

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

جلسه شانزدهم

خلاصه سازی برای مدداده

تجزیه SVD

Theorem 42. Every real matrix $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}$ with $\text{rank}(A) = r$ can be written as:

$$A = U\Sigma V^T \quad (12.10)$$

where $U \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times r}$, $V \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times r}$, $U^T U = I$, $V^T V = I$ and $\Sigma = \text{diag}(\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_r)$, $\sigma_i > 0$. Here, σ_i are called singular values.

رادیکال مقدار ویژه‌های $A^T A$

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Definition 46. Given a matrix $M = U\Sigma V^T$ (with $U\Sigma V^T$ as M 's SVD), we define the **pseudoinverse** of M as $M^+ = V\Sigma^{-1}U^T$.

Claim 49. $A(A^T A)^+ A^T$ is the orthogonal projection onto $\text{Colspace}(A)$.

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- ۱ - ضرب داخلی در پایه‌ها
- ۲ - ضرایب پایه

مرور: نشاندن زیرفضا

Definition 6.2.8. An (ε, d, δ) -oblivious subspace embedding (OSE), is a distribution \mathcal{D} over $\mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ such that for any matrix $U \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}$ with orthonormal columns (i.e. for any linear subspace, which is the column space of U),

$$\mathbb{P}_{\Pi \sim \mathcal{D}}(\|(\Pi U)^\top (\Pi U) - I\| > \varepsilon) < \delta.$$

مرور: نشاندن زیرفضا

Definition 6.2.1. Let $E \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be a linear subspace. Then $\Pi \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ is an ε -subspace embedding for E if

$$\forall x \in E, (1 - \varepsilon) \|x\|_2^2 \leq \|\Pi x\|_2^2 \leq (1 + \varepsilon) \|x\|_2^2.$$

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مثال:

رگرسیون



مسئله رگرسیون

ویژگی‌ها

هدف پیش‌بینی

$$X\beta \simeq y$$

?

فرض: رابطه خطی

مسئله رگرسیون

$$X \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}$$

n>>d و

ویژگی‌ها

هدف پیش‌بینی

$$X\beta \simeq y$$

؟

فرض: رابطه خطی

مسئله رگرسیون با کمترین مربعات

$$\beta^{LS} = \underset{\beta}{\operatorname{argmin}} \|X\beta - y\|_2$$

$$X \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}$$

$$y \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

حل:

در زیرفضای
عمود بر
ستون‌های X

در زیرفضای
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$$y = y^{\perp} + y^{\parallel}$$

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$$\|X\beta - y\|_2^2$$

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$$\|X\beta - y\|_2^2 = \|X\beta - y^\perp - y^{\parallel}\|_2^2$$

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$$\begin{aligned}\|X\beta - y\|_2^2 &= \|X\beta - y^\perp - y^{\parallel}\|_2^2 \\ &= \|X\beta - y^{\parallel}\|_2^2 - 2 \underbrace{\langle X\beta - y^{\parallel}, y^\perp \rangle}_0 + \|y^\perp\|_2^2.\end{aligned}$$

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$$X\beta = y^{\parallel}$$

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$X(X^\top X)^+ X^\top y$: تصویر y

$$X\beta = y^{\parallel}$$

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$$\beta^{LS} = (X^\top X)^+ X^\top y$$

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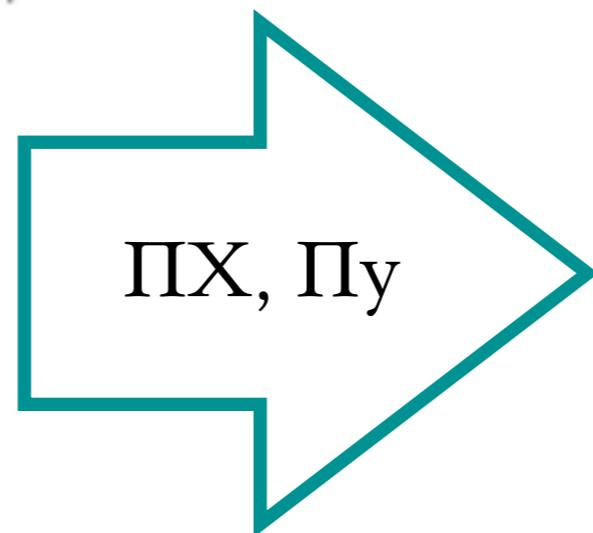
$X(X^\top X)^+ X^\top y$: تصویر y

