

# 1. Kapitola

Space normů' p'rděněných systémů'

1.1. Space vektorů' a komplementární vektorů'

$K = \text{Cvltor } \mathbb{R} \dots$  budeme brát  $K = \mathbb{R}$  pro  $\mathbb{C}$  vektora' nelze psát

$$x \in \mathbb{R}^N, N \in \mathbb{N}, \text{supp}(x) = \{j=1, \dots, N : x_j \neq 0\}$$

Definice:  $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$  je  $p$ -norme ( $\lambda \in \mathbb{N}$ ) pokud

$$\|x\|_p := \left( \sum_{j: x_j \neq 0} |x_j|^p \right)^{1/p}$$

Nota: Pro  $0 < p < \infty$  dáváme

$$\|x\|_p = \left( \sum_{j=1}^N |x_j|^p \right)^{1/p}, x \in \mathbb{R}^N \dots p\text{-norma} \dots 1 \leq p < \infty$$

quasi-norma  $\|x+y\|_p \leq C(\|x\|_p + \|y\|_p)$   
 $0 < p < 1$

$$\|x\|_\infty = \max_{j=1, \dots, N} |x_j|$$

$$p \rightarrow \infty \quad \lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \|x\|_p = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } x_j \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{for } x_j = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{p \rightarrow 0} \|x\|_p = \lim_{p \rightarrow 0} \sum_{j=1}^N |x_j|^p = \|x\|_0 \dots \text{ } \overset{1}{\|x\|_0} \text{ norm of } x$$

Skupina množin  $\lambda$ -norme vektorů'

$$S \subset \{1, \dots, N\}, \#S = \lambda, \mathbb{R}_S^N = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^N : \text{supp}(x) \subset S\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^N : x_j = 0 \text{ pro } j \notin S\}$$

$\mathbb{R}_S^N$  je  $\lambda$ -dim. podprostor  $\mathbb{R}^N$

$$\mathbb{R}_\lambda^N = \bigcup_{S \subset \{1, \dots, N\}, \#S = \lambda} \mathbb{R}_S^N \dots \text{množina } \lambda\text{-norme vektorů'} \dots \text{spektrumu } \binom{N}{\lambda} \text{ podprostorů'}$$

Neu' linearis' panta

$$x, y \in \mathbb{R}_S^N \neq x+y \in \mathbb{R}_S^N$$

$$\Rightarrow x+y \in \mathbb{R}_{S_0}^N$$

plene  $\mathbb{R}$  ayga  $(x+y) \subset \text{ayga}(x, y)$



Teju  $\delta$ -pene netlou jipre'li' netuk'imi. Typika' netlou ne spetsimatsion' kuda  
 aplikatsia wgi' (pom  $\delta$  net'ed' koeffitsiat'i) i noda malyd' kof.

Komprimatsion' netlou: dobi approximatellu' pene netlou.

Netell'  $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$ . Paka existygi (algoritmichn) permutatsi  $\sigma: M \rightarrow N$  tak'e

$$|x_{\sigma(1)}| \geq |x_{\sigma(2)}| \geq \dots \geq |x_{\sigma(M)}| \geq 0$$

Polozhime  $x_j^* = |x_{\sigma(j)}|$ . Vektor  $x^* = (x_j^*)_{j=1}^N \in \mathbb{R}_+^N = [0, \infty]^N$   
 ... netafatsi' p'etonnajui'  $x$  ... jachwatseni' wam.

Netell'  $S \subset \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow M$ . Polozhime  $(x_j^*)_{j=1}^N = \begin{cases} x_j & \dots j \in S \\ 0 & \dots j \notin S \end{cases}$  ... netuk'atse  $x$  wa  $S$ .

Pro  $S = \{\sigma^{-1}(1), \dots, \sigma^{-1}(M)\}$  ... spetsifikal' wyraafnue

...  $x_j$  bi bof  $\delta$ -korm approximatsi  $x$ .

