

Positivity of Hadamard Powers of Random Matrices

Tiefeng Jiang and Ping Li

Abstract—The paper studies

Keywords: Hadamard matrix function, Hadamard power, non-negative definite matrix, positive definite matrix, random matrix.

MSC(2010): Primary .

I. INTRODUCTION

Random matrices and Hadamard product, the two main topics of this paper, are of utmost importance in various applications, such as physics, finance, telecommunication, computational biology and machine learning for the random matrices, and combinatorial analysis, number theory or regular graphs to name a few for the Hadamard product, and in information theory. The Hadamard product, also known as the entry-wise or Schur product, is a type of matrix multiplication that is commutative and displays virtues, as put in [1]. Several noteworthy applications and studies of the Hadamard product can be found in the literature, as in [2]–[5].

In particular, in our contribution, we focus on the Hadamard power of random matrices. Given $f(x)$, a real-valued function defined on \mathbb{R} . Let $\mathbf{A} = (a_{ij})$ be an $n \times n$ matrix, where a_{ij} 's are real numbers. Define $f : \mathbf{A} \rightarrow f(\mathbf{A}) = (f(a_{ij}))$. We call $f(\mathbf{A})$ a Hadamard function to distinguish it from the usual notion of matrix functions, as here the function is applied to each element of the matrix. In particular, if $\alpha > 0$ and $f(x) = x^\alpha$, then we call $\mathbf{A}^{(\alpha)} := f(\mathbf{A})$ the Hadamard power of α .

continue the introduction with references on random matrices, hadamard power

Main Motivations: Kernel learning, with the exponent used as tuning parameter

Motivate the application of such results. How they provide benefits or drawbacks

Our Contributions: Collection of theoretical results giving

Section II is devoted to the main concepts, notations and existing results to lay the core foundation of our study. Several illustrative examples are also provided for the sake of clarity. Section III develops

the main results of our paper for positive definite random matrices. The proofs of our results are presented in Section IV. Section V concludes our work.

II. NOTATIONS, EXISTING RESULTS AND EXAMPLES

We recall in this section some important results in the literature followed by our main theoretical contributions to the domain of random matrices. In the definition of the Hadamard power stated in the introduction, careful attention needs to be paid to the domain of the function $f(x) = x^\alpha$. If the power $\alpha > 0$ is an integer, the function is defined for every $x \in \mathbb{R}$. If $\alpha > 0$ is not an integer, the function $f(x) = x^\alpha$ is defined only on $[0, \infty)$. By the Schur product theorem, it is known that $\mathbf{A}^{(\alpha)}$ is a positive definite matrix if $\mathbf{A} = (a_{ij})$ is a positive definite matrix and $\alpha = 1, 2, \dots$; see, for example, Theorem 5.2.1 from [7]. In fact, we know more about this conclusion. For positive definite matrices $\mathbf{U} = (u_{ij})_{n \times n}$ and $\mathbf{V} = (v_{ij})_{n \times n}$, set $\mathbf{U} \circ \mathbf{V} = (u_{ij}v_{ij})_{n \times n}$. Then $\lambda_{\min}(\mathbf{U}) \cdot \min_{1 \leq i \leq n} v_{ii} \leq \lambda_i(\mathbf{U} \circ \mathbf{V}) \leq \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{U}) \cdot \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} v_{ii}$ for each $1 \leq i \leq n$; see, for example, [6] or Theorem 5.3.4 from [7]. If α is a positive integer, then $\mathbf{A}^{(\alpha)} = \mathbf{A} \circ \dots \circ \mathbf{A}$ from which there are α times \mathbf{A} in the product. Thus, by induction, we have that $\lambda_{\min}(\mathbf{A}) > 0$ if \mathbf{A} is positive definite.

A. Existing Results

Let $a \in (0, \infty]$ and $f(x) : (0, a) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. We say that $f(x)$ is *absolutely monotonic* on $(0, a)$ if $f^{(k)}(x) \geq 0$ for every $x \in (0, a)$ and $k \geq 0$. The following general conclusion can be found in several research articles including [8], [9] and [10].

First, Theorem 2.1 gives a formal result regarding the monotonicity of a value function noted $f(\cdot)$ and a non-negative definite matrix \mathbf{A} .

THEOREM 2.1: Assume $a \in (0, \infty]$ and $f(x)$ is a real function defined on $(-a, a)$. Then $f(\mathbf{A})$ is non-negative definite for every non-negative definite matrix \mathbf{A} with entries in $(-a, a)$ if and only if $f(x)$ is analytic and absolutely monotonic on $(0, a)$.

