



## What if...

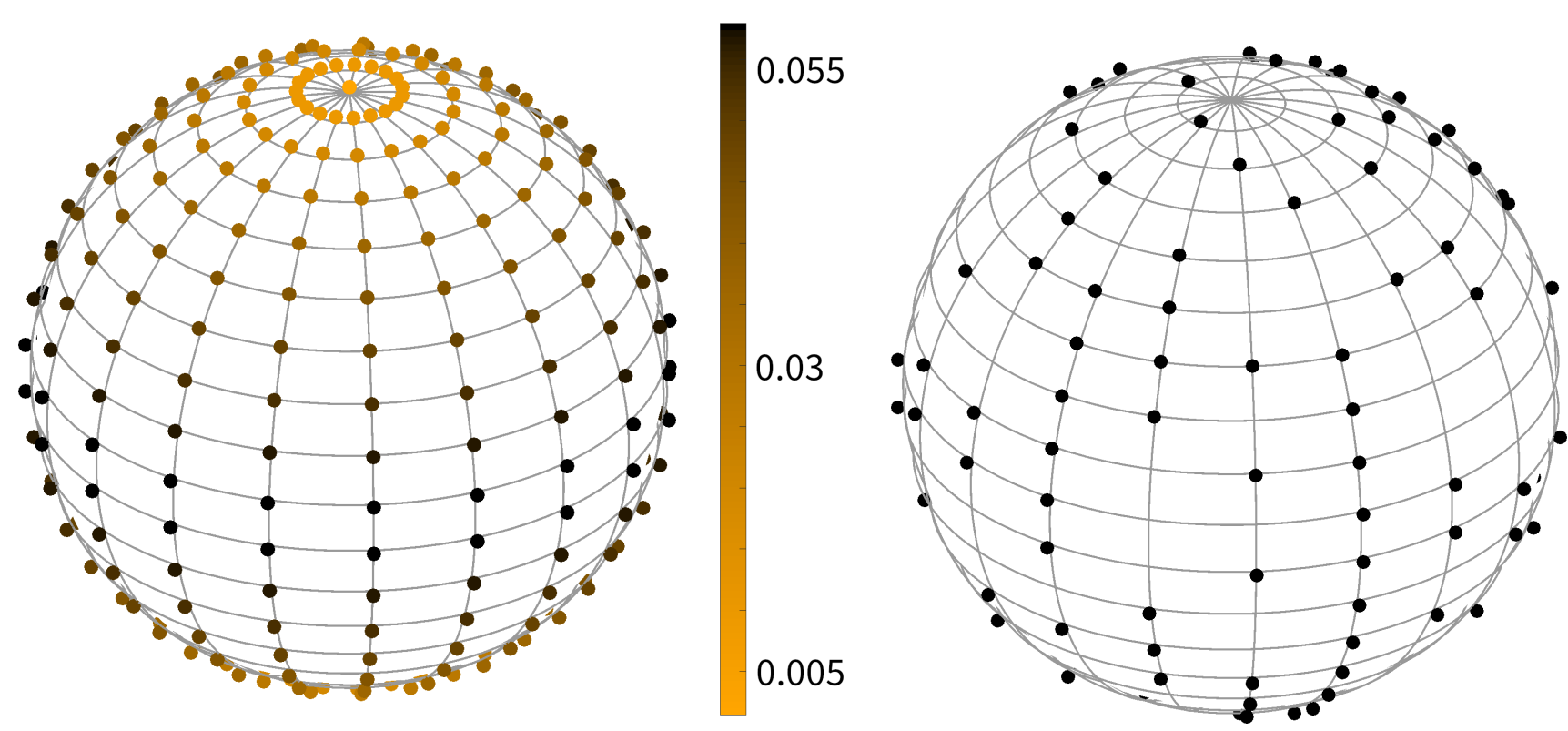
**given:** • an  $L_2$ -Marcinkiewicz-Zygmund inequality for  $V$ , i.e., points  $\mathbf{x}^1, \dots, \mathbf{x}^M$  and weights  $\omega_1, \dots, \omega_M$  satisfying

$$A\|f\|_{L_2}^2 \leq \sum_{i=1}^M \omega_i |f(\mathbf{x}^i)|^2 \leq B\|f\|_{L_2}^2 \quad \forall f \in V, \quad (\text{MZ})$$

