بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

برنامهریزی نیمهمعین برای طراحی الگوریتمهای تقریبی

جلسه نوزدهم: مسئله اختلاف (٢)





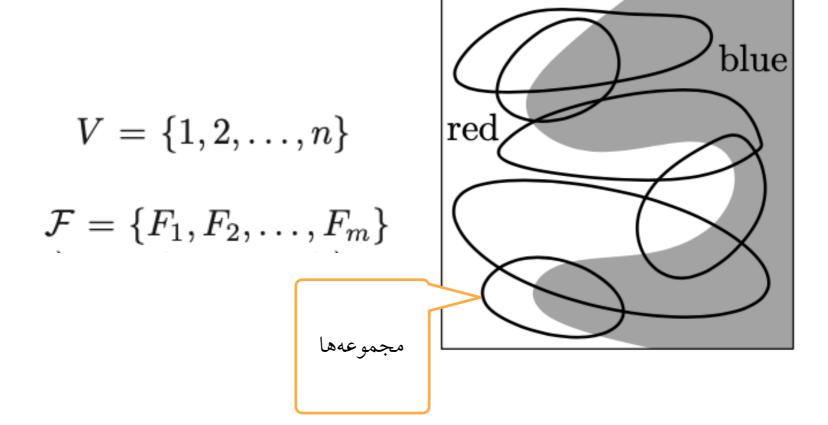
مرور

مسئله اختلاف (Discrepancy)

$$V = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$$

$$\mathcal{F} = \{F_1, F_2, \dots, F_m\}$$

مسئله اختلاف (Discrepancy)



$$V=\{1,2,\ldots,n\}$$
 ورودی: $\mathcal{F}=\{F_1,F_2,\ldots,F_m\}$

 $\operatorname{disc}(\mathcal{F}) := \min_{\chi} \operatorname{disc}(\mathcal{F}, \chi),$

برنامهريزي صحيح

$$\min_{j} \max_{i \in F_j} |x_i|$$

$$x_i = \pm 1$$

$$\min \max_{j} |\sum_{i \in F_j} x_i|$$

$$x_i = \pm 1$$

$$\min D$$

$$|\sum_{i \in F_j} x_i| \le D$$

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$$x_i \in [-1, +1]$$

$$\min \max_{j} |\sum_{i \in F_{j}} x_{i}|$$

$$x_{i} = \pm 1$$

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$$x_i \in [-1, +1]$$

جواب بهينه: x = 0

$$\min \max_{j} |\sum_{i \in F_{j}} x_{i}|$$

$$x_{i} = \pm 1$$

$$\min D$$

$$|\sum_{i \in F_j} x_i| \le D$$

$$x_i = \pm 1$$

$$\min D$$

$$|\sum_{i \in F_j} x_i| \le D$$

$$x_i \in [-1, +1]$$

جواب z صحیح که: $A\mathbf{z}\!-\!\mathbf{b}$

جواب بهينه:

x = 0

برنامهريزي صحيح

$$||Ax - b||_{\infty}$$

$$\min_{j} \max_{i \in F_j} |x_i|$$

$$x_i = \pm 1$$

$$\min D$$

$$|\sum_{i \in F_j} x_i| \le D$$

$$x_i = \pm 1$$

$$\min D$$

$$|\sum x_i| \leq D$$

$$x_i \in [-1, +1]$$

 $i \in F_i$

جواب z صحيح كه: $A\mathbf{z} - \mathbf{b}$

برنامهريزي صحيح

$$||Ax - b||_{\infty}$$

$$\min_{j} \max_{i \in F_j} |x_i|$$

$$x_i = \pm 1$$

$$\min D$$

$$|\sum_{i \in F_j} x_i| \le D$$

$$x_i = \pm 1$$

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$$|\sum_{i \in F_j} x_i| \le D$$

$$x_i \in [-1, +1]$$

$$A\mathbf{z} - \mathbf{b}$$

$$x = 0$$

 $\operatorname{herdisc}(\mathcal{F}) := \max_{A \subseteq V} \operatorname{disc}(\mathcal{F}|_A).$

