Cyclotomic Matrices and Graphs

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HIMR

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Mahler Measure

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Definition

The *Mahler Measure* $M(P)$ is given by

$$M(P) := \exp\left(\int_0^1 \log|P(e^{2\pi i t})| dt\right)$$

Mahler Measure

Equivalently,

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Mahler Measure

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$$M(P) = \prod_{i=1}^{d} \max\left(1, |\alpha_i|\right)$$

- Clearly, $M(P) \geq 1$ for all P.
- $M(P) = 1 \Leftrightarrow$ all nonzero roots of P are roots of unity.

Lehmer's Conjecture

In 1933, DH Lehmer exhibited the polynomial

$$z^{10} + z^9 - z^7 - z^6 - z^5 - z^4 - z^3 + z + 1$$

which has Mahler measure

$$\lambda_0 = 1.176280818\ldots$$

Lehmer's Conjecture

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- If not, then there exists some $\lambda > 1$ such that $M(P) > 1 \Rightarrow M(P) \geq \lambda$.

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Lehmer's Conjecture, strong version

$$M(P) > 1 \Rightarrow M(P) \geq \lambda_0$$

Associated Polynomials

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- If A is an $n \times n$ integer symmetric matrix, then its *associated polynomial* is $R_A(z) := z^n \chi_A(z + 1/z)$
- If A has all eigenvalues in $[-2, 2]$, then $M(R_A) = 1$
  (We describe A as a *cyclotomic matrix*.)

From cyclotomic to noncyclotomic

Theorem (Cauchy Interlacing Theorem)

Let A be a Hermitian $n \times n$ matrix with eigenvalues $\lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \cdots \leq \lambda_n$.

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Theorem (Cauchy Interlacing Theorem)

Let A be a Hermitian $n \times n$ matrix with eigenvalues $\lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \cdots \leq \lambda_n$. Let B be obtained from A by deleting row i and column i from A. Then the eigenvalues $\mu_1 \leq \cdots \leq \mu_{n-1}$ of B interlace with those of A: that is,

$$\lambda_1 \leq \mu_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \mu_2 \leq \cdots \leq \lambda_{n-1} \leq \mu_{n-1} \leq \lambda_n$$

From cyclotomic to noncyclotomic

We can run this process in reverse. Let B be a cyclotomic matrix, so its eigenvalues satisfy

$$-2 \leq \mu_1 \leq \cdots \leq \mu_{n-1} \leq 2$$

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Then if we 'grow' a matrix A from B by adding an extra row and column, we have by interlacing

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So

$$\lambda_2, \ldots, \lambda_{n-1} \in [\mu_1, \mu_{n-1}] \subseteq [-2, 2]$$

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So

$$\lambda_2, \ldots, \lambda_{n-1} \in [\mu_1, \mu_{n-1}] \subseteq [-2, 2]$$

At worst,

$$\lambda_1, \lambda_n \notin [-2, 2]$$

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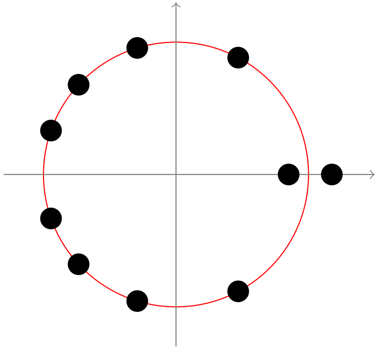

From cyclotomic to noncyclotomic

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \end{pmatrix}$$

1

From cyclotomic to noncyclotomic

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & & & \\ 1 & -1 & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-\sqrt{2} \leq \quad 1 \quad \leq \quad \sqrt{2}$$

From cyclotomic to noncyclotomic

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & & \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & & \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-1.88 \leq -\sqrt{2} \leq 0.35 \leq \sqrt{2} \leq 1.53$$

From cyclotomic to noncyclotomic

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-2 \leq -1.88 \leq -0.62 \leq 0.35 \leq 1 \leq 1.53 \leq 1.62$$

From cyclotomic to noncyclotomic

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-2.03 \leq -2 \leq -0.91 \leq -0.62 \leq 0.58 \leq 1 \leq 1.47 \leq 1.62 \leq 1.89$$

Entries

Proposition

The only cyclotomic 1×1 *matrices are*

$$(0), (1), (-1), (2), (-2)$$

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Corollary

By interlacing, the entries of an integer cyclotomic matrix must be elements of $\{0, 1, -1, 2, -2\}$.

