

On Stability of the First Order Newton Schulz Iteration in an Approximate Algebra

Matt Challacombe,^{*} Terry Haut,[†] and Nicolas Bock[‡]

Theoretical Division, Los Alamos National Laboratory

I. INTRODUCTION

In many areas of application, finite correlations lead to matrices with decay properties. By decay, we mean an approximate (perhaps bounded \square) inverse relationship between matrix elements and an associated distance; this may be a simple inverse exponential relationship between elements and the Cartesian distance between support functions, or it may involve a generalized distance, *e.g.* a statistical measure between strings. In electronic structure, correlations manifest in decay properties of the gap shifted matrix sign function, as projector of the effective Hamiltonian (Fig. 1). More broadly, matrix decay properties may correspond to statistical matrices [1–5], including learned correlations in a generalized, non-orthogonal metric \square . More broadly still, problems with local, non-orthogonal support are often solved with congruence transformations of the matrix inverse square root [6, 7] or a related factorization [5]; these transformations correlate local support with a representation independent form, *eg.* of the eigenproblem. Interestingly, the matrix sign function and the matrix inverse square root function are related by Higham’s identity:

$$\text{sign} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \mathbf{s} \\ \mathbf{I} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \mathbf{s}^{1/2} \\ \mathbf{s}^{-1/2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (1)$$

A complete overview of matrix function theory and computation is given in Higham’s enjoyable reference [8].

A well conditioned matrix \mathbf{s} may often correspond to matrix sign and inverse square root functions with rapid exponential decay, and be amenable to the sparse matrix approximation $\bar{\mathbf{s}} = \mathbf{s} + \epsilon_{\tau}^{\mathbf{s}}$, where $\epsilon_{\tau}^{\mathbf{s}}$ is the error introduced according to some criterion τ . Supporting this approximation are useful bounds to matrix function elements [? ?]. The criterion τ might be a drop-tolerance, $\epsilon_{\tau}^{\mathbf{s}} = \{-s_{ij} * \hat{\mathbf{e}}_i \mid |s_{ij}| < \tau\}$, a radial cutoff, $\epsilon_{\tau}^{\mathbf{s}} = \{-s_{ij} * \hat{\mathbf{e}}_i \mid \|\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j\| > \tau\}$, or some other approach to truncation, perhaps involving a sparsity pattern chosen *a priori*. Then, conventional computational kernels may be employed, such as the sparse general matrix-matrix multiply (SpGEMM) [9–12], yielding fast solutions for multiplication rich iterations and a modulated (**what do you mean with modulated?**) fill-in. These and

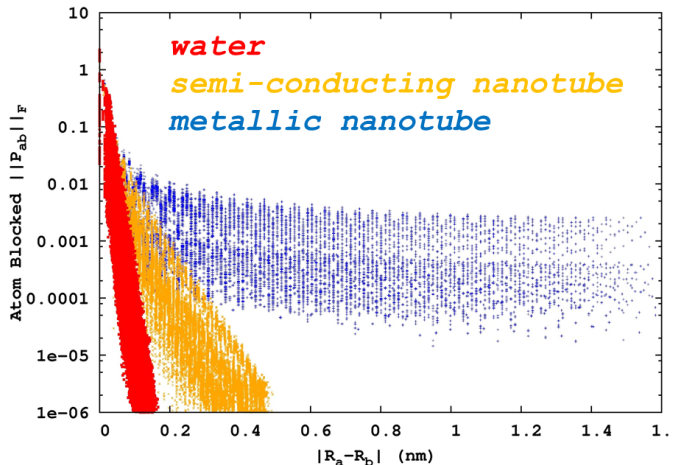


FIG. 1: Examples from electronic structure of decay for the spectral projector (gap shifted sign function) with respect to local (atomic) support. Shown is decay for systems with correlations that are short (insulating water), medium (semi-conducting 4,3 nanotube), and long (metallic 3,3 nanotube) ranged, from exponential (insulating) to algebraic (metallic).

related incomplete/inexact approaches to the computation of sparse approximate matrix functions often lead to $\mathcal{O}(n)$ algorithms, finding wide use in technologically important preconditioning schemes, the information sciences, electronic structure and many other disciplines. Comprehensive surveys of these methods in the numerical linear algebra are given by Benzi [13, 14], and by Bowler [15] and Benzi [16] for electronic structure.

Because the truncated multiplication is controlled only by absolute, additive errors in the product,

$$\overline{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}} = \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} + \epsilon_{\tau}^{\mathbf{a}} \cdot \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{a} \cdot \epsilon_{\tau}^{\mathbf{b}} + \mathcal{O}(\tau^2) \quad (2)$$

achieving sparse, stable and rapidly convergent iteration for ill-conditioned problems can be challenging \square . In cases of extreme degeneracy, hierarchical semi-seperable (reduced rank) algorithms can offer effective complexity reduction \square . However, many practical cases are somewhere in-between sparse and meaningfully degenerate regimes; effectively dense but without an exploitable reduction in rank. This is the case in electronic structure for strong but non-metallic correlation, *e.g.* towards the Mott transition \square , and also in the case of local atomic support towards completeness [? ? ?].

^{*}Electronic address: matt.challacombe@freeon.org; URL: <http://www.freeon.org>

[†]Electronic address: haut@lanl.gov

[‡]Electronic address: nicolasbock@freeon.org; URL: <http://www.freeon.org>

II. SPARSE APPROXIMATE MATRIX MULTIPLICATION

In this contribution, we consider an N -body approach to the approximation of matrix functions with decay, based on the quadtree data structure [? ?]

$$\mathbf{a}^i = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a}_{00}^{i+1} & \mathbf{a}_{01}^{i+1} \\ \mathbf{a}_{10}^{i+1} & \mathbf{a}_{11}^{i+1} \end{bmatrix}, \quad (3)$$

and orderings that are locality preserving []. Orderings that preserve data locality are well developed in the database theory [], providing fast spatial and metric queries. Locality enabled, fast data access is central to the N -Body approximation [], and an important problem for enterprise [] and runtime systems [], with memory hierarchies becoming increasingly asynchronous and

decentralized [?]. For matrices with decay, orderings that preserve locality lead to blocked-by-magnitude matrix structures with well segregated neighborhoods, inhabited by matrix elements of like size, and efficiently resolved by the quadtree data structure [].

