

Random Matrices: Beyond Wigner and Marchenko-Pastur Laws

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Wigner's Matrices

Wishart's Matrices

Generalizations

Wigner's Matrices

$X_{ij}^{(n)}$, $(n, i, j \geq 1)$: collection of i.i.d. random variables such that

$$\mathbb{E}[X] = 0 \text{ and } \mathbb{E}[X^2] = 1.$$

For all $n \geq 1$:

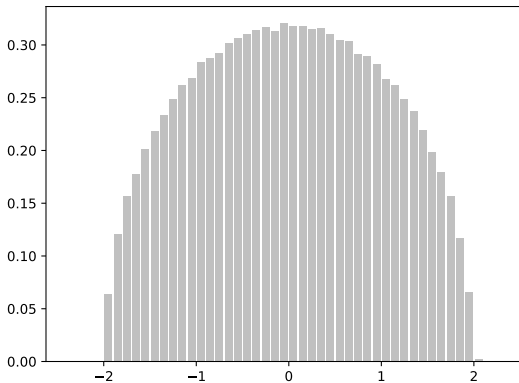
$$W_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \begin{bmatrix} X_{11}^{(n)} & X_{12}^{(n)} & \cdots & X_{1n}^{(n)} \\ X_{12}^{(n)} & X_{22}^{(n)} & \cdots & X_{2n}^{(n)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ X_{1n}^{(n)} & X_{2n}^{(n)} & \cdots & X_{nn}^{(n)} \end{bmatrix}.$$

Symmetry: n real eigenvalues

$$\lambda_1^{(n)} \geq \lambda_2^{(n)} \geq \cdots \geq \lambda_n^{(n)}.$$

Simulations

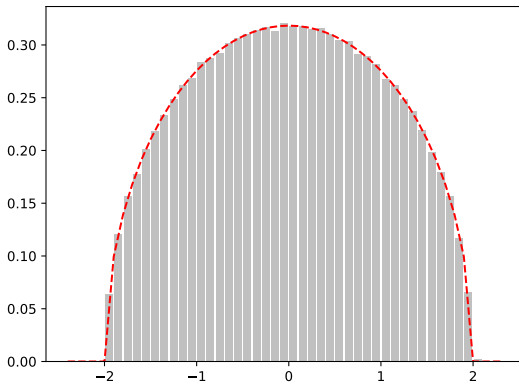
Gaussian case: $X \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$, 100 matrices of size 500×500 .



Simulations

Gaussian case: $X \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$, 100 matrices of size 500×500 .

$$\sigma(dx) = \frac{\sqrt{4 - x^2}}{2\pi} \mathbf{1}_{|x| \leq 2} dx.$$



Convergence to the semi-circle law

Empirical spectral measure:

$$\mu_{W_n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \delta_{\lambda_i^{(n)}}.$$

Theorem (Wigner, 1958)

Almost surely, μ_{W_n} weakly converges to σ : for all bounded measurable function $f : \mathbb{R} \mapsto \mathbb{R}_+$,

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) d\mu_{W_n}(x) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\lambda_i^{(n)}) \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow +\infty]{a.s.} \int_{-2}^2 f(x) \frac{\sqrt{4-x^2}}{2\pi} dx.$$

Wishart's Matrices

- $m = \alpha n$, $\alpha > 0$;
- for all $n \geq 1$, rectangular $n \times m$ matrix:

$$R_n = \begin{bmatrix} X_{11}^{(n)} & X_{12}^{(n)} & \cdots & X_{1m}^{(n)} \\ X_{21}^{(n)} & X_{22}^{(n)} & \cdots & X_{2m}^{(n)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ X_{n1}^{(n)} & X_{n2}^{(n)} & \cdots & X_{nm}^{(n)} \end{bmatrix}.$$

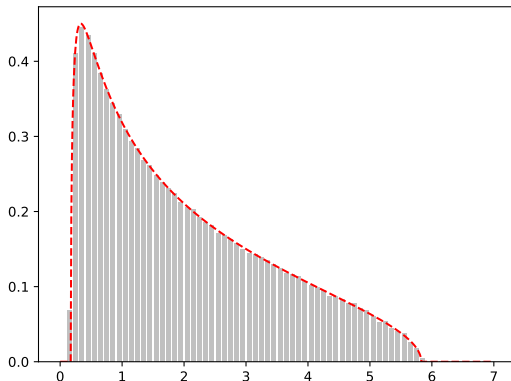
- Wishart's matrix of size n : covariance matrix

$$C_n = \frac{1}{n} R_n R_n^T.$$

- Positive matrix: n positive eigenvalues $\lambda_1^{(n)} \geq \cdots \geq \lambda_n^{(n)}$.

Simulations

Gaussian case: $X \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$, 100 matrices of size 500×1000 ($\alpha = 2$).

