

Some inequalities on singular values and eigenvalues arising from Hua's determinantal inequality and Ando's Young inequality

Yiu Tung Poon
Iowa State University
Ames, Iowa, U. S. A.

2017 Working Workshop on
Matrix/Operators and Their Applications
AORC, Sungkyunkwan University
May 22 - June 2, 2017

Joint work with Jun-Tong Liu and Qingwen Wang, Shanghai University.

- Definitions and notations

- Definitions and notations
- Hua's determinantal inequality

- Definitions and notations
- Hua's determinantal inequality
- Ando's Young inequality

- Definitions and notations
- Hua's determinantal inequality
- Ando's Young inequality
- Some conjectures

- Definitions and notations
- Hua's determinantal inequality
- Ando's Young inequality
- Some conjectures
- Generalization of Hua's determinantal inequality

Definitions and notations

- \mathbb{M}_n be the set of $n \times n$ complex matrices.

Definitions and notations

- \mathbb{M}_n be the set of $n \times n$ complex matrices.
- For $A \in \mathbb{M}_n$, the conjugate transpose of A is denoted by A^* .

Definitions and notations

- \mathbb{M}_n be the set of $n \times n$ complex matrices.
- For $A \in \mathbb{M}_n$, the conjugate transpose of A is denoted by A^* . $A \in \mathbb{M}_n$ is Hermitian if $A = A^*$.

Definitions and notations

- \mathbb{M}_n be the set of $n \times n$ complex matrices.
- For $A \in \mathbb{M}_n$, the conjugate transpose of A is denoted by A^* . $A \in \mathbb{M}_n$ is Hermitian if $A = A^*$.
- A Hermitian A is positive semi-definite, ($A \geq 0$) if all eigenvalues of A are non-negative.

Definitions and notations

- \mathbb{M}_n be the set of $n \times n$ complex matrices.
- For $A \in \mathbb{M}_n$, the conjugate transpose of A is denoted by A^* . $A \in \mathbb{M}_n$ is Hermitian if $A = A^*$.
- A Hermitian A is positive semi-definite, ($A \geq 0$) if all eigenvalues of A are non-negative.
- For Hermitian matrices A and B , write $A \geq B$ if $A - B \geq 0$.

Definitions and notations

- \mathbb{M}_n be the set of $n \times n$ complex matrices.
- For $A \in \mathbb{M}_n$, the conjugate transpose of A is denoted by A^* . $A \in \mathbb{M}_n$ is Hermitian if $A = A^*$.
- A Hermitian A is positive semi-definite, ($A \geq 0$) if all eigenvalues of A are non-negative.
- For Hermitian matrices A and B , write $A \geq B$ if $A - B \geq 0$.
- If $A \in \mathbb{M}_n$, let $\lambda_j(A)$, $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$, be the eigenvalues of A so arranged that $|\lambda_j(A)| \geq |\lambda_{j+1}(A)|$ for $j = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$.

Definitions and notations

- \mathbb{M}_n be the set of $n \times n$ complex matrices.
- For $A \in \mathbb{M}_n$, the conjugate transpose of A is denoted by A^* . $A \in \mathbb{M}_n$ is Hermitian if $A = A^*$.
- A Hermitian A is positive semi-definite, ($A \geq 0$) if all eigenvalues of A are non-negative.
- For Hermitian matrices A and B , write $A \geq B$ if $A - B \geq 0$.
- If $A \in \mathbb{M}_n$, let $\lambda_j(A)$, $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$, be the eigenvalues of A so arranged that $|\lambda_j(A)| \geq |\lambda_{j+1}(A)|$ for $j = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$.
- The singular values of a complex matrix A are the eigenvalues of $|A| := (A^*A)^{1/2}$, and we denote the singular values of A by $\sigma_j(A) := \lambda_j(|A|)$.

Definitions and notations

- \mathbb{M}_n be the set of $n \times n$ complex matrices.
- For $A \in \mathbb{M}_n$, the conjugate transpose of A is denoted by A^* . $A \in \mathbb{M}_n$ is Hermitian if $A = A^*$.
- A Hermitian A is positive semi-definite, ($A \geq 0$) if all eigenvalues of A are non-negative.
- For Hermitian matrices A and B , write $A \geq B$ if $A - B \geq 0$.
- If $A \in \mathbb{M}_n$, let $\lambda_j(A)$, $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$, be the the eigenvalues of A so arranged that $|\lambda_j(A)| \geq |\lambda_{j+1}(A)|$ for $j = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$.
- The singular values of a complex matrix A are the eigenvalues of $|A| := (A^*A)^{1/2}$, and we denote the singular values of A by $\sigma_j(A) := \lambda_j(|A|)$.
- The $n \times n$ identity matrix is denoted by I_n .

