

Institut Ruđer Bošković  
ZAVOD ZA TEORIJSKU FIZIKU  
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SEMINAR ZAVODA ZA TEORIJSKU FIZIKU  
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## Density of Eigenvalues in a generalized Joglekar-Karr Quasi-Hermitian Matrix Model

**Joshua Feinberg**  
Technion, Israel

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### **Abstract:**

We discuss a slight generalization of the model of random quasi-hermitian matrices introduced by Joglekar and Karr several years ago in Phys. Rev. E83 (2011) 031122. This generalized ensemble is comprised of  $N \times N$  matrices  $M = AF$ , where  $A$  is a complex-hermitian matrix drawn from the  $U(N)$ -invariant probability distribution  $P(A) = \frac{1}{Z} \exp[-N \text{Tr} V(A)]$  ( $Z$  is a normalization factor and  $V(A)$  is typically some polynomial), and  $F$  is a strictly-positive hermitian matrix. (In the original Joglekar-Karr model,  $A$  was taken to be a Gaussian random matrix.) With no loss of generality (due to  $U(N)$  symmetry),  $F$  can be taken to be diagonal. The matrix  $M$  is non-hermitian, of course, but can be brought to a hermitian form  $H = \sqrt{F} A \sqrt{F}$  by means of a similarity transformation. All its eigenvalues are therefore real. Bringing some powerful tools of Random Matrix Theory to bear, we obtain, in the large- $N$  limit, explicit analytical expressions for the density of eigenvalues of  $M$ .

Voditeljica seminara:  
Kornelija Passek-Kumerički  
([passek@irb.hr](mailto:passek@irb.hr))