

講義内容

No.1

Least Absolute Shrinkage and Selection Operator

3.4.3 LASSO 推定是の精度評価

・ Incoherence 仮定のよ

Sorted L-One Penalized Estimator

3.4.4 SLOPE 推定是

回帰元分析

$$\underline{Y} = \sum_{n \times d} \underline{X} \underline{\beta}^* + \underline{\varepsilon} \quad ; \quad \underline{\varepsilon} \sim \text{sub } \mathcal{G}_n(0^2)$$

BIC推定

$$\hat{\underline{\beta}}^{\text{BIC}} \in \left| \underline{Y} - \underline{X} \underline{\beta} \right|_{2,n}^2 + \tau^2 \left| \underline{\beta} \right|_{0,d}$$

LASSO推定

$$\hat{\underline{\beta}}^{\text{L}} \in \left| \underline{Y} - \underline{X} \underline{\beta} \right|_{2,n}^2 + 2\tau \left| \underline{\beta} \right|_{1,d}$$

$$\left| \underline{\beta} \right|_{1,d} = \sum_{j=1}^d \left| \beta_j \right|$$

$$\underline{\beta} = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_d)^T$$

T.T.L. $\|\cdot\|_{2,n}$: \mathbb{R}^d の Euclid norm, $\|\cdot\|_{0,d}$: \cdot の非零成分の数

命題 3.19 $\|\beta^*\|_{0,d} \geq 1 \text{ かつ } \forall \delta > 0, \exists n \geq n(\delta)$

$$\tau^2 = 16 \log(12) \frac{\sigma^2}{n} + 32 \sigma^2 \frac{\log(ed)}{n}$$

と仮定して、

$$\Pr\left(\frac{1}{n} \|\underline{X} \hat{\beta}^{\text{BIC}} - \underline{X} \beta^*\|_{2,n}^2 \leq \|\beta^*\|_{0,d} \sigma^2 \frac{\log(ed/\delta)}{n}\right) \geq 1 - \delta.$$

$$\|\beta^*\|_{0,d} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^d \beta_j^2$$

$$\frac{\sigma^2}{n} \log(d) = o(\tau^2)$$

定理 3.20 $\underline{X} = (X_1, \dots, X_n)$ に對して

No. 4

$$\max_{1 \leq j \leq d} |X_j|_{2,n} \leq \sqrt{n}$$

と對し、 $\forall \delta > 0$ に對して

$$2\tau = 2\sigma \sqrt{\frac{2 \log Qd}{n}} + 2\sigma \sqrt{\frac{2 \log (4/\delta)}{n}}$$

とあるに對して

$$\begin{aligned} \Pr\left(\frac{1}{n} \|\underline{X} \hat{\beta}^{\text{LS}} - \underline{X} \beta^*\|_{2,n}^2 \leq 4 \|\beta^*\|_{1,d} \sqrt{\frac{2 \log Qd}{n}} + 4 \|\beta^*\|_{1,d} \sqrt{\frac{\log(4/\delta)}{n}}\right) \\ \geq 1 - \delta \end{aligned}$$

$\|\beta^*\|_{1,d} \sqrt{\frac{\log d}{n}}$

$$\hat{\beta}^{\text{LS}} \in \arg \min_{\beta \in \mathbb{R}^d} \|\underline{y} - \underline{X}\beta\|_{2,n}^2$$

$$\hat{\beta}^{\text{LS}, B_1} \in \arg \min_{\beta \in \mathbb{R}^d, \beta \in B_1} \|\underline{y} - \underline{X}\beta\|_{2,n}^2$$

Teil 1. $B_1 = \{ \underline{x} \in (\mathbb{R}_1, \dots, \mathbb{R}_d) : \sum_{j=1}^d |x_j| \leq 1 \}$

$$\hat{\beta}^{\text{LS}, B_0} \in \arg \min_{\beta \in \mathbb{R}^d; \|\beta\|_{1,d} \leq r} \|\underline{y} - \underline{X}\beta\|_{2,n}^2$$

推定式

$$\frac{1}{n} \|X\hat{\beta} - X\beta^*\|_{2,n}^2$$

$\hat{\beta}^{\text{OLS}}$

$$\sigma^2 \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\text{rank } X = r$$

$\hat{\beta}^{\text{LS}, B_1}$

$$\sigma^2 \sqrt{\frac{\log d}{n}}$$

$\hat{\beta}^{\text{LS}, B_0}$

$$\sigma^2 \frac{r}{n}$$

$\hat{\beta}^{\text{BIC}}$

$$\frac{\|X\hat{\beta}^*\|_{2,n} \sigma^2 \log d}{n}$$

$$\sigma^2 \frac{r \log d}{n}$$

$\hat{\beta}^{\text{AIC}}$

$$\|X\hat{\beta}^*\|_{2,n} \sigma^2 \sqrt{\frac{\log d}{n}} \leftarrow \frac{1}{n} L - r.$$

適交デザイン:

$$\hat{\beta}^{\text{HRD}} \leftrightarrow \hat{\beta}^{\text{BIC}}$$

$$\hat{\beta}^{\text{SE}} \leftrightarrow \hat{\beta}^{\text{C}}$$

$$O^2 \approx \frac{\log d}{n}$$

$$O^2 \approx \frac{\log d}{n}$$

$$\hat{\beta}^{\text{BIC}} \text{ が } \beta^{\text{true}} \text{ に } \rightarrow$$

$$\hat{\beta}^{\text{C}} \text{ が } \beta^{\text{true}} \text{ に } \rightarrow$$

適交デザイン:



適交デザイン: 適交

$$\hat{\beta}^{\text{C}} \approx \frac{\log d}{n}$$



$$|\beta^{\text{true}}|_{\log d} \sqrt{\frac{\log d}{n}}$$

$$\hat{\beta}^{\text{HRD}} \approx \frac{\log d}{n}$$



$$\approx \frac{\log d}{n}$$

中の n は n が 2 倍

定義

No. 8

$\beta = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_d)^T \in \mathbb{R}^d$ と $S \subset \{1, \dots, d\}$ に対し?

