## Accepted Manuscript

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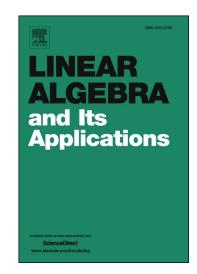
PII: S0024-3795(17)30452-4

DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.laa.2017.07.032

Reference: LAA 14278

To appear in: Linear Algebra and its Applications

Received date: 28 April 2017 Accepted date: 27 July 2017



Please cite this article in press as: M. Lin, P. Zhang, Unifying a result of Thompson and a result of Fiedler and Markham on block positive definite matrices, *Linear Algebra Appl.* (2017), http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.laa.2017.07.032

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### UNIFYING A RESULT OF THOMPSON AND A RESULT OF FIEDLER AND MARKHAM ON BLOCK POSITIVE DEFINITE MATRICES

#### MINGHUA LIN $^{1*}$ AND PINGPING ZHANG $^2$

Abstract. We prove a determinant inequality for block positive definite matrices which unifies a result of Thompson (1961) and a result of Fiedler and Markham (1994).

#### 1. Introduction

If  $H = \begin{bmatrix} H_{11} & H_{12} \\ H_{21} & H_{22} \end{bmatrix}$  is a (Hermitian) positive definite matrix with diagonal blocks square, then the classical Fischer's inequality [5, p. 506] says that

$$\det H_{11} \det H_{22} \ge \det H.$$

Everitt [2] observed that if further the off-diagonal blocks are square, then a stronger inequality holds

(1.1) 
$$\det H_{11} \det H_{22} - |\det H_{12}|^2 \ge \det H.$$

Note that the left side of (1.1) is equal to the determinant of the  $2 \times 2$ compressed matrix  $\begin{bmatrix} \det H_{11} & \det H_{12} \\ \det H_{21} & \det H_{22} \end{bmatrix}$ . Thompson [13] extended Everitt's result to higher number of blocks.

**Theorem 1.1.** If  $H = [H_{ij}]$  is positive definite with each block  $H_{ij}$  square, then

$$(1.2) \qquad \det([\det H_{ij}]) \ge \det H.$$

Over the years, various extensions and generalizations of (1.2) have been obtained in the literature, e.g., [10, 11, 14]. Analogous results have also been considered for M-matrices [6] and totally positive matrices [3].

On the other hand, Fiedler and Markham [4] revisited a theorem of Everitt, Thompson and de Pillis and proved the following inequality.

<sup>2010</sup> Mathematics Subject Classification. 15A45, 15A60.

Key words and phrases. elementary symmetric function, determinant inequality, positive definite matrix.

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