Definitions and notations

- \mathbb{M}_n be the set of $n \times n$ complex matrices.
- For $A \in \mathbb{M}_n$, the conjugate transpose of A is denoted by A^* . $A \in \mathbb{M}_n$ is Hermitian if $A = A^*$.
- A Hermitian A is positive semi-definite, ($A \geq 0$) if all eigenvalues of A are non-negative.
- For Hermitian matrices A and B , write $A \geq B$ if $A - B \geq 0$.
- If $A \in \mathbb{M}_n$, let $\lambda_j(A)$, $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$, be the the eigenvalues of A so arranged that $|\lambda_j(A)| \geq |\lambda_{j+1}(A)|$ for $j = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$.
- The singular values of a complex matrix A are the eigenvalues of $|A| := (A^*A)^{1/2}$, and we denote the singular values of A by $\sigma_j(A) := \lambda_j(|A|)$.
- The $n \times n$ identity matrix is denoted by I_n .
- $A \in \mathbb{M}_n$ is called *contractive* if $\sigma_1(A) \leq 1$, equivalently, $I_n \geq A^*A$.

Hua's determinantal inequalities

Hua's determinantal inequalities

Let $A, B \in \mathbb{M}_n$ be contractive. Then

$$|\det(I_n - A^*B)|^2 \geq \det(I_n - A^*A) \det(I_n - B^*B), \quad (1)$$

Hua's determinantal inequalities

Hua's determinantal inequalities

Let $A, B \in \mathbb{M}_n$ be contractive. Then

$$|\det(I_n - A^*B)|^2 \geq \det(I_n - A^*A) \det(I_n - B^*B), \quad (1)$$

Equivalent, $\prod_{j=1}^n \sigma_j^2(I_n - A^*B) \geq \prod_{j=1}^n \lambda_j((I_n - A^*A)(I_n - B^*B))$

Hua's determinantal inequalities

Hua's determinantal inequalities

Let $A, B \in \mathbb{M}_n$ be contractive. Then

$$|\det(I_n - A^*B)|^2 \geq \det(I_n - A^*A) \det(I_n - B^*B), \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Equivalent, } \prod_{j=1}^n \sigma_j^2(I_n - A^*B) &\geq \prod_{j=1}^n \lambda_j((I_n - A^*A)(I_n - B^*B)) \\ &= \prod_{j=1}^n (\lambda_j(I_n - A^*A)\lambda_j(I_n - B^*B)) \end{aligned}$$

Hua's determinantal inequalities

Hua's determinantal inequalities

Let $A, B \in \mathbb{M}_n$ be contractive. Then

$$|\det(I_n - A^*B)|^2 \geq \det(I_n - A^*A) \det(I_n - B^*B), \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Equivalent, } \prod_{j=1}^n \sigma_j^2(I_n - A^*B) &\geq \prod_{j=1}^n \lambda_j((I_n - A^*A)(I_n - B^*B)) \\ &= \prod_{j=1}^n (\lambda_j(I_n - A^*A) \lambda_j(I_n - B^*B)) \end{aligned}$$

Lin proves that for contractive $A, B \in M_n$,

$$\sigma_j^2(I_n - A^*B) \geq \sigma_j((I_n - A^*A)(I_n - B^*B)) \quad (2)$$

Hua's determinantal inequalities

Hua's determinantal inequalities

Let $A, B \in \mathbb{M}_n$ be contractive. Then

$$|\det(I_n - A^*B)|^2 \geq \det(I_n - A^*A) \det(I_n - B^*B), \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Equivalent, } \prod_{j=1}^n \sigma_j^2(I_n - A^*B) &\geq \prod_{j=1}^n \lambda_j((I_n - A^*A)(I_n - B^*B)) \\ &= \prod_{j=1}^n (\lambda_j(I_n - A^*A) \lambda_j(I_n - B^*B)) \end{aligned}$$

Lin proves that for contractive $A, B \in M_n$,

$$\sigma_j^2(I_n - A^*B) \geq \sigma_j((I_n - A^*A)(I_n - B^*B)) \quad (2)$$

This provides a generalization of (1) because for $P \in M_n$ and $1 \leq k \leq n$,

$$\prod_{j=1}^k \sigma_j(P) \geq \prod_{j=1}^k |\lambda_j(P)|$$

Hua's determinantal inequalities

Hua's determinantal inequalities

Let $A, B \in \mathbb{M}_n$ be contractive. Then

$$|\det(I_n - A^*B)|^2 \geq \det(I_n - A^*A) \det(I_n - B^*B), \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Equivalent, } \prod_{j=1}^n \sigma_j^2(I_n - A^*B) &\geq \prod_{j=1}^n \lambda_j((I_n - A^*A)(I_n - B^*B)) \\ &= \prod_{j=1}^n (\lambda_j(I_n - A^*A) \lambda_j(I_n - B^*B)) \end{aligned}$$

Lin proves that for contractive $A, B \in M_n$,

$$\sigma_j^2(I_n - A^*B) \geq \sigma_j((I_n - A^*A)(I_n - B^*B)) \quad (2)$$

This provides a generalization of (1) because for $P \in M_n$ and $1 \leq k \leq n$,

$$\prod_{j=1}^k \sigma_j(P) \geq \prod_{j=1}^k |\lambda_j(P)|$$

which gives

$$\prod_{j=1}^k \sigma_j^2(I_n - A^*B) \geq \prod_{j=1}^k \sigma_j((I_n - A^*A)(I_n - B^*B))$$