$$X\beta = y^{\parallel}$$

زمان؟

اپدہ:

$$\beta^{LS} = \underset{\beta}{\operatorname{argmin}} \|X\beta - y\|_2$$

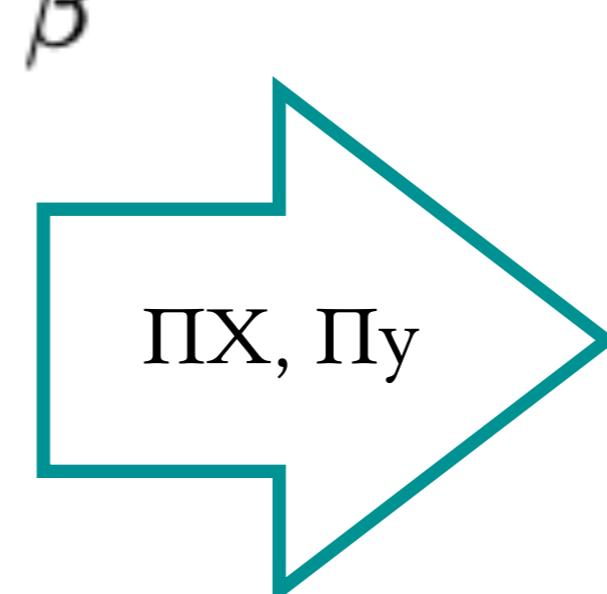


$$\tilde{\beta}^{LS} = \operatorname{argmin} \|\Pi X \beta - \Pi y\|_2^2$$

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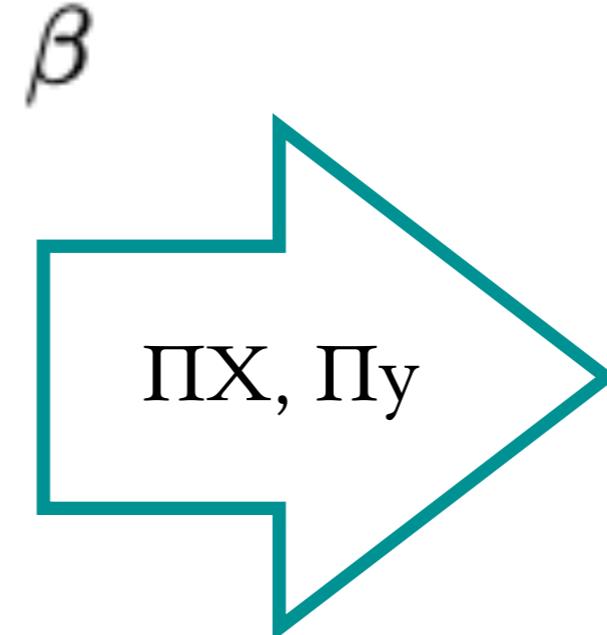
$(X^\top X)^+ X^\top y$: تصویر



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$(X^\top X)^+ X^\top y$: تصویر



$$\tilde{\beta}^{LS} = \underset{\beta}{\operatorname{argmin}} \|\Pi X \beta - \Pi y\|_2^2$$

$((\Pi X)^\top (\Pi X))^+ (\Pi X)^\top \Pi y$: تصویر

Lemma 6.3.1. Define $E := \text{span}(\text{cols}(X), y)$. Suppose Π is an ε -subspace embedding for E . Then

$$\|X\tilde{\beta}^{LS} - y\|_2^2 \leq \frac{1 + \varepsilon}{1 - \varepsilon} \cdot \|X\beta^{LS} - y\|_2^2.$$

