

Activity:

Suppose $a_i \sim N(0, I_n)$ $i=1, \dots, m$

Build a vector $y = \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i a_i$ so that first component of y is larger than other components.

How big are each component?

Recovery by inexact dual certificate

Let $X_0 = e_1$ $X_0 = e_1 e_1^T$ $b = A X_0$

Find X such that $X \succeq 0, AX = b$ (*)

Lemma: Suppose that $\exists Y = A^* \lambda$ such that

$$\|Y_T\|_F \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$Y_{T^\perp} \preceq -I_{T^\perp}$$

} weakens
of dual
certificate

and \forall feasible $X_0 + H, \|H_{T^\perp}\|_* \geq \frac{0.94(1-\frac{1}{8})}{1+\frac{1}{8}} \|H_T\|$

} strengthens
of injectivity

Then X_0 is unique soln to (*)

Proof: Let $X_0 + H$ be feasible $AH = 0$

$$0 = \langle \lambda, AH \rangle = \langle A^* \lambda, H \rangle = \langle Y, H \rangle = \langle Y_T, H_T \rangle + \langle Y_{T^\perp}, H_{T^\perp} \rangle$$

$$\text{So } -\langle Y_{T^\perp}, H_{T^\perp} \rangle = \langle Y_T, H_T \rangle$$

$$\|H_{T^\perp}\|_* \leq \|Y_T\|_F \|H_T\|_F \leq \frac{1}{2} \|H_T\|_F \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \|H_T\|$$

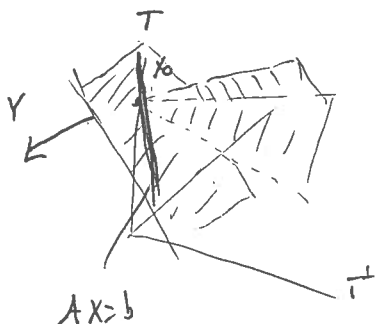
We have $\|H_{T^\perp}\|_* \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \|H_T\|$
 $\|H_{T^\perp}\|_* \geq \frac{0.94(1-\frac{1}{8})}{1+\frac{1}{8}} \|H_T\|$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{0.94(1-\frac{1}{8})}{1+\frac{1}{8}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \|H_T\| \leq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow H_T = 0 \Rightarrow H_{T^\perp} = 0$$

□

Picture



Dual certificate defines a hyperplane that separates $AX = b$ from cone.

Conic condition for feasible matrices & RIP-1 bound

Lemma: Suppose $\frac{1}{m} \|AX\|_1 \leq (1 + \frac{1}{8}) \text{tr}(X) \quad \forall X \succeq 0$
 and $\frac{1}{m} \|AX\|_1 \geq 0.94(1 - \frac{1}{8}) \|X\| \quad \forall \text{sym rank-2 } X.$

Then if $X_0 + H$ is feasible,
 $\|H_{T^\perp}\|_* \geq \frac{0.94(1 - \frac{1}{8})}{1 + \frac{1}{8}} \|H_T\|$

Proof: $A(X_0 + H) = b$
 $\Rightarrow 0 = AH = AH_T + AH_{T^\perp},$

$$S_0 \quad \frac{1}{m} \|AH_T\|_1 = \frac{1}{m} \|AH_{T^\perp}\|_1$$

$$0.94(1 - \frac{1}{8}) \|H_T\| \leq (1 + \frac{1}{8}) \|H_{T^\perp}\|_*$$

as H_T is rank 2 | as $H_{T^\perp} \succeq 0.$

Recovery under a Gaussian Model

Let $a_i \sim N(0, I_n)$ $i=1 \dots m$. $AX = \{ \langle X, a_i a_i^t \rangle \}_{i=1 \dots m}$

To show $X_0 X_0^t$ is unique element of $\{ X \succ 0, AX = A x_0 x_0^t \}$

with high probability, we will show

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot \frac{1}{m} \|AX\|_1 &\leq (1 + \frac{1}{8}) \text{tr}(X) & \forall X \succ 0 \\ \cdot \frac{1}{m} \|AX\|_1 &\geq 0.94(1 - \frac{1}{8}) \|X\| & \forall \text{sym rank-2 } X. \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} \cdot \frac{1}{m} \|AX\|_1 &\leq (1 + \frac{1}{8}) \text{tr}(X) \\ \cdot \frac{1}{m} \|AX\|_1 &\geq 0.94(1 - \frac{1}{8}) \|X\| \end{aligned}} \right\} \text{RIP-like property}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot \exists Y = A^* \lambda \text{ such that} \\ \quad - \|Y_{T^\perp} + \frac{17}{10} I_{T^\perp}\| &\leq \frac{1}{10} \\ \quad - \|Y_T\|_F &\leq \frac{3}{20} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} \cdot \exists Y = A^* \lambda \text{ such that} \\ \quad - \|Y_{T^\perp} + \frac{17}{10} I_{T^\perp}\| &\leq \frac{1}{10} \\ \quad - \|Y_T\|_F &\leq \frac{3}{20} \end{aligned}} \right\} \text{existence of dual cert}$$

Lemma:

Let $a_i \sim N(0, I_n)$

Let $AX = \left\{ \langle X, a_i a_i^t \rangle \right\}_{i=1 \dots m} = \{a_i^t X a_i^t\}_{i=1 \dots m}$

If $m \geq C_\delta n$ then $\forall X$ $\frac{1}{m} \|AX\|_1 \leq (1+\delta) \|X\|_*$ w/ prob $1 - 2e^{-m\delta^2}$

Proof: Suffices to prove for $X = uv^t$ w/ $\|u\|=1$.

Because: Let $X = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i u_i v_i^t$. $\frac{1}{m} \|AX\|_1 \leq \sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i| (1+\delta) 1 = \|X\|_*$.

$$\|A uv^t\|_1 = \sum_i |a_i \cdot u|^2 = \|Zu\|^2 \quad \text{w/ } Z = \begin{pmatrix} -a_1- \\ -a_2- \\ \vdots \\ -a_m- \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{m} \|A w^t\|_1 \leq \sigma_{\max}^2 \left(\frac{Z}{\sqrt{m}} \right).$$

Concentration estimate: $P(\sigma_{\max}(Z) > \sqrt{m} + \sqrt{n} + t) \leq e^{-t^2}$

Choose $m \geq \frac{n}{\delta^2}$ $t = \sqrt{m} \delta/2$

$$\Rightarrow P\left(\sigma_{\max}\left(\frac{Z}{\sqrt{m}}\right) > 1 + \delta\right) \leq e^{-\delta^2 m/2}$$