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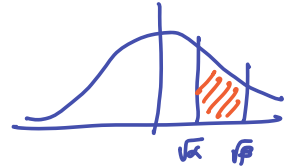
§ CHI-SQUARED DOUBLY STOCHASTIC SCALING

we want to be able to find α, β, δ such that

$$\bullet I = \underbrace{\left(2 \cdot \left(\phi(\sqrt{\beta}) - \phi(\sqrt{\alpha})\right)\right)^{N^2}}_a - \underbrace{4M \exp\left(-\frac{\delta^2 M \alpha^4}{\beta^2 (\beta - \alpha)^2}\right)}_b \quad \text{sufficiently close to 1}$$

$$\text{and } \left(\frac{\beta}{\alpha}\right)^{3.5} + 1 \leq \frac{1}{\delta}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 \leq \left(\frac{\beta}{\alpha}\right) \leq \left(\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{\delta} - 1\right)\right)^{\frac{2}{7}} = \boxed{l_\delta}$$



$$\begin{aligned} I &\geq \underbrace{\left(2 f(\sqrt{\beta}) (\sqrt{\beta} - \sqrt{\alpha})\right)^{N^2}}_{\text{smaller than a}} - 4M \exp\left(\frac{-\delta^2 M}{\left(\frac{\beta}{\alpha}\right)^2 \left(\frac{\beta}{\alpha}\right)^2 - 1}\right) \\ &\geq \underbrace{\left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} e^{-\frac{\beta}{2}}\right)^{M^2} (\sqrt{\beta} - \sqrt{\alpha})^{M^2}}_{\text{smaller than a}} - \underbrace{4M \exp\left(\frac{-\delta^2 M}{l_\delta^2 (1 - l_\delta)^2}\right)}_c = \Pi \end{aligned}$$

• For a fixed M : Π if we wish to maximise c over δ

$$\text{minimise } \frac{\delta^2}{l_\delta^2 (1 - l_\delta)^2} \sim \text{minimise } \frac{\delta^2}{\left(\frac{1}{\delta} - 1\right)^{\frac{4}{7}} \left(1 - \left(\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{\delta} - 1\right)\right)^{\frac{2}{7}}\right)^2}$$

$$4M \exp(-KM) \leq 1 - p$$

$$\begin{aligned} \exp(-KM) &\leq \frac{1}{4(1-p)} M \\ KM &\geq \log(4 - 4p) M \\ K &\geq \frac{\log(4 - 4p)}{M} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\delta^2}{l_\delta^2 (1 - l_\delta)^2} \geq \frac{\log 4(1-p)}{M}}$$

Rough: $\underbrace{\exp(-k)}_{\text{larger}} \rightarrow \text{smaller}$

$\ln(k)$: larger

Formulating as an optimisation problem

If we want α, β, γ at probability level p .