THEOREM 2.2: (Theorem 6.3.7 from [7]) Let $f(\cdot)$ be an $(n-1)$ -times continuously differentiable real valued function on $(0, \infty)$, and suppose that the Hadamard function $f(\mathbf{A}) = (f(a_{ij}))$ is non-negative

definite for every non-negative definite matrix \mathbf{A} that has positive entries. Then:

$$f^{(k)}(t) \geq 0$$

for all $t \in (0, \infty)$ and all $k \in [0, n-1]$.

An additional result can be derived from Theorem 2.2 stated above, and reads:

COROLLARY 2.1: (Corollary 6.3.8 from [7]) Let $0 < \alpha < n-2$, where α is not an integer. There exists some $n \times n$ non-negative definite matrix noted \mathbf{A} with positive entries, such that the Hadamard power of \mathbf{A} noted $\mathbf{A}^{(\alpha)} = (a_{ij}^\alpha)$ is not non-negative definite.

This Corollary translates the result of the Theorems stated above in the particular case when the value function $f(\cdot)$ maps a non-negative definite matrix into its Hadamard power. The equivalence with a non-negative definite Hadamard power matrix is then consequent. Another important existing result worth noting, as an introduction to our novel results introduced in the sequel, is a quantification of a infimum value for the power α used in the Hadamard power operation. The following theorem states as follows:

THEOREM 2.3: (Theorem 6.3.9 from [7]) Let $\mathbf{A} = (a_{ij})$ be a non-negative definite matrix with nonnegative entries. If $\alpha \geq n-2$, then the Hadamard power $\mathbf{A}^{(\alpha)}$ is non-negative definite. Furthermore, the lower bound $n = 2$ is, in general, the best possible.

III. ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES

For the sake of clarity, we introduce the following notations, used throughout the following sections including the several examples we provide for illustrative purposes and the statements of our main theoretical results.

Notations: For a matrix \mathbf{M} , we write $\mathbf{M} > 0$ if \mathbf{M} is positive definite; $\mathbf{M} \geq 0$ if \mathbf{M} is non-negative definite; $\mathbf{M} \not\geq 0$ if \mathbf{M} is not non-negative definite.

We now provide an example of such *not non-negative definite* matrix through the use of Hadamard power operation.

EXAMPLE 3.1: Consider the following 3×3 matrix

$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Its Hadamard power of power α , where α is not an integer, is given by

$$\mathbf{M}^{(\alpha)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2^\alpha} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2^\alpha} & 1 & \frac{1}{2^\alpha} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2^\alpha} & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then, the computation of its determinant yields

$$\det(\mathbf{M}^{(\alpha)}) = 1 - \frac{2}{4^\alpha}.$$

Therefore, we have that $\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{M}^{(1)} > 0$. However, $\mathbf{M}^{(\alpha)} \not\geq 0$ if $\alpha \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$.

Now, for any integer $n \geq 3$, we define the matrix noted \mathbf{M}_n and defined as $\mathbf{M}_n = \mathbf{M}$ for $n = 3$ and

$$\mathbf{M}_n = \begin{cases} \mathbf{M}, & \text{if } n = 3 \\ \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{I}_{n-3} \end{pmatrix}, & \text{if } n \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

where \mathbf{I}_{n-3} denotes the identity matrix of dimension $n-3$. Then, the matrix \mathbf{M}_n is positive definite as $n \geq 3$. However, it is easy to note that its Hadamard power matrix $\mathbf{M}_n^{(\alpha)} \not\geq 0$ is not non-negative definite when $\alpha \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$.

The example given above shows that the construction of a sequence of positive definite matrix, in dimension 3, while its Hadamard power is not non-negative, for a certain value of power α , is achievable. For better understanding, we provide the following additional example in dimension 4.

