

4. RIP pro měřitelné

-4-

Cíl: Dokázat, že měřitelné máte splývají RIP
a zejména konstantami při měření
a velkou pravděpodobnosti

4.1. Měřitelné proměnné

• $(\Omega, \Sigma, \mathbb{P})$ -pravděpodobnostní prostor

Ω ... množina
 Σ, \dots σ -algebra

\mathbb{P} ... pravděpodobnostní míra na (Ω, Σ)

• $B \in \Omega$... události (eventy)

$$\cdot \mathbb{P}(B) = \int_B 1 d\mathbb{P} = \int_B \chi_B(\omega) d\mathbb{P}(\omega)$$

• Měřitelné proměnné: $X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, měřitelná

$$\mu = EX = \int_{\Omega} X(\omega) d\mathbb{P}(\omega)$$

... střední hodnota

$$\sigma^2 = E(X - \mu)^2 = E(X^2 - 2\mu X + \mu^2) = E(X^2) - \mu^2 = E(X^2) - E(\mu^2)$$

... variace ... rozptyl

Markovna nezavisost:

$$\mathbb{P}(|X| \geq t) = \int \mathbb{1}_{\{|\omega| \geq t\}} d\mathbb{P}(\omega) \leq \int \frac{|X(\omega)|}{t} d\mathbb{P}(\omega)$$

$$\{\omega: |X(\omega)| \geq t\} \quad \{\omega: |X(\omega)| \geq t\}$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{t} \int_{\Omega} |X(\omega)| d\mathbb{P}(\omega) = \frac{E|X|}{t}, \quad t > 0$$

Na hodstvu 'proměna' je 'normální' (všeobecná Gaussova),

pevně dána hustota (density)

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right), \quad t \in \mathbb{R},$$

$$\text{tedy } \mathbb{P}(a < X \leq b) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

... hustota 'hodnota' μ , rozptyl σ^2 . $X \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$.

Standardní normální 'proměna': $\sigma = 1, \mu = 0 \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$

X_1, \dots, X_N jsou 'nezávislé', pevně pro všechna $t_1, \dots, t_N \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$\mathbb{P}(X_1 \leq t_1, \dots, X_N \leq t_N) = \prod_{j=1}^N \mathbb{P}(X_j \leq t_j)$$

$$\vec{E} \left[\prod_{j=1}^N X_j \right] = \prod_{j=1}^N E X_j.$$

N variabilis Gaussianis premiumis

-3-

$\Omega = \mathbb{R}^N, \Sigma, \dots$ Lebesgue's measure's probability \mathbb{R}^N

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{t^2}{2}\right)$$

$$P(B) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{N/2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \mathcal{N}_B(t_1, \dots, t_N) e^{-\frac{t_1^2}{2}} \dots e^{-\frac{t_N^2}{2}} dt_1, \dots, dt_N$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{N/2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-11t^2/2} dt$$

$X_i(t) = t_i, i=1, \dots, N.$ i.i.d. independent identically distributed

1.1. Konvergenzi varientis

Jumma: Mecht' is je standardu' normalu' premiuma'.

$$\text{Pak } E(e^{2\mu x^2}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2\mu}} \quad \text{for } -\infty < \mu < 1/2.$$

2 (2-stabilita normalu'ho rozdilu)

Mecht' $m \in N, N_1, \dots, N_m) \in \mathbb{R}^m$ a wecht' w_1, \dots, w_m je i.i.d. standardu' normalu' premiumu'.

$$\text{Pak } N_{w_1 x_1 + \dots + w_m x_m} \sim \left(\sum_{i=1}^m w_i^2 \sigma_i^2\right)^{1/2} \cdot N(0, 1).$$

je kdy stejni rozdilu jako varient' p'at. normalu' premiumu'.

Dokaz: 1, Substituce $x = \sqrt{1-2\mu} \cdot v$

$$\begin{aligned} E(e^{2\mu x^2}) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{2\mu t^2} e^{-t^2/2} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{(2\mu-1/2)t^2} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-v^2/2} \frac{dv}{\sqrt{1-2\mu}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2\mu}}. \end{aligned}$$

2. Soal dengan param = 2, data insulasi!

Masih $m=2$, $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2) \neq 0$, w_1, w_2 i.i.d. standard normal!

