

Recap:

1. Gelfand m -width:

$$d^m(K, X) = \inf_{A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}} \sup_{z \in K \cap \mathcal{N}(A)} \|z\| \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} K = B_1^N \\ X = \mathbb{R}^N \end{array} \right.$$

2. Compressive m -width:

$$E^m(K, X) = \inf_{\substack{\Delta \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m} \\ \Delta: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow X}} \sup_{z \in K} \|\Delta(Az)\|, \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} A: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m \text{ linear} \\ \Delta: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow X \end{array} \right\}$$

Thm. 10.5 For $1 < p \leq 2$ and $m < N$, \exists const.

$c_1, c_2 > 0$ dep. only on p s.t.

$$c_1 \min \left\{ 1, \frac{\ln \left(\frac{c_2 N}{m} \right)}{m} \right\}^{1-p} \leq d^m(B_1^N, \mathbb{R}^m) \leq c_2 \min \left\{ 1, \frac{\ln \left(\frac{c_1 N}{m} \right)}{m} \right\}^{1-p}$$

Consequence: (Cm. 10.4)

$$c_1 \min \left\{ 1, \frac{\ln \left(\frac{c_2 N}{m} \right)}{m} \right\}^{1-p} \leq E^m(B_1^N, \mathbb{R}^m) \leq c_2 \min \left\{ 1, \frac{\ln \left(\frac{c_1 N}{m} \right)}{m} \right\}^{1-p}$$

Consequence of the lower bound (Prop. 10.7)

If $\exists A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$ & $\Delta: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ s.t. $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^m$

$$\|x - \Delta(Ax)\|_p \leq \frac{C}{\lambda^{1-1/p}} \sigma_1(x), \quad 1 < p \leq 2,$$

then, for const. $c_1, c_2 > 0$ dep. only on C ,

$$m \geq c_1 \ln \left(\frac{c_2 N}{c_1} \right), \text{ provided } \lambda > c_2.$$

Proof of thm 10.5:

Upper bound: Uses Thm. 6.12.

Lower bound:

Thm. 10.10: There is a const. $c > 0$ s.t. for $1 < p \leq 2$ and $m < N$, $d^m(B_1^N, \mathbb{R}^m) \geq c \min \left\{ 1, \frac{\ln \left(\frac{c_2 N}{m} \right)}{m} \right\}^{1-p}$.

Proof: Relies on two results:

Lemma 10.12 Given integers $s < N$, $\exists n \geq \left(\frac{N}{s} \right)^{1/p}$ subsets S_1, \dots, S_n of $[N]$ s.t. each S_j has cardinality s and $|S_i \cap S_j| < \frac{s}{2} \quad \forall i \neq j$.

Thm. 10.11 Given $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times N}$, if every $2s$ -sparse $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$ is a minimizer of $\|Az\|_p$ s.t. $Az = Ax$, then

$$m \geq c_1 s \ln \left(\frac{N}{c_2 s} \right),$$

where $c_1 = \frac{1}{\ln 2}$ and $c_2 = 4$.

Proof of Thm. 10.10

Will show that, with $c' \triangleq \frac{2}{(1+4\ln 2)^p} = \frac{2c_1}{4+c_1}$,

$$\prod_{i=1}^n d^m(B_1^N, \mathbb{R}^m) \geq \frac{\mu^{1-1/p}}{2^{1-1/p}}, \text{ where } \mu \triangleq \min \left\{ 1, \frac{c' \ln \left(\frac{c_2 N}{m} \right)}{m} \right\}$$

Then the result follows with $C = \frac{\min \{1, c'\}^{1-1/p}}{2^{1-1/p}} \geq \frac{\min \{1, c'\}}{4}$

$$\left(d^m(B_1^N, \mathbb{R}^m) \geq c \min \left\{ 1, \frac{\ln \left(\frac{c_2 N}{m} \right)}{m} \right\}^{1-p} \right)$$

Proof by contradiction.

