

# Tractability of high dim. integration

$$D_d = [0, 1]^d \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$$

$$\underline{d \rightarrow \infty}$$

$$I_d(f) = \int_{D_d} f(x) dx$$

$F_d$  class of integrable fcts.  $f: D_d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Algorithms  $N(f) = (f(x_1), \dots, f(x_n))$

Information map

$$A_n(f) = \varphi(f(x_1), \dots, f(x_n))$$

$\varphi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  arbitrary.

error  $e(A_n) = \sup_{f \in F_d} |I_d(f) - A_n(f)|$

$$e(n, F_d) = \inf_{A_n} e(A_n) \text{ optimal error.}$$

$$n(\varepsilon, F_d) = \min \{n : \exists A_n \text{ with } e(A_n) \leq \varepsilon\}$$

information complexity.

= number of sample points needed to achieve error  $\varepsilon$ .

Ex:  $T_d^k = \{ f: [0, 1]^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \mid \|D^\alpha f\|_\infty \leq 1 \}$   
for all  $|\alpha| \leq k$

$|\alpha| = \alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_d$

Classical Result (Bakhvalov)

Fix  $d \in \mathbb{N}$ , there exist  $a_d, b_d > 0$

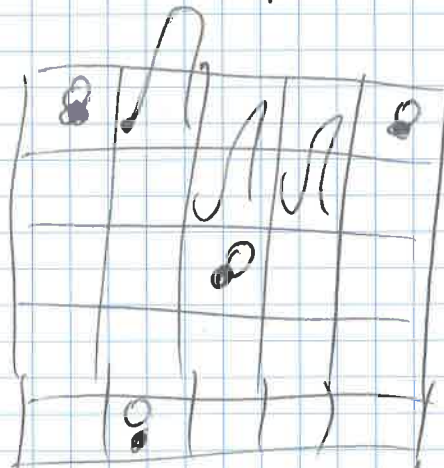
$a_d n^{-k/d} \leq \rho(n, T_d^k) \leq b_d n^{-k/d}$

upper bound provide algorithm

using fct. values on a grid with  
coordinates  $\frac{1}{2m}, \frac{3}{2m}, \dots, \frac{2m-1}{2m}$

$m^d$  grid points

lower bound bump function technique



locking function

PROBLEM Behavior w/d is hidden in constants.

# Capture complexity for large d Tractability

- strong polynomial tractability  $n(\epsilon, \bar{F}_d) \leq C \epsilon^{-\alpha}$  for some  $d, C > 0$
- polynomial tract.  $n(\epsilon, \bar{F}_d) \leq C \epsilon^{-\alpha} d^\beta$
- Curse of dimension  $n(\epsilon, \bar{F}_d) \geq C \cdot (1+\gamma)^d$   
for some  $C, \gamma > 0$  and  $\epsilon > 0$ .

need exponentially many points.

Ex Neuron, Sharypin '71

$$F_d = \{ f: [0,1]^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \mid |f(x) - f(y)| \leq \|x - y\|_\infty \}$$

$$\epsilon = \rho(\epsilon, \bar{F}_d) = \frac{d}{2d+2} n^{-1/d}$$

$$n = \left( \frac{2d+2}{d} \epsilon \right)^{-d} \approx 2^d$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{1}{4} \quad \underline{\text{Curse}}$$

Ex star discrepancy

$$\varepsilon = \text{disc}^*(n, d) \leq 10 \sqrt{\frac{d}{n}}$$

$$n \leq 100 \cdot \frac{d}{\varepsilon^2} = 100 \varepsilon^{-2} \cdot d^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

polynomially tractable.

Examples of lower bounds for some  $F_d$

- |  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• monotone functions</li> <li>• convex functions</li> <li>• smooth functions</li> </ul> | <p>some geometry involved.</p> |
|--|--------------------------------|

① Monotone Functions H, N, W 2012

$$F_d^{\text{mon}} = \left\{ f: [0,1]^d \rightarrow [0,1] \mid f \text{ is monotone increasing} \right\}$$

$$f(x) \leq f(y) \iff x \leq y \text{ coordinatewise.}$$

initial error  $n = 0$

$$e(0, F_d) = \inf_c \sup_{F_d} | \int f - c |$$

$$c = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$e(0, F_d) = \frac{1}{2}$$

well behaved, because the initial error is constant.