Hua's determinantal inequalities

Hua's determinantal inequalities

Let $A, B \in \mathbb{M}_n$ be contractive. Then

$$|\det(I_n - A^*B)|^2 \geq \det(I_n - A^*A) \det(I_n - B^*B), \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Equivalent, } \prod_{j=1}^n \sigma_j^2(I_n - A^*B) &\geq \prod_{j=1}^n \lambda_j((I_n - A^*A)(I_n - B^*B)) \\ &= \prod_{j=1}^n (\lambda_j(I_n - A^*A) \lambda_j(I_n - B^*B)) \end{aligned}$$

Lin proves that for contractive $A, B \in M_n$,

$$\sigma_j^2(I_n - A^*B) \geq \sigma_j((I_n - A^*A)(I_n - B^*B)) \quad (2)$$

This provides a generalization of (1) because for $P \in M_n$ and $1 \leq k \leq n$,

$$\prod_{j=1}^k \sigma_j(P) \geq \prod_{j=1}^k |\lambda_j(P)|$$

which gives

$$\begin{aligned} \prod_{j=1}^k \sigma_j^2(I_n - A^*B) &\geq \prod_{j=1}^k \sigma_j((I_n - A^*A)(I_n - B^*B)) \\ &\geq \prod_{j=1}^k \lambda_j((I_n - A^*A)(I_n - B^*B)) \end{aligned}$$

Ando's Young inequality

As a complement to (2), Lin proves that for contractive $A, B \in M_n$,

$$\sigma_j^2(I_n - AB^*) \geq \sigma_j((I_n - A^*A)(I_n - B^*B))$$

Ando's Young inequality

As a complement to (2), Lin proves that for contractive $A, B \in M_n$,

$$\sigma_j^2(I_n - AB^*) \geq \sigma_j((I_n - A^*A)(I_n - B^*B))$$

Furthermore, Lin showed that for contractive $A, B \in M_n$ and

$$p, q > 0, \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1,$$

Ando's Young inequality

As a complement to (2), Lin proves that for contractive $A, B \in M_n$,

$$\sigma_j^2(I_n - AB^*) \geq \sigma_j((I_n - A^*A)(I_n - B^*B))$$

Furthermore, Lin showed that for contractive $A, B \in M_n$ and

$p, q > 0$, $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$, we have

$$\sigma_j^2(I_n - AB^*) \geq \sigma_j((I_n - |A|^p)^{2/p}(I_n - |B|^q)^{2/q}) \quad (3)$$

Ando's Young inequality

As a complement to (2), Lin proves that for contractive $A, B \in M_n$,

$$\sigma_j^2(I_n - AB^*) \geq \sigma_j((I_n - A^*A)(I_n - B^*B))$$

Furthermore, Lin showed that for contractive $A, B \in M_n$ and $p, q > 0$, $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$, we have

$$\sigma_j^2(I_n - AB^*) \geq \sigma_j((I_n - |A|^p)^{2/p}(I_n - |B|^q)^{2/q}) \quad (3)$$

Ando's Young inequalities

Let $A, B \in \mathbb{M}_n$ and $p, q > 0$ with $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$, there is a unitary matrix U such that

$$U|AB^*|U^* \leq \frac{1}{p}|A|^p + \frac{1}{q}|B|^q. \quad (4)$$

Ando's Young inequality

To deduce (3) from (4),

Ando's Young inequality

To deduce (3) from (4), we have

$$U|AB^*|U^* \leq \frac{1}{p}|A|^p + \frac{1}{q}|B|^q$$

Ando's Young inequality

To deduce (3) from (4), we have

$$\begin{aligned} U|AB^*|U^* &\leq \frac{1}{p}|A|^p + \frac{1}{q}|B|^q \\ \Rightarrow I_n - U|AB^*|U^* &\geq \frac{(I_n - |A|^p)}{p} + \frac{(I_n - |B|^q)}{q} \end{aligned}$$

Ando's Young inequality

To deduce (3) from (4), we have

$$\begin{aligned}U|AB^*|U^* &\leq \frac{1}{p}|A|^p + \frac{1}{q}|B|^q \\ \Rightarrow I_n - U|AB^*|U^* &\geq \frac{(I_n - |A|^p)}{p} + \frac{(I_n - |B|^q)}{q} \\ \Rightarrow U(I_n - |AB^*|)U^* &\geq \frac{((I_n - |A|^p)^{1/p})^p}{p} + \frac{((I_n - |B|^q)^{1/q})^q}{q}\end{aligned}$$