EXAMPLE 3.2: Consider a 4×4 matrix defined as

$$\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{a}\mathbf{a}' + \mathbf{b}\mathbf{b}' + 10^{-4}\mathbf{I}_4,$$

where $\mathbf{a}^T = (1, 1, 1, 1)$ and $\mathbf{b}^T = (0, 1, 2, 3)$. Note that the additive term $10^{-4}\mathbf{I}_4$ purely ensures the positivity of the resulting \mathbf{M} , thus being a positive definite one and falling into the framework of our study. The matrix $\mathbf{a}\mathbf{a}' + \mathbf{b}\mathbf{b}'$ is of rank 2. Obviously, $\mathbf{M} > 0$. It is also easy to check that

$$\det(\mathbf{M}^{1.1}) = -0.000118654.$$

Hence, $\mathbf{M}^{1.1} \not\geq 0$. Similarly to the previous example, define the sequence of matrices \mathbf{M}_n defined as follows:

$$\mathbf{M}_n = \begin{cases} \mathbf{M}, & \text{if } n = 4 \\ \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{I}_{n-4} \end{pmatrix}, & \text{if } n \geq 5 \end{cases}$$

Then, we observe that for $n \geq 4$ we have that $\mathbf{M}_n > 0$. However, its Hadamard power matrix $\mathbf{M}_n^{1.1} \not\geq 0$ is not non-negative definite.

Those simple, yet illustrative examples lay the context of the next section, where several new results are provided, along with their proofs.

A. Main Results

After having established the notations, the relevant existing theoretical results and given important illustrative examples, we introduce a collection of theorems aiming at improving the theoretical understanding of Hadamard powers of random matrices. All proofs are deferred to Section IV.

B. Non-negative matrices

Following the extensive literature presented in the introduction of our paper, we provide the following result for non-negative (and deterministic) definite matrices:

THEOREM 3.1: Let $\mathbf{A} = (a_{ij})$ be an $n \times n$ matrix of which the entries are non-negative. Assume $a_{ii} \geq \sum_{j \neq i} a_{ij}$ for each $1 \leq i \leq n$. Then $\mathbf{A} \geq 0$ and $\mathbf{A}^{(\alpha)} \geq 0$ for all $\alpha \geq 1$. Note that the conclusion still holds if all three “ \geq ” are replaced by “ $>$ ”, i.e., if $a_{ii} > \sum_{j \neq i} a_{ij}$ for each $1 \leq i \leq n$, then $\mathbf{A} > 0$ and $\mathbf{A}^{(\alpha)} > 0$ for all $\alpha > 1$.

C. Random Matrices

Here, we consider random matrices, in the sense that the entries of the matrices we study are independent random variables. Then, under some mild assumptions, that we rigorously give in each statement, we provide the existence, in probability, of positive definite matrices while their Hadamard power, for some values of exponent α , is not non-negative definite. To begin with, considering large symmetric matrices of size $n \geq 4$, it is possible to derive the following theoretical result:

THEOREM 3.2: Assume $n \geq 4$. Let $\mathbf{M} = (\xi_{ij})$ be an $n \times n$ symmetric matrix, where $\{\xi_{ij}; 1 \leq i \leq j \leq n\}$ are independent random variables. Suppose all of the supports of ξ_{ij} ’s contain a common interval $[u, v]$ for some $v > u > 0$. Then there exists $\alpha \in (1, 2)$ for which

$$P(\mathbf{M} \geq 0 \text{ and } \mathbf{M}^{(\alpha)} \not\geq 0) > 0.$$

On the same line of work, we also develop a similar result for non-square matrices. Then under the same mild assumptions on the support of the random variables constituting the matrices involved and the value of the non integer exponent, we state the following:

THEOREM 3.3: Assume $n \geq 4$. Let $\mathbf{X} = (x_{ij})$ be an $n \times p$ matrix, where $\{x_{ij}; 1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq j \leq p\}$ are independent random variables. Suppose all of the supports of ξ_{ij} ’s contain a common interval $[u, v]$ for some $v > u > 0$. Then there exists $\alpha \in (1, 2)$ such that

$$P(\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} > 0 \text{ and } (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X})^{(\alpha)} \not\geq 0) > 0.$$

IV. PROOFS OF THE MAIN RESULTS

Using intermediary Lemmas, that we rigorously state and prove in this section, we now provide the proofs of the main results presented above.

LEMMA 4.1: For any $n \geq 4$, there exist $\alpha \in (1, 2)$, $\delta > 0$ and $n \times n$ symmetric matrix $\mathbf{M} = (m_{ij})$ with $m_{ij} \geq 0$ for all $1 \leq i, j \leq n$ such that the following holds.

(i) $\mathbf{M} = (m_{ij}) > 0$ for every $m_{ij} \in [a_{ij}, a_{ij} + \delta]$ and $1 \leq i, j \leq n$.

(ii) $\mathbf{M}^{(\alpha)} = (m_{ij}^\alpha) \not\geq 0$ for any $m_{ij} \in [a_{ij}, a_{ij} + \delta]$ and any $1 \leq i, j \leq n$.