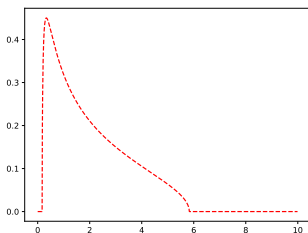


Convergence to the Marchenko-Pastur law

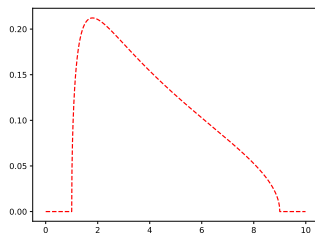
$$\text{MP}_\alpha(dx) = \frac{\sqrt{(b-x)(x-a)}}{2\pi x} \mathbf{1}_{(a,b)}(x) dx + (1-\alpha) \mathbf{1}_{\alpha < 1} \delta_0(dx).$$

$$a = (1 - \sqrt{\alpha})^2, \quad b = (1 + \sqrt{\alpha})^2.$$

$\alpha = 2:$



$\alpha = 4:$



Convergence to the Marchenko-Pastur law

Empirical spectral measure:

$$\mu_{C_n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \delta_{\lambda_i^{(n)}}.$$

Theorem (Marchenko-Pastur, 1967)

Almost surely, μ_{W_n} weakly converges to MP_α : for all bounded measurable function $f : \mathbb{R} \mapsto \mathbb{R}_+$,

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) d\mu_{W_n}(x) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\lambda_i^{(n)}) \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow +\infty]{a.s.} \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) d\text{MP}_\alpha(x).$$

Wigner case: Generalization

$\{P_n\}$: sequence of probability laws, $M_2(P_n) = 1$.

Symmetric matrix:

$$W_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left(X_{ij}^{(n)} \right)_{1 \leq i, j \leq n},$$

$X_{ij}^{(n)}$'s i.i.d. with law P_n .

Convergence of spectral empirical measures μ_{W_n} :

- Ryan (1998);
- Zakharevich (2006).

Wishart case: Generalization

$\{P_n\}$: sequence of probability laws, $M_2(P_n) = 1$.

$$R_n = \left(X_{ij}^{(n)} \right) \in \mathcal{M}_{n \times m},$$

$m = \alpha n$; $X_{ij}^{(n)}$ i.d.d. with law P_n .

$$C_n = \frac{1}{n} R_n R_n^T.$$

Convergence of spectral empirical measures μ_{C_n} :

- Benaych-George and Cabanal-Duvillard (2012);
- N. (2017).

Theorem (N.,2017)

If

$$\frac{M_k(P_n)}{n^{k/2-1}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} A_k < \infty,$$

the weak limit of μ_{C_n} only depends on $(A_i)_i$ and is characterized by its moments:

$$m_k = \sum_{a=1}^k \sum_{l=1}^a \alpha^l \sum_{\mathbf{b} \in \mathcal{B}_{a,k}} |\mathcal{W}_k(a, l, \mathbf{b})| \prod_{i=1}^a A_{b_i}.$$

$\mathcal{W}_k(a, l, \mathbf{b})$: closed walks on planar rooted trees having a edges and l vertices in odd generations, with repetitions given by \mathbf{b} .

Combinatorial analysis of the formula

$$m_k = \sum_{l=1}^k \alpha^l |\mathcal{W}_k(k, l, (2, \dots, 2))| + A_4 \sum_{l=1}^{k-1} \alpha^l |\mathcal{W}_k(k-1, l, (4, 2, \dots, 2))| + \dots$$

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 m_k &= m_k(\text{MP}_\alpha) + A_4 m_k(\text{MP}_\alpha^{\{1\}}) + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

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$\text{MP}_\alpha^{\{1\}}$: explicit signed measure with total mass zero.

$$\text{MP}_\alpha^{\{1\}}(dx) = \frac{x^2 - 2x(\alpha + 1) + (\alpha^2 + 1)}{2\pi\alpha\sqrt{(b-x)(x-a)}} \mathbf{1}_{(a,b)}(x) dx.$$

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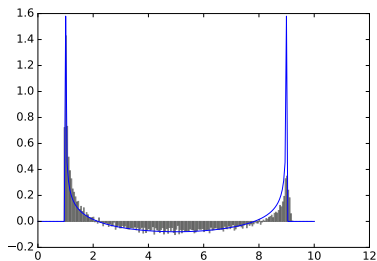
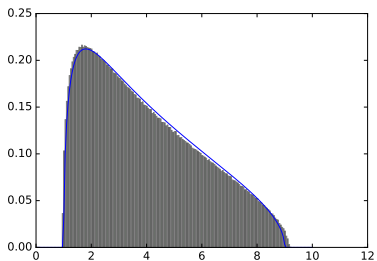
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One example of application: $P_n = \text{Bernoulli}\left(\frac{c}{n}\right)$ where $A_i = c^{1-i/2}$.
Asymptotic development of the limiting law $\mu_{\alpha,c}$ when $c \rightarrow +\infty$:

$$m_k(\mu_{\alpha,c}) = m_k(\text{MP}_\alpha) + \frac{1}{c} m_k(\text{MP}_\alpha^{\{1\}}) + o\left(\frac{1}{c}\right).$$

THANK YOU!



Reference: *Spectra of Wishart's Matrices with Size-Dependent Entries*, N., 2017 (preprint).