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THE INVARIANCE OF SYMMETRIC FUNCTIONS OF SINGULAR VALUES

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Let $M_{m,n}$ denote the vector space of all $m \times n$ matrices over the complex numbers. A general problem that has been considered in many forms is the following: suppose \mathfrak{A} is a subset (usually subspace) of $M_{m,n}$ and let f be a scalar valued function defined on \mathfrak{A} . *Determine the structure of the set \mathfrak{A}_f of all linear transformations T that satisfy*

$$(1) \quad f(T(A)) = f(A) \text{ for all } A \in \mathfrak{A}.$$

The most interesting choices for f are the classical invariants such as rank [3, 4, 7] determinant [1, 2, 3, 5, 10] and more general symmetric functions of the characteristic roots [6, 8]. In case \mathfrak{A} is the set of n -square real skew-symmetric matrices ($m = n$) and $f(A)$ is the Hilbert norm of A then Morita [9] proved the following interesting result: \mathfrak{A}_f consists of transformations T of the form

$$\begin{aligned} T(A) &= U'AU \text{ for } n \neq 4, \\ T(A) &= U'AU \text{ or } T(A) = U'A^+U \text{ for } n = 4 \end{aligned}$$

where U is a fixed real orthogonal matrix and A^+ is the matrix obtained from A by interchanging its (1, 4) and (2, 3) elements.

Recall that the Hilbert norm of A is just the largest *singular value* of A (i.e., the largest characteristic root of the nonnegative Hermitian square root of A^*A).

In the present paper we determine \mathfrak{A}_f when \mathfrak{A} is all of $M_{m,n}$ and f is some particular elementary symmetric function of the squares of the singular values. We first introduce a bit of notation to make this statement precise. If $A \in M_{n,n}$ then $\lambda(A) = (\lambda_1(A), \dots, \lambda_n(A))$ will denote the n -tuple of characteristic roots of A in some order. The r th elementary symmetric function of the numbers $\lambda(A)$ will be denoted by $E_r[\lambda(A)]$; this is, of course, the same as the sum of all r -square principal subdeterminants of A . We also denote by $\rho(A)$ the rank of A .

THEOREM. *A linear transformation T of the space $M_{m,n}$ leaves invariant the r th elementary symmetric function of the squares of the singular values of each $A \in M_{m,n}$, for some fixed r , $1 < r \leq n$, if and only if there exist unitary matrices U and V in $M_{m,m}$ and $M_{n,n}$ respectively such that*

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- (2) $T(A) = UAV$ if $m \neq n$ and
 (3) $T(A) = UAV$ or $T(A) = UA'V$ if $m = n$.

The sufficiency of (2) and (3) is clear and we prove the necessity in a sequence of lemmas some of which may be of interest in themselves. Assume without loss of generality that $m \geq n$.

LEMMA 1. Let $A, B \in M_{m,n}$ and let $\varphi_B(x) = E_r[\lambda((xA + B)^*(xA + B))]$ where x is a real indeterminate. Then

$$(4) \quad \deg \varphi_B(x) \leq 2 \text{ for all } B \in M_{m,n}$$

if and only if

$$(5) \quad \rho(A) \leq 1.$$

Proof. We first remark that $\varphi_B(x)$ is actually a polynomial in x since it is the sum of all $\binom{r}{n}$ r -square principal subdeterminants of $(xA + B)^*(xA + B)$. The matrix A can be written, by a slight extension of the polar factorization theorem to rectangular matrices, in the form $A = UH$ where H is n -square hermitian positive semi-definite and $U \in M_{m,n}$ satisfies $U^*U = I_n$, the n -square identity matrix. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_B(x) &= E_r[\lambda((xUH + B)^*(xUH + B))] \\ &= E_r[\lambda((xH + U^*B)^*(xH + U^*B))] . \end{aligned}$$

Now let $H = V^*DV$ where V is unitary and D is diagonal. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_B(x) &= E_r[\lambda(V^*(xD + VU^*BV^*)^*VV^*(xD + VU^*BV^*)V)] \\ &= E_r[\lambda((xD + B_1)^*(xD + B_1))] \end{aligned}$$

where $B_1 = VU^*BV^*$. Now suppose $\rho(A) = \rho(D) = 1$. Then D has exactly one nonzero entry which we may clearly assume to be in the $(1, 1)$ position. It follows that $(xD + B_1)^*(xD + B_1)$ has a quadratic polynomial in x in the $(1, 1)$ position, first degree polynomials in the other first row and first column positions and constants elsewhere. Therefore, every principal subdeterminant of this matrix is a polynomial in x of degree at most 2.

