

# Title

**Abstract:**

**Keywords:**

## 1 Formulation

Consider a random variable  $\mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{R}^p$  that has a sparse dependency structure among its features. This graph structure is potentially non-linear, and we want to infer the structure from a data matrix  $\mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{M}(n, p)$ .

We assume a multi-layer generative model for the structure:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{X} &= \varphi(\mathbf{H}_1)\mathbf{B}_1 + \mathbf{E}_x; \quad \mathbb{E} \sim \mathcal{N}_p(\mathbf{0}, \Sigma_x), \\ \mathbf{H}_1 &= \varphi(\mathbf{H}_2)\mathbf{B}_2 + \mathbf{F}_1; \quad \mathbb{F}_1 \sim \mathcal{N}_{p_1}(\mathbf{0}, \Sigma_1), \\ &\dots \\ \mathbf{H}_{L-1} &= \varphi(\mathbf{H}_L)\mathbf{B}_L + \mathbf{F}_{L-1}; \quad \mathbb{F}_{L-1} \sim \mathcal{N}_{p_{L-1}}(\mathbf{0}, \Sigma_{L-1}), \\ \mathbf{H}_L &\sim \mathcal{N}_{p_L}(\mathbf{0}, \Sigma_L). \end{aligned}$$

with  $L$  hidden layers, and  $\varphi(\cdot)$  being a pointwise known transformation (e.g. ReLU, sigmoid, tanh). When  $\Sigma_x$  and  $\Sigma_l, l \in \mathcal{I}_L$  are diagonal, it is the Non-linear Gaussian Belief Network of [Frey and Hinton \(1999\)](#). In our case, we keep  $\Sigma_x$  non-diagonal (but sparse), while others diagonal.

The negative log-likelihood function is

$$-\ell(\mathbf{X}|\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{B}, \Omega) = \frac{n}{2} \left[ \text{Tr}(\mathbf{S}_x \Omega_x) - \log \det \Omega_x + \sum_{l=1}^L \{ \text{Tr}(\mathbf{S}_l \Omega_l) - \log \det \Omega_l \} \right]$$

where  $\mathbf{S}_x = \mathbf{E}_x^T \mathbf{E}_x / n$ ,  $\mathbf{S}_l = \mathbf{F}_l^T \mathbf{F}_l / n$  for  $l = 1, \dots, L-1$  and  $\mathbf{S}_L = \mathbf{H}_L^T \mathbf{H}_L / n$ . Inferring the distribution of the hidden variables is difficult so we assume pointwise variational approximations:

$$h_{ij,l} \sim N(\mu_{ijl}, s_{ijl}); \quad i \in \mathcal{I}_n, j \in \mathcal{I}_{p_l}, l \in \mathcal{I}_L.$$

Collect the variational parameters in  $\mathcal{M} := \{\mathbf{M}_1, \dots, \mathbf{M}_L\}$ ,  $\mathcal{S} := \{\mathbf{S}_1, \dots, \mathbf{S}_L\}$ . Now we have the variational lower-bound

$$\ell(\mathbf{X}|\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{B}, \Omega) \geq \mathbb{E}_q \ell(\mathbf{X}, \mathcal{H}|\mathcal{B}, \Omega, \mathcal{M}, \mathcal{S}) - \mathbb{E}_q \log q(\mathcal{H}|\mathbf{X}, \mathcal{B}, \Omega, \mathcal{M}, \mathcal{S}) \quad (1.1)$$

Denote this lower bound by  $\ell_q(\mathbf{X}|\mathcal{B}, \Omega, \mathcal{M}, \mathcal{S})$ . Under the simplified model  $\Sigma_l = \boldsymbol{\sigma}_l \mathbf{I}$  for  $l \in \mathcal{I}_L$ , the second term becomes (Frey and Hinton, 1999)

$$\mathbb{E}_q \log q(\mathcal{H}|\mathbf{X}, \mathcal{B}, \Omega, \mathcal{M}, \mathcal{S}) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^{p_l} \sum_{l=1}^L \log \frac{s_{ijl}}{\sigma_{jl}} - \frac{s_{ijl}}{\sigma_{jl}} + n \log \det \Omega_x + \text{constant} \right]. \quad (1.2)$$

