Sub-exponential time Sum-of-Squares lower bounds for Principal Components Analysis

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Joint work with Aaron Potechin



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- Tensor PCA

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Given samples $v_1, \ldots, v_m \in \mathbb{R}^d$ from $\mathcal{N}(0, I_d + \lambda u u^{\intercal})$, recover u. Here,

- $u \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is a unit vector
- u is k-sparse, that is, $||u||_0 = k$.
- λ is the signal-to-noise ratio.

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In other regimes, algorithms exist for recovery and/or hypothesis testing. But this regime is believed to be hard (various works show conditional hardness results).

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In this work, we answer this negatively.

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In this work, our lower bounds focus on $d \approx n^{\epsilon}$, corresponding to subexponential runtime.

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Often, the very task of constructing such lower bounds sheds light on the aspects of the problem that makes it hard.

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Other works include SoS lower bounds for maximum clique on random graphs [BHK⁺16], Max k-CSPs on random instances [KMOW17], etc.

Theorem: SoS lower bounds for Sparse PCA

For the Wishart model of Sparse PCA, sub-exponential time SoS algorithms fail to recover the principal component when the number of samples $m \ll \min(\frac{d}{\lambda^2}, \frac{k^2}{\lambda^2})$

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Prior work on inapproximability:

- Conditional: Reductions from other conjectures, Landscape behavior.
- Unconditional: Statistical query lower bounds have also been studied, degree 2 and degree 4 (weak) SoS lower bounds
- SoS lower bounds for the related Wigner model (our techniques also recover these)

Computational barrier diagram for Sparse PCA

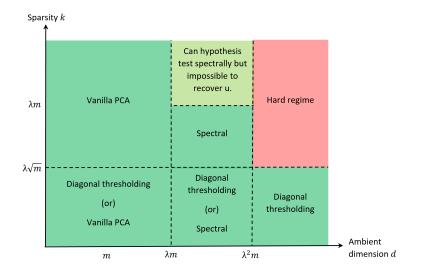


Figure: The computational barrier diagram when $\lambda \geq 1$

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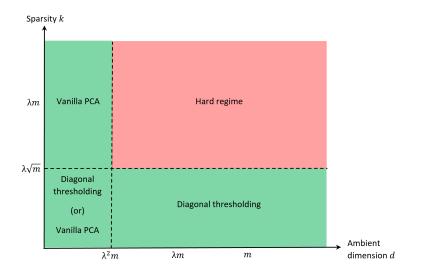


Figure: The computational barrier diagram when $\lambda < 1$

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We instantiate on our desired applications of Sparse PCA and Tensor PCA

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Our work is also a potential step towards the *low-degree likelihood ratio* conjecture

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Our techniques also work for Tensor PCA, another PCA variant on higher order tensors

Potential future work:

- Analyzing SoS for other statistical problems such as Mixture Modeling and Non-Gaussian Component Analysis
- Low-degree likelihood ratio hypothesis

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Thank You

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