



Mathematical Analysis

Perturbation of eigenvalues of matrix pencils and the optimal assignment problem

Marianne Akian^a, Ravindra Bapat^b, Stéphane Gaubert^a

^a INRIA, domaine de Voluceau, B.P. 105, 78153 Le Chesnay cedex, France

^b Indian Statistical Institute, New Delhi, 110016, India

Received 25 February 2004; accepted after revision 4 May 2004

Presented by Pierre-Louis Lions

Abstract

We extend the perturbation theory of Višik, Ljusternik and Lidskiĭ to the case of eigenvalues of matrix pencils. This extension allows us to solve certain degenerate cases of this theory. We show that the first order asymptotics of the eigenvalues of a perturbed matrix pencil can be computed generically by methods of min-plus algebra and optimal assignment algorithms. We illustrate this result by discussing a singular perturbation problem considered by Najman. *To cite this article: M. Akian et al., C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, Ser. I 339 (2004).*

© 2004 Académie des sciences. Published by Elsevier SAS. All rights reserved.

Résumé

Perturbation de valeurs propres de faisceaux matriciels et problème d'affectation optimale. Nous étendons au cas des valeurs propres de faisceaux de matrices la théorie des perturbations de Višik, Ljusternik et Lidskiĭ, ce qui permet de résoudre certains cas dégénérés de cette théorie. Nous montrons que les asymptotiques au premier ordre des valeurs propres d'un faisceau perturbé peuvent être calculées génériquement au moyen de méthodes de l'algèbre min-plus et d'algorithmes d'affectation optimale. Nous illustrons ce résultat en discutant un problème de perturbation singulière considéré par Najman. *Pour citer cet article : M. Akian et al., C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, Ser. I 339 (2004).*

© 2004 Académie des sciences. Published by Elsevier SAS. All rights reserved.

Version française abrégée

Une théorie initiée par Višik et Ljusternik [11] et complétée par Lidskiĭ [6] traite du problème de perturbation de valeurs propres pour une matrice perturbée de la forme $\mathcal{A}_\varepsilon = a + \varepsilon b$, où ε est un paramètre tendant vers 0. Dans le cas dégénéré où la matrice non-perturbée, a , est nilpotente, le théorème de Lidskiĭ fournit des équivalents de la forme $\mathcal{L}_\varepsilon \sim \lambda \varepsilon^A$ pour les différentes valeurs propres de \mathcal{A}_ε . Il montre que pour des valeurs génériques de la matrice b , les exposants dominants A sont les inverses des dimensions des blocs de Jordan de la matrice a , et les coefficients dominants λ sont les valeurs propres de certains compléments de Schur calculés à partir des matrices

E-mail addresses: Marianne.Akian@inria.fr (M. Akian), rbb@isid.ac.in (R. Bapat), Stephane.Gaubert@inria.fr (S. Gaubert).

a et b . Le problème de l'extension du théorème de Lidskiï au cas d'une perturbation b non-générique a suscité plusieurs travaux, voir notamment [7,8,1].

Nous étendons ici le théorème de Lidskiï au cas des perturbations de faisceaux de matrices. Nous montrons que les asymptotiques au premier ordre des valeurs propres d'un faisceau perturbé sont gouvernées par certains problèmes d'affectation optimale. Cela permet de résoudre de nombreux cas qui demeureraient singuliers pour les approches précédentes.