$$\beta_S = (\beta_{S,1}, \beta_{S,2}, \dots, \beta_{S,d})^T$$

$$\beta_{S,j} = \begin{cases} \beta_j & (j \in S) \\ 0 & (\text{otherwise}) \end{cases} ; j = 1, 2, \dots, d$$

特に

$$\|\beta\|_{1,d} = \|\beta_S\|_{1,d} + \|\beta_{S^c}\|_{1,d}$$

とある。

131 $d = 5$, $S = \{1, 3, 5\}$, $S^c = \{2, 4\}$

Na?

$$\beta = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)^T \text{ or } \tau?$$

$$\beta_S = (1, 0, 3, 0, 5)^T$$

$$\beta_{S^c} = (0, 2, 0, 4, 0)^T$$

$$\|\beta\|_{1,d} = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 = 15$$

$$\|\beta_S\|_{1,d} = 1 + 3 + 5 = 9$$

$$\|\beta_{S^c}\|_{1,d} = 2 + 4 = 6$$

INC(R) 条件

No.10

$$\underline{Y} = \underline{X} \beta^* + \underline{\varepsilon} \quad (2.2-1) \quad (2)$$

ある $R \in \mathbb{N}$ が存在して

$$\left| \frac{\underline{X}^T \underline{X}}{n} - \underline{I}_d \right|_{\infty} \leq \frac{1}{32R}$$

\Leftrightarrow

$$(a) \quad \left| \frac{|\underline{x}_j|_{2,n}^2}{n} - 1 \right| \leq \frac{1}{32R}; \quad \forall j \in \{1, 2, \dots, d\}$$

$$(b) \quad \left| \frac{\underline{x}_j^T \underline{x}_r}{n} \right| \leq \frac{1}{32R}; \quad \forall j \neq r, j, r \in \{1, \dots, d\}$$

ただし、 $\underline{X} = (\underline{x}_1, \dots, \underline{x}_d)$; $\underline{x}_j \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ($j=1, \dots, d$)

補題 3.24 整数 R ($1 \leq R \leq d$) を固定し、示す: No.11

行列 X の $\text{INC}(R)$ 条件を満たすことができる。すなわち、

$\exists S \subset \{1, \dots, d\}$ で $\#(S) \leq R$ なるものとして $\beta \in \mathbb{R}^d$

S の要素の和

に対して、値が

$$\|\beta_S\|_{1,d} \leq 3 \|\beta_S\|_{1,d}$$

を満たしていること

$$\|\beta\|_{2,d}^2 \leq 2 \frac{\|X\beta\|_{2,n}^2}{n}$$

を満たす。

証明 する

$$\begin{aligned} \|\underline{X}\beta\|_{2,n}^2 &= \|\underline{X}(\beta_S + \beta_{Sc})\|_{2,n}^2 \\ &= \|\underline{X}\beta_S\|_{2,n}^2 + \|\underline{X}\beta_{Sc}\|_{2,n}^2 + 2\beta_S^T \underline{X}^T \underline{X} \beta_{Sc} \end{aligned}$$

に注目する。最右辺の各項は $INC(R)$ 条件を用いて

評価して行く

(1) $INC(R)$ より

$$\frac{\|\underline{X}\beta_S\|_{2,n}^2}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \beta_S^T \underline{X}^T \underline{X} \beta_S$$

No. 13

$$= \beta_S^T \left(\frac{X^T X}{n} - I_d + I_d \right) \beta_S$$

$$= \|\beta_S\|_{2,d}^2 + \beta_S^T \left(\frac{X^T X}{n} - I_d \right) \beta_S$$

$$\geq \|\beta\|_{2,d}^2 - \frac{1}{32R} \|\beta_S\|_{2,d}^2$$

$$\geq \|\beta\|_{2,d}^2 - \frac{1}{32R} \|\beta\|_{1,d}^2$$

$$\therefore |a^2 + b^2| \leq (|a| + |b|)^2$$

$$\therefore \frac{\|\beta\|_{2,d}^2}{2} \geq \|\beta_S\|_{2,d}^2 - \frac{1}{32R} \|\beta_S\|_{1,d}^2 \quad (5.22)$$

Q2)

$$\frac{|X\beta_{sc}|_{2,d}}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \beta_{sc}^T X^T X \beta_{sc}$$

$$= \beta_{sc}^T \left(\frac{X^T X}{n} - \underline{I}_d \right) \beta_{sc}^T \beta_{sc} \beta_{sc}$$

$$\geq |\beta_{sc}|_{2,d}^2 - \frac{1}{32n} |\beta_{sc}|_{2,d}^2 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{C}^2 + \text{h}^2 \leq 1/16 \text{d} \text{d} \text{d}^2 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\geq |\beta_{sc}|_{2,d}^2 - \frac{1}{32n} |\beta_{sc}|_{1,d}^2$$

$$\geq |\beta_{sc}|_{2,d}^2 - \frac{9}{32n} |\beta_{sc}|_{1,d}^2 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{全} \text{R}^2 \text{R}^4 \\ \text{(3.23)} \end{array} \right\}$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned}
 2 \left| \beta_S^T \frac{X^T X}{n} \beta_{SE} \right| &= 2 \left| \sum_{j \neq e} \beta_{S,j} X_j^T X_e \beta_{S,e} \right| \\
 &\leq \frac{2}{32R} \left| \sum_{j \neq e} \beta_{S,j} \beta_{S,e} \right| \quad \downarrow \text{INCC (b)} \\
 &\leq \frac{2}{32R} \|\beta_S\|_{1,d} \|\beta_{SE}\|_{1,d} \quad \downarrow \text{AF 32} \\
 &\leq \frac{6}{32R} \|\beta_S\|_{1,d}^2 \quad (3.2*)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\leadsto 2 \beta_S^T \frac{X^T X}{n} \beta_{SE} \geq -\frac{6}{32R} \|\beta_S\|_{1,d}^2$$

7.5.1:

$$\| \beta_S \|_{1,d} = \underbrace{(1 \times |\beta_{S,1}| + \dots + 1 \times |\beta_{S,d}|)}_{\text{非零项的个数}}$$

$$\#(S) = \# \text{支. 2} \quad (\underbrace{1, \dots, 1}_{k}, 0, \dots, 0) \in (\beta_{S,1}, \dots, \beta_{S,d}, 0, \dots, 0)$$

12 Cauchy-Schwarz 不等式

$$\leq \sqrt{k} \| \beta_S \|_{2,d}$$

7.5.2

$$\| \beta_S \|_{1,d}^2 \leq \#(S) \| \beta_S \|_{2,d}^2$$

$$\|\beta_S\|_{1,d}^2 \geq -\#(S) \|\beta_S\|_{2,d}^2 \quad (d)$$

Σ 得 3.