 $\mathcal{F}|_A = \{F \cap A : F \in \mathcal{F}\}.$

نسبت به زیرمجموعه بزرگتر مساوی است

 $\operatorname{herdisc}(\mathcal{F}) := \max_{A \subseteq V} \operatorname{disc}(\mathcal{F}|_A).$

 $\mathcal{F}|_{A} = \{ F \cap A : F \in \mathcal{F} \}.$



الگوريتم

آمادگی

$$\min D$$

$$|\sum_{i \in F_j} x_i| \le D$$

$$x_i = \pm 1$$

آمادگی

$$\min D$$

$$|\sum_{i \in F_j} x_i| \le D$$

$$x_i = \pm 1$$

$$\operatorname{vecdisc}(\mathcal{F}): \min D$$

$$\left\| \sum_{j \in F_i} \mathbf{u}_j \right\|^2 \leq D^2, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m,$$

$$\|\mathbf{u}_j\|^2 = 1, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

آمادگی

$$\min D$$

$$|\sum_{i \in F_j} x_i| \le D$$

$$x_i = \pm 1$$

$$\operatorname{vecdisc}(\mathcal{F}) \leq \operatorname{disc}(\mathcal{F}).$$

$$\left\| \sum_{j \in F_i} \mathbf{u}_j \right\|^2 \le D^2, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m,$$

$$\|\mathbf{u}_j\|^2 = 1, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

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$$\|\mathbf{u}_j\|^2 = 1, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

$$\|\sum_{j\in F_i} u_j\|^2$$

$$\left\| \sum_{j \in F_i} \mathbf{u}_j \right\|^2 \le D^2, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m,$$

$$\|\mathbf{u}_j\|^2 = 1, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

$$\|\sum_{i \in F} u_i\|^2 = \sum_{k} (\sum_{i \in F} u_{j,k})^2$$

$$\left\| \sum_{j \in F_i} \mathbf{u}_j \right\|^2 \le D^2, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m,$$

$$\|\mathbf{u}_j\|^2 = 1, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

$$\|\sum_{j\in F_i} u_j\|^2 = \sum_k (\sum_{j\in F_i} u_{j,k})^2 = \sum_k \sum_{j\in F_i} \sum_{j'\in F_i} u_{j,k} u_{j',k}$$

الگوريتم گرد كردن Bansal

جواب بهینه: $\mathbf{Az} - \mathbf{b}$ جواب \mathbf{z} صحیح که: $\mathbf{Az} - \mathbf{b}$

الگوريتم گرد كردن Bansal

$$\zeta \in [-1, +1]^n$$
 شبهه شبهه رنگ آمیزی متغیر

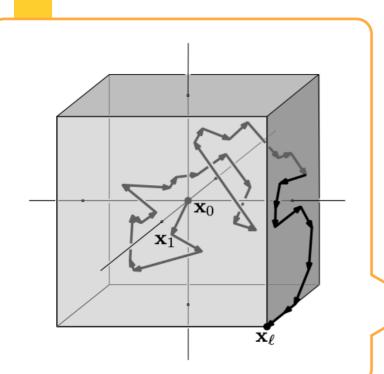
هر دفعه: حل یک SDP

تغییر اندک تصادفی بر اساس جواب SDP

$$\zeta \in \{-1, +1\}^n$$
با احتمال خوب

جواب z صحیح که: $Az-\mathbf{b}$

جواب بهينه:



الگوريتم گرد كردن Bansal

$$\zeta \in [-1, +1]^n$$
 شبهه رنگ آمیزی متغیر

حل یک SDP

هر دفعه:

تغییر اندک تصادفی بر اساس جواب SDP

$$\zeta \in \{-1, +1\}^n$$
با احتمال خوب

جواب z صحیح که: Az-b

جواب بهينه:

x = 0

 $\mathbf{x}_0, \mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \dots, \mathbf{x}_\ell \in [-1, 1]^n$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t := \mathbf{x}_{t-1} + \boldsymbol{\Delta}_t$$

$$(\mathbf{x}_t)_j := \begin{cases} +1 & \text{if } (\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t)_j \ge 1, \\ -1 & \text{if } (\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t)_j \le -1, \\ (\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t)_j & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

 $\mathbf{x}_0, \mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \dots, \mathbf{x}_\ell \in [-1, 1]^n$.

