

Overview of the Mathematics of Compressive Sensing

Simon Foucart

Reading Seminar on
“Compressive Sensing, Extensions, and Applications”
Texas A&M University
1 October 2015

Part 1: Invitation to Compressive Sensing

Keywords

Keywords

- ▶ Sparsity
Essential

Keywords

- ▶ **Sparsity**

Essential

- ▶ **Randomness**

Nothing better so far
(measurement process)

Keywords

- ▶ **Sparsity**
Essential
- ▶ **Randomness**
Nothing better so far
(measurement process)
- ▶ **Optimization**
Preferred, but competitive alternatives are available
(reconstruction process)

The Standard Compressive Sensing Problem

The Standard Compressive Sensing Problem

\mathbf{x} : unknown signal of interest in \mathbb{K}^N

The Standard Compressive Sensing Problem

- \mathbf{x} : unknown signal of interest in \mathbb{K}^N
- \mathbf{y} : measurement vector in \mathbb{K}^m

The Standard Compressive Sensing Problem

- \mathbf{x} : unknown signal of interest in \mathbb{K}^N
- \mathbf{y} : measurement vector in \mathbb{K}^m with $m \ll N$,

The Standard Compressive Sensing Problem

- \mathbf{x} : unknown signal of interest in \mathbb{K}^N
- \mathbf{y} : measurement vector in \mathbb{K}^m with $m \ll N$,
- s : sparsity of \mathbf{x}

The Standard Compressive Sensing Problem

- \mathbf{x} : unknown signal of interest in \mathbb{K}^N
- \mathbf{y} : measurement vector in \mathbb{K}^m with $m \ll N$,
- s : sparsity of $\mathbf{x} = \text{card}\{j \in \{1, \dots, N\} : x_j \neq 0\}$.

The Standard Compressive Sensing Problem

- \mathbf{x} : unknown signal of interest in \mathbb{K}^N
- \mathbf{y} : measurement vector in \mathbb{K}^m with $m \ll N$,
- s : sparsity of $\mathbf{x} = \text{card}\{j \in \{1, \dots, N\} : x_j \neq 0\}$.

Find concrete sensing/recovery protocols,

The Standard Compressive Sensing Problem

- \mathbf{x} : unknown signal of interest in \mathbb{K}^N
- \mathbf{y} : measurement vector in \mathbb{K}^m with $m \ll N$,
- s : sparsity of $\mathbf{x} = \text{card}\{j \in \{1, \dots, N\} : x_j \neq 0\}$.

Find concrete sensing/recovery protocols, i.e., find

- ▶ measurement matrices $A : \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{K}^N \mapsto \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{K}^m$

The Standard Compressive Sensing Problem

- \mathbf{x} : unknown signal of interest in \mathbb{K}^N
- \mathbf{y} : measurement vector in \mathbb{K}^m with $m \ll N$,
- s : sparsity of $\mathbf{x} = \text{card}\{j \in \{1, \dots, N\} : x_j \neq 0\}$.

Find concrete sensing/recovery protocols, i.e., find

- ▶ measurement matrices $A : \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{K}^N \mapsto \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{K}^m$
- ▶ reconstruction maps $\Delta : \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{K}^m \mapsto \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{K}^N$

The Standard Compressive Sensing Problem

- \mathbf{x} : unknown signal of interest in \mathbb{K}^N
- \mathbf{y} : measurement vector in \mathbb{K}^m with $m \ll N$,
- s : sparsity of $\mathbf{x} = \text{card}\{j \in \{1, \dots, N\} : x_j \neq 0\}$.

Find concrete sensing/recovery protocols, i.e., find

- ▶ measurement matrices $A : \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{K}^N \mapsto \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{K}^m$
- ▶ reconstruction maps $\Delta : \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{K}^m \mapsto \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{K}^N$

such that

$$\Delta(A\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x} \quad \text{for any } s\text{-sparse vector } \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{K}^N.$$

The Standard Compressive Sensing Problem

- \mathbf{x} : unknown signal of interest in \mathbb{K}^N
- \mathbf{y} : measurement vector in \mathbb{K}^m with $m \ll N$,
- s : sparsity of $\mathbf{x} = \text{card}\{j \in \{1, \dots, N\} : x_j \neq 0\}$.

Find concrete sensing/recovery protocols, i.e., find

- ▶ measurement matrices $A : \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{K}^N \mapsto \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{K}^m$
- ▶ reconstruction maps $\Delta : \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{K}^m \mapsto \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{K}^N$

such that

$$\Delta(A\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x} \quad \text{for any } s\text{-sparse vector } \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{K}^N.$$

In realistic situations, two issues to consider:

The Standard Compressive Sensing Problem

- \mathbf{x} : unknown signal of interest in \mathbb{K}^N
- \mathbf{y} : measurement vector in \mathbb{K}^m with $m \ll N$,
- s : sparsity of $\mathbf{x} = \text{card}\{j \in \{1, \dots, N\} : x_j \neq 0\}$.

