

第十讲

王伟文 暨南大学

1 sub-Gaussian 过程

定义 1.1

一组随机变量 $\{X_\theta : \theta \in \mathcal{T}\}$, 其中 $\mathbb{E}[X_\theta] = 0, \forall \theta \in \mathcal{T}$, 若满足

$$\mathbb{E}[e^{\lambda(X_\theta - X_{\bar{\theta}})}] \leq e^{\lambda^2 \rho^2(\theta, \bar{\theta})/2} \quad \forall \theta, \bar{\theta} \in \mathcal{T}, \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R},$$

其中 ρ 为定义在 \mathcal{T} 上的度量, 则称 $\{X_\theta : \theta \in \mathcal{T}\}$ 为 sub-Gaussian 过程.

由上述定义, 给定 θ 及 $\bar{\theta}$, $(X_\theta - X_{\bar{\theta}})$ 是均值为 0、以 $\rho(\theta, \bar{\theta})$ 为参数的 sub-Gaussian 随机变量, 故

$$\mathbb{P}[|X_\theta - X_{\bar{\theta}}| \geq \delta] \leq 2e^{-\frac{\delta^2}{2\rho^2(\theta, \bar{\theta})}} \quad \forall \delta \geq 0.$$

2 单步离散化上界

定理 2.1

设 $\{X_\theta : \theta \in \mathcal{T}\}$ 是均值为 0、在度量 ρ 下的 sub-Gaussian 过程. 记 $D := \sup_{\theta, \bar{\theta} \in \mathcal{T}} \rho(\theta, \bar{\theta})$.

对任意 $\delta \in [0, D]$ 使得 $\mathcal{N}(\delta; \mathcal{T}, \rho) \geq 0$, 有

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{\theta, \bar{\theta} \in \mathcal{T}} (X_\theta - X_{\bar{\theta}}) \right] \leq 2 \left[\sup_{\substack{\gamma, \gamma' \in \mathcal{T} \\ \rho(\gamma, \gamma') \leq \delta}} (X_\gamma - X_{\gamma'}) \right] + 4\sqrt{D^2 \log \mathcal{N}(\delta; \mathcal{T}, \rho)}$$

成立.

定理 2.1 提供了 $\mathbb{E}[\sup_{\theta \in \mathcal{T}} X_\theta]$ 的上界:

$$\mathbb{E}[\sup_{\theta \in \mathcal{T}} X_\theta] = \mathbb{E}[\sup_{\theta \in \mathcal{T}} (X_\theta - \mathbb{E}[X_{\theta_0}])] = \mathbb{E}[\sup_{\theta \in \mathcal{T}} (X_\theta - X_{\theta_0})] \leq \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{\theta, \bar{\theta} \in \mathcal{T}} (X_\theta - X_{\bar{\theta}}) \right]$$

例 2.1. 考虑单位球 $\mathcal{B}_2 = \{\theta \in \mathbb{R}^d : \|\theta\|_2 \leq 1\}$, 已知其 δ -覆盖数 $\mathcal{N}(\delta; \mathcal{B}_2, \|\cdot\|_2) \leq d \log(1 + \frac{2}{\delta})$,

$D := \sup_{\theta, \bar{\theta} \in \mathcal{B}_2} \rho(\theta, \bar{\theta}) = 2$.

定义随机变量 $X_\theta = \langle \theta, \mathbf{w} \rangle$, 其中 $w_i \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \sup_{\substack{\gamma, \gamma' \in \mathcal{B}_2 \\ \|\gamma - \gamma'\|_2 \leq \delta}} (X_\gamma - X_{\gamma'}) &= \sup_{\substack{\gamma, \gamma' \in \mathcal{B}_2 \\ \|\gamma - \gamma'\|_2 \leq \delta}} \langle \gamma - \gamma', \mathbf{w} \rangle \\ &\leq \sup_{\substack{\gamma, \gamma' \in \mathcal{B}_2 \\ \|\gamma - \gamma'\|_2 \leq \delta}} \|\mathbf{w}\|_2 \|\gamma - \gamma'\|_2 \\ &\leq \delta \|\mathbf{w}\|_2 \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{\substack{\gamma, \gamma' \in \mathcal{B}_2 \\ \|\gamma - \gamma'\|_2 \leq \delta}} (X_\gamma - X_{\gamma'}) \right] \leq \mathbb{E} [\delta \|\mathbf{w}\|_2] \leq \sqrt{d} \delta$$

由定理 2.1, 欧氏单位球的 Gaussian 复杂度

$$\mathcal{G}(\mathcal{B}_2) = \mathbb{E}[\sup_{\theta \in \mathcal{B}_2} X_\theta] \leq 2\sqrt{d} \left(\delta + 2\sqrt{2 \log(1 + \frac{2}{\delta})} \right) \quad \forall \delta \in (0, 2].$$

不等式右边关于 $\delta \in (0, 2]$ 最小化得到欧氏单位球的 Gaussian 复杂度上界.