Nous considérons un faisceau matriciel $\mathcal{A}_\varepsilon = \mathcal{A}_{\varepsilon,0} + X\mathcal{A}_{\varepsilon,1} + \dots + X^d\mathcal{A}_{\varepsilon,d}$, où X est une indéterminée, et où pour tout $0 \leq k \leq d$, $\mathcal{A}_{\varepsilon,k}$ est une matrice $n \times n$ dont les coefficients, $(\mathcal{A}_{\varepsilon,k})_{ij}$, sont des fonctions continues à valeurs complexes d'un paramètre positif ε . Les *valeurs propres* \mathcal{L}_ε de \mathcal{A}_ε sont par définition les racines du polynôme $\det(\mathcal{A}_\varepsilon)$, lorsque ce polynôme est non-nul. Nous supposons données, pour $0 \leq k \leq d$, des matrices $a_k = ((a_k)_{ij}) \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$ et $A_k = ((A_k)_{ij}) \in (\mathbb{R} \cup \{+\infty\})^{n \times n}$ telles que $(\mathcal{A}_{\varepsilon,k})_{ij} = (a_k)_{ij}\varepsilon^{(A_k)_{ij}} + o(\varepsilon^{(A_k)_{ij}})$ quand ε tend vers 0, pour $1 \leq i, j \leq n$. Lorsque $(A_k)_{ij} = +\infty$, cela signifie, par convention, que $(\mathcal{A}_{\varepsilon,k})_{ij}$ est nulle au voisinage de 0. Nous cherchons un équivalent asymptotique de la forme $\mathcal{L}_\varepsilon \sim \lambda\varepsilon^\Lambda$, avec $\lambda \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$ et $\Lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, pour chaque valeur propre \mathcal{L}_ε de \mathcal{A}_ε . Lorsque $\mathcal{A}_\varepsilon = \mathcal{A}_{\varepsilon,0} - X \text{id}$, où id désigne la matrice identité, on retrouve le problème de perturbation de valeurs propres de matrices.

Afin d'énoncer le résultat principal, rappelons quelques notions d'algèbre min-plus. Le *semi-anneau min-plus*, \mathbb{R}_{\min} , est l'ensemble $\mathbb{R} \cup \{+\infty\}$ muni de l'addition $(a, b) \mapsto a \oplus b := \min(a, b)$ et de la multiplication $(a, b) \mapsto a \otimes b := a + b$. On écrira parfois ab au lieu de $a \otimes b$. On notera $\mathbb{0} := +\infty$ et $\mathbb{1} := 0$ le zéro et l'unité de \mathbb{R}_{\min} , respectivement.

Nous associons au faisceau \mathcal{A}_ε le *faisceau matriciel min-plus* $A = A_0 \oplus X A_1 \oplus \dots \oplus X^d A_d$. Les coefficients de A sont donc des polynômes formels à coefficients dans \mathbb{R}_{\min} , en l'indéterminée X . Nous appelons *polynôme caractéristique min-plus* le permanent $P_A = \text{perm } A$ (qui est un polynôme formel). Rappelons que pour une matrice $B = (B_{ij})$ de taille $n \times n$, à coefficients dans un semi-anneau quelconque, le *permanent* de B est défini comme la somme, sur toutes les permutations σ , des poids $|\sigma|_B = B_{1\sigma(1)} \cdots B_{n\sigma(n)}$. Lorsque les coefficients de B appartiennent à \mathbb{R}_{\min} , $|\sigma|_B = B_{1\sigma(1)} + \dots + B_{n\sigma(n)}$, et $\text{perm } B$ est la valeur d'une affectation optimale dans le graphe valué associé à B . Voir [4, § 2.4] ou [10, § 17] pour plus de détails sur le problème d'affectation.

Si P est un polynôme formel à coefficients dans \mathbb{R}_{\min} , on note \hat{P} la fonction polynôme associée à P . Cuninghame-Green et Meijer [5] ont montré que, lorsque $P \neq \mathbb{0}$, la fonction polynôme $\hat{P}(x)$ peut se factoriser de manière unique sous la forme $\hat{P}(x) = a(x \oplus c_1) \cdots (x \oplus c_N)$, avec $a, c_1, \dots, c_N \in \mathbb{R}_{\min}$. Les nombres c_1, \dots, c_N sont appelés *racines* de P . Nous noterons $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_N$ les racines du polynôme caractéristique P_A , que nous appellerons *valeurs propres* du faisceau min-plus A . Les racines γ_i , et donc la fonction polynôme \hat{P}_A , peuvent être calculés en temps $O(n^4 d)$ en s'inspirant de la méthode de Burkard et Butkovič [2].

Pour toute matrice $B \in \mathbb{R}_{\min}^{n \times n}$ telle que $\text{perm } B \neq \mathbb{0}$, nous définissons le graphe $\text{Opt}(B)$ formé des arcs participant à une affectation optimale : les nœuds de $\text{Opt}(B)$ sont $1, \dots, n$, et il y a un arc de i à j s'il existe une permutation σ telle que $j = \sigma(i)$ et $|\sigma|_B = \text{perm } B$.

