Random matrices and communication systems

IC-30, Summer Semester 2007-2008

## Homework 2

**Due date:** March 10 (Monday).

**1.** Show that for any  $n \times n$  positive definite matrix Q, the map  $\Sigma \mapsto \log \det(I + Q\Sigma^{-1})$  is convex on the set of  $n \times n$  positive definite matrices  $\Sigma$ , using the following information theoretic inequality:

$$I(X; X+Z) \ge \log \det(I+Q\Sigma^{-1}),$$

if X, Z are n-dimensional complex and jointly continuous random vectors such that  $X \sim \mathcal{N}_{\mathbb{C}}(0, Q)$ , Z has covariance matrix  $\mathbb{E}(ZZ^*) = \Sigma$  and X, Z are independent.

## 2. Matrix norms

For a given  $n \times n$  matrix  $A = (a_{jk})$ , we define two norms:

$$|||A|||_2 = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{C}^n: ||x||=1} ||Ax||$$
 and  $||A||_2^2 = \frac{1}{n} \operatorname{Tr}(AA^*)$ 

a) Relying only on these definitions, show that

$$\left|\frac{1}{n}\operatorname{Tr}(A)\right| \le ||A||_2 \le |||A|||_2.$$

b) For two  $n \times n$  matrices A and B, show moreover that

$$|||AB|||_2 \le |||A|||_2 \, |||B|||_2, \quad ||AB||_2 \le |||A|||_2 \, ||B||_2$$

and find an example of matrices A, B for which

$$||AB||_2 > ||A||_2 ||B||_2.$$

c) Once you have shown the above statements, show that the following holds:

$$|||A|||_2 = \max_{j \in \{1,...,n\}} \sigma_j, \text{ and } ||A||_2^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n \sigma_j^2,$$

where  $\sigma_1, \ldots, \sigma_n \geq 0$  are the singular values of A.

d) Asymptotic equivalence: let  $(A^{(n)}, B^{(n)})_{n=1}^{\infty}$  be two sequences of  $n \times n$  matrices such that

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \|A^{(n)} - B^{(n)}\|_2 = 0.$$

Is this condition sufficient to ensure that for any fixed  $m \ge 0$ ,

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{1}{n} \operatorname{Tr} \left( (A^{(n)})^m \right) - \frac{1}{n} \operatorname{Tr} \left( (B^{(n)})^m \right) \right| = 0 \quad ?$$

If not, what additional condition(s) would be needed?

*Hint:* use the above statements together with the following fact:

$$(A^{(n)})^m - (B^{(n)})^m = \sum_{j=1}^m (B^{(n)})^{j-1} (A^{(n)} - B^{(n)}) (A^{(n)})^{m-j}.$$