•  $b > 1$

**we find:**  $J \subset [M]$ ,  $|J| \leq \lceil bm \rceil$  with

$$A'\|f\|_{L_2}^2 \leq \sum_{i \in J} |f(\mathbf{x}^i)|^2 \quad \forall f \in V.$$



## Least squares

For a function space  $V$ , points  $\mathbf{X}_n = (\mathbf{x}^i)_{i \in J}$ , and weights  $w_m$ , we define the **least squares approximation**

$$S_{V, w_m}^{\mathbf{X}_n} f = \arg \min_{g \in V} \sum_{i \in J} w_m(\mathbf{x}^i) |g(\mathbf{x}^i) - f(\mathbf{x}^i)|^2.$$

## Theorem (function recovery) [1, 3]

Let  $H(K)$  be a RKHS,  $\sup_{\mathbf{x} \in D} K(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}) < \infty$ ,  $\text{Id}: H(K) \hookrightarrow L_2(D, \nu)$  compact with singular values  $\sigma_1 \geq \sigma_2 \geq \dots \geq 0$  and  $1 + \frac{m}{10} \leq b \leq 2$ . Then there is a function space  $V \subset H(K)$  and a point set  $\mathbf{X}_n$  with  $|\mathbf{X}_n| \leq \lceil bm \rceil$  with

$$\sup_{\|f\|_{H(K)} \leq 1} \|f - S_{V, w_m}^{\mathbf{X}_n} f\|_{L_2(D, \nu)}^2 \leq C \frac{\log(m/p)}{(b-1)^3} \left( \sigma_{m+1}^2 + \frac{7}{m} \sum_{k=m+1}^{\infty} \sigma_k^2 \right)$$

with probability exceeding  $1 - \frac{3}{2}p$ .

## Equivalent formulation

Let  $\eta_0, \dots, \eta_{m-1}$  be an ONB of a function space  $V$  and

$$\mathbf{L} = \begin{bmatrix} \eta_0(\mathbf{x}^1) & \dots & \eta_{m-1}(\mathbf{x}^1) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \eta_0(\mathbf{x}^M) & \dots & \eta_{m-1}(\mathbf{x}^M) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (\mathbf{y}^1)^* \\ \vdots \\ (\mathbf{y}^M)^* \end{bmatrix}.$$

Then we have the following equivalence:

$$(\text{MZ}) \Leftrightarrow A \leq \sigma_{\min}^2(\mathbf{L}) \leq \sigma_{\max}^2(\mathbf{L}) \leq B \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{y}^1, \dots, \mathbf{y}^M \text{ frame, i.e.,}$$

$$A\|\mathbf{a}\|_2^2 \leq \sum_{i=1}^M |\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{y}^i \rangle|^2 \leq B\|\mathbf{a}\|_2^2 \quad \forall \mathbf{a} \in \mathbb{C}^m.$$

$\Rightarrow$  The problem of subsampling  $L_2$ -MZ inequalities is equivalent to subsampling of frames.

## Theorem (existence) [1]

Let  $\mathbf{y}^1, \dots, \mathbf{y}^M \in \mathbb{C}^m$  frame with  $\|\mathbf{y}^i\|_2^2 \leq \frac{m}{M}$  and  $b > \frac{1642}{A}$ . Then there exists  $J \subset [M]$ ,  $|J| \leq bm$ , with

$$12\|\mathbf{a}\|_2^2 \leq \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in J} |\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{y}^i \rangle|^2 \leq 1642 \frac{B}{A} \|\mathbf{a}\|_2^2$$

for all  $\mathbf{a} \in \mathbb{C}^m$ .

- 😊 The desired subframe exists!
- 😞 The approach is non-constructive as it is based on the Kadison-Singer theorem equivalent to the Feichtinger conjecture.
- 😞 The oversampling factor  $b$  cannot be chosen close to one.

