

Random Matrix Theory in a nutshell and applications

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Random Matrix Theory

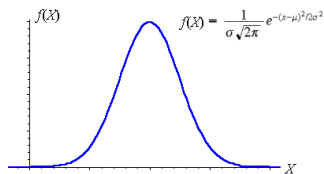
Consider a matrix A :

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \dots & \dots & a_{1N} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & \dots & & a_{2N} \\ a_{31} & \dots & & & & \\ \vdots & & & & & \\ \vdots & & & & & \\ \vdots & & & & & \\ a_{M1} & a_{N2} & \dots & & & a_{MN} \end{bmatrix}$$

where the entries are random numbers:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} * & * & * & \dots & \dots & * \\ * & * & * & \dots & & * \\ * & \dots & & & & \\ \vdots & & & & & \\ \vdots & & & & & \\ \vdots & & & & & \\ \vdots & & & & & \\ * & * & \dots & & & * \end{bmatrix}$$

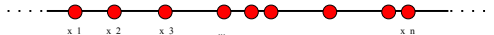
where $*$ =



(Gaussian distribution, e.g.)

A few questions:

- What about the eigenvalues?



Their (probable) positions will depend upon the probability distribution of the entries of the matrix in a non-trivial way. There are different statistical quantities that one may study (-discrete- spectral density, gap probability, spacing, etc.)

- What if we consider BIG matrices, possibly of ∞ dimension (appropriately rescaled)?

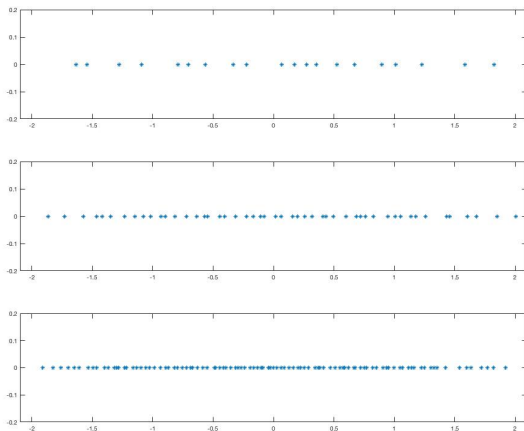


Figure: Realization of the eigenvalues of a GUE matrix of dimension $n = 20, 50, 100$.

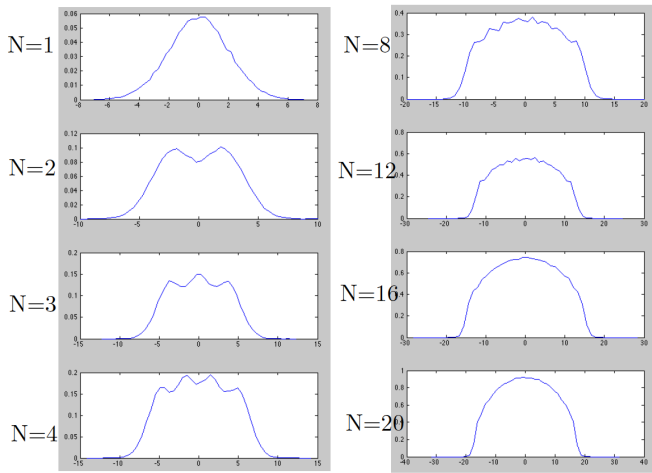


Figure: Histograms of the eigenvalues of GUE matrices as the size of the matrix increases.