5.2, (3.22) - (3.2*) 57

$$\frac{\|\underline{X}\beta\|_{2,n}^2}{n} = \frac{\|\underline{X}\beta_S\|_{2,n}^2}{n} + \frac{\|\underline{X}\beta_{S^c}\|_{2,n}^2}{n}$$

$$+ \frac{2 \beta_S^T \underline{X}^T \underline{X} \beta_{S^c}}{n}$$

$$\geq \|\beta_S\|_{2,d}^2 - \frac{\|\beta_S\|_{1,d}^2}{32R} + \|\beta_{S^c}\|_{2,d}^2 - \frac{9\|\beta_S\|_{1,d}^2}{32R}$$

$$- \frac{6 |\beta_S|_{1,d}^2}{32 \epsilon}$$

No. 18

$$= |\beta_S|_{2,d}^2 + |\beta_{S^c}|_{2,d}^2 - \frac{16}{32 \epsilon} |\beta_S|_{1,d}^2$$

$$\stackrel{(d)}{\geq} |\beta_S|_{2,d}^2 + |\beta_{S^c}|_{2,d}^2 - \frac{16 \#(S)}{32 \epsilon} |\beta_S|_{2,d}^2$$

$$\geq |\beta_S|_{2,d}^2 + |\beta_{S^c}|_{2,d}^2 - \frac{1}{2} |\beta_S|_{2,d}^2$$

$$\therefore \#(S) \leq \epsilon$$

$$\geq \frac{1}{2} |\beta_S|_{2,d}^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n} \sum \beta_{2,i}^2 \geq \frac{1}{2} |\beta_S|_{2,d}^2 \quad \square$$

LASSO 推定量の連続性定理 3.25 $n \geq 2$ とし.

$$\underline{Y} = \underline{X} \beta^* + \underline{\varepsilon} \quad ; \quad \underline{\varepsilon} \sim \text{sub } G_n(\mathbf{0}^2)$$

を仮定する. さらに, $\exists R \in \{1, 2, \dots, d\}$ が \mathbb{I}_n かつ

$$|\beta^*|_{0,d} \leq R$$

とし, 示す: 行列 \underline{X} は $\text{INC}(R)$ 条件を満たす }
 とする.

$\exists \alpha > 0, \forall \delta > 0 \exists n \geq 1$

No. 2c

$$2\tau := \delta \sqrt{\frac{\log(2d)}{n}} + \delta \sigma \sqrt{\frac{\log(4/\delta)}{n}}$$

$\hat{\beta}^{\tau} \in \arg \min \{ \|X - X\beta\|_{2,n}^2 + 2\tau \|\beta\|_{1,d} \}$

$$\Pr\left(\frac{1}{n} \|X\hat{\beta}^{\tau} - X\beta^*\|_{2,n}^2 \leq \sigma^2 \mathbb{E} \frac{\log(2d/\delta)}{n}\right) \geq 1 - \delta$$

$$\Pr\left(\|\hat{\beta}^{\tau} - \beta^*\|_{2,d} \leq \sigma \mathbb{E} \frac{\log(2d/\delta)}{n}\right) \geq 1 - \delta$$

for $n \geq 2$

証明 $\hat{\beta}^{\text{LS}}$ の定義から

$$\frac{1}{n} \|\underline{y} - \underline{X} \hat{\beta}^{\text{LS}}\|_{2,n}^2 \leq \frac{1}{n} \|\underline{y} - \underline{X} \beta^*\|_{2,n}^2 + 2\tau \|\beta^*\|_{1,d} - 2\tau \|\hat{\beta}^{\text{LS}}\|_{1,d} \quad (a)$$

とある。次に上の式の左辺を展開すると

$$\begin{aligned} \|\underline{y} - \underline{X} \hat{\beta}^{\text{LS}}\|_{2,n}^2 &= \underbrace{\|\underline{y} - \underline{X} \beta^*\|_{2,n}^2}_{= \underline{\varepsilon}} + \|\underline{X} \beta^* - \underline{X} \hat{\beta}^{\text{LS}}\|_{2,n}^2 \\ &= \|\underline{X} \hat{\beta}^{\text{LS}} - \underline{X} \beta^*\|_{2,n}^2 + \|\underline{y} - \underline{X} \beta^*\|_{2,n}^2 \\ &\quad - 2 \underline{\varepsilon}^T \underline{X} (\hat{\beta}^{\text{LS}} - \beta^*) \end{aligned}$$

とある。これに注意する。上の式 (a) の左辺に代入して、

Σ の両辺に $\tau \|\hat{\beta}^{\tau} - \beta^*\|_{1,d}$ を加えて n を引くと

No.22

$$\|\underline{X} \hat{\beta}^{\tau} - \underline{X} \beta^*\|_{2,n}^2 + n\tau \|\hat{\beta}^{\tau} - \beta^*\|_{1,d}$$

$$\leq 2 \underline{\underline{\varepsilon}}^T \underline{\underline{X}} (\hat{\beta}^{\tau} - \beta^*) + n\tau \|\hat{\beta}^{\tau} - \beta^*\|_{1,d}$$

$$+ 2n\tau \|\beta^*\|_{1,d} - 2n\tau \|\hat{\beta}^{\tau}\|_{1,d} \quad (3.25)$$