## Theorem (weighted construction) [2]

Let  $\mathbf{y}^1, \dots, \mathbf{y}^M \in \mathbb{C}^m$  form a 1-tight frame and  $b > 1$ . Then the BSS algorithm computes  $J \subset [M]$  with  $|J| \leq \lceil bm \rceil$  and  $s_i \geq 0$ , s.t.

$$\|\mathbf{a}\|_2^2 \leq \sum_{i \in J} s_i |\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{y}^i \rangle|^2 \leq \frac{(\sqrt{b} + 1)^2}{(\sqrt{b} - 1)^2} \|\mathbf{a}\|_2^2$$

for all  $\mathbf{a} \in \mathbb{C}^m$ .

- 😊 The approach is constructive. Starting with an empty frame, elements are carefully added whilst watching the bounds.
- 😞 It only works for 1-tight frames.
- 😞 We introduce further weights  $s_i$ .

## Theorem (constructive unweighted subsampling) [3]

Let  $\mathbf{y}^1, \dots, \mathbf{y}^M \in \mathbb{C}^m$  with  $m \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 10}$ . Further, take  $b \geq 1 + \frac{10}{m}$  and assume  $M \geq \lceil bm \rceil$ . By applying BSS to  $\tilde{\mathbf{y}}^1, \dots, \tilde{\mathbf{y}}^M$ , we obtain indices  $J' \subset [M]$  with  $|J'| \leq \lceil bm \rceil$  such that

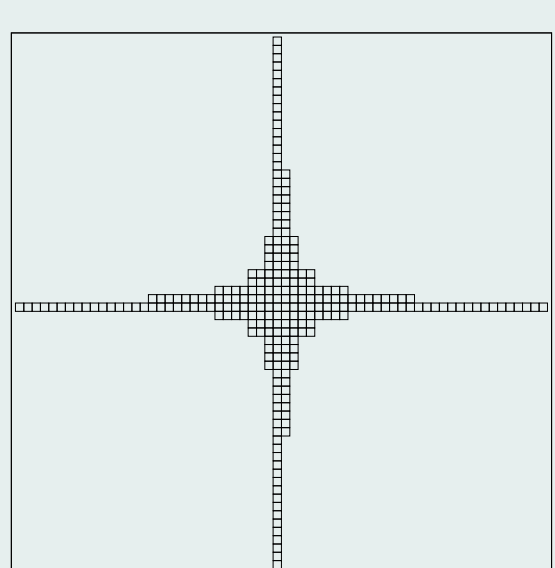
$$\frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M |\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{y}^i \rangle|^2 \leq \frac{432b^3}{(b-1)^3 m} \sum_{i \in J'} |\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{y}^i \rangle|^2$$

for all  $\mathbf{a} \in \mathbb{C}^m$ .

- 😊 Constructive unweighted subframe as desired.

