

Ensemble-based estimates of eigenvector error for empirical covariance matrices

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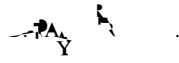
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1. Introduction

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or more, $\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i} \log \frac{1}{i} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i} \log i$ from (1.5) $\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i} \log i = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i} \log i$

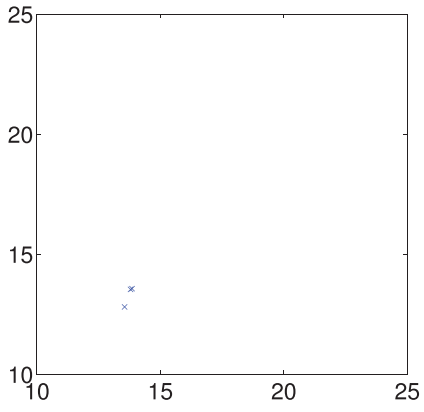
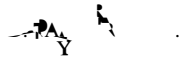
$$E[\log n] +$$

Assumption 2.2 Let $\rho(\lambda)$ be a function of λ defined for $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^+$ such that $\rho(\lambda) \geq 0$ and $\rho(\lambda) \rightarrow 0$ as $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$. Let $\rho(\lambda)$ be a function of λ defined for $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^+$ such that $\rho(\lambda) \geq 0$ and $\rho(\lambda) \rightarrow 0$ as $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$. Let $\rho(\lambda)$ be a function of λ defined for $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^+$ such that $\rho(\lambda) \geq 0$ and $\rho(\lambda) \rightarrow 0$ as $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$.

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

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

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A. Derivation of main result 1

Let \mathbf{A} be the adjacency matrix of the network. Then the i -th component of $\mathbf{A}^2 \mathbf{1}$ is given by

$$\sum_j A_{ij} \sum_k A_{jk} = \sum_k A_{ik} + \sum_{j \neq i} A_{ij} A_{jk} \quad (\text{A.1})$$

where $\mathbf{1}$ is the vector of ones. The i -th component of $\mathbf{A}^3 \mathbf{1}$ is given by

$$\sum_j A_{ij} \sum_k A_{jk} \sum_l A_{kl} = \sum_l A_{il} + \sum_{j \neq i} A_{ij} \sum_k A_{jk} A_{kl} \quad (\text{A.2})$$

where $\mathbf{1}$ is the vector of ones. The i -th component of $\mathbf{A}^4 \mathbf{1}$ is given by

$$\sum_j A_{ij} \sum_k A_{jk} \sum_l A_{kl} \sum_m A_{lm} = \sum_m A_{im} + \sum_{j \neq i} A_{ij} \sum_k A_{jk} \sum_l A_{kl} A_{lm} \quad (\text{A.3})$$

where $\mathbf{1}$ is the vector of ones. The i -th component of $\mathbf{A}^5 \mathbf{1}$ is given by

$$\sum_j A_{ij} \sum_k A_{jk} \sum_l A_{kl} \sum_m A_{lm} \sum_n A_{mn} = \sum_n A_{in} + \sum_{j \neq i} A_{ij} \sum_k A_{jk} \sum_l A_{kl} \sum_m A_{lm} A_{mn} \quad (\text{A.4})$$

where $\mathbf{1}$ is the vector of ones. The i -th component of $\mathbf{A}^6 \mathbf{1}$ is given by

$$\sum_j A_{ij} \sum_k A_{jk} \sum_l A_{kl} \sum_m A_{lm} \sum_n A_{mn} \sum_o A_{no} = \sum_o A_{io} + \sum_{j \neq i} A_{ij} \sum_k A_{jk} \sum_l A_{kl} \sum_m A_{lm} \sum_n A_{mn} A_{no} \quad (\text{A.5})$$

where $\mathbf{1}$ is the vector of ones. The i -th component of $\mathbf{A}^7 \mathbf{1}$ is given by

$$\sum_j A_{ij} \sum_k A_{jk} \sum_l A_{kl} \sum_m A_{lm} \sum_n A_{mn} \sum_o A_{no} \sum_p A_{op} = \sum_p A_{ip} + \sum_{j \neq i} A_{ij} \sum_k A_{jk} \sum_l A_{kl} \sum_m A_{lm} \sum_n A_{mn} \sum_o A_{no} A_{op} \quad (\text{A.6})$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_{-1}} \sum_{i=1}^l \dots$$

of (A.15) 4 ϵ . $\rho(\lambda)$ λ or
for λ , ρ $\|_{\lambda}$, $\rho(\lambda)$ λ or

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

of (A.16) ϵ 0 m o 4 m

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

of (A.16) α

$$\left| \lambda \int_{\alpha}^{\lambda - \epsilon} \frac{[\rho(\lambda), \lambda \rho(\lambda)]}{\lambda - \epsilon} \lambda \right| \leq \lambda \left[\int_{\alpha}^{\lambda - \epsilon} \rho(\lambda), \lambda \rho(\lambda) \right] \int_{\alpha}^{\lambda - \epsilon} \frac{1}{\lambda - \epsilon} \lambda$$

$$+ \lambda \left[\int_{\alpha}^{\lambda - \epsilon} \rho(\lambda), \lambda \rho(\lambda) \right] \left(\frac{\lambda - \alpha}{\epsilon} \right). \quad (A.18)$$

