

# Package ‘ROptSpace’

July 21, 2025

**Type** Package

**Title** Matrix Reconstruction from a Few Entries

**Version** 0.2.3

**Description** Matrix reconstruction, also known as matrix completion, is the task of inferring missing entries of a partially observed matrix. This package provides a method called OptSpace, which was proposed by Keshavan, R.H., Oh, S., and Montanari, A. (2009) <doi:10.1109/ISIT.2009.5205567> for a case under low-rank assumption.

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**Encoding** UTF-8

**Imports** Rcpp, Rdpack, stats, utils

**LinkingTo** Rcpp, RcppArmadillo

**RdMacros** Rdpack

**RoxygenNote** 7.1.1

**NeedsCompilation** yes

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**Repository** CRAN

**Date/Publication** 2021-08-16 07:20:09 UTC

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OptSpace	<i>OptSpace : an algorithm for matrix reconstruction from a partially revealed set</i>
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### Description

Let's assume an ideal matrix  $M$  with  $(m \times n)$  entries with rank  $r$  and we are given a partially observed matrix  $M_E$  which contains many missing entries. Matrix reconstruction - or completion - is the task of filling in such entries. OptSpace is an efficient algorithm that reconstructs  $M$  from  $|E| = O(rn)$  observed elements with relative root mean square error (RMSE)

$$RMSE \leq C(\alpha) \sqrt{nr/|E|}$$

### Usage

```
OptSpace(A, ropt = NA, niter = 50, tol = 1e-06, showprogress = TRUE)
```

### Arguments

<b>A</b>	an $(n \times m)$ matrix whose missing entries should be flagged as NA.
<b>ropt</b>	NA to guess the rank, or a positive integer as a pre-defined rank.
<b>niter</b>	maximum number of iterations allowed.
<b>tol</b>	stopping criterion for reconstruction in Frobenius norm.
<b>showprogress</b>	a logical value; TRUE to show progress, FALSE otherwise.

### Value

a named list containing

**X** an  $(n \times r)$  matrix as left singular vectors.

**S** an  $(r \times r)$  matrix as singular values.

**Y** an  $(m \times r)$  matrix as right singular vectors.

**dist** a vector containing reconstruction errors at each successive iteration.

### References

Keshavan RH, Montanari A, Oh S (2010). "Matrix Completion From a Few Entries." *IEEE Transactions on Information Theory*, **56**(6), 2980–2998. ISSN 0018-9448.

### Examples

```
## Parameter Settings
n = 1000;
m = 100;
r = 3;
tolerance = 1e-7
```

```

eps = 10*r*log10(n)

## Generate a matrix with given data
U = matrix(rnorm(n*r),nrow=n)
V = matrix(rnorm(m*r),nrow=m)
Sig = diag(r)
M0 = U%%Sig%%t(V)

## Set some entries to be NA with probability eps/sqrt(m*n)
E = 1 - ceiling(matrix(rnorm(n*m),nrow=n) - eps/sqrt(m*n))
M_E = M0
M_E[(E==0)] = NA

## Create a noisy version
noiselevel = 0.1
M_E_noise = M_E + matrix(rnorm(n*m),nrow=n)*noiselevel

## Use OptSpace for reconstruction
res1 = OptSpace(M_E,tol=tolerance)
res2 = OptSpace(M_E_noise,tol=tolerance)

## Compute errors for both cases using Frobenius norm
err_clean = norm(res1$X%%res1$S%%t(res1$Y)-M0,'f')/sqrt(m*n)
err_noise = norm(res2$X%%res2$S%%t(res2$Y)-M0,'f')/sqrt(m*n)

## print out the results
m1 = sprintf('RMSE without noise      : %e',err_clean)
m2 = sprintf('RMSE with noise of %.2f  : %e',noiselevel,err_noise)
print(m1)
print(m2)

```

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