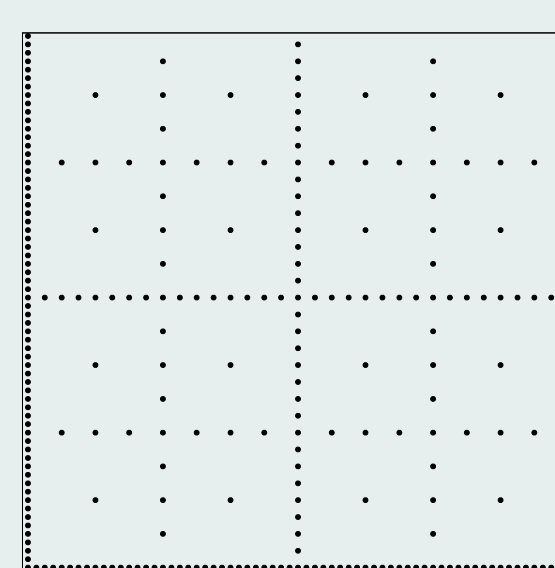
## Subsampling of a Fourier matrix

frequencies  $I$



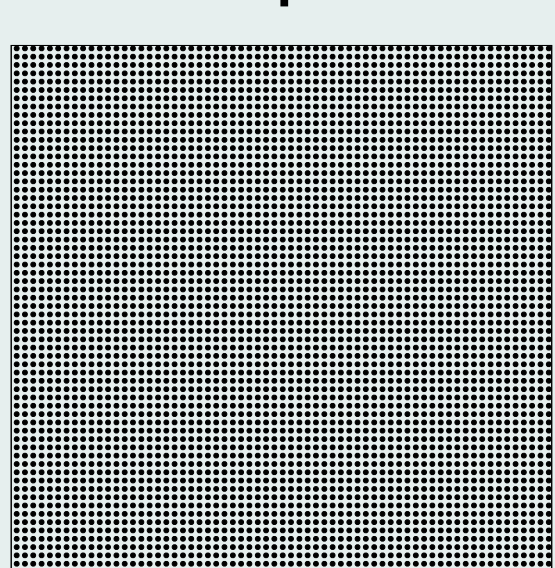
$m = 256$

sparse grid



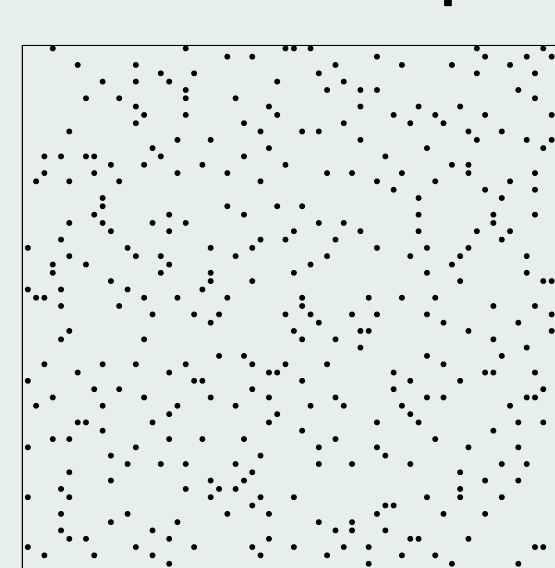
$M = 256$  ( $b = 1$ )  
 $A = 0.043, B = 16$

initial points



$M = 4225$  ( $b \approx 16.5$ )  
 $A = 1, B = 1$

BSS subsampling

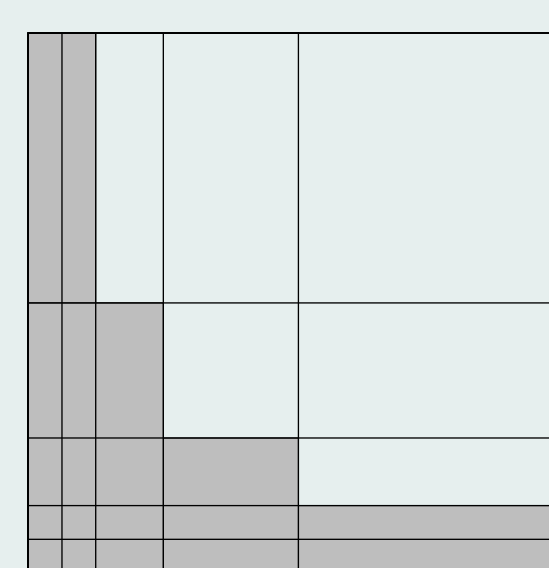


$n = 384$  ( $b \approx 1.5$ )  
 $A = 0.067, B = 2.582$

- Fourier matrix  $\mathbf{Y} = [\exp(2\pi i \langle \mathbf{k}, \mathbf{x} \rangle)]_{\mathbf{k} \in I, \mathbf{x} \in X}$
- Sparse grids are exact for the dyadic hyperbolic cross with oversampling  $b = 1$ , i.e.,  $n = m$ . But they suffer bad condition of  $\mathbf{Y}$ .
- BSS with a slight oversampling allows to remedy this bad condition.