Indecomposability

If M decomposes as a block-diagonal matrix, then its eigenvalues are those of the blocks.

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Lemma

Apart from the matrices

$$(2), (-2), \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

any indecomp. cyclotomic matrix has all entries from $\{0, 1, -1\}$.

Maximality

- If A is cyclotomic, so is any B obtained by deleting some set of rows and corresponding columns of A: B is described as being *contained in* A.

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Theorem (McKee, Smyth)

Any non-maximal indecomp. cyclotomic matrix is contained in a maximal one.

Equivalence

Let $O_n(\mathbb{Z})$ be the orthogonal group of $n \times n$ signed permutation matrices, generated by permutation matrices and matrices of the form

$$diag(1, 1, \ldots, 1, -1, 1, \ldots, 1)$$

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- A matrix A' is then described as *equivalent* to A if it is strongly equivalent to either A or $-A$.

Charged Signed Graphs

Symmetric $\{0, 1, -1\}$-matrix

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- $n \times n$ Matrix A

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- n-vertex Graph G

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- $A_{ij} = 1$

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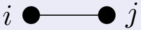
Charged Signed Graph

- n-vertex Graph G
- Edge 

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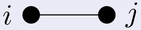
- Edge 

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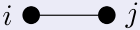
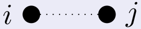
- Edge 

- Negative edge 

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Symmetric $\{0, 1, -1\}$-matrix

- $n \times n$ Matrix A
- $A_{ij} = 1$
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- $A_{ii} = 0$

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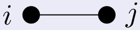
- Edge 

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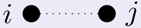
- Negative edge 

- Neutral Vertex 

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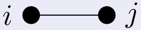
- Edge 

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- Neutral Vertex ●

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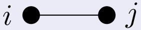
- Edge 

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- Neutral Vertex ●
- Positive Vertex ⊕

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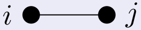
- Edge 

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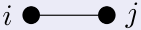
- Edge 

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- Negative Vertex $\ominus$

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- A_1 permutation of A_2.

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- Conjugation by kth diagonal matrix.

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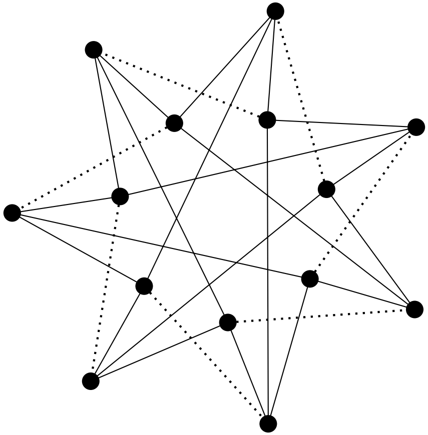
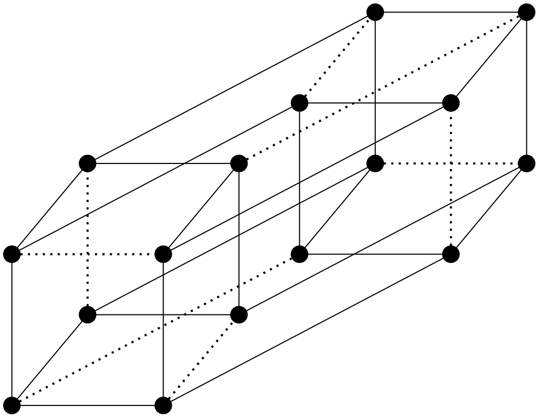
- G_1 vertex relabelling of G_2.
- Switching of signs of all edges at vertex k.

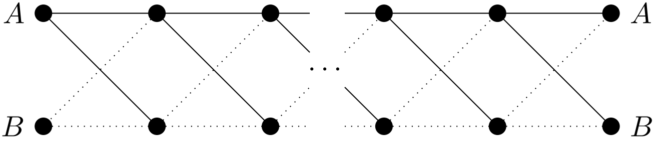
The maximal connected cyclotomic signed graph S_{14}.