を得る。 ———— と定理 3.20 の証明中の議論と

同じように評価できる。また、Hölder の不等式より

$$|\underline{\underline{\varepsilon}}^T \underline{\underline{X}} (\hat{\beta}^{\tau} - \beta^*)| \leq \|\underline{\underline{\varepsilon}}^T \underline{\underline{X}}\|_{\infty} \cdot \|\hat{\beta}^{\tau} - \beta^*\|_{1,d}$$

INC(R) 条件が

No.23

$$\left| \frac{|x_j|_{2,n}^2}{n} - 1 \right| \leq \frac{1}{32R}$$

\Leftrightarrow

$$-\frac{1}{32R} \leq \frac{|x_j|_{2,n}^2}{n} - 1 \leq \frac{1}{32R}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |x_j|_{2,n}^2 \leq n + \frac{1}{32R} n \leq 2n$$

とわかることになる。

$\therefore \sigma \leq 2\delta_j$

$$\underline{X}_j^T \underline{\varepsilon} \sim \text{sub } G(2n\sigma^2)$$

2.3.3.

$\therefore \forall \lambda > 0$ に對して

$$E[\exp(\lambda \underline{X}_j^T \underline{\varepsilon})] = \exp\left(\lambda \frac{\underline{X}_j^T}{\|\underline{X}_j\|_{2,n}} \underline{\varepsilon}\right)$$

$$\leq \exp\left(\lambda \sqrt{2n} \frac{\underline{X}_j^T}{\|\underline{X}_j\|_{2,n}} \underline{\varepsilon}\right)$$

$\|\underline{X}_j\|_{2,n} = 1$

No. 25

$$\leq \exp\left(-\frac{\sigma^2}{2} (\sqrt{2n} \Delta)^2\right)$$

$$\because \underline{\varepsilon} \sim \text{subG}_n(\sigma^2)$$

$$= \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} (2n\sigma^2) \Delta^2\right).$$

=

よ、2, 命題 2.24

$$W_j \sim \text{subG}(\sigma^2) \Rightarrow \Pr\left(\max_{1 \leq j \leq d} |W_j| > t\right) \leq 2d \exp\left(-\frac{t^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

かつ

$$W_j \rightarrow \underline{x}_j^T \underline{\varepsilon} \quad \sigma^2 \rightarrow 2n\sigma^2$$

$$\Pr\left(\max_{1 \leq j \leq d} |X_j^T \underline{\varepsilon}| > t\right) \leq 2d \exp\left(-\frac{t^2}{4n\sigma^2}\right)$$

273. ∴ ∴

$$t = \frac{n\tau}{2}$$

274. < <

$$\Pr\left(|X^T \underline{\varepsilon}|_6 > \frac{n\tau}{2}\right) \leq 2d \exp\left(-\frac{n\tau^2}{16\sigma^2}\right) \quad (2)$$

275. $|X\underline{\varepsilon}|_6 = \max_{1 \leq j \leq n} |X_j^T \underline{\varepsilon}|$

→ 512

$$2\tau = 80 \sqrt{\frac{\log(2d)}{n}} + 80 \sqrt{\frac{\log\left(\frac{1}{\delta}\right)}{n}}$$

↓)

$(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b})^2 \geq a + b$

$$\exp\left(-\frac{n\tau^2}{160^2}\right) = \exp\left(-\frac{n}{640^2} (2\tau)^2\right)$$

$$= \exp\left[-n \left\{ \sqrt{\frac{\log(2d)}{n}} + \sqrt{\frac{\log\left(\frac{1}{\delta}\right)}{n}} \right\}^2\right]$$

$$\leq \exp\left[-n \left\{ \frac{\log(2d)}{n} + \frac{\log\left(\frac{1}{\delta}\right)}{n} \right\}\right]$$

$$= \frac{\delta}{2d}$$

とる。 (1.5.1)

$$2d \exp\left(-\frac{n\tau^2}{16}\right) \leq \delta$$

とる。 (2) (1.5.2)

$$\Pr\left(|\bar{X} - \mu| > \frac{n\tau}{2}\right) \leq 2d \exp\left(-\frac{n\tau^2}{16}\right) \leq \delta$$

とる

$$\Pr(|X^T \varepsilon| \leq \frac{n\tau}{2}) \geq 1 - \delta \quad (b)$$

が成り立つ。

No.29

$$|X^T \varepsilon| \leq \frac{n\tau}{2} \text{ 上 } \tau \text{ は}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\varepsilon^T X (\hat{\beta}^L - \beta^*)| &\leq |X^T \varepsilon| \cdot \|\hat{\beta}^L - \beta^*\|_{1,2} \\ &\leq \frac{n\tau}{2} \|\hat{\beta}^L - \beta^*\|_{1,2} \end{aligned} \quad (c)$$

と成り立つ。

$\tau := \tau$

$$S := \text{supp}(\beta^*) \subset \{1, 2, \dots, d\}$$

とある。 $\exists \tau > 0$ $\|X^T \varepsilon\|_2 \leq \frac{n\tau}{2}$ 上 τ の

(3.25) の条件下 τ のように 適切に τ を選ぶ:

$$\|X \hat{\beta}^{\text{OLS}} - X \beta^*\|_{2,n}^2 + n\tau \|\hat{\beta} - \beta^*\|_{1,d}$$

$$\leq \underline{2 \|\varepsilon^T X (\hat{\beta} - \beta^*)\|} + n\tau \|\hat{\beta}^{\text{OLS}} - \beta^*\|_{1,d}$$

$$+ 2n\tau \|\beta^*\|_{1,d} - 2n\tau \|\hat{\beta}^{\text{OLS}}\|_{1,d}$$

$$\leq \underbrace{2n\tau \|\hat{\beta} - \beta^*\|_{1,d}} + 2n\tau \|\hat{\beta}^c - \beta^*\|_{1,d} \quad \text{No.31}$$

$$+ 2n\tau \|\beta^*\|_{1,d} - 2n\tau \|\hat{\beta}^c\|_{1,d}$$

$$= 2n\tau \|\hat{\beta} - \beta^*\|_{1,d} + 2n\tau \|\beta^*\|_{1,d} - 2n\tau \|\hat{\beta}^c\|_{1,d}$$

