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# **Minimax, Maxisets, fonctions récalcitrantes ?**

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soit

$\{e_i, i \in \mathbb{N}\}$  Base orthonormée,

$$B^s = \{f = \sum \theta_i e_i; \sup_{K \geq 1} K^s \sum_{k \geq K} \theta_k^2 < \infty\}$$

$$A^q = \{f = \sum \theta_i e_i; \sup_{\lambda > 0} \lambda^q \text{card}\{k; |\theta_k| \geq \lambda\} < \infty\}$$

$$0 < q < 2,$$

$$s = \inf\{\sigma; B^\sigma \subset A^q\} = \frac{1}{q} - \frac{1}{2} \iff 2 - q = \frac{2s}{1+2s}$$

## Minimax

On définit la vitesse minimax **minimax**  $\alpha_n$  associée à une fonction de perte  $\rho$  et un espace  $V \subset \Theta$  :

$$\alpha_\epsilon = \text{Minmax}(\rho, V) = \inf_{\hat{q}_\epsilon} \sup_{\theta \in V} \mathbb{E}_\theta^\epsilon \rho(\hat{q}_\epsilon, q(\theta))$$

Modèle du bruit blanc Gaussien :

$$y_i = \theta_i + \epsilon w_i, \quad w_i \quad i.i.d.N(0, 1)$$

$$q(\theta) = f = \sum \theta_i e_i, \quad \rho(\hat{q}, q(\theta)) = \|\hat{f} - f\|_2^2 = \sum (\hat{\theta}_i - \theta_i)^2$$

$$\text{Minmax}(\rho, B^s(R)) \sim [\epsilon^2]^{\frac{2s}{1+2s}}$$

$$\text{Minmax}(\rho, A^q(R)) \sim [\epsilon^2 \log(1/\epsilon)]^{2-q}$$

## Entropie

On définit  $N(\delta, K, d)$  comme le nombre minimal de boules de rayon  $\delta$  pour la métrique  $d$  nécessaires pour recouvrir l'ensemble  $K$ .

$$E(\delta, K, d) = \log_2 N(\delta, K, d).$$

$$E(\delta, B^s(R), l_2) \sim \delta^{-\frac{1}{s}}$$

$$E(\delta, A^q(R)^*, l_2) \sim [\delta^{\frac{-2q}{2-q}} \log(1/\delta)]$$

$A^q(R)$  n'est pas compact, on l'intersecte avec un espace de type  $B^\eta(R)$ , avec  $\eta$  très petit, qui n'influence pas la vitesse.

## Maxisets

On définit le **maxiset** associé à une suite d'estimateurs  $\hat{q}_\epsilon$ , une fonction de perte  $\rho$ , une vitesse de convergence  $\alpha_\epsilon$  et à la constante  $T$  :

$$MS((\hat{q}_\epsilon), \rho, (\alpha_\epsilon))(T) :=$$

$$\{\theta \in \Theta, \mathbb{E}_\theta^\epsilon \rho(\hat{q}_\epsilon, q(\theta)) \leq T \alpha_\epsilon, \forall \epsilon > 0\}$$

$$\text{Ici : } MS((\hat{q}_\epsilon), \rho, (\alpha_\epsilon))(T) = \{\theta \in \Theta, \mathbb{E}_\theta^\epsilon \sum (\hat{\theta}_i^\epsilon - \theta_i)^2 \leq T \alpha_\epsilon, \forall \epsilon > 0\}$$