Ando's Young inequality

To deduce (3) from (4), we have

$$\begin{aligned}U|AB^*|U^* &\leq \frac{1}{p}|A|^p + \frac{1}{q}|B|^q \\ \Rightarrow I_n - U|AB^*|U^* &\geq \frac{(I_n - |A|^p)}{p} + \frac{(I_n - |B|^q)}{q} \\ \Rightarrow U(I_n - |AB^*|)U^* &\geq \frac{((I_n - |A|^p)^{1/p})^p}{p} + \frac{((I_n - |B|^q)^{1/q})^q}{q} \\ &\geq V \left| (I_n - |A|^p)^{1/p} (I_n - |B|^q)^{1/q} \right| V^* \\ &\quad \text{for some unitary } V\end{aligned}$$

Ando's Young inequality

To deduce (3) from (4), we have

$$\begin{aligned}U|AB^*|U^* &\leq \frac{1}{p}|A|^p + \frac{1}{q}|B|^q \\ \Rightarrow I_n - U|AB^*|U^* &\geq \frac{(I_n - |A|^p)}{p} + \frac{(I_n - |B|^q)}{q} \\ \Rightarrow U(I_n - |AB^*|)U^* &\geq \frac{((I_n - |A|^p)^{1/p})^p}{p} + \frac{((I_n - |B|^q)^{1/q})^q}{q} \\ &\geq V \left| (I_n - |A|^p)^{1/p} (I_n - |B|^q)^{1/q} \right| V^* \\ &\quad \text{for some unitary } V \\ \Rightarrow \sigma_j^2(I_n - AB^*) &= \lambda_j^2(|I_n - AB^*|)\end{aligned}$$

Ando's Young inequality

To deduce (3) from (4), we have

$$\begin{aligned}U|AB^*|U^* &\leq \frac{1}{p}|A|^p + \frac{1}{q}|B|^q \\ \Rightarrow I_n - U|AB^*|U^* &\geq \frac{(I_n - |A|^p)}{p} + \frac{(I_n - |B|^q)}{q} \\ \Rightarrow U(I_n - |AB^*|)U^* &\geq \frac{((I_n - |A|^p)^{1/p})^p}{p} + \frac{((I_n - |B|^q)^{1/q})^q}{q} \\ &\geq V \left| (I_n - |A|^p)^{1/p} (I_n - |B|^q)^{1/q} \right| V^* \\ &\quad \text{for some unitary } V \\ \Rightarrow \sigma_j^2(I_n - AB^*) &= \lambda_j^2(|I_n - AB^*|) \\ &\geq \lambda_j^2(I_n - |AB^*|)\end{aligned}$$

Ando's Young inequality

To deduce (3) from (4), we have

$$\begin{aligned}U|AB^*|U^* &\leq \frac{1}{p}|A|^p + \frac{1}{q}|B|^q \\ \Rightarrow I_n - U|AB^*|U^* &\geq \frac{(I_n - |A|^p)}{p} + \frac{(I_n - |B|^q)}{q} \\ \Rightarrow U(I_n - |AB^*|)U^* &\geq \frac{((I_n - |A|^p)^{1/p})^p}{p} + \frac{((I_n - |B|^q)^{1/q})^q}{q} \\ &\geq V \left| (I_n - |A|^p)^{1/p} (I_n - |B|^q)^{1/q} \right| V^* \\ &\quad \text{for some unitary } V \\ \Rightarrow \sigma_j^2(I_n - AB^*) &= \lambda_j^2(|I_n - AB^*|) \\ &\geq \lambda_j^2(I_n - |AB^*|) \\ &\geq \lambda_j^2 \left(|(I_n - |A|^p)^{1/p} (I_n - |B|^q)^{1/q}| \right)\end{aligned}$$

Ando's Young inequality

To deduce (3) from (4), we have

$$\begin{aligned}U|AB^*|U^* &\leq \frac{1}{p}|A|^p + \frac{1}{q}|B|^q \\ \Rightarrow I_n - U|AB^*|U^* &\geq \frac{(I_n - |A|^p)}{p} + \frac{(I_n - |B|^q)}{q} \\ \Rightarrow U(I_n - |AB^*|)U^* &\geq \frac{((I_n - |A|^p)^{1/p})^p}{p} + \frac{((I_n - |B|^q)^{1/q})^q}{q} \\ &\geq V \left| (I_n - |A|^p)^{1/p} (I_n - |B|^q)^{1/q} \right| V^* \\ &\quad \text{for some unitary } V \\ \Rightarrow \sigma_j^2(I_n - AB^*) &= \lambda_j^2(|I_n - AB^*|) \\ &\geq \lambda_j^2(I_n - |AB^*|) \\ &\geq \lambda_j^2 \left(|(I_n - |A|^p)^{1/p} (I_n - |B|^q)^{1/q}| \right) \\ &= \lambda_j \left(|(I_n - |A|^p)^{1/p} (I_n - |B|^q)^{1/q}|^2 \right)\end{aligned}$$

