

Seminário CEAFFEL*

5 de Junho – 15:00 - sala 6.2.38

Lattices of invariant subspaces

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Abstract:

Given \mathbb{F} an arbitrary field and $A \in M_n(\mathbb{F})$, the set of A -invariant subspaces of \mathbb{F}^n is a lattice with inclusion as order, intersection as meet and linear sum as join. We denote this lattice by $\text{Inv}(A)$. An A -invariant subspace $V \subseteq \mathbb{F}^n$ is A -hyperinvariant (A -characteristic) if it is invariant for every matrix $T \in Z(A)$, i.e. commuting with A ($T \in Z^*(A)$, i.e. commuting with A and T non singular). It is straightforward to see that the set of A -hyperinvariant (A -characteristic) subspaces is a sublattice of $\text{Inv}(A)$. We denote this sublattice by $\text{Hinv}(A)$ ($\text{Chinv}(A)$). Obviously,

$$\text{Hinv}(A) \subseteq \text{Chinv}(A) \subseteq \text{Inv}(A).$$

If the characteristic polynomial of A splits over \mathbb{F} , the study of these lattices can be reduced to the nilpotent case.

Let $J \in M_n(\mathbb{F})$ be a nilpotent Jordan matrix. In this talk we recall the general properties of $\text{Inv}(J)$ and analyze which of those properties are preserved in the sublattice $\text{Hinv}(J)$ and, if $\mathbb{F} = GF(2)$, in $\text{Chinv}(A)$ (the only case where $\text{Hinv}(J) \neq \text{Chinv}(J)$).

In addition we analyze the cardinality of $\text{Hinv}(J)$ and $\text{Chinv}(J)$.

Joint work with David Minguenza¹, M. Eulàlia Montoro²

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*Seminário financiado por Fundos Nacionais através da
FCT – Fundação para a Ciência e Tecnologia
no âmbito do projeto UID/MAT/04721/2013*

***Centro de Análise Funcional, Estruturas Lineares e Aplicações**

Faculdade de Ciências da Universidade de Lisboa
Edf. C6 – Piso 2 – sala 6.2.38