

Two Theorems on Hermitian Matrices

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Abstract

We formalize two results on Hermitian matrices. First, Sylvester’s criterion: a hermitian matrix is positive definite if and only if all its leading principal submatrices have positive determinant. Second, Cauchy’s eigenvalue interlacing theorem: given a principal submatrix B of a hermitian matrix A , the eigenvalues of B interlace those of A .

Our approach to Sylvester’s criterion is fairly standard, and required us to formalize Schur’s block matrix determinant formula, which gives a formula for the determinant of a block matrix (A, B, C, D) when A is invertible.

Our approach to Cauchy’s eigenvalue interlacing theorem follows a proof given in a set of lecture notes by Dr. David Bindel [1]. This approach involved formalizing the Courant-Fischer minimax theorem (a theorem about the Rayleigh quotient, which we define in this entry). In our statement of the Courant-Fischer minimax theorem, we refer to the infimum and supremum instead of the minimum and maximum, as this simplifies the proof and is sufficient to prove Cauchy’s eigenvalue interlacing theorem.

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1 Determinant, Invertible, and Eigenvalue Lemmas

definition *eigvals-of* [*simp*]:

eigvals-of M $es \iff \text{char-poly } M = (\prod a \leftarrow es. [: - a, 1:]) \wedge \text{length } es = \text{dim-row } M$

lemma *det-is-prod-of-eigenvalues*:

fixes $A :: \text{complex mat}$

assumes *square-mat* A

shows $\det A = (\prod e \leftarrow (\text{eigvals } A). e)$

<proof>

lemma *eigvals-of-spectrum*:

$(A :: (\text{complex mat})) \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \implies \text{eigvals-of } A \ \alpha \implies \text{spectrum } A = \text{set } \alpha$

<proof>

lemma *trivial-kernel-imp-nonzero-eigenvalues*:
fixes $M :: 'a::\{\text{idom}, \text{ring-1-no-zero-divisors}\} \text{ mat}$
assumes *square-mat* M
assumes *mat-kernel* $M \subseteq \{0_v (\text{dim-row } M)\}$
assumes *eigenvalue* $M e$
shows $e \neq 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *trivial-kernel-imp-invertible*:
fixes $M :: \text{complex mat}$
assumes *square-mat* M
assumes *mat-kernel* $M \subseteq \{0_v (\text{dim-row } M)\}$
shows *invertible-mat* M
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *trivial-kernel-imp-det-nz*:
fixes $M :: \text{complex mat}$
assumes *square-mat* M
assumes *mat-kernel* $M \subseteq \{0_v (\text{dim-row } M)\}$
shows $\det M \neq 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *similar-mats-eigvals*:
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
assumes $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
assumes *similar-mat* $A \ B$
assumes *eigvals-of* $A \ es$
shows *eigvals-of* $B \ es$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *scale-eigvals*:
fixes $A :: \text{complex mat}$
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
assumes $B = c \cdot_m A$
assumes *eigvals-of* $A \ es$
shows *eigvals-of* $B \ (\text{map } (\lambda x. c * x) \ es)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *neg-mat-eigvals*:
fixes $A :: \text{complex mat}$
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
assumes *eigvals-of* $A \ es$
shows *eigvals-of* $(-A) \ (\text{rev } (\text{map } (\lambda x. -x) \ es))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

2 Quadratic Form

definition *quadratic-form* $:: 'a \text{ mat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ vec} \Rightarrow 'a::\{\text{conjugatable-ring}\} \text{ where}$
quadratic-form $M \ x \equiv \text{inner-prod } x \ (M *_{\text{v}} x)$

abbreviation $QF \equiv \text{quadratic-form}$

lemma *hermitian-quadratic-form-real*:

fixes $A :: \text{complex mat}$

fixes $v :: \text{complex vec}$

assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$

assumes $v \in \text{carrier-vec } n$

assumes *hermitian* A

shows $QF \ A \ v \in \text{Reals}$

<proof>

declare

quadratic-form-def[simp]

3 Leading Principal Submatrix Lemmas

definition *leading-principal-submatrix* :: 'a mat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a mat **where**
[simp]: *leading-principal-submatrix* $A \ k = \text{submatrix } A \ \{..<k\} \ \{..<k\}$

abbreviation *lps* \equiv *leading-principal-submatrix*

lemma *leading-principal-submatrix-carrier*:

$m \geq n \implies A \in \text{carrier-mat } m \ m \implies \text{lps } A \ n \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$

