Why Superellipsoids: A Probability-Based Explanation

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1. Outline

- In many practical situations, possible values of the deviation vector form (approximately) a super-ellipsoid.
- In this talk, we provide a theoretical explanation for this empirical fact.
- This explanation is based on the natural notion of scale-invariance.

2. Need to Describe Uncertainty Domains

- The intent of mass production is to produce gadgets with same values $(x_1, \ldots, x_n)$ of the characteristics x_i.
- In reality, different gadgets have slightly different values $\widetilde{x}_i$ of these characteristics: $\Delta x_i \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \widetilde{x}_i - x_i \neq 0$.
- For each of these characteristics x_i, we usually have a tolerance bound Δ_i for which $|\Delta x_i| \leq \Delta_i$.
- Possible values of Δx_i form an interval $[-\Delta_i, \Delta_i]$.
- Thus, possible values of the deviation vector $\Delta x = (\Delta x_1, \ldots, \Delta x_n)$ are in the box

$$[-\Delta_1, \Delta_1] \times \ldots \times [-\Delta_n, \Delta_n].$$

- In practice, not all Δx from this box are possible.
- It is desirable to describe the set S of all possible deviation vectors Δx; S is called *uncertainty domain.*

3. Shall Not We Also Determine Probabilities?

- At first glance, it seems that we should be interested:
  - not only in finding out which deviation vectors Δx are possible and which are not,
  - but also in how frequent different possible vectors are.
- In other words, we should be interested in the probability distribution on this domain.
- In reality, however, it is not possible to find these probabilities.
- Indeed, the manufacturing process may slightly change (and often does change).
- After each such change, the tolerance intervals and the uncertainty domain remain largely unchanged.
- However, the probabilities change (often drastically).

4. Empirical Shapes of Uncertainty Domains

- In many practical cases, the uncertainty domain can be well approximated by a *super-ellipsoid*:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\frac{|\Delta x_i|}{\sigma_i} \right)^p \le C.$$

- Their approximation accuracy is higher than for other families with the same number of parameters.
- Super-ellipsoids are also actively used in image processing, to describe different components of an image.
- In this talk, we provide a theoretical explanation for this empirical phenomenon.

5. First Idea: Probabilistic Approach

- In reality, there *is* some probability distribution $\rho_i(\Delta x_i)$ for each of the random variables Δx_i.
- We have no reason to assume that positive or negative values of Δx_i are more probable.
- So, it makes sense to assume that they are equally probable.
- So, each distribution $\rho_i(\Delta x_i)$ is symmetric: $\rho_i(\Delta x_i) = \rho_i(|\Delta x_i|)$.
- Similarly, we have no reasons to believe that different deviations are statistically dependent.
- So, it makes sense to assume that random variables Δx_i are independent: $\rho(\Delta x) = \prod\limits_{i=1}^{n} \rho_i(|\Delta x_i|)$.
- Usually, we consider a deviation vector possible if its probability exceed some t: $S_t \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{\Delta x : \rho(\Delta x) \geq t\}$.

6. Second Idea: Scale Invariance

- Numerical values of the deviations Δx_i depend on the choice of a measuring unit.
- If we replace the original unit by a λ times smaller one, we get new numerical values $\Delta x'_i = \lambda \cdot \Delta x_i$.
- Since the physics remains the same, it makes sense to require that the uncertainty domains do not change.
- To be more precise, the pdf threshold t may change, but the family of such sets should remain unchanged.
- So, we require that $\{S'_t\}_t = \{S_t\}_t$, where S'_t corresponds to the re-scaled pdf $\rho'(\Delta x) = \text{const} \cdot \rho(\lambda \cdot \Delta)$.
- We will prove that under this scale-invariance, the corresponding sets S_t are exactly super-ellipsoids.
- Thus, we will get the desired explanation.

7. Definitions and the Main Result

- Let $n > 1$, and let $\rho(y) = (\rho_1(y_1), \ldots, \rho_n(y_n))$ be a tuple of positive symmetric smooth functions.
- For every $t > 0$, let us denote

$$S_t(\rho) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left\{ (y_1, \ldots, y_n) : \prod_{i=1}^{n} \rho_i(y_i) \geq t \right\}.$$

- We say that a tuple $\rho(y)$ is *bounded* if the set $S_t(\rho)$ is bounded for every t.
- For every $\lambda > 0$, by a λ-*re-scaling* of the tuple $\rho(x)$, we mean a tuple $\rho_\lambda(y)$, for which $\rho_{\lambda,i}(y_i) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \dfrac{1}{\lambda} \cdot \rho_i(\lambda \cdot y_i)$.
- We say that $\rho(y)$ is *scale-invariant* if for every $\lambda > 0$, re-scaling does not change $\{S_t\}_t$: $\{S_t(\rho)\}_t = \{S_t(\rho_\lambda)\}_t$.
- **Main Result.** *If the tuple $\rho(y)$ is bounded and scale-invariant, then each set $S_t(\rho)$ is a super-ellipsoid.*

