

Estimation de densité par pénalisation ℓ_1 minimale

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L'évènement Ω_γ

- Contraintes :

$$\eta_k^\gamma = \sqrt{2\gamma \log p} \frac{\hat{\sigma}_k}{\sqrt{n}} + \frac{14}{3} \gamma \log p \frac{\|\phi_k\|_\infty}{n}$$

- Évènement Ω_γ de proba $\geq 1 - 2 \left(\frac{1}{p}\right)^{\gamma-1}$:

$$\Omega_\gamma = \{\forall 1 \leq k \leq p, |\hat{\beta}_k - \beta_k| \leq \eta_k^\gamma\}$$

- De plus sous Ω_γ :

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\sigma}_k &\leq \sigma_k + 2\sqrt{2\gamma \log p} \frac{\|\phi_k\|_\infty}{\sqrt{n}} \\ \|\eta^{\gamma'}\|_\infty &\leq \sqrt{2\gamma' \log p} \frac{\sigma_k}{\sqrt{n}} \\ &\quad + 4(\sqrt{\gamma\gamma'} + \frac{7}{6}\gamma') \log p \frac{\|\phi_k\|_\infty}{n} \end{aligned}$$

Estimateurs

- Contraintes :

$$\eta_k^{\gamma_0} = \sqrt{2\gamma_0 \log p} \frac{\hat{\sigma}_k}{\sqrt{n}} + \frac{14}{3} \gamma_0 \log p \frac{\|\phi_k\|_\infty}{n}.$$

- Estimateur de Dantzig adaptatif :

$$\hat{\lambda}^{D,\gamma_0} = \operatorname{argmin} \|\lambda\|_{\ell_1} \quad \text{sous} \quad \forall k, |(G\lambda)_k - \hat{\beta}_k| \leq \eta_k^{\gamma_0}.$$

- Estimateur de Lasso adaptatif :

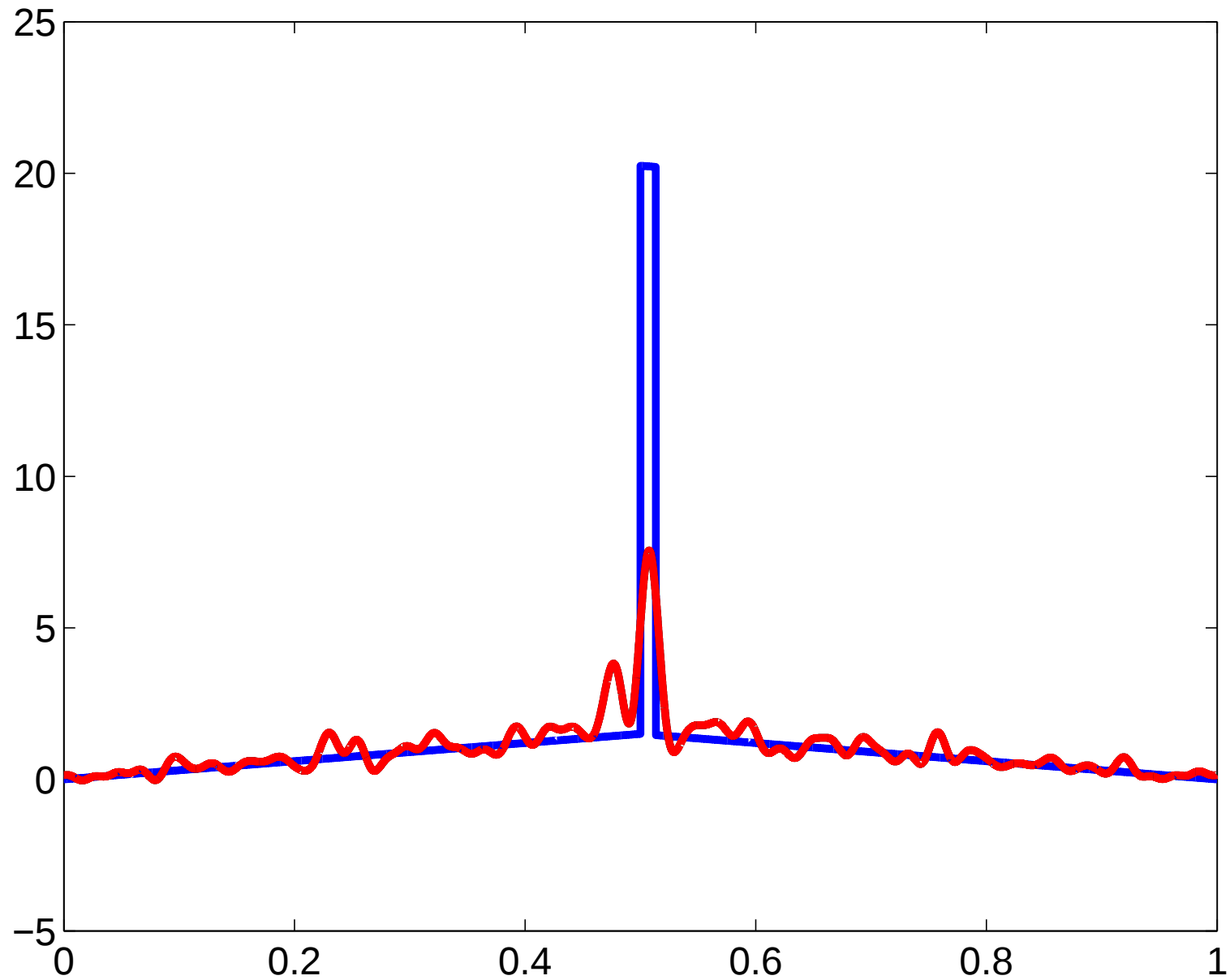
$$\hat{\lambda}^{L,\gamma_0} = \operatorname{argmin} \frac{1}{2} \left(-2\lambda^* \hat{\beta} + \lambda^* G \lambda + \sum_{k=1}^p \eta_k^{\gamma_0} |\lambda_k| \right).$$

- Estimateur non adaptatif en remplaçant $\eta_k^{\gamma_0}$ par $\tilde{\eta}_k^{\gamma_0}$

$$\tilde{\eta}_k^{\gamma_0} = \min \left(\sqrt{2\gamma_0 \log p} \frac{\|\phi_k\|_\infty}{\sqrt{n}}, \sqrt{2\gamma_0 \log p} \frac{\|f_0\|_\infty^{1/2} \|\phi_k\|_2}{\sqrt{n}} + \frac{2}{3} \gamma_0 \log p \frac{\|\phi_k\|_\infty}{n} \right)$$

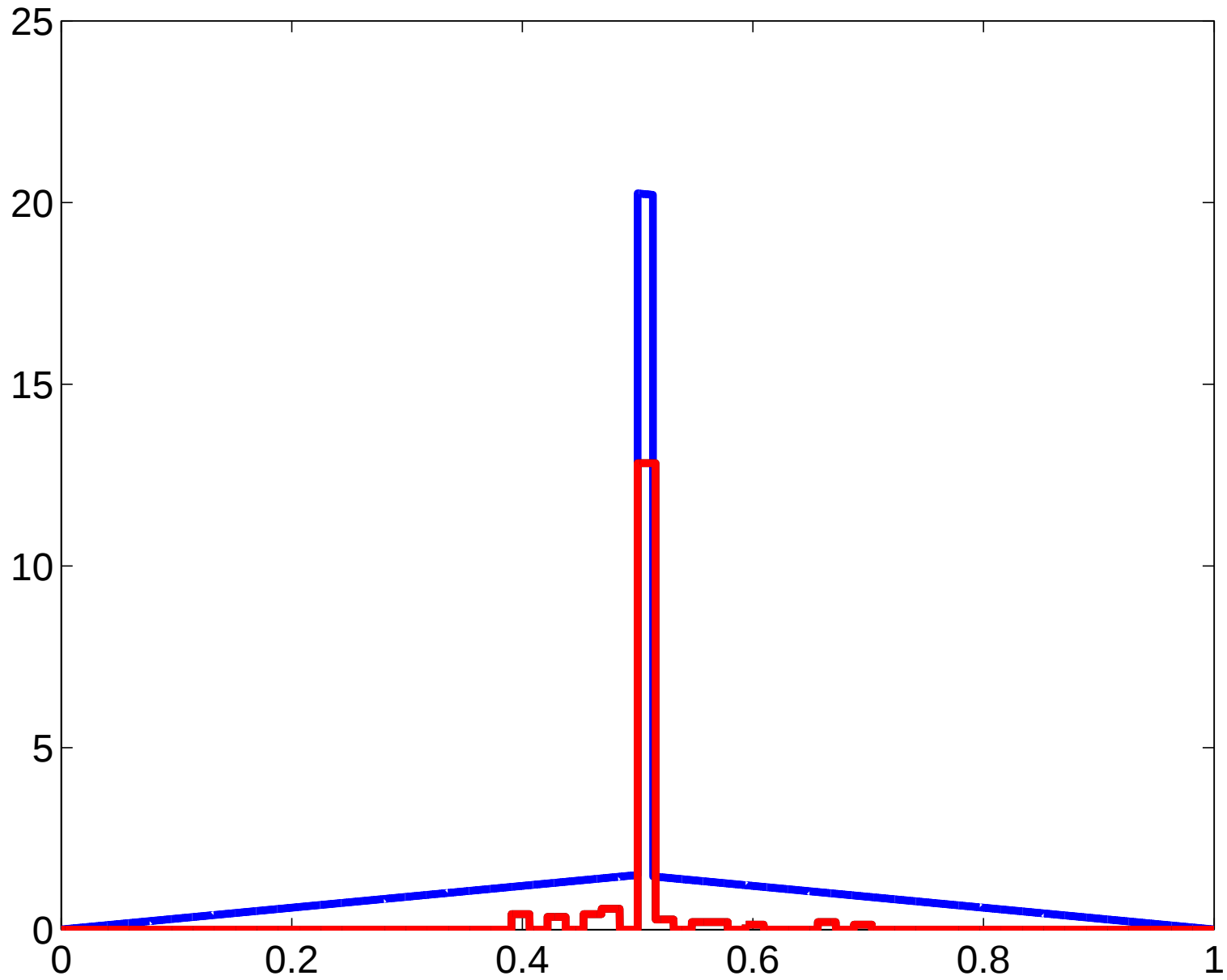
- Amélioration possible avec une seconde étape de type moindres carrés sur le support de $\hat{\lambda}$ (à la Gauss-Dantzig).