A. A Bounded Occlusion and Cull

SpAMM has evolved from a row-coloumn oriented skipout [] to recursive occlusion and culling [] based on sub-multiplicative norms $\|\cdot\| \equiv \|\cdot\|_F$ and the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, $\|\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}\| < \|\mathbf{a}\| \|\mathbf{b}\|$ [?]. Occlusion involves avoiding work, whilst culling is the collecting of tasks. Here, we amend the previous (naïve) occlusion and cull with the following recursion:

$$\mathbf{a}^i \otimes_{\tau} \mathbf{b}^i = \begin{cases} \emptyset & \text{if } \|\mathbf{a}^i\| \|\mathbf{b}^i\| < \tau \|\mathbf{a}\| \|\mathbf{b}\| \\ \mathbf{a}^i \cdot \mathbf{b}^i & \text{if (i = leaf)} \\ \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a}_{00}^{i+1} \otimes_{\tau} \mathbf{b}_{00}^{i+1} + \mathbf{a}_{01}^{i+1} \otimes_{\tau} \mathbf{b}_{10}^{i+1}, & \mathbf{a}_{00}^{i+1} \otimes_{\tau} \mathbf{b}_{01}^{i+1} + \mathbf{a}_{01}^{i+1} \otimes_{\tau} \mathbf{b}_{11}^{i+1} \\ \mathbf{a}_{10}^{i+1} \otimes_{\tau} \mathbf{b}_{00}^{i+1} + \mathbf{a}_{11}^{i+1} \otimes_{\tau} \mathbf{b}_{10}^{i+1}, & \mathbf{a}_{10}^{i+1} \otimes_{\tau} \mathbf{b}_{01}^{i+1} + \mathbf{a}_{11}^{i+1} \otimes_{\tau} \mathbf{b}_{11}^{i+1} \end{bmatrix} & \text{else} \end{cases}, \quad (4)$$

which bounds the relative occlusion error,

$$\frac{\|\Delta_{\tau}^{a \cdot b}\|}{N^2} \leq \tau \|\mathbf{a}\| \|\mathbf{b}\|, \quad (5)$$

occurring in the approximate product:

$$\widetilde{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}} \equiv \mathbf{a} \otimes_{\tau} \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} + \Delta_{\tau}^{a \cdot b}. \quad (6)$$

B. Proof

We now prove (5).

Proposition 1. *Let $\tau_{A,B} = \tau \|A\| \|B\|$. Then for each i, j ,*

$$\left| (A \otimes_{\tau} B)_{ij} - (A \cdot B)_{ij} \right| \leq n \tau_{A,B},$$

and

$$\|A \otimes_{\tau} B - A \cdot B\|_F \leq n^2 \tau_{A,B}.$$

Proof. We first show the following technical result: it is possible to choose $\alpha_{lij} \in \{0, 1\}$ such that

$$(A \otimes_{\tau} B)_{ij} = \sum_{l=1}^n A_{il} B_{lj} \alpha_{lij}, \quad (7)$$

In addition, if $\alpha_{lij} = 0$, then $|A_{il}| |B_{lj}| < \tau_{A,B}$. To show this, we use induction on the number k_{\max} of levels.

First, if $k_{\max} = 0$,

$$A \otimes_{\tau} B = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } \|A\|_F \|B\|_F < \tau_{A,B}, \\ A \cdot B & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

Therefore, $A \otimes_{\tau} B$ is of the form (7) with either all $\alpha_{lij} = 0$ or all $\alpha_{lij} = 1$. Moreover, if $\alpha_{lij} = 0$, then $|A_{il}| |B_{lj}| \leq \|A\|_F \|B\|_F < \tau_{A,B}$.

Now assume that the claim holds for $k_{\max} - 1$. We show that it holds for k_{\max} . Indeed, if $\|A\|_F \|B\|_F < \tau_{A,B}$, we have that $A \otimes_{\tau} B = 0$, which is of the form (7) with all $\alpha_{lij} = 0$. Also, if $\alpha_{lij} = 0$, then $|A_{il}| |B_{lj}| < \|A\|_F \|B\|_F < \tau_{A,B}$.

Now assume that $\|A\|_F \|B\|_F \geq \tau_{A,B}$. Then

$$A \otimes_{\tau} B = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} \otimes_{\tau} B_{11} + A_{12} \otimes_{\tau} B_{21} & A_{11} \otimes_{\tau} B_{12} + A_{12} \otimes_{\tau} B_{22} \\ A_{21} \otimes_{\tau} B_{11} + A_{22} \otimes_{\tau} B_{21} & A_{21} \otimes_{\tau} B_{12} + A_{22} \otimes_{\tau} B_{22} \end{pmatrix}.$$

We need to consider four cases: $i \leq n/2$ and $j \leq n/2$, $i > n/2$ and $j > n/2$, $i > n/2$ and $j \leq n/2$, and, finally, $i > n/2$ and $j > n/2$. Since the analysis is similar for all four cases, we only consider $i \leq n/2$ and $j \leq n/2$. We

have that

$$\begin{aligned}
(A \otimes_{\tau} B)_{ij} &= (A_{11} \otimes_{\tau} B_{11} + A_{12} \otimes_{\tau} B_{21})_{ij} \\
&= \sum_{l=1}^{n/2} (A_{11})_{il} (B_{11})_{lj} \alpha_{lij}^{(1)} + \\
&\quad \sum_{l=1}^{n/2} (A_{12})_{il} (B_{21})_{lj} \alpha_{lij}^{(2)} \\
&= \sum_{l=1}^n A_{il} B_{lj} \alpha_{lij},
\end{aligned}$$

where we used the induction hypothesis in the second equality.

Now suppose that $\alpha_{lij} = 0$ for some l . Then $\tilde{\alpha}_{lij}^{(1)} = 0$ if $l \leq n/2$ or $\tilde{\alpha}_{l-n/2,ij}^{(2)} = 0$ if $l > n/2$. If, e.g., $\tilde{\alpha}_{l-n/2,ij}^{(2)} = 0$, then $|A_{il}| |B_{lj}| = |(A_{12})_{i,l-n/2}| |(B_{21})_{l-n/2,j}| < \tau_{A,B}$, where we used the induction hypothesis in the final inequality. The analysis for $l \leq n/2$ is similar, and the claim follows.

We can now finish the proof of Proposition 1. Indeed, by (7),

$$\begin{aligned}
|(A \otimes_{\tau} B)_{ij} - (A \cdot B)_{ij}| &\leq \sum_{l=1}^n |A_{il} B_{lj}| |\alpha_{lij} - 1| \\
&= \sum_{\alpha_{lij}=0} |A_{il} B_{lj}|.
\end{aligned}$$

In addition, if $\alpha_{lij} = 0$, then $|A_{il} B_{lj}| < \tau_{A,B}$ and the lemma follows. \square

C. Related Research

SpAMM is perhaps most closely related to the Strassen-like branch of fast matrix multiplication [17, 18]. In the Strassen-like approach, disjoint volumes in (abstract) tensor intermediates are omitted recursively []. In the **SpAMM** approach to fast multiplication, the numerically most significant volumes in naïve (ijk) tensor intermediates are culled, with error bounded by Eq. (5). This bound makes \otimes_{τ} a *stable* form of fast multiplication, as explained by Demmel, Dumitriu and Holz (DDH; Ref. [?]).