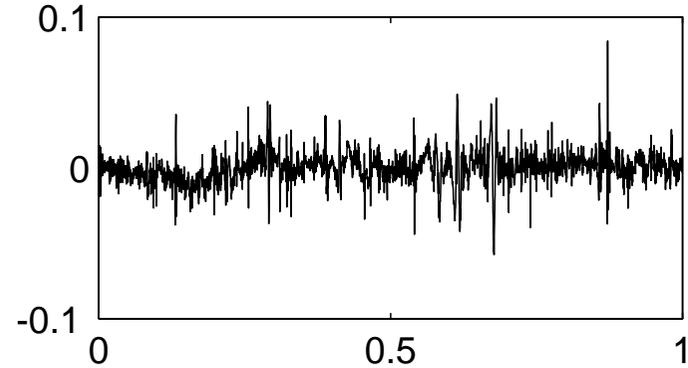
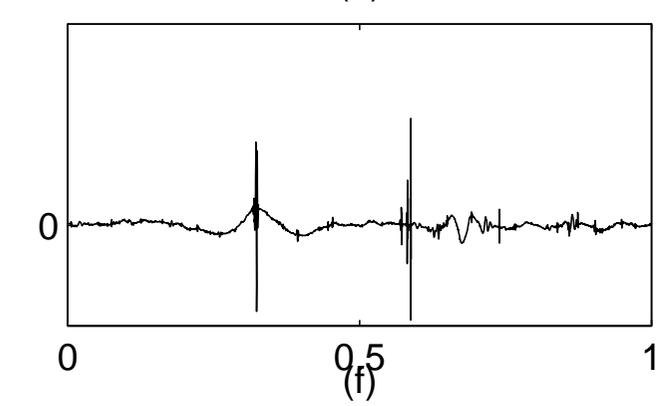
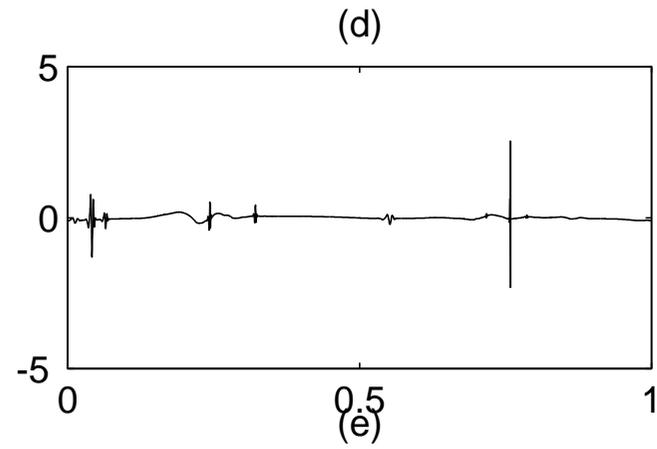
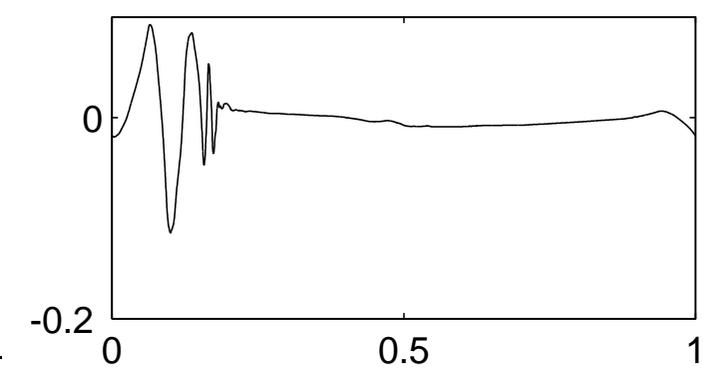
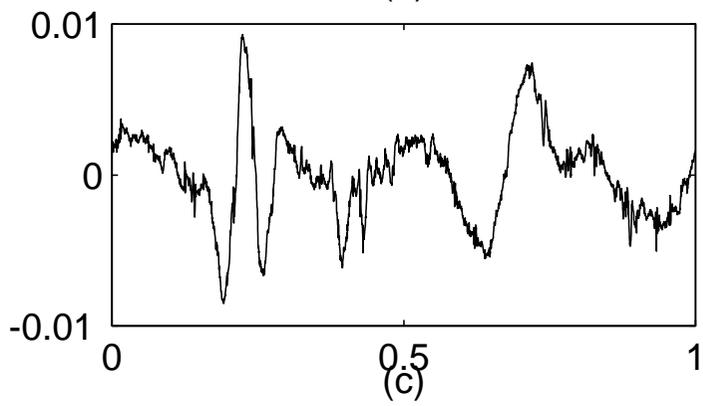
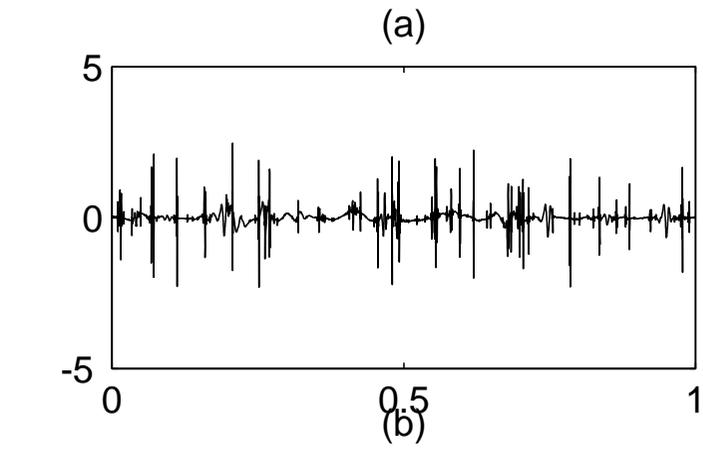
Deux exemples :