Find concrete sensing/recovery protocols, i.e., find

- ▶ measurement matrices $A : \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{K}^N \mapsto \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{K}^m$
- ▶ reconstruction maps $\Delta : \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{K}^m \mapsto \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{K}^N$

such that

$$\Delta(A\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x} \quad \text{for any } s\text{-sparse vector } \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{K}^N.$$

In realistic situations, two issues to consider:

- Stability:** \mathbf{x} not sparse but compressible,
- Robustness:** measurement error in $\mathbf{y} = A\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{e}$.

A Selection of Applications

A Selection of Applications

- ▶ Magnetic resonance imaging
- ▶ Sampling theory
- ▶ Error correction

A Selection of Applications

- ▶ Magnetic resonance imaging
- ▶ Sampling theory
- ▶ Error correction
- ▶ and many more...

- ▶ $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^N$ ($N = 273,727$): concentrations of known bacteria in a given environmental sample.

- ▶ $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^N$ ($N = 273,727$): concentrations of known bacteria in a given environmental sample. Sparsity assumption is realistic.

- ▶ $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^N$ ($N = 273,727$): concentrations of known bacteria in a given environmental sample. Sparsity assumption is realistic. Note also that $\mathbf{x} \geq \mathbf{0}$ and $\sum_j x_j = 1$.

- ▶ $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^N$ ($N = 273,727$): concentrations of known bacteria in a given environmental sample. Sparsity assumption is realistic. Note also that $\mathbf{x} \geq \mathbf{0}$ and $\sum_j x_j = 1$.
- ▶ $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ ($m = 4^6 = 4,096$): frequencies of length-6 subwords (in 16S rRNA gene reads or in whole-genome shotgun reads)

- ▶ $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^N$ ($N = 273,727$): concentrations of known bacteria in a given environmental sample. Sparsity assumption is realistic. Note also that $\mathbf{x} \geq \mathbf{0}$ and $\sum_j x_j = 1$.
- ▶ $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ ($m = 4^6 = 4,096$): frequencies of length-6 subwords (in 16S rRNA gene reads or in whole-genome shotgun reads)
- ▶ $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times N}$: frequencies of length-6 subwords in all known (i.e., sequenced) bacteria.

- ▶ $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^N$ ($N = 273,727$): concentrations of known bacteria in a given environmental sample. Sparsity assumption is realistic. Note also that $\mathbf{x} \geq \mathbf{0}$ and $\sum_j x_j = 1$.
- ▶ $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ ($m = 4^6 = 4,096$): frequencies of length-6 subwords (in 16S rRNA gene reads or in whole-genome shotgun reads)
- ▶ $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times N}$: frequencies of length-6 subwords in all known (i.e., sequenced) bacteria. It is a frequency matrix, that is,

- ▶ $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^N$ ($N = 273,727$): concentrations of known bacteria in a given environmental sample. Sparsity assumption is realistic. Note also that $\mathbf{x} \geq \mathbf{0}$ and $\sum_j x_j = 1$.
- ▶ $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ ($m = 4^6 = 4,096$): frequencies of length-6 subwords (in 16S rRNA gene reads or in whole-genome shotgun reads)
- ▶ $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times N}$: frequencies of length-6 subwords in all known (i.e., sequenced) bacteria. It is a frequency matrix, that is,

$$A_{i,j} \geq 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{i=1}^m A_{i,j} = 1.$$

- ▶ $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^N$ ($N = 273,727$): concentrations of known bacteria in a given environmental sample. Sparsity assumption is realistic. Note also that $\mathbf{x} \geq \mathbf{0}$ and $\sum_j x_j = 1$.
- ▶ $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ ($m = 4^6 = 4,096$): frequencies of length-6 subwords (in 16S rRNA gene reads or in whole-genome shotgun reads)
- ▶ $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times N}$: frequencies of length-6 subwords in all known (i.e., sequenced) bacteria. It is a frequency matrix, that is,

$$A_{i,j} \geq 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{i=1}^m A_{i,j} = 1.$$

- ▶ **Quikr** improves on traditional read-by-read methods, especially in terms of speed.

- ▶ $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^N$ ($N = 273,727$): concentrations of known bacteria in a given environmental sample. Sparsity assumption is realistic. Note also that $\mathbf{x} \geq \mathbf{0}$ and $\sum_j x_j = 1$.
- ▶ $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ ($m = 4^6 = 4,096$): frequencies of length-6 subwords (in 16S rRNA gene reads or in whole-genome shotgun reads)
- ▶ $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times N}$: frequencies of length-6 subwords in all known (i.e., sequenced) bacteria. It is a frequency matrix, that is,

$$A_{i,j} \geq 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{i=1}^m A_{i,j} = 1.$$

- ▶ **Quikr** improves on traditional read-by-read methods, especially in terms of speed.
- ▶ Codes available at
sourceforge.net/projects/quikr/
sourceforge.net/projects/wgsquikr/

ℓ_0 -Minimization

Since

$$\|\mathbf{x}\|_p^p := \sum_{j=1}^N |x_j|^p \xrightarrow{p \rightarrow 0} \sum_{j=1}^N \mathbf{1}_{\{x_j \neq 0\}},$$