Fourier



$$\|f - \hat{f}\|^2 = 2.16$$
$$\|\hat{\lambda}\|_0 = 67$$

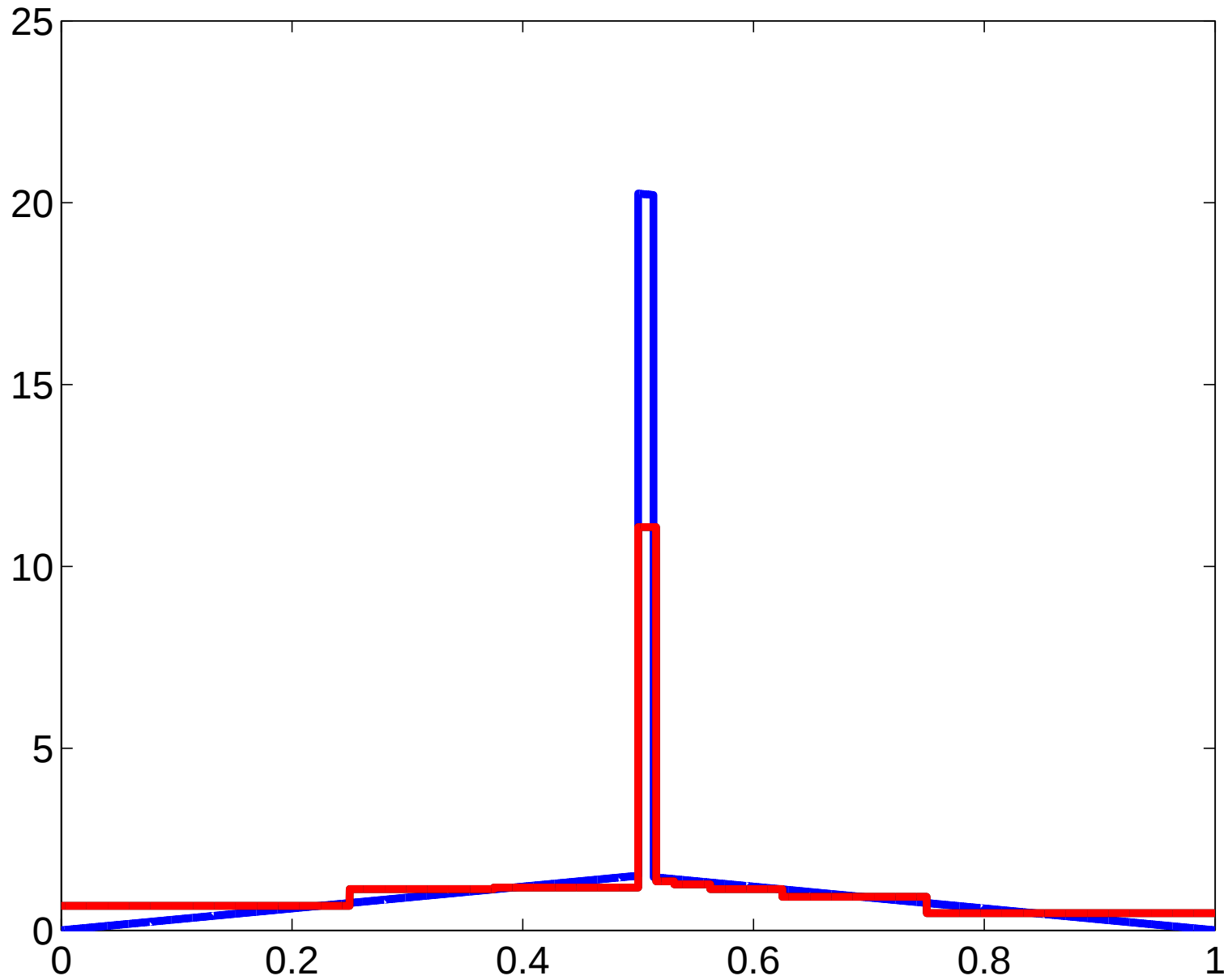
Boxes



$$\|f - \hat{f}\|^2 = 1.51$$

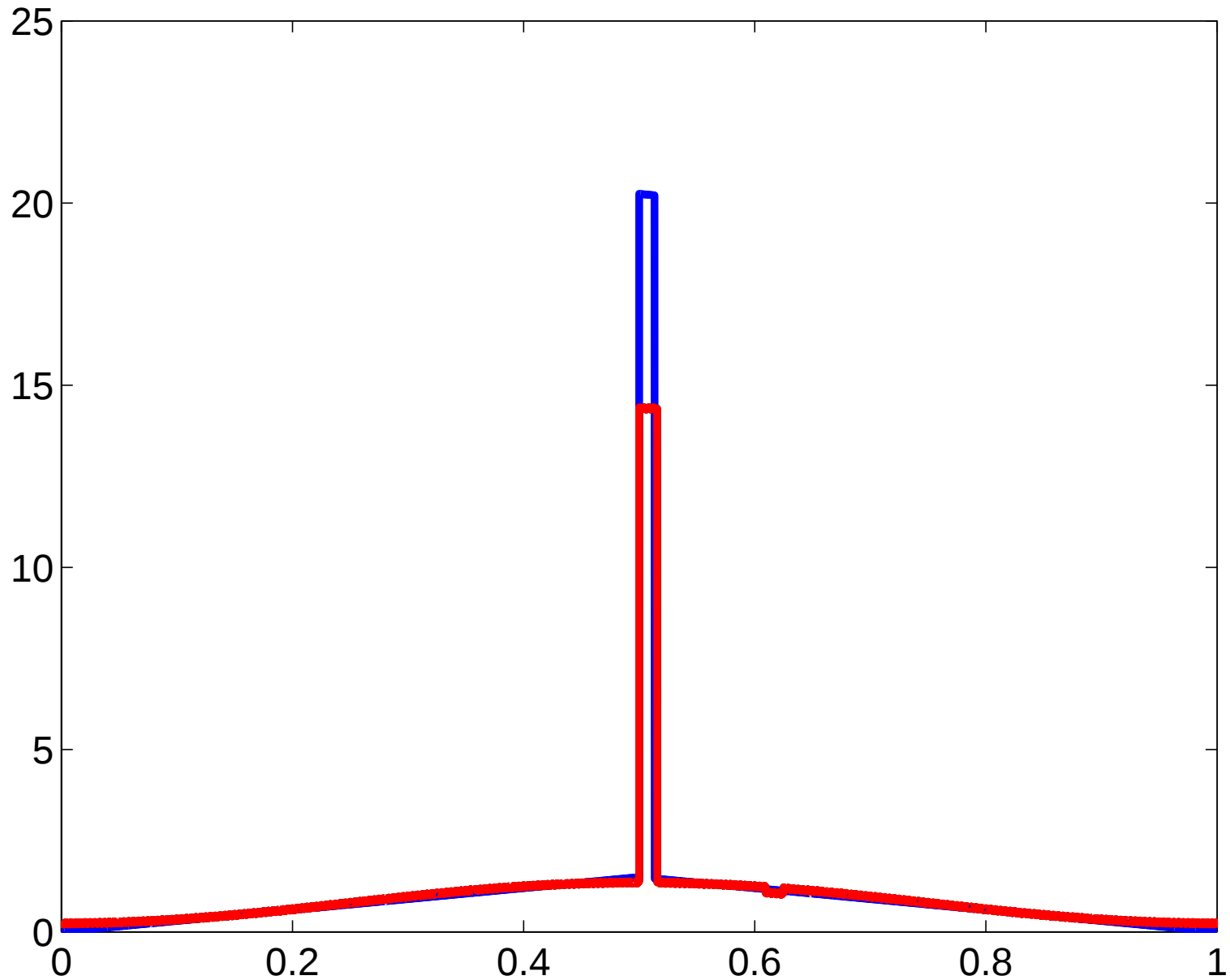
$$\|\hat{\lambda}\|_0 = 7$$

Haar



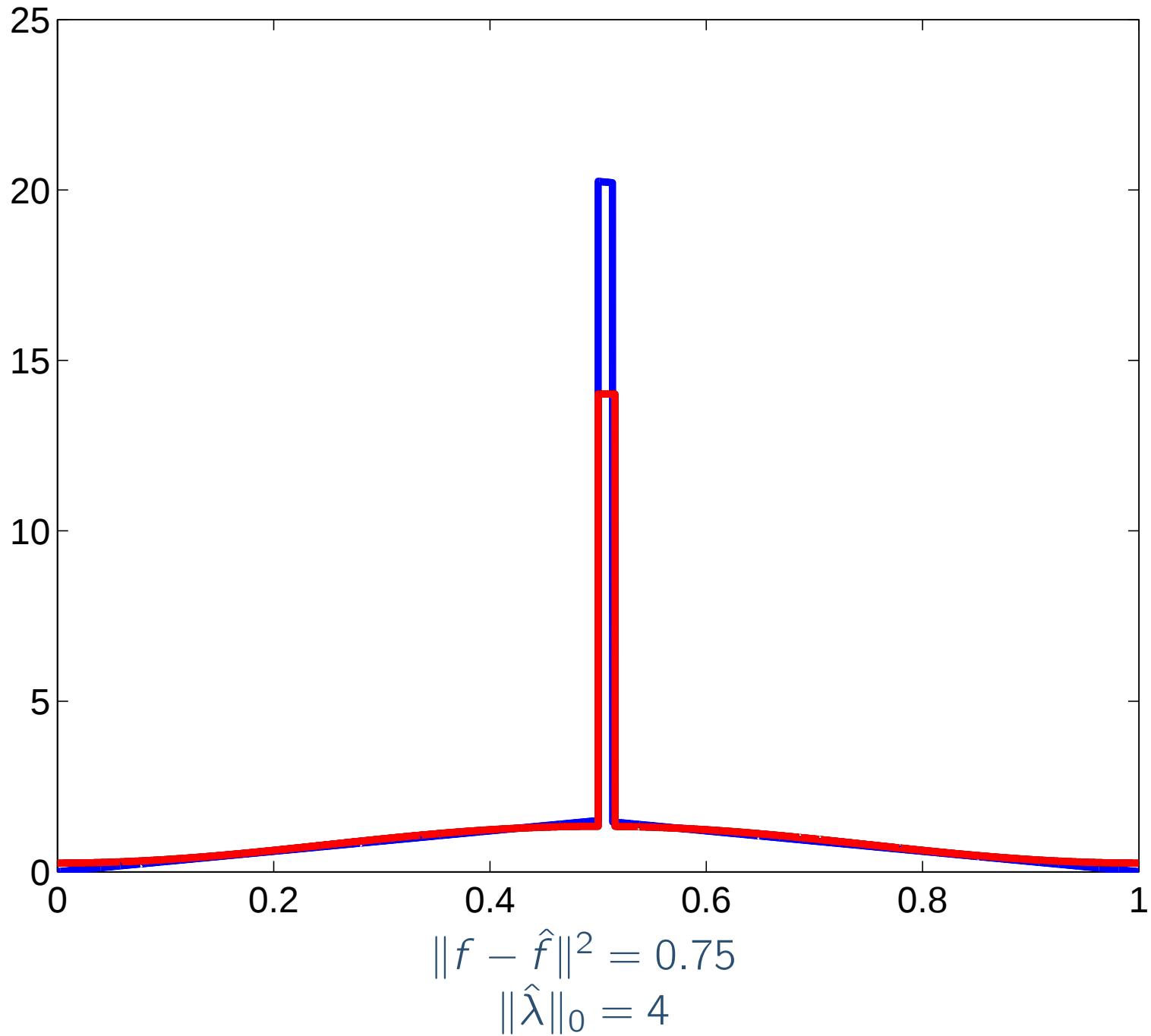
$$\|f - \hat{f}\|^2 = 1.09$$
$$\|\hat{\lambda}\|_0 = 8$$

Fourier + Boxes



$$\|f - \hat{f}\|^2 = 0.74$$
$$\|\hat{\lambda}\|_0 = 5$$

Fourier + Boxes + Haar



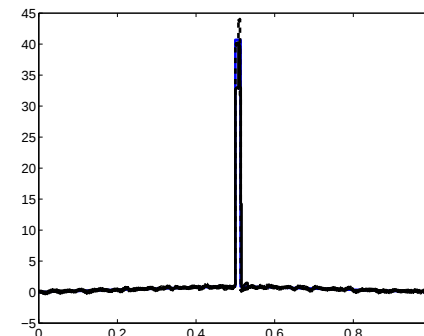
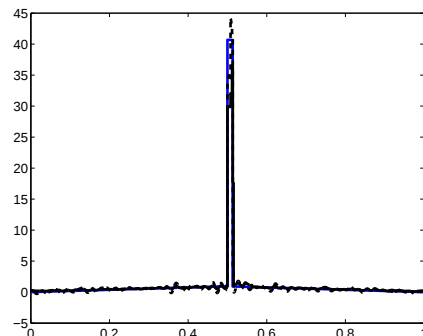
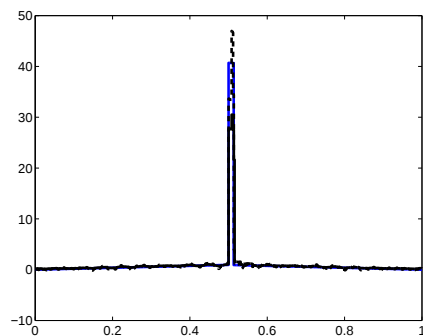
Dantzig et Dantzig+LS

$n = 500$

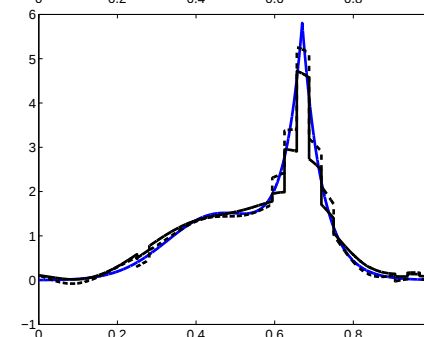
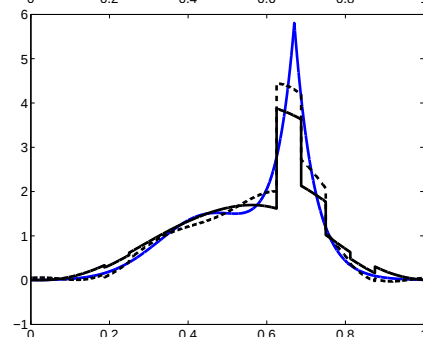
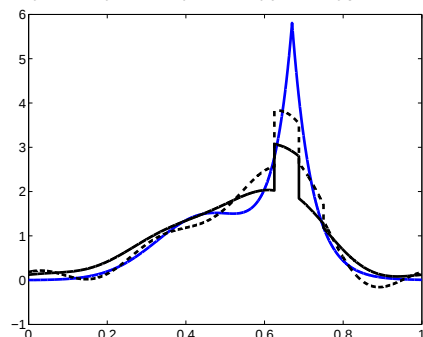
$n = 1000$

$n = 2000$

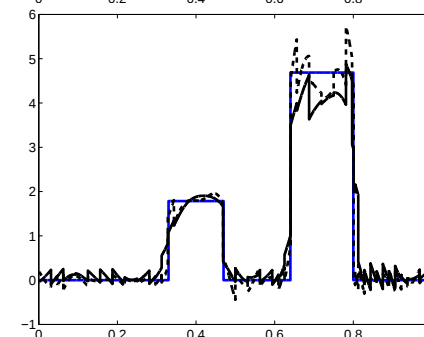
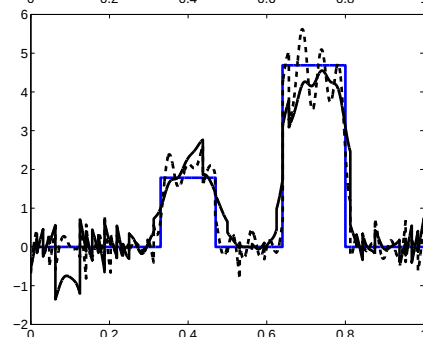
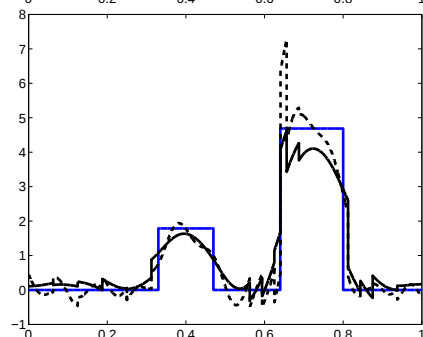
f_1