Nous dirons que deux vecteurs U, V de dimension n à coefficients dans $\mathbb{R}_{\min} \setminus \{0\}$ forment une *paire hongroise* relativement à B si, quels que soient i, j , on a $B_{ij} \geq U_i V_j$, et si $U_1 \cdots U_n V_1 \cdots V_n = \text{perm } B$, les produits s'entendant dans le semi-anneau min-plus. Ainsi, (U, V) n'est autre qu'une solution optimale du problème linéaire dual du problème d'affectation. En particulier, une paire hongroise existe dès que $\text{perm } B \neq \mathbb{0}$, et elle peut être trouvée en temps $O(n^3)$ grâce à l'algorithme hongrois (voir par exemple [10, § 17]). Pour toute paire hongroise (U, V) , on définit le *graphe de saturation*, $\text{Sat}(B, U, V)$, qui a pour nœuds $1, \dots, n$, et pour arcs les couples (i, j) tels que $B_{ij} = U_i V_j$.

Pour chaque racine finie γ de P_A , nous définissons les graphes $\text{Opt}_0(\gamma), \dots, \text{Opt}_d(\gamma) : \text{Opt}_k(\gamma)$ a pour nœuds $1, \dots, n$, et a un arc de i à j si $(i, j) \in \text{Opt}(\hat{A}(\gamma))$ et $\gamma^k (A_k)_{ij} = \hat{A}_{ij}(\gamma)$, où $\hat{A}(\gamma)$ désigne la matrice obtenue en donnant la valeur γ à l'indéterminée du faisceau matriciel min-plus A , et où $\hat{A}_{ij}(\gamma)$ désigne le coefficient (i, j) de $\hat{A}(\gamma)$. Pour toute paire hongroise (U, V) relativement à la matrice $\hat{A}(\gamma)$, nous définissons aussi les graphes $\text{Sat}_0(\gamma, U, V), \dots, \text{Sat}_d(\gamma, U, V) : \text{Sat}_k(\gamma, U, V)$ a pour nœuds $1, \dots, n$, et a un arc de i à j si

$(i, j) \in \text{Sat}(\hat{A}(\gamma), U, V)$ et $\gamma^k(A_k)_{ij} = \hat{A}_{ij}(\gamma)$. Enfin, si G est un graphe ayant pour nœuds $1, \dots, n$, et si $b \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$, nous définissons la matrice b^G , telle que $(b^G)_{ij} = b_{ij}$ si $(i, j) \in G$, et $(b^G)_{ij} = 0$ sinon. Dans l'énoncé du théorème qui suit, les valeurs propres sont comptées avec leurs multiplicités.

Théorème 0.1. *Soit γ une racine finie du polynôme caractéristique min-plus P_A . Pour chaque $0 \leq k \leq d$, notons G^k le graphe égal à $\text{Opt}_k(\gamma)$ ou bien à $\text{Sat}_k(\gamma, U, V)$, une fois choisie la paire hongroise U, V relativement à $\hat{A}(\gamma)$. Introduisons le faisceau $a^{(\gamma)} := a_0^{G_0} + Xa_1^{G_1} + \dots + X^d a_d^{G_d}$. Alors, si le faisceau $a^{(\gamma)}$ a m_γ valeurs propres non-nulles, $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{m_\gamma}$, le faisceau \mathcal{A}_ε admet m_γ valeurs propres $\mathcal{L}_{\varepsilon,1}, \dots, \mathcal{L}_{\varepsilon,m_\gamma}$ ayant des équivalents respectifs de la forme $\mathcal{L}_{\varepsilon,i} \sim \lambda_i \varepsilon^\gamma$. En outre, si 0 est une valeur propre de multiplicité m'_γ du faisceau $a^{(\gamma)}$, le faisceau \mathcal{A}_ε admet m'_γ valeurs propres supplémentaires \mathcal{L}_ε telles que $\varepsilon^{-\gamma} \mathcal{L}_\varepsilon$ converge vers 0, et toutes les autres valeurs propres \mathcal{L}_ε de \mathcal{A}_ε sont telles que le module de $\varepsilon^{-\gamma} \mathcal{L}_\varepsilon$ tend vers l'infini. Enfin, pour des valeurs génériques des paramètres $(a_k)_{ij}$, m_γ coïncide avec la multiplicité de la racine γ de P_A , et m'_γ coïncide avec la somme des multiplicités des racines de P_A strictement supérieures à γ .*

Dans la version en anglais de la présente Note, nous illustrons ce théorème en raffinant des résultats de Najman [9].

