

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

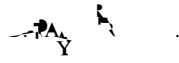
and

François G. Meyer

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

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1. Introduction

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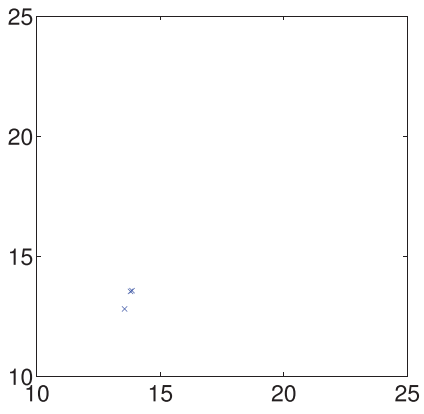
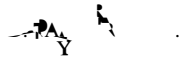
or more, α from (1.5) $\frac{4}{g} g \alpha$.
 $E[\] +$

Assumption 2.2 Let $\rho(\lambda)$ be a function of λ such that $\rho(\lambda) \geq 0$ and $\rho(\lambda) \leq 1$ for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^+$. Then, the function $\rho(\lambda)$ is said to be a ρ -function if it satisfies the following conditions:

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

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

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A. Derivation of main result 1

(1.1)
$$\dots + \dots, \tag{A.1}$$

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

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

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

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

... of (A.4) (A.5) ...

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

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

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

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

where $\delta(\lambda_j)$ is the Dirac delta function.

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \rho(\lambda) \delta(\lambda - \lambda_j) d\lambda = \rho(\lambda_j) \tag{A.11}$$

for $\lambda_j \in \mathbb{R}$.

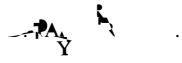
$$\rho(\lambda) + \frac{\lambda \lambda_{-1}}{(\lambda_{-1} - \lambda)^2} \tag{A.12}$$

where $\rho(\lambda)$ is given by (A.10),

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_{-1}} \sum_{j=1}^l \frac{\lambda_j \lambda_{-1}}{(\lambda_{-1} - \lambda_j)^2} + \int_{\alpha}^{\lambda_{-1}} \rho(\lambda) \delta(\lambda - \lambda_j) d\lambda \tag{A.13}$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_{-1}} \sum_{j=1}^l \frac{\lambda_j \lambda_{-1}}{(\lambda_{-1} - \lambda_j)^2}$$

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



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

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

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow -\infty} m(r) = 4 \ln 2 + \int_{(-, \infty)}^{\infty} (r, \infty) \, r \, dr.$$

C. Derivation of main result 3

For r is $4 \ln 2$ or g of $-\infty$, $\lim_{r \rightarrow -\infty} (B.7) = 4 \ln 2$ or m of $4 \ln 2$ or m of 2 , $\lim_{r \rightarrow -\infty} m(r) = 4 \ln 2$, $\lim_{r \rightarrow -\infty} g(r) = 2$, $\lim_{r \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} m(r) = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (4 \ln 2) = 0$ or $\lim_{r \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} m(r) = 0$

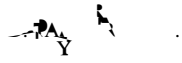
$$\lim_{r \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\lambda^2}{(r)^2} = \frac{\lambda^2}{(r)^2}. \tag{1.1}$$

$4 \ln 2$,

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

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

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} ((-, \infty)) + \frac{\lambda (r)^3}{[(r)^2 - \lambda^2]^{3/2}}$$



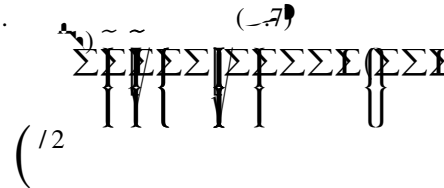
r

o for $r \in (0, 1]$ g for $g \in (0, 1]$ \bullet $(0, 1]$

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

fo o

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



for $\lambda^2 > 0$ or α

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

for $\lambda^2 > 0$ or α

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

from (1.17), for $\lambda^2 > 0$ or α

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(\lambda^2) &+ \lambda^2 \cdot \left(\frac{[3, \rho(\lambda)]^2}{4\pi} \right)^{3/2} \cdot \left(\frac{[3, \rho(\lambda)]^2}{4\pi} \right)^{-1/2} \\ &= \left(\frac{[3, \rho(\lambda)]^2}{4\pi} \right)^{3/2} \cdot \left(\frac{[3, \rho(\lambda)]^2}{4\pi} \right)^{-1/2} \cdot \left(\frac{[3, \rho(\lambda)]^2}{4\pi} \right)^{3/2} \end{aligned} \tag{1.19}$$

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

for $\lambda^2 > 0$ or α

$$\varphi(\lambda^2) \leq \varphi(\lambda^2) \leq \varphi(\lambda^2) \tag{1.21}$$

for $\lambda^2 > 0$ or α

$$\int_{\lambda^2}^{\lambda^2} \left(1, \frac{\lambda^2}{4} \right)^{5/2} \left(\frac{1}{2}, \lambda \right) \tag{1.22}$$

from (1.22), for $\lambda^2 > 0$ or α

$$\left(\frac{2^4 \pi^{3/2}}{3^4 [\rho(\lambda)]^3} \right)^{3/2} \tag{1.23}$$

for $\lambda^2 > 0$ or α

$$\varphi(\lambda^2) \leq \varphi(\lambda^2) \leq \varphi(\lambda^2) \tag{1.24}$$

$$\varphi(\lambda^2) \leq \varphi(\lambda^2) \leq \varphi(\lambda^2) + \left(\frac{3}{3} \right) \tag{1.25}$$