SpAMM is a n -body method for fast matrix multiplication, related to the generalized methods popularized by Grey [19, 20]. In our development, generalization reflects the *genericity* [] of recursive data access [], enabling range queries, metric queries, higher dimensional queries and so on, with common frameworks, structures and runtimes. Recently for example, we generalized the double (left-right) metric query in Eq. (??) to hextree metric queries of the exact Fock exchange [].

Also, n -body methods offer well established protocols for turning spatial and metric locality into data and temporal locality []; recently, x, y and Yellik showed perfect strong scaling and communication optimality for pairwise n -body methods [?]. Bridging the gap between n -body solver and fast matrix multiplication, we recently demonstrated strong scaling for fast matrix multiplication (**SpAMM**) []. The introduction of algebraic and strong Euclidean locality in this work may further enhance high performance implementations.

This work offers a data local alternative to fast non-deterministic methods for sampling the product, which include sketching [21–26], joining [27–33], sensing [] and probing []. These methods involve a wheighted (probabilistic) and on the fly sampling, with the potential for complexity reduction in the case of random distributions. **SpAMM** also employs on the fly wheighted sampling, but with compression through locality, brought about by algebraic correlations (towards identity) and also in the metric structure, through strong Euclidean locality.

Methods that achieve compression in the stream of product intermediates are different from reduced rank algorithms that achieve matrix compression in a step that preceeds multiplication (seperability) []. However, matrix compressions are generally compatible with the quadtree, as are additional fast (generalized) solvers that add complex functionality (*e.g.* in electronic structure theory []). Thus, generality and interoperability may enable deeply layered, thin and generic solvers easy access to in place data. Further, language support may provide simple (skeletonized) frameworks for generic recursion, offering opportunities to greatly simplify codebase at the systems level, lowering barriers to entry and enhancing concurrence (in the Erlang sense).

Finally, previous work on the scaled NS iteration has heavily influenced this work. Formost is Higham, Mackey, Mackey and T (HMMT; Ref. []) masterwork on convergence of NS iteration under all groups, wherein HMMT also develop Fréchet analyses for stable square root iteration at the fixed point. Also, important inspiration comes from Chen and Chow’s [] approach to scaled NS iteration for ill-conditioned problems [], and from the Helgaker groups work on NS iteration, whose notation we follow in part [].

III. FIRST ORDER NEWTON-SHULZ ITERATION

There are two common, first order NS iterations; the sign iteration and the square root iteration, related by the square, $\mathbf{I}(\cdot) = \text{sign}^2(\cdot)$. These equivalent iterations converge linearly at first, then enter a basin of stability marked by super-linear convergence. Our interest is to access this basin with the most permissive τ possible, building a foundation for future refinement at a reduced cost and with a higher precision ($\tau \rightarrow 0$) [?].

A. Sign iteration

For the NS sign iteration, this basin is marked by a behavioral change in the difference $\delta \mathbf{X}_k = \widehat{\mathbf{X}}_k - \mathbf{X}_k = \text{sign}(\mathbf{X}_{k-1} + \delta \mathbf{X}_{k-1}) - \text{sign}(\mathbf{X}_{k-1})$, where $\delta \mathbf{X}_{k-1}$ is some previous error. The change in behavior is associated with the onset of idempotence and the bounded eigenvalues of $\text{sign}'(\cdot)$, leading to stable iteration when $\text{sign}'(\mathbf{X}_{k-1}) \delta \mathbf{X}_{k-1} < 1$. Global perturbative bounds on this iteration have been derived by Bai and Demmel [34], while Byers, He and Mehrmann [] developed asymptotic bounds. The automatic stability of sign iteration is a well developed theme in Ref.[8].

B. Square root iteration

In this work, we are concerned with resolution of the identity []

$$\mathbf{I}(\mathbf{s}) = \mathbf{s}^{1/2} \cdot \mathbf{s}^{-1/2}, \quad (8)$$

and the cooresponding canonical (dual) square root iteration [];

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{y}_k &\leftarrow h_\alpha [\mathbf{y}_{k-1} \cdot \mathbf{z}_{k-1}] \cdot \mathbf{y}_{k-1} \\ \mathbf{z}_k &\leftarrow \mathbf{z}_{k-1} \cdot h_\alpha [\mathbf{y}_{k-1} \cdot \mathbf{z}_{k-1}] , \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

with eigenvalues in the proper domain aggregated towards 0 or 1 by the NS map $h_\alpha[\mathbf{x}] = \frac{\sqrt{\alpha}}{2} (3 - \alpha \mathbf{x})$ []. Then, starting with $\mathbf{z}_0 = \mathbf{I}$ and

$$\mathbf{s} \leftarrow \mathbf{s}/s_{N-1},$$

$\mathbf{x}_0 = \mathbf{y}_0 = \mathbf{s}$, $\mathbf{y}_k \rightarrow \mathbf{s}^{1/2}$, $\mathbf{z}_k \rightarrow \mathbf{s}^{-1/2}$ and $\mathbf{x}_k \rightarrow \mathbf{I}$. As in the case of sign iteration, this dual iteration was shown by Higham, Mackey, Mackey and Tisseur [35] to remain bounded in the superlinear regime, by idempotent Frechet derivatives about the fixed point $(\mathbf{s}^{1/2}, \mathbf{s}^{-1/2})$, in the direction $(\delta \mathbf{y}_{k-1}, \delta \mathbf{z}_{k-1})$:

$$\delta \mathbf{y}_k = \frac{1}{2} \delta \mathbf{y}_{k-1} - \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{s}^{1/2} \cdot \delta \mathbf{z}_{k-1} \cdot \mathbf{s}^{1/2} \quad (10)$$

$$\delta \mathbf{z}_k = \frac{1}{2} \delta \mathbf{z}_{k-1} - \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{s}^{-1/2} \cdot \delta \mathbf{y}_{k-1} \cdot \mathbf{s}^{-1/2} . \quad (11)$$

In this contribution, we consider another aspect of convergence, namely the (hopefully) linear approach towards stability of the iteration

$$\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_k \leftarrow \tilde{\mathbf{y}}_k (\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{k-1}) \otimes_\tau \tilde{\mathbf{z}}_k (\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{k-1}) , \quad (12)$$

made difficult by ill-conditioning and a sketchy \otimes_τ .