For the first term we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}_q \ell(\mathbf{X}, \mathcal{H}|\mathcal{B}, \Omega, \mathcal{M}, \mathcal{S}) &= \frac{n}{2} \mathbb{E}_q \left[ \text{Tr}(\mathbf{S}_x \Omega_x) + \sum_{l=1}^L \text{Tr}(\mathbf{S}_l \Omega_l) \right] \\ &= \end{aligned}$$

which simplifies to (Frey and Hinton, 1999)

$$- \left[ \mathbb{E}_q \text{Tr}(\mathbf{E}_x^T \mathbf{E}_x \Omega_x) + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^{p_l} \sum_{l=1}^{L-1} \frac{1}{\sigma_{jl}} \{ (\mu_{ijl} - b_{ij,l+1} m_{ij,l+1})^2 + b_{ij,l+1}^2 v_{ij,l+1} \} + \text{const} \right] \quad (1.3)$$

where  $m_{ijl} = \mathbb{E}_q \varphi(h_{ijl})$ ,  $v_{ijl} = \mathbb{E}_q (\varphi(h_{ijl}) - m_{ijl})^2$ .

## 1.1 Objective function

We shall solve a penalized version of the variational lower bound in (1.1):

$$-\frac{2}{n} \ell_q(\mathbf{X}|\mathcal{B}, \Omega, \mathcal{M}, \mathcal{S}) + \sum_{l=1}^L \|\mathbf{B}_l\|_1 + \|\Omega_x\|_{1,\text{off}} + P(\mathcal{M}) + Q(\mathcal{S})$$

with  $P, Q$  being penalties over the variational parameters. We solve this using a variational (monte-carlo?) EM algorithm-

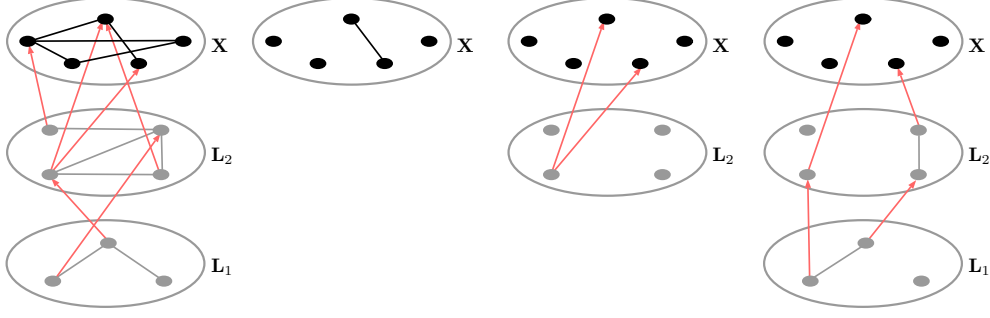
**E -step:** Given values of  $\mathcal{B}, \Omega_x, \boldsymbol{\sigma}_l$ , solve for the variational parameters by solving

$$-\frac{2}{n} \ell_q(\mathbf{X}|\mathcal{B}, \Omega, \mathcal{M}, \mathcal{S}) + P(\mathcal{M}) + Q(\mathcal{S})$$

**M -step:** Given the variational parameters, solve for the model parameters by solving an  $\ell_1$ -penalized version of (1.3).

We take the greedy strategy of solving two-layer problems successively. This means monte-carlo *sequential* EM: first solve for the variational parameters  $(\mathbf{M}_1, \mathbf{S}_1) = ((\mu_{ij,1}, s_{ij,1}))$ , in the E step, then solve for  $(\mathbf{B}_1, \Omega_x)$  in the M step, and continue until convergence. After that only go to the next layer. Similar to Bengio et al. (2007); Hinton and Salakhutdinov (2006). We assume a rank-1 representation for  $\mathbf{M} \equiv \mathbf{M}_1$  and  $\mathbf{S} \equiv \mathbf{S}_1$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{M} &= \mathbf{a} \mathbf{b}^T, \mathbf{a} \in \mathbb{R}^n, \mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{R}^q, q \equiv p_1, \\ \mathbf{S} &= \mathbf{c} \mathbf{d}^T, \mathbf{c} \in \mathbb{R}^n, \mathbf{d} \in \mathbb{R}^q \end{aligned}$$



We further assume generative parameters for  $\mathbf{a}$ :  $a_i \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$  for  $i \in \mathcal{I}_n$ .

Can calculate gradients of E-step using chain rule and Appendix A of [Frey and Hinton \(1999\)](#).