On the other hand, if (4) holds then in particular for $B = 0$

$$\varphi_0(x) = E_r[\lambda(x^2D^*D)]$$

and $\deg \varphi_0(x) \leq 2$; this implies that the diagonal matrix D^*D can have at most one nonzero entry. But then $1 \geq \rho(D^*D) = \rho(D) = \rho(A)$.

LEMMA 2. Let $f(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ be a monotone strictly increasing function of each t_j for $t_j > 0$. If T is a linear map of $M_{m,n}$ into itself satisfying

$$f(\lambda(A^*A)) = f(\lambda((T(A))^*T(A))), \quad A \in M_{m,n}$$

then T is nonsingular.

Proof. Suppose $T(A) = 0$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} f(\lambda(X^*X)) &= f(\lambda((T(X))^*T(X))) \\ &= f(\lambda((T(A + X))^*T(A + X))) \\ &= f(\lambda((A + X)^*(A + X))) . \end{aligned}$$

Let $A = UH$ where $U^*U = I_n$ and H is nonnegative Hermitian. Then taking $H = V^*DV$ where D is diagonal and V is unitary we find as in Lemma 1 that

$$f(\lambda(X^*X)) = f(\lambda((D + Y)^*(D + Y))) ,$$

$Y = VU^*XV^*$. Now as X runs over $M_{m,n}$ Y runs over $M_{n,n}$ and moreover

$$\lambda(X^*X) = \lambda(V^*Y^*VU^*UV^*YV) = \lambda(Y^*Y) .$$

Hence

$$(6) \quad f(\lambda(Y^*Y)) = f(\lambda((D + Y)^*(D + Y)))$$

for all $Y \in M_{n,n}$. Let Y be a real diagonal matrix with diagonal elements y_1, \dots, y_n . Then if D has diagonal elements d_1, \dots, d_n we conclude from (6) that

$$f(y_1^2, \dots, y_n^2) = f(d_1^2 + y_1^2, \dots, d_n^2 + y_n^2) .$$

Thus $D = 0, A = 0$ and T is nonsingular.

We remark at this point that the elementary symmetric functions satisfy the conditions of Lemma 2 and hence the T of the theorem is nonsingular.

LEMMA 3. If $\rho(A) = 1$ then $\rho(T(A)) = 1$.

Proof. If $\rho(A) = 1$ then, by Lemma 1, $\deg \varphi_B(x) \leq 2$. Now

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_B(x) &= E_r[\lambda((xA + B)^*(xA + B))] \\ &= E_r[\lambda((T(xA + B))^*T(xA + B))] \\ &= E_r[\lambda((xT(A) + T(B))^*(xT(A) + T(B)))] . \end{aligned}$$

By Lemma 2 T is nonsingular so $T(B)$ ranges over $M_{m,n}$ as B does. Hence, by Lemma 1, $\rho(T(A)) \leq 1$. But $T(A) \neq 0$ since $\rho(A) = 1$. Thus $\rho(T(A)) = 1$.

At this point we invoke [7: p. 1219] that tells us that a linear transformation on $M_{m,n}$ which preserves rank 1 has the desired form:

$$T(A) = UAV \text{ for all } A \in M_{m,n}$$

or

$$T(A) = UA'V \text{ for all } A \in M_{m,n} ,$$

where U and V are nonsingular m -square and n -square matrices respectively and the second eventuality occurs only if $m = n$. The proof of the theorem will be complete if we show

LEMMA 4. U and V may be chosen to be unitary.