3 定理 2.1 证明

证明. 给定 $\delta > 0$, 记 $N = \mathcal{N}(\delta; \mathcal{T}, \rho)$, 设 $\{\theta^1, \dots, \theta^N\}$ 为 \mathcal{T} 的 δ -覆盖. 故 $\forall \theta \in \mathcal{T}, \exists \theta^i$ 使得 $\rho(\theta, \theta^i) \leq \delta$.

$$\begin{aligned} X_\theta - X_{\theta^1} &= X_\theta - X_{\theta^i} + X_{\theta^i} - X_{\theta^1} \\ &\leq \sup_{\substack{\gamma, \gamma' \in \mathcal{T} \\ \rho(\gamma, \gamma') \leq \delta}} (X_\gamma - X_{\gamma'}) + \max_{i=1, \dots, N} |X_{\theta^i} - X_{\theta^1}| \end{aligned}$$

类似地

$$X_{\theta^1} - X_{\bar{\theta}} \leq \sup_{\substack{\gamma, \gamma' \in \mathcal{T} \\ \rho(\gamma, \gamma') \leq \delta}} (X_\gamma - X_{\gamma'}) + \max_{i=1, \dots, N} |X_{\theta^i} - X_{\theta^1}|$$

因此

$$X_\theta - X_{\bar{\theta}} \leq 2 \sup_{\substack{\gamma, \gamma' \in \mathcal{T} \\ \rho(\gamma, \gamma') \leq \delta}} (X_\gamma - X_{\gamma'}) + 2 \max_{i=1, \dots, N} |X_{\theta^i} - X_{\theta^1}|$$

另一方面, $X_{\theta^i} - X_{\theta^1}$ 是以 $\rho(\theta^i, \theta^1)$ 为参数的、均值为 0 的 sub-Gaussian 变量, 故对任意 $i \in [N]$, $X_{\theta^i} - X_{\theta^1}$ 是以 D 为参数的 sub-Gaussian, 因此

$$\mathbb{E} \max_{i=1, \dots, N} |X_{\theta^i} - X_{\theta^1}| \leq 2\sqrt{D^2 \log N} \quad N \geq 3.$$

□

4 Dudley's 积分不等式

定理 4.1: Dudley's 积分不等式

设 $\{X_\theta : \theta \in \mathcal{T}\}$ 是均值为 0、在度量 ρ 下的 sub-Gaussian 过程, 记 $D := \sup_{\theta, \bar{\theta} \in \mathcal{T}} \rho(\theta, \bar{\theta})$, 则

$$\mathbb{E} \sup_{\theta \in \mathcal{T}} X_\theta \leq 8D \int_0^\infty \sqrt{\log \mathcal{N}(\epsilon; \mathcal{T}, \rho)} d\epsilon$$

证明. 不失一般性假设 $D = 1$, \mathcal{T} 为有限集 (无限集不等式右端为无穷), 定义

$$\epsilon = 2^{-k}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

选择 \mathcal{T} 的一个 ϵ_k -覆盖 \mathcal{T}_k , 满足

$$\text{card}(\mathcal{T}_k) = \mathcal{N}(\epsilon_k; \mathcal{T}, \rho).$$

因为 \mathcal{T} 为有限集, 故存在 $\kappa \in \mathbb{Z}$ 使得, 有 $\theta_0 \in \mathcal{T}$ 满足

$$\mathcal{T}_\kappa = \{\theta_0\};$$

存在 $K \in \mathbb{Z}$, 使得

$$\mathcal{T}_K = \mathcal{T}.$$

$\forall \theta \in \mathcal{T}$, 定义

$$\pi_k(\theta) = \arg \min_{\tilde{\theta} \in \mathcal{T}_k} \rho(\theta, \tilde{\theta}) \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

又因为 \mathcal{T}_k 为 \mathcal{T} 的一个 ϵ_k -覆盖, 故

$$\rho(\theta, \pi_k(\theta)) \leq \epsilon_k$$

$X_\theta - X_{\theta_0}$ 可展开为有限项的和

$$X_\theta - X_{\theta_0} = (X_{\pi_\kappa(\theta)} - X_{\theta_0}) + (X_{\pi_{\kappa+1}(\theta)} - X_{\pi_\kappa(\theta)}) + \cdots + (X_\theta - X_{\pi_K(\theta)})$$

因为 $\mathcal{T}_K = \mathcal{T}$,

$$\pi_K(\theta) = \arg \min_{\tilde{\theta} \in \mathcal{T}_K} \rho(\theta, \tilde{\theta}) = \theta$$

$$\mathcal{T}_\kappa = \{\theta_0\},$$

$$\pi_\kappa(\theta) = \arg \min_{\tilde{\theta} \in \mathcal{T}_\kappa} \rho(\theta, \tilde{\theta}) = \theta_0$$

故 $X_{\pi_\kappa(\theta)} - X_{\theta_0} = 0$, $X_\theta - X_{\pi_K(\theta)} = 0$.

$$X_\theta - X_{\theta_0} = \sum_{k=\kappa+1}^K (X_{\pi_k(\theta)} - X_{\pi_{k-1}(\theta)})$$

因此

$$\mathbb{E} \sup_{\theta \in \mathcal{T}} (X_\theta - X_{\theta_0}) \leq \sum_{k=\kappa+1}^K \mathbb{E} \sup_{\theta \in \mathcal{T}} (X_{\pi_k(\theta)} - X_{\pi_{k-1}(\theta)})$$

接下来, 需要控制不等式右端求和各项.