1. Introduction, and statement of the main result

A theory initiated by Višik and Ljusternik [11] and completed by Lidskiĭ [6] considers the problem of perturbation of eigenvalues for a perturbed matrix of the form $\mathcal{A}_\varepsilon = a + \varepsilon b$, where ε is a parameter tending to 0. In the degenerate case where the non-perturbed matrix a is nilpotent, Lidskiĭ's theorem yields an equivalent of the form $\mathcal{L}_\varepsilon \sim \lambda \varepsilon^\Lambda$ for every eigenvalue of \mathcal{A}_ε . It shows that for generic values of the matrix b , the leading exponents Λ are the inverses of the dimensions of the Jordan blocks of the matrix a , and the leading coefficients λ are the eigenvalues of certain Schur complements computed from the matrices a and b . The problem of extending Lidskiĭ's theorem to the case of a non-generic perturbation b has been considered in several works, see in particular [7,8,1].

We extend here Lidskiĭ's theorem to the case of perturbations of matrix pencils. We show that the first order asymptotics of the eigenvalues of a perturbed matrix pencil are governed by optimal assignment problems. This makes it possible to solve many cases which remained singular in previous approaches.

We consider a matrix pencil of the form

$$\mathcal{A}_\varepsilon = \mathcal{A}_{\varepsilon,0} + X\mathcal{A}_{\varepsilon,1} + \dots + X^d \mathcal{A}_{\varepsilon,d},$$

where, for every $0 \leq k \leq d$, $\mathcal{A}_{\varepsilon,k}$ is a $n \times n$ matrix whose coefficients, $(\mathcal{A}_{\varepsilon,k})_{ij}$, are complex valued continuous functions of a nonnegative parameter ε , and X is an indeterminate. The (finite) eigenvalues \mathcal{L}_ε of \mathcal{A}_ε are by definition the roots of the polynomial $\det(\mathcal{A}_\varepsilon)$, when this polynomial is non-zero. We shall assume that for every $0 \leq k \leq d$, matrices $a_k = ((a_k)_{ij}) \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$ and $A_k = ((A_k)_{ij}) \in (\mathbb{R} \cup \{+\infty\})^{n \times n}$ are given, so that

$$(\mathcal{A}_{\varepsilon,k})_{ij} = (a_k)_{ij} \varepsilon^{(A_k)_{ij}} + o(\varepsilon^{(A_k)_{ij}}), \quad \text{for all } 1 \leq i, j \leq n,$$

when ε tends to 0. When $(A_k)_{ij} = +\infty$, this means by convention that $(\mathcal{A}_{\varepsilon,k})_{ij}$ is zero in a neighborhood of zero. We look for an asymptotic equivalent of the form $\mathcal{L}_\varepsilon \sim \lambda \varepsilon^\Lambda$, with $\lambda \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$ and $\Lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, for every eigenvalue \mathcal{L}_ε of \mathcal{A}_ε . When $\mathcal{A}_\varepsilon = \mathcal{A}_{\varepsilon,0} - X \text{id}$, where id denotes the identity matrix, we recover the classical problem of perturbation of eigenvalues of matrices.

In order to state the main result, we need some min-plus algebraic constructions. Recall that the *min-plus semiring*, \mathbb{R}_{\min} , is the set $\mathbb{R} \cup \{+\infty\}$ equipped with the addition $(a, b) \mapsto \min(a, b)$ and the multiplication $(a, b) \mapsto a + b$. We denote by “ \oplus ” the min-plus addition, and by “ \otimes ” or concatenation the min-plus multiplication. We denote by $\mathbb{0} = +\infty$ and $\mathbb{1} = 0$ the zero and unit elements of \mathbb{R}_{\min} , respectively. The *max-plus semiring*, \mathbb{R}_{\max} , is obtained by replacing “min” by “max” and $+\infty$ by $-\infty$ in this definition.

We associate to the matrix pencil \mathcal{A}_ε the *min-plus matrix pencil* $A = A_0 \oplus X A_1 \oplus \dots \oplus X^d A_d$. Here, the entries of A are formal polynomials in the indeterminate X with coefficients in \mathbb{R}_{\min} . We call *min-plus characteristic*

polynomial the permanent $P_A = \text{perm } A$, which is a formal polynomial. Recall that for a $n \times n$ matrix $B = (B_{ij})$ with entries in any semiring, the *permanent* of B is defined as the sum over all permutations σ of the weights $|\sigma|_B = B_{1\sigma(1)} \cdots B_{n\sigma(n)}$. Thus, if B is a matrix with entries in \mathbb{R}_{\min} , the weight of σ , $|\sigma|_B$, is the usual sum $B_{1\sigma(1)} + \cdots + B_{n\sigma(n)}$, and $\text{perm } B$ is the value of an optimal assignment in the weighted graph associated to B . See [4, §2.4] or [10, §17] for more background on the optimal assignment problem.

