

- odvození jpdf pro vlastní cívky Gaussovských matic

Máme jpdf elementů H (resp. horního trojúhelníku nad diagonálou)

$$p[H] = \prod_{i=1}^N \left[\frac{e^{-H_{ii}^2/2}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \prod_{i < j} \frac{e^{-H_{ij}^2}}{\sqrt{\pi}} \right]$$

Z toho chceme odvodit

$$p(x_{N,1}, \dots, x_{N,N}) = \frac{1}{Z_{N,1}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^N x_j^2} \prod_{j < k} |x_j - x_k|$$

$(\beta=1)$

$$Z_{N,1} = (2\pi)^{N/2} \prod_{j=1}^N \frac{\Gamma(1/2)}{\Gamma(1+1/2)}$$

Budeme potřebovat singulární rozklad $H \dots H = OXO^T$,
 $X = \text{diag}(x_{N,1}, \dots, x_{N,N})$, ortogonální $\dots O O^T = \mathbb{1}$ identita

• Nejprve k substitucím

$$I_1 = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} dx dy p_1(x,y) ; I_2 = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} dx dy p_2(x,y)$$

$$p_1(x,y) = f(x^2+y^2) ; p_2(x,y) = x f(x^2+y^2)$$

\dots polární souřadnice $\{x,y\} = \{r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta\}$

$$\hat{p}_1(r,\theta) = r f(r^2) ; \hat{p}_2(r,\theta) = r^2 \cos \theta f(r^2)$$

$\dots r$ je da extra faktor $\dots r = J(r,\theta) = \left| \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \end{pmatrix} \right|$

• Ted' k objemu

1, jednotková koule v \mathbb{R}^m ... $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^m : \sum_{j=1}^m x_j^2 \leq 1\}$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^m} e^{-\|x\|^2/2} dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^m} e^{-x_1^2/2 - \dots - x_m^2/2} dx = \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-t^2/2} dt \right)^m = (2\pi)^{m/2}$$

$$\int_0^\infty \int_{\mathbb{S}^{m-1}} e^{-1/2 r^2} dA dr = \int_0^\infty e^{-1/2 r^2} r^{m-1} A_{m-1} dr = A_{m-1} \int_0^\infty e^{-t/2} (2t)^{\frac{m-2}{2}} dt$$

$$t = r^2/2 \quad dt = r dr$$

$$= A_{m-1} 2^{\frac{m}{2}-1} \Gamma(m/2)$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{m-1} = \frac{2\pi^{m/2}}{\Gamma(m/2)} ; V_m = \int_0^1 \frac{2\pi^{m/2}}{\Gamma(m/2)} r^{m-1} dr = \frac{2\pi^{m/2}}{m\Gamma(m/2)} = \frac{\pi^{m/2}}{\Gamma(m/2+1)}$$

2, Ortogonální matice

$$O \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N}, O O^T = \mathbb{1}$$

... počet stupňů volnosti ... dimenze

první řádek ... $N-1$... N & podm. $\|x\|_2^2 = 1$

druhý řádek ... $N-1-1$... ort. na první řádek

\vdots

N -tý řádek ... $N-1-(N-1)=0$

$$\text{Celkem } D_N = \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} j = \frac{(N-1)N}{2}$$

Jaký je D_N -dimensionální objem $\{O \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N} : O O^T = \mathbb{1}\}$?

První řádek: $\frac{2 \pi^{N/2}}{\Gamma(N/2)}$, Druhý: $\frac{2 \pi^{N/2}}{\Gamma(N/2)}$...

Celkem je $\text{vol}(V_N) = \frac{2\pi^{N/2}}{\Gamma(N/2)} \cdot \frac{2\pi^{(N-1)/2}}{\Gamma((N-1)/2)} \cdots \frac{2\pi^{1/2}}{\Gamma(1/2)}$

$$= \frac{2^N \pi^{\frac{N(N+1)}{4}}}{\Gamma(N/2) \cdots \Gamma(1/2)} = \frac{2^N \pi^{N^2/2}}{\Gamma_N(N/2)} ; \Gamma_m(a) = \pi^{\frac{m(m-1)}{4}} \prod_{i=1}^m \Gamma(a - \frac{i-1}{2})$$

• "kontrola" pro $N=2$... uvid by vyjit $\text{vol}(V_2) = \frac{2^2 \cdot \pi^2}{2^{1/2} \Gamma(1) \Gamma(1/2)} = 4\pi$.