$$= 2n\tau \left\{ \|\hat{\beta}_S - \beta_S^*\|_{1,d} + \|\hat{\beta}_{S^c}\|_{1,d} \right\} + 2n\tau \|\beta_S^*\|_{1,d}$$

$$- 2n\tau \left\{ \|\hat{\beta}_S^c\|_{1,d} + \|\hat{\beta}_{S^c}^c\|_{1,d} \right\}$$

$$\because S = \text{supp}(\beta^*) \Rightarrow \beta^* = \beta_S^*$$

$$= 2n\tau |\hat{\beta}_S - \beta_S^*|_{1,d} + 2n\tau |\beta_S^*|_{1,d} - 2n\tau |\hat{\beta}_S^c|_{1,d}$$

$$\leq 4n\tau |\hat{\beta}_S - \beta_S^*|_{1,d} \quad \text{No. 31}$$

$$\therefore |\hat{\beta}_S - \beta_S^*|_{1,d} \geq |\beta_S^*|_{1,d} - |\hat{\beta}_S^c|_{1,d}$$

2.3. $t > 2$

$$|\hat{\beta}_S - \beta_S^*|_{1,d} + |\hat{\beta}_S^c - \beta_S^c|_{1,d}$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{n\tau} |\underline{X} \hat{\beta}^c - \underline{X} \beta^c|_{2,n}^2 + |\hat{\beta}^c - \beta^c|_{1,d}$$

$$\leq 4 |\hat{\beta}_S - \beta_S^*|_{1,d}$$

より

$$|\hat{\beta}_{S^c} - \beta_{S^c}^*|_{1,d} \leq 3 |\hat{\beta}_S - \beta_S^*|_{1,d}$$

を得る。17.5.2

$$\beta = \hat{\beta}^L - \beta^*$$

で 錐条件 $\exists \alpha \tau = 3 \alpha \tau$

$$|\hat{\beta}^L - \beta^*|_{2,d}^2 \leq \frac{2}{n} |X \hat{\beta}^L - X \beta^*|_{2,n}^2 \quad (d)$$

を得る。

$S = \text{supp}(\beta^*)$ と $\#(S) \leq R$ に注意して No.33

Cauchy-Schwarz の不等式を用いると

$$\|\hat{\beta}_S^r - \beta_S^*\|_{1,d} \leq \sqrt{\#(S)} \cdot \|\hat{\beta}_S^r - \beta_S^*\|_{2,d}$$

$$\leq \sqrt{\#(S)} \cdot \|\hat{\beta}^r - \beta^*\|_{2,d}$$

$$\therefore \|\hat{\beta}^r - \beta^*\|_{2,d}^2 = \|\hat{\beta}_S^r - \beta_S^*\|_{2,d}^2 + \|\hat{\beta}_{S^c}^r\|_{2,d}^2$$

$$\geq \|\hat{\beta}_S^r - \beta_S^*\|_{2,d}^2$$

$$\leq \sqrt{R} \sqrt{\frac{2}{n} \|\underline{X} \hat{\beta}^r - \underline{X} \beta^*\|_{2,n}^2} \quad \because (d)$$

$$(3.26) \quad \tau \|\hat{\beta}_S^r - \beta_S^*\|_{1,d} \leq \sqrt{\frac{2\epsilon}{n}} \|\underline{X}\hat{\beta}^r - \underline{X}\beta^*\|_{2,n} \quad \text{No. 34}$$

$\tau \Rightarrow n \geq 32$

$$\|\underline{X}\hat{\beta} - \underline{X}\beta^*\|_{2,n}^2 \leq \|\underline{X}\hat{\beta} - \underline{X}\beta^*\|_{2,n}^2 + n\tau \|\hat{\beta} - \beta^*\|_{1,d}$$

$$\leq 4n\tau \|\hat{\beta}_S^r - \beta_S^*\|_{1,d}$$

$$\leq \tau \sqrt{32\epsilon n} \|\underline{X}\hat{\beta}^r - \underline{X}\beta^*\|_{2,n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \|\underline{X}\hat{\beta}^r - \underline{X}\beta^*\|_{2,n} \leq \tau \sqrt{32\epsilon n}$$

$$\|\hat{\beta}^T - \beta^*\|_{2,n}^2 \leq 32 R n \tau^2$$

$$= 8 R n (2\tau)^2$$

$$= 8 R n \left\{ 8 \sqrt{\frac{\log(2d)}{n}} + 8 \sqrt{\frac{\log(\frac{1}{\alpha})}{n}} \right\}^2$$

$$\leq 2^9 R n \alpha^2 \left\{ 2 \left(\frac{\log(2d)}{n} + \frac{\log(\frac{1}{\alpha})}{n} \right) \right\}$$

$$= 2^{10} \frac{R}{n} \alpha^2 \log\left(\frac{2d}{\alpha}\right)$$

↓ 2

$$|\underline{X}^T \underline{\varepsilon}|_0 \leq \frac{\eta^2}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n} \|\underline{X} \hat{\beta} - \underline{X} \beta^*\|_{2,n}^2 \leq \frac{\sigma^2}{n} \log\left(\frac{2}{\delta}\right)$$

↓ 3

$$1 - \delta \leq \Pr\left(|\underline{X}^T \underline{\varepsilon}|_0 \leq \frac{\eta^2}{2}\right)$$

$$\leq \Pr\left(\frac{1}{n} \|\underline{X} \hat{\beta} - \underline{X} \beta^*\|_{2,n}^2 \leq \frac{\sigma^2}{n} \log\left(\frac{2}{\delta}\right)\right)$$

$\hat{\beta} - \beta^*$ は

$$|\hat{\beta}_{S^c} - \beta_{S^c}^*|_{1,d} \leq 3 |\hat{\beta}_S^c - \beta_S^*|_{1,d}$$

よって、補題 3.24 より

$$|\hat{\beta}^c - \beta^*|_{2,d}^2 \leq \frac{2}{n} |\underline{X} \hat{\beta}^c - \underline{X} \beta^*|_{2,n}^2$$

