ضرب کردن ماتریس هادامارد

$$H_1 = [1],$$

$$H_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$H_{2^k} = \begin{bmatrix} H_{2^{k-1}} & H_{2^{k-1}} \\ H_{2^{k-1}} & -H_{2^{k-1}} \end{bmatrix}$$