ℓ_0 -Minimization

Since

$$\|\mathbf{x}\|_p^p := \sum_{j=1}^N |x_j|^p \xrightarrow{p \rightarrow 0} \sum_{j=1}^N \mathbf{1}_{\{x_j \neq 0\}},$$

the notation $\|\mathbf{x}\|_0$ [*sic*] has become usual for

$$\|\mathbf{x}\|_0 := \text{card}(\text{supp}(\mathbf{x})), \quad \text{where } \text{supp}(\mathbf{x}) := \{j \in [N] : x_j \neq 0\}.$$

ℓ_0 -Minimization

Since

$$\|\mathbf{x}\|_p^p := \sum_{j=1}^N |x_j|^p \xrightarrow{p \rightarrow 0} \sum_{j=1}^N \mathbf{1}_{\{x_j \neq 0\}},$$

the notation $\|\mathbf{x}\|_0$ [*sic*] has become usual for

$$\|\mathbf{x}\|_0 := \text{card}(\text{supp}(\mathbf{x})), \quad \text{where } \text{supp}(\mathbf{x}) := \{j \in [N] : x_j \neq 0\}.$$

For an s -sparse $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{K}^N$, observe the equivalence of

ℓ_0 -Minimization

Since

$$\|\mathbf{x}\|_p^p := \sum_{j=1}^N |x_j|^p \xrightarrow{p \rightarrow 0} \sum_{j=1}^N \mathbf{1}_{\{x_j \neq 0\}},$$

the notation $\|\mathbf{x}\|_0$ [*sic*] has become usual for

$$\|\mathbf{x}\|_0 := \text{card}(\text{supp}(\mathbf{x})), \quad \text{where } \text{supp}(\mathbf{x}) := \{j \in [N] : x_j \neq 0\}.$$

For an s -sparse $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{K}^N$, observe the equivalence of

- ▶ \mathbf{x} is the unique s -sparse solution of $A\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{y}$ with $\mathbf{y} = A\mathbf{x}$,

ℓ_0 -Minimization

Since

$$\|\mathbf{x}\|_p^p := \sum_{j=1}^N |x_j|^p \xrightarrow{p \rightarrow 0} \sum_{j=1}^N \mathbf{1}_{\{x_j \neq 0\}},$$

the notation $\|\mathbf{x}\|_0$ [*sic*] has become usual for

$$\|\mathbf{x}\|_0 := \text{card}(\text{supp}(\mathbf{x})), \quad \text{where } \text{supp}(\mathbf{x}) := \{j \in [N] : x_j \neq 0\}.$$

For an s -sparse $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{K}^N$, observe the equivalence of

- ▶ \mathbf{x} is the unique s -sparse solution of $A\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{y}$ with $\mathbf{y} = A\mathbf{x}$,
- ▶ \mathbf{x} can be reconstructed as the unique solution of

$$(P_0) \quad \underset{\mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{K}^N}{\text{minimize}} \|\mathbf{z}\|_0 \quad \text{subject to } A\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{y}.$$

ℓ_0 -Minimization

Since

$$\|\mathbf{x}\|_p^p := \sum_{j=1}^N |x_j|^p \xrightarrow{p \rightarrow 0} \sum_{j=1}^N \mathbf{1}_{\{x_j \neq 0\}},$$

the notation $\|\mathbf{x}\|_0$ [*sic*] has become usual for

$$\|\mathbf{x}\|_0 := \text{card}(\text{supp}(\mathbf{x})), \quad \text{where } \text{supp}(\mathbf{x}) := \{j \in [N] : x_j \neq 0\}.$$

For an s -sparse $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{K}^N$, observe the equivalence of

- ▶ \mathbf{x} is the unique s -sparse solution of $A\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{y}$ with $\mathbf{y} = A\mathbf{x}$,
- ▶ \mathbf{x} can be reconstructed as the unique solution of

$$(P_0) \quad \underset{\mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{K}^N}{\text{minimize}} \|\mathbf{z}\|_0 \quad \text{subject to } A\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{y}.$$

This is a combinatorial problem, NP-hard in general.

Minimal Number of Measurements

Minimal Number of Measurements

Given $A \in \mathbb{K}^{m \times N}$, the following are equivalent:

Minimal Number of Measurements

Given $A \in \mathbb{K}^{m \times N}$, the following are equivalent:

1. Every s -sparse \mathbf{x} is the unique s -sparse solution of $A\mathbf{z} = A\mathbf{x}$,

Minimal Number of Measurements

Given $A \in \mathbb{K}^{m \times N}$, the following are equivalent:

1. Every s -sparse \mathbf{x} is the unique s -sparse solution of $A\mathbf{z} = A\mathbf{x}$,
2. $\ker A \cap \{\mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{K}^N : \|\mathbf{z}\|_0 \leq 2s\} = \{\mathbf{0}\}$,

Minimal Number of Measurements

Given $A \in \mathbb{K}^{m \times N}$, the following are equivalent:

1. Every s -sparse \mathbf{x} is the unique s -sparse solution of $Az = A\mathbf{x}$,
2. $\ker A \cap \{\mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{K}^N : \|\mathbf{z}\|_0 \leq 2s\} = \{\mathbf{0}\}$,
3. For any $S \subset [N]$ with $\text{card}(S) \leq 2s$, the matrix A_S is injective,

Minimal Number of Measurements

Given $A \in \mathbb{K}^{m \times N}$, the following are equivalent:

1. Every s -sparse \mathbf{x} is the unique s -sparse solution of $A\mathbf{z} = A\mathbf{x}$,
2. $\ker A \cap \{\mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{K}^N : \|\mathbf{z}\|_0 \leq 2s\} = \{\mathbf{0}\}$,
3. For any $S \subset [N]$ with $\text{card}(S) \leq 2s$, the matrix A_S is injective,
4. Every set of $2s$ columns of A is linearly independent.

Minimal Number of Measurements

Given $A \in \mathbb{K}^{m \times N}$, the following are equivalent:

1. Every s -sparse \mathbf{x} is the unique s -sparse solution of $A\mathbf{z} = A\mathbf{x}$,
2. $\ker A \cap \{\mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{K}^N : \|\mathbf{z}\|_0 \leq 2s\} = \{\mathbf{0}\}$,
3. For any $S \subset [N]$ with $\text{card}(S) \leq 2s$, the matrix A_S is injective,
4. Every set of $2s$ columns of A is linearly independent.

As a consequence, exact recovery of every s -sparse vector forces

$$m \geq 2s.$$

Minimal Number of Measurements

Given $A \in \mathbb{K}^{m \times N}$, the following are equivalent:

1. Every s -sparse \mathbf{x} is the unique s -sparse solution of $A\mathbf{z} = A\mathbf{x}$,
2. $\ker A \cap \{\mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{K}^N : \|\mathbf{z}\|_0 \leq 2s\} = \{\mathbf{0}\}$,
3. For any $S \subset [N]$ with $\text{card}(S) \leq 2s$, the matrix A_S is injective,
4. Every set of $2s$ columns of A is linearly independent.

As a consequence, exact recovery of every s -sparse vector forces

$$m \geq 2s.$$

This can be achieved using partial Vandermonde matrices.

Exact s -Sparse Recovery from $2s$ Fourier Measurements

Exact s -Sparse Recovery from $2s$ Fourier Measurements

Identify an s -sparse $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{C}^N$ with a function x on $\{0, 1, \dots, N - 1\}$ with support S , $\text{card}(S) = s$.

Exact s -Sparse Recovery from $2s$ Fourier Measurements

Identify an s -sparse $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{C}^N$ with a function x on $\{0, 1, \dots, N-1\}$ with support S , $\text{card}(S) = s$. Consider the $2s$ Fourier coefficients

$$\hat{x}(j) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} x(k)e^{-i2\pi jk/N}, \quad 0 \leq j \leq 2s-1.$$

Exact s -Sparse Recovery from $2s$ Fourier Measurements

Identify an s -sparse $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{C}^N$ with a function x on $\{0, 1, \dots, N-1\}$ with support S , $\text{card}(S) = s$. Consider the $2s$ Fourier coefficients

$$\hat{x}(j) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} x(k) e^{-i2\pi jk/N}, \quad 0 \leq j \leq 2s-1.$$

Consider a trigonometric polynomial vanishing exactly on S , i.e.,

$$p(t) := \prod_{k \in S} (1 - e^{-i2\pi k/N} e^{i2\pi t/N}).$$

Exact s -Sparse Recovery from $2s$ Fourier Measurements

Identify an s -sparse $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{C}^N$ with a function x on $\{0, 1, \dots, N-1\}$ with support S , $\text{card}(S) = s$. Consider the $2s$ Fourier coefficients

$$\hat{x}(j) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} x(k) e^{-i2\pi jk/N}, \quad 0 \leq j \leq 2s-1.$$

Consider a trigonometric polynomial vanishing exactly on S , i.e.,

$$p(t) := \prod_{k \in S} (1 - e^{-i2\pi k/N} e^{i2\pi t/N}).$$

Since $p \cdot x \equiv 0$, discrete convolution gives

$$0 = (\hat{p} * \hat{x})(j) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \hat{p}(k) \hat{x}(j-k), \quad 0 \leq j \leq N-1.$$

Exact s -Sparse Recovery from $2s$ Fourier Measurements

Identify an s -sparse $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{C}^N$ with a function x on $\{0, 1, \dots, N-1\}$ with support S , $\text{card}(S) = s$. Consider the $2s$ Fourier coefficients

$$\hat{x}(j) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} x(k) e^{-i2\pi jk/N}, \quad 0 \leq j \leq 2s-1.$$

Consider a trigonometric polynomial vanishing exactly on S , i.e.,

$$p(t) := \prod_{k \in S} (1 - e^{-i2\pi k/N} e^{i2\pi t/N}).$$

Since $p \cdot x \equiv 0$, discrete convolution gives

$$0 = (\hat{p} * \hat{x})(j) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \hat{p}(k) \hat{x}(j-k), \quad 0 \leq j \leq N-1.$$

Note that $\hat{p}(0) = 1$ and that $\hat{p}(k) = 0$ for $k > s$.