Ando's Young inequality

To deduce (3) from (4), we have

$$\begin{aligned}U|AB^*|U^* &\leq \frac{1}{p}|A|^p + \frac{1}{q}|B|^q \\ \Rightarrow I_n - U|AB^*|U^* &\geq \frac{(I_n - |A|^p)}{p} + \frac{(I_n - |B|^q)}{q} \\ \Rightarrow U(I_n - |AB^*|)U^* &\geq \frac{((I_n - |A|^p)^{1/p})^p}{p} + \frac{((I_n - |B|^q)^{1/q})^q}{q} \\ &\geq V \left| (I_n - |A|^p)^{1/p} (I_n - |B|^q)^{1/q} \right| V^* \\ &\quad \text{for some unitary } V \\ \Rightarrow \sigma_j^2(I_n - AB^*) &= \lambda_j^2(|I_n - AB^*|) \\ &\geq \lambda_j^2(I_n - |AB^*|) \\ &\geq \lambda_j^2 \left(|(I_n - |A|^p)^{1/p} (I_n - |B|^q)^{1/q}| \right) \\ &= \lambda_j \left(|(I_n - |A|^p)^{1/p} (I_n - |B|^q)^{1/q}|^2 \right) \\ &\geq \sigma_j \left((I_n - |A|^p)^{2/p} (I_n - |B|^q)^{2/q} \right)\end{aligned}$$

Ando's Young inequality

Lin conjectured that (3) holds with AB^* is replaced by A^*B .

Ando's Young inequality

Lin conjectured that (3) holds with AB^* is replaced by A^*B .

Lin's conjectures

Let $A, B \in \mathbb{M}_n$ be contractive. Then

$$\sigma_j^2(I_n - A^*B) \geq \sigma_j \left((I_n - |A|^p)^{2/p} (I_n - |B|^q)^{2/q} \right)$$

Ando's Young inequality

Lin conjectured that (3) holds with AB^* is replaced by A^*B .

Lin's conjectures

Let $A, B \in \mathbb{M}_n$ be contractive. Then

$$\sigma_j^2(I_n - A^*B) \geq \sigma_j \left((I_n - |A|^p)^{2/p} (I_n - |B|^q)^{2/q} \right)$$

$$\sigma_j^2(I_n - A^*B) \geq \lambda_j \left((I_n - |A|^p)^{2/p} (I_n - |B|^q)^{2/q} \right)$$

Ando's Young inequality

Lin conjectured that (3) holds with AB^* is replaced by A^*B .

Lin's conjectures

Let $A, B \in \mathbb{M}_n$ be contractive. Then

$$\sigma_j^2(I_n - A^*B) \geq \sigma_j \left((I_n - |A|^p)^{2/p} (I_n - |B|^q)^{2/q} \right)$$

$$\sigma_j^2(I_n - A^*B) \geq \lambda_j \left((I_n - |A|^p)^{2/p} (I_n - |B|^q)^{2/q} \right)$$

$$\sigma_j(I_n - A^*B) \geq \lambda_j \left((I_n - |A|^p) \sharp_{1/q} (I_n - |B|^q) \right)$$

Ando's Young inequality

Lin conjectured that (3) holds with AB^* is replaced by A^*B .

Lin's conjectures

Let $A, B \in \mathbb{M}_n$ be contractive. Then

$$\sigma_j^2(I_n - A^*B) \geq \sigma_j \left((I_n - |A|^p)^{2/p} (I_n - |B|^q)^{2/q} \right)$$

$$\sigma_j^2(I_n - A^*B) \geq \lambda_j \left((I_n - |A|^p)^{2/p} (I_n - |B|^q)^{2/q} \right)$$

$$\sigma_j(I_n - A^*B) \geq \lambda_j \left((I_n - |A|^p)^{\sharp_{1/q}} (I_n - |B|^q) \right)$$

$$\sigma_j(I_n - A^*B) \geq \lambda_j \left((I_n - |A|^p)^{1/p} (I_n - |B|^q)^{1/q} \right)$$

Ando's Young inequality

Lin conjectured that (3) holds with AB^* is replaced by A^*B .

Lin's conjectures

Let $A, B \in \mathbb{M}_n$ be contractive. Then

$$\sigma_j^2(I_n - A^*B) \geq \sigma_j \left((I_n - |A|^p)^{2/p} (I_n - |B|^q)^{2/q} \right)$$

$$\sigma_j^2(I_n - A^*B) \geq \lambda_j \left((I_n - |A|^p)^{2/p} (I_n - |B|^q)^{2/q} \right)$$

$$\sigma_j(I_n - A^*B) \geq \lambda_j \left((I_n - |A|^p)^{\sharp_{1/q}} (I_n - |B|^q) \right)$$

$$\sigma_j(I_n - A^*B) \geq \lambda_j \left((I_n - |A|^p)^{1/p} (I_n - |B|^q)^{1/q} \right)$$

Here, for positive definite matrices P , Q and $0 \leq t \leq 1$,

Ando's Young inequality

Lin conjectured that (3) holds with AB^* is replaced by A^*B .