<proof>

lemma *pick-n*:

assumes $i \leq n$

shows *pick* $\{..n\} \ i = i$

<proof>

lemma *pick-n-le*:

assumes $i < n$

shows *pick* $\{..<n\} \ i = i$

<proof>

lemma *leading-principal-submatrix-index*:

assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$

assumes $k \leq n$

assumes $i < k$

assumes $j < k$

shows $(\text{lps } A \ k) \ \$(i,j) = A \ \(i,j)

<proof>

lemma *nested-leading-principle-submatrices*:

assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$

assumes $k_1 \leq k_2$

assumes $k_2 \leq n$

shows $\text{lps } A \ k_1 = \text{lps } (\text{lps } A \ k_2) \ k_1$ (**is** *?lhs = ?rhs*)

<proof>

4 Submatrix Lemmas

lemma *submatrix-as-matrix-prod*:

fixes $A :: \text{complex mat}$

assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$

assumes $I \subseteq \{..<n\}$

assumes $I \neq \{\}$

defines $m \equiv \text{card } I$

defines $B \equiv \text{submatrix } A \ I \ I$

defines $u\text{-cols-inds} \equiv \text{map } (\text{pick } I) \ [0..<m]$

defines $u\text{-cols} \equiv \text{map } (!) \ (\text{unit-vecs } n) \ u\text{-cols-inds}$

defines $(\text{Inm} :: \text{complex mat}) \equiv \text{mat-of-cols } n \ u\text{-cols}$

defines $(\text{Inm}' :: \text{complex mat}) \equiv \text{Inm}^H$

shows $B = \text{Inm}' * A * \text{Inm}$

$\text{Inm}' * \text{Inm} = 1_m \ m$

$\text{Inm} \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ m$

$\text{inj-on } ((*_v) \ \text{Inm}) \ (\text{carrier-vec } m)$

<proof>

lemma *submatrix-as-matrix-prod-obt*:

fixes $A :: \text{complex mat}$

assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$

assumes $I \subseteq \{..<n\}$

assumes $I \neq \{\}$

defines $m \equiv \text{card } I$

defines $B \equiv \text{submatrix } A \ I \ I$

obtains Inm **where** $B = \text{Inm}^H * A * \text{Inm}$

$\text{Inm}^H * \text{Inm} = 1_m \ m$

$\text{Inm} \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ m$

$\text{inj-on } ((*_v) \ \text{Inm}) \ (\text{carrier-vec } m)$

<proof>

5 Hermitian and Conjugate Lemmas

lemma *hermitian-is-square*: $\text{hermitian } A \implies \text{square-mat } A$

<proof>

lemma *hermitian-eigenvalues-real*:

assumes $(A :: (\text{complex mat})) \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$

assumes $\text{hermitian } A$

assumes $\text{eigenvalue } A \ e$

shows $e \in \text{Reals}$

<proof>

lemma *hermitian-spectrum-real*:

$(A :: (\text{complex mat})) \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \implies \text{hermitian } A \implies \text{spectrum } A \subseteq \text{Reals}$

<proof>

lemma *leading-principal-submatrix-hermitian:*

assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$

assumes *hermitian* A

assumes $k \leq n$

shows *hermitian* $(\text{lps } A \ k)$ (**is** *hermitian* $?A'$)

<proof>

lemma *conjugate-mat-dist:*

fixes $A \ B :: 'a::\text{conjugatable-ring } \text{mat}$

assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } m \ n$

assumes $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ p$

shows $(\text{conjugate } A) * (\text{conjugate } B) = \text{conjugate } (A * B)$

<proof>

lemma *conjugate-mat-inv:*

fixes $A :: 'a::\{\text{conjugatable-ring, semiring-1}\} \text{mat}$

assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$

assumes $A' \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$

assumes *inverts-mat* $A \ A'$

shows *inverts-mat* $(\text{conjugate } A)$ $(\text{conjugate } A')$

<proof>

lemma *hermitian-mat-inv:*

assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$

assumes $A' \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$

assumes *hermitian* A

assumes *inverts-mat* $A \ A'$

shows *hermitian* A'

<proof>

lemma *hermitian-ij-ji:*

hermitian A

$\longleftrightarrow \text{square-mat } A \wedge (\forall i \ j. \ i < \text{dim-row } A \wedge j < \text{dim-row } A \longrightarrow A\$\$(i,j) = \text{conjugate } (A\$\$(j,i)))$

<proof>

lemma *negative-hermitian:*

assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$

assumes *hermitian* A

shows *hermitian* $(-A)$

<proof>

lemma *principal-submatrix-hermitian:*

assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$

assumes *hermitian* A

assumes $I \subseteq \{..<n\}$

shows *hermitian* $(\text{submatrix } A \ I \ I)$ (**is** *hermitian* $?B$)

