Moments of Traces for Circular β-ensembles

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This is joint work with Sho Matsumoto

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Outline

- Moments for Haar Unitary Matrices (D.E. Thm)
- Background for Circular β-Ensembles
- Moments for Circular β-Ensembles
- Proofs by Jack Polynomials

1. Moments for Haar Unitary Matrices

- What is Haar-invariant unitary matrix Γ_n?
  Mathematically,
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  1) The matrix Q in QR (Gram-Schmidt) decomposition of Y

  2) $\Gamma_n \stackrel{d}{=} Y(Y^*Y)^{-1/2}$

- **Theorem (Diaconis and Evans: 2001)**

(a) $a = (a_1, \quad , a_k)$, $b = (b_1, \quad , b_k)$ with a_j, b_j 2 $f0, 1, 2, \quad g$.
$X_1, \quad , X_k$: i.i.d. $\mathbb{C}N(0, 1)$. If n $\sum_{j=1}^{k}$ P k j=1 Td TJ Tf . -

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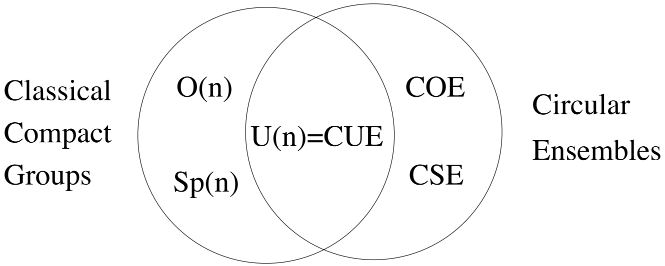
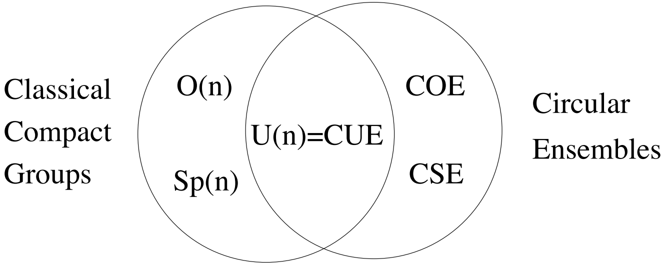
(b) For j and k,

$$\mathbb{E}\big[Tr(U_n^j)\overline{Tr(U_n^k)}\big] = \delta_{jk} \, j \wedge n.$$



Circular Ensembles and Haar-invariant Matrices from Classical Compact Groups



Circular Ensembles and Haar-invariant Matrices from Classical Compact Groups

Diaconis (2004) believes there is a good formula for COE and CSE

2. Background for Circular β-Ensembles

- Probability density function

  $e^{i\theta_1}, \quad , e^{i\theta_n}$: eigenvalues of Haar-invariant unitary matrix.

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  - This model: *circular β-ensemble* ($\beta = 1, 2, 4$) by physicist Dyson for study of nuclear scattering data

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Killip & Nenciu: Matrix models for circular ensembles

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- This suggest: moments for general β-ensemble depend on n

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$\lambda = (3, 2, 2) : |\lambda| = 7, m_2(\lambda) = 2, \; m_3(\lambda) = 1, l(\lambda) = 3,$

$$p_\lambda = (\textstyle\sum_i \lambda_i^3) \quad (\textstyle\sum_i \lambda_i^2)^2$$

$\alpha > 0$, $K \quad 1$, $n \quad 1$, define

$$A = \left(1 \quad \frac{j\alpha \quad 1j}{n \quad K + \alpha}\,\delta(\alpha \quad 1)\right)^K$$

$$B = \left(1 + \frac{j\alpha \quad 1j}{n \quad K + \alpha}\,\delta(\alpha < 1)\right)^K$$

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Let $\theta_1, \quad , \theta_n \quad f(\theta_1, \quad , \theta_n j\beta)$, $\alpha = 2/\beta$.

- $\quad Z_n = (e^{i\theta_1}, \quad , e^{i\theta_n})$,
- $\quad p_\mu(Z_n) = p_\mu(e^{i\theta_1}, \quad , e^{i\theta_n})$

Theorem

(a) *If* $n \quad K = j\mu j$, *then*

$$A \quad \frac{\mathbb{E}\left[j p_{\mu}(Z_n) j^2 \right]}{\alpha^{l(\mu)} z_{\mu}} \quad B$$

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If $\mu \neq \nu$ *and* $n \quad K = |\mu| \vee |\nu|$, *then*

$$\left|\mathbb{E}\left[p_\mu(Z_n)\overline{p_\nu(Z_n)}\right]\right| \quad \max\{|A \quad 1|, |B \quad 1|\}\, \alpha^{(l(\mu)+l(\nu))/2}(z_\mu z_\nu)^{1/2}$$

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(c) $\exists\, C = C(\beta)$ *s.t.* $\forall m \quad 1,\ n \quad 2$

$$\left|\mathbb{E}\left[|p_m(Z_n)|^2\right] \quad n\right| \quad C\frac{n^3 2^{n\beta}}{m^{1\wedge\beta}}$$

Take $\beta = 2$, then $A = B = 1$. We recover

- **Theroem (Diaconis and Evans: 2001)**
  $a = (a_1, \ldots, a_k)$, $b = (b_1, \ldots, b_k)$ with $a_j, b_j \in \{0, 1, 2, \ldots\}$.
  For $n \geq \sum_{j=1}^k j a_j \vee \sum_{j=1}^k j b_j$,