$$\hat{f}^{lin} = \sum_{k \leq K(\epsilon)} Y_i e_i,$$

$$MS(\hat{f}^{lin}, \rho, \epsilon^{\frac{4s}{1+2s}}) = B^s(R)$$

$$\hat{f}^{thr} = \sum Y_i e_i I\{Y_i \geq \tau \epsilon (\log 1/\epsilon)^{1/2}\}$$

$$MS(\hat{f}^{thr}, \rho, [\epsilon (\log 1/\epsilon)^{1/2}]^{2(2-q)}) = A^q(R)$$



## Application : Déconvolution et signaux **LIDAR**

$$Y_\epsilon(dt) = f \star g + \epsilon dW(t)$$

$g$  connue : 'blurring'. On observe  $Y_\epsilon$ . On veut reconstituer  $f$ .

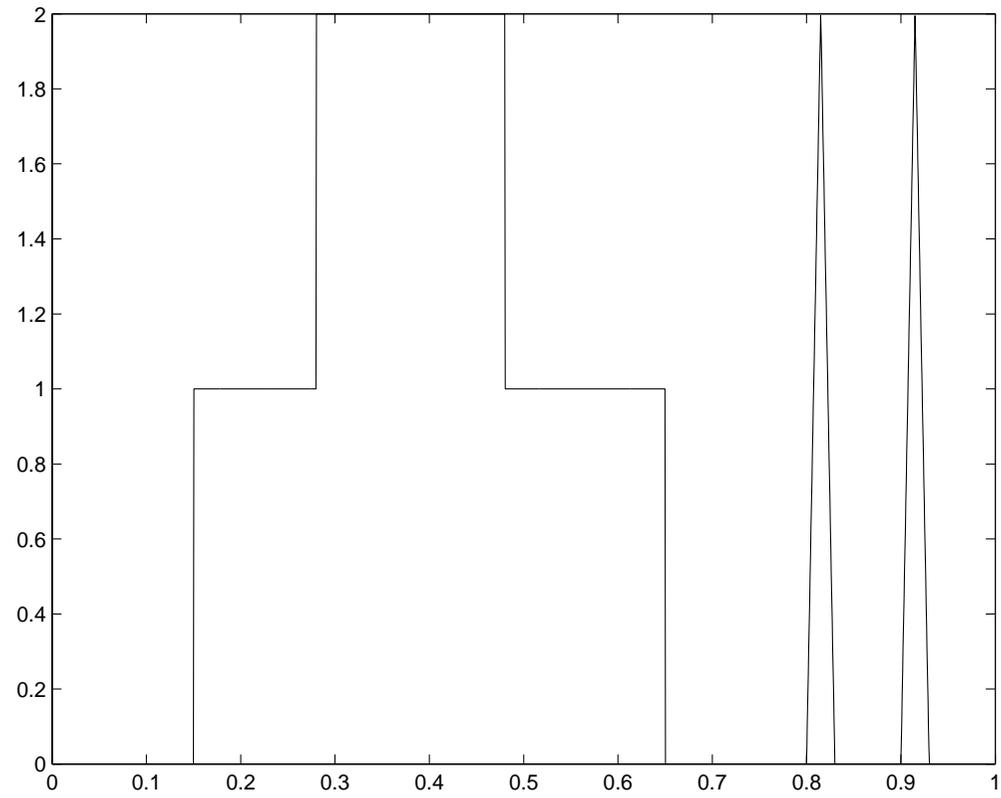
Pourquoi le problème est mal posé ?

