

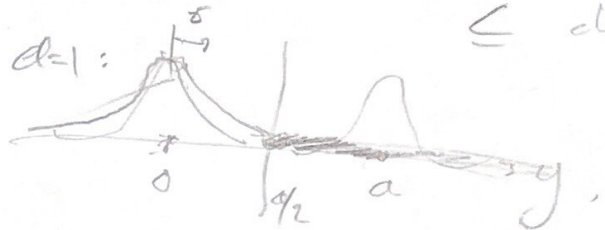
vs variant of QMP (boosted!) $\vec{a} \in \mathbb{R}^{30}$ $\vec{y} \in \{-1, 0, 1\}$
 why $\sigma_j \rightarrow 0$ bad as $n \sim D$. n subset size of N .
 good for all sparsities $s(\log(N))$ $s = \text{sparsity}$.
 100 solves per. var. L^2 also slow. Sig. Proc.

6/8/21 ①
 $\vec{x} \cdot \vec{a} = 0$
 $\vec{x} \cdot \vec{a} = \frac{1}{2} \|\vec{a}\|^2$
 $\vec{a}^T \vec{y} > \frac{1}{2} \|\vec{a}\|^2$
 $\rightarrow \text{class } 1$
 $\leq \text{class } 0$

close in L^1 far in L^2 .

compare likelihoods

$p(\vec{y} | \vec{0}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi\sigma^2)^{D/2}} e^{-\frac{\|\vec{y}\|^2}{2\sigma^2}}$
 $p(\vec{y} | \vec{a}) = \dots \|\vec{y} - \vec{a}\|^2$



$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$ std devs away



$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-t^2/2} dt = 1$
 $= \text{pdf}$
 $= 1$

$p(\vec{y} | \vec{0}) p(\vec{0}) \geq p(\vec{y} | \vec{a}) p(\vec{a})$
 priors

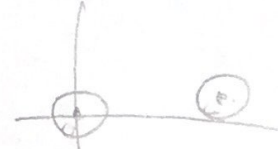
class

	0	1
0	1-ε	ε
1	ε	1-ε

$\sum p(\vec{0}) + p(\vec{a}) = 1$ Bayes version



transform



$-\frac{1}{2} (\vec{y} - \vec{a})^T \Sigma^{-1} (\vec{y} - \vec{a})$

$p(\vec{y}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{D/2} \det \Sigma} e^{-\frac{1}{2} (\vec{y} - \vec{a})^T \Sigma^{-1} (\vec{y} - \vec{a})}$

Means $\vec{y} = \vec{a}_{t_0, R_0} + \Sigma$
 trans. $t_0 \in \{1, 2, \dots, N\}$
 $R_0 \in \{0, \pi/2, \pi, 3\pi/2\}$

And diff classes

Method: $\min_{\vec{a} \in \mathbb{R}} \|\vec{y} - \vec{a}\|^2$

method 0.

penalty table

0	10
1	0

min $\mathbb{E}(\text{penalty})$
 under arrival rates

Asked Tanya to fix up $p(\vec{a}), p(\vec{y})$

$\vec{a}^T \vec{y} \geq c$
 what is c is some
 of prior, or in case
 of penalty table.

k code up LDA for
 test. FP & FN
 rates.

$$\min_{t, R} -2 \langle y, a_{t, R} \rangle + \|a_{t, R}\|^2$$

Niko does: $\min_{t, R} -2 \langle \hat{y}, \hat{a}_{t, R} \rangle$

(Not quite equivalent? pf it.)

→ equiv to $\max_{t, R} \langle \hat{y}, \hat{a}_{t, R} \rangle$

cross-correlation

Niko's ways: $f(t) := \max_R \langle \hat{y}, \hat{a}_{t, R} \rangle$ at each t .

meth. 2

if $f(t) > \tau$ then $R := \argmax_R \langle \hat{y}, \hat{a}_{t, R} \rangle$ & \tilde{t}, \tilde{R} is candidate.

threshold.

FP & FN rates for a given τ .

$$g(t) := \max_R \langle \hat{y}, \hat{a}_{t, R} \rangle$$

$$h(t) = \text{var.} \langle \hat{y}, \hat{a}_{t, R} \rangle \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$$

$$j(t) := \frac{f(t) - g(t)}{\sqrt{h(t)}}$$

meth. 3

$j(t) > \tau$ then candidate

given $V \in \mathbb{R}^N$

$$\text{mean } V_m := \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N V_i}{N}$$

def: $\hat{V} := \frac{1}{c}(V - V_m)$

c. st. $\|\hat{V}\|^2 = 1$