より

$$P_r \left(|\hat{\beta}^c - \beta^*|_{2,d}^2 \leq 2^q \frac{P \sigma^2}{n} \log \left(\frac{2d}{\delta} \right) \right)$$

$$\geq \Pr \left(\frac{1}{n} \|\hat{\beta}^{\lambda} - \beta^*\|_{2,n}^2 \leq 2^6 \frac{\sigma^2}{n} \log \left(\frac{2d}{\delta} \right) \right)$$

$$\geq 1 - \delta$$

が、 δ である。

No.38

□

① $\hat{\beta}^{\tau}$ の定義より

$$|\underline{X} \hat{\beta}^{\tau} - \underline{X} \beta^*|_{2,n}^2 + n\tau |\hat{\beta} - \beta^*|_{1,d}$$

$$\leq 2|\underline{X}^T \underline{\varepsilon}|_{\infty} \cdot |\hat{\beta}^{\tau} - \beta^*|_{1,d} + n\tau |\hat{\beta}^{\tau} - \beta^*|_{1,d}$$

$$+ 2n\tau |\beta^*|_{1,d} - 2n\tau |\hat{\beta}^{\tau}|_{1,d} \quad (3.25)$$

② 最大不等式 5)

$$P_T(|X^T \varepsilon|_w > \frac{n\tau}{2}) \leq \delta$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P_T(|X^T \varepsilon|_w \leq \frac{n\tau}{2}) \geq 1 - \delta$$

③ $|X^T \varepsilon|_w \leq \frac{n\tau}{2}$ 上 2. (3.25) 区間評価

7.3.2

$$|X \hat{\beta} - X \beta^*|_{2,2} + n\tau |\hat{\beta} - \beta^*|_w \leq 4n\tau |\hat{\beta}_S - \beta_S^*|_{1,d}$$

$$\Rightarrow \|\hat{\beta}_{sc} - \beta_{sc}^*\|_{1,d} \leq 3 \|\hat{\beta}_s^r - \beta^*\|_{1,d} \quad \text{No. 1}$$

と得るから、 $\hat{\beta}_s^r - \beta^*$ の値を ε とする
 から、補題 3.2 を用いる

$$\|\hat{\beta}_s^r - \beta^*\|_{2,d}^2 \leq \frac{2}{s} \|\underline{X} \hat{\beta}_s^r - \underline{X} \beta^*\|_{2,n}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \|\hat{\beta}_s^r - \beta^*\|_{1,d} \leq \sqrt{\frac{2\varepsilon}{s}} \|\underline{X} \hat{\beta}_s^r - \underline{X} \beta^*\|_{2,n} \quad (*)$$

④ (3.26) と (*) より

No. 42

$$\begin{aligned} \|\hat{\beta}^L - \beta^*\|_{2,n}^2 &\leq \|\hat{\beta}^L - \beta^*\| + n\tau \|\hat{\beta}^L - \beta^*\|_W \\ &\leq 4n\tau \|\hat{\beta}_S^L - \beta^*\|_{1,n} \\ &\leq \tau \sqrt{32Rn} \|\hat{\beta}^L - \beta^*\|_{2,n} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \|\hat{\beta}^L - \beta^*\|_{2,n}^2 &\leq 32Rn\tau^2 \\ &\leq 2^{10} R \sigma^2 \log\left(\frac{2d}{\epsilon}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad |X^T \varepsilon|_6 \leq \frac{n^2}{2} \quad \text{f. z.}$$

No. 43

$$|X \hat{\beta} - X \beta^*|_{2,n} \leq 2^{10} \sqrt{\sigma^2} \log\left(\frac{2}{\sigma/k}\right)$$

$$1 - \delta \leq P_r \left(|X^T \varepsilon|_6 \leq \frac{n^2}{2} \right)$$

$$\leq P_r \left(\frac{1}{n} |X \hat{\beta} - X \beta^*|_{2,n} \leq \frac{\sqrt{\sigma^2}}{n} \log\left(\frac{2}{\sigma/k}\right) \right)$$

□

精度の比較

$$\|\beta^*\|_{0,d} = R \text{ と 仮定}$$

No. 42

$$\hat{\beta}^{BIC}$$

$$O_p \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} \log(d) \right) \Rightarrow O_p \left(\frac{R}{\sqrt{n}} \log \frac{d}{R} \right)$$

32-22222222

$$\hat{\beta}^L$$

直交行列

$$O_p \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} \log(d) \right)$$

注 3.37

$$\hat{\beta}^L$$

INC(R)

$$O_p \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} \log(2d) \right)$$

$$\hat{\beta}^L$$

$$\|x_j\|_{2,n} \leq \sqrt{n}$$

$$O_p \left(\|\beta^*\|_{1,d} \sqrt{\frac{\log(2d)}{n}} \right)$$

3.4.4 SLOPE 推定

$R = |\beta^*|_{0,d}$ とする. BIC 推定は

$$\frac{R}{n} \log\left(\frac{ed}{R}\right)$$

と λ . LASSO は

$$\frac{R}{n} \log(d)$$

INCCR) 新

λ とする.

定理 3.27 $\underline{\lambda} = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_d)$ は非増加の正の

数列と可及である

$$\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_d > 0.$$

$\beta = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_d)^T \in \mathbb{R}^d$ に対し

$$(\beta_{\pi(1)}, \dots, \beta_{\pi(d)})$$

は $|\beta_1|, |\beta_2|, \dots, |\beta_d|$ は非増加数列に並び

替えても成り立つ。可及である

$$\beta_{\tau_1} \geq \beta_{\tau_2} \geq \dots \geq \beta_{\tau_d} > 0$$

である. β の並み替え $\alpha, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}^d$ で定めた.

$$|\beta|_{\tau, d} = \sum_{j=1}^d \lambda_j \beta_{\tau_j}$$

これは

$$|\beta|_{\tau, d} = \max_{\sigma \in G_d} \sum_{j=1}^d \lambda_j |\beta_{\sigma_j}|$$

である. $\tau = \tau_1, G_d$ は $\{1, 2, \dots, d\}$ の置換群である.

$$d=2 \text{ のとき, } \Gamma_2 = \{\sigma_1, \sigma_2\} \text{ である.}$$

No. 48

$$\sigma_1(1) = 1, \sigma_1(2) = 2; \sigma_2(1) = 2, \sigma_2(2) = 1.$$

調整パラメータ λ と $\tau > 0$ に応じて

SLOPE 推定量 $\hat{\beta}^S$ は

$$\hat{\beta}^S \in \arg \min_{\beta \in \mathbb{R}^d} \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \|\mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{X}\beta\|_{2,n}^2 + 2\tau \|\beta\|_1 \right\}$$

で定義される.