Polinomial $S := \lambda_1 w_1 + \lambda_2 w_2$

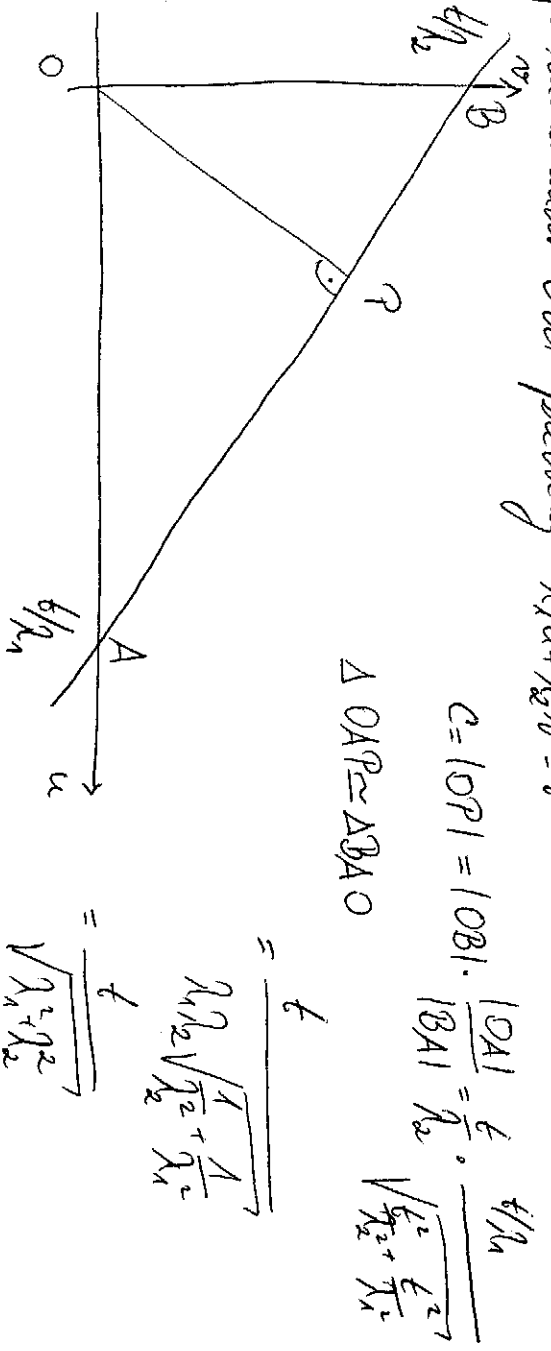
$t \geq 0$

$$\text{Prob } \mathbb{P}(S \leq t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{(u,v): \lambda_1 u + \lambda_2 v \leq t} e^{-(u^2+v^2)/2} d(u,v)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{(u,v): u \leq t} e^{-(u^2+v^2)/2} du dv = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{u \leq t} e^{-u^2/2} du$$

Partisi pada rotasi insulasi: $(u,v) \rightarrow e^{-(u^2+v^2)/2} \text{cis}$

Jika rotasi pada sudut θ dengan $\lambda_1 u + \lambda_2 v = t$



$$c = |OP| = |OB| \cdot \frac{|OA|}{|BA|} = \frac{t}{\lambda_2} \cdot \frac{t/\lambda_1}{\sqrt{\frac{t^2}{\lambda_2^2} + \frac{t^2}{\lambda_1^2}}}$$

$$\Delta OAP \cong \Delta BAO$$

$$= \frac{t}{\sqrt{\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2}}$$

$$\mathbb{P}(S \leq t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{u: u \leq \frac{t}{\sqrt{\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2}}} e^{-u^2/2} du = \mathbb{P}\left(\sqrt{\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2} w \leq t\right)$$