8. Discussion

- Vice versa, it is easy to prove that:
  - each super-ellipsoid

$$\left\{y : \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\frac{|y_i|}{\sigma_i}\right)^p \leq C\right\}$$

  - can be represented as a set S_t for some bounded and scale-invariant distributions.
- Namely, we can take $\rho_i(y_i) = \text{const} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{|y_i|^p}{\sigma_i^p}\right)$.
- Such probability distributions indeed occur: e.g., as probability distributions of measuring errors.

9. Proof

- For convenience, let us consider logarithms
$$\psi_i(y_i) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} -\log(\rho_i(y_i)).$$
- Let us take the negative logarithm of both sides of the inequality $\prod\limits_{i=1}^n \rho_i(y_i) \ge t$ that describes the set $S_t(\rho)$.
- We then get an equivalent description $\sum\limits_{i=1}^n \psi_i(y_i) \le c$, where we denoted $c \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} -\log(t)$.
- In these terms, scale-invariance means that the corresponding family of sets is the same for all c.
- In terms of the new functions $\psi_i(y_i)$, scaling means
$$\psi_{\lambda,i}(y_i) = -\ln(\rho_{\lambda,i}(y_i)) = -\log\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\cdot\rho_i(\lambda\cdot y_i)\right) =$$
$$\log(\lambda) - \log(\rho_i(\lambda\cdot y_i)) = \psi_i(\lambda\cdot y_i) + \log(\lambda).$$

10. Proof (cont-d)

- So, scaling has the form $\psi_{\lambda,i}(y_i) = \psi_i(\lambda \cdot y_i) + \log(\lambda)$.
- In these terns, the fact that scaling does not change the family of sets S_t implies that
  - if two tuples $(y_1, \ldots, y_n)$ and $(z_1, \ldots, z_n)$ always belong or not belong to the same sets S_t,
  - i.e., if $\sum\limits_{i=1}^n \psi_i(y_i) = \sum\limits_{i=1}^n \psi_i(z_i)$,
  - then the re-scaled functions should also have the same value of the sum: $\sum\limits_{i=1}^n \psi_{\lambda,i}(y_i) = \sum\limits_{i=1}^n \psi_{\lambda,i}(z_i)$.
- Substituting $\psi_{\lambda,i}(y_i)$ into this formula, we get

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (\psi_i(\lambda \cdot y_i) + \log(\lambda)) = \sum_{i=1}^n (\psi_i(\lambda \cdot z_i) + \log(\lambda), \text{ hence}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \psi_i(\lambda \cdot y_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n \psi_i(\lambda \cdot z_i).$$

11. Proof (cont-d)

- Thus, we have the following property:
  - if $\sum\limits_{i=1}^n \psi_i(y_i) = \sum\limits_{i=1}^n \psi_i(z_i)$,
  - then $\sum\limits_{i=1}^n \psi_i(\lambda\cdot y_i) = \sum\limits_{i=1}^n \psi_i(\lambda\cdot z_i)$.
- In particular, this property holds if we perform very small changes to only two y_i's:

$$y_a \to z_a = y_a + \delta_a, \quad y_b \to z_b = y_b + \delta_b.$$

- Here, $\psi_a(y_a+\delta_a) = \psi_a(y_a) + \psi'_a(y_a)\cdot\delta_a + o(\delta)$.
- Similarly, $\psi_b(y_b+\delta_b) = \psi_b(y_b) + \psi'_b(y_b)\cdot\delta_b + o(\delta)$.
- Thus, $\sum\limits_{i=1}^n \psi_i(z_i) = \sum\limits_{i=1}^n \psi_i(y_i) + \psi'_a(y_a)\cdot\delta_a + \psi'_b(y_b)\cdot\delta_a + o(\delta)$.
- So, the original equality $\sum\limits_{i=1}^n \psi_i(y_i) = \sum\limits_{i=1}^n \psi_i(z_i)$ takes the form $\psi'_a(y_a)\cdot\delta_a + \psi'_b(y_b)\cdot\delta_b + o(\delta) = 0$.