<proof>

lemma *conjugate-dist-mult-mat:*

fixes $A :: 'a::\text{conjugatable-ring mat}$

assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } m \ n \ B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ p$

shows $\text{conjugate } (A * B) = \text{conjugate } A * \text{conjugate } B$

(**is** $?lhs = ?rhs$)

<proof>

lemma *conjugate-dist-add-mat:*

fixes $A :: 'a::\text{conjugatable-ring mat}$

assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } m \ n \ B \in \text{carrier-mat } m \ n$

shows $\text{conjugate } (A + B) = \text{conjugate } A + \text{conjugate } B$

(**is** $?lhs = ?rhs$)

<proof>

lemma *mat-row-conj:*

assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } m \ n$

assumes $i < m$

shows $\text{conjugate } (\text{row } A \ i) = \text{row } (\text{conjugate } A) \ i$

<proof>

lemma *conj-mat-vec-mult:*

fixes $A :: 'a::\{\text{conjugate,conjugatable-ring}\} \text{ mat}$

fixes $v :: 'a \text{ vec}$

assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$

assumes $v \in \text{carrier-vec } n$

shows $\text{conjugate } (A *_v v) = (\text{conjugate } A) *_v (\text{conjugate } v)$

(**is** $?lhs = ?rhs$)

<proof>

lemma *hermitian-row-col:*

assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$

assumes *hermitian* A

assumes $i < n$

shows $\text{row } A \ i = \text{conjugate } (\text{col } A \ i)$

<proof>

lemma *hermitian-real-diag-decomp-equals:*

fixes $A :: \text{complex mat}$

assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$

assumes *hermitian* A

assumes *eigvals-of* $A \ es$

obtains $B \ U$ **where**

real-diag-decomp $A \ B \ U$

diag-mat $B = es$

set $es \subseteq \text{Reals}$

$B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$

$U \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$

<proof>

lemma *conjugate-vec-first:*

assumes $v \in \text{carrier-vec } n$

assumes $i \leq n$

shows $\text{conjugate } (\text{vec-first } v \ i) = \text{vec-first } (\text{conjugate } v) \ i$

<proof>

lemma *conjugate-vec-last: $i \leq \text{dim-vec } v \implies \text{conjugate } (\text{vec-last } v \ i) = \text{vec-last } (\text{conjugate } v) \ i$*

<proof>

lemma *adjoint-is-conjugate-transpose: $A^H = \text{adjoint } A$*

<proof>

lemma *cscalar-prod-symm-conj:*

$\text{dim-vec } (x::('a::\{\text{comm-semiring-0}, \text{conjugatable-ring}\} \text{vec})) = \text{dim-vec } (y::'a \ \text{vec})$

$\implies x \cdot c \ y = \text{conjugate } (y \cdot c \ x)$

<proof>

6 Block Matrix Lemmas

lemma *block-mat-vec-mult:*

fixes x

assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr1 \ nc1$

assumes $B \in \text{carrier-mat } nr1 \ nc2$

assumes $C \in \text{carrier-mat } nr2 \ nc1$

assumes $D \in \text{carrier-mat } nr2 \ nc2$

assumes $M = \text{four-block-mat } A \ B \ C \ D$

assumes $x \in \text{carrier-vec } (nc1 + nc2)$

defines $x_1 \equiv \text{vec-first } x \ nc1$

defines $x_2 \equiv \text{vec-last } x \ nc2$

shows $M \ *_v \ x = (A \ *_v \ x_1 + B \ *_v \ x_2) \ @_v \ (C \ *_v \ x_1 + D \ *_v \ x_2)$

<proof>

lemma *mat-vec-prod-leading-principal-submatrix:*

fixes $A :: ('a :: \text{comm-ring}) \ \text{mat}$

assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } (\text{Suc } n) \ (\text{Suc } n)$

assumes $x \in \text{carrier-vec } (\text{Suc } n)$

defines $A_n \equiv \text{lps } A \ n$

defines $v_n \equiv \text{vec-first } (\text{col } A \ n) \ n$

defines $w_n \equiv \text{vec-first } (\text{row } A \ n) \ n$

defines $a \equiv A \ \$\$ \ (n, \ n)$

defines $x_n \equiv \text{vec-first } x \ n$

defines $b \equiv x \ \$n$

shows $A \ *_v \ x = (A_n \ *_v \ x_n + b \ \cdot_v \ v_n) \ @_v \ (\text{vec } 1 \ (\lambda i. (w_n \ \cdot \ x_n) + a \ * \ b))$ **(is ?lhs = ?rhs)**

<proof>

lemma *vec-first-index*: $n \leq \dim\text{-vec } v \implies i < n \implies v\$i = (\text{vec-first } v \ n)\i
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *vec-last-index*:

$n \leq \dim\text{-vec } v \implies i \in \{\dim\text{-vec } v - m..<m\} \implies v\$i = (\text{vec-last } v \ m)\$(i - (\dim\text{-vec } v - m))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inner-prod-append*:

assumes $x \in \text{carrier-vec } (\dim\text{-vec } (u \ @_v \ v))$
shows $x \cdot c \ (u \ @_v \ v) = (\text{vec-first } x \ (\dim\text{-vec } u)) \cdot c \ u + (\text{vec-last } x \ (\dim\text{-vec } v)) \cdot c \ v$
 $(u \ @_v \ v) \cdot c \ x = u \cdot c \ (\text{vec-first } x \ (\dim\text{-vec } u)) + v \cdot c \ (\text{vec-last } x \ (\dim\text{-vec } v))$
 ⟨proof⟩

6.1 Schur's Formula

proposition *schur-formula*:

fixes $M :: 'a::\text{field mat}$
assumes $(A,B,C,D) = \text{split-block } M \ r \ c$
assumes $r < \dim\text{-row } M$
assumes $c < \dim\text{-col } M$
assumes *square-mat* M
assumes *square-mat* A
assumes *inverts-mat* $A' \ A$
assumes $A'\text{-dim}$: $A' \in \text{carrier-mat } r \ r$
shows $\det M = \det A * \det (D - C * A' * B)$
 ⟨proof⟩

7 Positive Definite Lemmas

definition *positive-definite where*

positive-definite $M \longleftrightarrow \text{hermitian } M$
 $\wedge (\forall x \in \text{carrier-vec } (\dim\text{-col } M). x \neq 0_v \ (\dim\text{-col } M) \longrightarrow \text{QF } M \ x > 0)$

lemma *leading-principal-submatrix-positive-definite*:

fixes $A :: 'a::\{\text{conjugatable-field,ord}\} \text{ mat}$
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
assumes *positive-definite* A
assumes $k \leq n$
shows *positive-definite* $(\text{lps } A \ k)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *positive-definite-invertible*:

fixes $M :: \text{complex mat}$
assumes *positive-definite* M
shows *invertible-mat* M
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *positive-definite-det-nz*:
fixes $A :: \text{complex mat}$
assumes *positive-definite* A
shows $\det A \neq 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end
theory *Sylvester-Criterion*
imports *Misc-Matrix-Results*

begin

8 Sylvester's Criterion Setup

definition *sylvester-criterion* :: $(\text{'a}::\{\text{comm-ring-1,ord}\}) \text{ mat} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
sylvester-criterion $A \iff (\forall k \in \{0..dim\text{-row } A\}. \text{Determinant.det } (lps\ A\ k) > 0)$

lemma *leading-principle-submatrix-sylvester*:
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n\ n$
assumes $m \leq n$
assumes *sylvester-criterion* A
shows *sylvester-criterion* $(lps\ A\ m)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sylvester-criterion-positive-det*:
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n\ n$
assumes *sylvester-criterion* A
shows $\det A > 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

9 Sylvester's Criterion

9.1 Forward Implication

lemma *sylvester-criterion-forward*:
fixes $A :: \text{complex mat}$
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n\ n$
assumes $x \in \text{carrier-vec } n$
assumes *hermitian* A
assumes *sylvester-criterion* A
assumes $x \neq 0_v\ n$
shows $\text{Re } (QF\ A\ x) > 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

9.2 Reverse Implication

lemma *prod-list-gz*:
fixes $l :: \text{real list}$

assumes $\forall x \in \text{set } l. x > 0$
shows $\text{prod-list } l > 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *syvester-criterion-reverse*:
fixes $A :: \text{complex mat}$
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
assumes *hermitian* A
assumes *positive-definite* A
shows *syvester-criterion* A
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

9.3 Theorem Statement

theorem *syvester-criterion*:
fixes $A :: \text{complex mat}$
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
assumes *hermitian* A
shows *syvester-criterion* $A \longleftrightarrow \text{positive-definite } A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end
theory *Cauchy-Eigenvalue-Interlacing*
imports *Misc-Matrix-Results*

begin

10 Rayleigh Quotient Lemmas

definition *rayleigh-quotient-complex* (ϱ_c) **where**
 $\varrho_c \ M \ x = (QF \ M \ x) / (x \cdot_c x)$

definition *rayleigh-quotient* (ϱ) **where**
 $\varrho \ M \ x = \text{Re } (\varrho_c \ M \ x)$

declare
rayleigh-quotient-complex-def[*simp*]
rayleigh-quotient-def[*simp*]

lemma *rayleigh-quotient-negative*: $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \implies x \in \text{carrier-vec } n \implies$
 $\varrho \ A \ x = - \varrho \ (- \ A) \ x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *rayleigh-quotient-complex-scale*:
fixes $k :: \text{real}$
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
assumes $v \in \text{carrier-vec } n$
assumes $k \neq 0$
shows $\varrho_c \ A \ v = \varrho_c \ A \ (k \cdot_v v)$