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\prod_{j=1}^{k} (Tr(U_n^j))^{a_j} \overline{(Tr(U_n^j))^{b_j}}\right] = \delta_{ab} \prod_{j=1}^{k} j^{a_j} a_j!$$

Corollary

8 $\beta > 0$,

$$(a) \quad \lim_{n\to\infty} \mathbb{E}\left[p_\mu(Z_n)\overline{p_\nu(Z_n)}\right] = \delta_{\mu\nu}\left(\frac{2}{\beta}\right)^{l(\mu)} z_\mu;$$

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$$(b) \quad \lim_{m\to\infty} \mathbb{E}\left[jp_m(Z_n)j^2\right] = n \quad \textit{for any } n \quad 2.$$

Corollary

$\mu \neq \nu$: $K = |\mu| \vee |\nu|$. If $n \geq 2K$, then

$$(a) \quad \left| \frac{\mathbb{E}[|p_\mu(Z_n)|^2]}{\alpha^{l(\mu)} z_\mu} - 1 \right| \leq \frac{6|1-\alpha|K}{n};$$

Corollary

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$$(b) \quad \left| \mathbb{E}\left[p_\mu(Z_n) \overline{p_\nu(Z_n)} \right] \right| \quad \frac{6|1 \quad \alpha|K}{n} \quad \alpha^{(l(\mu)+l(\nu))/2} (z_\mu z_\nu)^{1/2}.$$

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Exact formula is given next

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  Jack polynomial $J_\lambda^{(\alpha)} = J_\lambda^{(\alpha)}(x_1, \quad , x_n)$ is symmetric in $x_1, \quad , x_n$

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  Orthogonal property: $Z_n = (e^{i\theta_1}, \ldots, e^{i\theta_n})$

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  Jack polynomial $J_\lambda^{(\alpha)} = J_\lambda^{(\alpha)}(x_1$

Write

$$J_\lambda^{(\alpha)} = \sum_{\rho:|\rho|=|\lambda|} \theta_\rho^\lambda(\alpha) p_\rho$$

$$p_\rho = \sum_{\lambda:|\lambda|=|\rho|} \Theta_\rho^\lambda(\alpha) J_\lambda^{(\alpha)}$$

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For $|\mu| = |\nu| = K$,

$$\mathbb{E}\left[p_\mu(Z_n) \overline{p_\nu(Z_n)} \right] = \sum_{\lambda \vdash K :\, l(\lambda) \leq n} \Theta_\mu^\lambda(\alpha) \Theta_\nu^\lambda(\alpha) \mathbb{E}(J_\lambda^{(\alpha)} \overline{J_\lambda^{(\alpha)}})$$

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- relationship between $\theta_\rho^\lambda(\alpha)$ and $\Theta_\rho^\lambda(\alpha)$

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\end{aligned}$$

$$C_\lambda(\alpha) = \prod_{(i,j)\in\lambda} \Big\{(\alpha(\lambda_i \quad j) + \lambda_j' \quad i + 1)(\alpha(\lambda_i \quad j) + \lambda_j' \quad i + \alpha)\Big\}$$

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$$

$$
\mathsf{N}_\lambda^\alpha(n) = \prod_{(i,j)\in\lambda} \frac{n + (j \quad 1)\alpha \quad (i \quad 1)}{n + j\alpha \quad i}
$$

Young diagram

Main proof:

- play $C_\lambda(\alpha)$
- play $N_\lambda^\alpha(n)$
- use orthogonal relations of $\theta_\mu^\lambda(\alpha)$

- Examples

$$\mathbb{E}[|p_1(Z_n)|^4] = \frac{2n\alpha^2(n^2 + 2(\alpha - 1)n - \alpha)}{(n + \alpha - 1)(n + \alpha - 2)(n + 2\alpha - 1)}$$

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\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}[jp_1(Z_n)j^4] &= \frac{2n\alpha^2(n^2+2(\alpha \quad 1)n \quad \alpha)}{(n+\alpha \quad 1)(n+\alpha \quad 2)(n+2\alpha \quad 1)} \\
&= \begin{cases} \frac{8(n^2+2n-2)}{(n+1)(n+3)}, & \text{if } \beta = 1 \\ 2, & \text{if } \beta = 2 \\ \frac{2n^2-2n-1}{(2n-1)(2n-3)}, & \text{if } \beta = 4 \end{cases}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$\mathbb{E}\left[p_2(Z_n)\overline{p_1(Z_n)^2}\right]$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E}\left[p_2(Z_n)\overline{p_1(Z_n)^2}\,\right] \\
= \quad & \frac{2\alpha^2(\alpha \quad 1)n}{(n+\alpha \quad 1)(n+2\alpha \quad 1)(n+\alpha \quad 2)}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
&\mathbb{E}\left[p_2(Z_n)\overline{p_1(Z_n)^2}\,\right] \\
&= \frac{2\alpha^2(\alpha \quad 1)n}{(n+\alpha \quad 1)(n+2\alpha \quad 1)(n+\alpha \quad 2)} \\
&= \begin{cases} \frac{8}{(n+1)(n+3)}, & \text{if } \beta = 1 \\ 0, & \text{if } \beta = 2 \\ \frac{-1}{(2n-1)(2n-3)}, & \text{if } \beta = 4 \end{cases}
\end{aligned}
$$

The End!

Thanks for your patience!