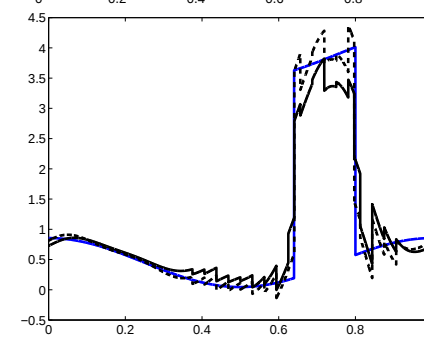
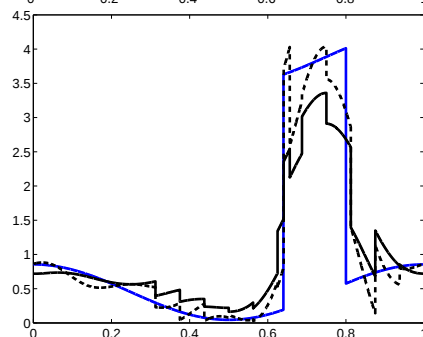
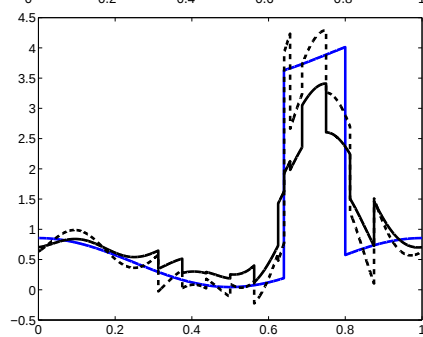
f_2



f_3

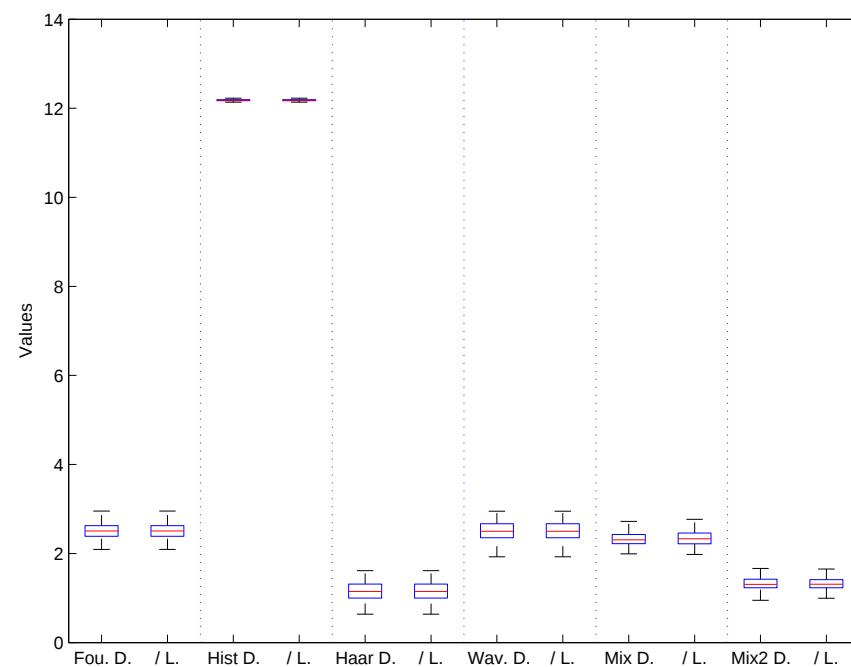
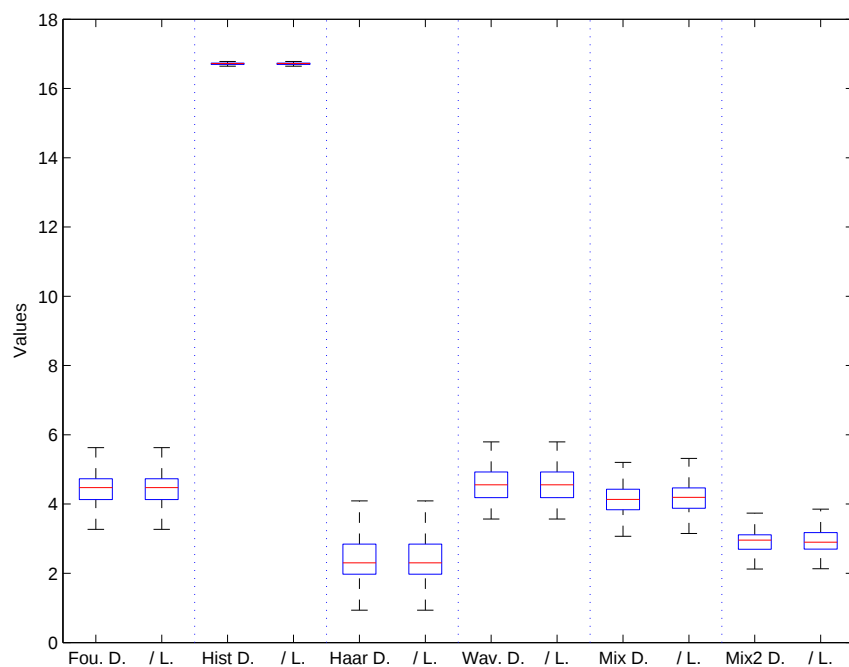


f_4

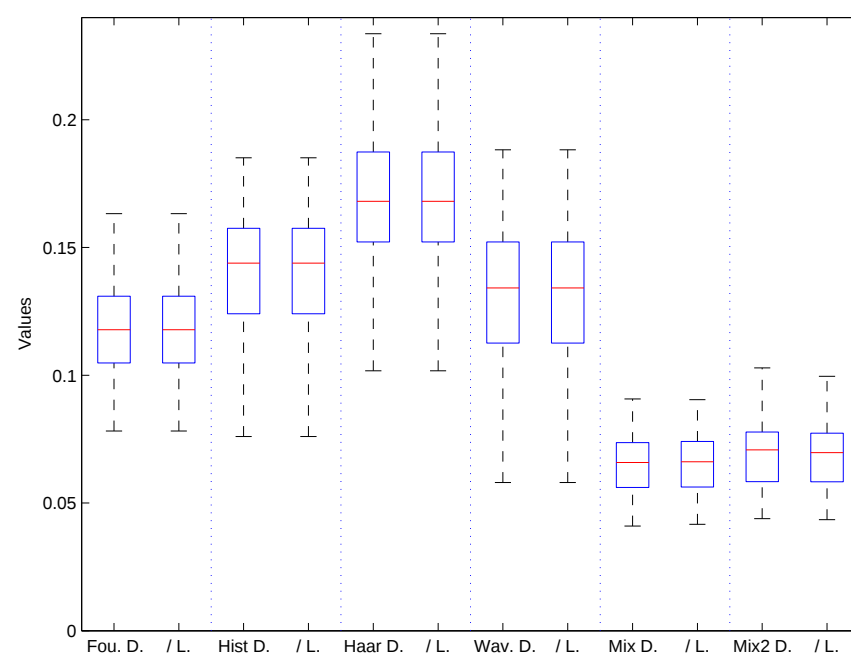
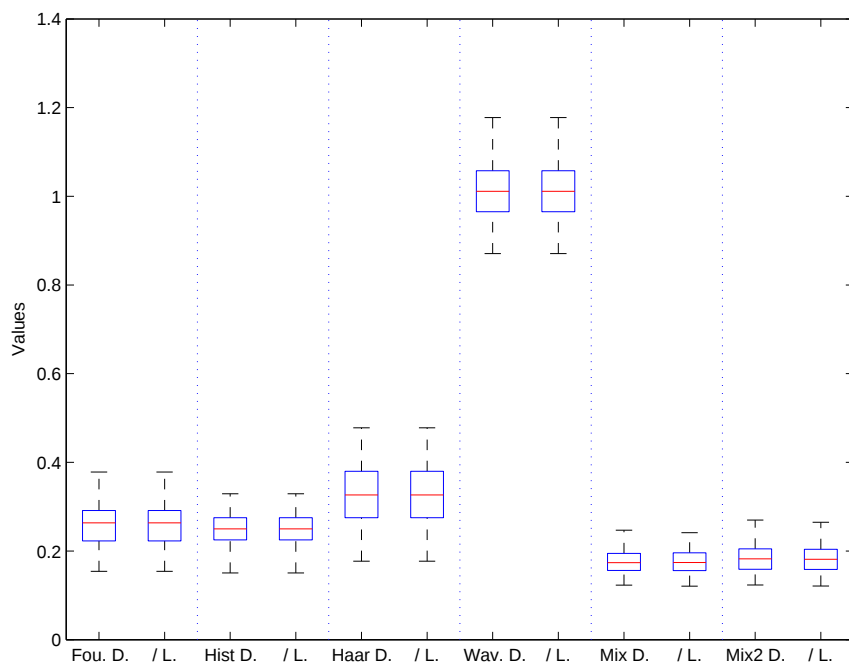