C. the NS map

Initially, h'_α at the smallest eigenvalue x_0 controls the rate of progress towards idempotence. As recently shown by Jie and Chen [36], for very ill-conditioned problems, a

factor of two reduction in the number of NS steps can be achieved by choosing $\alpha \sim 2.85$, which is at the edge of stability. As argued by Pan and Schreiber [37], Jie and Chen [36], switching or damping the scaling factor towards $\alpha = 1$ at convergence is important, shifting emphasis away from the behavior of x_0 towards *e.g.* $x_i \in [0.01, 1]$, emphasizing overall convergence of the broad distribution [?]. In an approximate algebra like SpAMM, the potential for eigenvalues to fluctuate out of the domain of convergence must be considered. This is addressed in Section ??.

D. Ill-conditioning, Stability and Implementation

There are a number of nominally equivalent instances of the square root iteration, related by commutations and transpositions. However, these instances may have very different stability properties, controled to first order by the Frechet derivatives

$$\mathbf{x}_{\delta \hat{\mathbf{y}}_{k-1}} = \lim_{\tau \rightarrow 0} \frac{\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{y}_{k-1} + \tau \delta \hat{\mathbf{y}}_{k-1}, \mathbf{z}_{k-1}) - \mathbf{x}_k}{\tau} \quad (13)$$

and

$$\mathbf{x}_{\delta \hat{\mathbf{z}}_{k-1}} = \lim_{\tau \rightarrow 0} \frac{\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{y}_{k-1}, \mathbf{z}_{k-1} + \tau \delta \hat{\mathbf{z}}_{k-1}) - \mathbf{x}_k}{\tau}, \quad (14)$$

along the unit directions of the previous errors $\delta \hat{\mathbf{y}}_{k-1}$ and $\delta \hat{\mathbf{z}}_{k-1}$, corresponding to the associated displacement magnitudes $\delta y_{k-1} = \|\delta \mathbf{y}_{k-1}\|$ and $\delta z_{k-1} = \|\delta \mathbf{z}_{k-1}\|$. Then, the differential

$$\delta \mathbf{x}_k = \mathbf{x}_{\delta \hat{\mathbf{y}}_{k-1}} \times \delta y_{k-1} + \mathbf{x}_{\delta \hat{\mathbf{z}}_{k-1}} \times \delta z_{k-1} + \mathcal{O}(\tau^2) \quad (15)$$

determines the total first order stability.

This formulation allows to consider orientational effects involving eigenvector fidelity and convergence of derivatives towards zero seperately from displacement effects involving accumulation and SpAMM source errors. In some cases, instabilities may be associated with derivatives that do not vanish towards identity, yeilding an unbounded iteration []. In other instances, an instability may be associated with rapidly increasing displacements, due to a too large τ . Instability may also arize due to the numerical corruption of the eigenvectors, also resulting in derivatives that vanish too slowly (or blow up altogether).

The potential for instability is increased with ill-conditioning through the terms $\|\mathbf{z}_k\| \rightarrow \sqrt{\kappa(\mathbf{s})}$. Also for ill-conditioned systems, scaling is nessesary to accelerate convergence. However with scaling, increasing the map derivative h'_α can also further enhance the rate of error accumulation.

In following sections, we'll examine how these effects differ from the ideal (double precision) canonical (dual) square root iteration for ill-conditioned systems and in the strongly non-associative, sketchy \otimes_τ regime corresponding to permissive values of τ . At this early stage,

we are interested in hazzards and opportunities associated with different formulations and implementation details. In addition to deviations from the full precision dual instance, we will develop the “stabilized” instance,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{z}_k &\leftarrow \mathbf{z}_{k-1} \cdot h_\alpha[\mathbf{x}_{k-1}] , \\ \mathbf{x}_k &\leftarrow \mathbf{z}_k^\dagger \cdot \mathbf{s} \cdot \mathbf{z}_{k-1} , \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

with the corresponding differential;

$$\delta \mathbf{x}_k = \mathbf{x}_{\delta \mathbf{z}_{k-1}} \times \delta \mathbf{z}_{k-1} + \mathcal{O}(\tau^2). \quad (17)$$

Nominally, \mathbf{y}^{dual} is equivalent to $\mathbf{y}_k^{\text{stab}} \equiv \mathbf{z}_k^\dagger \cdot \mathbf{s}$ is also equivalent to $\mathbf{y}_k^{\text{naive}} \equiv \mathbf{z}_k \cdot \mathbf{s}$. However, with ill-conditioning and in only double precision, these two instances may diverge due to non-associative errors that rapidly compound. In the case of the duals iteration under SpAMM approximation, the $\tilde{\mathbf{y}}_k^{\text{dual}}$ channel does not retain contact with the eigenvectors, span \mathbf{s} , whilst the stab instance does. In the duals iteration, the $\tilde{\mathbf{y}}_k$ SpAMM update is mild, with errors in the relative product remaining well conditioned. In the stab instance, connection with \mathbf{s} is retained at each step, but at the price of the $\mathbf{y}_k^{\text{stab}}$ update involving magnitudes that vary widely in the SpAMM product.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

A. programming

FP, F08, OpenMP 4.0 In the current implementation, all persistence data (norms, flops, branches & *etc.*) are accumulated compactly in the backward recurrence. This persistence data that may be achieved by minimal locally essential trees [].

B. scaling

C. stabilization

For these reasons, maintaining connection to the eigenvectors of \mathbf{s} through a tighter first product is necessary. In the stab instance, and with a tighter “ s ” product, $\tau_s \ll \tau$, we find very interesting left/right differences; namely, the right first product

$$\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_k^R \leftarrow \tilde{\mathbf{z}}_k^\dagger \otimes_\tau (\mathbf{s} \otimes_{\tau_s} \tilde{\mathbf{z}}_{k-1}) , \quad (18)$$

is different from the left first product

$$\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_k^L \leftarrow \left(\tilde{\mathbf{z}}_k^\dagger \otimes_{\tau_s} \mathbf{s} \right) \otimes_\tau \tilde{\mathbf{z}}_{k-1} . \quad (19)$$

D. regularization

damping the inversion and the small value to be added c is called Marquardt-Levenberg coefficient

E. convergence

Map switching and etc based on TrX

V. DATA

1. double exponential ill-conditioning

3,3 carbon nanotube with diffuse sp -function double exponential (Fig.)