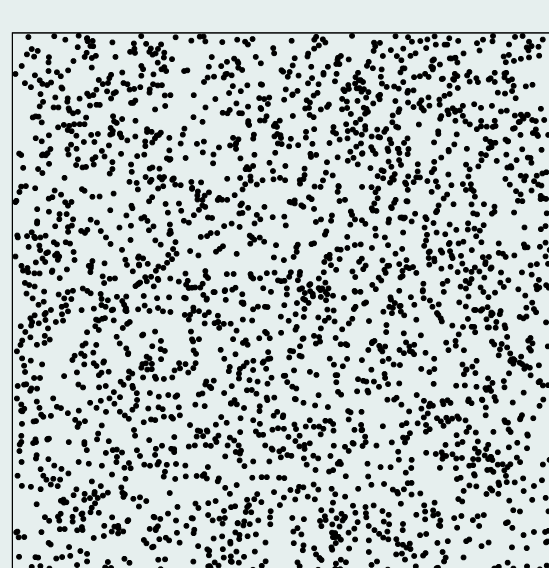
## Subsampling of a wavelet matrix

frequencies  $I$



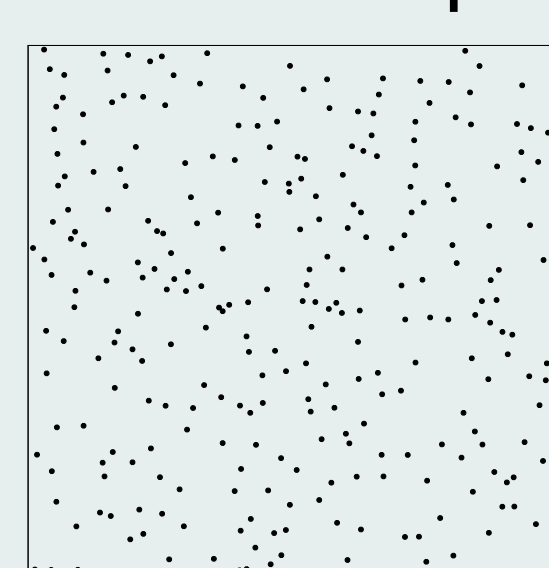
$m = 192$

initial points



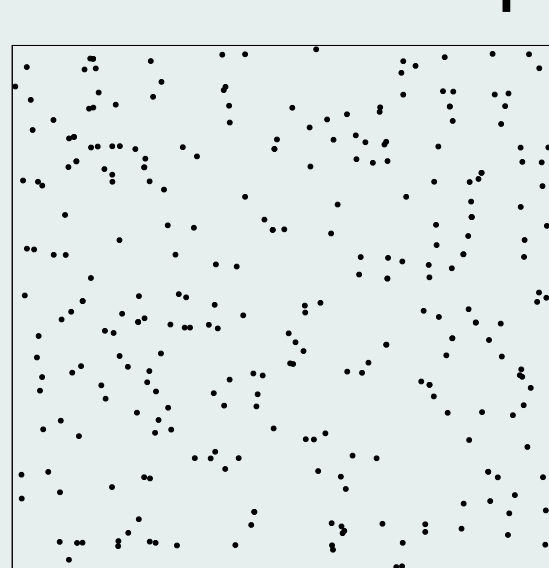
$M = 2400$  ( $b = 2$ )  
 $A = 0.017, B = 1.02$

BSS subsampling



$n = 288$  ( $b \approx 1.5$ )  
 $A = 0.003, B = 1.056$

random subsampling



$n = 288$  ( $b \approx 1.5$ )  
 $A = 0, B = 1.134$

- Wavelet matrix  $\mathbf{Y}$  with the Chui-Wang wavelets  $\varphi_{j,k}$
- $\mathbf{X}$ : 2400 randomly drawn points
- BSS computes an invertible submatrix.
- For comparison: random subsampling fails.

[1] N. Nagel, M. Schäfer, and T. Ullrich. A new upper bound for sampling numbers. *Found. Comp. Math.*, 2021.  
[2] J. D. Batson, D. A. Spielman, and N. Srivastava. Twice-Ramanujan sparsifiers. *SIAM J. Comput.*, 2012.  
[3] F. Bartel, M. Schäfer, and T. Ullrich. Constructive subsampling of finite frames with applications in optimal function recovery. *arXiv preprint*, 2022.

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Software  
<https://github.com/felixbartel/BSSsubsampling.jl>