If P is a formal polynomial with coefficients in \mathbb{R}_{\min} , we denote by \widehat{P} the polynomial function associated to P . The map $P \mapsto \widehat{P}$ is a specialization of the Legendre–Fenchel transform. Indeed, $\widehat{P}(x) = -P^*(-x)$, where P^* denotes the Legendre–Fenchel transform of the function sending to every integer j the coefficient of X^j in the formal polynomial P , and taking the value $+\infty$ elsewhere [3, § 3.3.1]. Cuninghame-Green and Meijer [5] have shown that, when $P \neq 0$, the min-plus polynomial function $\widehat{P}(x)$ can be factored uniquely as $\widehat{P}(x) = a(x \oplus c_1) \cdots (x \oplus c_N)$, with $a, c_1, \dots, c_N \in \mathbb{R}_{\min}$, where N is equal to the degree of P , $\text{deg } P$. The numbers c_1, \dots, c_N , are called the *corners* of P . They coincide with the points of nondifferentiability of \widehat{P} . If c is a corner, the *multiplicity* of c , which is equal to the number of indices i for which $c_i = c$, coincides, when $c \neq 0$, with the variation of slope of \widehat{P} at c , $\widehat{P}'(c^-) - \widehat{P}'(c^+)$. The multiplicity of the corner 0 is equal to the valuation of P , $\text{val } P$. We denote by $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_N$ the corners of the characteristic polynomial P_A , that we call the (algebraic) *eigenvalues* of the min-plus matrix pencil A . Note that the valuation $\text{val } P_A$ can be computed by introducing the matrix $\text{val } A \in \mathbb{R}_{\min}^{n \times n}$, such that $(\text{val } A)_{ij} = \text{val } A_{ij}$, where A_{ij} denotes the (i, j) entry of the min-plus pencil A . Then, $\text{val } P_A$ is equal to the min-plus permanent of the matrix $\text{val } A$. By symmetry, the degree $\text{deg } P_A$ is equal to the max-plus permanent of the matrix $\text{deg } A \in \mathbb{R}_{\max}^{n \times n}$, such that $(\text{deg } A)_{ij} = \text{deg } A_{ij}$. The corners γ_i (and so, the polynomial function \widehat{P}_A) can be computed in $O(n^4 d)$ time by adapting the method of Burkard and Butkovič [2]. (It is not known whether the sequence of coefficients of the *formal* polynomial P_A can be computed in polynomial time.)

For any matrix $B \in \mathbb{R}_{\min}^{n \times n}$ such that $\text{perm } B \neq 0$, we define the graph $\text{Opt}(B)$ as the set of arcs belonging to optimal assignments: the nodes of $\text{Opt}(B)$ are $1, \dots, n$ and there is an arc from i to j if there is a permutation σ such that $j = \sigma(i)$ and $|\sigma|_B = \text{perm } B$.

We shall say that two vectors U, V of dimension n with entries in $\mathbb{R}_{\min} \setminus \{0\}$ form a *Hungarian pair* with respect to B if, for all i, j , we have $B_{ij} \geq U_i V_j$, and $U_1 \cdots U_n V_1 \cdots V_n = \text{perm } B$, the products being understood in the min-plus sense. Thus, (U, V) coincides with the optimal dual variable in the linear programming formulation of the optimal assignment problem. In particular, a Hungarian pair always exists if the optimal assignment problem is feasible, i.e., if $\text{perm } B \neq 0$, and it can be computed in $O(n^3)$ time by the Hungarian algorithm (see for instance [10, §17]). For any Hungarian pair (U, V) , we now define the *saturation graph*, $\text{Sat}(B, U, V)$, which has nodes $1, \dots, n$ and an arc from i to j if $B_{ij} = U_i V_j$.