Lin's conjectures

Let $A, B \in \mathbb{M}_n$ be contractive. Then

$$\sigma_j^2(I_n - A^*B) \geq \sigma_j \left((I_n - |A|^p)^{2/p} (I_n - |B|^q)^{2/q} \right)$$

$$\sigma_j^2(I_n - A^*B) \geq \lambda_j \left((I_n - |A|^p)^{2/p} (I_n - |B|^q)^{2/q} \right)$$

$$\sigma_j(I_n - A^*B) \geq \lambda_j \left((I_n - |A|^p)_{\#1/q} (I_n - |B|^q) \right)$$

$$\sigma_j(I_n - A^*B) \geq \lambda_j \left((I_n - |A|^p)^{1/p} (I_n - |B|^q)^{1/q} \right)$$

Here, for positive definite matrices P, Q and $0 \leq t \leq 1$,

$$P_{\#t} Q = P^{1/2} \left(P^{-1/2} Q P^{-1/2} \right)^t P^{1/2}.$$

Ando's Young inequality

Lin conjectured that (3) holds with AB^* is replaced by A^*B .

Lin's conjectures

Let $A, B \in \mathbb{M}_n$ be contractive. Then

$$\sigma_j^2(I_n - A^*B) \geq \sigma_j \left((I_n - |A|^p)^{2/p} (I_n - |B|^q)^{2/q} \right)$$

$$\sigma_j^2(I_n - A^*B) \geq \lambda_j \left((I_n - |A|^p)^{2/p} (I_n - |B|^q)^{2/q} \right)$$

$$\sigma_j(I_n - A^*B) \geq \lambda_j \left((I_n - |A|^p)_{\#1/q} (I_n - |B|^q) \right)$$

$$\sigma_j(I_n - A^*B) \geq \lambda_j \left((I_n - |A|^p)^{1/p} (I_n - |B|^q)^{1/q} \right)$$

Here, for positive definite matrices P, Q and $0 \leq t \leq 1$,

$$P_{\#t} Q = P^{1/2} \left(P^{-1/2} Q P^{-1/2} \right)^t P^{1/2}.$$

The problem remains open for $p \neq 2$.

Ando's Young inequality

Lin conjectured that (3) holds with AB^* is replaced by A^*B .

Lin's conjectures

Let $A, B \in \mathbb{M}_n$ be contractive. Then

$$\sigma_j^2(I_n - A^*B) \geq \sigma_j \left((I_n - |A|^p)^{2/p} (I_n - |B|^q)^{2/q} \right)$$

$$\sigma_j^2(I_n - A^*B) \geq \lambda_j \left((I_n - |A|^p)^{2/p} (I_n - |B|^q)^{2/q} \right)$$

$$\sigma_j(I_n - A^*B) \geq \lambda_j \left((I_n - |A|^p)_{\sharp 1/q} (I_n - |B|^q) \right)$$

$$\sigma_j(I_n - A^*B) \geq \lambda_j \left((I_n - |A|^p)^{1/p} (I_n - |B|^q)^{1/q} \right)$$

Here, for positive definite matrices P, Q and $0 \leq t \leq 1$,

$$P_{\sharp t} Q = P^{1/2} \left(P^{-1/2} Q P^{-1/2} \right)^t P^{1/2}.$$

The problem remains open for $p \neq 2$.

Even when $p = q = 2$, Ando's Young inequality (4) does not hold if AB^* is replaced by A^*B ,

Ando's Young inequality

Lin conjectured that (3) holds with AB^* is replaced by A^*B .

Lin's conjectures

Let $A, B \in \mathbb{M}_n$ be contractive. Then

$$\sigma_j^2(I_n - A^*B) \geq \sigma_j \left((I_n - |A|^p)^{2/p} (I_n - |B|^q)^{2/q} \right)$$

$$\sigma_j^2(I_n - A^*B) \geq \lambda_j \left((I_n - |A|^p)^{2/p} (I_n - |B|^q)^{2/q} \right)$$

$$\sigma_j(I_n - A^*B) \geq \lambda_j \left((I_n - |A|^p)_{\sharp 1/q} (I_n - |B|^q) \right)$$

$$\sigma_j(I_n - A^*B) \geq \lambda_j \left((I_n - |A|^p)^{1/p} (I_n - |B|^q)^{1/q} \right)$$

Here, for positive definite matrices P, Q and $0 \leq t \leq 1$,

$$P_{\sharp t} Q = P^{1/2} \left(P^{-1/2} Q P^{-1/2} \right)^t P^{1/2}.$$

The problem remains open for $p \neq 2$.

Even when $p = q = 2$, Ando's Young inequality (4) does not hold if AB^* is replaced by A^*B , AB or A^*B^* .