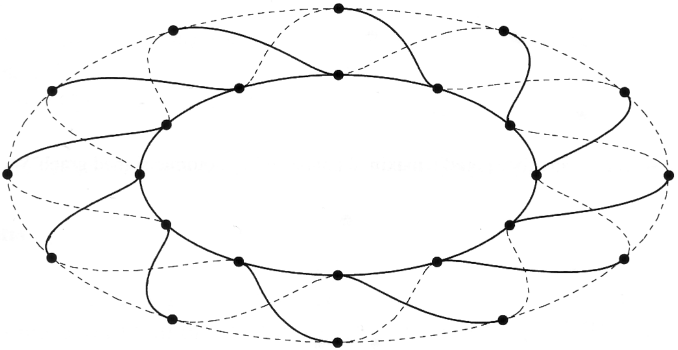
The maximal connected cyclotomic signed graph S_{16}.



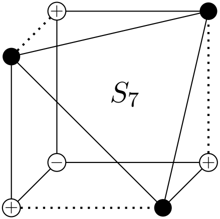
The maximal connected cyclotomic signed graphs T_{2k}.

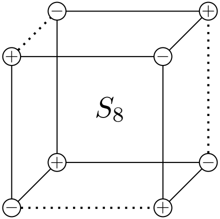


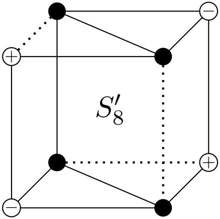
Example: T_{24}



The maximal connected cyclotomic charged signed graphs S_7, S_8, S_8'.

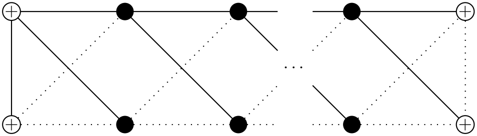




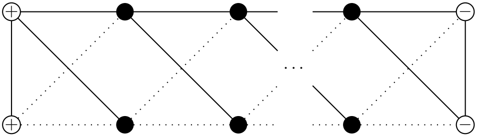


The maximal connected cyclotomic charged signed graphs C_{2k}^{++} and C_{2k}^{+-}.

$C_{2k}^{++} :=$



$C_{2k}^{+-} :=$



Minimal Noncyclotomics

Definition

A noncyclotomic charged signed graph is *minimal* if every proper induced subgraph is cyclotomic.

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- Every noncyclotomic CSG has a minimal noncyclotomic CSG as a subgraph.

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A noncyclotomic charged signed graph is *minimal* if every proper induced subgraph is cyclotomic.

- Every noncyclotomic CSG has a minimal noncyclotomic CSG as a subgraph.
- If G' is an induced subgraph of G, then $M(G) \geq M(G')$ (interlacing).

Minimal Noncyclotomics

Theorem (McKee,Smyth)

If G is a minimal noncyclotomic CSG, then G has at most ten vertices and Mahler measure at least λ_0.

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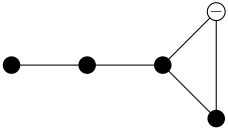

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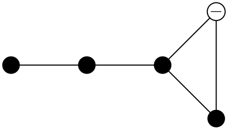

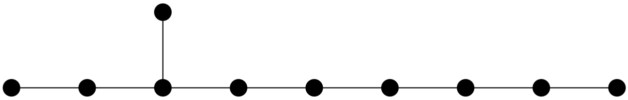

Lehmer's Problem for ISMs

Theorem (McKee,Smyth)

If A is a noncyclotomic integer symmetric matrix then

$$M(R_A(z)) \geq \lambda_0$$

Does this solve Lehmer's Problem?

- Given $f \in \mathbb{Z}[z]$, does there exist an ISM A such that $R_A(z) = f$?

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- Clearly, $R_A(z)$ is reciprocal. Fortunately:

Theorem (Smyth)

Let α be a nonreciprocal algebraic integer with minimal polynomial P_α. Then

$$M(\alpha) := M(P_\alpha) \geq M(z^3 - z - 1) = \theta_0 = 1.3247\ldots$$

Does this solve Lehmer's Problem?

- Given $f \in \mathbb{Z}[z]$, does there exist an ISM A such that $R_A(z) = f$?
- Clearly, $R_A(z)$ is reciprocal. Fortunately:

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- So we can safely restrict our attention to reciprocal f.

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  - So, $\nexists$ an ISM A such that $M(A) = M(P)$.

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- Interlacing Theorem still applies.
- A cyclotomic $\Rightarrow A_{i,j}A_{j,i} = Norm(A_{i,j}) \leq 4$.