Now the objective function for a two-layer model becomes:

$$\text{Tr} \left[ \frac{1}{n} (\mathbf{X} - \varphi(\mathbf{H})\mathbf{B})^T (\mathbf{X} - \varphi(\mathbf{H})\mathbf{B}) \Omega_x \right] + \log \det \Omega_x + \|\mathbf{B}\|_1$$

We assume the following hierarchical structures for the hidden variables and associated variational parameters:

$$\begin{aligned} h_{ij} &\sim N(\mu_{ij}, \sigma_{ij}^2), \\ \mu_{ij} &\sim \sum_{k=1}^K I_{mk} N(\mu_{mk}, \sigma_{mk}^2); \quad I_{mk} = \text{Ber}(\pi_{mk}), \\ \sigma_{ij} &\sim \sum_{k=1}^K I_{sk} N(\mu_{sk}, \sigma_{sk}^2); \quad I_{sk} = \text{Ber}(\pi_{sk}), \end{aligned}$$

Thus in total there are  $6K$  variational parameters.

**E-step:** we solve for the variational parameters by minimizing the following (take  $\mathbf{H}_\varphi \equiv \varphi(\mathbf{H})$ )

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}(\mathbf{M}, \mathbf{S}) &= \mathbb{E}_q \text{Tr} \left[ \frac{1}{n} (\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{H}_\varphi \mathbf{B})^T (\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{H}_\varphi \mathbf{B}) \Omega_x \right] \\ &= \text{Tr} \left[ \left\{ \frac{1}{n} (\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{M}_\varphi \mathbf{B})^T (\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{M}_\varphi \mathbf{B}) + \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{V}_\varphi \mathbf{B} \right\} \Omega_x \right] \\ &= \left[ \sum_{j=1}^p \sum_{j'=1}^p \omega_{jj'} \left\{ \frac{1}{n} (\mathbf{X}_j - \mathbf{M}_\varphi \mathbf{B}_j)^T (\mathbf{X}_{j'} - \mathbf{M}_\varphi \mathbf{B}_{j'}) + \mathbf{B}_j^T \mathbf{V}_\varphi \mathbf{B}_{j'} \right\} \right] \\ &= \sum_{j,j'=1}^p \omega_{jj'} \left\{ -\frac{2}{n} \mathbf{X}_j^T \mathbf{M}_\varphi \mathbf{B}_{j'} + \mathbf{B}_j^T \left( \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{M}_\varphi^T \mathbf{M}_\varphi + \mathbf{V}_\varphi \right) \mathbf{B}_{j'} \right\} + c \end{aligned}$$

where  $(\mathbf{M}_\varphi)_{ik} = \mathbb{E}_q \varphi(h_{ik})$  for  $i \in \mathcal{I}_n, k \in \mathcal{I}_q$ , and  $\mathbf{V}_\varphi = \mathbb{E}_q[(\mathbf{H}_\varphi - \mathbf{M}_\varphi)^T(\mathbf{H}_\varphi - \mathbf{M}_\varphi)/n]$ . Differentiating with respect to entries of  $\mathbf{M}$  we now have

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{F}}{\partial \mu_{ik}} = \sum_{j,j'=1}^p \omega_{jj'} \left[ -\frac{2}{n} x_{ij} \frac{dm_{ik}}{d\mu_{ik}} b_{j'k} + \frac{1}{n} \left\{ 2b_{jk} \left( 2m_{ik} + \sum_{i' \neq i} m_{i'k} \right) \frac{dm_{ik}}{d\mu_{ik}} b_{j'k} \right\} + \text{tbd} \right]$$

Using chain rule, we get the derivatives with respect to the component vectors:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{F}}{\partial \mu} = \mathbf{b}^T \frac{\partial \mathcal{F}}{\partial (\mu \mathbf{b})}; \quad \frac{\partial \mathcal{F}}{\partial \sigma} = \text{tbd}; \quad \frac{\partial \mathcal{F}}{\partial b_k} = \mathbf{a}^T \frac{\partial \mathcal{F}}{\partial (b_k \mathbf{a})}.$$

**M-step:** First generate data  $\mathbf{H}_\varphi$  using the variational parameters  $(\mathbf{M}, \mathbf{S})$ . Then obtain  $\mathbf{B}, \Omega_x$  by solving a penalized LS problem:

$$\{\hat{\mathbf{B}}, \hat{\Omega}_x\} = \arg \min_{\mathbf{B}, \Omega_x} \text{Tr}(\mathbf{S}_x^\varphi \Omega_x) + \log \det \Omega_x + \|\mathbf{B}\|_1 + \|\Omega_x\|_{\text{off},1}.$$