2.1.12

$$\lambda_j = \sqrt{\log\left(\frac{2d}{j}\right)} \quad (j=1, \dots, d)$$

2.3.

補題 3.28 $g_1, g_2, \dots, g_d \stackrel{\text{i.i.d.}}{\sim} N(0, \sigma^2)$ No.50

$(0 < \sigma < \infty)$ とする. $\varepsilon > 0$ とする. $R \leq d < \infty$ に対して

$$\Pr\left(\frac{1}{R\sigma^2} \sum_{j=1}^R (g_{*j})^2 > t \log\left(\frac{2d}{R}\right)\right) \leq \left(\frac{2d}{R}\right)^{-\frac{t}{2}}$$

とする.

証明 Jensen の不等式が成り立つ。

No.51

確率変数 W と凸関数 $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 对.

$E[|g(W)|] < \infty$ か、 $|E[W]| < \infty$ である。

∴ a2?

$$E[g(W)] \geq g(E[W]).$$

$$g(x) = e^x \geq P_i(W = w_i) = \frac{1}{n} \quad w_i := \frac{3(\sigma_{w_i})^2}{\sigma^2}$$

$$E \left[\exp \left(\frac{3}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (\sigma_{w_i})^2 \right) \right]$$

No. 52

$$= E \left[\exp \left(E_{\omega} [w] \right) \right]$$

$$\leq E \left[E_{\omega} \left[\exp(w) \right] \right]$$

$$= E \left[\frac{1}{\sum_{j=1}^n \pi_j} \exp \left(\frac{3 (\sum_{j=1}^n \pi_j)^2}{8 \sigma^2} \right) \right]$$

$$\leq E \left[\frac{1}{\sum_{j=1}^n \pi_j} \exp \left(\frac{3 (\sum_{j=1}^n \pi_j)^2}{8 \sigma^2} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sum_{j=1}^n \pi_j} E \left[\exp \left(\frac{3 (\sum_{j=1}^n \pi_j)^2}{8 \sigma^2} \right) \right]$$

$$= 2$$

$$= \frac{2d}{R} \cdot (a)$$

Now \rightarrow

次に, Chernoff 限界を用いる.

$W \geq 0$ 確率変数列で $E[e^{\lambda W}] < \infty$ ($\lambda > 0$)

とす. $\epsilon > 0$ とす

$$Pr(W > a) = Pr(e^{\lambda W} > e^{\lambda a})$$

$$\leq e^{-\lambda \epsilon} E[e^{\lambda a}]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \Pr\left(\frac{1}{R\sigma^2} \sum_{j=1}^p (g_{*j})^2 > t \log\left(\frac{2d}{R}\right)\right) \\
&= \Pr\left(\frac{3}{\sigma^2 R \sigma^2} \sum_{j=1}^p (g_{*j})^2 > \frac{3t}{\sigma} \log\left(\frac{2d}{R}\right)\right) \\
&\leq \exp\left(-\frac{3t}{\sigma} \log\left(\frac{2d}{R}\right)\right) \mathbb{E}\left[\exp\left(\frac{3}{\sigma R \sigma^2} \sum_{j=1}^p (g_{*j})^2\right)\right] \\
&\leq \exp\left(-\frac{3t}{\sigma} \log\left(\frac{2d}{R}\right)\right) \frac{2d}{R} \quad \because (a) \\
&= \left(\frac{2d}{R}\right)^{1 - \frac{3t}{\sigma}}.
\end{aligned}$$

補題 3.29 $[d] = \{1, 2, \dots, d\} \subset \mathbb{N}$.

No. 5*

$g_1, g_2, \dots, g_d \stackrel{\text{i.i.d.}}{\sim} N(0, \sigma^2) (0 < \sigma < \infty)$

$\varepsilon > 0$. $0 < \delta < 1$

$$\Pr \left(\sup_{R \in [d]} \frac{g_{*R}}{\sigma \lambda_R} \leq 4 \sqrt{\log\left(\frac{1}{\delta}\right)} \right) \geq 1 - \delta.$$

\square

証明 $g_{*1} \geq g_{*2} \geq \dots \geq g_{*R} \geq 0$

No. 5

$$(g_{*R})^2 \leq \frac{1}{R} \sum_{j=1}^R (g_{*j})^2$$

と等号に達する。補題 3.28 を用いて

$$\Pr \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^2 \lambda_R^2} (g_{*R})^2 > t \right)$$

$$\leq \Pr \left(\frac{1}{R \sigma^2} \sum_{j=1}^R (g_{*j})^2 > \lambda_R^2 t \right)$$

$$= \lg \left(\frac{2\sigma}{R} \right) \because \text{定義}$$

$$= P_r \left(\frac{1}{R \sigma^2} \sum_{j=1}^R (g_{*j})^2 > t \log \left(\frac{2d}{R} \right) \right) \quad \text{No. 56}$$

$$\leq \left(\frac{2d}{R} \right)^{-\frac{t}{2}}$$

273. $t > 8$ に $2\tau < 2$

$$P_r \left(\sup_{R \in [d]} \frac{(g_{*R})^2}{\sigma^2 \lambda_R^2} > t \right)$$

$$= P_r \left(\bigcup_{j=1}^d \left\{ \frac{(g_{*j})^2}{\sigma^2 \lambda_j^2} > \tau \right\} \right)$$

