

LINEAR OPERATORS PRESERVING CORRELATION MATRICES

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ABSTRACT. The linear operators that map the set of real or complex (rank one) correlation matrices onto itself are characterized.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let $M_n(\mathbf{F})$ be the set of $n \times n$ matrices over $\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{R}$ or \mathbf{C} . A matrix in $M_n(\mathbf{F})$ is a *correlation matrix* if it is positive semi-definite with all diagonal entries equal to one. Correlation matrices arise in the study of statistics as well as many other pure and applied areas. Instead of giving a long list of references, we suggest the readers do a keyword search on the subject in MathSciNet to see the many related papers.

Let $C_n(\mathbf{F})$ be the set of correlation matrices in $M_n(\mathbf{F})$ and let $V_n(\mathbf{F})$ be the **real** linear space spanned by $C_n(\mathbf{F})$. One readily checks that $V_n(\mathbf{R})$ (respectively, $V_n(\mathbf{C})$) is the set of $n \times n$ real symmetric (respectively, complex Hermitian) matrices with constant diagonal entries. The purpose of this note is to characterize those **real** linear operators on $V_n(\mathbf{F})$ mapping $C_n(\mathbf{F})$ onto itself. We always assume that $n \geq 2$, to avoid trivial considerations.

A *generalized permutation matrix* is a square matrix of the form DP , where P is a permutation matrix and D is a diagonal matrix satisfying $D^*D = I$. Clearly, if P is a generalized permutation matrix and ϕ is a mapping on $V_n(\mathbf{F})$ defined by $A \mapsto P^*AP$ or $A \mapsto P^*A^tP$ when $\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{C}$, then $\phi(C_n(\mathbf{F})) = C_n(\mathbf{F})$. It turns out that the converse is also valid. Actually, we only need to assume that ϕ maps the set of rank one correlation matrices onto itself to conclude that ϕ is of the above forms. More precisely, we have the following result.

Theorem 1.1. *Let ϕ be a linear operator on $V_n(\mathbf{F})$. The following conditions are equivalent.*

- (a) $\phi(C_n(\mathbf{F})) = C_n(\mathbf{F})$.
- (b) $\phi(\mathcal{R}) = \mathcal{R}$, where \mathcal{R} is the set of rank one correlation matrices.
- (c) *There is a generalized permutation matrix P such that*
 - (c.i) $\phi(A) = P^*AP$ for all $A \in V_n(\mathbf{F})$, or
 - (c.ii) $\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{C}$ and $\phi(A) = P^*A^tP$ for all $A \in V_n(\mathbf{F})$.

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We remark that characterizing linear operators ϕ on $V_n(\mathbf{F})$ satisfying $\phi(C_n(\mathbf{F})) \subseteq C_n(\mathbf{F})$ is a more difficult problem, and there are many low rank linear operators satisfying this property. For example, any mapping of the form $A \mapsto (\text{tr } A)B/n$ for a fixed correlation matrix B is such a map. Also, one can adapt the mapping of Choi [2] on 3×3 matrices to $V_3(\mathbf{F})$ defined by

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 2a_{11} & -a_{12} & -a_{13} \\ -a_{21} & 2a_{22} & -a_{23} \\ -a_{31} & -a_{32} & 2a_{33} \end{pmatrix}.$$

One readily checks that this mapping is invertible and maps $C_n(\mathbf{F})$ into itself, but it is not onto. For instance, the matrix

$$\frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \in V_3(\mathbf{F}),$$

but its preimage is not a correlation matrix. Hence, this map is not of the form described in Theorem 1.1. In fact, the study of linear operators mapping $C_n(\mathbf{F})$ into itself is related to the very hard problem of characterizing positive linear maps; see [5, Chapter 3].

In our discussion, denote by $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ the standard basis for \mathbf{R}^n . Let $e = \sum_{j=1}^n e_j$, $E = ee^t$, and $E_{ij} = e_i e_j^t$ for $1 \leq i, j \leq n$. The usual inner product on square matrices induces a (real) inner product on $V_n(\mathbf{F})$ defined by $(A, B) = \text{tr}(AB^*) = \text{tr}(AB)$. We present some auxiliary results in the next section, and the proof of the main theorem in the last section.

2. AUXILIARY RESULTS

To prove our main theorem we establish some auxiliary results which are of independent interest.