THM:  $0 < \epsilon < 1/2$ . Then

$$n(\epsilon, \overline{T}_d^{\text{mod}}) \geq 2^d (1 - 2\epsilon) \text{ for } d \in \mathbb{N}$$

Course

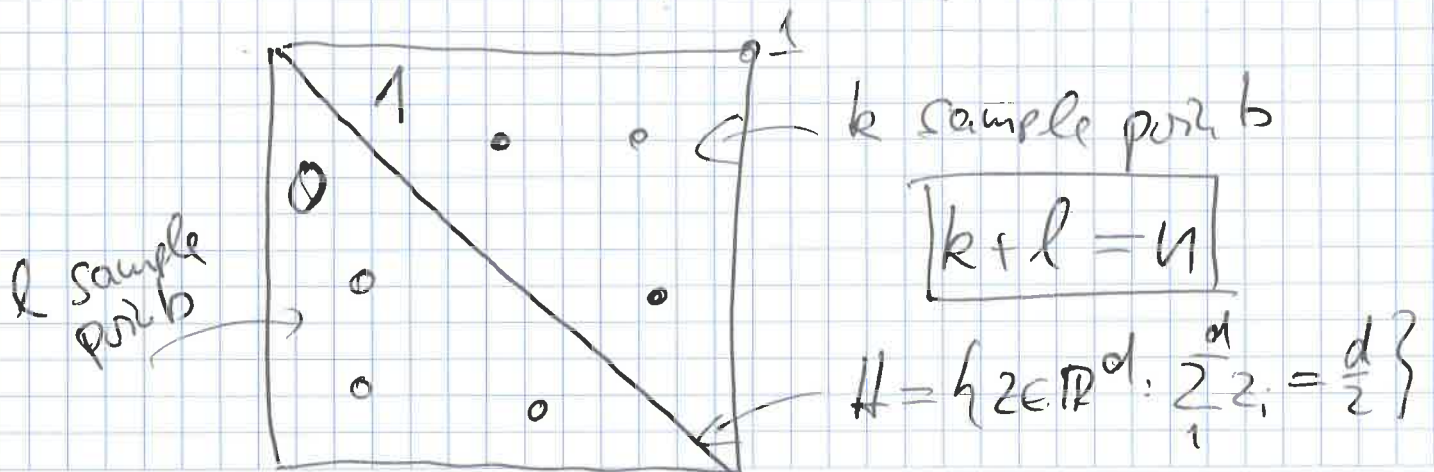
$$\iff 2\epsilon \geq 1 - n \cdot 2^{-d}$$

Pf: An fixed algorithm using  
fct. values at  $x_{11}, \dots, x_{nn}$ .

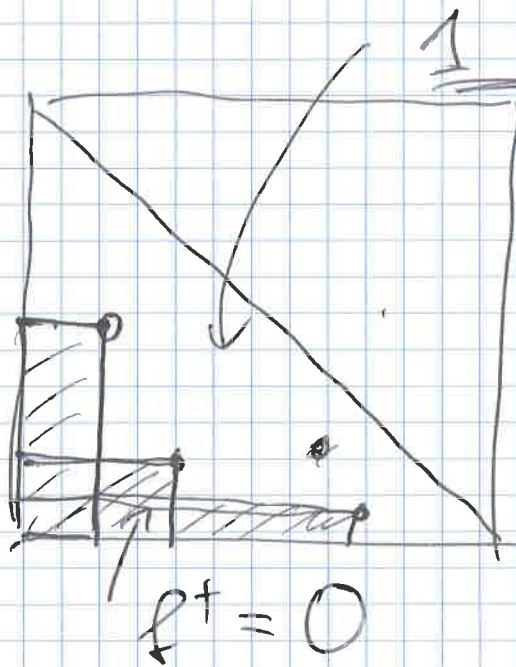
need "fooling functions"  $f^+, f^- \in \overline{T}_d^{\text{mod}}$