因为 $\{X_\theta : \theta \in \mathcal{T}\}$ 为 sub-Gaussian 过程, 故 $X_{\pi_k(\theta)} - X_{\pi_{k-1}(\theta)}$ 是以 $\rho(\pi_k(\theta), \pi_{k-1}(\theta))$ 为参数的 sub-Gaussian 变量.

由三角不等式

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(\pi_k(\theta), \pi_{k-1}(\theta)) &\leq \rho(\pi_k(\theta), \theta) + \rho(\theta, \pi_{k-1}(\theta)) \\ &\leq \epsilon_k + \epsilon_{k-1} \\ &\leq 2\epsilon_{k-1} \end{aligned}$$

另一方面,

$$\text{card}(\{X_{\pi_k(\theta)} - X_{\pi_{k-1}(\theta)} : \theta \in \mathcal{T}\}) = \text{card}(\mathcal{T}_k) \cdot \text{card}(\mathcal{T}_{k-1}) \leq \text{card}(\mathcal{T}_k)^2$$

由 sub-Gaussian 最大值知

$$\mathbb{E} \sup_{\theta \in \mathcal{T}} (X_{\pi_k(\theta)} - X_{\pi_{k-1}(\theta)}) \leq 2\epsilon_{k-1} \sqrt{\log \text{card}(\mathcal{T}_k)}$$

将 ϵ_{k-1} 及 $\text{card}(\mathcal{T}_k)$ 的值代入得到

$$\mathbb{E} \sup_{\theta \in \mathcal{T}} (X_\theta - X_{\theta_0}) \leq 4 \sum_{k=\kappa+1}^K 2^{-k} \sqrt{\log \mathcal{N}(2^{-k}; \mathcal{T}, \rho)}$$

又因为 $2^{-k} = 2 \int_{2^{-k-1}}^{2^{-k}} d\epsilon$; 若 $\epsilon \leq 2^{-k}$, $\mathcal{N}(\epsilon; \mathcal{T}, \rho) \geq \mathcal{N}(2^{-k}; \mathcal{T}, \rho)$.

故

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E} \sup_{\theta \in \mathcal{T}} (X_\theta - X_{\theta_0}) &\leq 4 \sum_{k=\kappa+1}^K 2^{-k} \sqrt{\log \mathcal{N}(2^{-k}; \mathcal{T}, \rho)} \\ &\leq 8 \sum_{k=\kappa+1}^K \int_{2^{-k-1}}^{2^{-k}} \sqrt{\log \mathcal{N}(\epsilon; \mathcal{T}, \rho)} d\epsilon \\ &\leq 8 \int_0^\infty \sqrt{\log \mathcal{N}(\epsilon; \mathcal{T}, \rho)} d\epsilon \end{aligned}$$

又因为 $\mathbb{E}X_{\theta_0} = 0$,

$$\mathbb{E} \sup_{\theta \in \mathcal{T}} X_\theta = \mathbb{E} \sup_{\theta \in \mathcal{T}} (X_\theta - \mathbb{E}X_{\theta_0}) = \mathbb{E} \sup_{\theta \in \mathcal{T}} (X_\theta - X_{\theta_0}),$$

结论得证. □

例 4.1. 考虑集合 $\mathcal{B}_2^d(1) = \{\theta \in \mathbb{R}^d : \|\theta\|_2 \leq 1\}$, 计算 $\mathcal{G}(\mathcal{B}_2^d(1))$.

$$\mathcal{G}(\mathcal{B}_2^d(1)) = \mathbb{E} \sup_{\theta \in \mathcal{B}_2^d(1)} \langle \theta, \mathbf{w} \rangle = \mathbb{E} \|\mathbf{w}\|_2 = \mathbb{E} \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^d w_i^2} \leq \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^d \mathbb{E} w_i^2} = \sqrt{d}$$

由体积比例定理, $\mathcal{N}(\epsilon; \mathcal{B}_2^d(1), \|\cdot\|_2) \leq (1 + \frac{2}{\epsilon})^d \leq (\frac{3}{\epsilon})^d, \forall \epsilon \in (0, 1]$.

若 $\epsilon > 1$, $\mathcal{N}(\epsilon; \mathcal{B}_2^d(1), \|\cdot\|_2) = 1$, 有 Dudley 积分不等式

$$\mathcal{G}(\mathcal{B}_2^d(1)) = \mathbb{E} \sup_{\theta \in \mathcal{B}_2^d(1)} \leq 16 \int_0^1 \sqrt{d \log \frac{3}{\epsilon}} d\epsilon \leq C\sqrt{d}.$$