## 2 Theoretical properties

Define equivalence classes,  $\boldsymbol{\theta} = \text{vec}(\mathbf{B}, \Omega_{x,\text{off}})$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\vartheta}$  denoting the variational parameters,  $\boldsymbol{\eta} = (\boldsymbol{\theta}, \boldsymbol{\vartheta})$ . Then we are minimizing

$$\mathbb{E}_q [l(\mathbf{x}; \mathbf{z}, \boldsymbol{\eta}) + \text{KL}(q(\mathbf{z}|\boldsymbol{\vartheta}_1) \| p(\mathbf{z})) + \text{KL}(r(\boldsymbol{\vartheta}_1|\mathbf{z}; \boldsymbol{\vartheta}) \| q(\boldsymbol{\vartheta}_1; \boldsymbol{\vartheta}))] + P(\boldsymbol{\theta}).$$

define the negative hierarchical ELBO by  $\bar{l}(\cdot)$ . We consider a  $\ell_1$ -penalty

$$P(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \rho_1 \|\boldsymbol{\beta}\|_1 + \rho_2 \|\boldsymbol{\omega}\|_1 = \lambda P_\alpha(\boldsymbol{\theta})$$

by reparameterizing the penalties:  $\lambda = \rho_1 + \rho_2, \alpha = \rho_1/\lambda$ .

Conditions 1, 2, 3 same as those in SPINN paper.

Define  $V_n(\boldsymbol{\eta}) = \mathbb{E} \bar{l}(\mathbf{x}; \boldsymbol{\eta}) - \bar{l}(\mathbf{X}; \boldsymbol{\eta})$ ,  $\mathcal{E}(\boldsymbol{\eta}|\boldsymbol{\eta}_0)$ ,  $\bar{\mathcal{E}}(\boldsymbol{\eta}|\boldsymbol{\eta}_0)$  as in [Städler et al. \(2010\)](#).

**Theorem 2.1.** *Define the event*

$$\mathcal{T} = \left\{ \sup_{\boldsymbol{\eta}} \frac{|V_n(\boldsymbol{\eta}_0^\eta) - V_n(\boldsymbol{\eta})|}{\lambda_0 \vee (P_\alpha(\boldsymbol{\theta} - \boldsymbol{\theta}_0^\eta) + \|\boldsymbol{\vartheta} - \boldsymbol{\vartheta}_0^\eta\|_2)} \leq T\lambda_0 \right\}$$

for  $T \geq 1, \lambda_0 > 0$ . Then for the solution  $\hat{\boldsymbol{\eta}}$  defined in [tbd](#), we have

$$\mathcal{E}(\hat{\boldsymbol{\eta}}) + \frac{\lambda - 2T\lambda_0}{2} \|\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{S^c}\|_1 \leq [(\lambda + 2T\lambda_0)(\alpha\sqrt{s_\beta} + (1-\alpha)\sqrt{s_\omega})C_0]^2$$

*Proof of Theorem 2.1.* Just prove an equivalent lemma of [Städler et al. \(2010\)](#). Details [tbd](#).

Other details similar to Thm 1 of [Städler et al. \(2010\)](#).

By definition we now have that

$$\bar{l}(\mathbf{X}; \hat{\boldsymbol{\eta}}) + \lambda P_\alpha(\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}) \leq \bar{l}(\mathbf{X}; \boldsymbol{\eta}_0) + \lambda P_\alpha(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0)$$

for any  $\boldsymbol{\eta}_0 \in \mathcal{Q}_0$ . Adding  $\mathcal{E}(\hat{\boldsymbol{\eta}}) = \mathbb{E} \bar{l}(\mathbf{x}; \hat{\boldsymbol{\eta}}) - \bar{l}(\mathbf{x}; \boldsymbol{\eta}_0)$  on both sides, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{E}(\hat{\boldsymbol{\eta}}) + \lambda P_\alpha(\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}) &\leq |V_n(\boldsymbol{\eta}_0) - V_n(\hat{\boldsymbol{\eta}})| + \lambda P_\alpha(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0) \\ &\leq T\lambda_0 \left( \lambda_0 \vee (P_\alpha(\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} - \boldsymbol{\theta}_0) + \|\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}} - \boldsymbol{\vartheta}_0\|_2) \right) + \lambda P_\alpha(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0) \end{aligned} \quad (2.1)$$

on the set  $\mathcal{T}$ . There are three cases now.