Proof. We show this when T has the form (2); if T has the form (3) the argument is essentially the same. Let $V = HP$ and $U = QK$ where H and K are positive definite Hermitian and P and Q are unitary. Then

$$\begin{aligned} E_r[\lambda(A^*A)] &= E_r[\lambda((UAV)^*(UAV))] \\ &= E_r[\lambda(V^*A^*U^*UAV)] \\ &= E_r[\lambda(P^*HA^*K^2AHP)] \\ &= E_r[\lambda(HA^*K^2AH)] \\ &= E_r[\lambda(H^2A^*K^2A)] \end{aligned}$$

for all A . Let $H = XDX^*$, $K = YGY^*$, X and Y unitary, D and G diagonal matrices with main diagonals d_1, \dots, d_n and g_1, \dots, g_n respectively. Then

$$\begin{aligned} E_r[\lambda(A^*A)] &= E_r[\lambda(XD^2X^*A^*YG^2Y^*A)] \\ &= E_r[\lambda(D^2B^*G^2B)] \end{aligned}$$

where $B = Y^*AX$. Now

$$\lambda(A^*A) = \lambda(XB^*Y^*YBX^*) = \lambda(B^*B)$$

and hence

$$E_r[\lambda(B^*B)] = E_r[\lambda(D^2B^*G^2B)]$$

for all B . Choose B as follows:

$$B = \left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} 0 & 1 & & \\ & \cdot & & \\ & \cdot & & \\ & \cdot & & 0 \\ & \cdot & & \\ & \cdot & & \\ 1 & 0 & & \\ \hline & 0 & & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

in which the upper left block is the indicated r -square permutation matrix. Then clearly $E_r[\lambda(B^*B)] = 1$ and

$$D^2B^*G^2B = \left[\begin{array}{cccc} d_1^2g_r^2 & & & \\ & d_2^2g_{r-1}^2 & & 0 \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & 0 & & & d_{r-1}^2g_2^2 & \\ & & & & & d_r^2g_1^2 \\ \hline & & & & & & 0 \\ & & & & & & & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

Thus

$$1 = E_r[\lambda(B^*B)] = \prod_{j=1}^r d_j^2g_j^2 .$$

Now set $D^2 = RD_\sigma^2R$ where R is an n -square permutation matrix and D_σ^2 is a diagonal matrix obtained from D^2 by a permutation σ of the diagonal elements of D^2 . Then

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda(D^2B^*G^2B) &= \lambda(RD_\sigma^2R^*B^*G^2B) \\ &= \lambda(D_\sigma^2(BR)^*G^2(BR)) \\ &= \lambda(D_\sigma^2C^*G^2C) , \end{aligned}$$

where $C = BR$, and

$$\lambda(B^*B) = \lambda(R^*B^*BR) = \lambda(C^*C) .$$

Therefore

$$E_r[\lambda(C^*C)] = E_r[\lambda(D_\sigma^2C^*G^2C)]$$

for all C . It follows that

$$\prod_{i=1}^r d_{\sigma(i)}^2g_i^2 = 1$$

for any permutation σ of $1, \dots, n$. From this we conclude that

$$d_1^2 = \dots = d_n^2 = d^2$$

and similarly

$$g_1^2 = \dots = g_n^2 = g^2 .$$

Then $G = gI$, $D = dI$ and $U = gQ$, $V = dP$, i.e. U, V are scalar multiples of unitary matrices. Now,

$$\begin{aligned}
E_r[\lambda(A^*A)] &= E_r[\lambda((UAV)^*(UAV))] \\
&= E_r[\lambda(|g|^2 V^* A^* A V)] \\
&= E_r[\lambda(|gd|^2 A^* A)] \\
&= |gd|^{2r} E_r[\lambda(A^* A)].
\end{aligned}$$

Hence $|gd|^{2r} = 1$ and we can choose U and V to be gdQ and P which are unitary. This completes the proof.