$\mathcal{L}$-matrices

Let $\mathcal{L}_n = \{x \in R \,|\, Norm(x) = n\}$ and define

$$\mathcal{L} := \mathcal{L}_4 \cup \mathcal{L}_3 \cup \mathcal{L}_2 \cup \mathcal{L}_1 \cup \{0\}.$$

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- Can restrict our attention to $d \in \{-1, -2, -3, -7, -11, -15\}$.

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Corollary

For $d = -15$ or -11, all but finitely many cyclotomic $\mathcal{L}$-matrices are ISMs (and the exceptions are easily determined).

$\mathcal{L}'$-matrices and graphs

So, we can restrict our attention to $d \in \{-1, -2, -3, -7\}$, and $\mathcal{L}'$-matrices for $\mathcal{L}' = \mathcal{L}_2 \cup \mathcal{L}_1 \cup \{0\}$.

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We can represent each class of matrices by an $\mathcal{L}'$-graph with edges of *weight* 1 or 2.

$\mathcal{L}'$-graphs

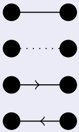
$\mathcal{L}_1$, $d = -1$

1

-1

i

$-i$



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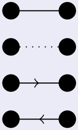


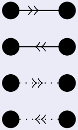
$\mathcal{L}_2$, $d = -1$

$1 + i$

$1 - i$

$-1 - i$

$-1 + i$



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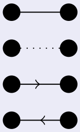

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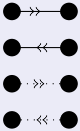


$\mathcal{L}_1$, $d = -3$

1

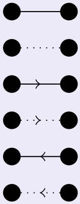
-1

$\omega = 1/2 + \sqrt{-3}/2$

$-\omega$

$\overline{\omega}$

$-\overline{\omega}$



$\mathcal{L}'$-graphs

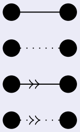
$\mathcal{L}'$, $d = -2$

1

-1

$\sqrt{-2}$

$-\sqrt{-2}$



$\mathcal{L}'$-graphs

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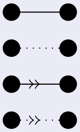
1

-1

$\sqrt{-2}$

$-\sqrt{-2}$



$\mathcal{L}'$, $d = -7$

1

-1

$\omega = 1/2 + \sqrt{-7}/2$

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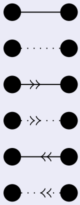
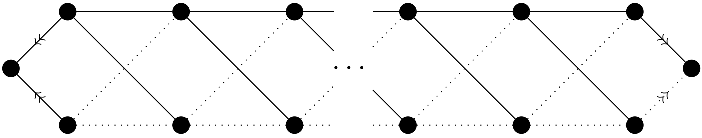
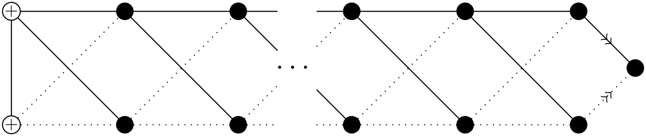
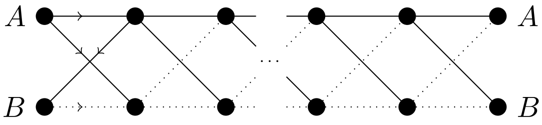


$\mathcal{L}'$-graphs with weight 2 edges

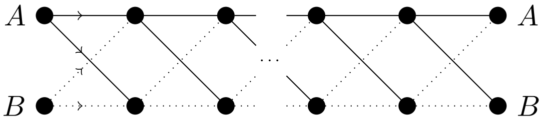




$\mathcal{L}$'-graphs with all edges weight 1



T'_{2k}, $k \geq 3$ $(d = -1)$



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Extremal Cyclotomics

From the classification of ISMs, we have

Corollary

If M is a maximal cyclotomic ISM, then $M^2 = 4Id$.

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We describe an R-matrix M satisfying $M^2 = 4Id$ as *extremal*.

Proposition

Extremal $\Rightarrow$ maximal cyclotomic

Extremal Cyclotomics

By observation,

$$\text{Extremal} \Leftrightarrow \text{maximal cyclotomic}$$

for R any of

- $\mathbb{Z}$
- $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-15})}$
- $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-11})}$

Extremal Cyclotomics

Theorem

For $d = -2, -7$, if G is a cyclotomic $\mathcal{L}'$-graph with a vertex of weighted degree less than four, then there exists a cyclotomic $\mathcal{L}'$-graph H inducing G as a proper subgraph.