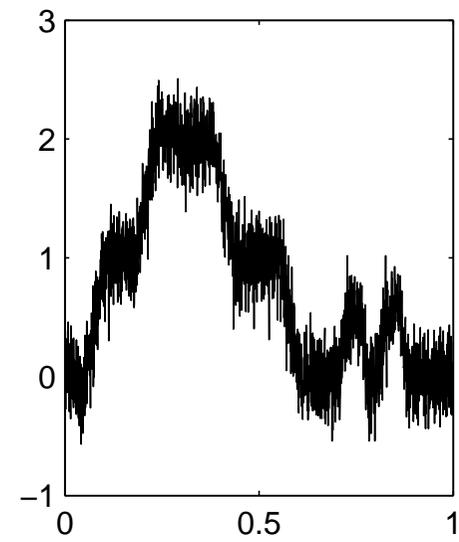
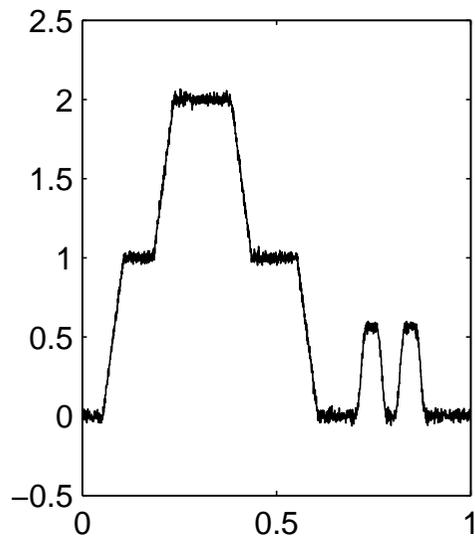
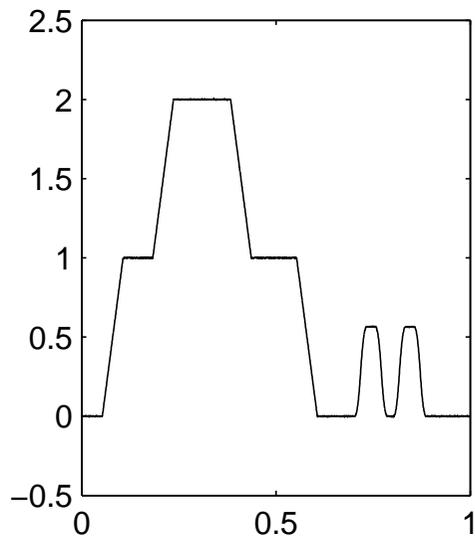
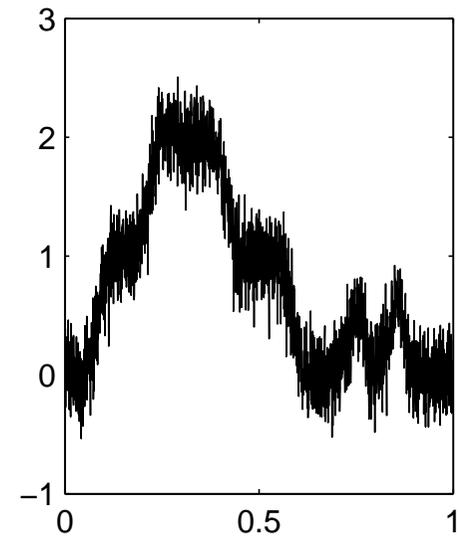
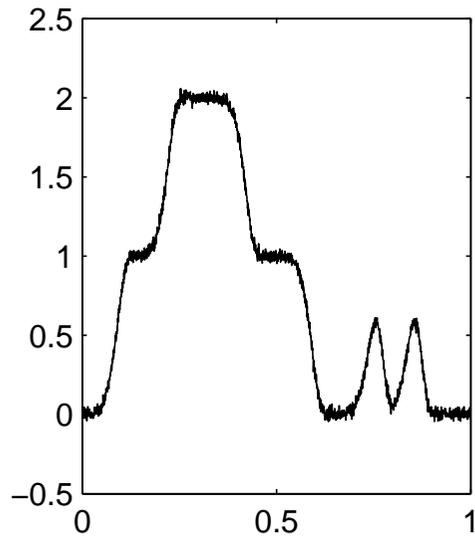
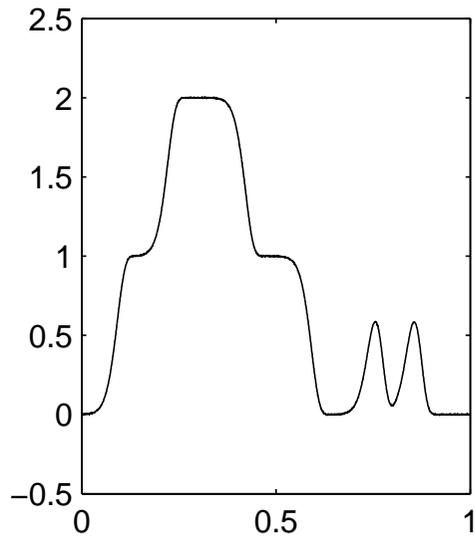
Cas des fonctions périodiques :