Exact s -Sparse Recovery from $2s$ Fourier Measurements

Identify an s -sparse $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{C}^N$ with a function x on $\{0, 1, \dots, N-1\}$ with support S , $\text{card}(S) = s$. Consider the $2s$ Fourier coefficients

$$\hat{x}(j) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} x(k) e^{-i2\pi jk/N}, \quad 0 \leq j \leq 2s-1.$$

Consider a trigonometric polynomial vanishing exactly on S , i.e.,

$$p(t) := \prod_{k \in S} (1 - e^{-i2\pi k/N} e^{i2\pi t/N}).$$

Since $p \cdot x \equiv 0$, discrete convolution gives

$$0 = (\hat{p} * \hat{x})(j) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \hat{p}(k) \hat{x}(j-k), \quad 0 \leq j \leq N-1.$$

Note that $\hat{p}(0) = 1$ and that $\hat{p}(k) = 0$ for $k > s$. The equations $s, \dots, 2s-1$ translate into a Toeplitz system with unknowns $\hat{p}(1), \dots, \hat{p}(s)$.

Exact s -Sparse Recovery from $2s$ Fourier Measurements

Identify an s -sparse $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{C}^N$ with a function x on $\{0, 1, \dots, N-1\}$ with support S , $\text{card}(S) = s$. Consider the $2s$ Fourier coefficients

$$\hat{x}(j) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} x(k) e^{-i2\pi jk/N}, \quad 0 \leq j \leq 2s-1.$$

Consider a trigonometric polynomial vanishing exactly on S , i.e.,

$$p(t) := \prod_{k \in S} (1 - e^{-i2\pi k/N} e^{i2\pi t/N}).$$

Since $p \cdot x \equiv 0$, discrete convolution gives

$$0 = (\hat{p} * \hat{x})(j) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \hat{p}(k) \hat{x}(j-k), \quad 0 \leq j \leq N-1.$$

Note that $\hat{p}(0) = 1$ and that $\hat{p}(k) = 0$ for $k > s$. The equations $s, \dots, 2s-1$ translate into a Toeplitz system with unknowns $\hat{p}(1), \dots, \hat{p}(s)$. This determines \hat{p} , hence p , then S , and finally \mathbf{x} .

ℓ_1 -Minimization (Basis Pursuit)

ℓ_1 -Minimization (Basis Pursuit)

Replace (P_0) by

$$(P_1) \quad \underset{\mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{K}^N}{\text{minimize}} \quad \|\mathbf{z}\|_1 \quad \text{subject to} \quad A\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{y}.$$

ℓ_1 -Minimization (Basis Pursuit)

Replace (P_0) by

$$(P_1) \quad \underset{\mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{K}^N}{\text{minimize}} \quad \|\mathbf{z}\|_1 \quad \text{subject to} \quad A\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{y}.$$

- ▶ Geometric intuition

ℓ_1 -Minimization (Basis Pursuit)

Replace (P_0) by

$$(P_1) \quad \underset{\mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{K}^N}{\text{minimize}} \quad \|\mathbf{z}\|_1 \quad \text{subject to} \quad A\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{y}.$$

- ▶ Geometric intuition
- ▶ Unique ℓ_1 -minimizers are at most m -sparse (when $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}$)

ℓ_1 -Minimization (Basis Pursuit)

Replace (P_0) by

$$(P_1) \quad \underset{\mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{K}^N}{\text{minimize}} \quad \|\mathbf{z}\|_1 \quad \text{subject to} \quad A\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{y}.$$

- ▶ Geometric intuition
- ▶ Unique ℓ_1 -minimizers are at most m -sparse (when $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}$)
- ▶ Convex optimization program, hence solvable in practice

ℓ_1 -Minimization (Basis Pursuit)

Replace (P_0) by

$$(P_1) \quad \underset{\mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{K}^N}{\text{minimize}} \quad \|\mathbf{z}\|_1 \quad \text{subject to} \quad \mathbf{Az} = \mathbf{y}.$$

- ▶ Geometric intuition
- ▶ Unique ℓ_1 -minimizers are at most m -sparse (when $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}$)
- ▶ Convex optimization program, hence solvable in practice
- ▶ In the real setting, recast as the linear optimization program

$$\underset{\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{R}^N}{\text{minimize}} \quad \sum_{j=1}^N c_j \quad \text{subject to} \quad \mathbf{Az} = \mathbf{y} \quad \text{and} \quad -c_j \leq z_j \leq c_j.$$

ℓ_1 -Minimization (Basis Pursuit)

Replace (P_0) by

$$(P_1) \quad \underset{\mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{K}^N}{\text{minimize}} \quad \|\mathbf{z}\|_1 \quad \text{subject to} \quad \mathbf{A}\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{y}.$$