<proof>

lemma *rayleigh-quotient-scale:*

fixes $k :: \text{real}$
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
assumes $v \in \text{carrier-vec } n$
assumes $k \neq 0$
shows $\varrho A v = \varrho A (k \cdot_v v)$
<proof>

lemma *hermitian-rayleigh-quotient-real:*

fixes $A :: \text{complex mat}$
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
assumes $v \in \text{carrier-vec } n$
assumes *hermitian* A
assumes $v \neq 0_v \ n$
shows $\varrho_c A v \in \text{Reals}$
<proof>

11 Vector Summation Lemmas

lemma *complex-vec-norm-sum:*

fixes $x :: \text{complex vec}$
assumes $x \in \text{carrier-vec } n$
shows $\text{vec-norm } x = \text{csqrt } ((\sum i \in \{..<n\}. (\text{cmod } (x\$i))^2))$
<proof>

lemma *inner-prod-vec-sum:*

assumes $v \in \text{carrier-vec } n$
assumes $w \in \text{carrier-vec } n$
assumes $B \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$
assumes *finite* B
assumes $v = \text{finsum-vec } \text{TYPE}('a::\text{conjugatable-ring}) \ n \ (\lambda b. \text{cs } b \cdot_v b) \ B$
shows $\text{inner-prod } w \ v = (\sum b \in B. \text{cs } b * \text{inner-prod } w \ b)$
<proof>

lemma *sprod-vec-sum:*

assumes $v \in \text{carrier-vec } n$
assumes $w \in \text{carrier-vec } n$
assumes $B \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$
assumes *finite* B
assumes $v = \text{finsum-vec } \text{TYPE}('a::\{\text{comm-ring}\}) \ n \ (\lambda b. \text{cs } b \cdot_v b) \ B$
shows $w \cdot v = (\sum b \in B. \text{cs } b * (w \cdot b))$
<proof>

lemma *mat-vec-mult-sum:*

assumes $v \in \text{carrier-vec } n$
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
assumes $B \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$

assumes *finite B*
assumes $v = \text{finsum-vec TYPE('a::comm-ring) } n (\lambda b. cs b \cdot_v b) B$
shows $A *_v v = \text{finsum-vec TYPE('a::comm-ring) } n (\lambda b. cs b \cdot_v (A *_v b)) B$
 (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
 <proof>

12 Module Span Lemmas

context *module*
begin

lemma *mk-coeffs-of-list:*
assumes $\alpha \in (\text{set } A \rightarrow \text{carrier } R)$
shows $\exists c \in \{0..<\text{length } A\} \rightarrow \text{carrier } R. \forall v \in \text{set } A. \text{mk-coeff } A c v = \alpha v$
 <proof>

lemma *span-list-span:*
assumes $\text{set } A \subseteq \text{carrier } M$
shows $\text{span-list } A = \text{span } (\text{set } A)$
 <proof>

end

13 Module Homomorphism Linear Combination and Span Lemmas

context *mod-hom*
begin

lemma *lincomb-list-distrib:*
assumes $\text{set } S \subseteq \text{carrier } M$
assumes $\alpha \in \{..<\text{length } S\} \rightarrow \text{carrier } R$
shows $f (M.\text{lincomb-list } \alpha S) = N.\text{lincomb-list } \alpha (\text{map } f S)$
 <proof>

lemma *lincomb-distrib:*
assumes *inj-on f S*
assumes $S \subseteq \text{carrier } M$
assumes $\alpha \in S \rightarrow \text{carrier } R$
assumes $\forall v \in S. \alpha v = \beta (f v)$
assumes *finite S*
shows $f (M.\text{lincomb } \alpha S) = N.\text{lincomb } \beta (f'S)$
 <proof>

lemma *lincomb-distrib-obtain:*
assumes *inj-on f S*
assumes $S \subseteq \text{carrier } M$
assumes $\alpha \in S \rightarrow \text{carrier } R$

assumes $\forall v \in S. \alpha v = \beta (f v)$
assumes *finite S*
obtains β **where** $(\forall v \in S. \alpha v = \beta (f v)) \wedge f (M.lincomb \alpha S) = N.lincomb \beta$
 $(f'S)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *image-span-list*:
assumes $set\ vs \subseteq carrier\ M$
shows $f'(M.span-list\ vs) = N.span-list\ (map\ f\ vs)$ **(is ?lhs = ?rhs)**
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *image-span*:
assumes *finite vs*
assumes $vs \subseteq carrier\ M$
shows $f'(M.span\ vs) = N.span\ (f'vs)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