• $O = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{11} & \sigma_{12} \\ \sigma_{21} & \sigma_{22} \end{pmatrix} : \begin{matrix} \sigma_{11}^2 + \sigma_{12}^2 = 1 \\ \sigma_{21}^2 + \sigma_{22}^2 = 1 \\ \sigma_{11} \cdot \sigma_{12} + \sigma_{21} \sigma_{22} = 0 \end{matrix}$

$\begin{pmatrix} \cos\varphi & \sin\varphi \\ -\sin\varphi & \cos\varphi \end{pmatrix}$ nebo $\begin{pmatrix} \cos\varphi & \sin\varphi \\ \sin\varphi & -\cos\varphi \end{pmatrix}$
 $\varphi \in [0, 2\pi]$ $\varphi \in [0, 2\pi]$ $\rightarrow 4\pi$.

• $\text{Vol}(V_2) = \int \prod_{i,j=1}^2 d\sigma_{ij} \delta(\sqrt{\sigma_{11}^2 + \sigma_{21}^2} - 1) \delta(\sqrt{\sigma_{12}^2 + \sigma_{22}^2} - 1) \delta(\sigma_{11}\sigma_{12} + \sigma_{21}\sigma_{22})$

$\sigma_{11} = r \cos\varphi \quad \sigma_{12} = R \cos\theta$
 $\sigma_{21} = r \sin\varphi \quad \sigma_{22} = R \sin\theta$

$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^\infty dr \int_0^\infty dR \quad r \cdot R \cdot \delta(r-1) \delta(R-1) \delta(rR \cos\varphi \cos\theta + rR \sin\varphi \sin\theta)$

$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \delta(\cos(\varphi-\theta)) = \int_0^{2\pi} 2 d\varphi = 4\pi$
 $\varphi-\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$
 $\varphi-\theta = \frac{3\pi}{2}$

Od hustoty pravkú H k hustote vlastných čísel

$$\rho(H_{11}, H_{12}, \dots, H_{NN}) \prod_{i < j} dH_{ij} = \rho(H_{11}(x, 0), \dots, H_{NN}(x, 0)) |J(H \rightarrow \{x, 0\})| \cdot \prod_{i=1}^N dx$$

• počet d. na obou stranách: $\frac{N(N+1)}{2} = N + \frac{N(N-1)}{2}$.

- $J(H \rightarrow \{x, 0\})$ nebude párová na \mathcal{O} , jím max.

Přesněji $J(H \rightarrow \{x, 0\}) = \prod_{j > k} (x_j - x_k)$

- Nakonec nás bude přijímat hustota rozdělení vlastních čísel,

tedy

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\rho}(x_{11}, \dots, x_{NN}) dx &= dx \int_{\mathbb{V}_N} d\mathcal{O} \hat{\rho}(x_{11}, \dots, x_{NN}, \mathcal{O}) = \\ &= dx \int_{\mathbb{V}_N} \rho(H_{11}(x, 0), \dots, H_{NN}(x, 0)) \cdot |J(H \rightarrow \{x, 0\})| d\mathcal{O} \\ &= dx \cdot |J(H \rightarrow \{x, 0\})| \cdot \int_{\mathbb{V}_N} \rho(H_{11}(x, 0), \dots, H_{NN}(x, 0)) d\mathcal{O}. \end{aligned}$$

... upřesní bychom, aby $\rho(H_{11}(x, 0), \dots, H_{NN}(x, 0))$ bylo rotační invariantní - párovělo jím na x_{11}, \dots, x_{NN} !

Nechť reálná symetrická $N \times N$ matice H má J párů svých elementů

$S[H] = \phi(\text{Tr} H, \text{Tr} H^2, \dots, \text{Tr} H^m)$ (a je tedy rotačně invariantní).