Proof of Lemma 4.1. For any $n \times n$ symmetric matrix $\mathbf{M} = (m_{ij})$, let $\|\mathbf{M}\|$ be the spectral norm of \mathbf{M} . We use $\lambda_1(\mathbf{M}) \geq \lambda_2(\mathbf{M}) \geq \dots \geq \lambda_n(\mathbf{M})$ to denote the eigenvalues of \mathbf{M} . Evidently, $\|\mathbf{M}\| \leq (\sum_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} |m_{ij}|^2)^{1/2}$. Let $\mathbf{M}_1 = (m_{ij})$ and $\mathbf{M}_2 = (\tilde{m}_{ij})$ be $n \times n$ symmetric matrices. The Weyl’s perturbation theorem [see, e.g., [11]] says that $\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |\lambda_i(\mathbf{M}_1) - \lambda_i(\mathbf{M}_2)| \leq \|\mathbf{M}_1 - \mathbf{M}_2\|$. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} & \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |\lambda_i(\mathbf{M}_1) - \lambda_i(\mathbf{M}_2)| \\ & \leq \left(\sum_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} |m_{ij} - \tilde{m}_{ij}|^2 \right)^{1/2}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.1)$$

This concludes that the eigenvalues of a matrix are continuous functions of its entries. This is particularly true for smallest eigenvalues.

According to Example 3.2, there exists $\alpha \in (1, 2)$ and an $n \times n$ symmetric matrix $\mathbf{A} = (a_{ij})$ such that $a_{ij} \geq 0$ for all $1 \leq i, j \leq n$, $\mathbf{A} > 0$ and the Hadamard power matrix $\mathbf{A}^{(\alpha)} \not\geq 0$. For any $n \times n$ symmetric matrix $\mathbf{M} = (m_{ij})$, define

$$f(\mathbf{M}) := \min \{ \lambda_n(\mathbf{M}), -\lambda_n(\mathbf{M}^{(\alpha)}) \}.$$

As explained earlier, $f(\mathbf{M})$ is a continuous function in $\{m_{ij}; 1 \leq i \leq j \leq n\}$. Since $f(\mathbf{A}) > 0$, there exist $\{\delta_{ij} > 0; 1 \leq i, j \leq n\}$ with $\delta_{ij} = \delta_{ji}$ for all $1 \leq i, j \leq n$ such that $f(\mathbf{M}) > 0$ for any $m_{ij} \in [a_{ij}, a_{ij} + \delta_{ij}]$ with $1 \leq i, j \leq n$. Set $\delta = \min\{\delta_{ij}; 1 \leq i \leq j \leq n\}$. Then, $\delta > 0$. Also, $\lambda_n(\mathbf{M}) > 0$ and $\lambda_n(\mathbf{M}^{(\alpha)}) < 0$ for every $m_{ij} \in [a_{ij}, a_{ij} + \delta]$ and every $1 \leq i, j \leq n$. That is, $\mathbf{M} > 0$ and $\mathbf{M}^{(\alpha)} \not\geq 0$ for any $m_{ij} \in [a_{ij}, a_{ij} + \delta]$ and any $1 \leq i, j \leq n$. \square

LEMMA 4.2: Let $\mathbf{X} = (x_{ij})_{n \times p}$ be an $n \times p$ matrix. For any n and p with $n \geq p \geq 4$, there exist $\alpha \in (1, 2)$, $\delta > 0$ and $n \times p$ matrix $\mathbf{A} = (a_{ij})$ with $a_{ij} \geq 0$ for all $1 \leq i \leq n$ and $1 \leq j \leq p$ such that the following holds.

(i) The matrix $\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X}$ is positive definite for every $x_{ij} \in [a_{ij}, a_{ij} + \delta]$ and $1 \leq i \leq n$ and $1 \leq j \leq p$.

(ii) The Hadamard power $(\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X})^{(\alpha)} \not\geq 0$ for any $x_{ij} \in [a_{ij}, a_{ij} + \delta]$, $1 \leq i \leq n$ and $1 \leq j \leq p$.