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Classifying the maximal cyclotomic graphs (and hence cyclotomic matrices) for these rings therefore reduces to classifying the extremal graphs.

Classification of $\mathcal{L}'$-graphs

- Classified extremal $\mathcal{L}'$-graphs for $d \in \{-1, -2, -3, -7\}$. With finitely many (known) exceptions, any such graph is a CSG or in one of the infinite families given earlier.

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- This completed the classification of cyclotomics for $d = -2, -7$ and gave a conjectural classification for $d = -1, -3$.
- Greaves (2011) classified the maximal cyclotomics for $d = -1, -3$, confirming the conjecture.

$d \neq -1, -3$

Theorem (2010)

For $d < 0$, squarefree, $d \neq -1, -3$: If G is a minimal noncyclotomic R-graph with $M(G) < 1.3$, then G is equivalent to a charged signed graph.

$d = -1, -3$

Theorem (2011, with Greaves)

If G is a minimal noncyclotomic $\mathbb{Z}[i]$-graph with $M(G) < 1.3$, then G is equivalent to a charged signed graph.

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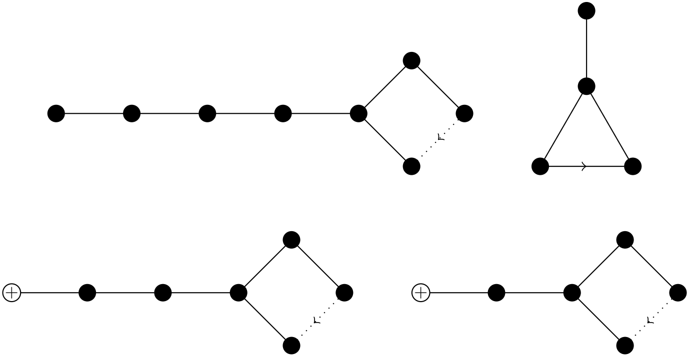
Theorem (2011, with Greaves)

If G is a minimal noncyclotomic $\mathbb{Z}[\omega]$-graph with $M(A) < 1.3$, then G is equivalent to a charged signed graph or one of four $\mathbb{Z}[\omega]$-graphs, which have Mahler measure at least $1.267\ldots$.

$\mathbb{Z}[\omega]$-graphs with $M(G) < 1.3$



Lehmer's Problem

Corollary (Good)

Let A be an R-matrix, for $R = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Q}\sqrt{d}}$, $d < 0$ squarefree. Then

$$M(A) = 1 \text{ or } M(A) \geq \lambda_0$$

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Corollary (Bad)

Recall $P = z^{14} - z^{12} + z^7 - z^2 + 1$ with $M(P) = 1.20261\ldots$.

$$1.20261\ldots \notin \{M(G) \,|\, G \text{ a } \mathbb{Z}[\omega]\text{-graph with } M(G) \leq 1.3\}.$$

So there are still "missing" Mahler measures!

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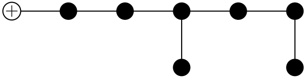

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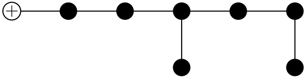

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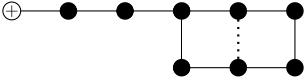

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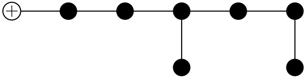

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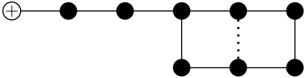
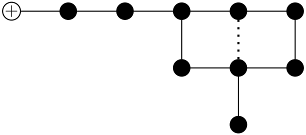


$$R_A = (z^4 - z^2 + 1)P;$$



$$R_A = (z-1)^2(z+1)^2(z^2+1)P$$

Consolation Prize

So

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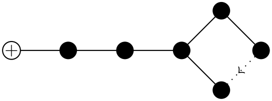

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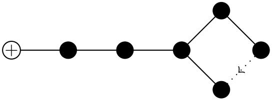

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(But $M(P) \in \{M(R_A(z)) \mid A \text{ a } \mathbb{Z}\text{-matrix}\}$)

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- Classified all cyclotomic R-matrices (infinitely many new examples);
- Classified all minimal noncyclotomic R-matrices (new small Mahler measure graphs and associated polynomials);
- Lehmer's conjecture holds for associated polynomials of R-matrices;
- But, since that's not all of $\mathbb{Z}[z]$, remains open in general!

Further Reading

http://maths.straylight.co.uk