Rebut $w_{r,t-1}$ com jora (iparipol) standarlu' uwaslu' premium;

pa2ji $E(w_{r,t-1} + w_{m,t}^2) = m$. Buid jora maré pargipol;

tal de kuduwa $w_{r,t-1} + w_{m,t}$ keneuhji pilu' skola m,

=> Concentration of measure

teuwa: Nekl' me Na mekl' $w_{r,t-1} + w_{m,t}$ jora i.i.d. standarlu' maraku' premium' a wakt' $0 < \epsilon < 1$. Pak

$$\mathbb{P}(w_{r,t-1} + w_{m,t}^2 \geq (1+\epsilon)m) \leq e^{-\frac{m}{2}[\frac{\epsilon^2}{2} - \frac{\epsilon^3}{3}]}$$

$$\text{or } \mathbb{P}(w_{r,t-1} + w_{m,t}^2 \leq (1-\epsilon)m) \leq e^{-\frac{m}{2}[\frac{\epsilon^2}{2} - \frac{\epsilon^3}{3}]}$$

Teuwa: Doba2juwa param' uwasnaol, duka'ji pabona' $\beta := 1 + \epsilon$

$$\mathbb{P}(w_{r,t-1} + w_{m,t}^2 \geq \beta u) = \mathbb{P}(w_{r,t-1} + w_{m,t}^2 - \beta u \geq 0)$$

$$= \mathbb{P}(\lambda(w_{r,t-1} + w_{m,t}^2 - \beta u) \geq 0) = \mathbb{P}(\exp(\lambda(w_{r,t-1} + w_{m,t}^2 - \beta u)) \geq 1)$$

$$\leq E \exp(\lambda(w_{r,t-1} + w_{m,t}^2 - \beta u)) , \lambda > 0 \text{ ji paramu de}$$

$$\text{Daike } E \exp(\lambda(w_{r,t-1} + w_{m,t}^2 - \beta u)) = e^{-\lambda \beta u} E e^{\lambda w_{r,t-1}} e^{\lambda w_{m,t}^2}$$

$$= e^{-\lambda \beta u} \cdot (E e^{\lambda w_{r,t-1}})^u = e^{-\lambda \beta u} \cdot (1 - 2\lambda)^{-u/2} , 0 < \lambda < 1/2.$$

Wann minimiert $\rho(\lambda) < \lambda < \frac{1}{2}$:

-6-

$$e^{-\lambda \beta u} \cdot (-\beta u) \cdot (1-2\lambda)^{-\frac{m}{2}} + e^{-\lambda \beta u} (1-2\lambda)^{-\frac{m}{2}-1} \cdot \left(\frac{m}{2}\right) \cdot (1-2\lambda) = 0$$

$$-\beta u + (1-2\lambda)^{-1} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{1-2\lambda} = \beta \quad \dots \quad \frac{1}{\beta} = 1-2\lambda \quad \dots \quad 2\lambda = 1 - \frac{1}{\beta} < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 < \lambda < \frac{1}{2} > 0$$

$$\text{a } \mathbb{P}(w_{1,1}^2 + \dots + w_{m,1}^2 \geq \beta u)$$

$$\leq e^{-\beta u} \cdot \beta^{m/2} \cdot \left(\frac{1-1/\beta}{2}\right)^{m/2}$$

$$= e^{-\frac{\beta-1}{2} u} \cdot \beta^{m/2} = e^{-\frac{\beta u}{2}} \ln(\lambda + t)$$

$$\text{Wählen } \ln(\lambda + t) \leq t - \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t^3}{3}, \quad -1 < t < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \leq e^{-\frac{\beta u}{2}} \left[e - \frac{\beta^2}{2} + \frac{\beta^3}{3} \right]$$

Hier: Nach $A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} \begin{pmatrix} w_{1,1} \\ \vdots \\ w_{m,1} \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times 1}$, $w_{1,1}, \dots, w_{m,1}$ i.i.d. standard normal

Nach $\|x\|_2 = 1$ ~~...~~ \mathbb{P}

$$\mathbb{P} \left(\left| \|Ax\|_2^2 - 1 \right| \geq t \right) \leq 2 e^{-\frac{m t^2}{2}} \left[\frac{t^2}{2} - \frac{t^3}{3} \right] \leq 2 e^{-C m t^2}$$

für $0 < t < 1$
ausgewähltes $C > 0$.

