

# Simple proof for Frequent Directions

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## Abstract

This paper provides a short proof of the main results in [1] and [2].

## Proof of the main results

The main insight needed for producing the simplified proof is changing the item being sketched. We will consider sketching the *covariance* of a stream of matrices rather than the stream itself. The results turns out to be identical.

Let  $X_t \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times n_t}$  be a stream of matrices. Let  $C = \sum_{t=1}^T X_t X_t^T \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times d}$  be their covariance matrix. Frequent directions [1] maintains a rank deficient approximate covariance matrix  $\tilde{C}_t \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times d}$  as follows. Given  $\tilde{C}_{t-1}$  and  $X_t$  compute  $U_t \Lambda^t U_t^T = \tilde{C}_{t-1} + X_t X_t^T$ . Let  $\Delta_t = U_t \cdot \min(\Lambda^t, I \cdot \lambda_\ell^t) \cdot U_t^T$ . Here,  $\lambda_\ell^t$  is the  $\ell$ 'th largest eigenvalue of  $\tilde{C}_{t-1} + X_t X_t^T$ . Finally, set  $\tilde{C}_0$  to be the all zeros matrix and let  $\tilde{C}$  denote  $\tilde{C}_T$ . Set  $\tilde{C}_t = \tilde{C}_{t-1} + X_t X_t^T - \Delta_t$ . Note that  $\tilde{C}_t = U_t \cdot \max(\Lambda^t - I \cdot \lambda_\ell^t, 0) \cdot U_t^T$  whose rank is at most  $\ell - 1$  for all  $t$  by construction. It can therefore be stored in  $O(d\ell)$  space. Assuming  $n_t < \ell$ , the update operation itself also consumes at most  $O(d\ell)$  space. Note that  $\Delta_t = X_t X_t^T - \tilde{C}_t + \tilde{C}_{t-1}$  and so  $\sum_{t=1}^T \Delta_t = \sum_{t=1}^T X_t X_t^T - \sum_{t=1}^T (\tilde{C}_t - \tilde{C}_{t-1}) = C - \tilde{C}$ . Moreover,  $\|\Delta_t\| \leq \frac{1}{\ell} \text{tr}(\Delta_t)$  because the top  $\ell$  eigenvalues of  $\Delta_t$  are all equal to one another.

$$\|C - \tilde{C}\| = \left\| \sum_{t=1}^T \Delta_t \right\| \leq \sum_{t=1}^T \|\Delta_t\| \leq \frac{1}{\ell} \sum_{t=1}^T \text{tr}(\Delta_t) = \frac{1}{\ell} \text{tr} \left( \sum_{t=1}^T \Delta_t \right) = \frac{1}{\ell} \text{tr}(C - \tilde{C}) \leq \frac{1}{\ell} \text{tr}(C)$$

The last step is due to  $\text{tr}(\tilde{C}_T) \geq 0$  because  $\tilde{C}_T$  is positive semidefinite. This completes the proof of claim 1 in [1]. For the main result in [2] note that  $\|\Delta_t\| < \frac{1}{\ell-k} \text{tr}(\bar{P}_k \Delta_t \bar{P}_k)$  for any projection  $\bar{P}_k$  having a null space of dimension at most  $k$ . This is also because the top  $\ell$  eigenvalues of  $\Delta_t$  are all equal to one another.

$$\|C - \tilde{C}\| \leq \sum_{t=1}^T \|\Delta_t\| \leq \frac{1}{\ell-k} \text{tr} \left( \bar{P}_k \left( \sum_{t=1}^T \Delta_t \right) \bar{P}_k \right) \leq \frac{1}{\ell-k} \text{tr}(\bar{P}_k C \bar{P}_k)$$

Applying this using  $\bar{P}_k$  which nullifying the top  $k$  eigenvalues of  $C_T$  gives  $\|C - \tilde{C}\| < \frac{1}{\ell-k} \sum_{i=k+1}^d \lambda_i$  where  $\lambda_i$  are the eigenvalues of  $C$  sorted in descending order. This proves the main result in [2].

## References

- [1] Edo Liberty. Simple and deterministic matrix sketching. In *The 19th ACM SIGKDD International Conference on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining, KDD 2013, Chicago, IL, USA, August 11-14, 2013*, pages 581–588. ACM, 2013.
- [2] Mina Ghashami and Jeff M. Phillips. Relative errors for deterministic low-rank matrix approximations. In Chandra Chekuri, editor, *Proceedings of the Twenty-Fifth Annual ACM-SIAM Symposium on Discrete Algorithms, SODA 2014, Portland, Oregon, USA, January 5-7, 2014*, pages 707–717. SIAM, 2014.

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