Proof of Lemma 4.2. Let $\mathbf{a}^T = (1, 1, 1, 1)$ and $\mathbf{b}^T = (0, 1, 2, 3)$ be as in Example 3.2. It is checked that the Hadamard power $(\mathbf{a}\mathbf{a}^T + \mathbf{b}\mathbf{b}^T)^{(1.1)}$ has determinant -1.1856×10^{-4} . Set

$$\mathbf{A}(\epsilon) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & \epsilon & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \epsilon \end{pmatrix}, \quad \epsilon > 0.$$

It is easy to see $\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} [\mathbf{A}(\epsilon)^T \mathbf{A}(\epsilon)]^{(1,1)} = (\mathbf{a}\mathbf{a}^T + \mathbf{b}\mathbf{b}^T)^{1,1}$ with the entrywise convergence. By continuity of determinants, there exists $\epsilon_0 > 0$ such that the determinant of $[\mathbf{A}(\epsilon_0)^T \mathbf{A}(\epsilon_0)]^{(1,1)}$ is negative. That is, $\mathbf{A}(\epsilon_0)^T \mathbf{A}(\epsilon_0) > 0$ but the Hadamard power $[\mathbf{A}(\epsilon_0)^T \mathbf{A}(\epsilon_0)]^{(1,1)} \not\geq 0$. Now we define an $n \times p$ matrix \mathbf{A} such that

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A}(\epsilon_0) & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{I}_{p-4} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix}_{n \times p},$$

where the size of each submatrix $\mathbf{0}$ appeared in \mathbf{A} can be seen from those of $\mathbf{A}(\epsilon_0)$ and \mathbf{I}_{p-4} . In particular, the size of the “ $\mathbf{0}$ ” in the bottom-right of \mathbf{A} is $(n-p) \times (p-4)$. In case $n = p$, there is no third row of submatrices in \mathbf{A} ; in case $p = 4$, there is no second row of submatrices of \mathbf{A} . Since

$$\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A}(\epsilon_0)^T \mathbf{A}(\epsilon_0) & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{I}_{p-4} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Hence, $\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A} > 0$ but the Hadamard power $(\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A})^{(1,1)} \not\geq 0$.

The inequality (4.2) shows that the smallest eigenvalue $\lambda_n(\mathbf{M})$ of $\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}^T$ is a continuous function of the entries of \mathbf{M} , which in turn are the continuous functions of the entries of \mathbf{X} . Write $\mathbf{X} = (x_{ij})_{n \times p}$. Hence, $\lambda_n(\mathbf{M})$ is a continuous function of x_{ij} 's. Set

$$f(\mathbf{M}) := \min \{ \lambda_n(\mathbf{M}), -\lambda_n(\mathbf{M}^{(\alpha)}) \}.$$

Then $f(\mathbf{M})$ is a continuous function of x_{ij} 's and $f(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^T) > 0$. Write $\mathbf{A} = (a_{ij})_{n \times p}$. Then there exist $\delta_{ij} > 0$ for all $1 \leq i \leq n$ and $1 \leq j \leq p$ such that $f(\mathbf{M}) > 0$ for all $x_{ij} \in [a_{ij}, a_{ij} + \delta_{ij}]$ with $1 \leq i \leq n$ and $1 \leq j \leq p$. Denote $\delta = \min \{ \delta_{ij}; 1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq j \leq p \}$. Then $\delta > 0$ and $f(\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}^T) > 0$ for all $x_{ij} \in [a_{ij}, a_{ij} + \delta]$ with $1 \leq i \leq n$ and $1 \leq j \leq p$. Hence, under these restrictions of x_{ij} 's, we have $\lambda_n(\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}^T) > 0$ and $\lambda_n((\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}^T)^{(\alpha)}) < 0$. This yields (i) and (ii). \square

Proof of Theorem 3.2. Review Lemma 4.1. Let $\delta > 0$ be as in the lemma. Since $[a_{ij} + \frac{1}{2}\delta, a_{ij} + \delta] \subset [a_{ij}, a_{ij} + \delta]$ for each pair of (i, j) with $1 \leq i \leq j \leq n$. Then Lemma 4.1 still holds if we strengthen the conclusion by requiring that $a_{ij} > 0$ for all $1 \leq i \leq j \leq n$. Therefore,

$$0 \quad (4.2)$$

$$< \alpha := \min \{ a_{ij}; 1 \leq i \leq j \leq n \} \quad (4.3)$$

$$< \beta := \max \{ a_{ij}; 1 \leq i \leq j \leq n \} + \delta. \quad (4.4)$$

For a random variable ξ , we use $\text{support}(\xi)$ to denote its support. In particular, $P(a \leq \xi \leq b) > 0$ provided $[a, b] \subset \text{support}(\xi)$. Notice $\text{support}(\lambda \xi_{ij}) =$

