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SOME PROPERTIES OF THE UNITARIES REPRESENTING MINIMAL INNER TORAL POLYNOMIALS

M.H.M.I. Kumari^{*} and U.D. Wijesooriya

Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Science, University of Peradeniya, Peradeniya, Sri Lanka *madhushikairesha24@gmail.com

An inner toral polynomial is a polynomial in two complex variables z and w such that its zero set is a subset of $\mathbb{D}^2 \cup \mathbb{T}^2 \cup \mathbb{E}^2$, where \mathbb{D} , \mathbb{T} , and \mathbb{E} are the open unit disk, unit circle, and the exterior of the closed unit disk, respectively. A minimal inner toral polynomial is one that divides all the other inner toral polynomials with the same zero set as itself. In 2005, Jim Agler and John E. McCarthy proved that, for a given minimal inner toral polynomial p(z, w) of degree n and m in z and w, respectively, there exists a unitary matrix, written in block form as $\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix}$, such that det $\begin{pmatrix} A - wI_m & zB \\ C & zD - I_n \end{pmatrix}$ is a constant multiple of p(z, w). Moreover, the block matrix D in such unitaries has no unimodular eigenvalues. Greg Knese in 2010 gave an alternative proof to the same result. Following their work, we prove the following results on the block matrix D. If p does not have the zw^m term, then the trace of the block matrix D is zero. Likewise, if p does not have $z^n w^m$ terms for all k = 1, 2, ..., n, -1, then the determinant of D is not unimodular.

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