Ando's Young inequality

The scalar Young inequality can be extended to a product of more than two terms:

Ando's Young inequality

The scalar Young inequality can be extended to a product of more than two terms:

Given $a_1, \dots, a_m \in \mathbb{C}$ and $p_1, \dots, p_m > 0$ satisfy $\frac{1}{p_1} + \dots + \frac{1}{p_m} = 1$,

Ando's Young inequality

The scalar Young inequality can be extended to a product of more than two terms:

Given $a_1, \dots, a_m \in \mathbb{C}$ and $p_1, \dots, p_m > 0$ satisfy $\frac{1}{p_1} + \dots + \frac{1}{p_m} = 1$, we have

$$|a_1 \cdots a_m| \leq \frac{|a_1|^{p_1}}{p_1} + \dots + \frac{|a_m|^{p_m}}{p_m}.$$

Ando's Young inequality

The scalar Young inequality can be extended to a product of more than two terms:

Given $a_1, \dots, a_m \in \mathbb{C}$ and $p_1, \dots, p_m > 0$ satisfy $\frac{1}{p_1} + \dots + \frac{1}{p_m} = 1$, we have

$$|a_1 \cdots a_m| \leq \frac{|a_1|^{p_1}}{p_1} + \dots + \frac{|a_m|^{p_m}}{p_m}.$$

This can be used to give a generalization of Hölder inequalities: Given

$\mathbf{a}^j = (a_1^j, \dots, a_n^j) \in \mathbb{C}^n$, $1 \leq j \leq m$ and $p_1, \dots, p_m > 0$ satisfying

$$\frac{1}{p_1} + \dots + \frac{1}{p_m} = 1,$$

Ando's Young inequality

The scalar Young inequality can be extended to a product of more than two terms:

Given $a_1, \dots, a_m \in \mathbb{C}$ and $p_1, \dots, p_m > 0$ satisfy $\frac{1}{p_1} + \dots + \frac{1}{p_m} = 1$, we have

$$|a_1 \cdots a_m| \leq \frac{|a_1|^{p_1}}{p_1} + \dots + \frac{|a_m|^{p_m}}{p_m}.$$

This can be used to give a generalization of Hölder inequalities: Given

$\mathbf{a}^j = (a_1^j, \dots, a_n^j) \in \mathbb{C}^n$, $1 \leq j \leq m$ and $p_1, \dots, p_m > 0$ satisfying

$\frac{1}{p_1} + \dots + \frac{1}{p_m} = 1$, we have

$$\sum_{i=1}^n |a_i^1 \cdots a_i^m| \leq \|\mathbf{a}^1\|_{p_1} \cdots \|\mathbf{a}^m\|_{p_m}.$$

Ando's Young inequality

The scalar Young inequality can be extended to a product of more than two terms:

Given $a_1, \dots, a_m \in \mathbb{C}$ and $p_1, \dots, p_m > 0$ satisfy $\frac{1}{p_1} + \dots + \frac{1}{p_m} = 1$, we have

$$|a_1 \cdots a_m| \leq \frac{|a_1|^{p_1}}{p_1} + \dots + \frac{|a_m|^{p_m}}{p_m}.$$

This can be used to give a generalization of Hölder inequalities: Given $\mathbf{a}^j = (a_1^j, \dots, a_n^j) \in \mathbb{C}^n$, $1 \leq j \leq m$ and $p_1, \dots, p_m > 0$ satisfying

$\frac{1}{p_1} + \dots + \frac{1}{p_m} = 1$, we have

$$\sum_{i=1}^n |a_i^1 \cdots a_i^m| \leq \|\mathbf{a}^1\|_{p_1} \cdots \|\mathbf{a}^m\|_{p_m}.$$

On the other hand, Ando's Young inequality (4) does not have a direct generalization to more than two matrices.

Ando's Young inequality

The scalar Young inequality can be extended to a product of more than two terms:

Given $a_1, \dots, a_m \in \mathbb{C}$ and $p_1, \dots, p_m > 0$ satisfy $\frac{1}{p_1} + \dots + \frac{1}{p_m} = 1$, we have

$$|a_1 \cdots a_m| \leq \frac{|a_1|^{p_1}}{p_1} + \dots + \frac{|a_m|^{p_m}}{p_m}.$$

This can be used to give a generalization of Hölder inequalities: Given $\mathbf{a}^j = (a_1^j, \dots, a_n^j) \in \mathbb{C}^n$, $1 \leq j \leq m$ and $p_1, \dots, p_m > 0$ satisfying

$\frac{1}{p_1} + \dots + \frac{1}{p_m} = 1$, we have

$$\sum_{i=1}^n |a_i^1 \cdots a_i^m| \leq \|\mathbf{a}^1\|_{p_1} \cdots \|\mathbf{a}^m\|_{p_m}.$$

On the other hand, Ando's Young inequality (4) does not have a direct generalization to more than two matrices. For example, given

$A_1, A_2, A_3 \in \mathbb{M}_n$,

Ando's Young inequality

The scalar Young inequality can be extended to a product of more than two terms:

Given $a_1, \dots, a_m \in \mathbb{C}$ and $p_1, \dots, p_m > 0$ satisfy $\frac{1}{p_1} + \dots + \frac{1}{p_m} = 1$, we have

$$|a_1 \cdots a_m| \leq \frac{|a_1|^{p_1}}{p_1} + \dots + \frac{|a_m|^{p_m}}{p_m}.$$

