

# ÉCOLE POLYTECHNIQUE FÉDÉRALE DE LAUSANNE

School of Computer and Communication Sciences

**Handout 10**  
Homework 10

Statistical Physics for Communication and Computer Science  
May 13, 2015

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**Problem 1** (Statistics of AMP and IST un-thresholded estimates). Consider a sparse signal  $\underline{x}_0$  with  $n$  iid components distributed as  $(1 - \epsilon)\delta(x_0) + \frac{\epsilon}{2}\delta(x - 1) + \frac{\epsilon}{2}\delta(x + 1)$ . Generate  $m$  noisy measurements  $\underline{y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}}\tilde{A}\underline{x} + \underline{z}$  where  $\tilde{A}_{ai}$  are iid uniform in  $\{+1, -1\}$  and  $z_a$  are iid Gaussian zero mean and variance  $\sigma^2$ .

Consider the AMP iterations

$$\begin{cases} \hat{x}_i^{(t+1)} = \eta(\hat{x}_i^{(t)} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} \sum_{b=1}^m \tilde{A}_{bi} r_b^t; \theta^{(t)}), \\ r_a^{(t)} = y_a - \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} \sum_{j=1}^n \tilde{A}_{aj} \hat{x}_j^{(t-1)} + r_a^{t-1} \frac{\|\hat{\underline{x}}^{(t)}\|_0}{m}, \end{cases}$$

with the choice  $\theta^{(t)} = \alpha \|\underline{r}^{(t)}\|_2 / \sqrt{m}$ . In class we derived through heuristic means that the  $i$ -th component, given  $\underline{x}_0$ , of the un-thresholded estimate

$$\hat{x}_i^{(t)} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} \sum_{b=1}^m \tilde{A}_{bi} r_b^{(t)},$$

has Gaussian statistics. The mean is  $x_{0i}$  and the variance  $\sigma^2 + (\tilde{\tau})^{(2)}$  where  $(\tilde{\tau})^{(2)} = \|\underline{x}^{(t)} - \underline{x}_0\|_2^2 / n$ .

Perform an experiment to check this numerically. Compute also the statistics of the un-thresholded estimate for the IST iterations, i.e. when the Onsager term  $r_a^{t-1} \frac{\|\hat{\underline{x}}^{(t)}\|_0}{m}$  is removed. Compare the two histograms.

Indications: Fix a signal realization  $\underline{x}_0$ . Try  $n = 4000$ ,  $m = 2000$ ,  $\epsilon = 0.125$  and 40 instances for  $A$  and  $\underline{z}$ . Try various values for  $\sigma$  and  $\alpha$ . Look at the  $i$ -th components of the un-thresholded estimate for components such that say  $x_{0i} = +1$  (or  $-1$ , or  $0$ ).