Proposition 2.1. *Let G be a compact group of invertible linear operators ϕ on $V_n(\mathbf{F})$ containing the group G_0 of linear operators of the form $A \mapsto P^*AP$, where P is a generalized permutation matrix. Then there exists a linear operator ξ of the form $A \mapsto \alpha(\text{tr } A)I + A$, where $\alpha > -1/n$, such that $\xi G \xi^{-1}$ is a subgroup of the group of orthogonal operators on $V_n(\mathbf{F})$. Consequently, each linear operator in G will preserve the inner product $(A, B)_\xi = (\xi(A), \xi(B))$ on $V_n(\mathbf{F})$.*

Proof. Let G satisfy the hypotheses of the proposition. By the result in [1] (see also [4]), there exists a positive definite linear operator ξ on $V_n(\mathbf{F})$ such that $\xi G \xi^{-1}$ is a subgroup of the group of orthogonal operators on $V_n(\mathbf{F})$.

For any generalized permutation matrix P , let ψ_P be the operator $A \mapsto P^*AP$. Since $\psi_P \in G$, we see that $\xi \circ \psi_P \circ \xi^{-1}$ is an orthogonal operator, i.e., the operator $(\xi \psi_P \xi^{-1})^*(\xi \psi_P \xi^{-1})$ is the identity. As $\psi_P^* = \psi_P^{-1}$, we have

$$(\xi^* \xi) \psi_P = \psi_P (\xi^* \xi).$$

Observe that the group G_0 of operators ψ_P , where P is a generalized permutation matrix, has two irreducible subspaces in $V_n(\mathbf{F})$, namely, (i) the span of I , and (ii) the subspace of matrices in $V_n(\mathbf{F})$ with zero diagonal. Let $\mathcal{B} = \{I_n/\sqrt{n}, B_2, \dots, B_m\}$ be an orthonormal basis for $V_n(\mathbf{F})$; here $m = \dim V_n(\mathbf{F})$. Then the projection of

$A \in V_n(\mathbf{F})$ on $\text{span}\{B_2, \dots, B_m\}$ is exactly $A - (\text{tr } A/n)I$. Suppose the operator matrix of ξ^2 with respect to \mathcal{B} is

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma & v^* \\ v & H \end{pmatrix}.$$

We are going to show that $v = 0$ and $H = \beta I_{m-1}$ for some $\beta > 0$. If $V_n(\mathbf{F}) = V_2(\mathbf{R})$, then there are two operators in G_0 , whose operator matrices with respect to \mathcal{B} are I_2 and $E_{11} - E_{22}$. Since M commutes with them, M is of the asserted form. If $V_n(\mathbf{F}) \neq V_2(\mathbf{R})$, then the two subspaces are of different dimensions. By Schur's lemma (e.g., see [3, p.182]), we get the desired conclusion that $v = 0$ and $H = \beta I_{m-1}$.

Since ξ is positive definite and $\xi^* \xi = \xi^2$, it follows that ξ also acts as scalar operators on these subspaces. Thus, there exist positive numbers μ, η such that

$$\xi(A) = \mu \frac{\text{tr } A}{n} I + \eta \left(A - \frac{\text{tr } A}{n} I \right).$$

We may replace ξ by ξ/η and assume that $\eta = 1$. Let $\alpha = (\mu - 1)/n > -1/n$. Then ξ is of the form $A \mapsto \alpha(\text{tr } A)I + A$, as asserted.

Since $\xi\phi\xi^{-1}$ is orthogonal, we have

$$\begin{aligned} (\phi(A), \phi(B))_\xi &= (\xi\phi(A), \xi\phi(B)) \\ &= (\xi\phi\xi^{-1}\xi(A), \xi\phi\xi^{-1}\xi(B)) \\ &= (\xi(A), \xi(B)) \\ &= (A, B)_\xi. \end{aligned}$$

The result follows. \square

By Proposition 2.1, we have the following corollary.

Corollary 2.2. *Let G be the set of linear operators ϕ on $V_n(\mathbf{F})$ satisfying $\phi(C_n(\mathbf{F})) = C_n(\mathbf{F})$ or $\phi(\mathcal{R}) = \mathcal{R}$. Then G is a compact group satisfying the hypotheses and hence the conclusion of Proposition 2.1.*

Proof. One can easily check that both $C_n(\mathbf{F})$ and \mathcal{R} are compact sets spanning $V_n(\mathbf{F})$. Thus, the set of invertible operators mapping any of these sets onto itself is a compact group. Clearly, the group contains G_0 as a subgroup. The result follows. \square

Proposition 2.3. *Let ξ be defined as in Proposition 2.1 For any $A \in C_n(\mathbf{F})$ we have*

$$n + 2\alpha n^2 + \alpha^2 n^3 \leq (A, A)_\xi \leq n^2 + 2\alpha n^2 + \alpha^2 n^3.$$

The first equality holds if and only if $A = I$; the second equality holds if and only if A has rank one.