$$K(f) = f \star g \iff K(\tilde{f})_l = \tilde{f}_l \tilde{g}_l, \forall l \iff \tilde{f}_l = \tilde{K}(f)_l / \tilde{g}_l, \forall l$$

typiquement,  $\tilde{g}_l \sim 2^{-l\nu}, \nu > 0$

i.e. plus  $g$  est régulière, plus le problème est mal posé !





### Construction de l'estimateur :

$\{\psi_{jk}, j \geq 0, k \in \mathbb{N}\}$  base d'ondelettes.  $\{e_l, l \in \mathbb{Z}\}$  base de Fourier.

$$f = \sum \beta_{jk} \psi_{j,k} \iff \beta_{jk} = \int f \psi_{j,k} = \sum_l \tilde{f}_l (\psi_{j,k})_l$$

$\hat{h}_l = \int e_l(t) dY_\epsilon(t)$  est un estimateur de  $K(\tilde{f})_l$ .

$$\hat{\beta}_{jk} = \sum_l (\psi_{j,k})_l \hat{h}_l / \tilde{g}_l$$

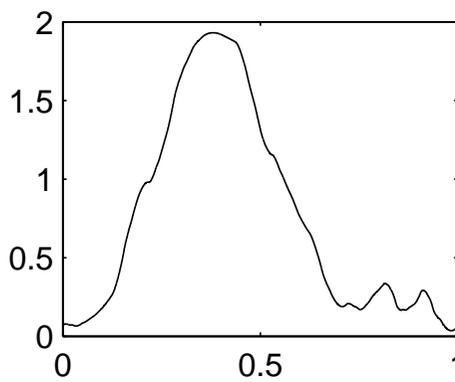
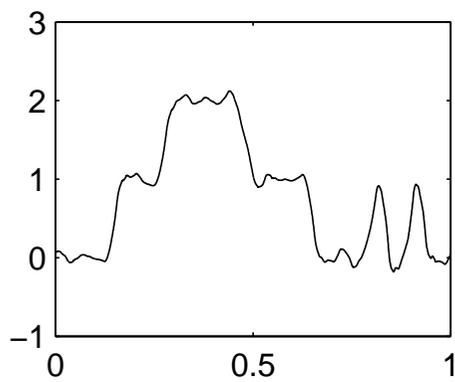
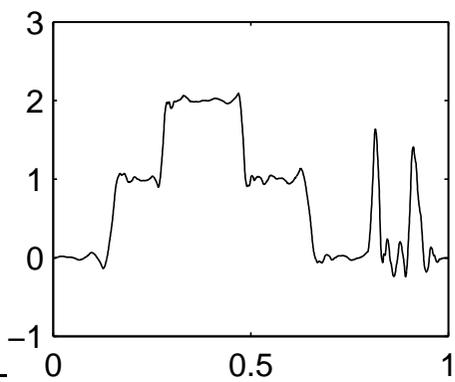
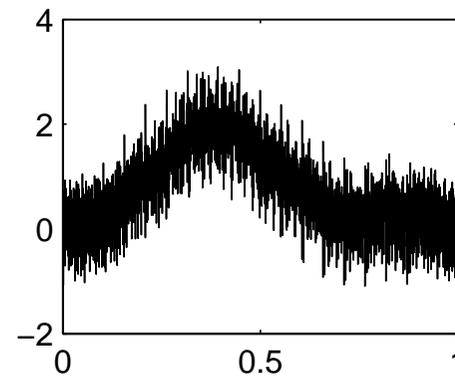
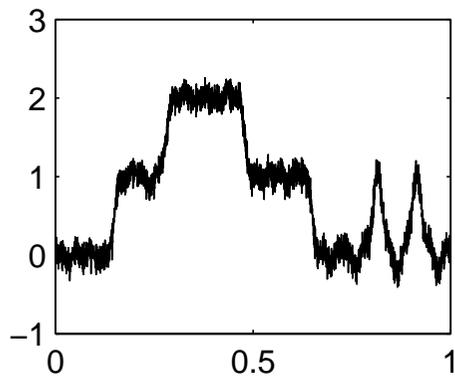
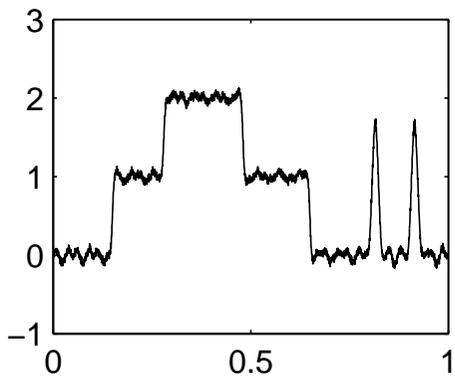
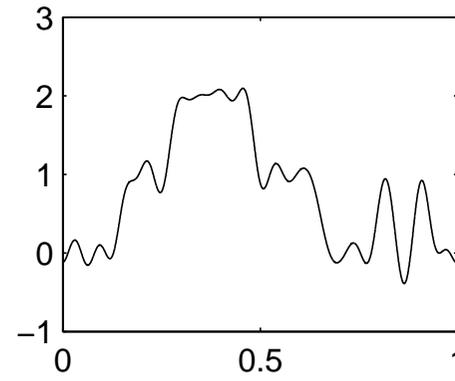
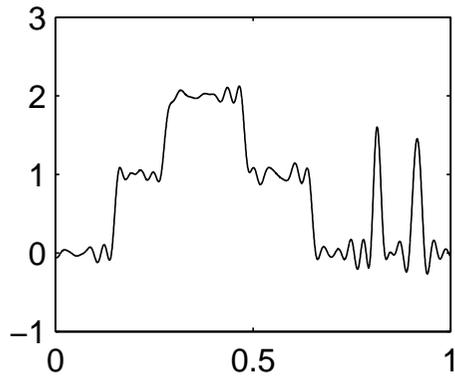
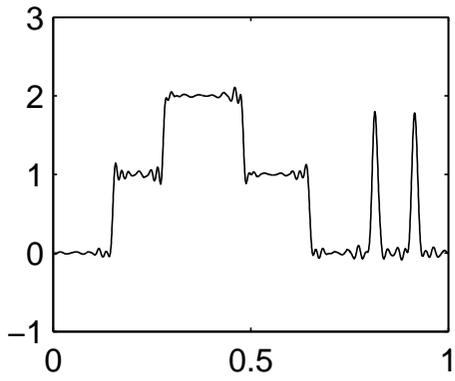
$\psi_{j,k}$  base d'ondelette de Meyer dont la transformée de Fourier est à support compact.