For every finite corner γ of P_A , we define the digraphs $\text{Opt}_0(\gamma), \dots, \text{Opt}_d(\gamma)$: $\text{Opt}_k(\gamma)$ has nodes $1, \dots, n$, and an arc from i to j if $(i, j) \in \text{Opt}(\widehat{A}(\gamma))$ and $\gamma^k (A_k)_{ij} = \widehat{A}_{ij}(\gamma)$, where $\widehat{A}(\gamma)$ denotes the matrix obtained by giving the value γ to the indeterminate of the min-plus matrix pencil A , and $\widehat{A}_{ij}(\gamma)$ coincides with the (i, j) entry of $\widehat{A}(\gamma)$. For every Hungarian pair (U, V) with respect to the matrix $\widehat{A}(\gamma)$, we also define the digraphs $\text{Sat}_0(\gamma, U, V), \dots, \text{Sat}_d(\gamma, U, V)$: $\text{Sat}_k(\gamma, U, V)$ has nodes $1, \dots, n$, and an arc from i to j if $(i, j) \in \text{Sat}(\widehat{A}(\gamma), U, V)$ and $\gamma^k (A_k)_{ij} = \widehat{A}_{ij}(\gamma)$. Finally, if G is any digraph with nodes $1, \dots, n$, and if $b \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$, we define the matrix b^G by $(b^G)_{ij} = b_{ij}$ if $(i, j) \in G$, and $(b^G)_{ij} = 0$ otherwise. In the following theorem, and in the sequel, eigenvalues are counted with multiplicities.

Theorem 1.1. *Let γ denote any finite corner of the min-plus characteristic polynomial P_A . For every $0 \leq k \leq d$, let G_k be equal either to $\text{Opt}_k(\gamma)$ or $\text{Sat}_k(\gamma, U, V)$, for any choice (independent of k) of the Hungarian pair U, V with respect to $\widehat{A}(\gamma)$. Consider the pencil*

$$a^{(\gamma)} := a_0^{G_0} + X a_1^{G_1} + \cdots + X^d a_d^{G_d}.$$

Then, if the pencil $a^{(\gamma)}$ has m_γ non-zero eigenvalues, $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{m_\gamma}$, the pencil \mathcal{A}_ε has m_γ eigenvalues $\mathcal{L}_{\varepsilon,1}, \dots, \mathcal{L}_{\varepsilon,m_\gamma}$ with respective equivalents of the form $\mathcal{L}_{\varepsilon,i} \sim \lambda_i \varepsilon^\gamma$; if 0 is an eigenvalue of multiplicity m'_γ of

the pencil $a^{(\gamma)}$, the pencil \mathcal{A}_ε has precisely m'_γ eigenvalues \mathcal{L}_ε such that $\varepsilon^{-\gamma} \mathcal{L}_\varepsilon$ converges to zero, and all the other eigenvalues \mathcal{L}_ε of \mathcal{A}_ε are such that the modulus of $\varepsilon^{-\gamma} \mathcal{L}_\varepsilon$ converges to infinity. Moreover, for generic values of the parameters $(a_k)_{ij}$, m_γ coincides with the multiplicity of the corner γ of P_A , and m'_γ coincides with the sum of multiplicities of all the corners of P_A greater than γ .

We shall call the pencil $a^{(\gamma)}$ introduced in Theorem 1.1 the *Hungarian pencil* of \mathcal{A}_ε , with respect to the corner γ . Since the sum of the multiplicities of the corners of P_A is equal to the degree of P_A , which coincides generically with the degree of $\det(\mathcal{A}_\varepsilon)$, and since \mathcal{A}_ε has a number of identically zero eigenvalues generically equal to the multiplicity of 0 as a corner of P_A , Theorem 1.1 provides generically asymptotic equivalents of all the eigenvalues of \mathcal{A}_ε .