This can be used to give a generalization of Hölder inequalities: Given $\mathbf{a}^j = (a_1^j, \dots, a_n^j) \in \mathbb{C}^n$, $1 \leq j \leq m$ and $p_1, \dots, p_m > 0$ satisfying

$\frac{1}{p_1} + \dots + \frac{1}{p_m} = 1$, we have

$$\sum_{i=1}^n |a_i^1 \cdots a_i^m| \leq \|\mathbf{a}^1\|_{p_1} \cdots \|\mathbf{a}^m\|_{p_m}.$$

On the other hand, Ando's Young inequality (4) does not have a direct generalization to more than two matrices. For example, given $A_1, A_2, A_3 \in \mathbb{M}_n$, the following inequality

$$U|A_1 A_2^* A_3|U^* \leq \frac{|A_1|^{p_1}}{p_1} + \frac{|A_2|^{p_2}}{p_2} + \frac{|A_3|^{p_3}}{p_3}$$

may not hold for any unitary U .

Ando's Young inequality

There is a weaker version of (4) that allows us to replace AB^* by A^*B ,

Ando's Young inequality

There is a weaker version of (4) that allows us to replace AB^* by A^*B , AB or A^*B^* .

Ando's Young inequality

There is a weaker version of (4) that allows us to replace AB^* by A^*B , AB or A^*B^* . Given $A, B \in M_n$, let $\tilde{A} \in \{A, A^*\}$ and $\tilde{B} \in \{B, B^*\}$.

Ando's Young inequality

There is a weaker version of (4) that allows us to replace AB^* by A^*B , AB or A^*B^* . Given $A, B \in M_n$, let $\tilde{A} \in \{A, A^*\}$ and $\tilde{B} \in \{B, B^*\}$. For

$$p, q > 1, \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1,$$

Ando's Young inequality

There is a weaker version of (4) that allows us to replace AB^* by A^*B , AB or A^*B^* . Given $A, B \in M_n$, let $\tilde{A} \in \{A, A^*\}$ and $\tilde{B} \in \{B, B^*\}$. For $p, q > 1$, $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$, there exist unitaries U and V such that

$$|\tilde{A}\tilde{B}| \leq \frac{U|\tilde{A}|^p U^*}{p} + \frac{V|\tilde{B}|^q V^*}{q}$$

Ando's Young inequality

There is a weaker version of (4) that allows us to replace AB^* by A^*B , AB or A^*B^* . Given $A, B \in M_n$, let $\tilde{A} \in \{A, A^*\}$ and $\tilde{B} \in \{B, B^*\}$. For $p, q > 1$, $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$, there exist unitaries U and V such that

$$|\tilde{A}\tilde{B}| \leq \frac{U|\tilde{A}|^p U^*}{p} + \frac{V|\tilde{B}|^q V^*}{q}$$

Conjecture

Suppose $A_1, \dots, A_m \in \mathbb{M}_n$ and $p_1, \dots, p_m > 0$ satisfy $\frac{1}{p_1} + \dots + \frac{1}{p_m} = 1$.

Ando's Young inequality

There is a weaker version of (4) that allows us to replace AB^* by A^*B , AB or A^*B^* . Given $A, B \in M_n$, let $\tilde{A} \in \{A, A^*\}$ and $\tilde{B} \in \{B, B^*\}$. For $p, q > 1$, $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$, there exist unitaries U and V such that

$$|\tilde{A}\tilde{B}| \leq \frac{U|\tilde{A}|^p U^*}{p} + \frac{V|\tilde{B}|^q V^*}{q}$$

Conjecture

Suppose $A_1, \dots, A_m \in M_n$ and $p_1, \dots, p_m > 0$ satisfy $\frac{1}{p_1} + \dots + \frac{1}{p_m} = 1$. Let $\tilde{A}_j \in \{A_j, A_j^*\}$ for $1 \leq j \leq m$. There exist unitaries U_1, \dots, U_m such that

$$|\tilde{A}_1 \cdots \tilde{A}_m| \leq \frac{U_1 |\tilde{A}_1|^{p_1} U_1^*}{p_1} + \dots + \frac{U_m |\tilde{A}_m|^{p_m} U_m^*}{p_m}$$

Generalization of Hua's determinantal inequality

Suppose $A_1, \dots, A_m \in \mathbb{M}_n$ are contractive matrices, $r \geq 1$ and $p_1, \dots, p_m > 0$ satisfy $\frac{1}{p_1} + \dots + \frac{1}{p_m} = 1$.

Generalization of Hua's determinantal inequality

Suppose $A_1, \dots, A_m \in \mathbb{M}_n$ are contractive matrices, $r \geq 1$ and $p_1, \dots, p_m > 0$ satisfy $\frac{1}{p_1} + \dots + \frac{1}{p_m} = 1$. Then for all $1 \leq k \leq n$, we have

$$\prod_{j=1}^k (1 - \lambda_j(|A_1 \cdots A_m|)^r) \geq \prod_{i=1}^m \prod_{j=1}^k (1 - \lambda_j(|A_i|)^{rp_i})^{\frac{1}{p_i}}.$$