Dantzig / Lasso f_1/f_2

f_1



f_2

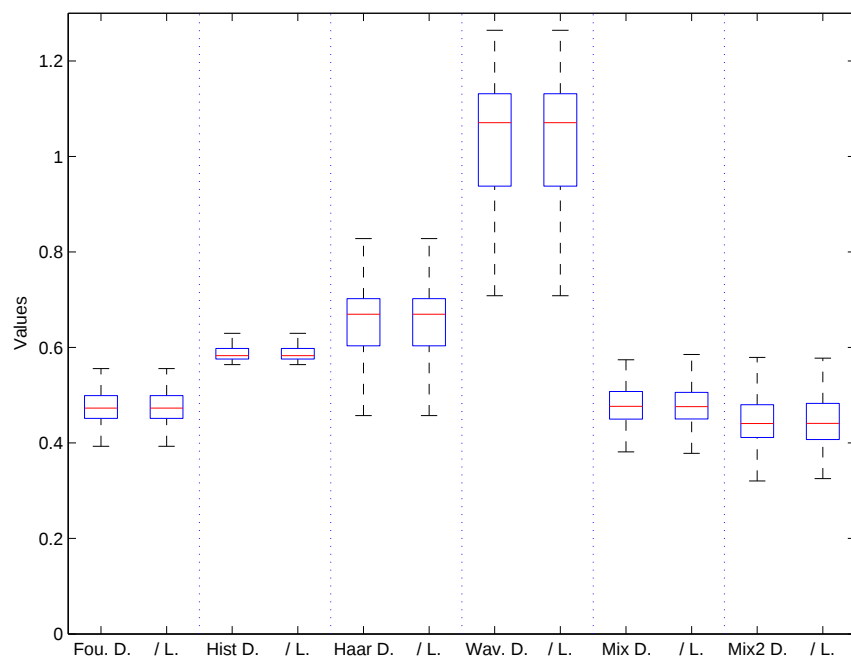


$n = 500$

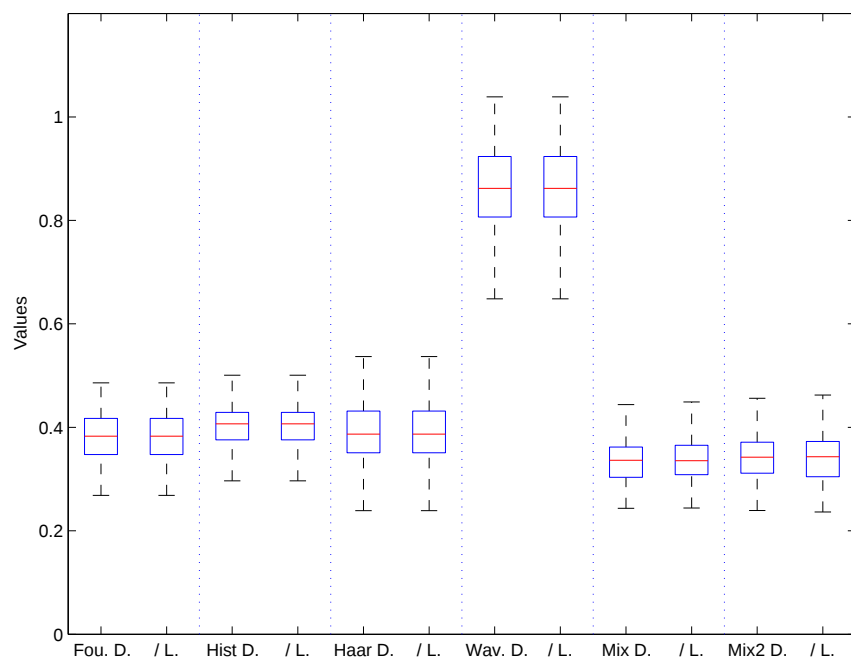
$n = 2000$

Dantzig / Lasso f_3/f_4

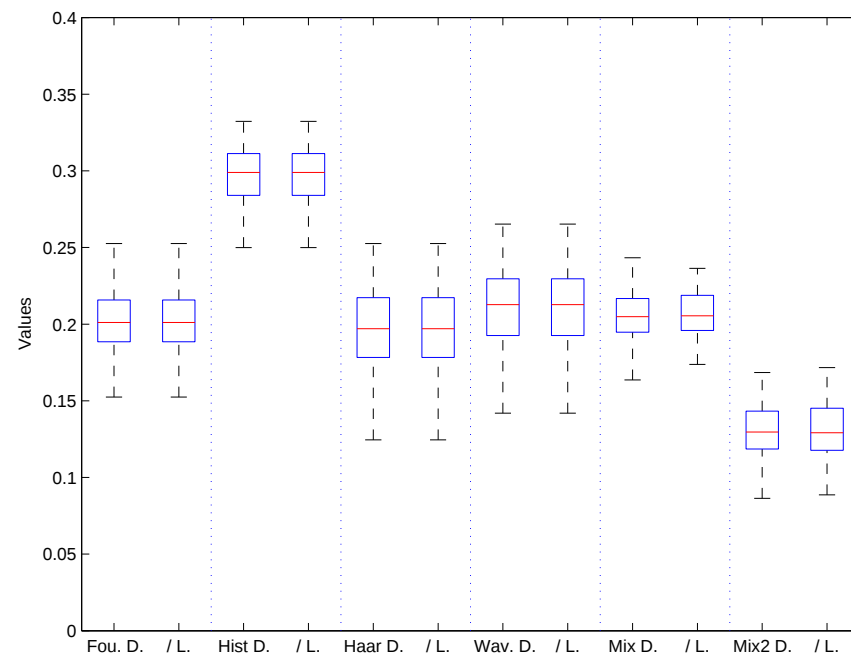
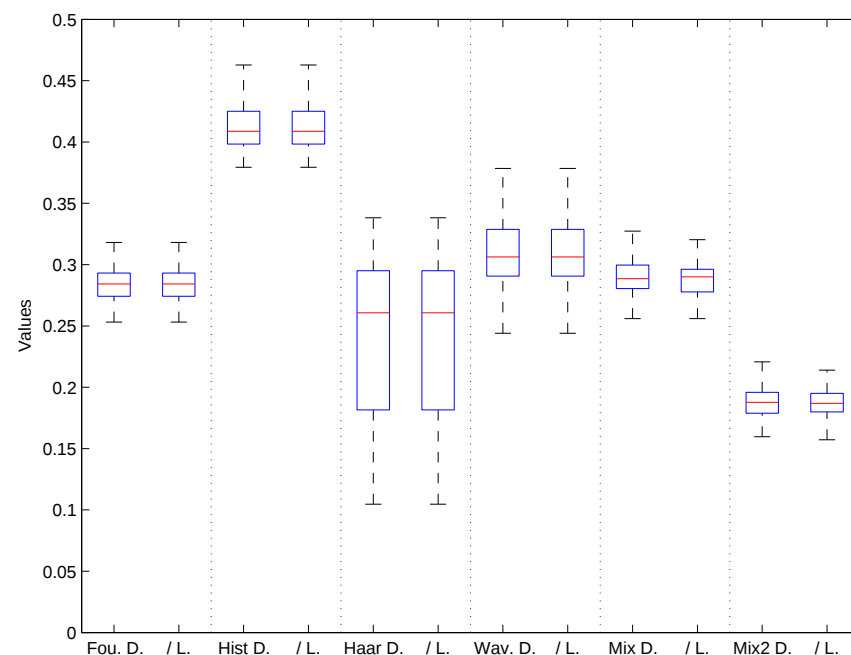
f_3



f_4



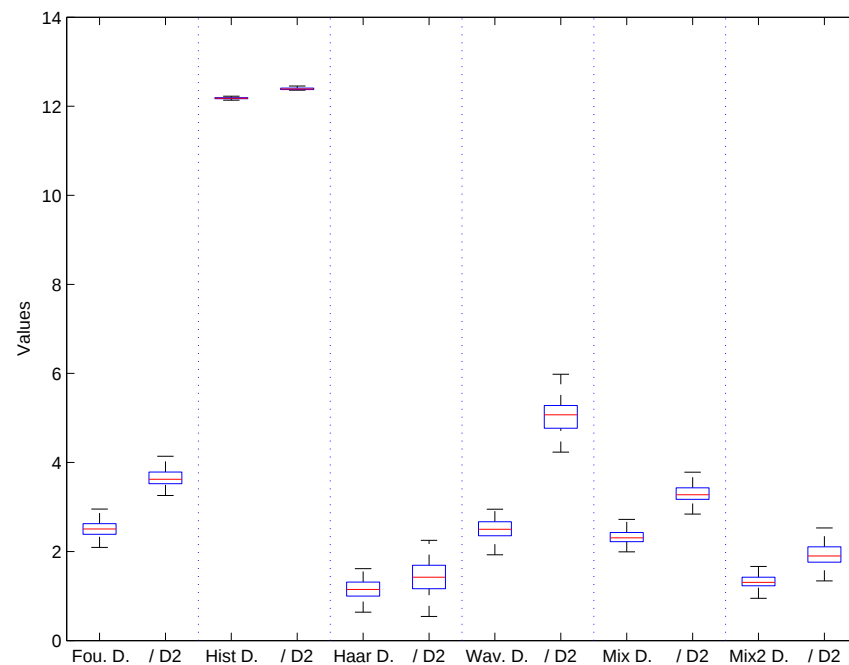
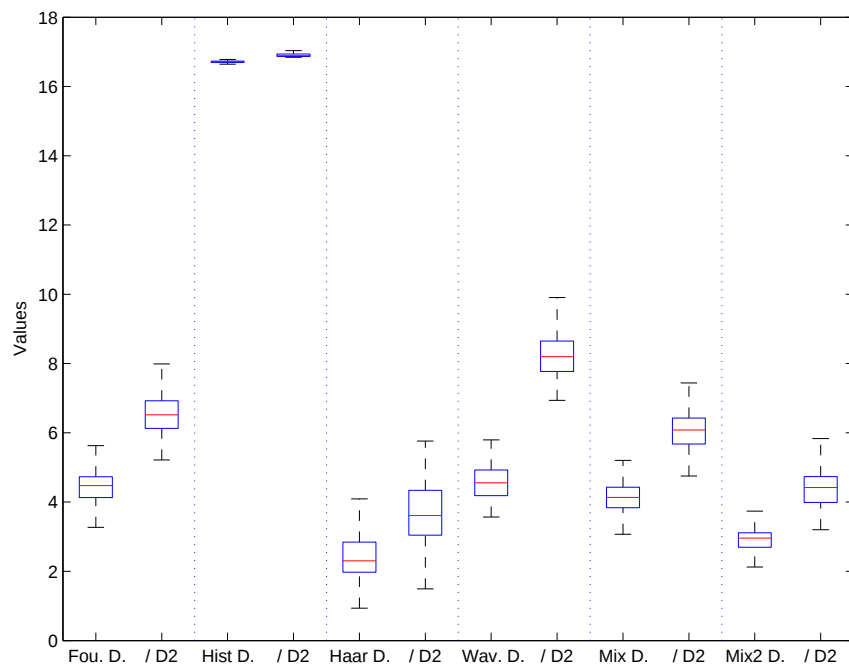
$n = 500$



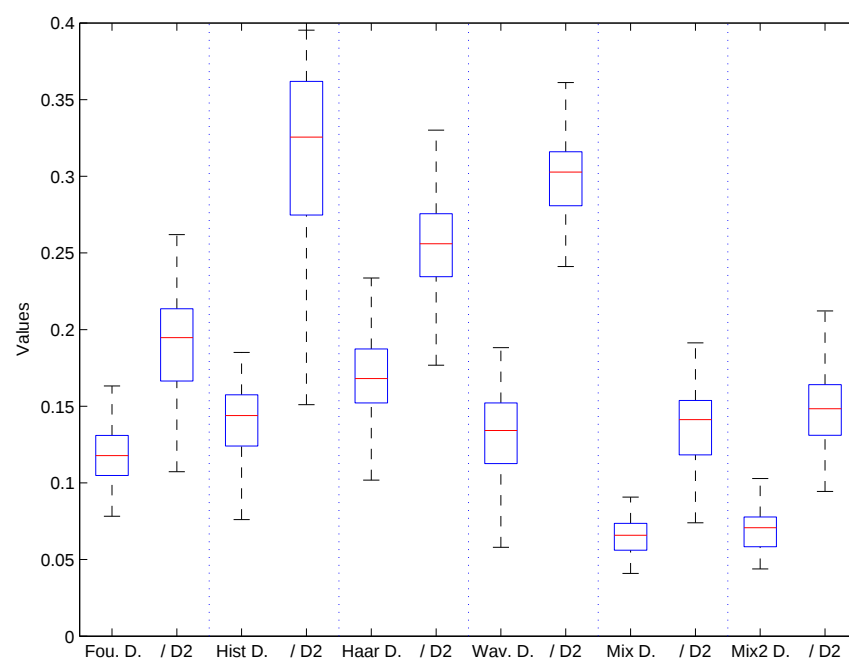
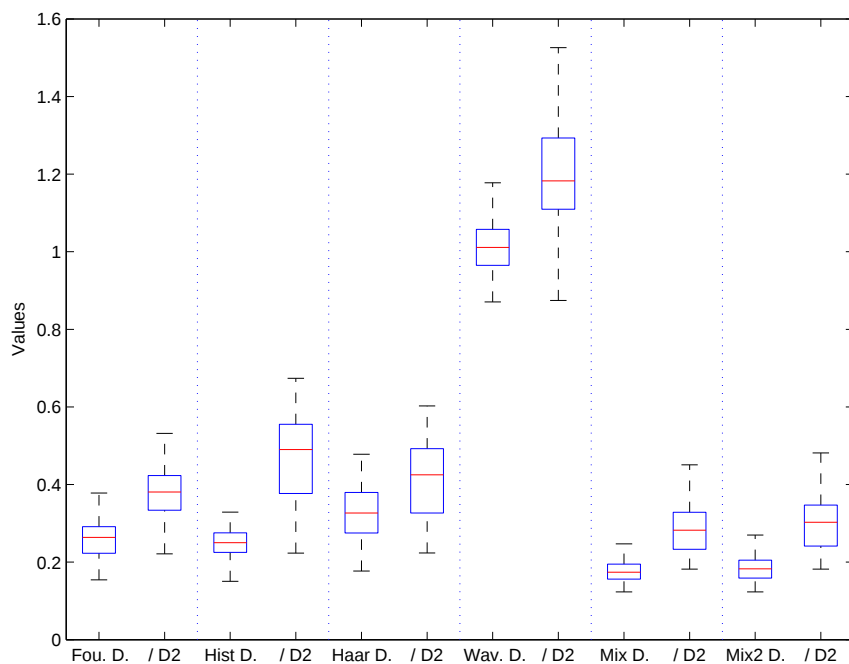
$n = 2000$

