

## TALK NOTES

**Slide 1:** Hello. Today, I would like to talk about wedge product matrices and their applications.

**Slide 2:**

- The main topic my thesis addresses is good old-fashioned linear algebra, which sees widespread use in many different fields of mathematics.
- In my thesis, I define wedge product matrices which generalise the determinant of a square matrix with entries in a commutative ring. Then, I investigate a variety of applications of wedge product matrices.
- In this talk, I will focus on two particular applications — quasideterminants and a matrix orbit of principal congruence subgroups ...
- Quasideterminants appear in the field of Lie algebras, the matrix orbit appears in the context of number theory. STATE THIS CLEARLY!

**Slide 3:**

- So, what are wedge product matrices? Let  $R$  be a commutative ring, ...
- The  $k^{th}$  wedge product matrix of  $A$ , denoted by  $\Lambda^k(A)$ , is given by the following equation in red. The equality takes place in the free  $R$ -module  $\Lambda^k(R^n)$ . Let me explain what this means ...
- If you take the wedge product of  $k$  columns of  $A$  as selected by the set  $J$ , you obtain an element of  $\Lambda^k(R^n)$ . By rewriting this with the standard basis, the resulting coefficients form a column of  $\Lambda^k(A)$  ...

**Slide 4:**

- So, what are the properties satisfied by wedge product matrices? The first property states that wedge product matrices are multiplicative ...
- The second equation states that the elements of  $\Lambda^k(A)$  are the determinants of  $k \times k$  minors of  $A$  ...
- As a particular case of wedge product matrices, if we set  $k = n$  then ...

- Finally, the determinant of  $\Lambda^k(A)$  is ...

**Slide 5:**

- Adjugate matrices as defined in my thesis are closely related to wedge product matrices and are derived from the Laplace expansion of the determinant ...
- In the summation defining Laplace expansion, if we collect all the terms except for the  $\Lambda^k(A)$  term ...
- The signs  $s_L$  and  $s_H$  are numbers, either -1 or 1, which depend on ...
- By definition of  $\Upsilon^{n-k}(A)$ , the following equation involving  $\Lambda^k(A)$  is satisfied ...
- Adjugate matrices share similar properties to their wedge product counterparts ...

**Slide 6:**

- As the first application of wedge product matrices, we will look at quasideterminants, which are ...
- In his book "Yangians and classical Lie algebras", Alexander Molev uses quasideterminants to ...
- Molev also proves that in a commutative ring, ...

**Slide 7:**

- In order to understand what a quasideterminant is, it is best to peruse an example ...
- In my thesis, I generalise the definition of a quasideterminant, by allowing the selection of more than one row or one column ...
- The equations below are the definitions of the quasideterminant and the general quasideterminant. Note that quasideterminants only exist provided that ...

- In a commutative ring, Molev proved that ...
- In my thesis, I generalise this particular result where...

**Slide 8:**

- Here are some properties satisfied by quasideterminants in a commutative ring ...
- The second equation below states that the determinant of a general quasideterminant can be computed by the original quasideterminants defined by Gel'fand and Retakh ...
- I would like to point out that these equations only make sense ...

**Slide 9:**

- As our final application of wedge product matrices, we will investigate a particular matrix orbit of principal congruence subgroups.
- The setting for this is ...
- Bump and Hoffstein compute Fourier expansions of such minimal parabolic Eisenstein series ...
- Bump and Hoffstein work in the ring of ...
- $\Gamma(3)$  is defined as ...
- The subgroup  $\Gamma_\infty(3)$  of  $\Gamma(3)$  is defined by ...

**Slide 10:**

- Let  $A$  be an element of  $\Gamma(3)$ . In order to investigate the coset  $\Gamma_\infty(3) \cdot A$ , ...
- To see why  $\Lambda^1$  and  $\Lambda^2$  invariants are preserved in the matrix orbit  $\Gamma_\infty(3) \cdot A$ , ...
- We collect the  $\Lambda^1$  and  $\Lambda^2$  invariants in a six-tuple ...

**Slide 11:**

- The invariant set of  $A$  satisfies four important conditions, which are called ...
- With regards to condition (I3), the gcd makes sense because ...
- The main theorem regarding invariant sets is given below ...

**Slide 12:**

- Before we proceed, I will connect my approach to the invariants of a  $\Gamma_\infty(3)$  orbit with that of Bump and Hoffstein ...
- The invariants of  $A$ , in Bump and Hoffstein's paper, is ...
- To see how the  $\Lambda^2$  invariants are related to the bottom row of  ${}^tA$ , ...
- Thus, the invariants as defined in my thesis are ...

**Slide 13:**

- Finally, I would like to talk about a particular theorem proved in my thesis ...
- In my thesis, I proved that one can construct a matrix representative  $X$  such that ...
- The case where  $A_1 = B_1 = 0$  is ...
- The approach I took to constructing the representative hinges on multiplying on the ring by these three block matrices, which is inspired by Robert Steinberg in his paper ...
- For instance, if you have a matrix in  $GL_3(Z)$  and then multiply on the right by ...
- This works in the more general ring of Eisenstein integers because ...

**Slide 14:** This concludes the talk. Thank you for listening.