Praklad:  $x = (1, -3, 2, 4, -1, -4)$

$$x^* = (4, 4, 3, 2, 1, 1)$$

$$\Delta = 3: (0, -3, 8, 4, -1, -4)$$

$$\Delta = 5: \begin{cases} (1, -3, 2, 4, 0, -4) \\ (8, -3, 2, 4, -1, -4) \end{cases}$$

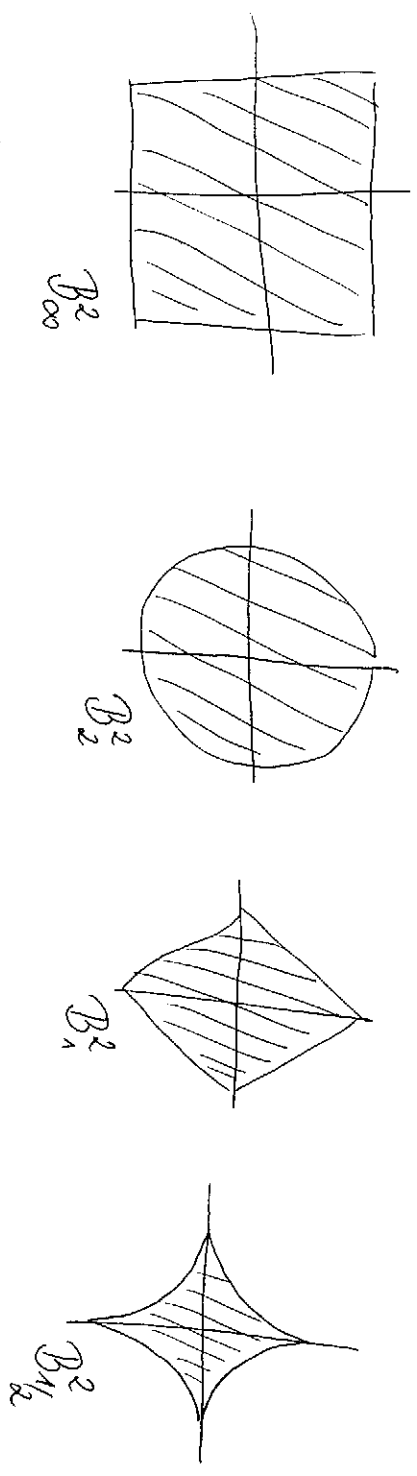
weloz

Algebra ber- $p$ -norm approximation

$$\sigma_0(x)_p = \inf \{ \|x-y\|_p : y \in \mathbb{R}_x^N \} \text{ prop } p > 0.$$

Norma lain:  $x_i$  komposisi matriks -  $\sigma_0(x)_p$  kelas ingkang  $p$  rata-rata.

Geometri  $L_p$ -jetha-thengal bola' -  $B_p^N = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^N : \|x\|_p \leq 1\}$



$B_p^N$  je komposisi' pro  $p \geq 1$

Muu' pro  $p < 1$

Uta: Neclt'  $\rho \in \mathbb{R}, \rho > 1, N, 0 < p < q \leq \infty$  a  $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$ . Ral' plati'

$$\sigma_0(x)_q \leq \frac{\|x\|_p}{\Delta^{1/p-1/q}}$$

Rekae:  $\sigma_0(x)_q$  a  $\|x\|_p$  Rehuic' jia na uerata-rata'm pironmatu'  $x$ .

Pacpa-klatatame, re  $x_1 \geq x_2 \geq \dots \geq 0$ . Ral' plati'

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_0(x)_q &= \left( \sum_{j=0}^N x_j^q \right)^{1/q} = \left( \sum_{j=0}^N x_j^p x_j^{q-p} \right)^{1/q} \leq x_0^{1-p/q} \left( \sum_{j=0}^N x_j^p \right)^{1/q} \\ &\leq \left( \frac{1}{\Delta} \sum_{j=0}^N x_j^p \right)^{1/p-1/q} \|x\|_p^{1/q} \leq \frac{1}{\Delta^{1/p-1/q}} \cdot \|x\|_p^{p(1/p-1/q)} \|x\|_p^{1/q} = \frac{\|x\|_p}{\Delta^{1/p-1/q}}. \end{aligned}$$

Pasawula: Le ny kapa' na ~~na~~  $\sigma_0(x)_q \leq C_{pq} \frac{\|x\|_p}{\Delta^{1/p-1/q}}$ , bal  $C_{pq} = \left[ \int_0^1 (1-t)^{p-1} t^{q-1} dt \right]^{1/q} \leq 1$  je cipta'ma'lu.

Thuu:  $\sigma_0(x)_2 \leq \frac{\|x\|_1}{\sqrt{N}}$ , ake  $\sigma_0(x)_2 \leq \frac{\|x\|_1}{2\sqrt{N}}$  mozi'.