**Case I.** Suppose  $\lambda_0 \geq P_\alpha(\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} - \boldsymbol{\theta}_0) + \|\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}} - \boldsymbol{\vartheta}_0\|_2$ . Then rearranging the terms in (2.1) we have

$$\mathcal{E}(\hat{\boldsymbol{\eta}}) + \lambda P_\alpha(\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{S^c}) \leq T\lambda_0^2 + \lambda P_\alpha(\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_S - \boldsymbol{\theta}_{0,S}) \leq T\lambda_0^2 + \lambda\lambda_0$$

since  $\lambda_0 \geq P_\alpha(\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_S - \boldsymbol{\theta}_{0,S})$ .  $\square$

**Case II.** Suppose  $\lambda_0 < P_\alpha(\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} - \boldsymbol{\theta}_0) + \|\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}} - \boldsymbol{\vartheta}_0\|_2$ . Then after some rearrangement we get

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{E}(\hat{\boldsymbol{\eta}}) + (\lambda - T\lambda_0)P_\alpha(\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{S^c}) &\leq T\lambda_0\|\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}} - \boldsymbol{\vartheta}_0\|_2 + T\lambda_0 P_\alpha(\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_S - \boldsymbol{\theta}_{0,S}) + \lambda(P_\alpha(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{0,S}) - P_\alpha(\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_S)) \\ &\leq T\lambda_0\|\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}} - \boldsymbol{\vartheta}_0\|_2 + (\lambda + T\lambda_0)P_\alpha(\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_S - \boldsymbol{\theta}_{0,S}) \end{aligned}$$

**Condition 4.** The gradient of  $\bar{l}(\cdot)$  with respect to the model parameters is bounded above:

$$\|\nabla_{\boldsymbol{\eta}} \bar{l}(\mathbf{x}; \boldsymbol{\eta})\|_\infty \leq G(\mathbf{x})$$

for some function  $G : \mathbb{R}^p \mapsto \mathbb{R}^+$ . Further, there exists  $c' > 0$  such that

$$|\bar{l}(\mathbf{x}; \boldsymbol{\eta}) - \bar{l}(\mathbf{x}; \boldsymbol{\eta}')| \mathbb{I}(G(\mathbf{x}) \leq M) \leq c'$$

for any  $M \geq 0$  and  $\boldsymbol{\eta}, \boldsymbol{\eta}'$ .

**Theorem 2.2.** For the choice of  $\lambda_0$ :

$$\lambda_0 = \text{tbd},$$

and any  $T \geq 1$ , the event  $\mathcal{T}$  happens with probability  $\geq$

$$\text{tbd}$$

*Proof of Theorem 2.2.* We follow an approach similar to Stadler et al. (2010) and Feng and Simon (2017) to obtain probability bounds for truncated versions and tails of the quantity  $|V_n(\boldsymbol{\eta}_0^n) - V_n(\boldsymbol{\eta})|$  after proper scaling.

**Part I: Bounding truncated parts.** Define the following:

$$\bar{V}_n(\boldsymbol{\eta}) := \mathbb{E}[\bar{l}(\mathbf{x}; \boldsymbol{\eta}) \mathbb{I}(G(\mathbf{x}) \leq M_n)] - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{l}(\mathbf{x}_i; \boldsymbol{\eta}) \mathbb{I}(G(\mathbf{x}_i) \leq M_n)$$

so that

$$\begin{aligned} |\bar{V}_n(\boldsymbol{\eta}) - \bar{V}_n(\boldsymbol{\eta}_0)| &\leq \mathbb{E}[|\bar{l}(\mathbf{x}; \boldsymbol{\eta}) - \bar{l}(\mathbf{x}; \boldsymbol{\eta}_0)| \mathbb{I}(G(\mathbf{x}) \leq M_n)] - \\ &\quad \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n |\bar{l}(\mathbf{x}_i; \boldsymbol{\eta}) - \bar{l}(\mathbf{x}_i; \boldsymbol{\eta}_0)| \mathbb{I}(G(\mathbf{x}_i) \leq M_n) \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

To get an upper bound on the right hand side of (2.2), we start by bounding the entropy of the functional class  $\mathcal{E}_r, r > 0$ :

$$\mathcal{E}_r := \{\bar{l}(\mathbf{x}; \boldsymbol{\eta}) - \bar{l}(\mathbf{x}; \boldsymbol{\eta}_0) \mathbb{I}(G(\mathbf{x}) \leq M_n) : P_\alpha(\boldsymbol{\theta} - \boldsymbol{\theta}_0) + \|\boldsymbol{\vartheta} - \boldsymbol{\vartheta}_0\|_2 \leq r\}$$

with respect to the empirical norm  $\|h\|_{P_n} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n h^2(\mathbf{x}_i)/n}$ .

