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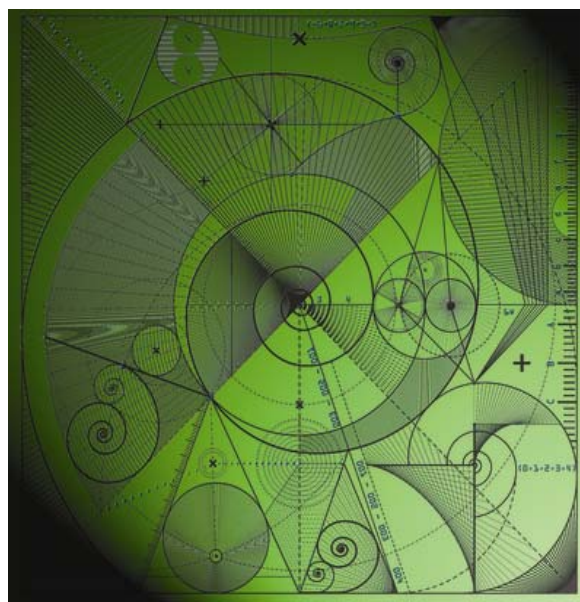
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by

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Abstract

This paper provides a new proof of a theorem of Chandler-Wilde, Chonchaiya and Lindner that the spectra of a certain class of infinite, random, tridiagonal matrices contain the unit disc almost surely. It also obtains an analogous result for a more general class of random matrices whose spectra contain a hole around the origin. The presence of the hole forces substantial changes to the analysis.

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Key Words: spectrum, random matrix, hopping model, tridiagonal matrix, non-self-adjoint operator.

1 Introduction

Over the last fifteen years there have been many studies of the spectral properties of non-self-adjoint, random, tridiagonal matrices A , some of them cited in [8, 13, 14, 17]. It has become clear that if all of the off-diagonal entries $A_{i,j}$ with $i - j = \pm 1$ of the matrices concerned are positive, the almost sure limit as $N \rightarrow \infty$ of the spectra of random $N \times N$ matrices subject to periodic boundary conditions can be quite different from the spectral behaviour of the corresponding infinite random matrix, [9, 10, 15, 16]. Indeed the limit in the first case can be the union of a small number of simple curves, while the second limit has a non-empty interior.

Numerical calculations suggest that the situation is quite different if the off-diagonal entries have variable signs, but much less has been proved in this

upon the identification of a particular sequence $c \in \Omega_1$ such that the equation $A_c f = \lambda f$ has a bounded solution f for every $\lambda \in \mathbf{C}$ such that $|\lambda| < 1$.

Our Theorem 7 rederives the main result of [5], in which $\sigma = 1$, but depends on a certain operator identity introduced in the next section. Our main result, Theorem 27, that the spectrum of A_c contains that part of the unit disc which is not in H_σ , applies to all $\sigma \in (0, 1)$. We give a second proof of this result in Theorem 34, by combining some results for $\sigma = 1$ with bounds on the Lyapunov exponents of certain transfer matrices. Both proofs depend, additionally, on results on the spectra of operators on $\ell^2(\mathbf{Z})$ which have different periodic structures on the positive and negative half-axes. They also both depend on explicit spectral calculations which we are able to carry out for certain operators A_c with c having arbitrarily large period.

Our main results, as just stated, concern the spectrum of the (bi-)infinite matrix A_c . In a shorter final section we spell out implications for the spectra of the corresponding semi-infinite and finite matrices, illustrating these observations with computations of the finite matrix spectra. In particular we show, by applying recent results of Lindner and Roch [19], that, unlike A_c , the semi-infinite matrix has no hole in its spectrum for $\sigma \in (0, 1)$, but contains the unit disc for all $\sigma \in (0, 1]$.

Let \mathcal{E}_σ denote the set of all $c \in \Omega_\sigma$ that are pseudo-ergodic in the sense of [10]. Precisely, $c \in \mathcal{E}_\sigma$ if for every finite sequence $b : \{1, \dots, n\} \rightarrow \{\pm\sigma\}$ there exists $m \in \mathbf{Z}$ such that $b_r = c_{m+r}$ for all $r \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. Such sequences c are easy to construct without any reference to probability theory. The following facts, proved in [10], and rederived in [18, 7] as an instance of the application of limit operator arguments, will be crucial in this paper.