Parauwaka:  $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$

$$j \cdot (x_j^*)^p \leq \sum_{k=1}^j (x_k^*)^p \leq 1 \dots (x_j^*)^p \leq j^{j-1} \dots x_j^* \leq j^{j-1/p}$$

$\dots \|x\|_{p, \infty} = \max_{j=1, \dots, N} j^{1/p} x_j^* \leq \|x\|_p$

$\uparrow$   
weak-lobbige space

Lemma:  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^N$ ,  $k, n \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $k < n$ , bzw.  $\mathbb{R}^k$

1,  $\|x^* - y^*\|_{\infty} \leq \|x - y\|_{\infty}$

2,  $|\sigma_0(x)_n - \sigma_0(y)_n| \leq \|x - y\|_n$

3,  $(k-n) x_k^* \leq \|x - y\|_n + \sigma_0(y)_n$

Dabei:  $x, x_k^* = \text{wir}$

$$\max_{j \in \mathbb{N}_{1, N} \setminus T} |x_j|$$

$$T: \#T < k \quad j \in \mathbb{N}_{1, N} \setminus T$$

$\leq \text{wir}$

$\max$

$$T: \#T < k \quad j \in \mathbb{N}_{1, N} \setminus T$$

$$|x_j - y_j| + y_j$$

$$\leq \|x - y\|_{\infty} + y_k^* \Rightarrow x_k^* - y_k^* \leq \|x - y\|_{\infty}$$

2, Nachst zji best-n-tou approximace y.  $\mathbb{R}^k$   $\mathbb{R}^n$   $\mathbb{R}^k$

$$\sigma_0(x)_n \leq \|x - z\|_n + \sigma_0(y)_n = \|x - y\|_n + \sigma_0(y)_n \dots \text{symmetrie}$$

$$3, (k-n) x_k^* \leq \sum_{j=1}^k x_j^* \leq \sum_{j=1}^k x_j^* \leq \sigma_0(x)_n \leq \|x - y\|_n + \sigma_0(y)_n$$

1.2. Minimálne 'priet' mérimé 'pro rekonstrukce'  $\lambda$ -prave nekonec

### Compressed Sensing Setting

- $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$  ... vektor, signál
- $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times N}$  ...  $m \times N$  matrika

$$A = \left( \begin{array}{ccc} \text{---} & a_{11} & \text{---} \\ \text{---} & \vdots & \text{---} \\ \text{---} & a_{m1} & \text{---} \end{array} \right) \Bigg\}^m_N$$

... 'kódu' ... 'obrazenie' rovném 'sprijimým' vektorem ...  $\lambda$   $a_{11} \dots a_{m1}$

$$Ax = \begin{pmatrix} \langle a_{11}, x \rangle \\ \vdots \\ \langle a_{m1}, x \rangle \end{pmatrix} \dots Ax \text{ je tu učišenie } x.$$

•  $y = Ax$  je dáta.

Problém: Jaké je minimálne 'uvažované' mérimé 'm' tak, aby by to možno 'kóduj' nekter  $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$  rukama rovnad  $y$ ?

Učeta: Necht  $y \in \mathbb{R}^m$ ,  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times N}$ ,  $y = Ax$  pro  $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$   $\lambda \neq \text{null}(A) = \lambda$ .  
Rak je ekvivalencia 'Rak je ekvivalencia'.

- 1,  $x$  je jediné řešení rovnice  $Az = y$  v  $\mathbb{R}^N$  ...  $\{z \in \mathbb{R}^N; Az = y\} = \{x\}$ .
- 2,  $x$  je jediné řešení optimizačního problému  

$$\text{min. } \|z\|_0 \text{ s.t. } Az = y \quad (P_0)$$

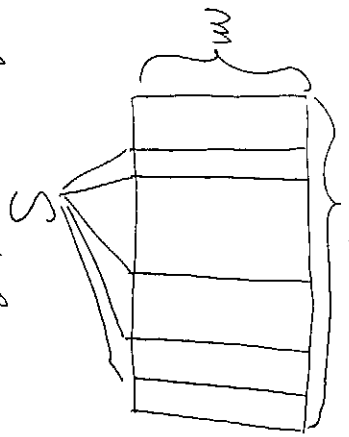
$$z \in \mathbb{R}^N$$

Důkaz:  $\lambda \Rightarrow 1$ :  $Az = y \Rightarrow \|z\|_0 > \|x\|_0 = \lambda \dots z \notin \mathbb{R}^N$ .