اثر Δ_t روی اختلاف کم باشد:

 $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t := \mathbf{x}_{t-1} + \boldsymbol{\Delta}_t \quad \Delta_t \sim \operatorname{vecdisc}(F|_{A_t})$

$$(\mathbf{x}_t)_j := \begin{cases} +1 & \text{if } (\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t)_j \ge 1, \\ -1 & \text{if } (\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t)_j \le -1, \\ (\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t)_j & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

 $\mathbf{x}_0, \mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \dots, \mathbf{x}_\ell \in [-1, 1]^n,$

$$A_t := \{j \in V : (\mathbf{x}_{t-1})_j \neq \pm 1\}$$

 $(\boldsymbol{\Delta}_t)_j = 0 \text{ for all } j \notin A_t$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t := \mathbf{x}_{t-1} + \boldsymbol{\Delta}_t \quad \Delta_t \sim \operatorname{vecdisc}(F|_{A_t})$$

$$(\mathbf{x}_t)_j := \begin{cases} +1 & \text{if } (\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t)_j \geq 1, \\ -1 & \text{if } (\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t)_j \leq -1, \\ (\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t)_j & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

اثر Δ_t روی اختلاف کم باشد:lacksquare

 $\mathbf{x}_0, \mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \dots, \mathbf{x}_\ell \in [-1, 1]^n,$

$$A_t := \{j \in V: (\mathbf{x}_{t-1})_j
eq \pm 1\}$$
 $(\mathbf{\Delta}_t)_j := \sigma oldsymbol{\gamma}_t^T \mathbf{u}_{t,j}$ $(\mathbf{\Delta}_t)_j := \sigma oldsymbol{\gamma}_t^T \mathbf{u}_{t,j}$

$$ilde{\mathbf{x}}_t := \mathbf{x}_{t-1} + \mathbf{\Delta}_t \quad \stackrel{\Delta_t \sim \operatorname{vecdisc}(F|_{A_t})}{\operatorname{if} \ (\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t)_j := egin{cases} +1 & \operatorname{if} \ (\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t)_j \geq 1, \ -1 & \operatorname{if} \ (\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t)_j \leq -1, \ (\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t)_j & \operatorname{otherwise}. \end{cases}$$

 $\mathbf{x}_0, \mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \dots, \mathbf{x}_\ell \in [-1, 1]^n,$

الگوريتم Bansal

$$x \in [-1, +1]^n$$
 شبهه رنگ آمیزی متغیر

هر دفعه t = 1 تا 1:

$$A_t := \{ j \in V : (\mathbf{x}_{t-1})_j \neq \pm 1 \}$$

$$\left\| \sum_{j \in F_i \cap A_t} \mathbf{u}_{t,j} \right\|^2 \le D^2$$

 γ_t متغیر تصادفی نرمال استاندارد

$$(\mathbf{\Delta}_t)_j := \sigma \mathbf{\gamma}_t^T \mathbf{u}_{t,j}$$
 $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t := \mathbf{x}_{t-1} + \mathbf{\Delta}_t$
 $(\mathbf{x}_t)_j := \begin{cases} +1 & \text{if } (\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t)_j \geq 1, \\ -1 & \text{if } (\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t)_j \leq -1, \\ (\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t)_j & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$

الگوريتم Bansal

$$x \in [-1, +1]^n$$
 شبهه رنگ آمیزی متغیر

هر دفعه t = 1 تا 1:

$$1 := C_1 \sigma^{-2} \log n$$

$$A_t := \{ j \in V : (\mathbf{x}_{t-1})_j \neq \pm 1 \}$$

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 γ_t متغیر تصادفی نرمال استاندارد

