Products with truncated unitary matrices

Dries Stivigny (Joint work with Mario Kieburg and Arno Kuijlaars)

KU Leuven, Belgium

Introduction

• Recently, it became clear that in some cases the squared singular values of a product of random matrices still had a determinantal structure. For example, in the case of a product of Ginibre matrices, it was shown in [4, 3] that the squared singular values are a determinantal point process with joint p.d.f. proportional to Y

$$(y_k - y_j)$$
 det $g_{k-1}(y_j)$ $n_{j,k=1}$

where $g_k(y)$ is a Meijer G-function

- This was put in a more general framework showing that if a random matrix X had a particular determinantal structure the product matrix GX, with G a Ginibre random matrix, had the same structure [5]
- Two key ingredients for this proof:
 - Explicit formula for the distribution of G, namely $e^{-\mathrm{Tr}(G \ G)} dG$
 - Harish-Chandra/Itzykson-Zuber integral formula
- **Question**: could we replace G by another random matrix such that the structure would still be • preserved?

- Random matrix X of size $I \times n$, with I = n
- Squared singular values of X have j.p.d.f.

$$(x_k - x_j)$$
 det $f_k(x_j) \frac{n}{j,k=1}$

- U a Haar distributed random unitary matrix of size $m \times m$
- T the $(n +) \times I$ upper left submatrix of U

	Main result
Let X ar	nd T be as above. Then the squared singular values of $Y := TX$ have j.p.d.f.
	$(y_k - y_j)$ det $g_k(y_j) \frac{n}{j, k=1}$
	j < k
where	Z_1
	$g_{k}(y) = \int_{0}^{Z} x (1-x)^{m-n-1} f_{k} \frac{y}{x} \frac{dx}{x}$
which is	the Mellin convolution of f_k with a beta distribution.

Proof: First approach

For this approach we have to assume m = 2n + 1. In this case there is an explicit formula for the distribution of a truncation of size $(n +) \times n$ which we can use.

- We may restrict to the case I = n.

Keep X fixed:

- Make the change of variables T = TX
- 2 Make the change of variables to the singular value decomposition Y = U V
- \odot Integrate U and V over the unitary group. HCIZ-analogue integral formula:

Integral over unitary group

```
Let A and B be n \times n Hermitian matrices with respective eigenvalues a_1, \ldots, a_n and b_1, \ldots, b_n. Let
dU be the normalized Haar measure on the unitary group U(n). Then for every p = 0,
```

```
Ζ
   \det (A - UBU)^p (A - UBU) dU
U(n)
```