

Some previous honors projects

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Preserver Problems

General problem

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- Let $\mathcal{S} \subseteq \mathcal{M}$. Study $f : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ such that

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- Let \sim be a relation on \mathcal{M} . Study $f : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ such that $f(A) \sim f(B)$ whenever (if and only if) $A \sim B$ in \mathcal{M} .

Theorem [Frobenius, 1897]

A **linear** function $f : M_n \rightarrow M_n$ satisfies

$$\det(f(A)) = \det(A) \quad \text{for all } A \in M_n$$

if and only if there are $M, N \in M_n$ with $\det(MN) = 1$ such that

- $f(A) = MAN$ for all $A \in M_n$, or
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Theorem [Dieudonné, 1949]

Let \mathcal{S} be the set of **singular matrices** in M_n . An **invertible linear** function $f : M_n \rightarrow M_n$ satisfies $f(\mathcal{S}) \subseteq \mathcal{S}$ if and only if there are **invertible** $M, N \in M_n$ such that

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- Preservers of the rank function, or the set of rank- k matrices.
- Preservers of the eigenvalues, spectrum, or spectral radius.
- Preservers of the **numerical range** of $A \in M_n$ defined by

$$W(A) = \{x^*Ax : x \in \mathbb{C}^n, x^*x = 1\}.$$

Honors Projects

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We also characterized linear function f on real (symmetric) matrices sending the set of generalized (symmetric) doubly stochastic matrices into itself in another paper.

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Also, we studied the problem of partitioning a set of $(0, 1)$ matrices into different subsets with special structures.

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Suppose $f : M_{m,n} \rightarrow M_{m,n}$ is Schur multiplicative and maps rank k matrices to rank k matrices for $k \leq 1$. Then there are **permutation matrices** $P \in M_m, Q \in M_n$, and a **multiplicative function** $\tau : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ with $\tau(\mathbb{C}^*) \subseteq \mathbb{C}^*$ such that

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- $m = n$ and $f(A) = P(\tau(a_{ij}))^t Q$ for all $A = (a_{ij}) \in M_{m,n}$.

Recall that the **spectral radius** of a matrix $A \in M_n$ is

$$r(A) = \max\{|\lambda| : \lambda \text{ is an eigenvalue of } A\}.$$

A matrix $P \in M_n$ is a monomial matrix if each row and each column of P has one and only one nonzero entry, which is positive.

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Theorem [Clark, Li and Rodman, 2009]

Let M_n^+ be the set of $n \times n$ nonnegative matrices. A **surjective function** $f : M_n^+ \rightarrow M_n^+$ satisfies

$$r(f(A)f(B)) = r(AB) \quad \text{for all } A, B \in M_n^+$$

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For $1 \leq k < n$, the **rank- k numerical range** of $A \in M_n$ is defined by

$$\Lambda_k(A) = \{\gamma \in \mathbb{C} : \exists X \in M_{n,k} \text{ with } X^*X = I_k \text{ and } X^*AX = \gamma I_k\}.$$

Theorem [Clark, Li, Mahle and Rodman, 2009]

A **linear function** $f : M_n \rightarrow M_n$ satisfies

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We also solved the problem for Hermitian matrices in the same paper, and characterized multiplicative functions which preserve the rank k -numerical range in a paper with Sze.

Current and future projects

- With Herman, Forstall, Yannello, we are studying functions preserving different eigenvalue containment regions $R(A)$ such as the Gershgorin region, the Brauer set, the Ostrowski set. In particular, we characterize f such that

$$R(f(A) - f(B)) = R(A - B) \quad \text{for all } A, B \in M_n,$$

and

$$R(f(A)f(B)) = R(AB) \quad \text{for all } A, B \in M_n.$$

- I also plan to study preservers of the pseudo spectrum of matrices.
- What do you want to preserve?

- <http://www.math.wm.edu/~ckli/pub.html>.
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