Proof. Note that

$$(A, A)_\xi = (A + \alpha n I, A + \alpha n I) = (A, A) + 2\alpha n^2 + \alpha^2 n^3.$$

Suppose A has eigenvalues $\lambda_1 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_n \geq 0$. Then $\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_n = n$ and $(A, A) = \lambda_1^2 + \dots + \lambda_n^2$. By elementary calculus, one sees that

$$n \leq \lambda_1^2 + \dots + \lambda_n^2 \leq n^2.$$

The first equality holds if and only if $\lambda_1 = \dots = \lambda_n$; the second equality holds if and only if $\lambda_1 = n$ and $\lambda_2 = \dots = \lambda_n = 0$. The result follows. \square

Proposition 2.4. *If ϕ is a linear operator on $V_n(\mathbf{F})$ satisfying $\phi(C_n(\mathbf{F})) = C_n(\mathbf{F})$, then $\phi(\mathcal{R}) = \mathcal{R}$.*

Proof. Let ϕ satisfy the hypothesis of the proposition. By Corollary 2.2,

$$(\phi(A), \phi(B))_\xi = (A, B)_\xi.$$

If $A \in \mathcal{R}$, then

$$(\phi(A), \phi(A))_\xi = (A, A)_\xi = n^2 + 2\alpha n^2 + \alpha^2 n^3.$$

By Proposition 2.3, $\phi(A)$ is rank one. So, $\phi(\mathcal{R}) \subseteq \mathcal{R}$. Applying the arguments to ϕ^{-1} , we see that $\phi^{-1}(\mathcal{R}) \subseteq \mathcal{R}$. The result follows. \square

Proposition 2.5. *If ϕ is a linear operator on $V_n(\mathbf{F})$ mapping \mathcal{R} onto itself, then the following conditions hold.*

- (1) $\phi(I) = I$.
- (2) ϕ preserves the inner product on $V_n(\mathbf{F})$, i.e.,

$$(\phi(A), \phi(B)) = (A, B) \quad \text{for any } A, B \in V_n(\mathbf{F}).$$

Proof. Suppose ϕ is a linear map on $V_n(\mathbf{F})$ such that $\phi(\mathcal{R}) = \mathcal{R}$. Let \mathcal{S} be the convex hull of \mathcal{R} . Then $\phi(\mathcal{S}) = \mathcal{S}$. Note that $E = ee^t \in \mathcal{R}$, and

$$I = \frac{1}{2^n} \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^{2^n} D_j E D_j \right\} \in \mathcal{S},$$

where D_1, \dots, D_{2^n} are all the $n \times n$ diagonal orthogonal matrices. So, $\phi(I) \in \mathcal{S}$. By Corollary 2.2, $(\phi(A), \phi(B))_\xi = (A, B)_\xi$. Since

$$(\phi(I), \phi(I))_\xi = (I, I)_\xi = n + 2\alpha n^2 + \alpha^2 n^3,$$

we see that $\phi(I) = I$ by Proposition 2.3. Hence condition (1) holds.

To prove (2), note that $X \in V_n(\mathbf{F})$ satisfies

$$0 = (X, I)_\xi = (\alpha(\text{tr } X)I + X, \alpha n I + I) = (\alpha n + 1)^2 \text{tr } X$$

if and only if $\text{tr } X = 0$ (as $\alpha > -1/n$). Thus, if $X \in V_n(\mathbf{F})$ satisfies $\text{tr } X = 0$, then, by (1),

$$(\phi(X), I)_\xi = (\phi(X), \phi(I))_\xi = (X, I)_\xi = 0$$

implies that $\text{tr } \phi(X) = 0$. Consequently, for any $X \in V_n(\mathbf{F})$, we have

$$\text{tr } \phi(X) = \text{tr } \phi((\text{tr } X)I/n) + \text{tr } \phi(X - (\text{tr } X)I/n) = \text{tr } [(\text{tr } X)I/n] = \text{tr } X.$$