Hierbei: $x = (x_{1,1}, \dots, x_{m,1})^T$. Wähle die 2-Abstände nach "randomness"

$$\mathbb{P} \left(\left| \|Ax\|_2^2 - 1 \right| \geq t \right) = \mathbb{P} \left(\left| \sum_{i=1}^n (\omega_{i1} x_{i1} + \dots + \omega_{in} x_{in})^2 + \dots + (\omega_{m1} x_{i1} + \dots + \omega_{mn} x_{in})^2 - 1 \right| \geq t \right)$$

$$= \mathbb{P} \left(\left| \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_{i1}^2 x_{i1}^2 + \dots + \omega_{in}^2 x_{in}^2 - 1 \right| \geq wt \right) \leq$$

$$= \mathbb{P} \left(\omega_{i1}^2 + \dots + \omega_{in}^2 \geq (1+t/w) \right) + \mathbb{P} \left(\omega_{i1}^2 + \omega_{in}^2 \leq (1-t/w) \right) \leq 2e^{-\frac{m}{2} [t^2/2 - t^3/3]}.$$

Pruba' verosmkat' je jidukustuka' ($C = 1/2$).

Poru'uka: Pro $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$ ber $\|x\|_2 = 1$ ber skala' beru'ia suatu

$$\text{rubat} \quad \mathbb{P} \left(\left| \|Ax\|_2^2 - \|x\|_2^2 \right| \geq t \|x\|_2^2 \right) \leq 2e^{-Cmt^2}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^N$$

↳ Trakel'ing' d'akar je rale'u me rotasi' inversi'a.

di'it' bue noru'ale'u'ho rotasi'le'u', a otak' tad' d'akap'at

d'akar verosmkat' pro jid'ak $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$ s $\|x\|_2 = 1$. Verosmkat' - li.

$x = e_1$, ber probat' komputasi' le'u'na pri'nto, ber ubit'

2-plate'ly.

4.3. RIP pro Gaussovski' matricu' matrice

Cl: Uspitati je Gaussovski' matricu' uafie p' klasi RIP
p' matricu' prosti' potobrat'.

Metoda: Razvijimo konvencijama' uvertovat' uspinat' na pit'

konvencija: $\mathbb{R}_S^N \cap \mathbb{S}^{N-1}$ a pak (za pozitivni) na ale' \mathbb{R}_0^N .

Lema: Nech' $t > 0$, Pak existuje matrica $M \in \mathbb{S}^{N \times N}$ $\|M\|_2 = 1$ i

$$i, \|M\| \leq (1 + 2t)^{N-1}$$

i, pro konvenciju' ze \mathbb{S}^{N-1} existuje $x \in M$ s $\|x - 2t\|_2 \leq t$.

Dokaz: Uzmimo $x^i \in \mathbb{S}^{d-1}$ libovolnu:

$$j \in \{1, \dots, N\} \rightarrow x^j \in \mathbb{S}^{d-1} \text{ u\~{z} vybrano, zvolime } x^{i+j} \in \mathbb{S}^{d-1}$$

$$\text{libovolnu } s \ \|x^{i+j} - x^j\|_2 > t \text{ pro } j = 1, \dots, j.$$

Tato opakuje uafie tak' odleho, j'ab' j' uafie to' matricu', d'oboru' uafie tak'

$$\text{pokud pro } \{x^1, \dots, x^m\} \text{ u\~{z} } t \in \mathbb{S}^{d-1}. \exists j \in \{1, \dots, m\} \text{ s } \|x^j - 2t\|_2 \leq t. \\ \Rightarrow (i)$$

i) Uspitati uafie pomoci' uafie argumentu'.

$$\text{Uzime, } \bar{x} \cdot \|x^i - x^j\|_2 > t \text{ pro } \text{ne\~{c}knu } i, j \in \{1, \dots, N\} \text{ s } i \neq j.$$

- konvencija $B(x^i, t/2), i = 1, \dots, m$ jsou tak' disjunktne;
- ale' takle' odleho' uafie $B(0, 1 + t/2)$.