with  $N(f^+) = N(f^-)$

but  $I_d(f^+) - I_d(f^-) \geq 1 - n \cdot 2^{-d}$

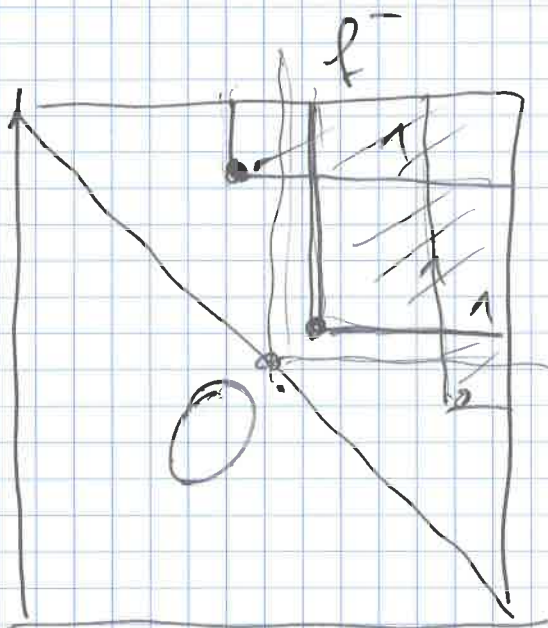


$f^+$  largest monotone fct.  
with  $f^+(x_j) = 1$  for  $x_j$  in  
the upper half,  $f^+(x_j) = 0$  in lower half.



$$\int f^+ \geq 1 - k \cdot 2^{-d}$$

$$\int f^+ - \int f^- \geq 1 - \underbrace{(k+1)}_n \cdot 2^{-d}$$



$$\int f^- \leq k \cdot 2^{-d}$$

## ② Convex Functions

$$\overline{T_d}^{\text{conv}} = \{ f: [0,1]^d \rightarrow [0,1] \mid f \text{ convex} \}$$

initial error  $\frac{1}{2}$

Thm:  $0 < \varepsilon < \varepsilon_0$ . Then ~~there~~

$$n(\varepsilon, \overline{T_d}^{\text{conv}}) \geq \frac{1}{d+1} \left( \frac{11}{10} \right)^d \left( 1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon_0} \right)$$

Curse:

General Idea here

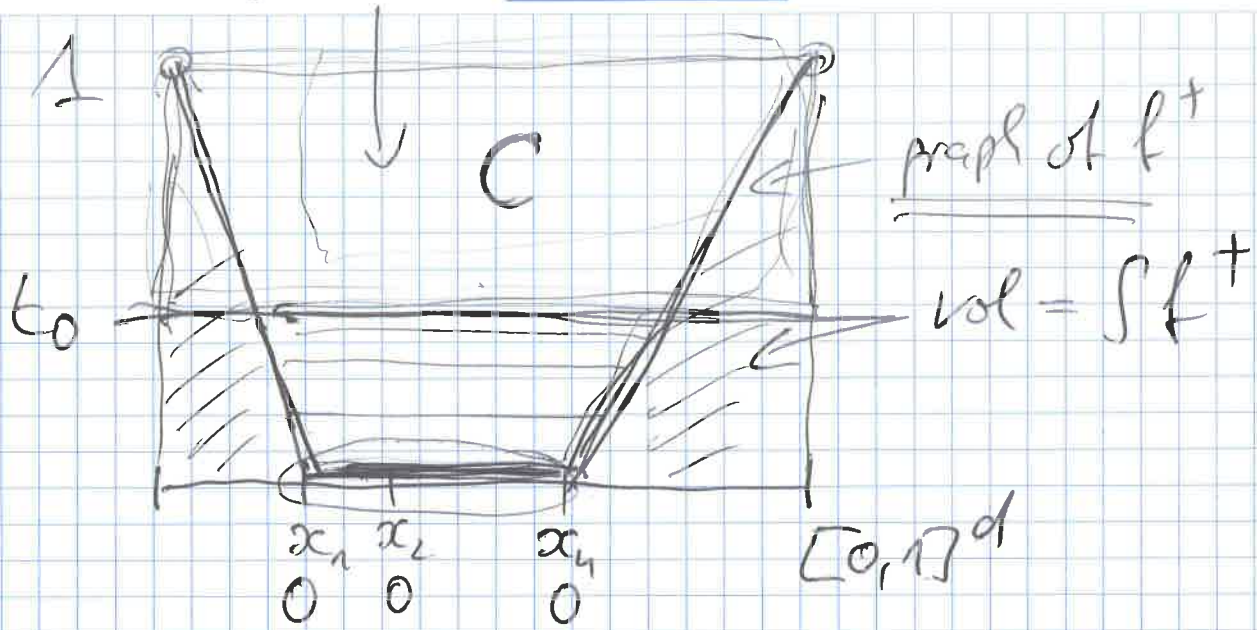
Trivially f.ch.  $f^- = 0$

$$f^+(x_n) = \dots = f^+(x_0) = 0$$

and then  $f^+$  as large as possible.