Suppose $d^m(B_1^N, \mathbb{R}^m) < \frac{\mu^{1-1/p}}{2^{1-1/p}}$.

Recall: $d^m(B_1^N, \mathbb{R}^m) = \inf_{A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}} \sup_{z \in B_1^N \cap \mathcal{N}(A)} \|z\|_p$.

$$d^m(B_1^N, \mathbb{R}^m) < \frac{\mu^{1-1/p}}{2^{1-1/p}} \Rightarrow \exists A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m} \text{ s.t.}$$

$$\forall v \in \mathcal{N}(A), v \neq 0, \quad \|v\|_p < \frac{\mu^{1-1/p}}{2^{1-1/p}} \|v\|_1$$

Also, define integer $A \geq 1$ by $\lambda \triangleq \lfloor \frac{1}{\mu} \rfloor$, so that

$$\frac{1}{2\mu} < \lambda \leq \frac{1}{\mu}.$$

Then, $\forall v \in \mathcal{N}(A) \setminus \{0\}$,

$$\|v\|_p < \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\mu}{2} \right)^{1-1/p} \|v\|_1 \leq \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2\lambda} \right)^{1-1/p} \|v\|_1$$

Recall that $\|v\|_1 \leq N^{1-1/p} \|v\|_p$ for any $v \in \mathbb{R}^N$, any $p \geq 1$.

$$\Rightarrow \text{For } v \in B_1^N \cap \mathcal{N}(A), \quad 1 = \|v\|_1 \leq N^{1-1/p} \|v\|_p < \frac{N^{1-1/p}}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2\lambda} \right)^{1-1/p} \|v\|_1$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 < \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{N}{2\lambda} \right)^{1-1/p} \Rightarrow 2\lambda < N.$$

Then, for $S \subset [N]$ with $|S| \leq 2\lambda$ and for

$$v \in \mathcal{N}(A) \setminus \{0\}, \quad \|v_S\|_1 \leq (2\lambda)^{1-1/p} \|v_S\|_p \quad (\text{since } |S| \leq 2\lambda)$$

$$\leq (2\lambda)^{1-1/p} \|v\|_p < \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2\lambda} \right)^{1-1/p} \|v\|_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \|v_S\|_1 < \frac{1}{2} \|v\|_1$$

Thus, A satisfies the NSP of order 2λ .

⇒ From Thm 4.5: every z_0 -sparse $m \times n$ matrix is uniquely recovered from $y = Ax$ via ℓ_1 -min.

Thm. 10.11 now ⇒
 $m \geq c_1 \mu \ln\left(\frac{N}{c_2 \lambda}\right)$, $c_1 = \frac{1}{2\mu}$, $c_2 = 4$.

Thm. 2.13 [4 equivalent props. to "Every n -sparse $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$ is the unique ℓ_1 -sparse soln. to $Ax = Ax$ "]
 Consequence: $m \geq 2s$

⇒ $m \geq 2(2s) = c_2 s$.

It follows that

$$m \geq c_1 \mu \ln\left(\frac{N}{m}\right) = c_1 \mu \ln\left(\frac{eN}{m}\right) - c_1 \mu$$

$$> \frac{c_1}{2\mu} \ln\left(\frac{eN}{m}\right) - \frac{c_1}{4} m$$

(∵ $\frac{1}{\mu} < \frac{1}{2}$) → note: error in recorded lecture here.

Rearranging,

$$\left(\frac{4+c_1}{4}\right)m > \frac{c_1}{2\mu} \ln\left(\frac{eN}{m}\right)$$

$$m > \frac{2c_1}{4+c_1} \frac{\ln\left(\frac{eN}{m}\right)}{\min\left\{1, c' \ln\left(\frac{eN}{m}\right)\right\}} \geq \frac{2c_1}{4+c_1} \frac{\ln\left(\frac{eN}{m}\right)}{c' \ln\left(\frac{eN}{m}\right)}$$

$$(c' = \frac{2c_1}{4+c_1})$$

$$= m$$

Contradiction. □