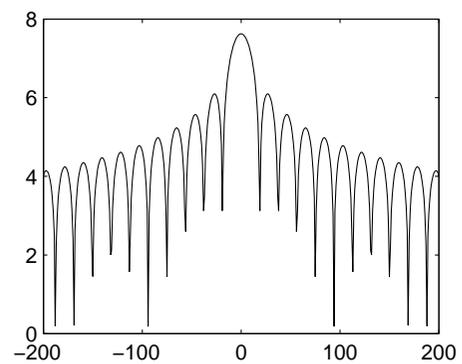
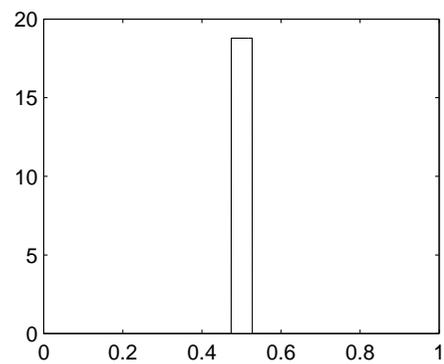
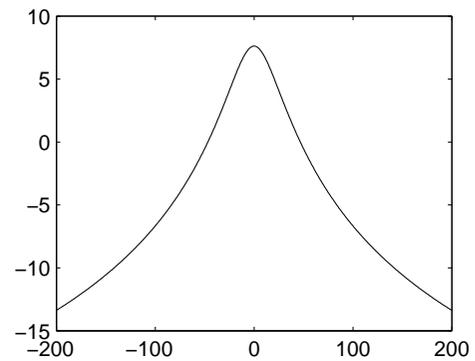
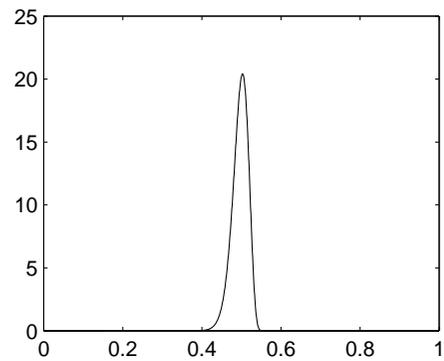
On a  $\hat{\beta}_{jk} - \beta_{jk} \sim N(0, \sigma_{jk}^2)$

$$\sigma_{jk}^2 \sim \epsilon^2 \frac{\sum_{l, (\psi_{j,k})_l \neq 0} \tilde{g}_l^{-2}}{\text{card}\{l, (\psi_{j,k})_l \neq 0\}} = \tau_j^2$$

**Estimateur :**

$$\hat{f} = \sum_{j \leq J_1(\epsilon)} \sum_k \hat{\beta}_{jk} \psi_{j,k} I\{|\hat{\beta}_{jk}| \geq \tau \tau_j \epsilon \sqrt{\log 1/\epsilon}\}$$





$$\tau_j \sim \epsilon 2^{j\nu}$$

Le maxiset de la méthode est :

$$MS(\hat{f}, \rho, [\epsilon(\log 1/\epsilon)^{1/2}]^{2(2-q)}) =$$

$$\{f = \sum \beta_{jk} \psi_{j,k}; \sup_{\lambda > 0} \lambda^q \sum_j \tau_j^2 \text{card}\{|\beta_{jk}| \geq \lambda \tau_j\} < \infty\}^* = (\tilde{A}^q)^*$$

Interprétation de la vitesse minimax  $\frac{2s}{1+2s+2\nu}$  :

$$\sup_{\lambda>0} \lambda^q \sum_j \tau_j^2 \text{card}\{|\beta_{jk}| \geq \lambda \tau_j\} < \infty$$

$$\iff \sup_{\lambda>0} \lambda^{q-2} \sum_j \sum_k \beta_{jk}^2 \{|\beta_{jk}| \leq \lambda \tau_j\} < \infty$$

$$\inf\{\sigma : B^\sigma \subset \tilde{A}^q\} = s$$

$$2 - q = \frac{2s}{1+2s+2\nu}$$