2. three-dimensional, periodic

3. Matrix Market

VI. ERROR FLOWS IN SQUARE ROOT ITERATION

A. The canonical (dual) instance

Referring back to Eq. (15), we develop the Fréchet analyses [] with the goal of understanding the contractive approach to identity in competition with error accumulations and SpAMM sources. Of interest are the derivatives

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_{\delta \hat{\mathbf{y}}_{k-1}} &= h_\alpha[\mathbf{x}_{k-1}] \cdot \delta \hat{\mathbf{y}}_{k-1} \cdot \mathbf{z}_k \\ &\quad + h'_\alpha \delta \hat{\mathbf{y}}_{k-1} \cdot \mathbf{z}_{k-1} \cdot \mathbf{y}_{k-1} \cdot \mathbf{z}_k \\ &\quad + \mathbf{y}_k \cdot \mathbf{z}_{k-1} \cdot h'_\alpha \delta \hat{\mathbf{y}}_{k-1} \cdot \mathbf{z}_{k-1} . \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_{\delta \hat{\mathbf{z}}_{k-1}} &= \mathbf{y}_{k-1} \cdot h'_\alpha \delta \hat{\mathbf{z}}_{k-1} \cdot \mathbf{y}_{k-1} \cdot \mathbf{z}_k \\ &\quad + \mathbf{y}_k \cdot \delta \hat{\mathbf{z}}_{k-1} \cdot h_\alpha[\mathbf{x}_{k-1}] \\ &\quad + \mathbf{y}_k \cdot \mathbf{z}_{k-1} \cdot \mathbf{y}_{k-1} \cdot h'_\alpha \delta \hat{\mathbf{z}}_{k-1} . \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

Closer to a fixed point orbit, $\mathbf{y}_k \cdot \mathbf{z}_{k-1} \rightarrow \mathbf{I}$, $\mathbf{y}_{k-1} \cdot \mathbf{z}_k \rightarrow \mathbf{I}$, $h_\alpha[\mathbf{x}_k] \rightarrow \mathbf{I}$ and $h'_\alpha \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}$ [?]. Then,

$$\mathbf{x}_{\delta \hat{\mathbf{y}}_{k-1}} \rightarrow \delta \hat{\mathbf{y}}_{k-1} \cdot (\mathbf{z}_k - \mathbf{z}_{k-1}) \quad (22)$$

and

$$\mathbf{x}_{\delta \hat{\mathbf{z}}_{k-1}} \rightarrow (\mathbf{y}_k - \mathbf{y}_{k-1}) \cdot \delta \hat{\mathbf{z}}_{k-1} . \quad (23)$$

Thus, contributions along $\delta \hat{\mathbf{y}}_{k-1}$ and $\delta \hat{\mathbf{z}}_{k-1}$ are tightly shut down in the region of superlinear convergence. Achieving a contractive fixed point orbit, however requires that the three terms in Eq. (??), with potentially different error accumulations and SpAMM sources, must cancel faster than δy_{k-1} and δz_{k-1} accumulate.

In this analysis, we’ve separated the directional component of the error from its distance, because in addition to the previous compounding error, each displacement

contains also a first order SpAMM source error. Its simpler to consider these effects separately, at least in this first contribution.

To understand $\delta \mathbf{z}_{k-1}$, we partially unwind the approximate $\tilde{\mathbf{z}}_{k-1}$;

$$\tilde{\mathbf{z}}_{k-1} = \tilde{\mathbf{z}}_{k-2} \otimes_{\tau} h_{\alpha}[\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{k-2}] \quad (24)$$

$$= \Delta_{\tau}^{\tilde{\mathbf{z}}_{k-2} \cdot h_{\alpha}[\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{k-2}]} + \tilde{\mathbf{z}}_{k-2} \cdot h_{\alpha}[\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{k-2}] \quad (25)$$

Then, using

$$h_{\alpha}[\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{k-2}] = h_{\alpha}[\mathbf{x}_{k-2}] + h'_{\alpha} \delta \mathbf{x}_{k-2} \quad (26)$$

and taking \mathbf{z}_{k-1} from both sides, we find

$$\begin{aligned} \delta \mathbf{z}_{k-1} &= \Delta_{\tau}^{\tilde{\mathbf{z}}_{k-2} \cdot h_{\alpha}[\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{k-2}]} \\ &\quad + \delta \mathbf{z}_{k-2} \cdot h_{\alpha}[\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{k-2}] + \mathbf{z}_{k-2} \cdot h'_{\alpha} \delta \mathbf{x}_{k-2}, \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

bounded by

$$\begin{aligned} \delta \mathbf{z}_{k-1} &< \|\mathbf{z}_{k-2}\| (\tau \|h_{\alpha}[\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{k-2}]\| + h'_{\alpha} \delta y_{k-2} \|\mathbf{z}_{k-2}\|) \\ &\quad + \delta \mathbf{z}_{k-2} (\|h_{\alpha}[\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{k-2}]\| + \|y_{k-2}\|). \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

primary error channels contributing to $\delta \mathbf{z}_{k-1}$ are through the first order SpAMM error $\tau \|\mathbf{z}_{k-2}\| \|h_{\alpha}[\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{k-2}]\|$ and the volatile term $h'_{\alpha} \delta y_{k-2} \|\mathbf{z}_{k-2}\|^2$.

corresponding to basis corruption and controlled by \otimes_{τ_s} , with $\tau_s \ll \tau$. As above, we can unwind this sensitive term, to find

$$\begin{aligned} \delta y_{k-2} &< \|\mathbf{y}_{k-3}\| (\tau_s \|h_{\alpha}[\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{k-3}]\| + h'_{\alpha} \delta \mathbf{z}_{k-3}) \\ &\quad + \delta y_{k-3} (\|\tilde{\mathbf{z}}_{k-3}\| + \|h_{\alpha}[\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{k-3}]\|). \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

B. The stabilized (stab) instance

Here, we carry on from Eq. (17) in the “stabilized” instance, with the single channel differential

$$\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{z}_{k-1}} = \mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{z}_{k-1}}^{\dagger} \cdot \mathbf{s} \cdot \mathbf{z}_k + \mathbf{z}_k^{\dagger} \cdot \mathbf{s} \cdot \mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{z}_{k-1}} \quad (30)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{z}_{k-1}} &= \delta \hat{\mathbf{z}}_{k-1} \cdot h_{\alpha}[\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{k-1}] + \mathbf{z}_{k-1} \cdot (\\ &\quad h'_{\alpha} \delta \hat{\mathbf{z}}_{k-1}^{\dagger} \cdot \mathbf{s} \cdot \mathbf{z}_{k-1} + \mathbf{z}_{k-1}^{\dagger} \cdot \mathbf{s} \cdot h'_{\alpha} \delta \hat{\mathbf{z}}_{k-1}) \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{y}}_{k-1}^{\text{stab}} = \tilde{\mathbf{z}}_{k-1}^{\dagger} \otimes_{\tau} \mathbf{s} \quad (32)$$

$$= \Delta^{\tilde{\mathbf{z}}_{k-1}^{\dagger} \cdot \mathbf{s}} + (\tilde{\mathbf{z}}_{k-2} \cdot h_{\alpha}[\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{k-2}])^{\dagger} \cdot \mathbf{s} \quad (33)$$

C. Bifurcations

Differences in occlusion between stab and dual magnified as bounds for s.z not as tight as bounds for h.y.

lot of overlap too (reproducing hilberts etc).

