

Homework #1 is posted. Due: Apr 26 (Mon)

$$A, B \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$$

$$(A, B) \mapsto \text{Tr}(A^* B) = \sum_{i,j} \overline{A}_{ij} B_{ij}$$

$$|\text{Tr}(A^* B)| \leq \|A\|_2 \|B\|_2$$

$$\|A\| = (A^* A)^{1/2}$$

$$\|A\|_p := (\text{Tr}(|A|^p))^{1/p}$$

PSD and its eigenvalues
are the singular vals of A

$$= \underbrace{\|(\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_n)\|_p}_{\text{where } \sigma_1, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_n \text{ are the sig. vals of } A}$$

$$\|UAV\|_p = \|A\|_p \quad \forall U, V \text{ unitaries}$$

Von Neumann's trace inequality: If $A, B \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$
w/ singular values $\sigma_1(A) \geq \dots \geq \sigma_n(A)$
 $\sigma_1(B) \geq \dots \geq \sigma_n(B)$, then

$$|\text{Tr}(A^* B)| \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_i(A) \sigma_i(B)$$

Lemma: $|\text{Tr}(A^* B)| \leq (\text{Tr}(|A| |B|) \cdot \text{Tr}(|A^*| |B^*|))^{1/2}$

$$A = \sum_i \sigma_i u_i v_i^*, \quad B = \sum_i \tilde{\sigma}_i \tilde{u}_i \tilde{v}_i^*$$

$\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n \geq 0$
 $\tilde{\sigma}_1, \dots, \tilde{\sigma}_n \geq 0$

$$|\text{Tr}(A^* B)| = \text{Tr}(\sigma_i \tilde{\sigma}_j v_i^* u_i^* \tilde{u}_j \tilde{v}_j^*)$$

$\left\{ u_i \right\}, \left\{ v_i \right\}, \left\{ \tilde{u}_i \right\}, \left\{ \tilde{v}_i \right\}$
orthonormal bases

$$= \sigma_i \tilde{\sigma}_j \langle u_i, \tilde{u}_j \rangle \text{Tr}(v_i^* \tilde{v}_i^*)$$

$$= \left| \sum_{i,j} \overbrace{\sigma_i \tilde{\sigma}_j}^{\sigma_i \tilde{\sigma}_j} \langle u_i, \tilde{v}_j \rangle \langle v_i, \tilde{v}_j \rangle \right| \quad \left| \sum_i c_i a_i b_i \right| \leq \left(\sum_i c_i a_i^2 \right)^{1/2} \left(\sum_i c_i b_i^2 \right)^{1/2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq \left(\underbrace{\sum_{i,j} \sigma_i \tilde{\sigma}_j}_{\downarrow} \left(\langle u_i, \tilde{v}_j \rangle^2 \right)^{1/2} \right)^{1/2} \left(\sum_{i,j} \sigma_i \tilde{\sigma}_j \left(\langle v_i, \tilde{v}_j \rangle^2 \right)^{1/2} \right)^{1/2} \\ &= \underbrace{\left(\text{Tr}(|A||B|) \right)^{1/2}}_{\text{Tr}(|A^*| |B^*|)} \underbrace{\left(\text{Tr}(|A^*| |B^*|) \right)^{1/2}}_{\text{Tr}(|A^*| |B^*|)} \end{aligned}$$

$$|A| = (A^* A)^{1/2} = \sum_{i,j} \sigma_i \sigma_j \underbrace{v_i u_i^*}_{\downarrow} \underbrace{u_j v_j^*}_{\downarrow}$$

$$= \left(\sum_i \sigma_i^2 v_i v_i^* \right)^{1/2}$$

$$|B| = \sum_i \tilde{\sigma}_i \tilde{v}_i \tilde{v}_i^*$$

$$\text{Tr}(|A||B|) = \sum_{i,j} \sigma_i \tilde{\sigma}_j \underbrace{|\langle v_i, \tilde{v}_j \rangle|^2}_{\text{Tr}(V_i V_i^* \tilde{V}_j \tilde{V}_j^*)}$$