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$$x \in [-1, +1]^n$$
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$$\left\| \sum_{j \in F_i \cap A_t} \mathbf{u}_{t,j} \right\|^2 \le D^2$$

$$\gamma_t$$
 متغیر تصادفی نرمال استاندارد

$$\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t := \mathbf{x}_{t-1} + \mathbf{\Delta}_t$$

$$\mathbf{f} + 1$$

 $(\mathbf{\Delta}_t)_j := \sigma \mathbf{\gamma}_t^T \mathbf{u}_{t,j}$

$$(\mathbf{x}_t)_j := \begin{cases} +1 & \text{if } (\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t)_j \ge 1, \\ -1 & \text{if } (\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t)_j \le -1, \\ (\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t)_j & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

مراحل اثبات:

• ۱_ همه ابعاد پس از 1 قدم به دیوارها چسبیدهاند

مراحل اثبات:

$$1 := C_1 \sigma^{-2} \log n$$

• ۱_ همه ابعاد پس از 1 قدم به دیوارها چسبیدهاند

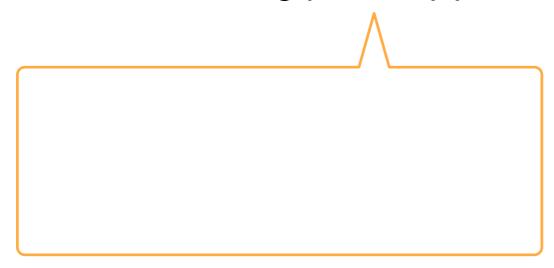
$$1 := C_1 \sigma^{-2} \log n$$

• ۱_ همه ابعاد پس از 1 قدم به دیوارها چسبیدهاند



$$1 := C_1 \sigma^{-2} \log n$$

- ۱_ همه ابعاد پس از 1 قدم به دیوارها چسبیدهاند
- ▼ مجموعه Fi، در هر مرحله ؟؟؟؟ تغییر میکند



$$1 := C_1 \sigma^{-2} \log n$$

- ۱_ همه ابعاد پس از 1 قدم به دیوارها چسبیدهاند
- ۲_ مجموعه Fi، در هر مرحله ؟؟؟؟ تغییر میکند

$$\sum_{j \in F_i} \sigma \boldsymbol{\gamma}_t^T \mathbf{u}_{t,j} =$$

$$1 := C_1 \sigma^{-2} \log n$$

- ۱_ همه ابعاد پس از 1 قدم به دیوارها چسبیدهاند
- ۲_ مجموعه Fi، در هر مرحله ؟؟؟؟ تغییر میکند

$$\sum_{j \in F_i} \sigma \boldsymbol{\gamma}_t^T \mathbf{u}_{t,j} = \sigma \boldsymbol{\gamma}_t^T \mathbf{v}_{t,i}$$

$$1 := C_1 \sigma^{-2} \log n$$

- ۱_ همه ابعاد پس از 1 قدم به دیوارها چسبیدهاند
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$$\sum_{j \in F_i} \sigma \boldsymbol{\gamma}_t^T \mathbf{u}_{t,j} = \sigma \boldsymbol{\gamma}_t^T \mathbf{v}_{t,i}$$
$$\mathbf{v}_{t,i} := \sum_{j \in F_i} \mathbf{u}_{t,j}$$

$$1 := C_1 \sigma^{-2} \log n$$

- ۱ _ همه ابعاد پس از 1 قدم به دیوارها چسبیدهاند
- ۲ مجموعه Fi، در هر مرحله ؟؟؟؟ تغییر می کند
 - که کوچک است!

$$\sum_{j \in F_i} \sigma \boldsymbol{\gamma}_t^T \mathbf{u}_{t,j} = \sigma \boldsymbol{\gamma}_t^T \mathbf{v}_{t,i}$$
$$\mathbf{v}_{t,i} := \sum_{j \in F_i} \mathbf{u}_{t,j}$$

$$X_t := (\mathbf{x}_t)_j - (\mathbf{x}_{t-1})_j$$

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$$X_t = (\mathbf{\Delta}_t)_j = \sigma \mathbf{\gamma}_t^T \mathbf{u}_{t,j}$$

