

Ensemble-based estimates of eigenvector error for empirical covariance matrices

Dane Taylor

Department of Statistics, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720, USA
dane@stat.berkeley.edu

Juan G. Restrepo

Department of Statistics, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720, USA
restrepo@stat.berkeley.edu

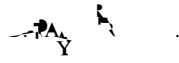
and

François G. Meyer

Department of Statistics, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720, USA
meyer@stat.berkeley.edu

Received 27 March 2016, revised 28 November 2018, accepted 6 April 2018

Keywords: eigenvector error, empirical covariance matrix, ensemble-based estimates



1. Introduction

4r ro r of 4o r 4 m r4 r 4 r o 4 m m 4, ro
4 (,1991 A. r o ,2003 ,2009 o r & o ,2012) ro 4or r-

or more, $\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i} \log \frac{1}{i} \leq \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i} \log 2 = \frac{1}{2} \log 2 \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i} \leq \frac{1}{2} \log 2 \cdot 2 \log n = \log n$.

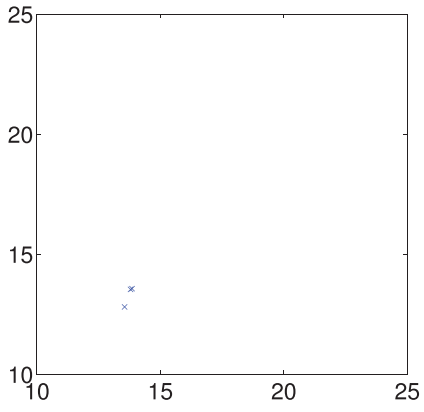
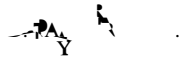
$$E[\log n] +$$

Assumption 2.2 Let $\rho(\lambda)$ be a function of λ such that $\rho(\lambda) \geq 0$ and $\rho(\lambda) \leq \rho(\lambda_1)$ for $\lambda \in [0, \lambda_1]$. Let $\rho(\lambda) \leq \rho(\lambda_1)$ for $\lambda \in [0, \lambda_1]$. Let $\rho(\lambda) \leq \rho(\lambda_1)$ for $\lambda \in [0, \lambda_1]$.

$$\rho(\lambda) = \frac{3^7 [\rho(\lambda)]^5}{32\pi^3} [\dots]$$

2.3 \dots 2 \dots
o (2.2) g m o 4 m for \dots

o o 4(r r , 2017 T or , 2017). f i r r ork, o r r g o o for
gr r mor 4om 4 n 4, r of 4 4om ork, r rg o of
ork or g 4r for gr (rk , 2001 o , 2001 g ,
2003 ogo , 2003 B 4- org & k , 2011 o o, 2013 Z g ,
2014 T or , 2016





Delvenne, J.-C., Yaliraki, N., Sophia, N. & Barahona, M.

Volkov, I., Banavar, J. R., Hubbell, S. P. & Maritan, A. (2009) *Physical Review Letters*, **106**, 13854–13859.

Weigt, M., White, R. A., Szurmant, H., Hoch, J. A. & Hwa, T. (2009) *Physical Review Letters*, **106**, 67–72.

Wigner, E. P. (1958) *Physical Review*, **67**, 325–327.

Wigner, E. P. (1993) *Physical Review Letters*, **71**, 409–440.

Zhang, X., Nadakuditi, R. R. & Newman, M. E. J. (2014) *Physical Review Letters*, **89**, 042816.

A. Derivation of main result 1

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{A.1} \quad & \dots \dots \dots (1.1) \dots \dots \dots \alpha r g \dots \dots \dots \\
 & \dots \dots \dots + \dots \dots \dots, \quad (\text{A.1})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\dots + \sum_{+1}^1 \frac{\lambda \lambda}{(\lambda \dots \lambda)^2}, \quad (\text{A.2})$$

$$\dots + \sum_{+1}^1 \frac{\lambda \lambda}{(\lambda \dots \lambda)^2}. \quad (\text{A.3})$$

$$\dots + \frac{\lambda \lambda_{-1}}{(\lambda \dots \lambda_{-1})^2} + \sum_{+1}^2 \frac{\lambda \lambda}{(\lambda \dots \lambda)^2}, \quad (\text{A.4})$$

$$\dots + \frac{\lambda \lambda_{-1}}{(\lambda \dots \lambda_{-1})^2} + \sum_{+1}^2 \frac{\lambda \lambda}{(\lambda \dots \lambda)^2}. \quad (\text{A.5})$$