- ▶ Geometric intuition
- ▶ Unique ℓ_1 -minimizers are at most m -sparse (when $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}$)
- ▶ Convex optimization program, hence solvable in practice
- ▶ In the real setting, recast as the linear optimization program

$$\underset{\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{R}^N}{\text{minimize}} \quad \sum_{j=1}^N c_j \quad \text{subject to} \quad \mathbf{A}\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{y} \quad \text{and} \quad -c_j \leq z_j \leq c_j.$$

- ▶ In the complex setting, recast as a second order cone program

Basis Pursuit — Null Space Property

Basis Pursuit — Null Space Property

$\Delta_1(A\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}$ for every vector \mathbf{x} supported on S **if and only if**

Basis Pursuit — Null Space Property

$\Delta_1(A\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}$ for every vector \mathbf{x} supported on S **if and only if**

$$(NSP) \quad \|\mathbf{u}_S\|_1 < \|\mathbf{u}_{\bar{S}}\|_1, \quad \text{all } \mathbf{u} \in \ker A \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}.$$

Basis Pursuit — Null Space Property

$\Delta_1(A\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}$ for every vector \mathbf{x} supported on S **if and only if**

$$(NSP) \quad \|\mathbf{u}_S\|_1 < \|\mathbf{u}_{\bar{S}}\|_1, \quad \text{all } \mathbf{u} \in \ker A \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}.$$

For real measurement matrices,

Basis Pursuit — Null Space Property

$\Delta_1(A\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}$ for every vector \mathbf{x} supported on S **if and only if**

$$(NSP) \quad \|\mathbf{u}_S\|_1 < \|\mathbf{u}_{\bar{S}}\|_1, \quad \text{all } \mathbf{u} \in \ker A \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}.$$

For real measurement matrices, real and complex NSPs read

Basis Pursuit — Null Space Property

$\Delta_1(A\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}$ for every vector \mathbf{x} supported on S **if and only if**

$$(NSP) \quad \|\mathbf{u}_S\|_1 < \|\mathbf{u}_{\bar{S}}\|_1, \quad \text{all } \mathbf{u} \in \ker A \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}.$$

For real measurement matrices, real and complex NSPs read

$$\sum_{j \in S} |u_j| < \sum_{\ell \in \bar{S}} |u_\ell|, \quad \text{all } \mathbf{u} \in \ker_{\mathbb{R}} A \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\},$$

Basis Pursuit — Null Space Property

$\Delta_1(A\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}$ for every vector \mathbf{x} supported on S **if and only if**

$$(NSP) \quad \|\mathbf{u}_S\|_1 < \|\mathbf{u}_{\bar{S}}\|_1, \quad \text{all } \mathbf{u} \in \ker A \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}.$$

For real measurement matrices, real and complex NSPs read

$$\sum_{j \in S} |u_j| < \sum_{\ell \in \bar{S}} |u_\ell|, \quad \text{all } \mathbf{u} \in \ker_{\mathbb{R}} A \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\},$$

$$\sum_{j \in S} \sqrt{v_j^2 + w_j^2} < \sum_{\ell \in \bar{S}} \sqrt{v_\ell^2 + w_\ell^2}, \quad \text{all } (\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) \in (\ker_{\mathbb{R}} A)^2 \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}.$$

Basis Pursuit — Null Space Property

$\Delta_1(A\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}$ for every vector \mathbf{x} supported on S **if and only if**

$$\text{(NSP)} \quad \|\mathbf{u}_S\|_1 < \|\mathbf{u}_{\bar{S}}\|_1, \quad \text{all } \mathbf{u} \in \ker A \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}.$$

For real measurement matrices, real and complex NSPs read

$$\sum_{j \in S} |u_j| < \sum_{\ell \in \bar{S}} |u_\ell|, \quad \text{all } \mathbf{u} \in \ker_{\mathbb{R}} A \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\},$$

$$\sum_{j \in S} \sqrt{v_j^2 + w_j^2} < \sum_{\ell \in \bar{S}} \sqrt{v_\ell^2 + w_\ell^2}, \quad \text{all } (\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) \in (\ker_{\mathbb{R}} A)^2 \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}.$$

Real and complex NSPs are in fact equivalent.

Orthogonal Matching Pursuit

Orthogonal Matching Pursuit

Starting with $S^0 = \emptyset$ and $\mathbf{x}^0 = \mathbf{0}$, iterate

$$(\text{OMP}_1) \quad S^{n+1} = S^n \cup \{j^{n+1} := \underset{j \in [M]}{\operatorname{argmax}} \{|(A^*(\mathbf{y} - A\mathbf{x}^n))_j|\}\},$$

$$(\text{OMP}_2) \quad \mathbf{x}^{n+1} = \underset{\mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{C}^N}{\operatorname{argmin}} \{\|\mathbf{y} - A\mathbf{z}\|_2, \operatorname{supp}(\mathbf{z}) \subseteq S^{n+1}\}.$$

