

## Ensemble-based estimates of eigenvector error for empirical covariance matrices

Dane Taylor

*Department of Economics, University of California, San Diego, 9500 Gilman Drive, La Jolla, CA 92037, USA*  
E-mail: dtaylor@ucsd.edu

Juan G. Restrepo

*Department of Economics, University of California, San Diego, 9500 Gilman Drive, La Jolla, CA 92037, USA*  
E-mail: jrestrepo@ucsd.edu

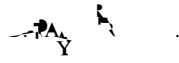
and

François G. Meyer

*Department of Economics, University of California, San Diego, 9500 Gilman Drive, La Jolla, CA 92037, USA*  
E-mail: fmeyer@ucsd.edu

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**1. Introduction**

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

**Assumption 2.2** Let  $\rho(\lambda)$  be a positive function of  $\lambda$  such that  $\rho(\lambda) \rightarrow 0$  as  $\lambda \rightarrow 0$ . Let  $\rho(\lambda) \leq \lambda$  for all  $\lambda > 0$ . Let  $\rho(\lambda) \geq \lambda^2$  for all  $\lambda > 0$ .

$$\rho(\lambda) = \frac{3^7 [\rho(\lambda)]^5}{32\pi^3} \left[ \frac{1}{\lambda} \right]$$

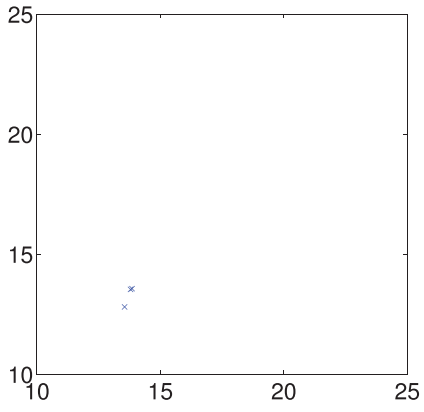
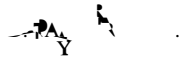


2.3  $\dots$  2  $\dots$   
o (2.2) g m o 4 m for  $\dots$





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**A. Derivation of main result 1**

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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  $\delta(\lambda) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^l \delta(\lambda - \lambda_i)$  for  $\lambda_i \in \mathbb{R}$ .

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

for  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\alpha < \beta$ .

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

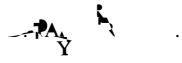
where  $\rho(\lambda)$  is given by (A.10),

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

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^l \frac{1}{2\lambda_i}$$



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



To obtain the result, we use the identity (B.6) and the definition of  $\mathcal{L}\rho(\lambda)$ .

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

Using the identity (B.6) and the definition of  $\mathcal{L}\rho(\lambda)$ , we obtain the result.

### C. Derivation of main result 3

Using the identity (B.7) and the definition of  $\mathcal{L}\rho(\lambda)$ , we obtain the result. The identity (2.2) is used to derive the result. The identity (2.2) is used to derive the result.

$$\mathcal{L}\rho(\lambda) = \frac{\lambda^2}{(\lambda)^2} + \frac{\lambda^2}{(\lambda)^2} \tag{1.1}$$

Using the identity (1.1), we obtain the result.

$$\mathcal{L}\rho(\lambda) + \frac{\lambda}{\lambda^2} \tag{1.2}$$

$$\mathcal{L}\rho(\lambda) + \frac{\lambda}{[(\lambda)^2 - \lambda^2]^{1/2}} \tag{1.3}$$

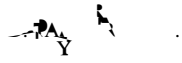
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} (\mathcal{L}\rho(\lambda)) + \frac{\lambda(\lambda)^3}{2[(\lambda)^2 - \lambda^2]^{3/2}} + \frac{1}{2\lambda^2} [(\lambda)^2 - \lambda^2]^3 \tag{1.4}$$

Using the identity (B.7) and the definition of  $\mathcal{L}\rho(\lambda)$ , we obtain the result.

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

Using the identity (1.4) and the definition of  $\mathcal{L}\rho(\lambda)$ , we obtain the result.

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



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

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



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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(\lambda^2) \leq \varphi(\lambda) \leq 1 \end{aligned} \tag{19}$$

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

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

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

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

$$\dots + \left( \frac{3/2}{3} \right) \dots$$