We remark that in case $r = 1$ T does not necessarily have the form indicated in (2) and (3). For

$$E_1[\lambda(A^*A)] = \text{tr}(A^*A) = \sum_{(i,j)=(1,1)}^{(m,n)} |a_{ij}|^2,$$

and if T is merely a unitary operator on $M_{m,n}$

$$E_1[\lambda((T(A))^*T(A))] = E_1[\lambda(A^*A)].$$

For example T can be the operator that interchanges the (1, 2) and (2, 1) elements of every $A \in M_{m,n}$ (assume $m, n > 2$) and this cannot be accomplished by any pre- and post-multiplication as in (2) or (3).

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Vol. 12, No. 1

January, 1962

Jonathan L. Alperin, <i>Groups with finitely many automorphisms</i>	1
Martin Arthur Arkowitz, <i>The generalized Whitehead product</i>	7
John D. Baum, <i>Instability and asymptoticity in topological dynamics</i>	25
William Aaron Beyer, <i>Hausdorff dimension of level sets of some Rademacher series</i>	35
Frank Herbert Brownell, III, <i>A note on Cook's wave-matrix theorem</i>	47
Gulbank D. Chakerian, <i>An inequality for closed space curves</i>	53
Inge Futtrup Christensen, <i>Some further extensions of a theorem of Marcinkiewicz</i>	59
Charles Vernon Coffman, <i>Linear differential equations on cones in Banach spaces</i>	69
Eckford Cohen, <i>Arithmetical notes. III. Certain equally distributed sets of integers</i>	77
John Irving Derr and Angus E. Taylor, <i>Operators of meromorphic type with multiple poles of the resolvent</i>	85
Jacob Feldman, <i>On measurability of stochastic processes in products space</i>	113
Robert S. Freeman, <i>Closed extensions of the Laplace operator determined by a general class of boundary conditions, for unbounded regions</i>	121
Robert E. Fullerton, <i>Geometric structure of absolute basis systems in a linear topological space</i>	137
Dieter Gaier, <i>On conformal mapping of nearly circular regions</i>	149
Andrew Mattei Gleason and Hassler Whitney, <i>The extension of linear functionals defined on H^∞</i>	163
Seymour Goldberg, <i>Closed linear operators and associated continuous linear operators</i>	183
Basil Gordon, Aviezri Siegmund Fraenkel and Ernst Gabor Straus, <i>On the determination of sets by the sets of sums of a certain order</i>	187
Branko Grünbaum, <i>The dimension of intersections of convex sets</i>	197
Paul Daniel Hill, <i>On the number of pure subgroups</i>	203
Robert Peter Holten, <i>Generalized Goursat problem</i>	207
Alfred Horn, <i>Eigenvalues of sums of Hermitian matrices</i>	225
Henry C. Howard, <i>Oscillation and nonoscillation criteria for $y''(x) + f(y(x))p(x) = 0$</i>	243
Taqdir Husain, <i>S-spaces and the open mapping theorem</i>	253
Richard Eugene Isaac, <i>Markov processes and unique stationary probability measures</i>	273
John Rolfe Isbell, <i>Supercomplete spaces</i>	287
John Rolfe Isbell, <i>On finite-dimensional uniform spaces. II</i>	291
N. Jacobson, <i>A note on automorphisms of Lie algebras</i>	303
Antoni A. Kosinski, <i>A theorem on families of acyclic sets and its applications</i>	317
Marvin David Marcus and H. Minc, <i>The invariance of symmetric functions of singular values</i>	327
Ralph David McWilliams, <i>A note on weak sequential convergence</i>	333
John W. Milnor, <i>On axiomatic homology theory</i>	337
Victor Julius Mizel and Malempati Madhusudana Rao, <i>Nonsymmetric projections in Hilbert space</i>	343
Calvin Cooper Moore, <i>On the Frobenius reciprocity theorem for locally compact groups</i>	359
Donald J. Newman, <i>The Gibbs phenomenon for Hausdorff means</i>	367
Jack Segal, <i>Convergence of inverse systems</i>	371
Józef Siciak, <i>On function families with boundary</i>	375
Hyman Joseph Zimmerberg, <i>Two-point boundary conditions linear in a parameter</i>	385