

3. Kapsitola: RIP

3.1. Smačho ortogonálna matica A , kedy 'režna' NSP

(a) kedy 'režna', a kedy: požadujeme spresnenie

2. prax: $y = Ax + \epsilon$ pomocou 'beris' praxi.

3.1. Kapsitola

$$\mu_i = \mu_i(A) = \max_{k \in \{1, \dots, N\}} |k a_i, g_i|, \text{ kde } A = \begin{pmatrix} q_1 & \dots & q_N \\ \vdots & & \vdots \end{pmatrix}, \|a_i\|_2 = 1, i = 1, \dots, N.$$

kovana matica A

$$\mu_1(\delta) = \max_{i \in \{1, \dots, N\}} \max_{S \subset \{1, \dots, N\}, \#S \leq \delta} \sum_{j \in S} |k a_i, g_j|$$

δ -kovana matica A

$$\mu_i(A) = \mu_i(1)$$

Veta: Necht $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times N}$ s normovanimi stĺpcami $a_1, \dots, a_N \in \mathbb{R}^m$.

Pokud $\mu_i(\delta) + \mu_i(\delta-1) < 1$, pak pre každú δ -spresnenú maticu \mathbb{R}^N

rekonstruovat $y = Ax$ pomocou 'beris' praxi. ... $\|u\|_2 \leq C \delta^2$

3.2. RIP... požadujeme spresnenie praxi $N = m^2, C = CR$

Praxia: $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times N}, \delta \in \{1, \dots, N\}$. Pre RIP-kovana $\delta_\delta = \delta_\delta(A)$ platí, že

je kognitivná $\delta \geq 0$ a kognitivná

$$(1-\delta) \|x\|_2^2 \leq \|Ax\|_2^2 \leq (1+\delta) \|x\|_2^2 \quad (*)$$

Pro $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$

Proveďte: (*) je ekvivalenční

$$|\|Ax\|_2^2 - \|x\|_2^2| \leq \sigma \|x\|_2^2$$

pro všechny $S \subset \{1, \dots, N\}, \#S \geq 2$ a pro všechna $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$ s $\|x\|_2 \in S$.

Pro každou x je

$$\|Ax\|_2^2 - \|x\|_2^2 = \langle Ax, Ax \rangle - \langle x, x \rangle = \underbrace{\langle A_S^* Ax, x \rangle}_{\in \mathbb{R}^N} - \underbrace{\langle I_S x, x \rangle}_{\in \mathbb{R}^N}$$

$$\text{tedy } \frac{|\|Ax\|_2^2 - \|x\|_2^2|}{\|x\|_2^2} = \frac{|\langle (A_S^* A_S - I_S)x, x \rangle|}{\|x\|_2^2} \quad \text{pro } x \neq 0, \text{ příp. } (x) \in S.$$

$\Rightarrow \sigma(A) = \bigvee_{\substack{\text{vše} \\ S \subset \{1, \dots, N\} \\ \#S \geq 2}} \|A_S^* A_S - I_S\|_{2 \times 2}$, protože $A_S^* A_S - I_S$ je hermitická.

Věta: Necht $A \in \mathbb{R}^{M \times N}$ a $\rho \leq \frac{M}{2}$ a $\sigma_2 < \frac{1}{2}$.

Pak každí ρ -operace vektor $x \in \mathbb{R}_\rho^N$ může být rekonstruován

a $y = Ax$ pomocí basis prvků.

Důkaz: Ukážeme, že pro A uvažujeme, tedy je

$$\|v_S\|_1 < \|v_{S^c}\|_1, \dots \Leftrightarrow \|v_S\|_1 < \frac{1}{2} \|v\|_1$$

pro $v \in \ker A \setminus \{0\}$ a $\#S \geq \rho$ přechá $\#S = \rho$.

Wektoru \$x\$

$$\|v\|_2 \leq \frac{\sigma_0}{1-\delta} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \cdot \|v\|_1$$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} \rho \sigma \delta &\leq \sigma_0 < \frac{1}{3} \dots < \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \|v\|_1 \\ \text{a } \|v\|_1 &\leq \sqrt{\lambda} \|v\|_2 \text{ wazni dekar.} \end{aligned}}$$

A kowici: staci, budowa \$A\$ wzorem \$S\$ jako macierz ^{symetrycznej} \$S\$ ^{symetrycznej} \$S\$

rozpisujemy \$v\$.

Tez przyjacelazymy, ze \$|v_1| \geq |v_2| \geq \dots \geq |v_p| \geq |v_{p+1}| \geq \dots \geq |v_n| \geq 0\$

Polozmy \$S_0 = S = \{1, \dots, p\}\$

\$S_1 = \{p+1, \dots, 2p\}\$

\$S_2 = \{2p+1, \dots, 3p\}\$ a.t.d.

Pikly \$Av=0\$ majmy

$$A v_{S_0} = A(-v_{S_1} - v_{S_2} - \dots)$$

$$\text{a tez } \|v_{S_0}\|_2^2 \leq \frac{\|A v_{S_0}\|_2^2}{1-\delta^2} = \frac{1}{1-\delta^2} \langle A v_{S_0}, A(-v_{S_1} - v_{S_2} - \dots) \rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-\delta^2} \sum_{k \geq 1} \langle A v_{S_0}, A(-v_{S_k}) \rangle$$

Uvaha: Necht $x, z \in \mathbb{R}_0^N$ a disjunktivni množiny a $\|x\|_2 = \|z\|_2 = 1$.

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Pro $\|x+z\|_2^2 = 2$ a $x+z \in \mathbb{R}_{2n}^N$. Tož

$$2(1-d_{20}) \leq \|A(x+z)\|_2^2 \leq 2(1+d_{20})$$

$$\text{a } | \langle Ax, Az \rangle | = \frac{1}{2} | \|Ax+Az\|_2^2 - \|Ax-Az\|_2^2 | \leq d_{20}.$$

Osvědčí pro normovanou x, z : $| \langle Ax, Az \rangle | \leq d_{20} \|x\|_2 \cdot \|z\|_2$.

Tož $| \langle Av_{S_0}, A(-v_{S_k}) \rangle | \leq d_{20} \|v_{S_0}\|_2 \cdot \|v_{S_k}\|_2$

$$\text{a } \|v_{S_0}\|_2^2 \leq \frac{1}{1-d_0} \cdot \sum_{k \geq 1} d_{20} \cdot \|v_{S_k}\|_2 \cdot \|v_{S_k}\|_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \|v_{S_0}\|_2 \leq \frac{d_{20}}{1-d_0} \sum_{k \geq 1} \|v_{S_k}\|_2$$

Jud' $v \in S_{k-1}, j \in S_k \dots$ pak $|v_j| \geq |v_j|$

$$\text{a } \|v_{S_k}\|_2 = \left(\sum_{j \in S_k} |v_j|^2 \right)^{1/2} \leq \left(s \cdot \min_{j \in S_{k-1}} |v_j|^2 \right)^{1/2}$$

$$= \sqrt{s} \cdot \min_{j \in S_{k-1}} |v_j| \leq \frac{\sqrt{s}}{s} \cdot \sum_{j \in S_{k-1}} |v_j|$$

Tož konverguje

$$\|v_{S_0}\|_2 \leq \frac{d_{20}}{1-d_0} \sum_{k \geq 1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} \|v_{S_{k-1}}\|_2 = \frac{d_{20}}{1-d_0} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} \cdot \|v_{S_0}\|_2$$

□