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$$X_t = (\boldsymbol{\Delta}_t)_j = \sigma \boldsymbol{\gamma}_t^T \mathbf{u}_{t,j} \sim N(0, \sigma^2).$$

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$$X_1, \dots, X_{t_0}$$
آخرین مرحله که به دیواره نرسیده

یک بعد ثابت j را در نظر بگیرید

$$X_t := (\mathbf{x}_t)_j - (\mathbf{x}_{t-1})_j$$

$$X_t = (\boldsymbol{\Delta}_t)_j = \sigma \boldsymbol{\gamma}_t^T \mathbf{u}_{t,j} \sim N(0, \sigma^2).$$

 σ^2 متغیر مستقل استاندارد با واریانس

$$X_1,\ldots,X_{t_0}\ldots,Z_\ell$$

آخرین مرحله که به دیواره نرسیده

$$S_j := \sum_{i=(j-1)k+1}^{jk} Z_i$$

$$S_j := \sum_{i=(j-1)k+1}^{jk} Z_i \sim N(0, k\sigma^2) = N(0, 1)$$

$$k := \sigma^{-2}$$

$$S_j := \sum_{i=(j-1)k+1}^{jk} Z_i \sim N(0, k\sigma^2) = N(0, 1)$$

$$\text{Prob}[|S_j| \ge 2] \ge c_0$$

$$S_j := \sum_{i=(j-1)k+1}^{jk} Z_i \sim N(0, k\sigma^2) = N(0, 1)$$

$$\Pr[|S_j| \ge 2] \ge c_0$$

$$P[|S_i| < 2] \le (1 - 0.0455)$$

$$S_j := \sum_{i=(j-1)k+1}^{jk} Z_i \sim N(0, k\sigma^2) = N(0, 1)$$

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$$P[|S_j| < 2] \le (1 - 0.0455)$$

$$P[\forall j: |S_j| < 2] \leq$$

$$S_j := \sum_{i=(j-1)k+1}^{jk} Z_i \sim N(0, k\sigma^2) = N(0, 1)$$

$$\Pr{ob[|S_j| \ge 2] \ge c_0}$$

$$P[|S_j| < 2] \le (1 - 0.0455)$$

$$P[\forall j : |S_j| < 2] \le (1 - c_0)^{\lfloor \ell/k \rfloor} = e^{-c_1 \lfloor \sigma^2 \ell \rfloor}$$

$$S_j := \sum_{i=(j-1)k+1}^{jk} Z_i \sim N(0, k\sigma^2) = N(0, 1)$$

$$\text{Prob}[|S_j| \ge 2] \ge c_0$$

$$P[|S_j| < 2] \le (1 - 0.0455)$$

$$P[\forall j: |S_j| < 2] \le (1-c_0)^{\lfloor \ell/k \rfloor} = e^{-c_1 \lfloor \sigma^2 \ell \rfloor}$$

$$= e^{-c_1 \lfloor C_1 \log n \rfloor} \leq n^{-2}$$

$$\ell := C_1 \sigma^{-2} \log n$$

$$C_1 := 3/c_1$$

$$X_t := (\mathbf{x}_t)_j - (\mathbf{x}_{t-1})_j$$

$$X_t := (\mathbf{x}_t)_j - (\mathbf{x}_{t-1})_j$$

$$P[\forall j : |S_j| < 2] \le n^{-2}$$

یک بعد ثابت j را در نظر بگیرید

$$X_t := (\mathbf{x}_t)_j - (\mathbf{x}_{t-1})_j$$

$$P[\forall j : |S_j| < 2] \le n^{-2}$$

1/n = > احتمال اینکه حداقل یک بعد نچسبده

اثبات مرحله ۲:

$$D_i := \sum_{j \in F_i} (\mathbf{x}_\ell)_j$$

اثبات مرحله ۲:

$$(\mathbf{x}_{\ell})_j = \sum_{t=1}^{\ell} (\mathbf{\Delta}_t)_j + T_j,$$
 $D_i := \sum_{j \in F_i} (\mathbf{x}_{\ell})_j$