14 Linear Map Lemmas

lemma **(in** *linear-map*) *inj-image-lin-indpt*:
assumes *inj-on T (carrier V)*
assumes $S \subseteq carrier\ V$
assumes $V.module.lin-indpt\ S$
assumes *finite S*
shows $W.module.lin-indpt\ (T'S)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *linear-map-mat*:
assumes $A \in carrier-mat\ n\ m$
shows *linear-map class-ring (module-vec TYPE('a::{field,ring-1}) m) (module-vec TYPE('a) n) ((*_v) A)*
(is *linear-map ?K ?V ?W ?T*)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

15 Courant-Fischer Minimax Theorem

We follow the proof given in this set of lecture notes by Dr. David Bindel:
<https://www.cs.cornell.edu/courses/cs6210/2019fa/lec/2019-11-04.pdf>.

definition *sup-defined* $:: 'a::preorder\ set \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $sup-defined\ S \longleftrightarrow S \neq \{\} \wedge bdd-above\ S$

definition *inf-defined* $:: 'a::preorder\ set \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $inf-defined\ S \longleftrightarrow S \neq \{\} \wedge bdd-below\ S$

locale *hermitian-mat* = *complex-vec-space n* **for** $n +$
fixes $A :: complex\ mat$

assumes *dim-is*: $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
assumes *is-herm*: *hermitian* A
begin

definition *dimensional* :: *complex vec set* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
dimensional $\mathcal{V} \ k \longleftrightarrow (\exists \text{ vs. } \mathcal{V} = \text{span } \text{vs} \wedge \text{card } \text{vs} = k \wedge \text{vs} \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n \wedge \text{lin-indpt } \text{vs})$

lemma *dimensional-n*: *dimensional* $\mathcal{V} \ k \Longrightarrow \mathcal{V} \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$
<proof>

lemma *dimensional-n-vec*: $\bigwedge v. v \in \mathcal{V} \Longrightarrow \text{dimensional } \mathcal{V} \ k \Longrightarrow v \in \text{carrier-vec } n$
<proof>

Note here that we refer to the Inf and Sup rather than the Min and Max.

definition *rayleigh-min*:
rayleigh-min $\mathcal{V} = \text{Inf } \{\rho \ A \ v \mid v. v \neq 0_v \ n \wedge v \in \mathcal{V} \wedge \text{vec-norm } v = 1\}$

definition *rayleigh-max*:
rayleigh-max $\mathcal{V} = \text{Sup } \{\rho \ A \ v \mid v. v \neq 0_v \ n \wedge v \in \mathcal{V} \wedge \text{vec-norm } v = 1\}$

definition *maximin* :: *nat* \Rightarrow *real* **where**
maximin $k = \text{Sup } \{\text{rayleigh-min } \mathcal{V} \mid \mathcal{V}. \text{dimensional } \mathcal{V} \ k\}$

definition *minimax* :: *nat* \Rightarrow *real* **where**
minimax $k = \text{Inf } \{\text{rayleigh-max } \mathcal{V} \mid \mathcal{V}. \text{dimensional } \mathcal{V} \ (n - k + 1)\}$

definition *maximin-defined* **where**
maximin-defined $k \longleftrightarrow \text{sup-defined } \{\text{rayleigh-min } \mathcal{V} \mid \mathcal{V}. \text{dimensional } \mathcal{V} \ k\}$

definition *minimax-defined* **where**
minimax-defined $k \longleftrightarrow \text{inf-defined } \{\text{rayleigh-max } \mathcal{V} \mid \mathcal{V}. \text{dimensional } \mathcal{V} \ (n - k + 1)\}$

end

locale *courant-fischer* = *hermitian-mat* n **for** $n +$
fixes $\Lambda \ U :: \text{complex mat}$
fixes $es :: \text{complex list}$
assumes *eigvals*: *eigvals-of* $A \ es$
assumes *eigvals-sorted*: *sorted-wrt* $(\geq) \ es$
assumes *A-decomp*: *real-diag-decomp* $A \ \Lambda \ U$
 $\wedge \text{diag-mat } \Lambda = es$
 $\wedge \text{set } es \subseteq \text{Reals}$
 $\wedge U \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
 $\wedge \Lambda \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
begin

sublocale *conjugatable-vec-space* *TYPE*(*complex*) n *<proof>*

lemma *dim*: $local.dim = n$

<proof>

lemma *fin-dim*: $fin-dim$ *<proof>*

lemma *gr-n-lin-dpt*:

assumes $B \subseteq carrier-vec\ n$

assumes $card\ B > local.dim$

shows $lin-dep\ B$

<proof>

lemma *rayleigh-kx*:

assumes $v \in carrier-vec\ n$

assumes $k \neq 0$

assumes $v \neq 0_v\ n$

shows $\varrho\ A\ (k \cdot_v\ v) = \varrho\ A\ v$

<proof>

lemma *unit-vec-rayleigh-formula*:

assumes $unit-v: vec-norm\ v = 1$

assumes $v-dim: v \in carrier-vec\ n$

shows $\varrho\ A\ v = (\sum j \in \{..<n\}. es!j * (cmod\ ((U^H\ *_v\ v)\$j))^2)$