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کمینه بودن

$$\leq \|\Pi X \beta^{LS} - \Pi y\|_2^2$$

$$\leq (1 + \varepsilon)\|X\beta^{LS} - y\|_2^2$$

نشاندن

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Theorem 6.3.2. Given $X \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}$, $y \in \mathbb{R}^n$, in time $O(nnz(X) + n) + \text{poly}(d/\varepsilon)$, with probability at least $9/10$ one can compute $\tilde{\beta}^{LS}$ satisfying

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$$((\Pi X)^T(\Pi X))^\dagger (\Pi X)^T \Pi y : y$$

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((ΠX) $^\top$ (ΠX)) $^+$ (ΠX) $^\top$ Πy : تصوير

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تصویر y : $((\Pi X)^\top (\Pi X))^{-1} (\Pi X)^\top \Pi y$

با احتمال $1/2$

یک ± 1 در هر ستون
(در سطر $(h(i)$)

Π

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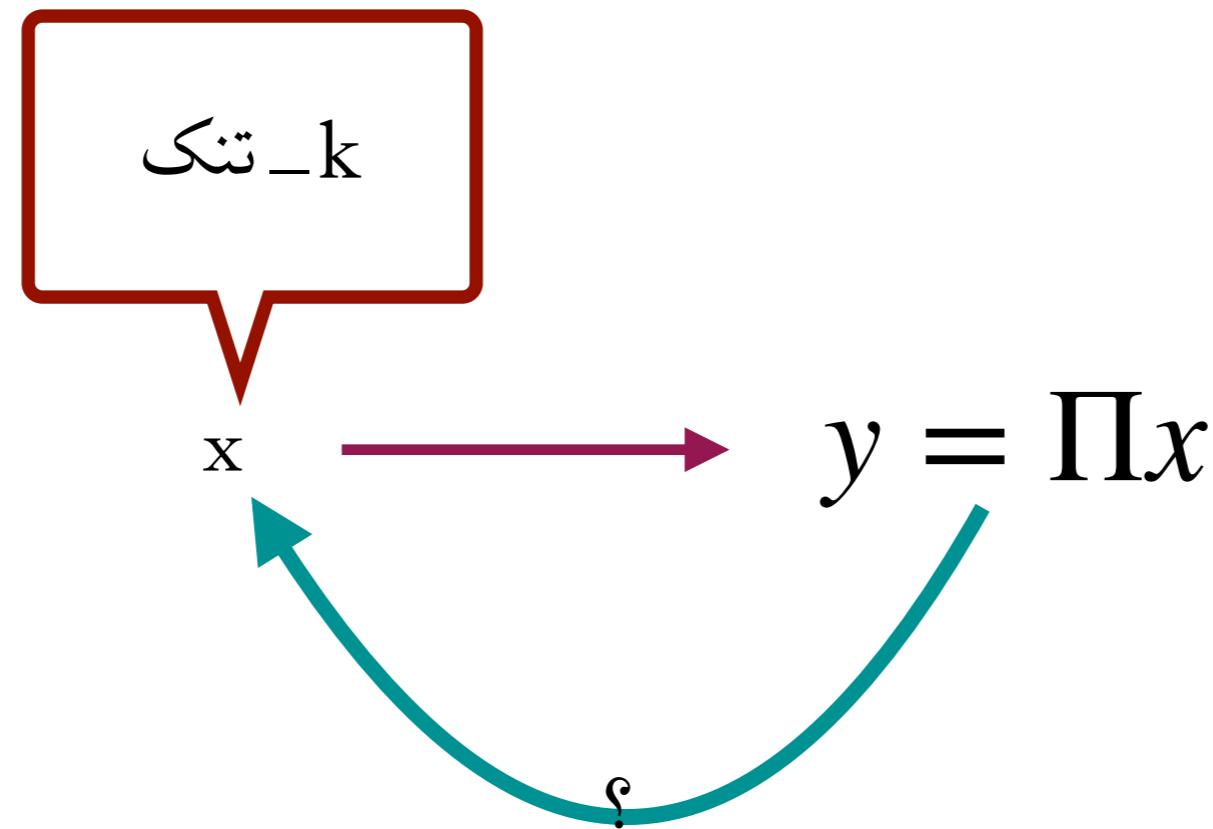
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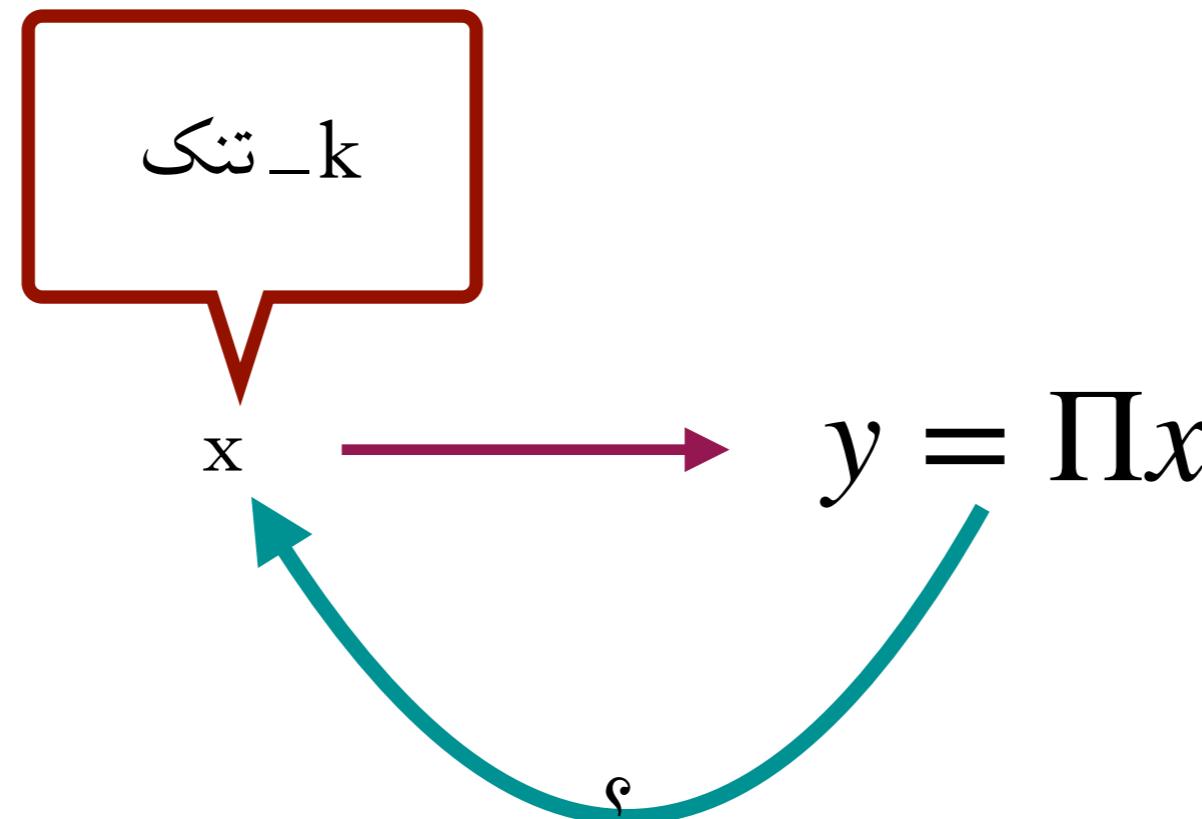
احساس فردگی