Dantzig / Non adaptive Dantzig f_1/f_2

f_1



f_2

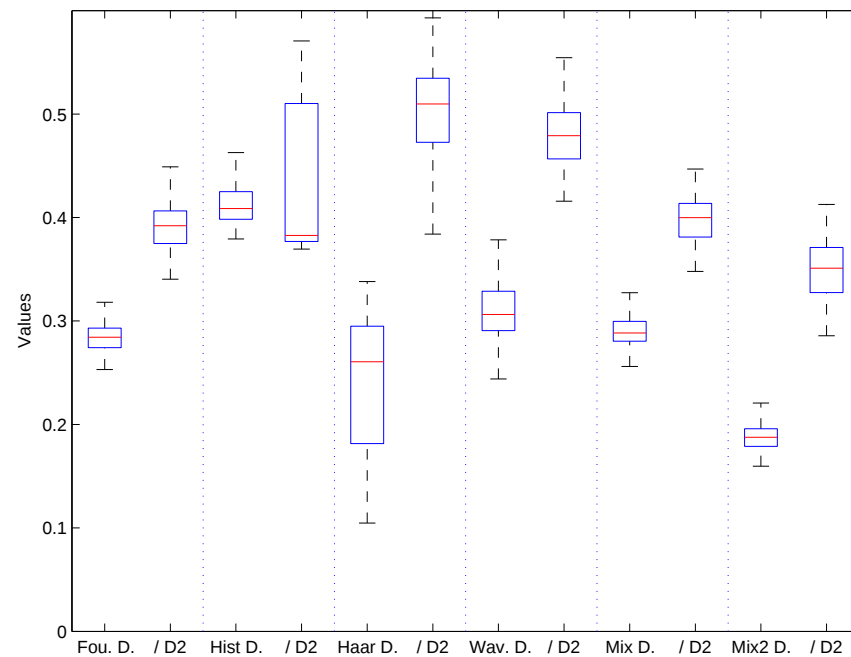
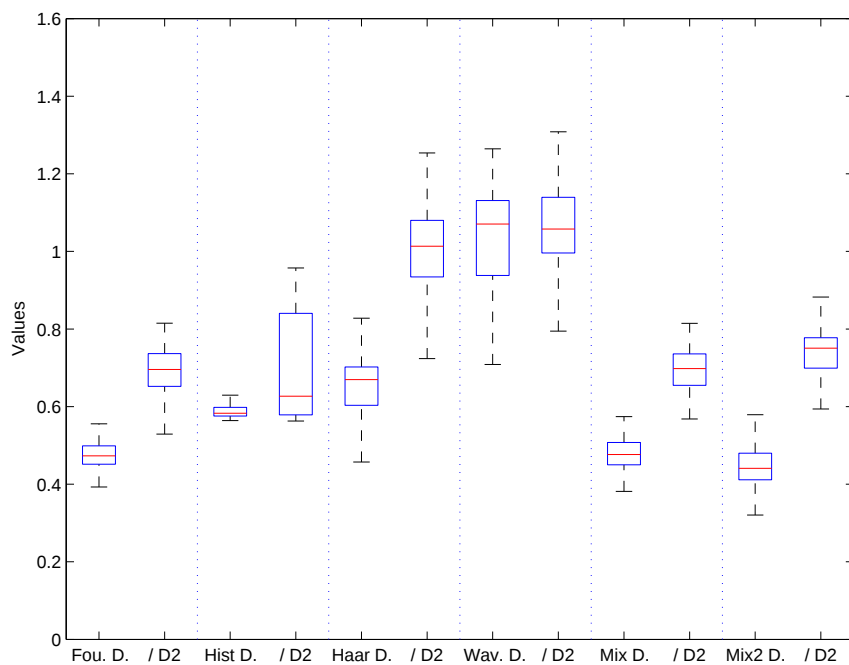


$n = 500$

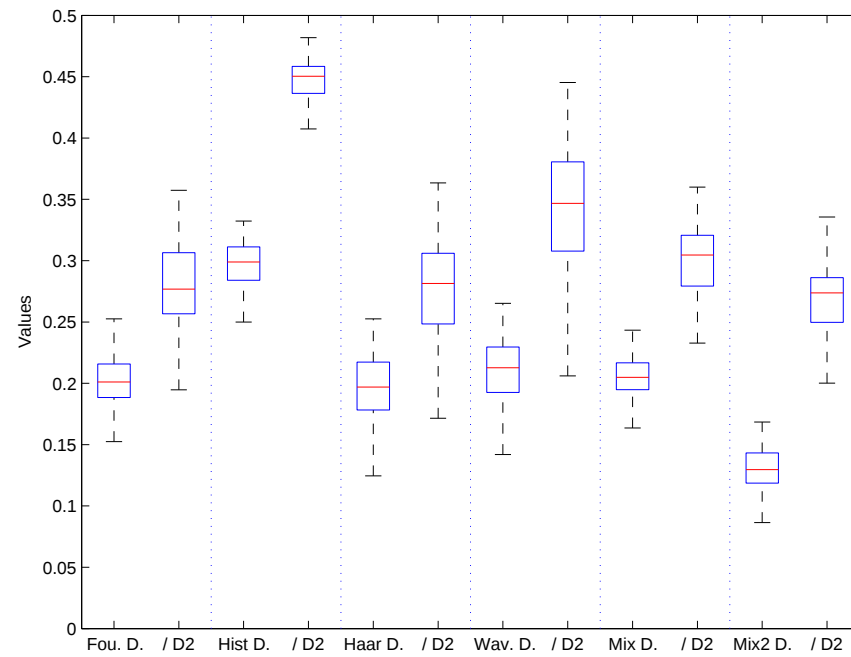
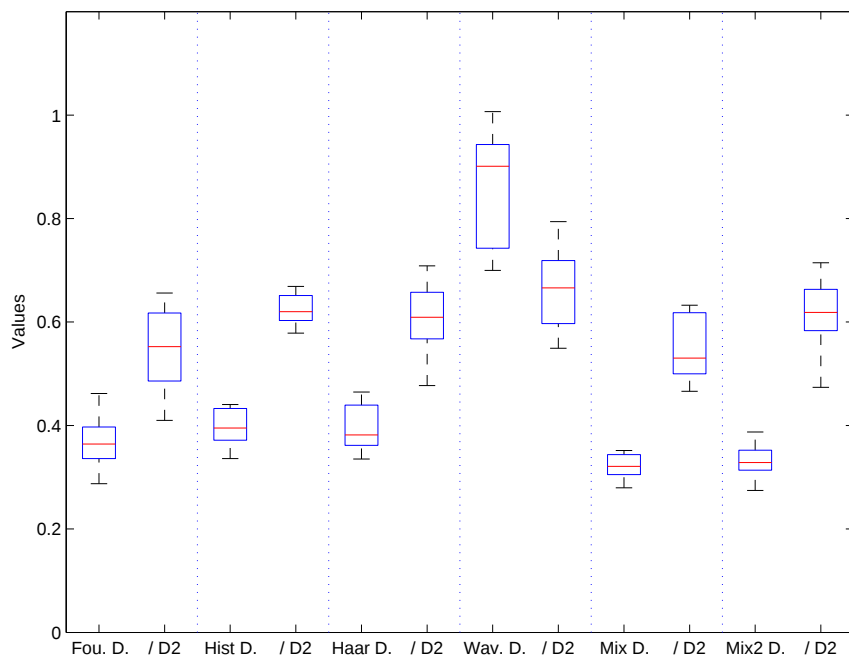
$n = 2000$

Dantzig / Non adaptive Dantzig f_3/f_4

f_3



f_4

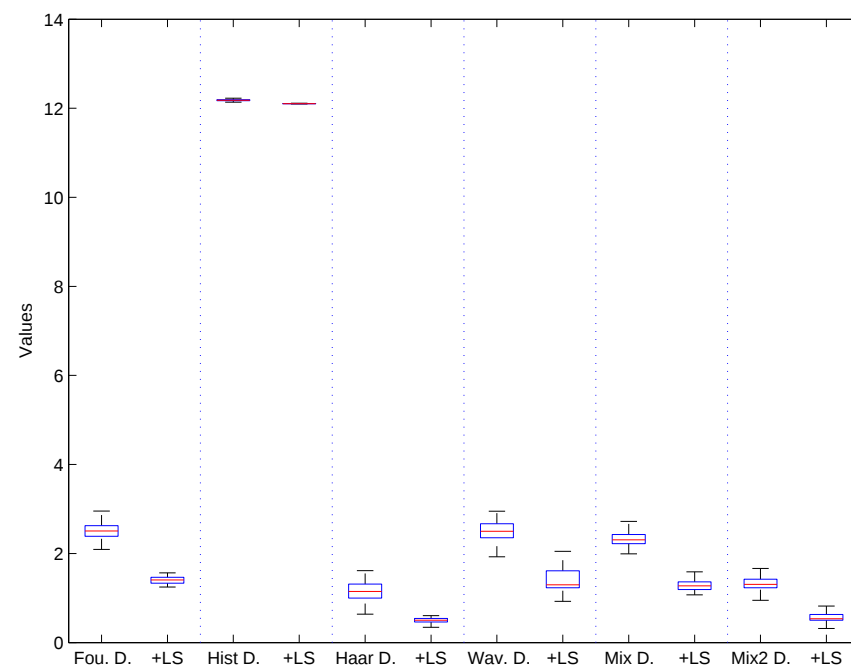
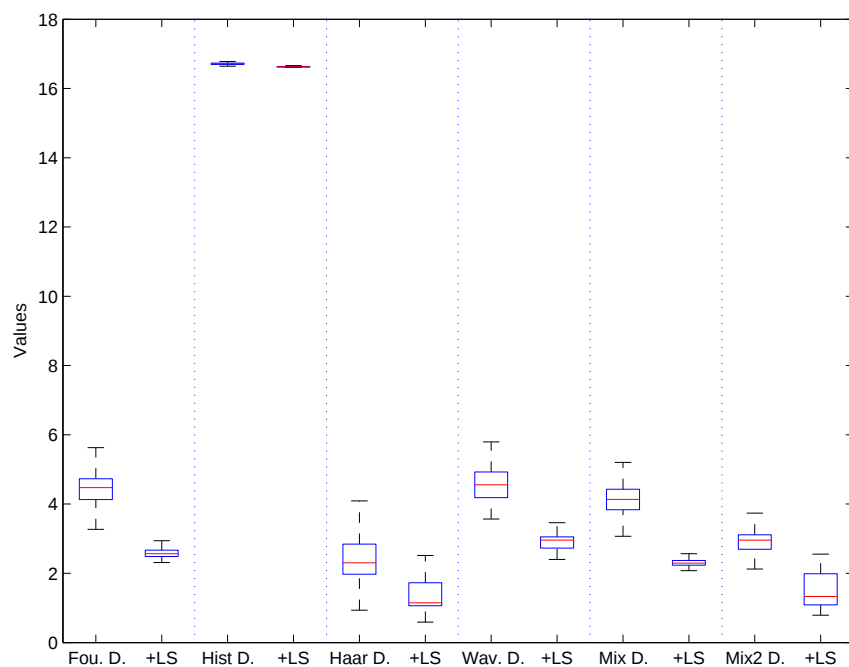


$n = 500$

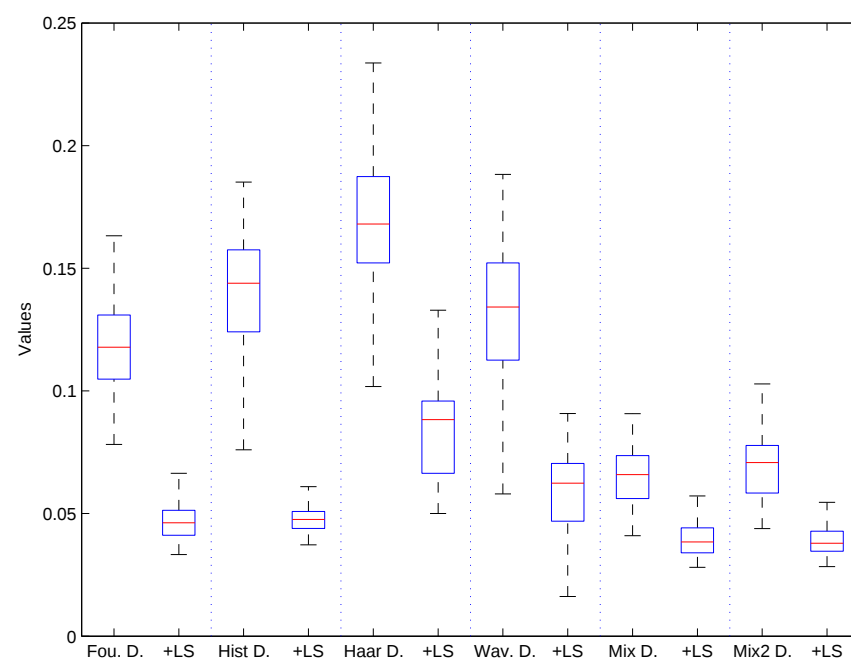
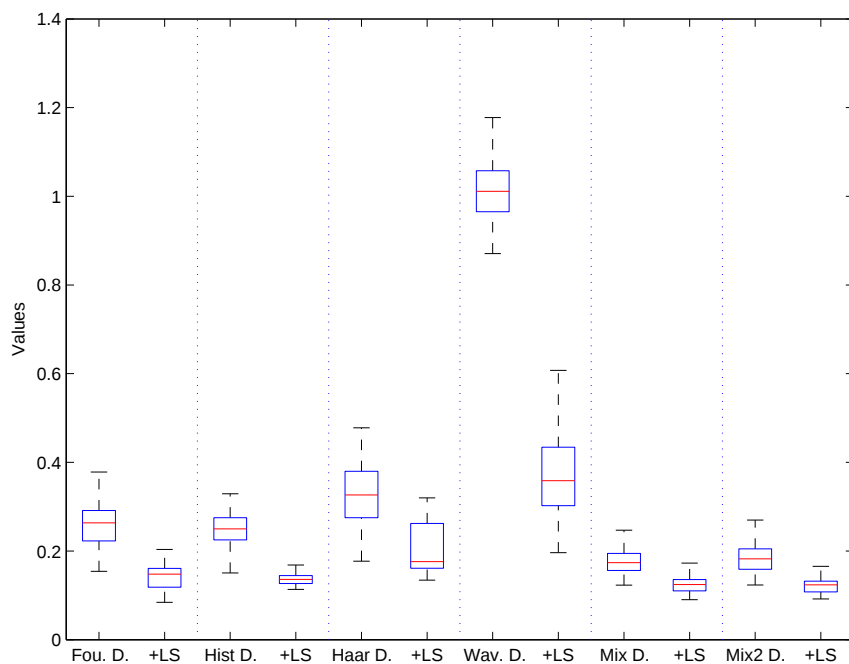
$n = 2000$