Now, suppose $A, B \in V_n(\mathbf{F})$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} & (A, B) + 2\alpha(\text{tr } A)(\text{tr } B) + \alpha^2 n(\text{tr } A)(\text{tr } B) \\ &= (A + \alpha(\text{tr } A)I, B + \alpha(\text{tr } B)I) \\ &= (\xi(A), \xi(B)) = (A, B)_\xi \\ &= (\phi(A), \phi(B))_\xi = (\xi\phi(A), \xi\phi(B)) \\ &= (\phi(A) + \alpha(\text{tr } \phi(A))I, \phi(B) + \alpha(\text{tr } \phi(B))I) \\ &= (\phi(A), \phi(B)) + 2\alpha(\text{tr } \phi(A))(\text{tr } \phi(B)) + \alpha^2 n(\text{tr } \phi(A))(\text{tr } \phi(B)) \\ &= (\phi(A), \phi(B)) + 2\alpha(\text{tr } A)(\text{tr } B) + \alpha^2 n(\text{tr } A)(\text{tr } B). \end{aligned}$$

Thus, condition (2) holds. \square

3. PROOF OF THE MAIN THEOREM

Using the results in the last section, we are ready to present the proof of Theorem 1.1 in the following. We shall often use the fact that $A \in \mathcal{R}$ if and only if $A = xx^*$ for some $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)^t \in \mathbf{F}^n$ with $|x_j| = 1$ for all j .

The implication (c) \Rightarrow (a) is clear. By Proposition 2.4, if (a) holds then (b) follows.

Now, suppose (b) holds, i.e., $\phi(\mathcal{R}) = \mathcal{R}$. Then $\phi(E) = xx^*$ for some $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)^t \in \mathbf{F}^n$ with $|x_j| = 1$ for all j . We may replace ϕ by the operator defined by $A \mapsto X^*\phi(A)X$, where $X = \text{diag}(x_1, \dots, x_n)$, and therefore assume that

$$(3) \quad \phi(E) = E.$$

We first consider the real case.

Lemma 3.1. *Suppose ϕ is a linear operator on $V_n(\mathbf{R})$ satisfying $\phi(\mathcal{R}) = \mathcal{R}$ and $\phi(E) = E$. Then there is a permutation matrix P such that condition (c.i) in Theorem 1.1 holds.*

Proof. Suppose ϕ satisfies the hypothesis. Let $f_j = e - 2e_j$ and $F_j = f_j f_j^t$ for $j = 1, \dots, n$. Then $A = xx^t \in \mathcal{R}$, such that $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)^t \in \mathbf{R}^n$ with $x_j \in \{1, -1\}$ for all j , satisfies

$$(A, E) = (xx^t, ee^t) = |(e^t x)|^2 = (n-2)^2$$

if and only if $A = F_j$ for some j . Hence, ϕ maps the set $\{F_j : 1 \leq j \leq n\}$ onto itself. We may assume that $\phi(F_j) = F_j$; otherwise, replace ϕ by a mapping of the form $A \mapsto P\phi(A)P^t$ for a suitable permutation matrix P . We shall show that this modified mapping ϕ is the identity operator on $V_n(\mathbf{R})$.

If $n \leq 3$, then $\phi(X) = X$ for all X in the spanning set $\{I, F_1, \dots, F_n\}$ of $V_n(\mathbf{R})$. Thus, ϕ is the identity operator, as asserted.

Suppose $n \geq 4$. There are matrices in \mathcal{R} of the form $F_{jk} = xx^t$ with $x = e - 2(e_j + e_k)$ for $1 \leq j < k \leq n$. Note that F_{jk} is the only matrix in \mathcal{R} such that $(F_{jk}, E) = (n-4)^2$, $(F_{jk}, F_j) = (F_{jk}, F_k) = (n-2)^2$, and $(F_{jk}, F_r) = (n-6)^2$ for all other $r \neq j, k$. Since

$$(\phi(F_{jk}), X) = (\phi(F_{jk}), \phi(X)) = (F_{jk}, X)$$

for any $X \in \{E, F_1, \dots, F_n\}$, we see that $\phi(F_{jk}) = F_{jk}$ for all $j \neq k$. Observe that

$$2(E_{jk} + E_{kj}) = E + F_{jk} - F_j - F_k,$$

and hence

$$S = \{I, F_1, \dots, F_n\} \cup \{F_{jk} : 1 \leq j < k \leq n\}$$

is a spanning set of $V_n(\mathbf{R})$. Since ϕ fixes every element in this spanning set, it is the identity map on $V_n(\mathbf{R})$, as asserted. \square

Next, we turn to the complex case. The proof is more involved and is divided into several lemmas.