$1 \Rightarrow \lambda$ : Necht  $Az = y, z \neq x \dots z \notin \mathbb{R}^N \dots \|z\|_0 > \|x\|_0 \dots$  není řešení '(P\_0)'.  
 $z \notin \mathbb{R}^N$

Zuaciua:  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times N}$  matrice,  $S \subseteq \{1, \dots, N\}$

$A_S$  je submatrice  $A$  pe coloane indexate cu  $S$



$A_S x_S = a$  belyere

Nota: Neclt  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times N}$  a  $a \in \{1, \dots, N\}$ . Pe fiecare matricuia' bely ebrizantur:

1, Karde'  $x \in \mathbb{R}_0^N$  je jidme' nuanu'

$$A_1 z = Ax \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}_0^N \quad \dots \quad A_2 z = Ax \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}_0^N \Rightarrow z = x.$$

2, kava  $A \cap \mathbb{R}_{z_0}^N = \{0\}$

3, Pro karde'  $S \subseteq \{1, \dots, N\}$  a  $\# S \leq 2_0$  je robarau'  $A_S: \mathbb{R}^{\#S} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  igidme'

4, Karde' do plapui  $A$  sau linearu' ueritau'.

Jukar:  $3 \Leftrightarrow$  linearu' algebra

1  $\Rightarrow$  2, Neclt  $u \in$  kava  $A \cap \mathbb{R}_{z_0}^N \dots$  robarau'  $u = x - z$ , kade  $x, z \in \mathbb{R}_0^N$ .

$$\text{Pek } 0 = Au = A(x - z) = Ax - Az \dots \Rightarrow Ax = Az \dots \Rightarrow x = z \Rightarrow u = 0$$

2  $\Rightarrow$  1, Neclt  $Az = Ax \dots$  kaly  $A(x - z) = 0$  pro  $x, z \in \mathbb{R}_0^N$ . Pek  $u = x - z \in$  kava  $A \cap \mathbb{R}_{z_0}^N \Rightarrow u = x - z = 0$ .

2,  $\Rightarrow$  3, Neclt jupakal':  $S \subseteq \{1, \dots, N\}$  a  $\# S \leq 2_0$  a axizy  $z \neq 0, z \in \mathbb{R}^{\#S} \dots A_S z = 0$

Pro  $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$  a  $x_S = z$  a udu jidul je  $Ax = A_S z = 0$  a  $x \in$  kava  $A \cap \mathbb{R}_{z_0}^N$ .

3,  $\Rightarrow$  2, Neclt  $\lambda$  upakal':  $\exists x \in \mathbb{R}_0^N: Ax = 0, x \neq 0 \dots S := \text{supp}(x) \dots \# S \leq 2_0$

$$\& A_S x_S = Ax = 0$$

Co: Josthū A mē' Pēdēlū, pēk m ≥ d n (2 (4)).

Wēta: Nēkt N ≥ d n = m, pēk existēyē A ∈ ℝ<sup>m × N</sup> sēkēnē, ēi kēdēl' x ∈ ℝ<sup>d n</sup> kē rēkōnōturēd' d y = Ax ∈ ℝ<sup>m</sup>

Dēkār: Būdēi 0 < t<sub>1</sub> < ... < t<sub>r</sub> a A = (a<sub>ij</sub>) = (t<sub>j</sub><sup>i</sup>)<sub>i=0, ..., m-1; j=1, ..., N</sub>

Nēkt S = {j<sub>1}, ..., j<sub>r</sub>} s j<sub>1</sub> < j<sub>2</sub> < ... < j<sub>r</sub></sub>

Pēk A<sub>S</sub> = (t<sub>j</sub><sup>i</sup>)<sub>i=0, ..., m-1; j=j<sub>1</sub>, ..., j<sub>r</sub></sub> j<sub>i</sub> w x<sub>u</sub> kē dēlōwōnd' mātēx,

det A<sub>S</sub> = ∏<sub>k < l ≤ r</sub> (t<sub>k</sub> - t<sub>l</sub>) > 0 ... A<sub>S</sub> jē iņēdēkōm'.

Pēn: • i wēdō jēdēl' wēdē rēkōnōyē

- Pōny kō wēdōdā - kōnstrukciōn' wēdēi jōn' fōrēnēy kōf. x,
- Nōstā bīlū!