Dantzig / Dantzig+LS f_1/f_2

f_1



f_2

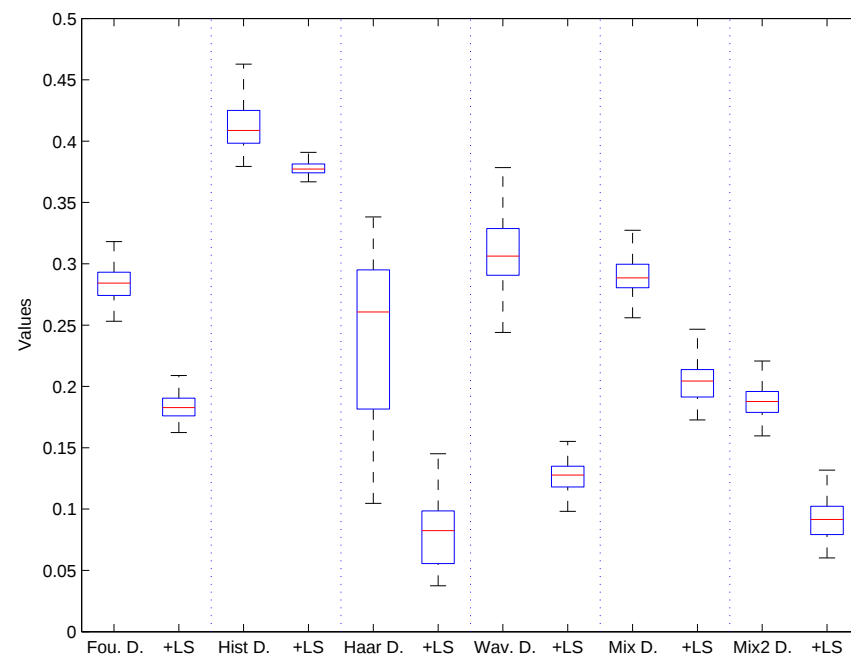
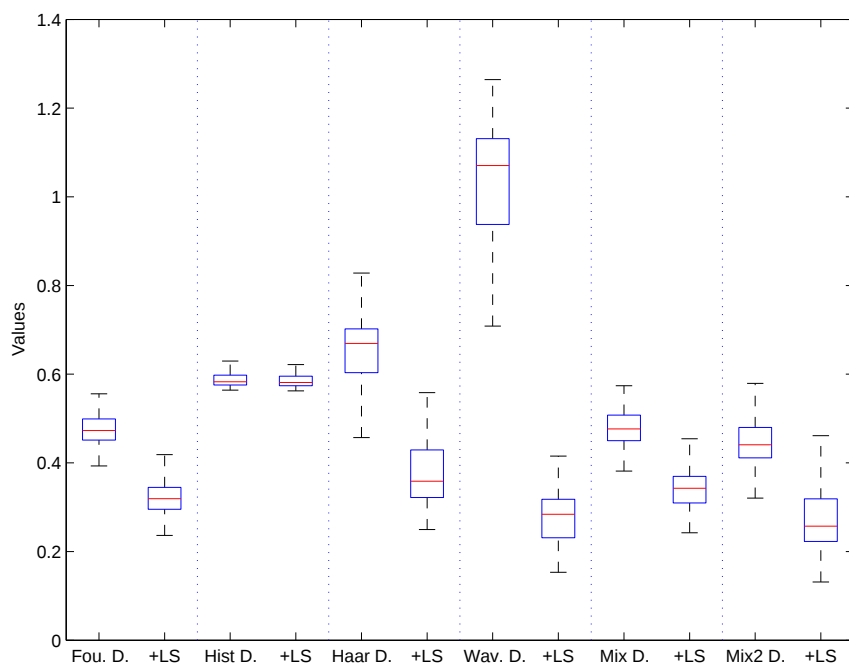


$n = 500$

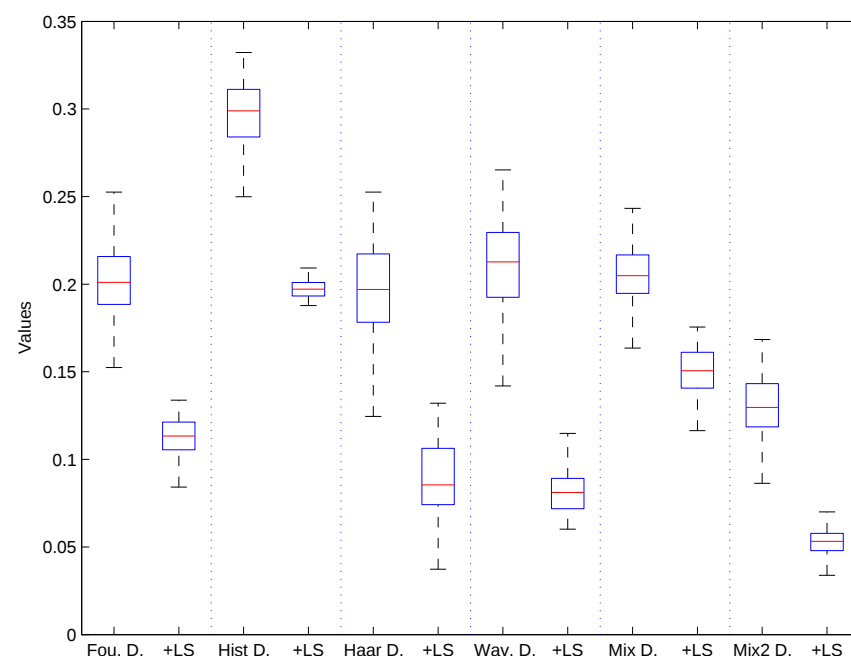
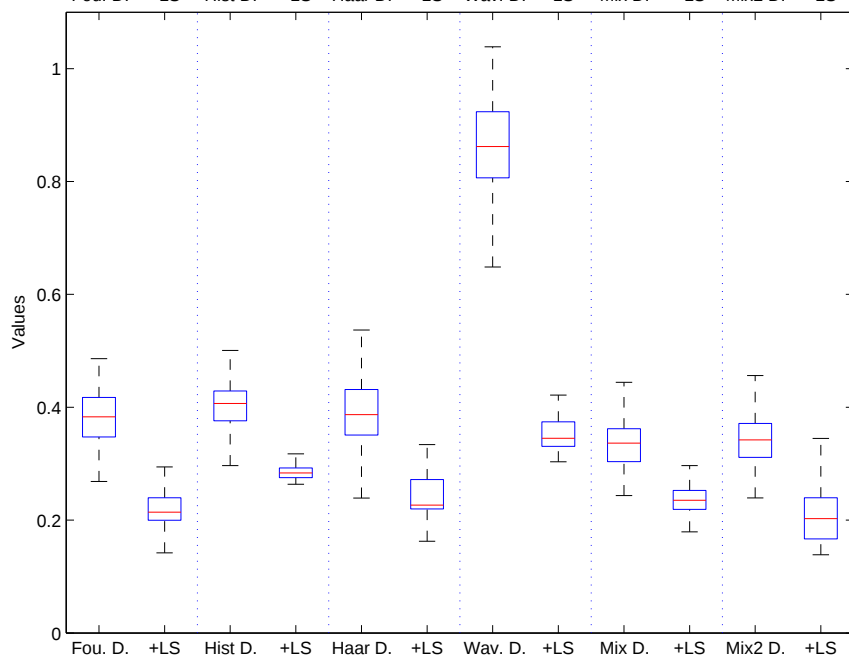
$n = 2000$

Dantzig / Dantzig+LS f_3/f_4

f_3



f_4



$n = 500$

$n = 2000$

Théorème Dantzig

Théorème 1. Sous Ω_γ , événement de proba $\geq 1 - 2 \left(\frac{1}{p}\right)^{\gamma-1}$, si la condition

$$\|f_\lambda\|_2 \geq \frac{\kappa_{J_0} \|\lambda_{J_0}\|_{\ell_1} - \mu_{J_0} \left(\|\lambda_{J_0^c}\|_{\ell_1} - \|\lambda_{J_0}\|_{\ell_1} \right)_+}{\sqrt{|J_0|}}. \quad (HL(J_0, \kappa_{J_0}, \mu_{J_0}))$$

est satisfaite avec $\kappa_{J_0} > 0$ et $\mu_{J_0} \geq 0$ alors pour tout $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^p$ et tout $\alpha > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \|\hat{f}^{D, \gamma_0} - f_0\|_2^2 \leq \inf_{\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^p} \left\{ \|f_\lambda - f_0\|_2^2 + 2\alpha \left(1 + \frac{2\mu_{J_0}}{\kappa_{J_0}}\right)^2 \frac{\|\lambda_{J_0^c}\|_{\ell_1}^2}{|J_0|} \right. \\ \left. + \alpha \left(1 + \frac{2\mu_{J_0}}{\kappa_{J_0}}\right)^2 \frac{(\|\hat{\lambda}^{D, \gamma_0}\|_{\ell_1} - \|\lambda\|_{\ell_1})_+^2}{|J_0|} \right. \\ \left. + 4 \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\kappa_{J_0}^2}\right) |J_0| (\|\eta^{\gamma_0}\|_{\ell_\infty} + \|\eta^\gamma\|_{\ell_\infty})^2 \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

De plus, toujours sous Ω_γ ,

$$\begin{aligned} (\|\eta^{\gamma_0}\|_{\ell_\infty} + \|\eta^\gamma\|_{\ell_\infty})^2 \leq 8(\gamma + \gamma_0) \log p \frac{\sup_k \sigma_k^2}{n} \\ + 64 \log^2 p (\gamma \gamma_0 + \frac{49}{36} \gamma_0^2) \frac{\sup_k \|\phi_k\|_\infty^2}{n^2} \end{aligned}$$

Corollaire

Corollaire 1. Sous Ω_γ , événement de proba $\geq 1 - 2 \left(\frac{1}{p}\right)^{\gamma-1}$, si la condition

$$\|f_\lambda\|_2 \geq \frac{\kappa_{J_0} \|\lambda_{J_0}\|_{\ell_1} - \mu_{J_0} \left(\|\lambda_{J_0^c}\|_{\ell_1} - \|\lambda_{J_0}\|_{\ell_1} \right)_+}{\sqrt{|J_0|}}. \quad (HL(J_0, \kappa_{J_0}, \mu_{J_0}))$$

est satisfaite avec $\kappa_{J_0} > 0$ et $\mu_{J_0} \geq 0$ alors si $f_\lambda = P_{\mathcal{D}} f_0$ et si $\gamma \leq \gamma_0$, pour tout $\alpha > 0$

$$\|\hat{f}^{D, \gamma_0} - f_0\|_2^2 \leq \inf_{\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^p} \left\{ \|f_\lambda - f_0\|_2^2 + 2\alpha \left(1 + \frac{2\mu_{J_0}}{\kappa_{J_0}} \right)^2 \frac{\|\lambda_{J_0^c}\|_{\ell_1}^2}{|J_0|} + 4 \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\kappa_{J_0}^2} \right) |J_0| (\|\eta^{\gamma_0}\|_{\ell_\infty} + \|\eta^\gamma\|_{\ell_\infty})^2 \right\}.$$

De plus, toujours sous Ω_γ ,

$$\begin{aligned} (\|\eta^{\gamma_0}\|_{\ell_\infty} + \|\eta^\gamma\|_{\ell_\infty})^2 &\leq 8(\gamma + \gamma_0) \log p \frac{\sup_k \sigma_k^2}{n} \\ &\quad + 64 \log^2 p (\gamma \gamma_0 + \frac{49}{36} \gamma_0^2) \frac{\sup_k \|\phi_k\|_\infty^2}{n^2} \end{aligned}$$

Théorème Dantzig/Lasso

Théorème 2. Sous Ω_γ , événement de proba $\geq 1 - 2 \left(\frac{1}{p}\right)^{\gamma-1}$, si la condition

$$\|f_\lambda\|_2 \geq \frac{\kappa_{J_0} \|\lambda_{J_0}\|_{\ell_1} - \mu_{J_0} \left(\|\lambda_{J_0^c}\|_{\ell_1} - \|\lambda_{J_0}\|_{\ell_1} \right)_+}{\sqrt{|J_0|}}. \quad (HL(J_0, \kappa_{J_0}, \mu_{J_0}))$$

est satisfaite avec $\kappa_{J_0} > 0$ et $\mu_{J_0} \geq 0$ alors pour tout $\alpha > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \|\hat{f}^{D,\gamma_0} - f_0\|_2^2 - \|\hat{f}^{D,\gamma} - f_0\|_2^2 \leq & \left\{ \alpha \left(1 + \frac{2\mu_{J_0}}{\kappa_{J_0}} \right)^2 \frac{\|\lambda_{J_0^c}^{L,\gamma_0}\|_{\ell_1}^2}{|J_0|} \right. \\ & \left. + 4 \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\kappa_{J_0}^2} \right) |J_0| (\|\eta^{\gamma_0}\|_{\ell_\infty} + \|\eta^\gamma\|_{\ell_\infty})^2 \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

