Mathematics Methods for Computer Science

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Lecture

Eigenproblems II: Computation

Setup

$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{n\times n} \text{ symmetric}$$
$$\vec{x}_1, \ldots, \vec{x}_n \in \mathbb{R}^n \text{ eigenvectors}$$
$$|\lambda_1| \geq |\lambda_2| \geq \cdots \geq |\lambda_n| \text{ eigenvalues}$$

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Review (Spectral Theorem):
What do we know about the eigenvectors?

Usual Trick

$$\vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n$$
$$\Downarrow$$
$$\vec{v} = c_1\vec{x}_1 + \cdots + c_n\vec{x}_n$$

Observation

$$A^k\vec{v} =$$

$$\lambda_1^k \left(c_1\vec{x}_1 + \left(\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1}\right)^k c_2\vec{x}_2 + \cdots + \left(\frac{\lambda_n}{\lambda_1}\right)^k c_n\vec{x}_n \right)$$

For Large k

$$A^k \vec{v} \approx \lambda_1^k c_1 \vec{x}_1$$

(assuming $|\lambda_2| < |\lambda_1|$ and $c_1 \neq 0$)

Power Iteration

$$\vec{v}_k = A\vec{v}_{k-1}$$

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Question:

What if $|\lambda_1| > 1$

Normalized Power Iteration

$$\vec{w}_k = A\vec{v}_{k-1}$$

$$\vec{v}_k = \frac{\vec{w}_k}{||\vec{w}_k||}$$

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Question: Which norm?

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Question:
What is the largest-magnitude eigenvalue?

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Question: How to make faster?

Inverse Iteration with LU

$$\text{Solve } L\vec{y}_k = \vec{v}_{k-1}$$
$$\text{Solve } U\vec{w}_k = \vec{y}_k$$

$$\text{Normalize } \vec{v}_k = \frac{\vec{w}_k}{||\vec{w}_k||}$$

Eigenvalues of Shifted Matrix

$$A\vec{v} = \lambda\vec{v} \Rightarrow (A - \sigma I)\vec{v} = (\lambda - \sigma)\vec{v}$$

Shifted Inverse Iteration

To find eigenvalue closest to σ:

$$\vec{v}_{k+1} = \frac{(A-\sigma I)^{-1}\vec{v}_k}{||(A-\sigma I)^{-1}\vec{v}_k||}$$

Heuristic: Convergence Rate

Recall power iteration:

$$A^k\vec{v} = \lambda_1^k\left(c_1\vec{x}_1 + \left(\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1}\right)^k c_2\vec{x}_2 + \cdots + \left(\frac{\lambda_n}{\lambda_1}\right)^k c_n\vec{x}_n\right)$$

Strategy for Better Convergence

For power iteration, find σ with

$$\left|\frac{\lambda_2 - \sigma}{\lambda_1 - \sigma}\right| < \left|\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1}\right|$$

Least-Squares Approximation

If $\vec{v}_0$ is approximately an eigenvector:

$$arg\,min_{\lambda}\,||A\vec{v}_0 - \lambda\vec{v}_0||_2^2 = \frac{\vec{v}_0^\top A\vec{v}_0}{||\vec{v}_0||_2^2}$$

Rayleigh Quotient Iteration

$$\vec{w}_k = (A - \sigma_k I)^{-1} \vec{v}_{k-1}$$

$$\vec{v}_k = \frac{\vec{w}_k}{\|\vec{w}_k\|}$$

$$\sigma_{k+1} = \frac{\vec{v}_k^\top A \vec{v}_k}{\|\vec{v}_k\|_2^2}$$

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Efficiency per iteration vs. number of iterations?

Unlikely Failure Mode for Iteration

What is $\vec{v}_0$?

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What is $\vec{v}_0$?

What happens when $\vec{v}_0 \cdot \vec{x}_1 = 0$?

Bug or Feature?

1. Compute $\vec{x}_0$ via power iteration.
2. Project $\vec{x}_0$ out of $\vec{v}_0$.
3. Compute $\vec{x}_1$ via power iteration.
4. Project $span\{\vec{x}_0, \vec{x}_1\}$ out of $\vec{v}_0$.
5. $\ldots$

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5. $\ldots$

Assumption: A **is symmetric.**

Avoiding Numerical Drift

Do power iteration on $P^\top AP$ where P projects out known eigenvectors.

Deflation

Modify A so that power iteration reveals an eigenvector you have not yet computed.

Similarity Transformations

Similar matrices

Two matrices A and B are similar if there exists T with $B = T^{-1}AT$.

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Proposition

Similar matrices have the same eigenvalues.

Householder Asymmetric Deflation

$$
\begin{aligned}
H\vec{x}_1 &= \vec{e}_1 \\
\implies HAH^\top \vec{e}_1 &= HAH\vec{e}_1 \text{ by symmetry} \\
&= HA\vec{x}_1 \text{ since } H^2 = I \\
&= \lambda_1 H\vec{x}_1 \\
&= \lambda_1 \vec{e}_1
\end{aligned}
$$

Householder Asymmetric Deflation

$$HAH^\top = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & \vec{b}^\top \\ \vec{0} & B \end{pmatrix}$$

Similarity transform of $A \Rightarrow$ same eigenvalues.

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Reveals eigenvalues $+$ vectors one at a time.

Conjugation without Inversion

$$Q^{-1} = Q^\top$$
$$\Rightarrow Q^{-1}AQ = Q^\top AQ$$

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But which Q ?

Should involve matrix structure but be easy to compute.

Experiment

$$A = QR$$
$$Q^{-1}AQ = ?$$

QR Iteration

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 &= A \\ \text{Factor } A_k &= Q_k R_k \\ \text{Multiply } A_{k+1} &= R_k Q_k \end{aligned}$$

Commutativity

Lemma

Take $A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{n\times n}$. Suppose that the eigenvectors of A span $\mathbb{R}^n$ and have distinct eigenvalues. Then, $AB = BA$ if and only if A and B have the same set of eigenvectors (with possibly different eigenvalues).

If QR Iteration Converges

$$A_\infty = Q_\infty R_\infty = R_\infty Q_\infty$$

(Convergence proof in book.)

Starting Point

$$(A + \delta A)(\vec{x} + \delta \vec{x}) = (\lambda + \delta \lambda)(\vec{x} + \delta \vec{x})$$

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Approximation:

$$A\delta\vec{x} + \delta A \cdot \vec{x} \approx \lambda\delta\vec{x} + \delta\lambda \cdot \vec{x}$$

Trick: Left Eigenvector

$$A\vec{x} = \lambda\vec{x}, \vec{x} \neq \vec{0} \Rightarrow$$
$$\exists \vec{y} \neq \vec{0} \text{ such that } A^\top \vec{y} = \lambda \vec{y}$$

Change in Eigenvalue

$$|\delta\lambda| \lesssim \frac{\|\delta A\|_2}{|\vec{y} \cdot \vec{x}|}$$

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What about symmetric A ?