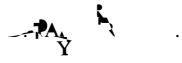
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$$\int_{\alpha}^{\lambda - \epsilon} (\lambda - \epsilon) \rho(\lambda - \epsilon) \lambda \frac{\lambda^2 \rho(\lambda)}{\epsilon}. \quad (A.19)$$

o 4 r ρ(λ) α, r g for r o r
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α (A.11) 4o om g 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
fo o g : m g α r for r g of (A.13) 4o r g

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

r \mathbb{R}^n r , $40m$ (A.21), (A.22) (A.17)



To obtain the form for r in terms of λ , we use (B.6) to get

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

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} \int_{0(\lambda)}^{\lambda} (\lambda, \lambda) \, d\lambda = \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} \int_{0(\lambda)}^{\lambda} (\lambda, \lambda) \, d\lambda = \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} \int_{0(\lambda)}^{\lambda} (\lambda, \lambda) \, d\lambda.$$

C. Derivation of main result 3

Using (B.7), we can derive the form for r in terms of λ . We use (2.2) to get $r = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda^2} \int_{0(\lambda)}^{\lambda} (\lambda, \lambda) \, d\lambda$. For $\lambda > 0$, we have $r = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda^2} \int_{0(\lambda)}^{\lambda} (\lambda, \lambda) \, d\lambda$. For $\lambda < 0$, we have $r = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda^2} \int_{0(\lambda)}^{\lambda} (\lambda, \lambda) \, d\lambda$.

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

$$\lambda^4,$$

$$\lambda^0(\lambda) + \frac{\lambda}{\lambda^2}, \tag{1.2}$$

$$(\lambda, \lambda) + \frac{\lambda^3}{[(\lambda)^2 - \lambda^2]^{1/2}}, \tag{1.3}$$

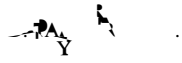
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} (\lambda, \lambda) + \frac{\lambda(\lambda)^3}{2[(\lambda)^2 - \lambda^2]^{3/2}} + \frac{1}{2\lambda^2} [(\lambda, \lambda)]^3. \tag{1.4}$$

Using (B.7) and (1.4), we can derive the form for r in terms of λ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -(\lambda) + \int_{\lambda^2/\lambda}^{\lambda} \left(\frac{3^7 [\rho(\lambda)]^5}{32\pi^3} (\lambda, \lambda) \frac{[3\rho(\lambda)]^2}{4\pi} [(\lambda)^2, (\lambda)^2, \lambda] \right) \left(\frac{(\lambda)^3}{2\lambda^2} \right) \, d\lambda \\
 & + \frac{3^7 [\rho(\lambda)]^5}{32\pi^3} \frac{1}{2\lambda^2} \int_{\lambda^2/\lambda}^{\lambda} \left((\lambda, \lambda)^5 + (\lambda)^2 (\lambda)^4 \right) \frac{[3\rho(\lambda)]^2}{4\pi} [(\lambda)^2, (\lambda)^2, \lambda] \, d\lambda.
 \end{aligned}$$

Using (1.4) and (1.5), we can derive the form for r in terms of λ .

$$-(\lambda) + \frac{3^7 [\rho(\lambda)]^5 \lambda^2}{32\pi^3 \cdot 4} \lambda^{7/2} (\lambda), \tag{1.5}$$

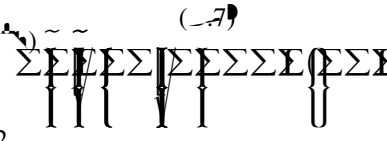


r

o for $r \in (0, \frac{1}{4}]$ g

$$\left(1, \lambda^2\right)^{5/2} \left(\frac{1}{4}, \lambda\right) \ll \left(1, \lambda^2\right)^{5/2} \left(\frac{1}{4}, \lambda\right) \quad (7)$$

$$\left(1, \frac{\lambda^2}{4}\right) \text{ fo o } \left(1/2, \lambda\right)$$



$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(\lambda) + \frac{[3, \rho(\lambda)]^2}{4\pi} (\lambda^2) \left[1, (\lambda^2/), (\lambda^2/)^{1/2} \right] \\ \geq \frac{[3, \rho(\lambda)]^2}{4\pi} \end{aligned} \tag{17}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(\lambda) + \frac{[3, \rho(\lambda)]^2}{4\pi} \\ \leq 8 \left(\frac{[3, \rho(\lambda)]^2}{4\pi} \right)^{3/2} \int_{\frac{[3, \rho(\lambda)]^2}{4\pi}}^{1/2} \end{aligned} \tag{18}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(\lambda) + \frac{[3, \rho(\lambda)]^2}{4\pi} \\ \leq \varphi(\lambda^2) \leq 1 \end{aligned} \tag{19}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(\lambda^2) \leq \varphi(\lambda) \leq 1 \\ \varphi(\lambda^2) \leq \varphi(\lambda) \leq 1 \end{aligned} \tag{20}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{1(\lambda)}^{2(\lambda)} \left(1, \frac{\lambda^2}{4} \right)^{5/2} \left(1/2, \lambda \right) \end{aligned} \tag{21}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2^4 \pi^{3/2}}{3^4 [\rho(\lambda)]^3} \end{aligned} \tag{22}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(\lambda^2) \leq \varphi(\lambda) \leq 1 \\ \varphi(\lambda^2) \leq \varphi(\lambda) \leq 1 \end{aligned} \tag{23}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(\lambda^2) + \frac{[3, \rho(\lambda)]^2}{4\pi} \end{aligned} \tag{24}$$