Orthogonal Matching Pursuit

Starting with $S^0 = \emptyset$ and $\mathbf{x}^0 = \mathbf{0}$, iterate

$$(\text{OMP}_1) \quad S^{n+1} = S^n \cup \{j^{n+1} := \underset{j \in [M]}{\operatorname{argmax}} \{|(A^*(\mathbf{y} - A\mathbf{x}^n))_j|\}\},$$

$$(\text{OMP}_2) \quad \mathbf{x}^{n+1} = \underset{\mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{C}^N}{\operatorname{argmin}} \{\|\mathbf{y} - A\mathbf{z}\|_2, \operatorname{supp}(\mathbf{z}) \subseteq S^{n+1}\}.$$

- ▶ The norm of the residual decreases according to

$$\|\mathbf{y} - A\mathbf{x}^{n+1}\|_2^2 \leq \|\mathbf{y} - A\mathbf{x}^n\|_2^2 - |(A^*(\mathbf{y} - A\mathbf{x}^n))_{j^{n+1}}|^2.$$

Orthogonal Matching Pursuit

Starting with $S^0 = \emptyset$ and $\mathbf{x}^0 = \mathbf{0}$, iterate

$$(\text{OMP}_1) \quad S^{n+1} = S^n \cup \{j^{n+1} := \underset{j \in [M]}{\operatorname{argmax}} \{|(A^*(\mathbf{y} - A\mathbf{x}^n))_j|\}\},$$

$$(\text{OMP}_2) \quad \mathbf{x}^{n+1} = \underset{\mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{C}^N}{\operatorname{argmin}} \{\|\mathbf{y} - A\mathbf{z}\|_2, \operatorname{supp}(\mathbf{z}) \subseteq S^{n+1}\}.$$

- ▶ The norm of the residual decreases according to

$$\|\mathbf{y} - A\mathbf{x}^{n+1}\|_2^2 \leq \|\mathbf{y} - A\mathbf{x}^n\|_2^2 - |(A^*(\mathbf{y} - A\mathbf{x}^n))_{j^{n+1}}|^2.$$

- ▶ Every vector $\mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{0}$ supported on S , $\operatorname{card}(S) = s$, is recovered from $\mathbf{y} = A\mathbf{x}$ after at most s iterations of OMP if and only if A_S is injective and

$$(\text{ERC}) \quad \max_{j \in S} |(A^*\mathbf{r})_j| > \max_{\ell \in \bar{S}} |(A^*\mathbf{r})_\ell|$$

for all $\mathbf{r} \neq \mathbf{0} \in \{A\mathbf{z}, \operatorname{supp}(\mathbf{z}) \subseteq S\}$.

Iterative Hard Thresholding and Hard Thresholding Pursuit

Iterative Hard Thresholding and Hard Thresholding Pursuit

- ▶ solving the rectangular system $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{y}$ amounts to solving the square system $A^*A\mathbf{x} = A^*\mathbf{y}$,

Iterative Hard Thresholding and Hard Thresholding Pursuit

- ▶ solving the rectangular system $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{y}$ amounts to solving the square system $A^*A\mathbf{x} = A^*\mathbf{y}$,
- ▶ classical iterative methods suggest the iteration
$$\mathbf{x}^{n+1} = \mathbf{x}^n + A^*(\mathbf{y} - A\mathbf{x}^n),$$

Iterative Hard Thresholding and Hard Thresholding Pursuit

- ▶ solving the rectangular system $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{y}$ amounts to solving the square system $A^*A\mathbf{x} = A^*\mathbf{y}$,
- ▶ classical iterative methods suggest the iteration $\mathbf{x}^{n+1} = \mathbf{x}^n + A^*(\mathbf{y} - A\mathbf{x}^n)$,
- ▶ at each iteration, keep s largest absolute entries and set the other ones to zero.

Iterative Hard Thresholding and Hard Thresholding Pursuit

- ▶ solving the rectangular system $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{y}$ amounts to solving the square system $A^*A\mathbf{x} = A^*\mathbf{y}$,
- ▶ classical iterative methods suggest the iteration $\mathbf{x}^{n+1} = \mathbf{x}^n + A^*(\mathbf{y} - A\mathbf{x}^n)$,
- ▶ at each iteration, keep s largest absolute entries and set the other ones to zero.

IHT: Start with an s -sparse $\mathbf{x}^0 \in \mathbb{C}^N$ and iterate:

$$(IHT) \quad \mathbf{x}^{n+1} = H_s(\mathbf{x}^n + A^*(\mathbf{y} - A\mathbf{x}^n))$$

until a stopping criterion is met.

Iterative Hard Thresholding and Hard Thresholding Pursuit

- ▶ solving the rectangular system $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{y}$ amounts to solving the square system $A^*A\mathbf{x} = A^*\mathbf{y}$,
- ▶ classical iterative methods suggest the iteration $\mathbf{x}^{n+1} = \mathbf{x}^n + A^*(\mathbf{y} - A\mathbf{x}^n)$,
- ▶ at each iteration, keep s largest absolute entries and set the other ones to zero.

IHT: Start with an s -sparse $\mathbf{x}^0 \in \mathbb{C}^N$ and iterate:

$$(IHT) \quad \mathbf{x}^{n+1} = H_s(\mathbf{x}^n + A^*(\mathbf{y} - A\mathbf{x}^n))$$

until a stopping criterion is met.

