



Assignments for the lecture on  
*Random Matrices*  
Winter term 2019/20

**Assignment 9**

Hand in on Monday, 13.01.20, Mailbox 040.

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**Exercise 1** (20 points).

Produce histograms for the Tracy-Widom distribution. Plot  $(\lambda_{\max} - 2)N^{2/3}$ .

- (i) Produce histograms for the largest eigenvalue of  $\text{GUE}(N)$ , for  $N = 50$ ,  $N = 100$ ,  $N = 200$ , with at least 5000 trials in each case.
- (ii) Produce histograms for the largest eigenvalue of  $\text{GOE}(N)$ , for  $N = 50$ ,  $N = 100$ ,  $N = 200$ , with at least 5000 trials in each case.
- (iii) Consider also real and complex Wigner matrices with non-Gaussian distribution for the entries.
- (iv) Check numerically whether putting the diagonal equal to zero (in  $\text{GUE}$  or Wigner) has an effect on the statistics of the largest eigenvalue.
- (v) Bonus: Take a situation where we do not have convergence to semicircle, e.g., Wigner matrices with Cauchy distribution for the entries. Is there a reasonable guess for the asymptotics of the distribution of the largest eigenvalue?
- (vi) Superbonus: Compare the situation of repelling eigenvalues with "independent" eigenvalues. Produce  $N$  independent copies  $x_1, \dots, x_N$  of variables distributed according to the semicircle distribution and take then the maximal value  $x_{\max}$  of these. Produce a histogram of the statistics of  $x_{\max}$ . Is there a limit of this for  $N \rightarrow \infty$ ; how does one have to scale with  $N$ ?

**Exercise 2** (10 points).

Prove the estimate for the Catalan numbers

$$C_k \leq \frac{4^k}{k^{3/2}\sqrt{\pi}} \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Show that this gives the right asymptotics, i.e., prove that

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4^k}{k^{3/2}C_k} = \sqrt{\pi}.$$

**Exercise 3** (10 points).

Let  $H_n(x)$  be the Hermite polynomials. The Christoffel-Darboux identity says that

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{H_k(x)H_k(y)}{k!} = \frac{H_n(x)H_{n-1}(y) - H_{n-1}(x)H_n(y)}{(x-y)(n-1)!}.$$

- (i) Check this identity for  $n = 1$  and  $n = 2$ .
- (ii) Prove the identity for general  $n$ .