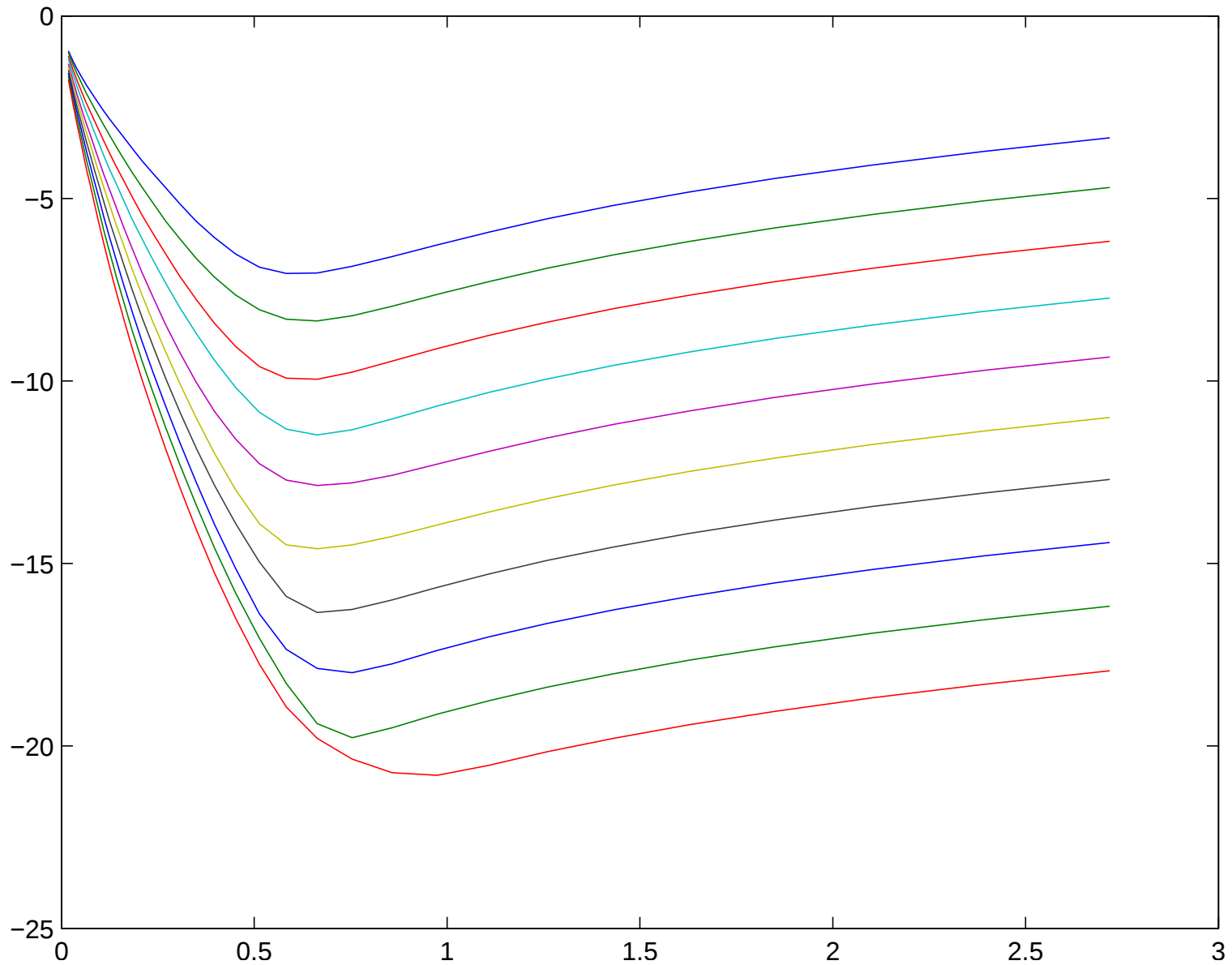
De plus, toujours sous Ω_γ ,

$$\begin{aligned} (\|\eta^{\gamma_0}\|_{\ell_\infty} + \|\eta^\gamma\|_{\ell_\infty})^2 \leq & 8(\gamma + \gamma_0) \log p \frac{\sup_k \sigma_k^2}{n} \\ & + 64 \log^2 p (\gamma\gamma_0 + \frac{49}{36} \gamma_0^2) \frac{\sup_k \|\phi_k\|_\infty^2}{n^2} \end{aligned}$$

Pénalité minimale

- Comment choisir γ_0 ?
- Inégalité oracle pour tout γ_0 !
- γ_0 trop grand : surlissage (biais) / γ_0 trop petit : instabilité (variance).
- Pb pour γ_0 grand visible dans l'inégalité oracle.
- Pb pour γ_0 petit plus subtil : présence du terme Dantzig $((\|\lambda^{S,\gamma_0}\|_{\ell_1} - \|\lambda\|_{\ell_1})_+)$ difficile à contrôler.
- Bon choix : $\gamma_0 = 1$!
- Si $\gamma_0 > 1$: Avec proba $\geq 1 - 2 \left(\frac{1}{\rho}\right)^{\gamma_0}$, inégalité oracle valide sans le terme Dantzig pour tout λ tel que $f_\lambda = P_{\mathcal{D}} f_0$.
- Si $\gamma_0 < 1$: Théorème montrant dans un cas simple que l'estimateur est mauvais. (Estimation de la densité uniforme sur $[0, 1]$ dans la base de Haar).

Pénalité minimale



Hypothèse locale

- Pour J_0 fixé,

$$\|f_\lambda\|_2 \geq \frac{\kappa_{J_0} \|\lambda_{J_0}\|_{\ell_1} - \mu_{J_0} \left(\|\lambda_{J_0^c}\|_{\ell_1} - \|\lambda_{J_0}\|_{\ell_1} \right)_+}{\sqrt{|J_0|}}. \quad (HL(J_0, \kappa_{J_0}, \mu_{J_0}))$$

est satisfaite avec $\kappa_{J_0} > 0$ et $\mu_{J_0} \geq 0$.

- Est-ce une hypothèse raisonnable ?
- Cas simple : $\mathcal{D}$ famille orthonormée $\implies \kappa_{J_0} = 1$ and $\mu_{J_0} = 0$ convient.

$$\|f_\lambda\|_2 = \|\lambda\|_{\ell_2} \geq \|\lambda_{J_0}\|_{\ell_2} \geq \frac{\|\lambda_{J_0}\|_{\ell_1}}{\sqrt{|J_0|}}$$

Hypothèses globales

- $\mathcal{D} \simeq$ orthonormée du point de vue de la norme ($\|f_\lambda\|_2 \simeq \|\lambda\|_{\ell_2}$)

$$\phi_{\min} = \min_{\lambda \neq 0} \frac{\|f_\lambda\|_2^2}{\|\lambda\|_{\ell_2}^2} \quad \text{et} \quad \phi_{\max} = \max_{\lambda \neq 0} \frac{\|f_\lambda\|_2^2}{\|\lambda\|_{\ell_2}^2}$$

- $|J_0| = s < p \frac{\phi_{\min}}{\phi_{\max} + \phi_{\min}} \implies$

$$\kappa_{J_0} = \sqrt{\phi_{\min}} \left(1 - \sqrt{\frac{\phi_{\max}}{\phi_{\min}}} \sqrt{\frac{s}{p-s}} \right) \quad \text{et} \quad \mu_{J_0} = \sqrt{\phi_{\max}} \sqrt{\frac{s}{p-s}}$$

- $\mathcal{D} \simeq$ orthonormée du point de vue du p.s. ($\langle f_{\lambda_J}, f_{\lambda_{J'}} \rangle \simeq 0$ if $J \cap J' \neq \emptyset$)

$$\theta = \max_{J \cap J' \neq \emptyset} \max_{\substack{\lambda \\ \lambda_J \neq 0 \\ \lambda_{J'} \neq 0}} \frac{\langle f_{\lambda_J}, f_{\lambda_{J'}} \rangle}{\|\lambda_J\|_{\ell_2} \|\lambda_{J'}\|_{\ell_2}}$$

- $|J_0| = s < \min(\frac{p}{2}, p \frac{\phi_{\min}^2}{\theta^2 + \phi_{\min}^2}) \implies$

$$\kappa_{J_0} = \sqrt{\phi_{\min}} \left(1 - \frac{\theta}{\phi_{\min}} \right) \quad \text{et} \quad \mu_{J_0} = \frac{\theta}{\sqrt{\phi_{\min}}}$$

Hypothèses sur le support

- Restriction sur la taille du support :

$$\phi_{\min}(l) = \min_{|J| \leq l} \min_{\lambda_J \neq 0} \frac{\|f_{\lambda_J}\|_2^2}{\|\lambda_J\|_{\ell_2}^2} \quad \text{et} \quad \phi_{\max}(l) = \max_{|J| \leq l} \max_{\lambda_J \neq 0} \frac{\|f_{\lambda_J}\|_2^2}{\|\lambda_J\|_{\ell_2}^2}$$

$$\theta_{l,l'} = \max_{\substack{|J| \leq l \\ |J'| \leq l' \\ J \cap J' \neq \emptyset}} \max_{\substack{\lambda \\ \lambda_J \neq 0 \\ \lambda_{J'} \neq 0}} \frac{\langle f_{\lambda_J}, f_{\lambda_{J'}} \rangle}{\|\lambda_J\|_{\ell_2} \|\lambda_{J'}\|_{\ell_2}}$$

- $|J_0| = s \leq p/2, s \leq l \leq p - s$ et $l\phi_{\min}(s+l) > s\phi_{\max}(l) \implies$

$$\kappa_{J_0} = \sqrt{\phi_{\min}(s+l)} \left(1 - \sqrt{\frac{\phi_{\max}(l)}{\phi_{\min}(s+l)}} \sqrt{\frac{s}{l}} \right) \quad \text{et} \quad \mu_{J_0} = \sqrt{\phi_{\max}(l)} \sqrt{\frac{s}{l}}$$

- $|J_0| = s \leq p/2, s \leq l \leq p - s$ et $s\theta_{s,s+l}^2 < l\phi_{\min}(s+l)^2 \implies$

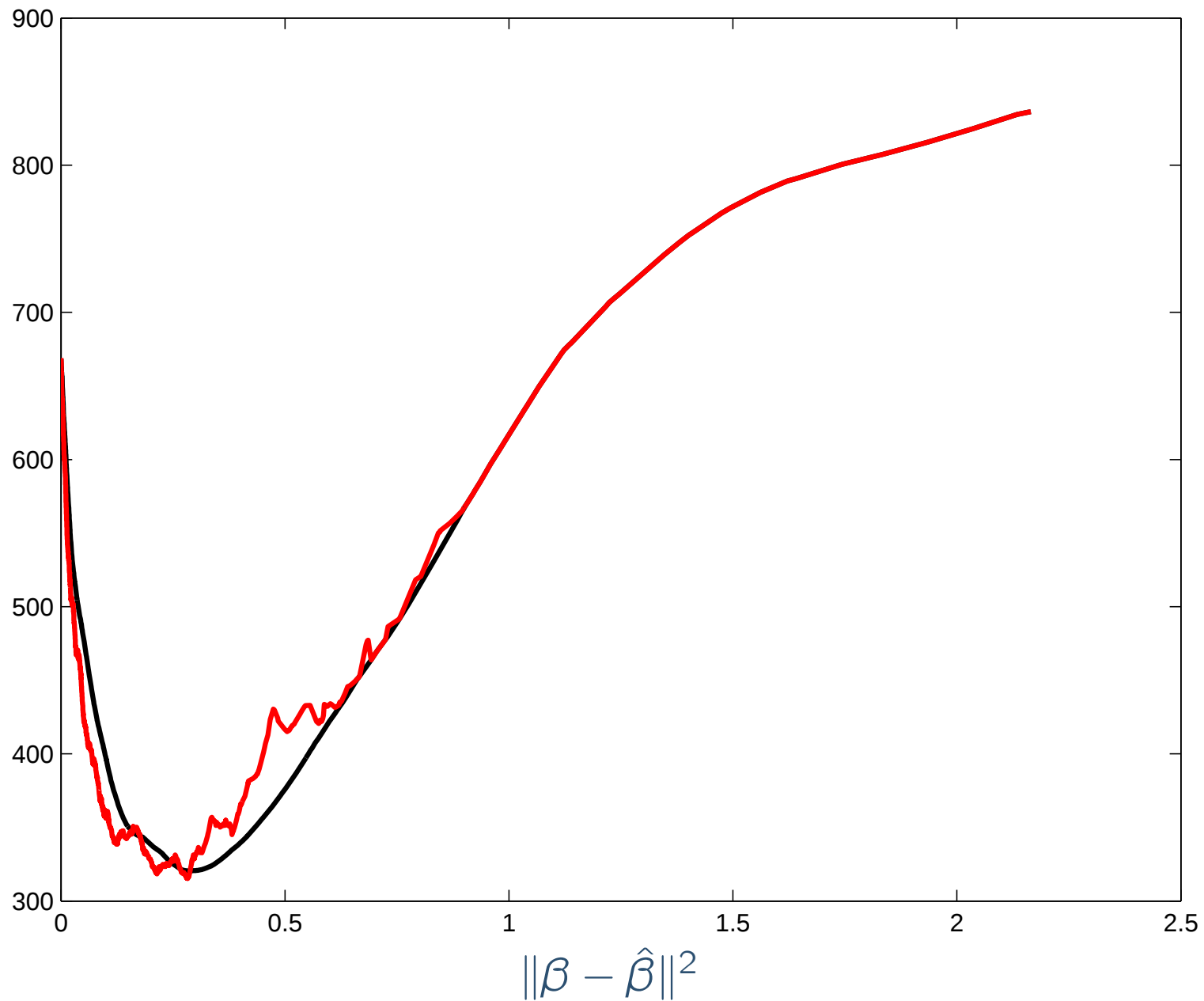
$$\kappa_{J_0} = \sqrt{\phi_{\min}(s+l)} \left(1 - \frac{\theta_{s,s+l}}{\phi_{\min}(s+l)} \sqrt{\frac{s}{l}} \right) \quad \text{et} \quad \mu_{J_0} = \frac{\theta_{s,s+l}}{\sqrt{\phi_{\min}(s+l)}}$$

- RIP $\implies$ condition précédente pour $l = s$.