Proposition 1 *If $b, c \in \mathcal{E}_\sigma$ then $\text{Spec}(A_b) = \text{Spec}(A_c)$. Let S_σ denote this set, which is the main object of study in the paper. If $c \in \Omega_\sigma$, then $c \in \mathcal{E}_\sigma$ almost surely with respect to the measure μ . Finally*

$$S_\sigma = \bigcup_{b \in \Omega_\sigma} \text{Spec}(A_b).$$

To describe a further result we establish, for $N \in \mathbf{N}$ and $\sigma \in (0, 1]$ let $\pi_{N,\sigma}$ denote the union of $\text{Spec}(A_c)$ over all $c \in \Omega_\sigma$ that are periodic with period $\leq N$. Let

$$\pi_{\infty,\sigma} = \bigcup_{N \in \mathbf{N}} \pi_{N,\sigma}. \tag{1}$$

One obvious implication of the above proposition is that

$$\pi_{\infty,\sigma} \subset S_\sigma. \tag{2}$$

As is well-known, the set $\pi_{N,\sigma}$ is the union of eigenvalues of $N \times N$ matrices. (Precisely, it is the union, over all sequences c and all $|\alpha| = 1$, of the eigenvalues of the matrix $A_{c,\alpha}^{(N,\text{per})}$ defined in (51) below; see (40) and [11]. For another, equivalent characterisation see Lemma 20.) This simple observation is useful, in that it provides a method for computing what prove to be large subsets of S_σ , and will be one component in our arguments.

An interesting question is whether $\pi_{\infty,\sigma}$ is dense in S_σ . We do not answer this question one way or the other, but our method of proof of Theorem 7, showing that the unit disc is a subset of S_1 , as a by-product, and with some additional argument, leads to a proof that $\pi_{\infty,1}$ is dense in the unit disc (Theorem 15).

For the sake of simplicity we will, throughout the rest of the paper, omit the subscript σ in our notations if $\sigma = 1$. We use \mathbf{N} and \mathbf{Z}_+ , respectively, as our notations for the sets of positive and non-negative integers.

2 An abstract theorem

In this section we present an abstract theorem that might be interesting in other contexts. It will be applied in Section 3.

Let A be a bounded linear operator acting on the Hilbert space \mathcal{H} and let $\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_e \oplus \mathcal{H}_o$ be an orthogonal decomposition of \mathcal{H} .

Lemma 2 *If $A(\mathcal{H}_e) \subseteq \mathcal{H}_o$ and $A(\mathcal{H}_o) \subseteq \mathcal{H}_e$ then \mathcal{H}_e and \mathcal{H}_o are invariant under the action of A^2 . If B is the restriction of A^2 to \mathcal{H}_e and M is the restriction of A^2 to \mathcal{H}_o then*

$$\text{Spec}(A^2) \setminus \{0\} = \text{Spec}(B) \setminus \{0\} = \text{Spec}(M) \setminus \{0\}. \quad (3)$$

If A is invertible then

$$\text{Spec}(A^2) = \text{Spec}(B) = \text{Spec}(M). \quad (4)$$

Proof The decomposition $\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_e \oplus \mathcal{H}_o$ allows one to write the operator A in the form

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & X \\ Y & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

where $X : \mathcal{H}_o \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_e$ and $Y : \mathcal{H}_e \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_o$. Therefore

$$A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} XY & 0 \\ 0 & YX \end{pmatrix}. \quad (5)$$

This implies that $B = XY$ and $M = YX$. The second identity in (3) follows by some simple algebra that holds for any pair of bounded operators X and Y , and the first identity is a trivial consequence.

If A is invertible then (5) implies that B and M are also invertible; therefore (4) is equivalent to (3). \square

Theorem 3 *Let $\mathcal{H} = \ell^2(\mathbf{Z})$, let \mathcal{H}_e be the closed subspace of sequences whose supports are contained in the set of even integers, and let \mathcal{H}_o be the closed subspace of sequences whose supports are contained in the set of odd integers. Let A be a bounded operator on \mathcal{H} whose matrix satisfies $A_{r,s} = 0$ for all r, s such that $|r - s| \neq 1$. Then $A(\mathcal{H}_e) \subseteq \mathcal{H}_o$ and $A(\mathcal{H}_o) \subseteq \mathcal{H}_e$. Moreover the identities*

$$\text{Spec}(A^2) = \text{Spec}(B) = \text{Spec}(M)$$

are valid in either of the following two cases.