اثبات مرحله ۲:

$$(\mathbf{x}_{t_0+1})_j$$
 $-(\mathbf{x}_{t_0} + \boldsymbol{\Delta}_{t_0+1})_j$ $(\mathbf{x}_{\ell})_j = \sum_{t=1}^{\ell} (\boldsymbol{\Delta}_t)_j + T_j,$ $D_i := \sum_{j \in F_i} (\mathbf{x}_{\ell})_j$





$(\boldsymbol{\Delta}_{t_0+1})_j \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$ $|T_j| \leq |(\boldsymbol{\Delta}_{t_0+1})_j|$

$$(\boldsymbol{\Delta}_{t_0+1})_j \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$$

$$|T_j| \leq |(\boldsymbol{\Delta}_{t_0+1})_j|$$

$$\operatorname{Prob}\left[|T_j| > \frac{1}{n}\right]$$

$$(\boldsymbol{\Delta}_{t_0+1})_j \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$$

$$|T_j| \leq |(\boldsymbol{\Delta}_{t_0+1})_j|$$

$$\operatorname{Prob}\left[|T_j| > \frac{1}{n}\right] \leq \operatorname{Prob}\left[|\sigma Z| \geq \frac{1}{n}\right]$$

$$(\boldsymbol{\Delta}_{t_0+1})_j \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$$

$$|T_j| \leq |(\boldsymbol{\Delta}_{t_0+1})_j|$$

$$\operatorname{Prob}\left[|T_j| > \frac{1}{n}\right] \leq \operatorname{Prob}\left[|\sigma Z| \geq \frac{1}{n}\right] = \operatorname{Prob}\left[|Z| \geq \frac{1}{\sigma n}\right]$$

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$$\operatorname{Prob}\left[|T_j| > \frac{1}{n}\right] \leq \operatorname{Prob}\left[|\sigma Z| \geq \frac{1}{n}\right] = \operatorname{Prob}\left[|Z| \geq \frac{1}{\sigma n}\right]$$

$$\text{Prob}[|Z| \ge \lambda] \le e^{-\lambda^2/2}$$

$$(\boldsymbol{\Delta}_{t_0+1})_j \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$$

$$|T_j| \leq |(\boldsymbol{\Delta}_{t_0+1})_j|$$

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$$\leq e^{-\sigma^{-2}n^{-2}/2} = e^{-(C_0^2 \log n)/2} \leq \frac{1}{n^3}$$

$$\text{Prob}[|Z| \geq \lambda] \leq e^{-\lambda^2/2} \qquad \sigma := 1/(C_0 n \sqrt{\log n})$$

$$ilde{D}_i := \sum_{j \in F_i} \sum_{t=1}^\ell (\mathbf{\Delta}_t)_j = \sum_{t=1}^\ell \sum_{j \in F_i} (\mathbf{\Delta}_t)_j$$

$$egin{array}{lll} D_i &:=& \sum_{j \in F_i} \sum_{t=1}^{\ell} (\mathbf{\Delta}_t)_j = \sum_{t=1}^{\ell} \sum_{j \in F_i} (\mathbf{\Delta}_t)_j \ &=& \sum_{j \in F_i} \sum_{t=1}^{\ell} \sigma oldsymbol{\gamma}_t^T \mathbf{u}_{t,j} = \sum_{t=1}^{\ell} \sigma oldsymbol{\gamma}_t^T \mathbf{v}_{t,i}, \end{array}$$

t=1 $j \in F_i$

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$$D_i := \sum_{j \in F_i} \sum_{t=1}^{\ell} (\mathbf{\Delta}_t)_j = \sum_{t=1}^{\ell} \sum_{j \in F_i} (\mathbf{\Delta}_t)_j$$