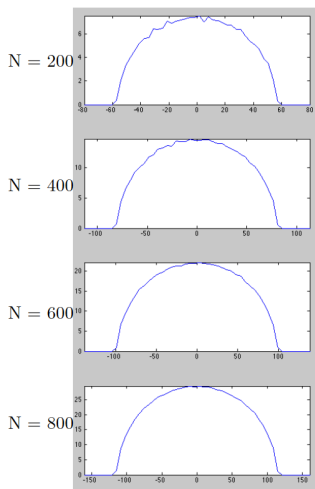
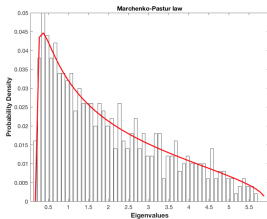
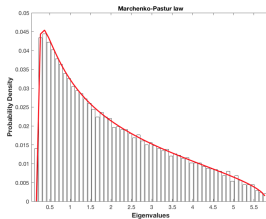


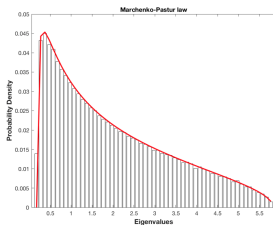
Figure: Histograms of the eigenvalues of GUE matrices as the size of the matrix increases.



$n = 50, c = 2$



$n = 500, c = 2$

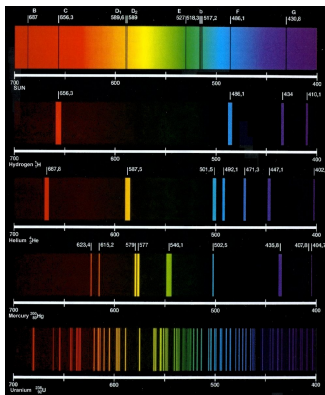


$n = 1000, c = 2$

Figure: Histogram of the eigenvalues of Wishart matrices as the size of the matrix increases (here $c = p/n$).

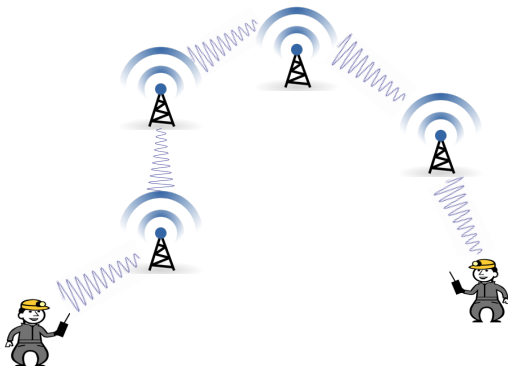
Applications

- Nuclear Physics (distribution of the energy levels of highly excited states of heavy nuclei, say uranium ${}_{92}\text{U}$)



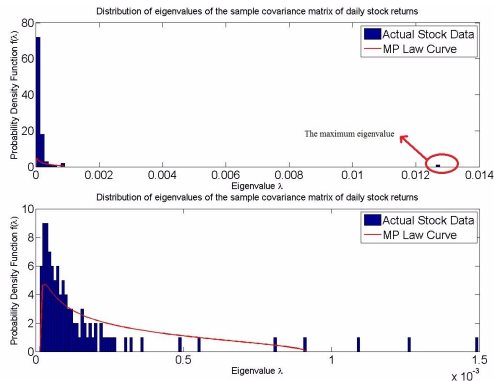
Applications

- Wireless communications



Applications

- Finance (stock markets, investment strategies)



- Very helpful in ML!

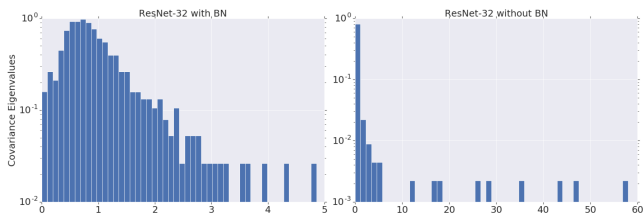


Figure: The histogram of the eigenvalues of the gradient covariance matrix $\frac{1}{n} \sum \nabla \mathcal{L}_i \nabla \mathcal{L}_i^T$ for a Resnet-32 with (left) and without (right) BN after $9k$ training steps. (from Ghorbani *et al.*, 2019)

Thanks for your attention!

*“Unfortunately, no one can be told what the Matrix is.
You have to see it for yourself.”*

(Morpheus, “The Matrix” movie)