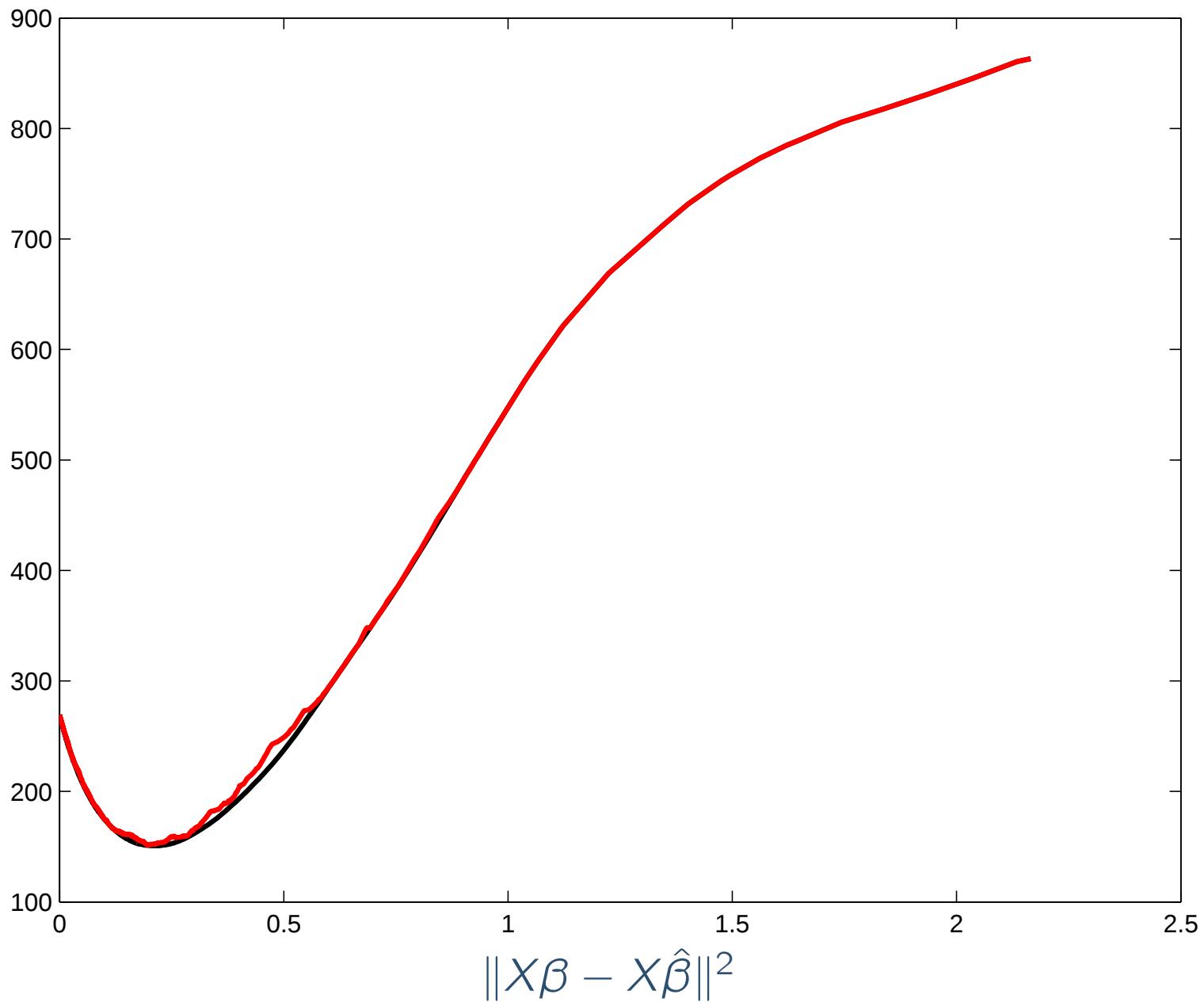
Conclusion

- Nouvelle méthode d'estimation de densité par pénalisation ℓ_1 .
- Utilisation d'inégalités de concentration fine pour obtenir une pénalisation adaptative.
- Inégalité oracle en probabilité sur l'estimateur.
- Calibration de la pénalité : pénalité minimale.
- Hypothèses assez faibles sur la structure du dictionnaire.
- Perspectives :
 - Performance de la méthode en deux étapes.
 - Passage à des résultats en espérance.
 - Relaxation des hypothèses sur la structure par passage à des résultats en proba sur les signaux.

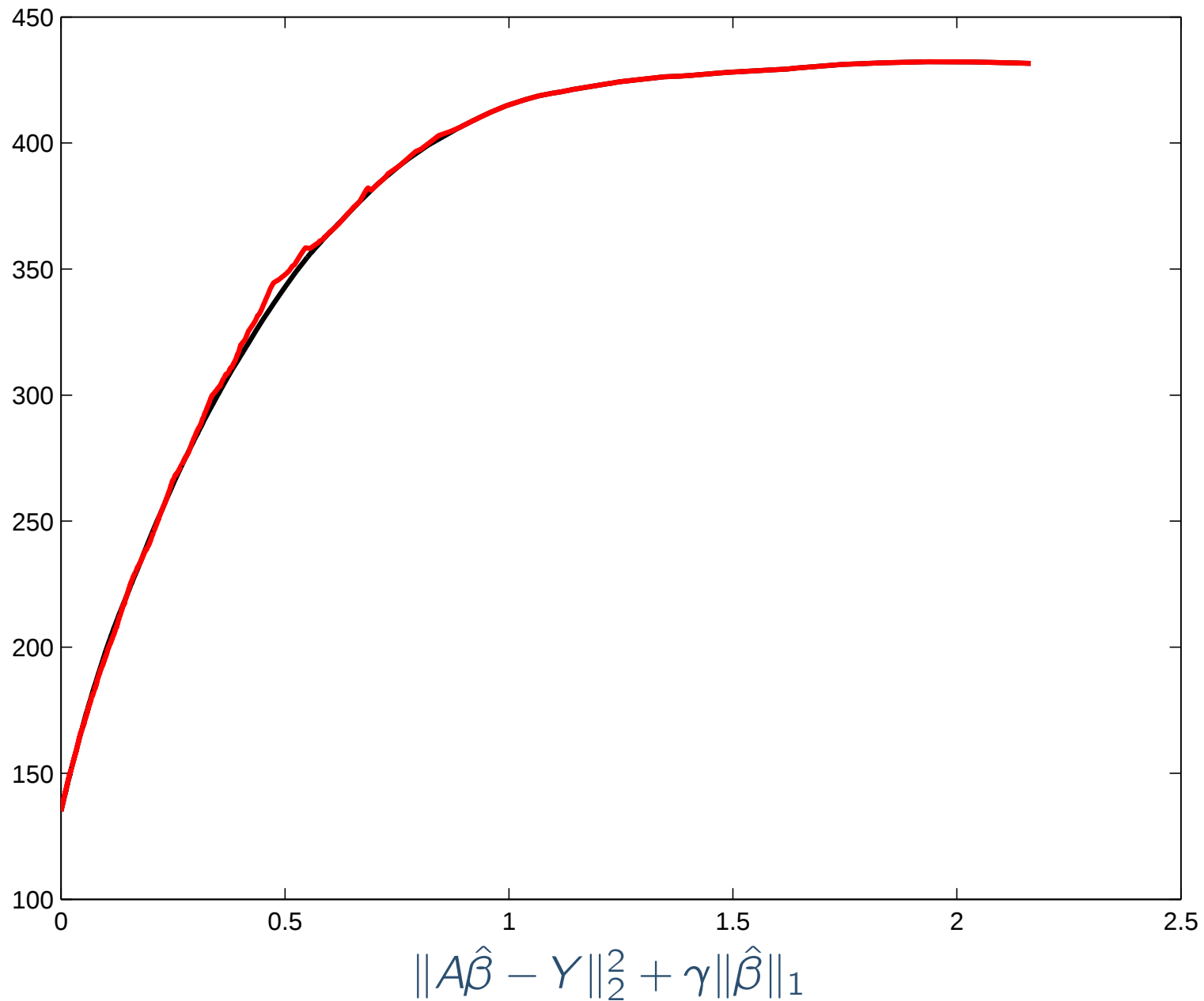
Lasso vs Dantzig



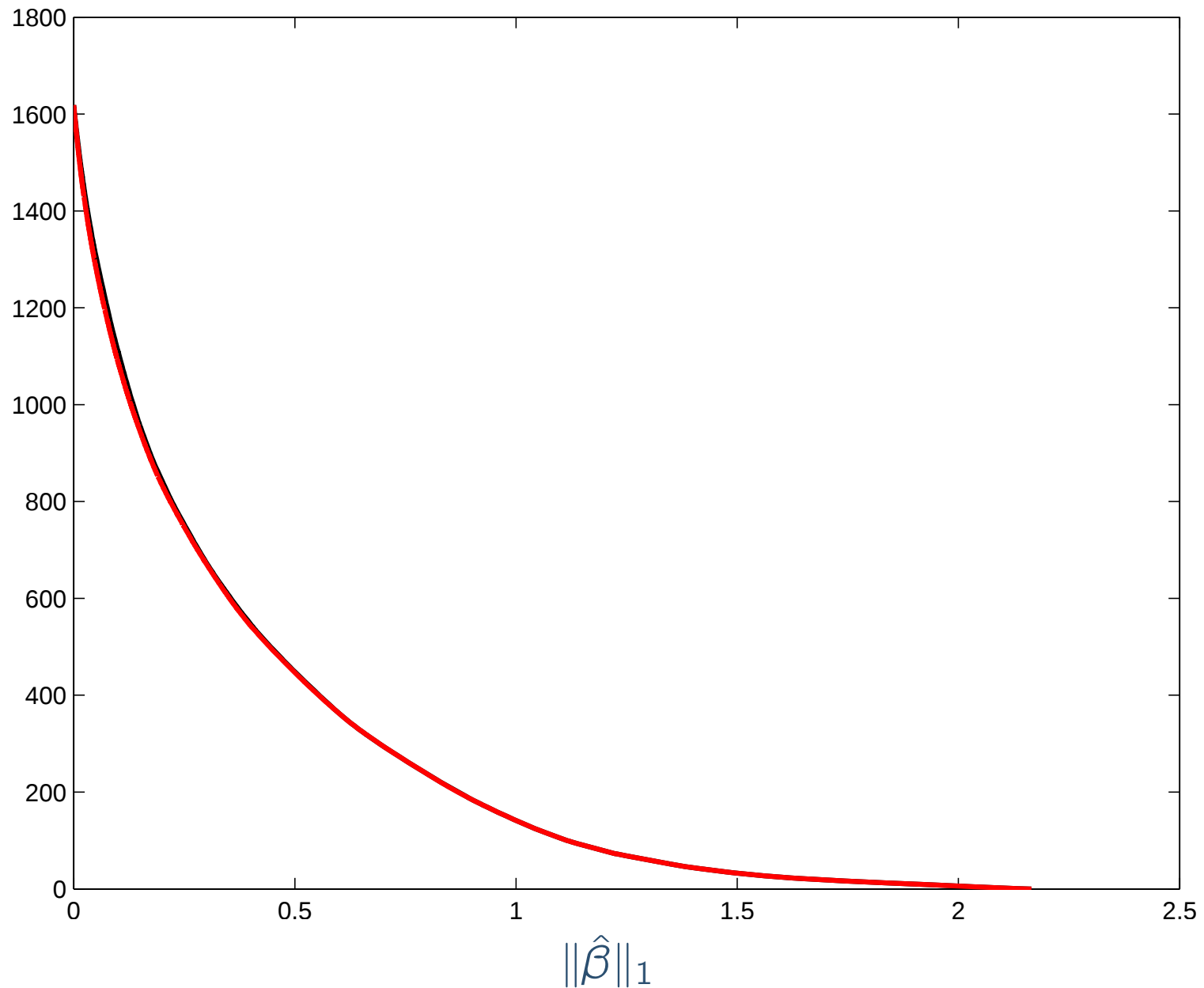
Lasso vs Dantzig



Lasso vs Dantzig



Lasso vs Dantzig



Lasso vs Dantzig