Stromajim' uafie' p'lyne

$$m \cdot (t/2)^d \cdot V \leq (1 + t/2)^d V,$$

• kade V je oprim $B(0,1)$ u \mathbb{R}^d . Teod

$$m = |M| \leq \frac{(1 + \frac{\delta}{2})^d}{(\frac{\delta}{2})^d} = (1 + \frac{2}{\delta})^d.$$

Veta: Necht $N \geq m \geq \rho \geq 1$ jeon prijemna' arba a wecht

$0 < \varepsilon < 1$ a $0 < \delta < 1$ jeon realna' arba

$$m \geq C \delta^{-2} (\ln(eN/\delta) + \ln(1/\varepsilon)), \text{ kade}$$

$C > 0$ je absolutu' konstanta. Pak pro A normalizovan
furnarba wafci' plati'

$$\mathbb{P}(\delta \mathcal{J}(A) \leq \delta) \geq 1 - \varepsilon.$$

Dikar: Zleuwa: existuje $M \subset Z := \{z \in \mathbb{R}^N, \text{supp}(z) \subset \{1, \dots, \delta\}, \|z\|_2 = 1\}$

take, de $(t = 1/4)$

$$i) |M| \leq \rho^d$$

ii, min $\|x - z\|_2 \leq 1/4$ pro kazdi' $z \in Z$.

Ukazeme, de pobud $\|Mx\|_2 - 1 \leq \delta/2$ pro vsetkna $x \in M$, take:

$$|Mx\|_2 - 1 \leq \delta \text{ pro } z \in Z.$$

Pouzijeme "bootstrap argument". Necht $r > 0$ je nejmenši' arba

take, i, de $\|Mx\|_2 - 1 \leq r$ pro $z \in Z$... chcuu $r \leq \delta$.

Pak $\|Mx\|_2 - \|x\|_2 \leq r \|x\|_2$ pro $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$ a $\text{supp}(x) \subset \{1, \dots, \delta\}$.

Necht $\varepsilon, \rho \in \mathbb{R}^N$ de $\text{supp}(x) \cup \text{supp}(y) \subset \{1, \dots, \delta\}$ a $\|x\|_2 = \|y\|_2 = 1$.

• Pak

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\langle Au, Av \rangle - \langle u, v \rangle| &= \frac{1}{2} \left| (\|Au+v\|_2^2 - \|Au-Av\|_2^2) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - (\|u+v\|_2^2 - \|u-v\|_2^2) \right| \\
 &\leq \frac{1}{2} \left| \|Au+v\|_2^2 - \|u+v\|_2^2 \right| + \frac{1}{2} \left| \|Au-v\|_2^2 - \|u-v\|_2^2 \right| \\
 &\leq \frac{1}{2} \|Au+v\|_2^2 + \frac{1}{2} \|u-v\|_2^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\|u\|_2^2 + \|v\|_2^2) = \delta.
 \end{aligned}$$

a) opet:

$$|\langle Au, Av \rangle - \langle u, v \rangle| \leq \gamma \|u\|_2 \|v\|_2 \quad \text{za } \forall u, v \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

povijestima povijestima (1, 1, 1)

Neka je $\tilde{z} \in Z$, pak postoji $x \in \mathbb{N}$ s $\|x - \tilde{z}\|_2 \leq 1/4$.

\tilde{z} je najbliži čvor mreže, pak je

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|Ax\|_2^2 - 1 &= \|Ax\|_2^2 - 1 + \langle A(z+x), A(z-x) \rangle - \langle z+x, z-x \rangle \\
 &\leq \|Ax\|_2^2 - 1 + |\langle A(z+x), A(z-x) \rangle - \langle z+x, z-x \rangle| \\
 &\leq \delta/2 + \gamma \|z+x\|_2 \cdot \|z-x\|_2 \leq \delta/2 + \gamma \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{\delta}{2} + \delta
 \end{aligned}$$

Koristimo opet ponašanje: $\delta \leq \frac{\delta}{2} + \delta - \gamma \leq \delta$.

• Zbytku plynie z union bound:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{G}(A) > \delta) &\leq \sum_{\substack{S \subseteq \{1, \dots, N\} \\ \#S \leq \lambda}} \mathbb{P}(\exists z \in \mathcal{R}^N: \text{supp}(z) \subset S, \|z\|_2 = 1 \& \|Az\|_2 - 1 > \delta) \\ &= \binom{N}{\lambda} \mathbb{P}(\exists z \in \mathbb{Z} \ \lambda \|Az\|_2 - 1 > \delta) \\ &\leq \binom{N}{\lambda} \mathbb{P}(\exists x \in \mathcal{N}: \|Ax\|_2^2 - 1 > \delta/2). \end{aligned}$$