\dots of (A.4) (A.5) \dots \dots \dots

$\rho(\lambda) = \frac{\lambda \lambda_{-1}}{(\lambda_{-1} - \lambda)^2} + \frac{\lambda^2}{(\lambda_{-1})^2}$

$$\frac{\lambda \lambda_{-1}}{(\lambda_{-1} - \lambda)^2} + \frac{\lambda^2}{(\lambda_{-1})^2} \tag{A.9}$$

for $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, $\lambda_{-1} \in \mathbb{R}$, $\lambda_{-1} \neq \lambda$, $\lambda_{-1} \neq 0$.

$$\rho(\lambda) + \sum_{i=1}^l \delta(\lambda) \tag{A.10}$$

where $\delta(\lambda) = \frac{\lambda \lambda_{-1}}{(\lambda_{-1} - \lambda)^2}$ if $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, $\lambda_{-1} \in \mathbb{R}$, $\lambda_{-1} \neq \lambda$, $\lambda_{-1} \neq 0$.

$$\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \rho(\lambda)_{-\lambda} \lambda \quad \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \rho(\lambda)_{-\lambda} \lambda \tag{A.11}$$

for $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$, $\alpha < \beta$, $\lambda_{-1} \in \mathbb{R}$, $\lambda_{-1} \neq 0$.

$$\rho(\lambda) + \frac{\lambda \lambda_{-1}}{(\lambda_{-1} - \lambda)^2} \tag{A.12}$$

where $\rho(\lambda) = \frac{\lambda \lambda_{-1}}{(\lambda_{-1} - \lambda)^2} + \frac{\lambda^2}{(\lambda_{-1})^2}$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_{-1}} \sum_{i=1}^l \frac{\lambda \lambda_{-1}}{(\lambda_{-1} - \lambda)^2} + \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \rho(\lambda)_{-\lambda} \lambda \tag{A.13}$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_{-1}} \sum_{i=1}^l \frac{\lambda \lambda_{-1}}{(\lambda_{-1} - \lambda)^2}$$

of (A.15) 4

$$\int_{\alpha}^{\lambda-\varepsilon} (\lambda-\varepsilon)\rho(\lambda-\varepsilon) \lambda + \lambda \frac{(\lambda-\varepsilon)\rho(\lambda-\varepsilon)}{\varepsilon} \lambda \int_{\alpha}^{\lambda-\varepsilon} \frac{\rho(\lambda-\varepsilon)}{\lambda} \frac{\lambda\rho(\lambda-\varepsilon)}{\lambda} \lambda. \quad (\text{A.16})$$

of (A.16)

$$\lambda \frac{(\lambda-\varepsilon)\rho(\lambda-\varepsilon)}{\varepsilon} \frac{\lambda^2\rho(\lambda-\varepsilon)}{\varepsilon}. \quad (\text{A.17})$$

of (A.16) α

$$\left| \lambda \int_{\alpha}^{\lambda-\varepsilon} \frac{[\rho(\lambda-\varepsilon), \lambda\rho(\lambda-\varepsilon)]}{\lambda} \lambda \right| \leq \lambda \left[\int_{\alpha}^{\lambda-\varepsilon} \rho(\lambda-\varepsilon), \lambda\rho(\lambda-\varepsilon) \right] \int_{\alpha}^{\lambda-\varepsilon} \frac{1}{\lambda} \lambda + \lambda \left[\int_{\alpha}^{\lambda-\varepsilon} \rho(\lambda-\varepsilon), \lambda\rho(\lambda-\varepsilon) \right] \left(\frac{\lambda-\alpha}{\varepsilon} \right). \quad (\text{A.18})$$

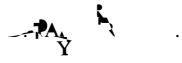
of (A.16) 4 g (1/ε) om (A.17) (A.18) o o

$$\int_{\alpha}^{\lambda-\varepsilon} (\lambda-\varepsilon)\rho(\lambda-\varepsilon) \lambda \frac{\lambda^2\rho(\lambda-\varepsilon)}{\varepsilon}. \quad (\text{A.19})$$

of (A.18) o o om : o 4o g i λ, r ρ(λ) (A.11) r 4o om g i r m λ ε. r gr 4o rg o ro (A.16) (1/ε), ro ρ(λ) ff r m g α r oo 4o g λ. of (A.13) 4o r g

$$\int_{\alpha}^{\lambda-1} (\lambda)\rho(\lambda) \lambda + \int_{\alpha}^{\lambda-1} (\lambda)\rho(\lambda) \lambda, \int_{\alpha}^{\lambda-1} (\lambda) [\rho(\lambda) - \rho(\lambda)] \lambda$$

r m r , $40m$ (A.21), (A.22) (A.17)