انگیزش



انگیزش

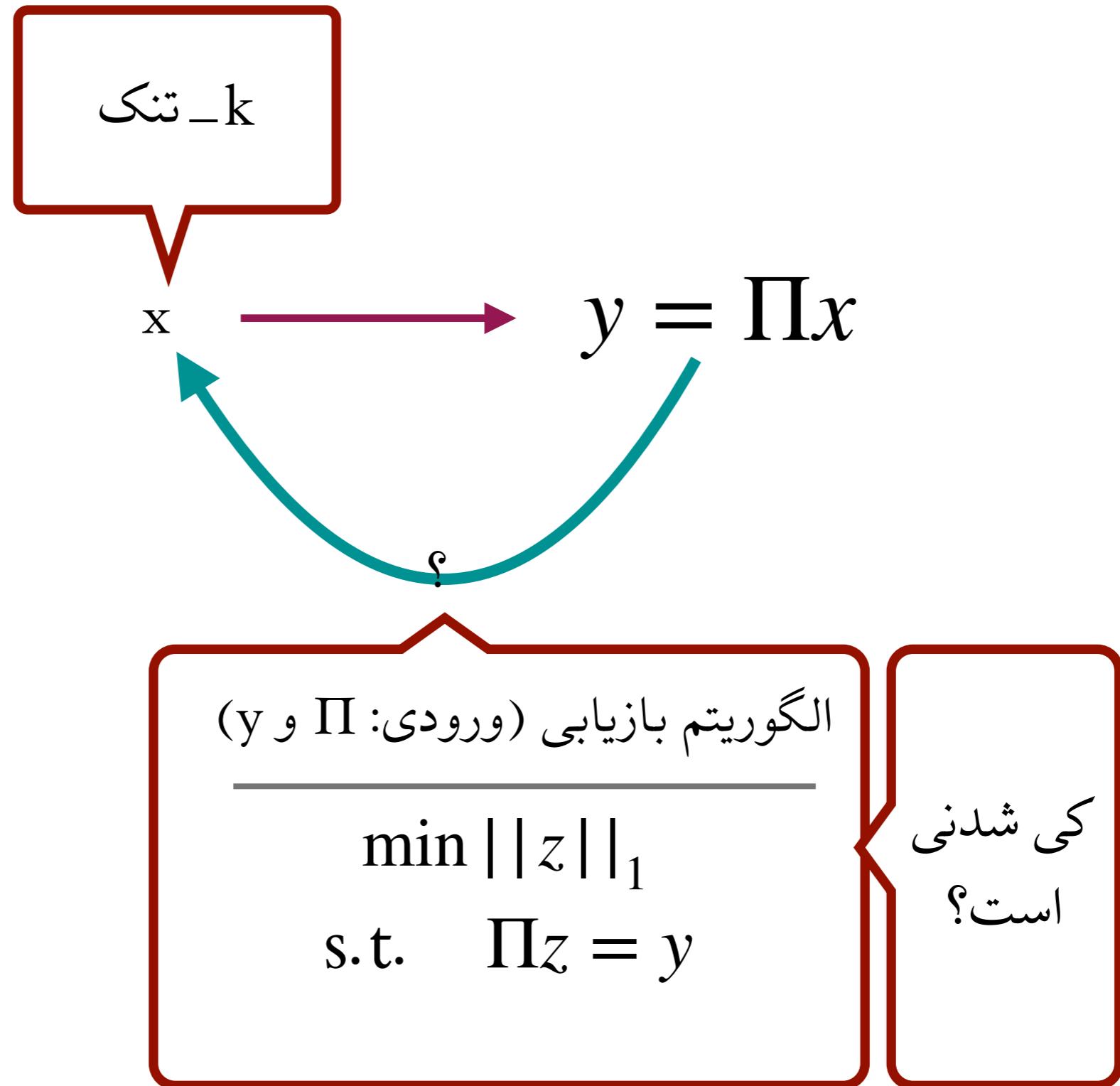


الگوریتم بازیابی (ورودی: y و Π)