<proof>

lemma *rayleigh-bdd-below'*:

assumes $k \leq n$

shows $\exists m. \forall v \in carrier-vec\ n. v \neq 0_v\ n \longrightarrow \varrho\ A\ v \geq m$

<proof>

lemma *rayleigh-bdd-below*:

assumes $dimensional\ \mathcal{V}\ k$

assumes $k \leq n$

shows $\exists m. \forall v \in \mathcal{V}. v \neq 0_v\ n \longrightarrow \varrho\ A\ v \geq m$

<proof>

lemma *rayleigh-min-exists*:

assumes $dimensional\ \mathcal{V}\ k$

assumes $k \leq n$

shows $\forall x \in \{\varrho\ A\ v \mid v. v \neq 0_v\ n \wedge v \in \mathcal{V} \wedge vec-norm\ v = 1\}. rayleigh-min\ \mathcal{V} \leq x$

<proof>

lemma *courant-fischer-unit-rayleigh-helper2*:

assumes $dimensional\ \mathcal{V}\ (k + 1)$

shows $\exists v. vec-norm\ v = 1 \wedge v \in \mathcal{V} \wedge v \neq 0_v\ n \wedge \varrho\ A\ v \leq es!k$

<proof>

lemma *courant-fischer-unit-rayleigh-helper3*:

assumes $n > 0$
assumes $k < n$
assumes *eigvals-of* A es
defines $es-R \equiv \text{map } Re \ es$
shows $\exists \mathcal{V}. \text{dimensional } \mathcal{V} (k + 1) \wedge (\forall v. v \neq 0_v \ n \wedge v \in \mathcal{V} \wedge \text{vec-norm } v = 1$
 $\longrightarrow es-R ! k \leq \varrho A v)$
<proof>

theorem *courant-fischer-maximin:*

assumes $n > 0$
assumes $k < n$
shows $es!k = \text{maximin } (k + 1)$
 $\quad \text{maximin-defined } (k + 1)$
<proof>

end

lemma *courant-fischer-maximin:*

fixes $A :: \text{complex mat}$
assumes $n > 0$
assumes $k < n$
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
assumes *hermitian* A
assumes *eigvals-of* A es
assumes *sorted-wrt* (\geq) es
shows $es!k = \text{hermitian-mat.maximin } n \ A \ (k + 1)$ *hermitian-mat.maximin-defined*
 $n \ A \ (k + 1)$
<proof>

lemma *maximin-minimax:*

fixes $A :: \text{complex mat}$
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
assumes *hermitian* A
assumes $k < n$
shows $\text{hermitian-mat.maximin } n \ (-A) \ (n - k) = - \text{hermitian-mat.minimax } n$
 $A \ (k + 1)$
 $\text{hermitian-mat.maximin-defined } n \ (-A) \ (n - k) \implies \text{hermitian-mat.minimax-defined}$
 $n \ A \ (k + 1)$
<proof>

lemma *courant-fischer-minimax:*

fixes $A :: \text{complex mat}$
assumes $n > 0$
assumes $k < n$
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
assumes *hermitian* A
assumes *eigvals-of* A es
assumes *sorted-wrt* (\geq) es
shows $es!k = \text{hermitian-mat.minimax } n \ A \ (k + 1)$

hermitian-mat.minimax-defined $n A (k + 1)$
(proof)

15.1 Theorem Statement

theorem *courant-fischer*:

fixes $A :: \text{complex mat}$

assumes $n > 0$

assumes $k < n$

assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$

assumes *hermitian* A

assumes *eigvals-of* A es

assumes *sorted-wrt* (\geq) es

shows $es!k = \text{hermitian-mat.minimax } n A (k + 1)$

$es!k = \text{hermitian-mat.maximin } n A (k + 1)$

hermitian-mat.minimax-defined $n A (k + 1)$

hermitian-mat.maximin-defined $n A (k + 1)$

(proof)

16 Cauchy Eigenvalue Interlacing Theorem

We follow the proof given in this set of lecture notes by Dr. David Bindel:

<https://www.cs.cornell.edu/courses/cs6210/2019fa/lec/2019-11-04.pdf>

16.1 Theorem Statement and Proof

theorem *cauchy-eigval-interlacing*:

fixes $A \ W :: \text{complex mat}$

assumes $n > 0$

assumes $j < n$

assumes $m \leq n$

assumes $m > 0$

assumes $j < m$

assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$

assumes *hermitian* A

assumes *eigvals-of* A α

assumes *sorted-wrt* (\geq) α

assumes $W \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ m$

assumes $W^H * W = 1_m \ m$

assumes *inj-on* ($\lambda v. W * v$) (*carrier-vec* m)

defines $B \equiv W^H * A * W$

assumes *eigvals-of* B β

assumes *sorted-wrt* (\geq) β

shows $\alpha!(n-m+j) \leq \beta!j \ \beta!j \leq \alpha!j$

(proof)

corollary *cauchy-eigval-interlacing-alt:*

fixes $A W :: \text{complex mat}$

assumes $n > 0$

assumes $j < n$

assumes $m \leq n$

assumes $m > 0$

assumes $j < m$

assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$

assumes *hermitian* A

assumes *eigvals-of* $A \ \alpha$

assumes *sorted-wrt* $(\geq) \ \alpha$

assumes $W \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ m$

assumes $W^H * W = 1_m \ m$

assumes *inj-on* $(\lambda v. W * v \ v)$ (*carrier-vec* m)

defines $B \equiv W^H * A * W$

assumes *eigvals-of* $B \ \beta$

assumes *sorted-wrt* $(\geq) \ \beta$

shows $\beta!j \in \{\alpha!(n-m+j).. \alpha!j\}$

<proof>

16.2 Principal Submatrix Corollaries

corollary *ps-eigval-interlacing:*

fixes $A :: \text{complex mat}$

fixes k

assumes $n > 0$

assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$

assumes *hermitian* A

assumes *eigvals-of* $A \ \alpha$

assumes *sorted-wrt* $(\geq) \ \alpha$

assumes $I \subseteq \{..<n\}$

assumes $I \neq \{\}$

defines $B \equiv \text{submatrix } A \ I \ I$

defines $m \equiv \text{card } I$

assumes *eigvals-of* $B \ \beta$

assumes *sorted-wrt* $(\geq) \ \beta$

assumes $j < m$

shows $\alpha!(n-m+j) \leq \beta!j \ \beta!j \leq \alpha!j$

<proof>

corollary *ps-eigval-interlacing-alt:*

fixes $A :: \text{complex mat}$

fixes k
assumes $n > 0$
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
assumes *hermitian* A
assumes *eigvals-of* $A \ \alpha$
assumes *sorted-wrt* $(\geq) \ \alpha$

assumes $I \subseteq \{..<n\}$
assumes $I \neq \{\}$
defines $B \equiv \text{submatrix } A \ I \ I$
defines $m \equiv \text{card } I$
assumes *eigvals-of* $B \ \beta$
assumes *sorted-wrt* $(\geq) \ \beta$

assumes $j < m$
shows $\beta!j \in \{\alpha!(n-m+j).. \alpha!j\}$
<proof>

16.3 Leading Principal Submatrix Corollaries

corollary *lps-eigval-interlacing:*

fixes $A :: \text{complex mat}$
fixes k
assumes $n > 0$
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
assumes *hermitian* A
assumes *eigvals-of* $A \ \alpha$
assumes *sorted-wrt* $(\geq) \ \alpha$

assumes $0 < m$
assumes $m \leq n$
defines $B \equiv \text{lps } A \ m$
assumes *eigvals-of* $B \ \beta$
assumes *sorted-wrt* $(\geq) \ \beta$

assumes $j < m$
shows $\alpha!(n-m+j) \leq \beta!j \ \beta!j \leq \alpha!j$
<proof>

corollary *lps-eigval-interlacing-alt:*

fixes $A :: \text{complex mat}$
fixes k
assumes $n > 0$
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
assumes *hermitian* A
assumes *eigvals-of* $A \ \alpha$
assumes *sorted-wrt* $(\geq) \ \alpha$

assumes $0 < m$

assumes $m \leq n$
defines $B \equiv \text{lps } A \ m$
assumes *eigvals-of* $B \ \beta$
assumes *sorted-wrt* $(\geq) \ \beta$

assumes $j < m$
shows $\beta!j \in \{\alpha!(n-m+j).. \alpha!j\}$
<proof>

end

References

- [1] D. Bindel. Lecture notes. <https://www.cs.cornell.edu/courses/cs6210/2019fa/lec/2019-11-04.pdf>, 2019. CS6210 at Cornell University.