Since every complex rank one correlation matrix has the form xx^* with $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)^t \in \mathbf{C}^n$ satisfying $|x_j| = 1$ for all j , the set \mathcal{R} can be viewed as the orbit of the element ee^t under the compact group of linear operators of the form

ψ_P defined by $A \mapsto P^*AP$ for any diagonal unitary matrix P . The tangent vectors of \mathcal{R} at $E = ee^t$ can be computed by

$$\left. \frac{d}{ds} \exp(iD(s))ee^t \exp(-iD(s)) \right|_{s=0} = i(D'(0)ee^t - ee^tD'(0)),$$

where $D(s)$ is a smooth path of real diagonal matrices with $D(0)$ equal to the zero matrix. Thus, the tangent space of \mathcal{R} at ee^t is

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{T}_E &= \{i(Dee^t - ee^tD) : D \text{ is a real diagonal matrix}\} \\ &= \{i(xe^t - ex^t) : x \in \mathbf{R}^n\}. \end{aligned}$$

Since ϕ is a linear map satisfying $\phi(\mathcal{R}) = \mathcal{R}$ and $\phi(E) = E$, we have $\phi(\mathcal{T}_E) = \mathcal{T}_E$.

Let \mathcal{T}_E^\perp denote the orthogonal complement of \mathcal{T}_E in $V_n(\mathbf{C})$ with respect to the inner product $(A, B) = \text{tr}(AB)$ on $V_n(\mathbf{C})$. For each matrix in $V_n(\mathbf{C})$, write it as $X + iY$ with X real symmetric and Y real skew-symmetric. Note that for $X \in M_n(\mathbf{F})$, $x, y \in \mathbf{F}^n$, we have $\text{tr}(Xyx^t) = x^tXy$. Thus $X + iY \in \mathcal{T}_E^\perp$ if and only if for any $x \in \mathbf{R}^n$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= i(X + iY, xe^t - ex^t) = (Y, ex^t - xe^t) \\ &= x^tYe - e^tYx = x^tYe - x^tY^te = 2x^tYe, \end{aligned}$$

i.e., $Ye = 0$. Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{T}_E^\perp &= \{X + iY \in V_n(\mathbf{C}) : X \text{ is real symmetric and} \\ &\quad Y \text{ is real skew-symmetric satisfying } Ye = 0\}. \end{aligned}$$

Since ϕ preserves (\cdot, \cdot) , we have $\phi(\mathcal{T}_E^\perp) = \mathcal{T}_E^\perp$.

Using a similar argument, we can show that for any complex rank one correlation matrix $Z = vv^*$, where $v \in \mathbf{C}^n$ with entries having moduli one, the tangent space of \mathcal{R} at Z is

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{T}_Z &= \{i(Dvv^* - vv^*D) : D \text{ is a real diagonal matrix}\} \\ &= \{iV(Dee^t - ee^tD)V^* : D \text{ is a real diagonal matrix}\} \\ &= VT_EV^*, \end{aligned}$$

where V is the diagonal unitary matrix whose diagonal entries are the entries of v . Furthermore, one can show that the orthogonal complement of \mathcal{T}_Z is

$$\mathcal{T}_Z^\perp = VT_E^\perp V^*.$$

With this background, we can prove

Lemma 3.2. *Let $Z \in \mathcal{R}$. Then Z is a real correlation matrix if and only if $E \in \mathcal{T}_Z^\perp$.*

Proof. Suppose $Z \in \mathcal{R}$ is real. Then

$$\mathcal{T}_Z = \{i(DZ - ZD) : D \text{ is a real diagonal matrix}\},$$

and clearly $E \in \mathcal{T}_Z^\perp$.