1. $|A_{r,s}| = 1$ for all r, s such that $|r - s| = 1$;
2. There exist constants β, γ such that $0 < \beta < \gamma < \infty$ and $|A_{r,s}| \leq \beta$ if $r - s = 1$ while $|A_{r,s}| \geq \gamma$ if $r - s = -1$.

Proof

Case 1. An elementary calculation establishes that there exists a sequence $f : \mathbf{Z} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ such that $Af = 0$, $|f_{2n}| = 1$ for all n and $f_{2n+1} = 0$ for all n , so that A and B are not invertible viewed as operators on $\ell^\infty(\mathbf{Z})$, and thus not invertible as operators on $\ell^2(\mathbf{Z})$ (see e.g. [21, Theorem 2.5.2]). So $0 \in \text{Spec}(A)$ and $0 \in \text{Spec}(B)$. Similarly there exists a sequence $f : \mathbf{Z} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ such that $Af = 0$, $|f_{2n+1}| = 1$ for all n and $f_{2n} = 0$ for all n . Hence $0 \in \text{Spec}(M)$. The result follows by combining this with (3).

Case 2. The operator A_L associated with the matrix

$$(A_L)_{r,s} = \begin{cases} A_{r,s} & \text{if } r - s = -1, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

is invertible and satisfies $\|A_L^{-1}\| \leq \gamma^{-1}$. The operator $A_R = A - A_L$ satisfies $\|A_R\| \leq \beta$. Therefore A is invertible with

$$\|A^{-1}\| = \|A_L^{-1}(I + A_RA_L^{-1})^{-1}\| \leq \frac{\gamma^{-1}}{1 - \beta/\gamma} = \frac{1}{\gamma - \beta}.$$

The proof is completed by applying (4). \square

3 The case $\sigma = 1$

The following lemma was noted in [5].

Lemma 4 *If $c \in \Omega$ then $\text{Spec}(A_c)$ is invariant with respect to both of the maps $\lambda \rightarrow \bar{\lambda}$ and $\lambda \rightarrow -\lambda$. If $\lambda \in S$ then $\bar{\lambda}$ and $i\lambda$ lie in S . Hence S is invariant under the dihedral symmetry group D_2 generated by these two maps.*

Proof The invariance of $\text{Spec}(A_c)$ under complex conjugation follows directly from the fact that A_c has real entries. If D is the diagonal matrix with entries $D_{r,r} = (-i)^r$ for all $r \in \mathbf{Z}$ then $DA_cD^{-1} = iA_{-c}$, so

$$\text{Spec}(A_c) = i\text{Spec}(A_{-c}). \quad (6)$$

Iterating this identity yields $\text{Spec}(A_c) = -\text{Spec}(A_c)$. This proves the first part of the lemma. The second part follows once one observes that $c \in \mathcal{E}$ if and only if $-c \in \mathcal{E}$. \square

The formulae in (7) are related to those in [5, Prop. 2.1], in a way that we will make explicit in Section 4. However, nothing resembling the following lemma appears in [5].

Lemma 5 *Given $b \in \Omega$, let $c = \Gamma_+(b) \in \Omega$ be the unique sequence satisfying*

$$c_0 = 1, \quad c_{2n} + c_{2n+1} = 0, \quad c_{2n}c_{2n-1} = b_n, \quad (7)$$

for all $n \in \mathbf{Z}$. Then A_c^2 is unitarily equivalent to $A_b \oplus M_b$ acting in $\ell^2(\mathbf{Z}) \oplus \ell^2(\mathbf{Z})$, where

$$(M_b f)_n = -f_{n-1} + (c_{2n+1} + c_{2n+2})f_n + f_{n+1} \quad (8)$$

for all $f \in \ell^2(\mathbf{Z})$. Moreover

$$\text{Spec}(A_c^2) = \text{Spec}(A_b) = \text{Spec}(M_b).$$

Proof One may write $(A_c f)_n = c_n f_{n-1} + f_{n+1}$ for all $n \in \mathbf{Z}$, or equivalently $A_c = V_c R + L$ where $(L f)_n = f_{n+1}$, $(R f)_n = f_{n-1}$ and $(V_c f)_n = c_n f_n$ for all $f \in \ell^2(\mathbf{Z})$.