$$= \sum_{t=1}^{t} \sum_{j \in F_i} \sigma \boldsymbol{\gamma}_t^T \mathbf{u}_{t,j} = \sum_{t=1}^{t} \sigma \boldsymbol{\gamma}_t^T \mathbf{v}_{t,i},$$
$$\mathbf{v}_{t,i} := \sum_{j \in F_i} \mathbf{u}_{t,j}$$

$$\tilde{D}_i := \sum_{j \in F} \sum_{t=1}^{\ell} (\boldsymbol{\Delta}_t)_j = \sum_{t=1}^{\ell} \sum_{j \in F} (\boldsymbol{\Delta}_t)_j$$

$$= \sum_{t=1}^{\ell} \sum_{j \in F_i} \sigma \boldsymbol{\gamma}_t^T \mathbf{u}_{t,j} = \sum_{t=1}^{\ell} \sigma \boldsymbol{\gamma}_t^T \mathbf{v}_{t,i},$$

$$\left\| \mathbf{v}_{t,i} := \sum_{j \in F_i} \mathbf{u}_{t,j}
ight\|_{j \in F_i} \mathbf{u}_{j} \le D^2, \quad \left\| \mathbf{v}_{t,i}
ight\| \le H$$

$$egin{aligned} ilde{D}_i &:= \sum_{j \in F_i} \sum_{t=1}^\ell (oldsymbol{\Delta}_t)_j = \sum_{t=1}^\ell \sum_{j \in F_i} (oldsymbol{\Delta}_t)_j \ &= \sum_{t=1}^\ell \sum_{j \in F_i} \sigma oldsymbol{\gamma}_t^T \mathbf{u}_{t,j} = \sum_{t=1}^\ell \sigma oldsymbol{\gamma}_t^T \mathbf{v}_{t,i}, \ & \mathbf{v}_{t,i} := \sum_{j \in F_i} \mathbf{u}_{t,j} \ & \left\| \sum_{j \in F_i} \mathbf{u}_j
ight\|^2 \leq \mathit{D}^2, \quad \left\| \mathbf{v}_{t,i}
ight\| \leq \mathit{H} \end{aligned}$$

$$\tilde{D}_i = Y_1 + \cdots + Y_\ell$$

$$egin{aligned} ilde{D}_i &:= \sum_{j \in F_i} \sum_{t=1}^\ell (oldsymbol{\Delta}_t)_j = \sum_{t=1}^\ell \sum_{j \in F_i} (oldsymbol{\Delta}_t)_j \ &= \sum_{t=1}^\ell \sum_{j \in F_i} \sigma oldsymbol{\gamma}_t^T \mathbf{u}_{t,j} = \sum_{t=1}^\ell \sigma oldsymbol{\gamma}_t^T \mathbf{v}_{t,i}, \ & \mathbf{v}_{t,i} := \sum_{j \in F_i} \mathbf{u}_{t,j} \ & \left\| \sum_{i \in F} \mathbf{u}_i
ight\|^2 \leq D^2, \quad \left\| \mathbf{v}_{t,i}
ight\| \leq H \end{aligned}$$

$$Y_t := \sigma \boldsymbol{\gamma}_t^T \mathbf{v}_{t,i} \sim N(0, \beta_t^2) \quad 0 \le \beta_t \le \sigma H$$

$$\tilde{D}_i = Y_1 + \cdots + Y_\ell$$

$$egin{aligned} &= \sum_{t=1}^{\sigma} \sum_{j \in F_i} \sigma oldsymbol{\gamma}_t^T \mathbf{u}_{t,j} = \sum_{t=1}^{\sigma} \sigma oldsymbol{\gamma}_t^T \mathbf{v}_{t,i}, \ & \mathbf{v}_{t,i} := \sum_{j \in F_i} \mathbf{u}_{t,j} \ & \left\| \sum_{j \in F_i} \mathbf{u}_j
ight\|^2 \leq D^2, \quad \| \mathbf{v}_{t,i} \| \leq H \end{aligned}$$
 $egin{aligned} Y_t := \sigma oldsymbol{\gamma}_t^T \mathbf{v}_{t,i} \sim N(0,eta_t^2) & 0 \leq eta_t \leq \sigma H \end{aligned}$
 $ilde{D}_i = Y_1 + \cdots + Y_\ell \sim N(0,\ell\sigma^2 H^2)$