$$\min ||z||_1$$

$$\text{s.t. } \Pi z = y$$

انگیزش

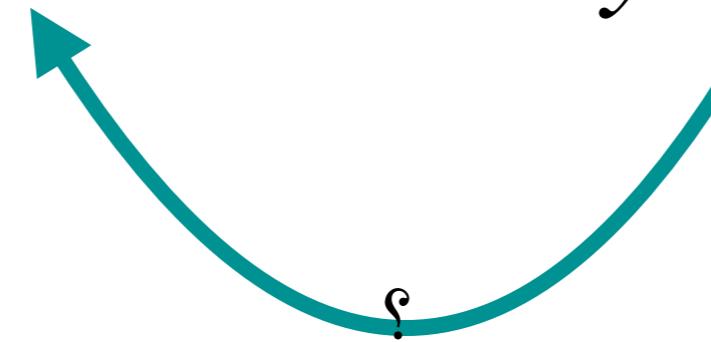


انگیزش

تقریبا k_تنک؟

k_تنک

$$x \longrightarrow y = \Pi x$$



الگوریتم بازیابی (ورودی: y و Π)

$$\begin{aligned} & \min ||z||_1 \\ \text{s.t. } & \Pi z = y \end{aligned}$$

کی شدنی است؟

Definition 28. We say a matrix $\Pi \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ satisfies the (ε, k) -restricted isometry property (or RIP for short) if for all k -sparse vectors x of unit Euclidean norm,

$$1 - \delta \leq \|\Pi x\|_2^2 \leq 1 + \delta.$$

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$$1 - \delta \leq \|\Pi x\|_2^2 \leq 1 + \delta.$$

$$\sup_{T \subset [n] | T|=k} \|I_k - (\Pi^{(T)})^* \Pi^{(T)}\| < \delta,$$

Definition 1 An $m \times n$ matrix A satisfies a null-space property of order k with constant C if for any $\eta \in \mathbb{R}^n$ such that $A\eta = 0$, and any set $T \subset \{1 \dots n\}$ of size k , we have

$$\|\eta\|_1 \leq C\|\eta_{-T}\|_1$$

where $-T$ denotes a complement of T .

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Lemma 1 Suppose that A satisfies RIP of order $(c + 2)k$ with constant δ , $c > 1$. Then A satisfies the nullspace property of order $2k$ with constant $C = 1 + \sqrt{2/c}(1 + \delta)(1 - \delta)$.

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: تک $-(2+c)k$ که x

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: $A\eta = 0$ که η

$$|T| = 2k \text{ برای هر } \|\eta\|_1 \leq C \|\eta_{-T}\|_1$$

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: x که $(2+c)k$ تک:

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: η که $A\eta = 0$

$$|\mathcal{T}| = 2k \text{ برای هر } \|\eta\|_1 \leq C \|\eta_{-\mathcal{T}}\|_1$$

: η که $A\eta = 0$

$$|\mathcal{T}| = 2k \text{ برای هر } \|\eta_T\|_1 \leq (C - 1) \|\eta_{-\mathcal{T}}\|_1$$

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$$1 - \delta \leq \|\Pi x\|_2^2 \leq 1 + \delta.$$

: η که $A\eta = 0$

$$|\mathcal{T}| = 2k \text{ برای هر } \|\eta\|_1 \leq C \|\eta_{-\mathcal{T}}\|_1$$

: η که $A\eta = 0$

$$|\mathcal{T}| = 2k \text{ برای هر } \|\eta_{\mathcal{T}}\|_1 \leq (C - 1) \|\eta_{-\mathcal{T}}\|_1$$

