

# Iterative Hessian Sketch for Constrained Least-Squares

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# Problem description

- ▶ Consider the **constrained least-squares**

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- ▶  $S \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ : sketching matrix;  $ES^T S = I_n$ .

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- ▶ random row sampling: randomly select  $m$  rows from  $I_n$  (rescaled by  $\sqrt{\frac{n}{m}}$ );
- ▶ randomized orthogonal system: randomly select  $m$  rows from an orthogonal matrix  $H$  (rescaled by  $\sqrt{\frac{n}{m}}$ );



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- ▶ We expect the optimal method satisfies  $m \approx O(p)$  **Think about this part more carefully?**

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- ▶ *An iterative idea for improvement:*  
“ $\|x^{t+1} - x_{ls}\| \leq \rho \|x^t - x_{ls}\|$ ”?

# Iterative Hessian Sketch

A detailed idea:

- ▶ Given  $x^t$ , a modified least square with  $x_{/S} - x^t$  as minimizer:

$$\min_u \frac{1}{2} \|A(u + x^t)\|_2^2 - \langle A^\top y, (u + x^t) \rangle$$



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- ▶ Property of Hessian sketch:  $\|u^{t+1} - (x_{ls} - x^t)\| \leq \rho \|x_{ls} - x^t\|$ ;
- ▶ Define  $x^{t+1} = x^t + u^{t+1}$ , then:

$$\|x^{t+1} - x_{ls}\| \leq \rho \|x^t - x_{ls}\|, \quad \text{w.h.p.}$$

# Iterative Hessian Sketch

## Algorithm

1. Initialize  $x^0 = 0$ .
2. For  $t = 1, \dots, N$ , generate independent sketches  $S^t \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$  and

$$x^t = \arg \min_{x \in C} \frac{1}{2} \|S^t A(x - x^{t-1})\|_2^2 - \langle A^T(y - Ax^{t-1}), x - x^{t-1} \rangle$$

3. Return  $\hat{x} = x^N$ .

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Properties of IHS:

- ▶  $m = O(p)$  to guarantee  $\|x^t - x_{ls}\| \leq \rho \|x^{t-1} - x_{ls}\|$  in each iteration;

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- ▶ Optimality:
  - ▶ To achieve the same bound as  $\|x_{ls} - x_*\| \approx O(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}})$ , we need  $N = \log(n)$  iterations;
  - ▶ Union bound:  $\|x^N - x_{ls}\| \leq \rho^N \|x_{ls}\|$ , *w.h.p.*.

# Simulations in the paper

# Evaluation for Sketch Performance

## Cost Approximation

In terms of  $f$ -cost, the approximated  $\tilde{x}$  is said to be  $\epsilon$ -optimal if

$$f(x^{LS}) \leq f(\tilde{x}) \leq (1 + \epsilon)^2 f(x^{LS}).$$

## Solution Approximation

In terms of  $f$ -cost, the prediction norm defined as

$$\|\tilde{x} - x^{LS}\|_A := \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \|A(\tilde{x} - x^{LS})\|_2.$$

Thank you!