Assignment 2 Randomization in Numerical Linear Algebra (PCMI)

1. Using the notation of slide 17, prove that

$$\mathbf{E}\left[\left(\mathbf{CR}\right)_{ij}\right] = \left(\mathbf{AB}\right)_{ij}$$

2. Using the notation of slide 17, prove that

$$\mathbf{Var}\left[\left(\mathbf{CR}\right)_{ij}\right] = \frac{1}{c} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{\mathbf{A}_{ik}^{2} \mathbf{B}_{kj}^{2}}{p_{k}} - \frac{1}{c} \left(\mathbf{AB}\right)_{ij}^{2}.$$

3. Using the notation of slide 19 (and the sampling probabilities of slide 13¹), prove that

$$\mathbf{E}\left[\left\|\mathbf{A}\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{C}\mathbf{R}\right\|_{F}^{2}\right] \leq \frac{1}{c}\left\|\mathbf{A}\right\|_{F}^{2}\left\|\mathbf{B}\right\|_{F}^{2}$$

Then, apply Markov's inequality to get a bound that holds with probability at least 0.9.

4. In this problem, we will complete the proof of the spectral norm bound of the error matrix $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^T - \mathbf{C}\mathbf{C}^T$ (using the assumptions of slide 23). We will use the notation introduced at slides 23-26.

1. First, using the notation of slide 25, prove

$$\mathbf{E} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{y} \mathbf{y}^T \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{A} \mathbf{A}^T$$
 and $\mathbf{C} \mathbf{C}^T = \frac{1}{c} \sum_{t=1}^{c} \mathbf{y}^t (\mathbf{y}^t)^T$.

2. Second, using the bounds on M and the $\|\mathbf{E}[\mathbf{y}\mathbf{y}^T]\|_2$, apply the matrix concentration inequality of slide 26 to prove that

$$\left\|\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^T - \mathbf{C}\mathbf{C}^T\right\|_2 \le \varepsilon,$$

with probability at least $1 - \delta$ by setting

$$c = \Omega\left(\frac{\|\mathbf{A}\|_F^2}{\epsilon^2} \ln\left(\frac{\|\mathbf{A}\|_F^2}{\epsilon^2\sqrt{\delta}}\right)\right).$$

 $^{^{1}}$ Why were those particular probabilities chosen in the algorithm?