12. Proof (cont-d)

- Similarly, the equality $\sum\limits_{i=1}^{n} \psi_i(\lambda\cdot y_i)=\sum\limits_{i=1}^{n} \psi_i(\lambda\cdot z_i)$ takes the form $\psi'_a(\lambda\cdot y_a)\cdot\delta_a+\psi'_b(\lambda\cdot y_b)\cdot\delta_b+o(\delta)=0.$
- So, the scale-invariance condition takes the form:
  - if $\psi'_a(y_a)\cdot\delta_a+\psi'_b(y_b)\cdot\delta_b+o(\delta)=0,$
  - then $\psi'_a(\lambda\cdot y_a)\cdot\delta_a+\psi'_b(\lambda\cdot y_b)\cdot\delta_b+o(\delta)=0.$
- The 1st condition $\Leftrightarrow -\dfrac{\delta_b}{\delta_a}=\dfrac{\psi'_a(y_a)}{\psi'_b(y_b)}+o(\delta).$
- The 2nd condition $\Leftrightarrow -\dfrac{\delta_b}{\delta_a}=\dfrac{\psi'_a(\lambda\cdot y_a)}{\psi'_b(\lambda\cdot y_b)}+o(\delta).$
- So, $\dfrac{\psi'_a(\lambda\cdot y_a)}{\psi'_b(\lambda\cdot y_b)}=\dfrac{\psi'_a(y_a)}{\psi'_b(y_b)}\Rightarrow\dfrac{\psi'_a(\lambda\cdot y_a)}{\psi'_a(y_a)}=\dfrac{\psi'_b(\lambda\cdot y_b)}{\psi'_b(y_b)}.$
- The left-hand side of this equality doesn't depend on y_b; thus, the right-hand side doesn't depend on y_b.

13. Proof (cont-d)

- Hence, this ratio depends only on λ. Let us denote this common ratio by $r(\lambda)$: $\psi'_a(\lambda \cdot y_a) = r(\lambda) \cdot \psi'_a(y_a)$.
- The derivative of a smooth function is always measurable.
- Thus, the function $r(\lambda)$ is also measurable, as a ratio of two measurable functions.
- Now, let us take arbitrary values $\lambda_1 > 0$ and $\lambda_2 > 0$.
- Then, we can re-scale first by λ_1, then by λ_1, or we can right away re-scale by $\lambda = \lambda_1 \cdot \lambda_2$.
- In the first case,

  $$\psi'(\lambda_1 \cdot \lambda_2 \cdot y_a) = r(\lambda_1) \cdot \psi'(\lambda_2 \cdot y_a) = r(\lambda_1) \cdot r(\lambda_2) \cdot \psi'_a(y_a).$$
- In the 2nd case, $\psi'(\lambda_1 \cdot \lambda_2 \cdot y_a) = r(\lambda_1 \lambda_2) \cdot \psi'_a(y_a)$.
- So, we must have $r(\lambda_1 \cdot \lambda_2) = r(\lambda_1) \cdot r(\lambda_2)$.

14. Proof (cont-d)

- It is known that all measurable functions satisfying this property have the form $r(\lambda)=\lambda^\beta$ for some β.
- So, $\psi'_a(\lambda\cdot y_a)=r(\lambda)\cdot\psi'_a(y_a)=\lambda^\beta\cdot\psi'_a(y_a)$.
- For $\lambda=z$ and $y_a=1$, we get $\psi'_a(z)=\psi'_a(1)\cdot z^\beta$, i.e., that $\psi'_a(y_a)=c_a\cdot y_a^\beta$ for some c_a.
- Integrating, for $\beta\neq -1$, for $y_a>0$, we get $\psi_a(y_a)=k_a\cdot y_a^p+C_a$ for $p=\beta+1$, $k_a\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}\dfrac{c_a}{\beta+1}$.
- Since $\psi_i(y_i)$ is even, we get $\psi_i(y_i)=k_i\cdot|y_i|^p+C_i$.
- So, the condition $\sum\limits_{i=1}^n\psi(y_i)\le c$ takes the super-ellipsoid form $\sum\limits_{i=1}^n k_i\cdot|y_i|^p\le c_0\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}c-\sum\limits_{i=1}^n C_i$.
- For this super-ellipsoid to be bounded, we need to have $p>0$.

15. Proof (final)

- To complete the proof, it is sufficient to consider the case when $\beta = -1$.
- For $\beta = -1$, integration leads to

$$\psi_i(y_i) = k_i \cdot \ln(|y_i|) + C_i.$$

- So the condition $\sum\limits_{i=1}^{n} \psi_i(y_i) \le c$ takes the form

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} k_i \cdot \ln(|y_i|) \le c_0 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} c - \sum_{i=1}^{n} C_i.$$

- Exponentiating both sides, we get $\prod\limits_{i=1}^{n} |y_i|^{k_i} \le \exp(C)$, for which the corresponding set S_t is unbounded.
- So, in the bounded cases, we always have a super-ellipsoid. The result is proven.

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