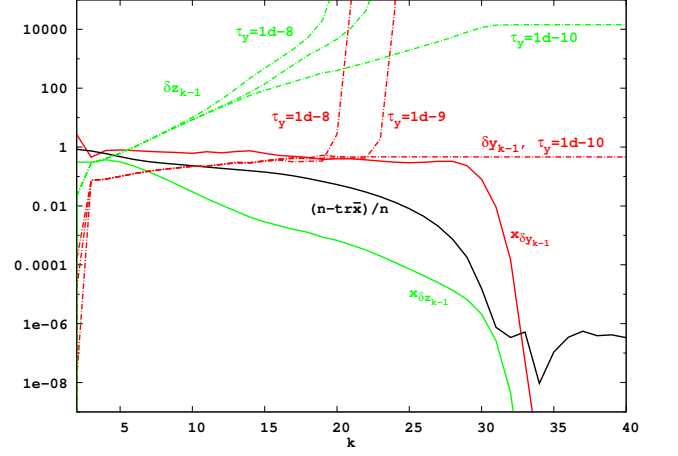


FIG. 2: Derivatives, displacements and the approximate trace of the unscaled, dual NS iteration for a (3,3) nanotube with $\kappa = 10^{10}$. Derivatives are full lines, whilst the displacements corresponding to $b = 64$, $\tau = 10^{-3}$ and $\tau_y = \{10^{-8}, 10^{-9}, 10^{-10}\}$ are the dashed lines. The trace expectation is shown as a full black line.

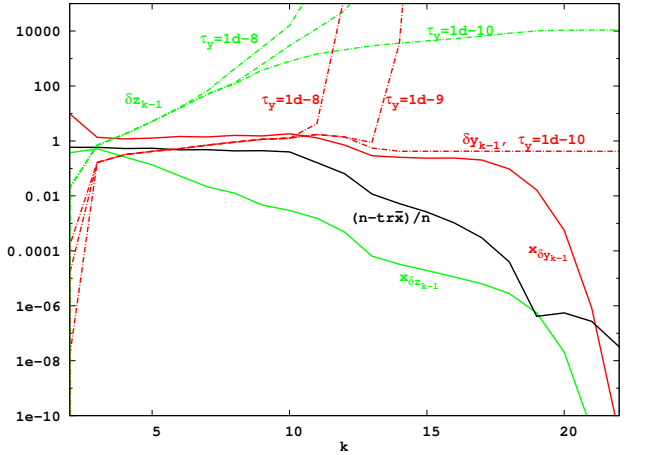


FIG. 3: Derivatives, displacements and the approximate trace of the scaled, stabilized NS iteration for a (3,3) nanotube with $\kappa = 10^{10}$. Derivatives are full lines, whilst the displacements corresponding to $b = 64$, $\tau = 10^{-3}$ and $\tau_y = \{10^{-3}, 10^{-4}, 10^{-6}\}$ are the dashed lines. The trace expectation is shown as a full black line.

VII. ITERATED REGULARIZATION

Shown in the preceeding section, stability limits application of the NS square root iteration under aggressive SpAMM approximation. These limits can be circumvented through Tikhonov regularization [1], involving a small level shift of eigenvalues, $\mathbf{s}_{\mu} \leftarrow \mathbf{s} + \mu \mathbf{I}$, leading to a more well conditioned matrix with $\kappa(\mathbf{s}_{\mu}) = \frac{\sqrt{s_{N-1}^2 + \mu^2}}{\sqrt{s_0^2 + \mu^2}}$ [1]. However, achieving substantial acceleration with severe ill-conditioning may require a large level shift, producing

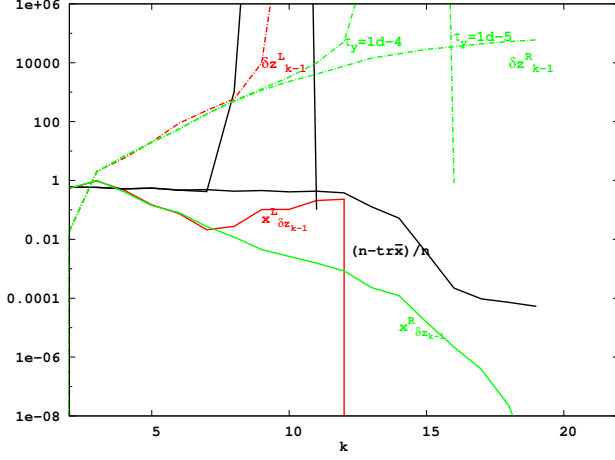


FIG. 4: Derivatives, displacements and the approximate trace of the unscaled, dual NS iteration for a (3,3) nanotube with $\kappa = 10^{10}$. Derivatives are full lines, whilst the displacements corresponding to $b = 64$, $\tau = 10^{-3}$ and $\tau_y = \{10^{-8}, 10^{-9}, 10^{-10}\}$ are the dashed lines. The trace expectation is shown as a full black line.

inverse factors of little practical use. One approach to recover a more accurate inverse factor is Riley’s method [1];

$$s^{-1/2} = s_\mu^{-1/2} \cdot \left(I + \frac{\mu}{2} s_\mu^{-1} + \frac{3\mu^2}{8} s_\mu^{-2} + \dots \right), \quad (34)$$

but this is ineffective when μ is large, and involves powers of the full inverse.

Here, we outline an alternative, nested product representation of the inverse factor and show preliminary results for a first, most approximate solution. This most approximate (but effective) solution is (ideally) representative of one order in the precision, $\tau_0 \sim .1$, and corrective by one order in the condition, $\mu_0 \sim .1$, yielding a thin, 0th preconditioner, $s_{\tau_0 \mu_0}^{-1/2}$. “Thin NS” iteration might then bring spectral resolution into a more concentrated alignment with norm magnitudes about the resolvent $I_{\tau_0 \mu_0} \equiv \tilde{I}(s_{\tau_0 \mu_0})$.