$\lambda \cdot \text{support}(\xi_{ij})$ for each i, j . Choose $\lambda > 0$ such that $\lambda[u, v] \supset [\alpha, \beta]$. It follows that

$$\bigcup_{1 \leq i \leq j \leq n} [a_{ij}, a_{ij} + \delta] \subset [\alpha, \beta] \quad (4.5)$$

$$\subset \bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq j \leq n} \text{support}(\lambda \xi_{ij}). \quad (4.6)$$

Observe

$$\begin{aligned} & P(\mathbf{M} > 0 \text{ and } \mathbf{M}^{(\alpha)} \not\geq 0) \\ &= P(\lambda \mathbf{M} > 0 \text{ and } (\lambda \mathbf{M})^{(\alpha)} \not\geq 0). \end{aligned}$$

By Lemma 4.1 and independence, the last probability above is at least

$$\begin{aligned} & P(\lambda \xi_{ij} \in [a_{ij}, a_{ij} + \delta] \text{ for each } 1 \leq i \leq j \leq n) \\ &= \prod_{1 \leq i \leq j \leq n} P(\lambda \xi_{ij} \in [a_{ij}, a_{ij} + \delta]) \\ &> 0, \end{aligned}$$

where the last inequality comes from (4.5). The proof is complete. \square

Proof of Theorem 3.3. Recall Lemma 4.2. Let $\delta > 0$ be as in the lemma. By the same argument as in (4.2), without loss of generality, we assume $a_{ij} > 0$ for all $1 \leq i \leq n$ and $1 \leq j \leq p$. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &< \alpha := \min \{ a_{ij}; 1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq j \leq p \} \\ &< \beta := \max \{ a_{ij}; 1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq j \leq p \} + \delta. \end{aligned}$$

By choosing $\lambda > 0$ such that $\lambda[u, v] \supset [\alpha, \beta]$, we then have

$$\bigcup [a_{ij}, a_{ij} + \delta] \subset [\alpha, \beta] \subset \bigcap \text{support}(\lambda x_{ij}), \quad (4.7)$$

where the union and the intersection are taken over $1 \leq i \leq n$ and $1 \leq j \leq p$. Let $\mathbf{X} = (x_{ij})$ be an $n \times p$ matrix. By setting $\mathbf{Y} = \lambda \mathbf{X}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & P(\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} > 0 \text{ and } (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X})^{(\alpha)} \not\geq 0) \\ &= P(\mathbf{Y}^T \mathbf{Y} > 0 \text{ and } (\mathbf{Y}^T \mathbf{Y})^{(\alpha)} \not\geq 0). \end{aligned}$$

From Lemma 4.2, the above is at least

$$\begin{aligned} & P(\lambda x_{ij} \in [a_{ij}, a_{ij} + \delta] \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq j \leq p) \\ &= \prod_{1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq j \leq p} P(\lambda x_{ij} \in [a_{ij}, a_{ij} + \delta]) \\ &> 0 \end{aligned}$$

where the last step follows from (4.7) and independence. Thus, completing the proof. \square

Proof of Theorem 3.1. By the Gershgorin Disk Theorem [see e.g., [11]], all eigenvalues of \mathbf{A} are in the set

$$\bigcup_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left(a_{ii} - \sum_{j \neq i} a_{ij}, a_{ii} + \sum_{j \neq i} a_{ij} \right). \quad (4.8)$$

By assumption, all eigenvalues are non-negative, hence $\mathbf{A} \geq 0$. On the other hand,

$$a_{ii}^\alpha \geq \left(\sum_{j \neq i} a_{ij} \right)^\alpha \geq \sum_{j \neq i} a_{ij}^\alpha$$

for all $\alpha \geq 1$ by the given condition. By the Gershgorin disc theorem again, all of the eigenvalues of the Hadamard power matrix $\mathbf{A}^{(\alpha)}$ are non-negative. Therefore, $\mathbf{A}^{(\alpha)} \geq 0$.

Evidently, if $a_{ii} > \sum_{j \neq i} a_{ij}$ for each $1 \leq i \leq n$ then all of the eigenvalues of \mathbf{A} and $\mathbf{A}^{(\alpha)}$ are positive by (4.8) with “ a_{ij} ” being replaced by a_{ij}^α for all i and j . Hence $\mathbf{A} > 0$ and $\mathbf{A}^{(\alpha)} > 0$ for all $\alpha \geq 1$. \square

V. CONCLUSION

We have studied in this paper,

Acknowledgements. We thank Hongru Zhao very much for very fruitful discussions.

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