### 1.3. Kompleksā L<sub>0</sub>-mīnīmāl' sēcē

$$x \in \mathbb{R}_0^N, y = Ax$$

$$\text{minimize } \|z\|_0, \text{ p. t. } Az = y \quad (P_0)$$

"Nēimū" pōdēp: Vēdēt' nēdēlūy sēptīm' A<sub>S</sub>t = y pō #S = 1 ... pēdēkciōn' mēnēstēyē, pēk pōt' nēdēlūy #S = s<sub>1</sub> ... a<sub>2</sub> pō #S = s<sub>2</sub>.  
 => (N) sēptīmū ...

Nā dēwēkār pēnēn, jē-ē. Nēimū' mēnēstēyē, kē rēkōnōturēd' dēlā sēptēmēdē #supp(x) ≤ r s & Ax = y?

Tricky complexity:

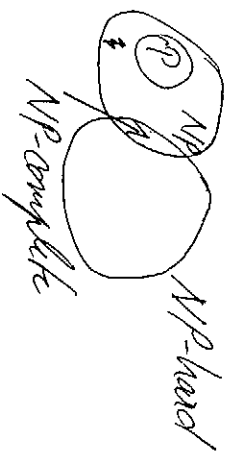
P: problems, u ketyid'ev'itye' algoritmov, kety'ny'e'ye' k'otom' n' polynomi'lny'ye' case (problema n'ny'ye).

NP: problems, u ketyid' ev'itye' algoritmov' potvaime'lyu' to' k'otom' n' polynomi'lny'ye' case

NP-hard: problems, u ketyid' ev'itye' algoritmov' potvaime'lyu' n' polynomi'lny'ye' case) no algoritmov' pro k'otory' n'y'ye' NP-problema

NP-complete = NP ∩ NP-hard

P=NP?



Problema NP-uzlovno'ye' potvaime'lyu' : 3'er'ye' problema

Ukup: {L<sub>1</sub>, ..., L<sub>n</sub>} potvaime'lyu' {A<sub>1</sub>, ..., A<sub>n</sub>} n #L<sub>i</sub> = 3 pro i=1, ..., n.

Decision problem: Existy'e' potvaime'lyu' {L<sub>i</sub> i'ye' J} n

$A, \cup_{j \in J} L_j = \{1, \dots, n\}$

$\exists L_i \cap L_j = \emptyset \text{ pro } i, j \in J$

Veta: k'o-uzlovno'ye' :

Ukup: u x N uach'e' A, y e R<sup>m</sup>

(P): uuziv'ize' k'otom' p.d. A z= y

je NP-hard.



Primer: Rukovodjenje tima (P) na timu 3-ovce problemu.

Nechť  $E_1, \dots, E_N \subset \{1, \dots, m\}$ , #  $E_i = 3$ ,  $N \leq \binom{m}{3}$ .

$$a_{ji} = \begin{cases} 1 & \dots j \in E_i \\ 0 & \dots j \notin E_i \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} j=1, \dots, m \\ i=1, \dots, N \end{matrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1N} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \dots & a_{mN} \end{pmatrix} \quad a_i = (a_{i1} \dots a_{iN})^T \text{ charakteristika } E_i$$

$m \times N$  matice

$$y = (1, \dots, 1)^T \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

Rukovoditelé, ne existují alq, který má rozhodnout, zda existuje

timu'  $AX = y$  s  $\|x\|_0 \leq m/3$ .

- posud existuje ... timu' 3-ovce problemu existuje
- posud ne  $\Rightarrow$  neexistuje

$$1, y = Ax = \sum_{j=1}^N x_j a_j \quad \dots \quad m = \|y\|_0 = \|Ax\|_0 \leq \|x\|_0 \cdot 3 \quad \dots \text{ kdy } \|x\|_0 \geq m/3.$$

$$\text{2} \quad \|x\|_0 = \frac{m}{3} \Leftrightarrow y = Ax = \sum_{j \in \text{prvky}} x_j a_j \quad \dots \quad \text{ } \begin{matrix} \text{ } \\ \text{ } \\ \text{ } \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \text{ } \\ \text{ } \\ \text{ } \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \text{ } \\ \text{ } \\ \text{ } \end{matrix}$$

$\Leftrightarrow$  timu' existuje

$A \cup E_i = \{1, \dots, m\}$