To obtain m for r is of $-\infty$, $\lim_{r \rightarrow -\infty} (B.6) = 4 \ln 2$

$$\begin{aligned} & - (-) + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \int_{0(r)}^r \int_{(-, r)}^r (r, r) \, r \, dr \\ & + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (-) \int_{(-, 0(r))}^r (r, 0(r)) \, r \, dr + \int_{0(r)}^r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[\int_{(-, r)}^r (r, r) \, r \, dr \right] \, r \, dr \\ & + \int_{0(r)}^r (r, r) \, r \, dr \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r, r) \, r \, dr. \end{aligned} \tag{B.7}$$

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow -\infty} \int_{0(r)}^r (r, r) \, r \, dr = \alpha.$$

C. Derivation of main result 3

For r is $4 \ln 2$ or g of $-\infty$, g (B.7), r is $4 \ln 2$ or m of $4 \ln 2$ or m of 2 , m is g (2.2), o is $\frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r, r)$ or r is 2 , rg is m of $4 \ln 2$ or r is $4 \ln 2$ or m of $4 \ln 2$ or o of $4 \ln 2$ or o of $4 \ln 2$.

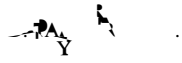
$$= \frac{\lambda^2}{(r)^2} + \frac{\lambda^2}{(r)^2}. \tag{1.1}$$

4 ,

$$(-) + \frac{\lambda}{r}, \tag{1.2}$$

$$(-, r) + \frac{\lambda \, r}{[(r)^2 - \lambda^2]^{1/2}}, \tag{1.3}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r, r) + \frac{\lambda (r)^3}{(r)^3}$$



r

for $r \in (0, 1]$

$$\left(1, \lambda^2\right)^{5/2} \left(\frac{1}{2}, \lambda\right) \leq \left(1, \lambda^2\right)^{5/2} \left(\frac{1}{2}, \lambda\right). \tag{7}$$

for

$$\left(1, \frac{\lambda^2}{2}\right)$$

for

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}, \lambda\right)$$

for $\lambda^2 > 0$ or α

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(\lambda) + \frac{[3, \rho(\lambda)]^2}{4\pi} (\lambda^2) \left[1, (\lambda^2/), (\lambda^2/)^{1/2} \right] \\ \geq \frac{[3, \rho(\lambda)]^2}{4\pi} \end{aligned} \tag{1.17}$$

for $\lambda^2 > 0$ or α

$$\varphi(\lambda) \leq 8 \left(\frac{[3, \rho(\lambda)]^2}{4\pi} \right)^{3/2} \int_{\frac{[3, \rho(\lambda)]^2}{4\pi}}^{\lambda^2} \frac{1}{2} \tag{1.18}$$

from (1.17), for $\lambda^2 > 0$ or α

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(\lambda) + \lambda^2 \cdot (1, 2), \\ \varphi(\lambda^2) \leq \varphi(\lambda) \leq 1 \end{aligned} \tag{1.19}$$

for $\lambda^2 > 0$ or α

$$(1) \leq (2) \leq (1) \varphi(\lambda^2) \tag{1.20}$$

for $\lambda^2 > 0$ or α

$$(1) \int_{(1)}^{(2)} \left(1, \frac{\lambda^2}{4} \right)^{5/2} (1/2, \lambda) \tag{1.21}$$

from (1.21), for $\lambda^2 > 0$ or α

$$(1) \frac{2^4 \pi^{3/2}}{3^4 [\rho(\lambda)]^3} \tag{1.22}$$

for $\lambda^2 > 0$ or α

$$(1) \leq (2) \leq (1) \tag{1.23}$$

$$\text{from (1.23), (1.19), (1.18) or } \varphi(\lambda) + \lambda^2 \cdot (1, 2) + \left(\frac{3/2}{\lambda^2} \right)$$