Pro každé $x \in \mathcal{N}$ je $\text{kofaktor} \leq 2e^{-c_1 m \delta^2}$

$$\text{tedy } \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{G}(A) > \delta) \leq 2^N \cdot \binom{N}{\lambda} \cdot 2 \cdot e^{-c_1 m \delta^2}.$$

• Vyjma' dokazovat' ze toto je $\leq \varepsilon$ potrebujeme plati' predpoklady vzdy .

$$m \delta^2 \geq C \left(\lambda \ln \left(\frac{e^N}{\lambda} \right) + \ln \left(\frac{2}{\varepsilon} \right) \right) \quad \binom{N}{\lambda} \leq \left(\frac{e^N}{\lambda} \right)^\lambda$$

$$\text{tedy } \mathbb{P}(1) \leq e^{\rho \ln 9} \left(\frac{e^N}{\lambda} \right)^\lambda \cdot 2 e^{-c_1 C \left[\lambda \ln \left(\frac{e^N}{\lambda} \right) + \ln \left(\frac{2}{\varepsilon} \right) \right]}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \underbrace{e^{\rho \left\{ \ln 9 + \ln \left(\frac{e^N}{\lambda} \right) - c_1 C \ln \left(\frac{e^N}{\lambda} \right) \right\}}}_{\leq e^0 = 1} \cdot \underbrace{2 e^{-c_1 C \ln \left(\frac{2}{\varepsilon} \right)}}_{\substack{\cdot 2 e^{-c_1 C} \\ -c_1 C \\ c_1 C > 1}} \leq 2 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{\varepsilon} \right)^{-1} = \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Navic } \underbrace{\ln 9 + \ln \left(\frac{e^N}{\lambda} \right)}_{\geq 1} (1 - c_1 C) \leq \ln 9 + (1 - c_1 C) \leq 0$$

$$\underbrace{\rho}_{\geq 1} - 1 + \ln 9 \leq c_1 C.$$

□

4.4. Lemma Johnsona a Lindenstraussa

-11-

Veta o vailodijel projektel uzašiu bodeli - kinez' račloniz' madaleson.

Lemma: Neštf $0 < \varepsilon < 1$ a neštf m, N d'jov pirmaš'cola

$$\text{š } m \geq 4(\varepsilon^2/2 - \varepsilon^3/3)^{-1} \ln N.$$

Paš pro kardinu maximum $\{x^1, \dots, x^N\} \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ paš ~~plati~~ vicišje $f: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ šakon, še

$$(*) \quad (1 - \varepsilon) \|x^i - x^j\|_2^2 \leq \|f(x^i) - f(x^j)\|_2^2 \leq (1 + \varepsilon) \|x^i - x^j\|_2^2, \quad i, j \in \{1, \dots, N\}$$

Šekar: Neštf $f(x) = Ax$, bode

$$Ax = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} \begin{pmatrix} w_{1,1} & \dots & w_{1,d} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ w_{m,1} & \dots & w_{m,d} \end{pmatrix} x,$$

bode opet $w_{1,1}, \dots, w_{m,d}$ j'ov i.i.d. štandardel' normel'.

Mašreš, še $f(x)$ op'lešje (*) š mema šonš p'ast' potobnost'.

Prošje $i \in \{1, \dots, N\}$, $i \neq j$ potobnu $z = \frac{x^i - x^j}{\|x^i - x^j\|_2}$ a došaveš

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P} \left(\left| \|f(z)\|_2^2 - \|z\|_2^2 \right| > \varepsilon \|z\|_2^2 \right) &= \\ &= \mathbb{P} \left(\left| \|Az\|_2^2 - 1 \right| > \varepsilon \right) \leq 2e^{-\frac{m}{2} \left[\varepsilon^2/2 - \varepsilon^3/3 \right]} \end{aligned}$$

Tot' š plati' pro madalesy (N) pašje:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}(\text{* nep'lati'}) &\leq 2e^{-\frac{m}{2} \left[\varepsilon^2/2 - \varepsilon^3/3 \right]} \binom{N}{2} \leq 2e^{-\frac{m}{2} \left[\varepsilon^2/2 - \varepsilon^3/3 \right]} \\ &= \exp \left(\ln N - \frac{m}{2} \left[\varepsilon^2/2 - \varepsilon^3/3 \right] \right) \leq e^0 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

□