$$\Rightarrow 2\varepsilon \geq \int f^+$$

Small



$$K = \text{conv}\{x_{n-1}, x_n\}$$

$$C = \text{conv}\{K \times \{0\} \cup [0,1]^d \times \{1\}\}$$

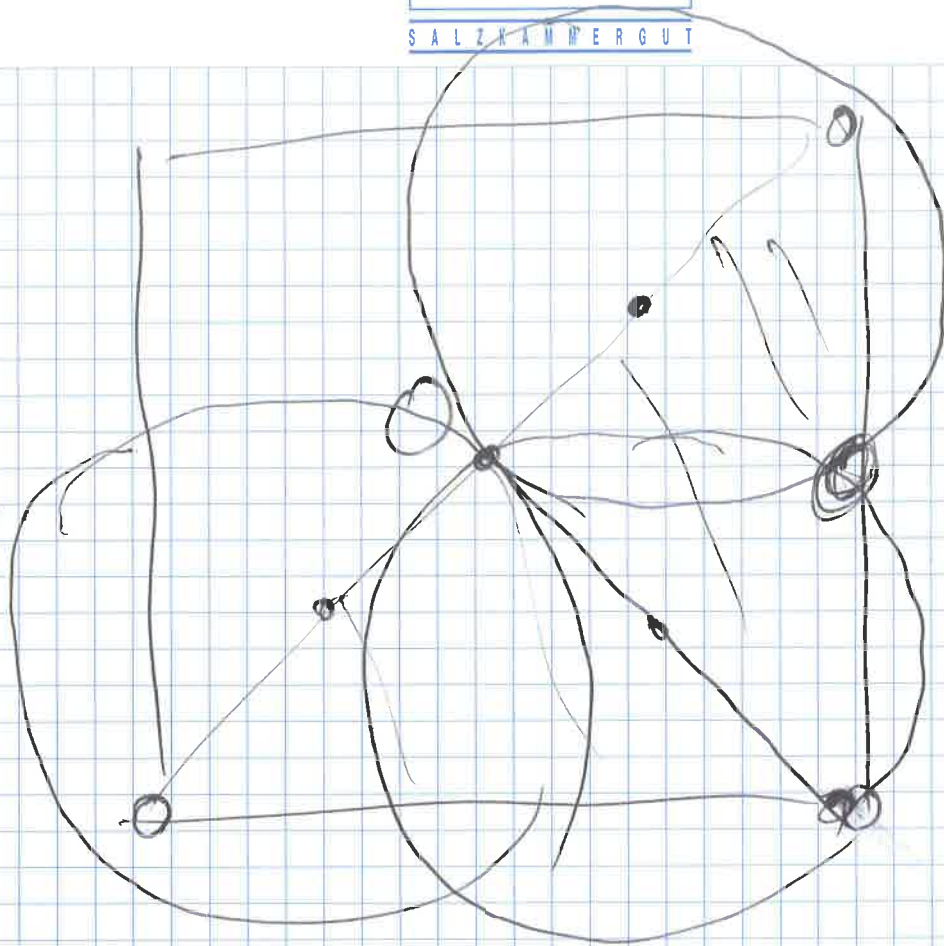
$$\int f^+ = 1 - \text{vol } C$$

$$\text{vol } C \leq (1 - t_0) + (d+1)n \cdot t_0 \left(\frac{10}{11}\right)^d$$

$$t_0 = \frac{t_0}{2} \rightarrow \text{TUM.}$$

$$\text{vol}(K) \leq (d+1)n \cdot \left(\frac{6}{7}\right)^d$$

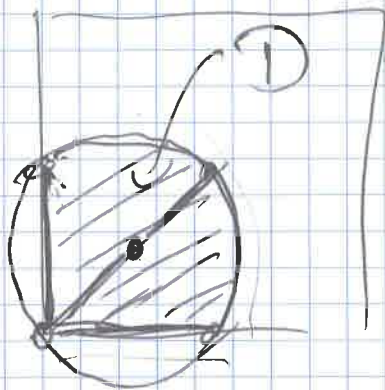




Elekes  $\text{conv}(K) \subseteq \text{Union of } n(d+1) \text{ balls like } n [0,1]^d$

center  $(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \dots, \frac{1}{4})$

radius  $\frac{1}{4} \sqrt{d}$



AIM Prove  $\text{vol}(D) \leq \left(\frac{6}{7}\right)^d$

$$\text{vol} = \mathbb{P} \left( \sum_{i=1}^d \left( X_i - \frac{1}{4} \right)^2 \leq \frac{d}{16} \right) \stackrel{?}{\leq} \left( \frac{6}{7} \right)^d$$

$X_1, \dots, X_d \sim \mathcal{U}(0,1)$  uniformly i.i.d.

$$\sum_{i=1}^d \left( \frac{X_i}{2} - X_i \right)^2 \geq 0$$

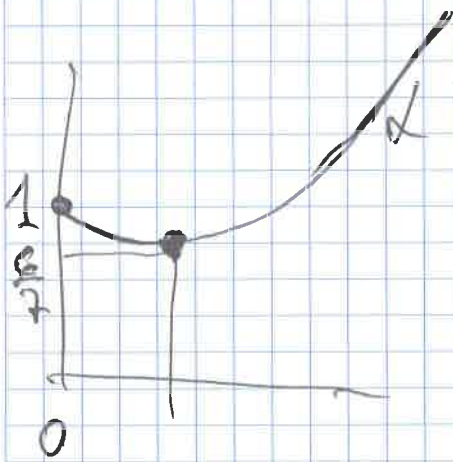
$$e^{\alpha \sum (\cdot)} \geq 1$$

$\alpha > 0$

$$\prod_{i=1}^d e^{\alpha \left( \frac{X_i}{2} - X_i \right)^2}$$

$$\mathbb{P}(\cdot \geq 1) \leq \mathbb{E} \prod_{i=1}^d e^{\alpha \left( \frac{X_i}{2} - X_i \right)^2}$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^d \mathbb{E} e^{\alpha \left( \frac{X_i}{2} - X_i \right)^2}$$



$$= \left( \int_0^1 e^{\alpha \left( \frac{x}{2} - x \right)^2} dx \right)^d$$

$$f(x) \leq \frac{6}{7}$$

close

③ Smooth fcb.

here smoothness 2

$$F_d = \left\{ f \in C([0,1]^d) \mid \begin{array}{l} \|f\|_\infty \leq 1 \\ \text{Lip}(f) \leq L_0^d \\ \text{Lip}(\nabla f) \leq L_1^d \end{array} \right\}$$