No. 57

$$\llcorner \sum_{i=1}^n P_r \left(\frac{(g_{x_i})^2}{\sigma^2} > t \right)$$

$$\llcorner \sum_{i=1}^n P_r \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (g_{x_i})^2 > t \log \left(\frac{2d}{\sigma^2} \right) \right)$$

$$\llcorner \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{2d}{\sigma^2} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\llcorner 4 \cdot 2^{-\frac{32}{\sigma^2}} = 2^{-\frac{32}{\sigma^2}}$$

$$\sigma > \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{16}{3} > \frac{16}{3} \log \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \right)$$

1. 3. 2. 3. 2

$$\delta := 4 \cdot 2^{-\frac{2t}{\delta}} \Rightarrow t = \frac{\delta}{3} \log\left(\frac{1}{\delta}\right) + \frac{16}{3}$$

$$\geq 4 \log\left(\frac{1}{\delta}\right)$$

2. 3. 2. 3. 2

$$P_r \left(\sup_{R \in \mathcal{L}_D} \frac{g_{*R}}{\sigma \lambda_R} > 2 \sqrt{\log\left(\frac{1}{\delta}\right)} \right)$$

$$\geq P_r \left(\sup_{R \in \mathcal{L}_D} \frac{(g_{*R})^2}{\sigma^2 \lambda_R^2} > \frac{\delta}{3} \log\left(\frac{1}{\delta}\right) + \frac{16}{3} \right)$$

$$= \Pr \left(\sup_{R \in \mathcal{L}(d)} \frac{(g * \theta)^2}{\sigma^2 \lambda_r^2} > t \right)$$

No. 55

$$\geq \delta.$$

∴ 2

$$\Pr \left(\sup_{R \in \mathcal{L}(d)} \frac{g * \theta}{\sigma \lambda_r} \leq 2 \sqrt{\log\left(\frac{1}{\delta}\right)} \right) \geq 1 - \delta.$$

□

定理 3.31 $n \geq 2$ とし, $\|\beta^*\|_{0,d} = R < d$,

$$\underline{Y} = X \beta^* + \underline{\varepsilon}, \quad \underline{\varepsilon} \sim N_n(\underline{0}_n, \sigma^2 I_n)$$

に対し, テーザイン行列 X は

$$\text{INC}(R'); \quad R' \geq 4R \log\left(\frac{2de}{R}\right)$$

とすると, $\forall \delta > 0$ に対し

$$\tau = \delta \sqrt{2} \vee \sqrt{\frac{\log \delta^{-1}}{n}}$$

とすると, $\hat{\beta}^S$ は

$$\hat{\beta}^S \in \arg \min \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \|\underline{Y} - X \beta\|_{2,n}^2 + 2\tau \|\beta^*\|_{0,d} \right\}$$

12717

$$Pr\left(\frac{1}{n} \|X\hat{\beta}^S - X\beta^*\|_{2,n} \leq \alpha_2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \log\left(\frac{2d_0}{\delta}\right) \log\left(\frac{1}{\delta}\right)\right) \geq 1 - \delta$$

2

$$Pr\left(\|\hat{\beta}^S - \beta^*\|_{2,d} \leq \alpha_2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \log\left(\frac{2d_0}{\delta}\right) \log\left(\frac{1}{\delta}\right)\right) \geq 1 - \delta$$

□

証明の途中 $\hat{\beta}^S$ の定義より,

$$\|X\hat{\beta}^S - Y\beta^*\|_{2,n}^2 + n\tau \|\hat{\beta}^S - \beta^*\|_{2,d}$$

$$\leq 2\varepsilon^T X(\hat{\beta}^S - \beta^*) + n\tau \|\hat{\beta}^S - \beta^*\|_{2,d}$$

$$+ 2n\tau \|\beta^*\|_{*,d} - 2n\tau \|\hat{\beta}^S\|_{*,d}$$

がわかる。

$$y_j = (X^T X)_j \quad ; \quad j = 1, \dots, d, \quad X = (X_1, \dots, X_d)$$

とある。

$$X_j \text{ は } d \times n$$

$$g_j \sim N(0, |X_j|_{2,n}^2 \sigma^2)$$

Lemma 3.30, INCCR) 条件より

$$|X_j|_{2,n}^2 \leq n + \frac{1}{32R}, n \leq 2n$$

Lemma 3.30 ($\sigma^2 \rightarrow 2n\sigma^2$) を

用いると

$$\Pr\left(\max_{R \in \mathcal{C}_D} \frac{g_{\lambda, R}}{\lambda R} \leq 4\sqrt{2}\sigma \sqrt{n \log\left(\frac{1}{\delta}\right)}\right) \geq 1 - \delta$$

すなわち、Lemma

No. 64

$$\max_{\beta \in \mathbb{R}^d} \frac{J_{\lambda, \sigma}}{\lambda n} \leq 4\sqrt{2} \sigma \sqrt{\log\left(\frac{1}{\delta}\right)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\mathbb{E}}^T \|\hat{\beta}^S - \beta^*\| \leq 4\sqrt{2} \sigma \sqrt{\log\left(\frac{1}{\delta}\right)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \|\hat{\beta}^S - \beta^*\|_{2, n}^2 + n\tau \|\hat{\beta}^S - \beta^*\|_{2, d}$$

$$\leq \sigma \sqrt{\log\left(\frac{1}{\delta}\right)} \sqrt{n \log\left(\frac{2dc}{\delta}\right)} \|\hat{\beta}^S - \beta^*\|_{2, n}$$

がわかる。

以上 x 之

No. 65

$$Pr\left(\frac{1}{n} \|X \hat{\beta}^S - X \beta^*\|_{2,n} \leq \frac{1}{n} \sqrt{\log\left(\frac{2dc}{\delta}\right)} \sqrt{\log\left(\frac{1}{\delta}\right)}\right)$$

$$\geq Pr\left(\max_{R \in \mathcal{L}_\delta} \frac{g_{x,R}}{\lambda_R} \leq 4\sqrt{2c} \sqrt{\log\left(\frac{1}{\delta}\right)}\right)$$

$$\geq 1 - \delta$$

以上 x 之