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} A_c^2 &= V_c R V_c R + L V_c R + V_c R L + L^2 \\ &= X_c R^2 + Y_c + L^2 \end{aligned}$$

where X_c and Y_c are the diagonal matrices with diagonal entries

$$\begin{aligned} X_{c,n,n} &= c_n c_{n-1}, \\ Y_{c,n,n} &= c_n + c_{n+1}. \end{aligned}$$

The operator A_c^2 has two invariant subspaces

$$\mathcal{H}_e = \{f \in \ell^2(\mathbf{Z}) : f_{2n+1} = 0 \text{ for all } n \in \mathbf{Z}\}$$

and $\mathcal{H}_o = \ell^2(\mathbf{Z}) \ominus \mathcal{H}_e$. After an obvious relabeling of the subscripts, the restriction of A_c to \mathcal{H}_e equals A_b while the restriction of A_c to \mathcal{H}_o is equal to M_b , as defined in (8). The final statement of the lemma is now an application of Theorem 3, case 1. \square

We will exploit extensively the formula $\text{Spec}(A_c^2) = \text{Spec}(A_b)$ which appears in the above lemma. The equation $\text{Spec}(A_b) = \text{Spec}(M_b)$ will not play a role in our subsequent arguments, but makes an intriguing connection between spectra of rather different tridiagonal operators. Extending this connection slightly, for $b \in \Omega$ define $c = \Gamma_+(b)$ and \tilde{M}_b by

$$(\tilde{M}_b f)_n = f_{n-1} + i^n(c_{2n+1} + c_{2n+2})f_n + f_{n+1},$$

for all $f \in \ell^2(\mathbf{Z})$. Then, arguing as we do above to show (6), we see that

$$\text{Spec}(\tilde{M}_b) = i \text{Spec}(M_b).$$

In particular, in the case $b \in \mathcal{E}$ when, by Lemma 4, $i \text{Spec}(M_b) = i \text{Spec}(A_b) = \text{Spec}(A_b)$, we see that

$$S = \text{Spec}(A_b) = \text{Spec}(\tilde{M}_b).$$

Thus, in studying S , we are studying both the almost sure spectrum of the infinite hopping-sign matrix A_b with respect to the measure μ , and the almost sure spectrum, with respect to the same measure, of \tilde{M}_b , a discrete Schrödinger operator with a particular, complex random potential.

In the next lemma we define the square root of any non-zero complex number to be the root whose argument lies in $(-\pi, \pi]$.

Lemma 6 *If $b \in \Omega$ and $c = \Gamma_+(b)$ then $\lambda \in \text{Spec}(A_b)$ if and only if $\pm\sqrt{\lambda}$ both lie in $\text{Spec}(A_c)$. If $\lambda \in S$ then $\pm\sqrt{\lambda}$ both lie in S .*

Proof Lemma 4 and Lemma 5 imply that the following statements are equivalent. $\lambda \in \text{Spec}(A_b)$; $\lambda \in \text{Spec}(A_c^2) = (\text{Spec}(A_c))^2$; either $\sqrt{\lambda}$ or $-\sqrt{\lambda}$ lies in $\text{Spec}(A_c)$; $\pm\sqrt{\lambda}$ both lie in $\text{Spec}(A_c)$.

If $\lambda \in S$ and $b \in \mathcal{E}$ then $\lambda \in \text{Spec}(A_b)$ by Proposition 1. Lemma 5 implies that

$$\lambda \in \text{Spec}(A_c^2) = (\text{Spec}(A_c))^2 \subseteq S^2.$$

Therefore either $\sqrt{\lambda}$ or $-\sqrt{\lambda}$ lie in S . The proof is completed by applying Lemma 4. \square

Theorem 7 *The set S contains*

$$\bigcup_{n \in \mathbf{Z}_+, r \in \{0, \dots, 2^{n+2}\}} e^{\pi i r / 2^{n+1}} [0, 2^{1/2^n}]. \quad (9)$$

Hence S contains the unit disc in \mathbf{C} .