Culled SpAMM volumes for this most approximate solution are shown with increasing system size in Fig. VII for the stable instance, and in Fig. VII for the dual instance, corresponding to “thin NS” iteration for the (3,3) $\kappa(s) = 10^{10}$ nanotube series. The behavior of these instances is very different; in the “stable” instance, a stable iteration could not be found at precision $\tau_0 = .1$, even with $\mu_0 = .1$ regularization. Also, this stable iteration sees a weakly convergent trace with inflating cull-volumes. On the other hand, volume of the dual iteration is strongly contracted with resolution of the identity.

These results reflect very different cull-spaces. In the stable instance, the spectral resolution of powers is not compressive, and $\tilde{y}_k^{\text{stab}} \rightarrow s_{\tau_0 \mu_0}^{-1/2} \otimes_{\tau_0} s_{\mu_0}$ is poorly bound by Eq. (5). In the dual case however, $\tilde{y}_k^{\text{dual}} \rightarrow I_{\tau_0 \mu_0} \otimes_{\tau_0} s_{\tau_0 \mu_0}^{1/2}$

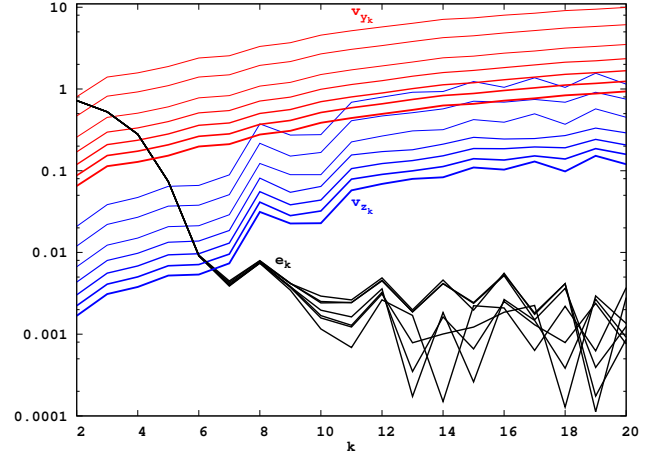


FIG. 5: Culled volumes in the thin slice, stable instance approximation of $s_{\tau_0 \mu_0}^{-1/2}$ for the (3,3) nanotube, $\kappa(s) = 10^{10}$ matrix series described in Section V. In the “stable” instance, it was not possible to achieve stability with $\tau_0 = .1$. In this “stable” case, a thin slice corresponds to $\mu_0 = .1, \tau_0 = 10^{-2}$ & $\tau_s = 10^{-4}$, and volumes are $v_{\tilde{z}_k} = (\text{vol}_{\tilde{z}_{k-1} \otimes_{\tau_s} h[\tilde{x}_{k-1}]} \times 100\% / N^3)$ and $v_{\tilde{y}_k} = (\text{vol}_{s \otimes_{\tau_s} \tilde{z}_k} \times 100\% / N^3)$. Line width increases with increasing system size. Also shown is the trace error, $e_k = (N - \text{tr } x_k) / N$.

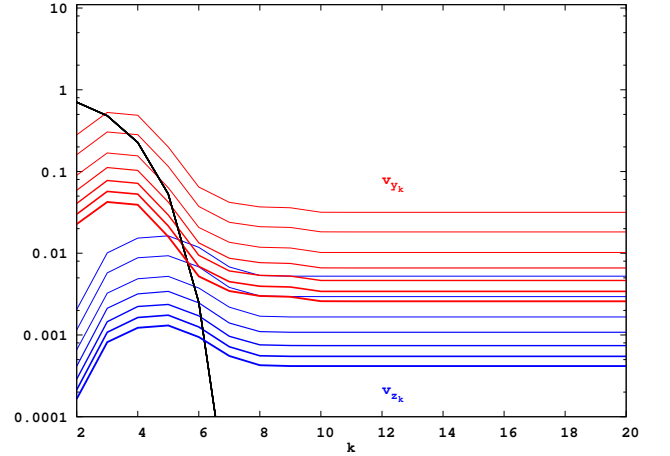


FIG. 6: Culled volumes in the thin slice, dual instance approximation of $s_{\tau_0 \mu_0}^{-1/2}$ for the (3,3) nanotube, $\kappa(s) = 10^{10}$ matrix series described in Section V. The thin slice corresponds to $\mu_0 = .1, \tau_0 = .1$ & $\tau_s = .001$ with volumes $v_{\tilde{y}_k} = (\text{vol}_{h[\tilde{x}_{k-1}] \otimes_{\tau_s} \tilde{y}_k} \times 100\% / N^3)$ and $v_{\tilde{z}_k} = (\text{vol}_{\tilde{z}_{k-1} \otimes_{\tau_s} h[\tilde{x}_{k-1}]} \times 100\% / N^3)$. Line width increases with increasing system size. Also shown is the trace error, $e_k = (N - \text{tr } x_k) / N$, which rapidly approaches 10^{-11} (not shown).

and $\tilde{z}_k^{\text{dual}} \rightarrow s_{\tau_0 \mu_0}^{-1/2} \otimes_{\tau_0} I_{\tau_0 \mu_0}$, with Eq. (5) tightening to

$$\Delta I_{\tau_0 \mu_0} \cdot s_{\tau_0 \mu_0}^{1/2} < \tau n \|s_{\tau_0 \mu_0}^{1/2}\| \quad (35)$$

and

$$\Delta s_{\tau_0 \mu_0}^{-1/2} \cdot I_{\tau_0 \mu_0} < \tau n \|s_{\tau_0 \mu_0}^{-1/2}\|, \quad (36)$$

as relative and absolute errors converge. This tightening is compressive, leading to complexities that are quadtree copy in place.

In the dual instance, the **SpAMM** approximation can be brought all the way to $\tau_0 = .1$ in the case of $\mu_0 = .1$. From this first slice $\mathbf{s}_{\tau_0, \mu_0}^{-1/2}$ then, a next level shifted preconditioner can be found, $\mathbf{s}_{\tau_0 \mu_1}^{-1/2}$, based on the residual $(\mathbf{s}_{\tau_0 \mu_0}^{-1/2})^\dagger \otimes_{\tau_0} (\mathbf{s} + \mu_1 \mathbf{I}) \otimes_{\tau_0} \mathbf{s}_{\tau_0 \mu_0}^{-1/2}$, with *e.g.* $\mu_1 = .01$. It may then be possible to find the full (**SpAMM** most approximate) factor as the nested product of preconditioned thin slices;

$$\mathbf{s}_{\tau_0}^{-1/2} = \mathbf{s}_{\tau_0 \mu_n}^{-1/2} \otimes_{\tau_0} \mathbf{s}_{\tau_0 \mu_{n-1}}^{-1/2} \otimes_{\tau_0} \dots \text{which rapidly approaches } 10^{-11} \text{ (not shown).}$$