Thm: Integration suffers from the

Curse  $\Leftrightarrow \limsup d^{-1} L_0^d > 0$

&  $\limsup d L_1^d > 0$

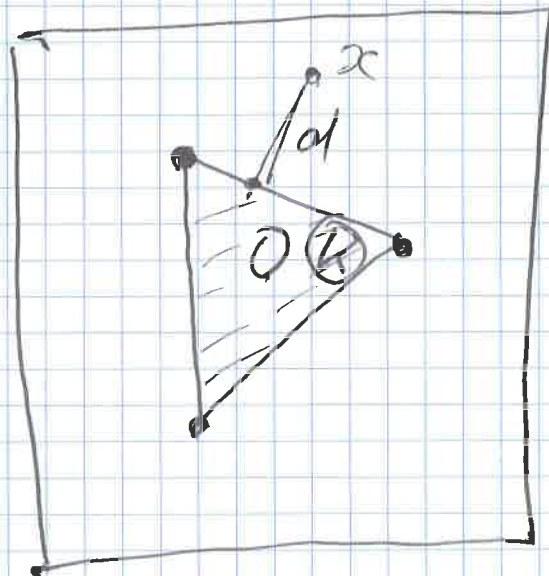
Lower Bound

Fooling Fcb

$f \geq 0$  on

$K = \text{conv}\{x_{n-1}, x_n\}$

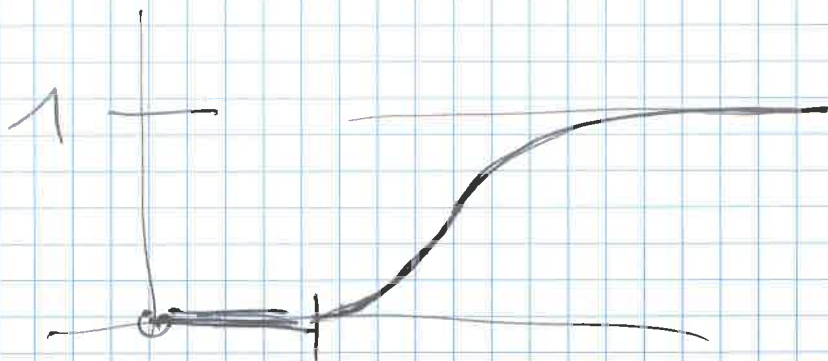
$\varphi(x) = \text{dist}(x, K)^2$





$M, N, W$

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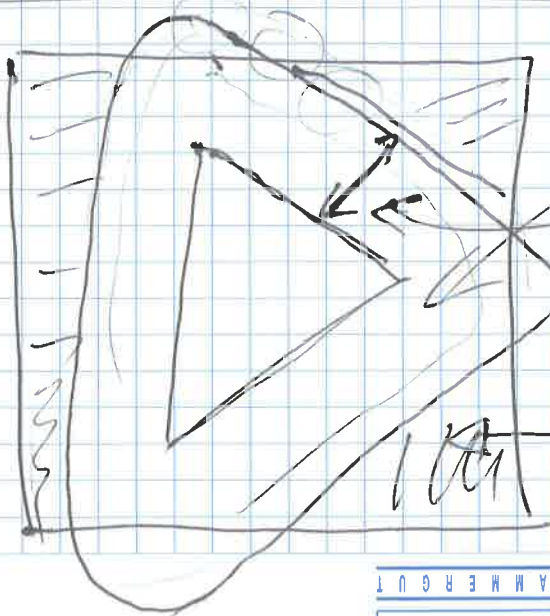
$$\phi(x) = \text{dist}(x, K)^2 = \|x - P_K(x)\|_2^2$$

$$\nabla \phi = 2(x - P_K(x))$$

$$\|\nabla \phi(x) - \nabla \phi(y)\|_2 \leq 2\|(x - P_K(x)) - (y - P_K(y))\|$$

$$\leq 2\|x - y\|_2 + 2 \underbrace{\|P_K(x) - P_K(y)\|_2}_{\|x - y\|_2}$$

$$= 4\|x - y\|_2$$



exponentially small

$\delta \cdot d$

1 - exponentially small

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smoothness  $k \geq 2$  possible,  
but condition is not if and only if  
convolution.

$C^\infty$  fcts.

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$$\underline{F_d} = \{ f: [0,1]^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \mid f \in C^\infty, \}$$

$$\|f^\alpha\|_\infty \leq 1 \text{ for all } \alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^d \}$$

don't know: Curse of Dimensionality  
holds.

$\updownarrow$   
know

not strongly tractable.  
(Jakub Wojtaszek)