Conversely, if $E \in \mathcal{T}_Z^\perp$, then

$$E = V^*(X + iY)V,$$

where X is real symmetric and Y is real skew-symmetric such that $Ye = 0$. Let $v = v_1 + iv_2$, with v_1, v_2 real vectors. If v_1 or v_2 is zero, then vv^* is real and we are done. If not, we will show that v_1 is a multiple of v_2 . Then $v = \mu v_2$ for some

complex unit μ . It will then follow that $Z = v_2 v_2^t$ is real. To achieve our goal, observe that

$$VEV^* = X + iY, \quad \text{i.e.,} \quad (v_1 + iv_2)(v_1 - iv_2)^t = X + iY,$$

and hence

$$Y = (v_2 v_1^t - v_1 v_2^t).$$

Since $Ye = 0$, we see that $v_1(v_2^t e) = v_2(v_1^t e)$. So, v_1 is a multiple of v_2 , as asserted. \square

By Lemma 3.2, we can prove

Lemma 3.3. *Suppose ϕ is a linear operator on $V_n(\mathbf{C})$ satisfying $\phi(\mathcal{R}) = \mathcal{R}$ and $\phi(E) = E$. Then there exists a permutation matrix P such that the mapping $\phi(A) = P^t A P$ for all real matrices $A \in V_n(\mathbf{C})$.*

Proof. Suppose A is a real rank one correlation matrix and $\phi(A) = B$. Then $\phi(\mathcal{T}_A) = \mathcal{T}_B$. Since ϕ preserves the inner product (\cdot, \cdot) , we have $\phi(\mathcal{T}_A^\perp) = \mathcal{T}_B^\perp$. By the fact that $E \in \mathcal{T}_A^\perp$, we have $E = \phi(E) \in \phi(\mathcal{T}_A^\perp) = \mathcal{T}_B^\perp$, and hence B is a real rank one correlation matrix.

Now, ϕ maps the set of real rank one correlation matrices into, and hence onto, itself. The restriction of ϕ on $V_n(\mathbf{R})$ is a real linear map satisfying $\phi(E) = E$ and $\phi(C_n(\mathbf{R})) = C_n(\mathbf{R})$. By Lemma 3.1, there exists a permutation matrix P such that $\phi(A) = P^t A P$ for all matrices $A \in V_n(\mathbf{R})$, i.e., all real matrices in $V_n(\mathbf{C})$. \square

Let P be the permutation matrix satisfying Lemma 3.3. We may replace ϕ by the linear operator $A \mapsto P\phi(A)P^t$ and assume that

(4) $\phi(X) = X$ for all real matrices in $V_n(\mathbf{C})$.

Furthermore, observe that the set of real matrices in $V_n(\mathbf{C})$ is just the set $V_n(\mathbf{R})$, and a matrix $Z \in V_n(\mathbf{C})$ satisfies $(Z, X) = 0$ for all $X \in V_n(\mathbf{R})$ if and only if $Z = iY$ for some real skew-symmetric matrix Y . Since ϕ preserves the inner product (\cdot, \cdot) , we have

(5) If Y is a real skew-symmetric matrix, then $\phi(iY) = i\tilde{Y}$ for some real skew-symmetric matrix \tilde{Y} .

We complete the proof of our main theorem by establishing the following.

Lemma 3.4. *Let $\mathcal{C} = \{i(E_{jk} - E_{kj}) : 1 \leq j < k \leq n\}$. If ϕ is a linear operator on $V_n(\mathbf{C})$ satisfying $\phi(\mathcal{R}) = \mathcal{R}$, and conditions (3) – (5), then either*

- (i) $\phi(X) = X$ for all $X \in \mathcal{C}$, and hence Theorem 1.1 (c.i) holds; or
- (ii) $\phi(X) = -X = X^t$ for all $X \in \mathcal{C}$, and hence Theorem 1.1 (c.ii) holds.

Proof. Let

$$A = \left(ie_1 + \sum_{j=2}^n e_j \right) \left(-ie_1 + \sum_{j=2}^n e_j \right)^t = X + iY \in \mathcal{R},$$

where X and Y are real matrices. By (4), (5) and the fact that $\phi(\mathcal{R}) = \mathcal{R}$, we see that $\phi(A) = xx^* = X + i\tilde{Y}$ for some real skew-symmetric matrix \tilde{Y} and $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)^t \in \mathbf{C}^n$ with $|x_j| = 1$ for all j . Comparing the real entries in xx^* and $X + i\tilde{Y}$, we see that x can be replaced by x/x_n so that $x_2 = \dots = x_n = 1$ and $x_1 \in \{i, -i\}$. Thus, $\phi(Y) = Y$ or $-Y$. If $n = 2$, then $\mathcal{C} = \{Y\}$ and we are done. Suppose $n \geq 3$ and the result is valid for linear maps on $V_{n-1}(\mathbf{C})$. We finish the

proof by induction. We may assume that

$$(6) \phi(A) = A.$$

Otherwise, replace ϕ by the mapping $Z \mapsto \phi(Z^t)$. We will show that (i) holds.