HTP: Start with an s -sparse $\mathbf{x}^0 \in \mathbb{C}^N$ and iterate:

Iterative Hard Thresholding and Hard Thresholding Pursuit

- ▶ solving the rectangular system $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{y}$ amounts to solving the square system $A^*A\mathbf{x} = A^*\mathbf{y}$,
- ▶ classical iterative methods suggest the iteration $\mathbf{x}^{n+1} = \mathbf{x}^n + A^*(\mathbf{y} - A\mathbf{x}^n)$,
- ▶ at each iteration, keep s largest absolute entries and set the other ones to zero.

IHT: Start with an s -sparse $\mathbf{x}^0 \in \mathbb{C}^N$ and iterate:

$$(IHT) \quad \mathbf{x}^{n+1} = H_s(\mathbf{x}^n + A^*(\mathbf{y} - A\mathbf{x}^n))$$

until a stopping criterion is met.

HTP: Start with an s -sparse $\mathbf{x}^0 \in \mathbb{C}^N$ and iterate:

$$(HTP_1)$$

$$(HTP_2)$$

Iterative Hard Thresholding and Hard Thresholding Pursuit

- ▶ solving the rectangular system $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{y}$ amounts to solving the square system $A^*A\mathbf{x} = A^*\mathbf{y}$,
- ▶ classical iterative methods suggest the iteration $\mathbf{x}^{n+1} = \mathbf{x}^n + A^*(\mathbf{y} - A\mathbf{x}^n)$,
- ▶ at each iteration, keep s largest absolute entries and set the other ones to zero.

IHT: Start with an s -sparse $\mathbf{x}^0 \in \mathbb{C}^N$ and iterate:

$$(IHT) \quad \mathbf{x}^{n+1} = H_s(\mathbf{x}^n + A^*(\mathbf{y} - A\mathbf{x}^n))$$

until a stopping criterion is met.

HTP: Start with an s -sparse $\mathbf{x}^0 \in \mathbb{C}^N$ and iterate:

$$(HTP_1) \quad S^{n+1} = \{s \text{ largest abs. entries of } \mathbf{x}^n + A^*(\mathbf{y} - A\mathbf{x}^n)\},$$

$$(HTP_2)$$

Iterative Hard Thresholding and Hard Thresholding Pursuit

- ▶ solving the rectangular system $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{y}$ amounts to solving the square system $A^*A\mathbf{x} = A^*\mathbf{y}$,
- ▶ classical iterative methods suggest the iteration $\mathbf{x}^{n+1} = \mathbf{x}^n + A^*(\mathbf{y} - A\mathbf{x}^n)$,
- ▶ at each iteration, keep s largest absolute entries and set the other ones to zero.

IHT: Start with an s -sparse $\mathbf{x}^0 \in \mathbb{C}^N$ and iterate:

$$(IHT) \quad \mathbf{x}^{n+1} = H_s(\mathbf{x}^n + A^*(\mathbf{y} - A\mathbf{x}^n))$$

until a stopping criterion is met.

HTP: Start with an s -sparse $\mathbf{x}^0 \in \mathbb{C}^N$ and iterate:

$$(HTP_1) \quad S^{n+1} = \{s \text{ largest abs. entries of } \mathbf{x}^n + A^*(\mathbf{y} - A\mathbf{x}^n)\},$$

$$(HTP_2) \quad \mathbf{x}^{n+1} = \operatorname{argmin}\{\|\mathbf{y} - A\mathbf{z}\|_2, \operatorname{supp}(\mathbf{z}) \subseteq S^{n+1}\},$$

Iterative Hard Thresholding and Hard Thresholding Pursuit

- ▶ solving the rectangular system $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{y}$ amounts to solving the square system $A^*A\mathbf{x} = A^*\mathbf{y}$,
- ▶ classical iterative methods suggest the iteration $\mathbf{x}^{n+1} = \mathbf{x}^n + A^*(\mathbf{y} - A\mathbf{x}^n)$,
- ▶ at each iteration, keep s largest absolute entries and set the other ones to zero.

IHT: Start with an s -sparse $\mathbf{x}^0 \in \mathbb{C}^N$ and iterate:

$$(IHT) \quad \mathbf{x}^{n+1} = H_s(\mathbf{x}^n + A^*(\mathbf{y} - A\mathbf{x}^n))$$

until a stopping criterion is met.

HTP: Start with an s -sparse $\mathbf{x}^0 \in \mathbb{C}^N$ and iterate:

$$(HTP_1) \quad S^{n+1} = \{s \text{ largest abs. entries of } \mathbf{x}^n + A^*(\mathbf{y} - A\mathbf{x}^n)\},$$

$$(HTP_2) \quad \mathbf{x}^{n+1} = \operatorname{argmin}\{\|\mathbf{y} - A\mathbf{z}\|_2, \operatorname{supp}(\mathbf{z}) \subseteq S^{n+1}\},$$

until a stopping criterion is met ($S^{n+1} = S^n$ is natural here).