Pak J párů uspořádaných vlastních čísel je $(x_1 \geq x_2 \geq \dots \geq x_N)$

$$S_{\text{ord}}(x_1, \dots, x_N) = \frac{\pi^{N/2}}{\Gamma_N(N/2)} \phi\left(\sum_i x_i, \sum_i x_i^2, \dots, \sum_i x_i^N\right) \prod_{i < j} (x_i - x_j)$$

Pro GOE: $S[H] = \prod_{i=1}^N \frac{e^{-H_{ii}^2/2}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \prod_{i < j} \frac{e^{-H_{ij}^2}}{\sqrt{\pi}} = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{N/2} \pi^{\frac{N^2-N}{4}}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} H^2\right)$

$\xrightarrow{\text{Theorem}}$ $S_{\text{ord}}(x_1, \dots, x_N) = \frac{\pi^{N/2}}{\Gamma_N(N/2)} \cdot \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{N/2} \pi^{\frac{N^2-N}{4}}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i^2} \prod_{i < j} (x_i - x_j)$

- Ve proování s předchozím se vše liší jen o $N!$... normalizační faktor
 -- rozdíl mezi uspořádanými a
 neuspořádanými vlastními čísly!
- Chybí faktor 2^N ... vlastní vektory určuje až na znaménko!

Jest li k priročno $\rho(H_{11}(x, 0), \dots, H_{NN}(x, 0))$:

$$\rho(H_{11}, \dots, H_{NN}) \underset{\text{uakord.}}{\approx} \prod_{i=1}^N e^{-H_{ii}^2/2} \prod_{i < j} e^{-H_{ij}^2} =$$

$$= \exp\left(\sum_{i=1}^N -H_{ii}^2/2 - \sum_{i < j} H_{ij}^2\right) = \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^N H_{ij}^2\right)$$

Dalje je $H_{ij} = (\sigma X \sigma^T)_{ij} = \sum_{l=1}^N \sigma_{il} (X \sigma^T)_{lj}$.

$$= \sum_{l=1}^N \sigma_{il} \sum_{k=1}^N (X)_{lk} (\sigma^T)_{kj} = \sum_{k,l=1}^N \sigma_{il} g_{jk} x_{lk} = \sum_{k=1}^N \sigma_{ik} x_k g_{jk}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i,j=1}^N H_{ij}^2 = \sum_{i,j=1}^N \left(\sum_{k=1}^N \sigma_{ik} x_k g_{jk} \right)^2 = \sum_{i,j=1}^N \sum_{k,l=1}^N \sigma_{ik} x_k g_{jk} \sigma_{il} x_l g_{jl}$$

$$= \sum_{k,l=1}^N x_k x_l \sum_{i,j=1}^N \sigma_{ik} \sigma_{il} \sigma_{jk} \sigma_{jl} = \sum_{k,l=1}^N x_k x_l \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \sigma_{ik} \sigma_{il} \right) \left(\sum_{j=1}^N \sigma_{jk} \sigma_{jl} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^N x_k^2$$

Calcule-se o tdy

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$$\hat{S}(x_1, \dots, x_N) = |J(H \rightarrow \{0, x\})| \cdot \int_{\mathbb{V}_N} S(H_{11}(x, \sigma), \dots, H_{NN}(x, \sigma)) \int d\sigma$$

$$= \prod_{j < k} |x_j - x_k| \cdot \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{N/2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\pi^{N(N-1)/4}} \cdot e^{-\|x\|_2^2/2} \cdot \text{Vol}(\mathbb{V}_N)$$

$$= e^{-\|x\|_2^2} \prod_{j < k} |x_j - x_k| \cdot \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{N/2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\pi^{N(N-1)/4}} \cdot \frac{2^N \cdot \tilde{\pi}^{N(N+1)/4}}{\Gamma(N/2) \dots \Gamma(1/2)}$$

$$(*) = \frac{2^{N/2}}{\pi^{N/2}} \cdot \frac{\tilde{\pi}^{N(N+1)/4 - N(N-1)/4}}{\Gamma(1+N/2) \dots \Gamma(1+1/2)} \cdot \frac{N! \dots 1/2}{(*)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{N/2} \cdot \pi^{N/2}} \cdot N! \cdot \frac{\tilde{\pi}^{N/2}}{\Gamma(1+N/2) \dots \Gamma(1+1/2)} = \frac{N!}{2^{N/2} \Gamma(1+N/2) \dots \Gamma(1+1/2)}$$

Resposta: $\frac{1}{Z_{N,1}} = \frac{\Gamma(1+1/2)^N}{(2\pi)^{N/2} \Gamma(1+1/2) \dots \Gamma(1+N/2)}$

$$= \frac{(\sqrt{\pi}/2)^N}{(2\pi)^{N/2} \Gamma(1+1/2) \dots \Gamma(1+N/2)}$$

... N!