2. Illustration and application of Theorem 1.1

We first illustrate Theorem 1.1 by a simple example. Consider $\mathcal{A}_\varepsilon = \mathcal{A}_{\varepsilon,0} - X \text{id}$, and

$$\mathcal{A}_{\varepsilon,0} = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & b_{13} \\ b_{21} & b_{22}\varepsilon & b_{23}\varepsilon \\ b_{31} & b_{32}\varepsilon & b_{33}\varepsilon \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{where } b_{ij} \in \mathbb{C}.$$

The associated min-plus matrix pencil and characteristic polynomial function are

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \oplus X & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \oplus X & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \oplus X \end{bmatrix}, \quad \widehat{P}_A(x) = (x \oplus 0)^2(x \oplus 1),$$

so that the corners are $\gamma_1 = \gamma_2 = 0$, with multiplicity 2, and $\gamma_3 = 1$, with multiplicity 1. We first consider the corner $\gamma = 0$. Then $U = V = (0, 0, 0)$ yields a Hungarian pair with respect to the matrix

$$\widehat{A}(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{01} & 0_0 & 0_0 \\ 0_0 & 0_1 & 1 \\ 0_0 & 1 & 0_1 \end{bmatrix},$$

where we adopt the following convention to visualize the digraphs $\text{Sat}_k(0, U, V)$: an arc (i, j) belongs to $\text{Sat}_k(0, U, V)$ if k is put as a subscript of the entry $\widehat{A}_{ij}(0)$. For instance, $\widehat{A}_{11}(0) = 0$, and $(1, 1)$ belongs both to $\text{Sat}_0(0, U, V)$ and $\text{Sat}_1(0, U, V)$. Entries without subscripts, like $\widehat{A}_{23}(0) = 1$, correspond to arcs which do not belong to $\text{Sat}(\widehat{A}(0), U, V)$. The eigenvalues of the Hungarian pencil $a^{(0)}$ are the roots of

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} - \lambda & b_{12} & b_{13} \\ b_{21} & -\lambda & 0 \\ b_{31} & 0 & -\lambda \end{bmatrix} = \lambda(-\lambda^2 + \lambda b_{11} + b_{12}b_{21} + b_{31}b_{31}) = 0.$$

Theorem 1.1 predicts that this equation has, for generic values of the parameters b_{ij} , two non-zero roots, λ_1, λ_2 , which yields two eigenvalues of \mathcal{A}_ε , $\mathcal{L}_{\varepsilon,m} \sim \lambda_m \varepsilon^0 = \lambda_m$, for $m = 1, 2$. Consider finally the corner $\gamma = 1$. We can take $U = (0, 1, 1)$, $V = (-1, 0, 0)$, and the previous computations become

$$\widehat{A}(1) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0_0 & 0_0 \\ 0_0 & 1_{01} & 1_0 \\ 0_0 & 1_0 & 1_{01} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \det \begin{bmatrix} 0 & b_{12} & b_{13} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} - \lambda & b_{23} \\ b_{31} & b_{32} & b_{33} - \lambda \end{bmatrix} = 0.$$

The latest equation yields $\lambda(b_{12}b_{21} + b_{13}b_{31}) + b_{12}b_{23}b_{31} + b_{13}b_{32}b_{21} - b_{21}b_{12}b_{33} - b_{31}b_{13}b_{22} = 0$. Theorem 1.1 predicts that this equation has generically a unique nonzero root, λ_1 , and that there is a branch $\mathcal{L}_{\varepsilon,1} \sim \lambda_1 \varepsilon$.

As a typical application of Theorem 1.1, let us now consider the following singular perturbation of an affine pencil, $\mathcal{A}_\varepsilon = \varepsilon X^2 m + Xc + k$, already studied in [9]. For non-zero values of the entries of the matrices m, c , and k , the associated min-plus characteristic polynomial function is $\widehat{P}_A(x) = (0 \oplus x)^n(0 \oplus 1x)^n$. Moreover, the pencils $Xc + k$ and $Xm + c$ generically both have n finite non-zero eigenvalues, denoted by $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$, and μ_1, \dots, μ_n ,

respectively. Then, it is easy to derive from Theorem 1.1 that the pencil \mathcal{A}_ε has n eigenvalues $\mathcal{L}_{\varepsilon,i} \sim \lambda_i \varepsilon^0$, and n eigenvalues $\mathcal{L}_{\varepsilon,i} \sim \mu_i \varepsilon^{-1}$. Consider now the following non-generic situation. Assume that the pencil $Xc + k$ is fixed, that it is regular, and that its Weierstrass normal form comprises q_0 Jordan blocks for the eigenvalue 0, with respective sizes $s_0^1, \dots, s_0^{q_0}$, and q_∞ Jordan blocks for the eigenvalue ∞ , with respective sizes $s_\infty^1, \dots, s_\infty^{q_\infty}$. We set $d_0 = s_0^1 + \dots + s_0^{q_0}$, $d_\infty = s_\infty^1 + \dots + s_\infty^{q_\infty}$. We also denote by q'_0 the number of one dimensional Jordan blocks for the eigenvalue 0 of the pencil $Xc + k$. We denote by $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r$ the finite non-zero eigenvalues of $Xc + k$ (of course, $r + d_0 + d_\infty = n$). We also denote by μ_1, \dots, μ_t the finite non-zero eigenvalues of the pencil $Xm + c$. We say that an eigenvalue \mathcal{L}_ε is of order ε^Λ if $\mathcal{L}_\varepsilon \sim \lambda \varepsilon^\Lambda$, for some $\lambda \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$. The following result should be compared with [9], where partial results are obtained in a similar situation.

