
Supplementary Material: Large-scale Log-determinant Computation through Stochastic Chebyshev Expansions

A. Proof of Corollary 3

For given $\varepsilon < \frac{2}{\log(\sigma_{\max}^2)}$, set $\varepsilon_0 = \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \log\left(\frac{1}{\sigma_{\max}^2}\right)$. Since all eigenvalues of $C^T C$ are positive and less than 1, it follows that

$$|\log \det(C^T C)| = \left| \sum_{i=1}^d \log \lambda_i \right| \geq d \log\left(\frac{1}{\sigma_{\max}^2}\right)$$

where λ_i are i -th eigenvalues of $C^T C$. Thus,

$$\varepsilon_0 = \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \log\left(\frac{1}{\sigma_{\max}^2}\right) \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \frac{|\log \det C^T C|}{d} = \varepsilon \frac{|\log(|\det C|)|}{d}$$

We use ε_0 instead of ε from Theorem 2, then following

$$\Pr [|\log(|\det C|) - \Gamma| \leq \varepsilon |\log(|\det C|)|] \geq 1 - \zeta$$

holds if m and n satisfies below condition.

B. Proof of Corollary 4

Similar to proof of Corollary 3, set $\varepsilon_0 = \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \log \sigma_{\min}^2$. Since eigenvalues of $C^T C$ are greater than 1,

$$|\log \det(C^T C)| \geq d \log \sigma_{\min}^2$$

and $\varepsilon_0 \leq \varepsilon \frac{|\log(|\det C|)|}{d}$. From Theorem 2, we substitute ε_0 into ε and

$$\Pr [|\log \det C - \Gamma| \leq \varepsilon |\log \det C|] \geq 1 - \zeta$$

holds if m and n satisfies below condition.

C. Proof of Corollary 5

For $\varepsilon_0 = \varepsilon(\Delta_{\text{avg}} - 1)/2, \zeta \in (0, 1)$, Theorem 2 provides the following inequality:

$$\Pr (|\log \det L(i^*) - \Gamma| \leq \varepsilon_0(|V| - 1)) \geq 1 - \zeta.$$

Observe that since vertex i^* is connected all other vertices, the number of spanning tree, i.e., $\det L(i^*)$, is greater than $2^{(|V|-1)(\Delta_{\text{avg}}-1)/2}$. Hence, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \Pr (|\log \det L(i^*) - \Gamma| \leq \varepsilon_0(|V| - 1)) \\ \leq \Pr (|\log \det L(i^*) - \Gamma| \leq \varepsilon \log \det L(i^*)). \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof of Corollary 5.