به ترتیب

$\eta =$



$2k$

ck

ck



$ck := M$

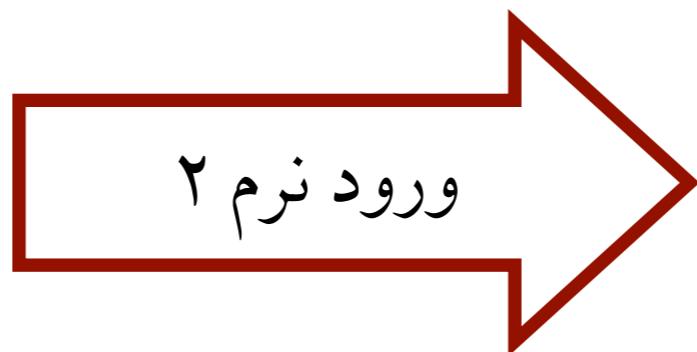
$T = T_0$

T_1

T_2

T_s

$$\| \eta_T \|_1 \leq (C - 1) \| \eta_{-T} \|_1$$



$$\|\eta_T\|_1 \leq (C - 1) \|\eta_{-T}\|_1$$



$$\|x\|_1 = \langle x, 1 \rangle \leq \|x\|_2 \sqrt{2k}$$

$$\|\eta_T\|_1 \leq (2k)^{1/2} \|\eta_T\|_2$$

$$\|\eta_T\|_1 \leq (C - 1) \|\eta_{-T}\|_1$$



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$$\leq \frac{1}{1-\delta} \|A(\eta_{T0} + \eta_{T1})\|_2$$

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$$\leq \frac{1}{1-\delta} \|\|A(\eta_{T0} + \eta_{T1})\|_2\|_2$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{1-\delta} \|\|A(\eta_{T2} + \dots + \eta_{Ts})\|_2\|_2$$

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مثلثی

$$\|\eta_T\|_1 \leq (C - 1) \|\eta_{-T}\|_1$$



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$$\leq (1-\delta)^{-1}(1+\delta) \sum_{j=2}^s \|\eta_{T_j}\|_2$$

$$1 - \delta \leq \|\Pi x\|_2^2 \leq 1 + \delta.$$

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$$\text{مثلى}$$

$$\|\Pi x\|_2^2 \leq 1 + \delta.$$

$$\|\eta_T\|_2 ~\leq~ (1-\delta)^{-1}(1+\delta)\sum_{j=2}^s \|\eta_{T_j}\|_2$$

$$\|\eta_T\|_2 \leq (1 - \delta)^{-1}(1 + \delta) \sum_{j=2}^s \|\eta_{T_j}\|_2$$

بازگشت به نرم ا

$$\|\eta_T\|_2 \leq (1 - \delta)^{-1}(1 + \delta) \sum_{j=2}^s \|\eta_{T_j}\|_2$$

بازگشت به نرم ا

$$\forall i \in T_{j+1} \quad |\eta_i| \leq \|\eta_{T_j}\|_1/M$$

$$\|\eta_T\|_2 \leq (1 - \delta)^{-1}(1 + \delta) \sum_{j=2}^s \|\eta_{T_j}\|_2$$

بازگشت به نرم ا

$$\forall i \in T_{j+1} \quad |\eta_i| \leq \|\eta_{T_j}\|_1/M$$

$$\|\eta_{T_{j+1}}\|_2 \leq (M(\|\eta_{T_j}\|_1/M)^2)^{1/2}$$

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بازگشت به نرم ا

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$$\|\eta_T\|_2 \leq (1 - \delta)^{-1}(1 + \delta) \sum_{j=2}^s \|\eta_{T_j}\|_2$$

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$$\leq (1 - \delta)^{-1}(1 + \delta)/M^{1/2} \sum_{j=1}^s \|\eta_{T_j}\|_1$$

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بازگشت به نرم ۱

$$\forall i \in T_{j+1} \quad |\eta_i| \leq \|\eta_{T_j}\|_1/M$$

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$$\begin{aligned} &\leq (1 - \delta)^{-1}(1 + \delta)/M^{1/2} \sum_{j=1}^s \|\eta_{T_j}\|_1 \\ &= (1 - \delta)^{-1}(1 + \delta)/M^{1/2} \|\eta_{-T}\|_1 \end{aligned}$$

