Small change, big effect

Small changes in inputs can cause big changes in the output. For example, the solution set to

$$\begin{aligned} 1000x - 1000y &= -1000 \\ 1001x - 1000y &= -1000 \end{aligned}$$

is $x = 0, y = 1$. But the solution set to

$$\begin{aligned} 1000x - 1000y &= -1000 \\ 1001x - 1000y &= -900 \end{aligned}$$

is $x = 100, y = 101$.

1. Decreasing the constant term in the second equation by 10% from -1000 to -900, changes the solution set from $x = 0, y = 1$ to $x = 100, y = 101$.
2. It's the butterfly effect.

In matrix form, these two sets of linear equations are

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1000 & -1000 \\ 1001 & -1000 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1000 \\ -1000 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1000 & -1000 \\ 1001 & -1000 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1000 \\ -900 \end{bmatrix}.$$

1. These linear equations have the same coefficient matrix and the constant terms differ by at most 10%.
2. But the solution sets are far apart.
3. The determinate of each coefficient matrix 1000.
4. a determinant near zero *isn't* required for the butterfly effect.
5. The solution set is the intersection of two lines that are nearly parallel.
6. Something like nearly parallel lines *is* required for the butterfly effect.

Consider the linear equations

$$Mx = y, \quad \widehat{M}\,\widehat{x} = \widehat{y}.$$

1. Unhatted variables are the true value, and hatted variables are approximations to the true value.
2. We might have, for example,

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} \pi & \sqrt{3} \\ \frac{1}{10} & 23 \end{bmatrix}, \widehat{M} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathrm{fl}(\pi) & \mathrm{fl}(\sqrt{3}) \\ \mathrm{fl}(\frac{1}{10}) & \mathrm{fl}(23) \end{bmatrix} y = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{42} \end{bmatrix}, \widehat{y} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathrm{fl}(\frac{2}{3}) \\ \mathrm{fl}(\frac{1}{42}) \end{bmatrix}$$

   where fl rounds to the nearest float.
3. We would like to bound $\|x - \widehat{x}\|$.
4. Let's not commit to a specfic norm.
5. We'll assume that both M and $\widehat{M}$ have inverses.

We know something about $\|y - \widehat{y}\|$ and $\|M - \widehat{M}\|$, but we know nothing directly about $M^{-1}y - \widehat{M}^{-1}\widehat{y}$; thus

$$
\begin{aligned}
x - \widehat{x} &= M^{-1}y - \widehat{M}^{-1}\widehat{y}, \\
&= M^{-1}\left(y - \widehat{y} + \widehat{y}\right) - \widehat{M}^{-1}\widehat{y}, && \text{(add and subtract)}, \\
&= M^{-1}\left(y - \widehat{y}\right) + \left(M^{-1} - \widehat{M}^{-1}\right)\widehat{y}. && \text{(regroup)}
\end{aligned}
$$

So

$$
\begin{aligned}
\|x - \widehat{x}\| &= \|M^{-1}\left(y - \widehat{y}\right) + \left(M^{-1} - \widehat{M}^{-1}\right)\widehat{y}\|, \\
&\leq \|M^{-1}\left(y - \widehat{y}\right)\| + \|\left(M^{-1} - \widehat{M}^{-1}\right)\widehat{y}\|. \quad \text{(triangle inquality)}
\end{aligned}
$$

We'll bound each term of the last two terms separately.

$$
\begin{aligned}
\|M^{-1}(y-\widehat{y})\| &\leq \|M^{-1}\|\|y-\widehat{y}\|, && \text{(basic norm fact)}\\
&\leq \varepsilon_m\|M^{-1}\|\|y\|, && \text{(assumption)}\\
&= \varepsilon_m\|M^{-1}\|\|Mx\|, && \text{(defintion of } x\text{)},\\
&= \varepsilon_m\|M^{-1}\|\|M\|\|x\|. && \text{(basic norm fact)}
\end{aligned}
$$

Bounding the other term $\left(M^{-1} - \widehat{M}^{-1}\right)\widehat{y}$ is tricky. A good warmup is a simple algebra fact:

Warmup For $a, b \in \mathbf{R}_{\neq 0}$, we have

$$a^{-1} - b^{-1} = \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} = \frac{b-a}{ab} = a^{-1}(b-a)b^{-1}$$

Fact If a and b are invertible matrices, then

$$a^{-1} - b^{-1} = a^{-1}(b-a)b^{-1}.$$

But for matrices a and b, the expression $\frac{b-a}{ab}$ is ambiguoyus .

$$
\begin{aligned}
\left(M^{-1} - \widehat{M}^{-1}\right)\widehat{y} &= M^{-1}(\widehat{M} - M)\widehat{M}^{-1}\widehat{y}, \\
&= M^{-1}(\widehat{M} - M)\widehat{x}.
\end{aligned}
$$

The norm is bounded by

$$
\begin{aligned}
\|\left(M^{-1} - \widehat{M}^{-1}\right)\widehat{y}\| &= \|M^{-1}\|\|\widehat{M} - M\|\|\widehat{x}\|, \\
&\leq \varepsilon_m \|M^{-1}\|\|M\|\|\widehat{x}\|.
\end{aligned}
$$

The product $\|M^{-1}\|\|M\|$ appears in the upper bounds for both of our terms. Let's name it:

$$
\mathrm{cond}_M = \|M^{-1}\|\|M\|.
$$

We've shown that

$$
\|x - \widehat{x}\| \leq \varepsilon_m \, \mathrm{cond}_M \left(\|x\| + \|\widehat{x}\|\right).
$$

Final refinement:

$$\begin{aligned}\|x - \widehat{x}\| &\le \varepsilon_m \operatorname{cond}_M \left(\|x\| + \|\widehat{x} - x + x\|\right), \\ &\le \varepsilon_m \operatorname{cond}_M \left(\|x\| + \|\widehat{x} - x\| + \|x\|\right).\end{aligned}$$

Combining the $\|x - \widehat{x}\|$ terms on the left and the right and assuming $1 - \varepsilon_m \operatorname{cond}_M >$ gives

$$\|x - \widehat{x}\| \le \varepsilon \frac{2 \operatorname{cond}_M}{1 - \varepsilon_m \operatorname{cond}_M} \|x\|.$$