$\mathbf{s}_{\tau_0 \mu_0}^{-1/2}$ (37) In this way, iterative regularization can be used to find a product representation of the inverse square root at a **SpAMM** resolution potentially far more permissive than otherwise possible. Likewise, it may be possible to obtain the full factor with increasing **SpAMM** resolution in the product representation:

$$\mathbf{s}^{-1/2} = \mathbf{s}_{\tau_m}^{-1/2} \otimes_{\tau_m} \mathbf{s}_{\tau_{m-1}}^{-1/2} \otimes_{\tau_{m-1}} \dots \mathbf{s}_{\tau_0}^{-1/2} \quad (38)$$

taken over the sequence $1 > \tau_0 > \tau_1 > \dots > \tau_n$. More generally we write

$$\mathbf{s}^{-1/2} \equiv \bigotimes_{\substack{\tau=\tau_0 \\ \mu=\mu_0}}^{\tau=\tau_0} |\tau \mu; \mathbf{s}^{-1/2}\rangle, \quad (39)$$

acknowledging the potential for a flexible path between precision and regularization. The bracket notation marks the potential for asymmetries in the intermediate representation.

This thin product representation may have advantages: (1) Each thin solve involves a few generic and well behaved steps that may be narrowly optimized; (2) Each thin solve can be brought rapidly into compressive identity iteration; (3) The **SpAMM** bound is vastly strengthened, via Eqs. (35-36); (4) A new algebraic n -body form of locality is exploited; (5) The inverse factor can be applied incrementally; (6) Slice update and application is amenable to continuous temporal partitioning based on *e.g.* persistence data.

VIII. LOCALITY

A premier feature of the n -body algorithm is the ability to exploit data locality efficiently. In the ijk space, there are multiple locality principles that can be exploited by **SpAMM**. For persistence copy in place, tightness of the bound

curse of dimensionality Each generic slice may be associated with different *temporal locality*

Metric locality is locality with respect to a Euclidean or generalized distance, *e.g.* of the basis.

increasing the Euclidean locality, “wrings the zeros” out of the product space for systems with decay. On moving from locality provided by the Hilbert order (space filling curve) to annealed solutions to the end-to-end TSP.

1. Lensing

A feature of square root iteration with the \otimes_τ kernel is localization of the culled octree towards identity iteration, $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_k \rightarrow \mathbf{I}(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{k-1})$. Towards convergence, the product $\tilde{\mathbf{y}}_k \otimes_\tau \tilde{\mathbf{z}}_k$ involves the product of large and small eigenvalues, and large and small norms, which are recursively brought towards unity along the $i = k$ diagonal. Likewise, application of the NS map, Eq. (9), tend towards reflection about the ijk cube-diagonal. Because the **SpAMM** error obeys the multiplicative Cauchy-Schwarz bound, Eq. (3), the coresponding culled-octree can likewise follow the $i = j$ plane about the ijk cube-diagonal, resolving the *relative* error in identity to within τ . This effect is shown in Figure ???. We call this identity related, plane-wise concentration of the culled octree about the cube-diagonal *lensing*.

Lensing is an algebraic localization offering compression beyond ,

complexity reduction relative to the naive (full) volume of the cube, and also relative to sparsification strategies that preserve only absolute errors, as in Eq. 2. The lensed task space offers an enhanced locality of reference, and may also afford fast methods with costs approaching an in-place scalar multiply and copy, *e.g.* as $h_\alpha \rightarrow \mathbf{I}$ in Eq. 9. Our thesis is that many problems in physical and information sciences can be brought to this lensed state, *e.g.* through preconditioning as described here, and maintained as the NS residual is brought to a higher level of precision with a more complete \otimes_τ , and also with respect to an outer simulation loop, *e.g.* coresponding to time iteration.

In this section, we present numerical experiments that highlight the effects of ill-conditioning, dimensionality, and the stability of different first order NS approaches to iteration with **SpAMM**. We turn first to complexity reduction for \otimes_τ in the basin of stability, where we find a novel, compressive effect in the product octree. This effect is shown in Fig. VIII 1, for unscaled, inverse square root duals iteration, Eqs. (??), on the 3,3 carbon nanotube metric at $\kappa = 10^6$.

In this example, the **SpAMM** octree culled from the ijk -cube is outlined by its occlusion surface, enclosing a volume that closely follows the $i = j$ and $i = k$ planes, forming an \times . The banded distribution of large norms along matrix diagonals leads to cube-diagonal dominance, with plane-following a consequence of moderate ill-conditioning, large norms along the plane-diagonals and their overlap in ijk via the multiplicative bound, Eq. (5). The tightness of this bound, and the compression gained relative to methods that control only the absolute error, *e.g.* as given by Eq. (2), will hopefully be

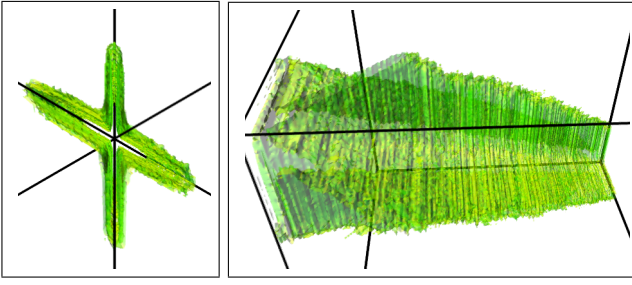


FIG. 7: Views of the $\tau = 0.03$ sign occlusion surface, for the $128 \times$ u.c. nanotube, at $\sim 14k \times 14k$ and $\kappa(\mathbf{s}) = 10^6$. This surface envelopes the ijk volume of the \otimes_τ kernel, coresponding to the unscaled dual iteration step $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{19} \leftarrow \tilde{\mathbf{y}}_{19} \otimes_\tau \tilde{\mathbf{z}}_{19}$ at $b = 64$, $\tau = 0.03$ and $\tau_y = 10^{-3} \tau$. The first pannel looks straight down the cube-diagonal $i = j = k$, from the upper bound towards $(1,1,1)$. Remarkably, this surface forms an elongated \times , closely following intersection of the $i = j$ and $i = k$ planes along the cube-diagonal. The second pannel looks along the cube-diagonal, with the upper bound at upper left, and $(1,1,1)$ at lower right.

quantified in future work.

2. Dimensionality

3. Strong Metric Locality

unscaled, with hilbert order

unscaled, with salesman's order

4. Misc

IX. CONCLUSIONS AND OUTLOOK

Reflecting about the cube diagonal is copy in place. Cooresponds to lensing.

These synnergistic effects can be combined, in place, with additional techniques for accelerated computaion.

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