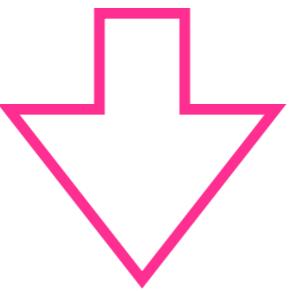
$$\|\eta_T\|_1 \leq (2k)^{1/2}~\|\eta_T\|_2$$

$$\|\eta_T\|_2 ~~~\leq~~~ (1-\delta)^{-1}(1+\delta)/M^{1/2}\|\eta_{-T}\|_1$$

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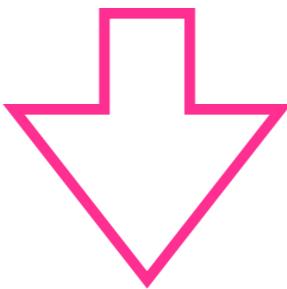


$$\|\eta_T\|_1 \leq (2k)^{1/2}(1-\delta)^{-1}(1+\delta)/M^{1/2}\|\eta_{-T}\|_1$$

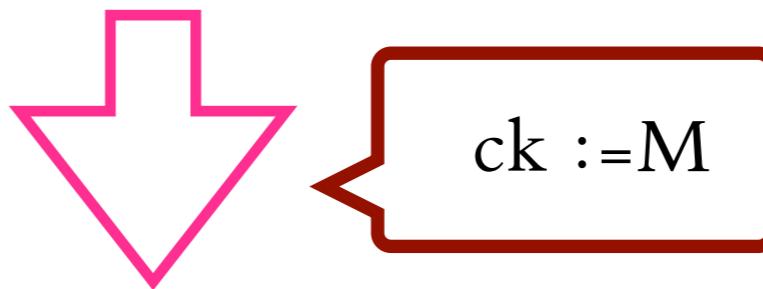
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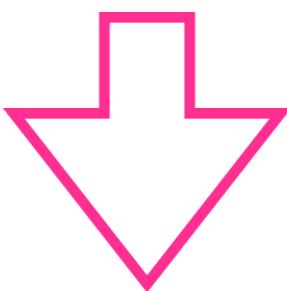
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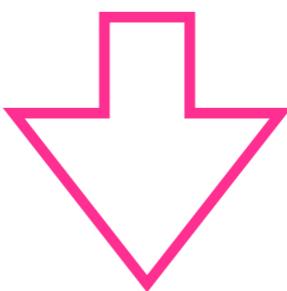
$$\|\eta_T\|_1 \leq [1 + (1 - \delta)^{-1}(1 + \delta)(2/c)^{1/2}] \|\eta_{-T}\|_1$$

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ck := M

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Lemma 1 Suppose that A satisfies RIP of order $(c + 2)k$ with constant δ , $c > 1$. Then A satisfies the nullspace property of order $2k$ with constant $C = 1 + \sqrt{2/c}(1 + \delta)(1 - \delta)$.

Lemma 2 Assume A satisfies the nullspace property of order $2k$ with constant $C < 2$. Then for x^* that minimizes $\|x^*\|_1$ subject to $Ax^* = Ax$ we have

$$\|x - x^*\|_1 \leq \frac{2C}{2-C} Err_1^k(x)$$

$$Err_1^k(x) := \|x_{-T}\|_1$$

: $A\eta = 0$ که η

$$|T| = k \text{ برای هر } \|\eta\|_1 \leq C\|\eta_{-T}\|_1$$

$$\eta = x^* - x$$

η بزرگترین اندیس‌های T : T

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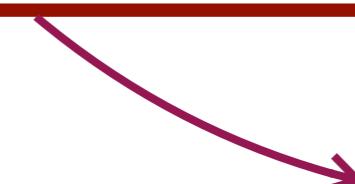
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حکم:

$$\|\eta_{-T}\|_1 \leq \frac{2}{2-C} Err_1^k(x)$$

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و

$$\|x_T\|_1 - \|\eta_T\|_1$$

و

$$- \|x_{-T}\|_1 + \|\eta_{-T}\|_1$$

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: حکم

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$$\begin{aligned} & \wedge \\ & \|x_T\|_1 - \|\eta_T\|_1 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\wedge I$$
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