For each $j = 2, \dots, n$,

$$B_j = \left(ie_1 - e_j + \sum_{p \neq 1, j} e_p \right) \left(-ie_1 - e_j + \sum_{p \neq 1, j} e_p \right)^t = X_j + iY_j \in \mathcal{R},$$

where X_j and Y_j are real matrices. Similar to the analysis of $\phi(A)$, we can use (4), (5), and the fact that $\phi(\mathcal{R}) = \mathcal{R}$ to conclude that $\phi(Y_j) = Y_j$ or $-Y_j$. Hence, ϕ maps the set $R = \{B_2, \dots, B_n\} \cup \{B_2^t, \dots, B_n^t\}$ onto itself.

Observe that

$$S = \text{span} \{i(E_{jk} - E_{kj}) : 2 \leq j < k \leq n\}$$

equals $(V_n(\mathbf{R}) \cup R)^\perp$. Since ϕ preserves the inner product by Proposition 2.5, one sees that $\phi(S) = S$. If $[a] \oplus Z = X + iY \in V_n(\mathbf{C})$, where X and Y are real matrices, then $iY \in S$. Thus, $\phi(Z) = X + i\tilde{Y}$ with $i\tilde{Y} \in S$, and $\phi(Z)$ must be of the form $[a] \oplus \tilde{Z}$. Now, one can apply the induction assumption to the linear operator ψ on $V_{n-1}(\mathbf{C})$ defined by $\phi([a] \oplus Z) = [a] \oplus \psi(Z)$ to conclude that

- (i') $\psi(Z) = Z$ for all $Z \in V_{n-1}(\mathbf{C})$, or
- (ii') $\psi(Z) = \bar{Z} = Z^t$ for all $Z \in V_{n-1}(\mathbf{C})$.

It will be shown that (ii') does not hold. We first prove that

$$(7) \phi(i(E_{1j} - E_{j1})) = i(E_{1j} - E_{j1}) \quad \text{for } j = 2, \dots, n.$$

If $n \geq 4$, then

$$(\phi(A), \phi(B_j)) = (A, B_j),$$

and we see that $\phi(B_j) = B_j$. Note that $i(E_{1j} - E_{j1}) = A - B_j + Y$ for some real matrix Y , and ϕ fixes A, B_j and Y . Thus, ϕ fixes $i(E_{1j} - E_{j1})$ as well.

If $n = 3$, and (7) does not hold, then $\phi(B_j) = B_j^t$ for $j = 2$ or 3 . Note that $B_j^t = B_k$ with $j + k = 5$. So,

$$\phi(2I + 2i(E_{1k} - E_{k1})) = \phi(A + B_j) = A + B_k = 2I + 2i(E_{1j} - E_{j1}).$$

Since $\phi(I) = I$, we see that

$$\phi(i(E_{1k} - E_{k1})) = i(E_{1j} - E_{j1}).$$

But then for $X = (e - (1 + i)e_k)(e - (1 - i)e_k)^t \in \mathcal{R}$, since $\phi(iE_{23} - E_{32}) = \pm i(E_{23} - E_{32})$ by (i') or (ii'), we have

$$\phi(X) = I + E_{1j} + E_{j1} + i(E_{1j} - E_{j1}) \pm i(E_{23} - E_{32}) \notin \mathcal{R},$$

contradicting the fact that $\phi(\mathcal{R}) = \mathcal{R}$. Hence, (7) also holds when $n = 3$.

We are ready to prove that (ii') does not hold under the additional assumptions (6) and (7). If (ii') does hold, consider

$$Z = \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n-1} e_j - ie_n \right) \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n-1} e_j + ie_n \right)^t \in \mathcal{R}.$$

Then by (4), (7) and (ii'), we see that

$$\phi(Z) = \sum_{1 \leq j, k \leq n-1} E_{jk} + i(E_{1n} - E_{n1}) - \sum_{j=2}^{n-1} i(E_{jn} - E_{nj}) \notin \mathcal{R},$$

contradicting the fact that $\phi(\mathcal{R}) = \mathcal{R}$. Hence (i') holds, and (i) follows. \square

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