Von Neumann's trace inequality: If $A, B \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$

w/ singular values $\sigma_1(A) \geq \dots \geq \sigma_n(A)$
 $\sigma_1(B) \geq \dots \geq \sigma_n(B)$, then

$$|\text{Tr}(A^* B)| \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_i(A) \sigma_i(B)$$

✓ Lemma: $|\text{Tr}(A^*B)| \leq (\|\sigma(A)\|_F \cdot \|\sigma(B)\|_F)$

Suffices to consider $A, B \succeq 0$. $A = \sum_i a_i u_i u_i^*$

$$B = \sum_i b_i v_i v_i^*$$

$$\text{Tr}(AB) = \sum_{i,j} a_i b_j |\langle u_i, v_j \rangle|^2$$

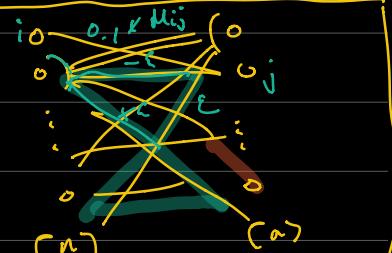
$$= \sum_{i,j} a_i b_j M_{ij}$$

$$\text{i.e. } \sum_i M_{ij} = \sum_j M_{ij} = 1$$

$$= \left(\sum_{\pi} w_{\pi} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_{\pi(i)} \right)$$

$$w_{\pi} \geq 0 \text{ and } \sum_{\pi} w_{\pi} = 1$$

$$\leq \max_{\pi} \sum_i a_i b_{\pi(i)} = \sum_i a_i b_i$$



M with # of fractional entries $\rightarrow 0$

$$\begin{matrix} -\epsilon & +\epsilon \\ -\epsilon & +\epsilon \\ -\epsilon & +\epsilon \\ -\epsilon & +\epsilon \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \epsilon & \epsilon \\ \epsilon & \epsilon \\ \epsilon & \epsilon \\ \epsilon & \epsilon \end{matrix}$$

(?)

$$\underline{M} = \frac{1}{2}(\underline{\underline{M}}_1 + \underline{\underline{M}}_2)$$

Von Neumann's trace inequality: If $A, B \in M_n(C)$

w/ singular values $\sigma_1(A) \geq \dots \geq \sigma_n(A)$

$\sigma_1(B) \geq \dots \geq \sigma_n(B)$, then

$$|\text{Tr}(A^*B)| \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_i(A) \sigma_i(B)$$

$$= \|\sigma(A)\|_F \cdot \|\sigma(B)\|_F$$

$$\text{Hölder ineq: } |\mathrm{Tr}(A^*B)| \leq \|A\|_p \cdot \|B\|_q$$

$$\text{When } \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1.$$

$\underline{\Phi}: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ is a symmetric gauge function

if $\underline{\Phi}$ is a norm on \mathbb{R}^n that's invariant wrt

(i) permute coords [symm.]

(ii) flip the signs coord. [gauge]

($\underline{\Phi}$ is sym. gauge fn \Rightarrow same for $\underline{\Phi}^*$)

$$\underline{\Phi}^*(u) = \max \{ \langle u, v \rangle : \underline{\Phi}(v) \leq 1 \} \leftarrow$$

$$|\mathrm{Tr}(A^*B)| \leq \underline{\Phi}(\sigma(A)) \underline{\Phi}^*(\sigma(B)) \quad (\langle u, v \rangle \leq \underline{\Phi}(u) \underline{\Phi}^*(v))$$

$$\underline{\Phi}(u) = \|u\|_p$$

$$\underline{\Phi}^*(u) = \|u\|_q$$

Say that a norm $\|\cdot\|$ is unitarily invariant

if $\|UAV\| = \|A\|$ if U, V unitary, $A \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$

If $\|A\| = \underline{\Phi}(\sigma(A))$ and $\underline{\Phi}$ is a sym. gauge fn,
then $\|\cdot\|$ is unitarily inv. norm.
And this is a characterization of u.i.n.s.