**Lemma 2.3.** For a collection of functions  $\mathcal{H}$  taking values in  $\mathcal{X}$ , denote its metric entropy by  $H(\cdot, \mathcal{H}, \|\cdot\|_{P_n})$ . Then for any  $u, r, M_n > 0$  and some  $c_0 > 0$  the following holds:

$$H(u, \mathcal{E}_r, \|\cdot\|_{P_n}) \leq 6K \log \left( \frac{5rM_n}{\sqrt{6K}u} \right) + \frac{c_0 r^2 M_n^2}{u^2} \log \left( 1 + \frac{p(p+q)u^2}{r^2 M_n^2} \right)$$

*Proof of Lemma 2.3.* For any  $\boldsymbol{\eta}, \boldsymbol{\eta}' \in \Theta$ , due to the mean value theorem there exists  $\boldsymbol{\eta}''$  so that

$$\|\nabla_{\boldsymbol{\eta}} \bar{l}(\mathbf{x}; \boldsymbol{\eta})|_{\boldsymbol{\eta}=\boldsymbol{\eta}''}\|_{\infty} = \frac{|\bar{l}(\mathbf{x}; \boldsymbol{\eta}) - \bar{l}(\mathbf{x}; \boldsymbol{\eta}')|}{\|\boldsymbol{\eta} - \boldsymbol{\eta}'\|_1}. \quad (2.3)$$

Define  $e_{\boldsymbol{\eta}}(\mathbf{x}) = |\bar{l}(\mathbf{x}; \boldsymbol{\eta}) - \bar{l}(\mathbf{x}; \boldsymbol{\eta}_0)|\mathbb{I}(G(\mathbf{x}) \leq M_n)$ . Then, combining (2.3) with Condition (4) we get

$$\begin{aligned} |e_{\boldsymbol{\eta}}(\mathbf{x}) - e_{\boldsymbol{\eta}'}(\mathbf{x})| &\leq |\bar{l}(\mathbf{x}; \boldsymbol{\eta}) - \bar{l}(\mathbf{x}; \boldsymbol{\eta}')|\mathbb{I}(G(\mathbf{x}) \leq M_n) \\ &\leq M_n(\|\boldsymbol{\theta} - \boldsymbol{\theta}'\|_1 + \|\boldsymbol{\vartheta} - \boldsymbol{\vartheta}'\|_1) \\ &\leq M_n(\|\boldsymbol{\theta} - \boldsymbol{\theta}'\|_1 + \sqrt{6K}\|\boldsymbol{\vartheta} - \boldsymbol{\vartheta}'\|_2) \end{aligned}$$

so that for  $u > 0$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} H(u, \mathcal{E}_r, \|\cdot\|_{P_n}) &\leq H\left(\frac{u}{M_n}, \left\{\boldsymbol{\vartheta} : \|\boldsymbol{\vartheta} - \boldsymbol{\vartheta}_0\|_2 \leq \frac{r}{\sqrt{6K}}\right\}, \|\cdot\|_2\right) + \\ &\quad H\left(\frac{u}{M_n}, \{\boldsymbol{\theta} : \|\boldsymbol{\theta} - \boldsymbol{\theta}_0\|_1 \leq r\}, \|\cdot\|_2\right) \end{aligned} \quad (2.4)$$

The first term is bounded above by  $6K \log(5rM_n/(\sqrt{6K}u))$  (Städler et al., 2010). For the second term, we use Lemma 2.6.11 in van der Vaart and Wellner (1996) to obtain

$$H\left(\frac{u}{M_n}, \{\boldsymbol{\theta} : \|\boldsymbol{\theta} - \boldsymbol{\theta}_0\|_1 \leq r\}, \|\cdot\|_2\right) \leq \frac{c_0 r^2 M_n^2}{u^2} \log \left( 1 + \frac{p(p+q)u^2}{r^2 M_n^2} \right)$$

for some  $c_0 > 0$ . Putting them back in (2.3), we have the needed.  $\square$

Leveraging the bound in Lemma 2.3, we now prove that a symmetrized version of the truncated empirical process is small with high probability.

**Pat II: Bounding the tails.**  $\square$

## References

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