 $\tilde{D}_i := \sum_{t=0}^{\ell} \sum_{j=0}^{\ell} (\mathbf{\Delta}_t)_j = \sum_{t=0}^{\ell} \sum_{j=0}^{\ell} (\mathbf{\Delta}_t)_j$

 $i \in F_i$ t=1

 $\operatorname{Prob}\left[|Y| > \lambda \beta \sqrt{\ell}\right] \leq 2e^{-\lambda^2/2}$

$$Y_t := \sigma \gamma_t^T \mathbf{v}_{t,i} \sim N(0, \beta_t^2) \quad 0 \le \beta_t \le \sigma H$$

$$\tilde{D}_i = Y_1 + \cdots + Y_\ell$$

$$\operatorname{Prob}\left[|Y| > \lambda \beta \sqrt{\ell}\right] \leq 2e^{-\lambda^2/2}$$

$$Y_t := \sigma \boldsymbol{\gamma}_t^T \mathbf{v}_{t,i} \sim N(0, eta_t^2) \quad 0 \leq eta_t \leq \sigma H$$

$$\tilde{D}_i = Y_1 + \dots + Y_\ell$$

$$\text{Prob}\left[|Y| > \lambda \beta \sqrt{\ell}\right] \leq 2e^{-\lambda^2/2}$$

$$\frac{C_2 H \log(mn)}{\sigma H \sqrt{\ell}}$$

$$\ell = C_1 \sigma^{-2} \log n$$

$$\sigma = 1/(C_0 n \sqrt{\log n},)$$

$$Y_t := \sigma \boldsymbol{\gamma}_t^T \mathbf{v}_{t,i} \sim N(0, eta_t^2) \quad 0 \leq eta_t \leq \sigma H$$

$$\tilde{D}_i = Y_1 + \dots + Y_\ell$$

$$\operatorname{Prob}\left[|Y| > \lambda \beta \sqrt{\ell}\right] \leq 2e^{-\lambda^2/2}$$

$$C_2 H \log(mn)$$

$$\sigma = 1/(C_0 n \sqrt{\log n}, 1)$$

$$Y_t := \sigma \boldsymbol{\gamma}_t^T \mathbf{v}_{t,i} \sim N(0, \beta_t^2) \quad 0 \le \beta_t \le \sigma H$$

$$\tilde{D}_i = Y_1 + \dots + Y_\ell$$

$$\text{Prob}\left[|Y| > \lambda \beta \sqrt{\ell}\right] \le 2e^{-\lambda^2/2}$$

$$P[\tilde{D}_i > C_2 H \log(mn)] \le \frac{1}{n^2 m^2}$$

$$\ell = C_1 \sigma^{-2} \log n$$

$$\sigma = 1/(C_0 n \sqrt{\log n},)$$

$$\tilde{D}_i = Y_1 + \cdots + Y_\ell$$

$$P[\tilde{D}_i > C_2 H \log(mn)] \le \frac{1}{n^2 m^2}$$

$$P[\exists i : \tilde{D}_i > C_2 H \log(mn)] \le \frac{1}{n^2 m}$$

با احتمال نزدیک به ۱ داریم:

$$\operatorname{Prob}[\operatorname{disc}(\mathcal{F}, \mathbf{x}_{\ell}) > D_{\max}] \leq \frac{1}{n}$$

11.2.8 Claim. With probability close to 1, the discrepancy of the resulting (semi)coloring is of order $O(H \log(mn))$, where H is the hereditary vector discrepancy of \mathcal{F} .

پایان