A, B PSD

$$[A \preceq B] \Leftarrow$$

$$\langle x, Ax \rangle \leq \langle x, Bx \rangle \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{C}^n$$

$$\lambda_1(A) \geq \dots \geq \lambda_n(A)$$

$$\lambda_1(B) \geq \dots \geq \lambda_n(B)$$

$$[\lambda_i(A) \leq \lambda_i(B)] \Leftarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\Phi}(\lambda(A)) \leq \underline{\Phi}(\lambda(B))$$

$$\text{Tr}(e^{A+B}) \leq \text{Tr}(e^A e^B)$$

$$\{\|e^{A+B}\| \leq \|e^{B/2} e^A e^{B/2}\| \Rightarrow \|A\| \leq \|B\| \text{ if u.i.n.}\}$$

+ sym gauge fn

Suppose $\|A\| \leq \|B\|$ for every u.i.n. $\|\cdot\|$ \Leftarrow

Majorization $X \in \mathbb{R}^n$ $x_1^\downarrow \geq x_2^\downarrow \geq \dots \geq x_n^\downarrow$

$x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$: $x \prec_w y$ if $x_1^\downarrow + \dots + x_k^\downarrow \leq y_1^\downarrow + \dots + y_k^\downarrow$ $\forall 1 \leq k \leq n$

$x \prec y$: if $x \prec_w y$ and $x_1^\downarrow + \dots + x_n^\downarrow = y_1^\downarrow + \dots + y_n^\downarrow$

Thm: For all $A, B \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$, Schur-convex of

$$\|A\| \leq \|B\|$$

for every u.i. $\|\cdot\|$

$$x \prec y \Rightarrow \sigma(x) \prec \sigma(y)$$

$$\sigma(A) \prec_w \sigma(B)$$

$$A \preceq B$$

$$e^A \leq e^B$$

$$\log(A) \leq \log(B)$$

If $x \prec_w y$, then

$$e^x \prec_w e^y$$

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

mon. incr. convex,
then

$$\|A\| \leq \|B\| \text{ & u.i. norm.}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$

$$\left(\left[\|e^A\| \leq \|e^B\| \right] \text{ if uniform} \right) \leftarrow X \prec_w y \Rightarrow f(x) \prec_w f(y)$$

$$A \prec_w B \Leftrightarrow$$

Lemma: $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$, then $\sigma(A) \prec_w \sigma(B)$

$x \prec y \Leftrightarrow x = Py$, P doubly stochastic

$\Leftarrow x \in \text{convex hull}(\text{perms of } y)$

$X \prec_w y \Leftrightarrow \exists u \text{ s.t. } X \leq u \text{ (pointwise)}$

and $u \prec y$

$\hookrightarrow x = By$ where B

is doubly substochastic

$x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$X \prec_w y \Leftrightarrow \underline{\Phi}(x) \leq \underline{\Phi}(y)$ + sym. concave fn

$$\Downarrow (\underline{\Phi}_k(x) := |x_1^{\downarrow}| + \dots + |x_k^{\downarrow}|)$$

$X \leq u$ and $u = Py$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\Phi}(x) \leq \underline{\Phi}(u) = \underline{\Phi}(Py) \leq \underline{\Phi}(y)$$

... anal ...

$$A \preceq B \Rightarrow \log(A) \leq \log(B) \quad A = e^{(A^C)}$$

Thus: $A \text{ PSD, then } (\lambda_1(A), \dots, \lambda_n(A)) \geq [A_{11}, \dots, A_{nn}]$

$$\det(A) \leq \prod_{i=1}^n A_{ii} \quad A \succeq 0$$