Corollary 2.1. *The pencil $\mathcal{A}_\varepsilon = \varepsilon X^2 m + Xc + k$ has precisely*

- (i) r eigenvalues of order ε^0 , which converge respectively to λ_i , for $i = 1, \dots, r$;
- (ii) t eigenvalues of order ε^{-1} , which are respectively equivalent to $\mu_i \varepsilon^{-1}$, for $i = 1, \dots, t$.

It has at least

- (iii) $2q_0 - q'_0$ eigenvalues identically equal to zero.

Finally, for generic values of the parameters m_{ij} , we have $t = n - q_\infty$, and the pencil \mathcal{A}_ε has precisely:

- (iv) $s_\infty^i + 1$ eigenvalues of order $\varepsilon^{-1/(s_\infty^i+1)}$, for $i = 1, \dots, q_\infty$;
- (v) $s_0^i - 2$ eigenvalues of order $\varepsilon^{1/(s_0^i-2)}$, for every i such that $1 \leq i \leq q_0$ and $s_0^i > 2$.

Corollary 2.1 provides, for generic values of m , the leading exponents of all the eigenvalues of the pencil \mathcal{A}_ε . In cases (iv)–(v), the generic values of the leading coefficients of the eigenvalues can be determined by formulae essentially similar to the case of [6,1]. This will be detailed elsewhere.

Acknowledgement

We thank Jean-Jacques Loiseau for having suggested to look for a generalization of the result of [1] to matrix pencils. We also thank the referee for helpful comments.

References

- [1] M. Akian, R. Bapat, S. Gaubert, Generic asymptotics of eigenvalues and min-plus algebra, Rapport de recherche 5104, INRIA, Le Chesnay, France, February 2004. Also arXiv:math.SP/0402090.
- [2] R.E. Burkard, P. Butkovič, Finding all essential terms of a characteristic maxpolynomial, *Discrete Appl. Math.* 130 (3) (2003) 367–380.
- [3] F. Baccelli, G. Cohen, G.J. Olsder, J.-P. Quadrat, *Synchronization and Linearity*, Wiley, 1992.
- [4] R.B. Bapat, T.E.S. Raghavan, *Nonnegative Matrices and Applications*, Cambridge University Press, 1997.
- [5] R. Cuninghame-Green, P. Meijer, An algebra for piecewise-linear minimax problems, *Discrete Appl. Math.* 2 (1980) 267–294.
- [6] V. Lidskiĭ, Perturbation theory of non-conjugate operators, *USSR Comput. Math. Math. Phys.* 1 (1965) 73–85; V. Lidskiĭ, *Zh. Vychisl. Mat. i Mat. Fiz.* 6 (1) (1965) 52–60.
- [7] J. Moro, J.V. Burke, M.L. Overton, On the Lidskiĭ–Vishik–Ljustrernik perturbation theory for eigenvalues of matrices with arbitrary Jordan structure, *SIAM J. Matrix Anal. Appl.* 18 (4) (1997) 793–817.
- [8] Y. Ma, A. Edelman, Nongeneric eigenvalue perturbations of Jordan blocks, *Linear Algebra Appl.* 273 (1998) 45–63.
- [9] B. Najman, The asymptotic behavior of the eigenvalues of a singularly perturbed linear pencil, *SIAM J. Matrix Anal. Appl.* 20 (2) (1999) 420–427.
- [10] A. Schrijver, *Combinatorial Optimization*, vol. A, Springer, 2003.
- [11] M.I. Višik, L.A. Ljusternik, Solution of some perturbation problems in the case of matrices and self-adjoint or non-selfadjoint differential equations. I, *Russian Math. Surveys* 15 (3) (1960) 1–73.