Proof For $n = 0$ the theorem states that

$$[0, 2] \times \{1, i, -1, -i\} \subset S.$$

This follows by combining Lemma 4 with direct calculations of $\text{Spec}(A_c)$ when $c_n = 1$ for all $n \in \mathbf{Z}$ (in which case $\text{Spec}(A_c) = [-2, 2]$) and when $c_n = -1$ for all $n \in \mathbf{Z}$ (in which case $\text{Spec}(A_c) = i[-2, 2]$). For larger n the first statement of the theorem follows by applying Lemma 6 inductively. The second statement is now a consequence of the fact that the set (9) is dense in the unit disc. \square

4 The maps Γ_{\pm}

A crucial role has been played in the proofs above by the nonlinear map Γ_+ on Ω introduced in Lemma 5, and this map will be key to the arguments that we make throughout this paper. And in fact a sequence which is almost a fixed point of Γ_+ (in a sense made precise below Lemma 8) is central to the proof of Theorem 7 in [5], though the proof is quite different and no mapping Γ_+ appears in [5].

The relationship between the above proof of Theorem 7 and that in [5] is clarified to some extent by the following. Building on the definition of Γ_+ made above, let us define maps $\Gamma_{\pm} : \Omega \rightarrow \Omega$ by $\Gamma_{\pm}(b) = c$ where

$$c_0 = \pm 1, \quad c_{2n} + c_{2n+1} = 0, \quad c_{2n}c_{2n-1} = b_n, \quad (10)$$

for all $n \in \mathbf{Z}$. We also define the space inversion symmetry $b \rightarrow \widehat{b}$ by $\widehat{b}_n = b_{1-n}$ for all $n \in \mathbf{Z}$.

Lemma 8 *If $\Gamma_{\pm}(b) = c$ then $\Gamma_{\mp}(\widehat{b}) = \widehat{c}$. In particular $\Gamma_{\pm}(c) = c$ if and only if $\Gamma_{\mp}(\widehat{c}) = \widehat{c}$. Each of the equations $\Gamma_{\pm}(c) = c$ has exactly one solution.*

Proof Let $c = \Gamma_+(b)$ and $d = \Gamma_-(\widehat{b})$. Then $d_0 = -1$, $d_{2n} + d_{2n+1} = 0$ and $d_{2n}d_{2n-1} = \widehat{b}_n = b_{1-n}$ for all $n \in \mathbf{Z}$. Therefore $\widehat{d}_0 = d_1 = 1$. Also

$$\widehat{d}_{2n+1} + \widehat{d}_{2n} = d_{1-(2n+1)} + d_{1-2n} = d_{-2n} + d_{1-2n} = 0$$

and

$$\widehat{d}_{2n}\widehat{d}_{2n-1} = d_{1-2n}d_{1-(2n-1)} = d_{2(1-n)-1}d_{2(1-n)} = \widehat{b}_{1-n} = b_n$$

for all $n \in \mathbf{Z}$. Therefore $\widehat{d} = \Gamma_+(b) = c$ and $d = \widehat{c}$.

The proof that $c = \Gamma_-(b)$ implies $d = \Gamma_+(\widehat{b})$ is similar. The other statements of the lemma follow immediately. \square

This paper and [5] use three different special sequences. The sequences c_{\pm} are defined by $\Gamma_{\pm}(c_{\pm}) = c_{\pm}$. It follows directly from their definitions that $c_{+,0} = 1$ and $c_{+,1} = -1$ while $c_{-,0} = -1$ and $c_{-,1} = 1$. However

$$c_{+,n} = c_{-,n} = c_{+,1-n} = c_{-,1-n}$$

for all $n \neq 0, 1$. The paper [5] uses the sequence c_e such that $c_{e,0} = c_{e,1} = 1$, while $c_{e,n} = c_{\pm,n}$ for all other n . Because of the space inversion symmetry the use of c_+ or c_- in any proof is really a matter of convenience.

We now turn to the solution of the equation $A_c u = \lambda u$ where $u : \mathbf{Z} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ is an arbitrary sequence. The eigenvalue equation is equivalent to the second order recurrence equation

$$u_{n+1} + c_n u_{n-1} = \lambda u_n.$$

Lemma 9 *Suppose that $c \in \Omega$ and $\widehat{c}_n = c_{1-n}$ for all $n \in \mathbf{Z}$; that $u_{n+1} + c_n u_{n-1} = \lambda u_n$ for some $\lambda \in \mathbf{C}$ and all $n \in \mathbf{Z}$ and $u_0 = 0, u_1 = 1$; and that $\widehat{u}_{n+1} + \widehat{c}_n \widehat{u}_{n-1} = \lambda \widehat{u}_n$ for all $n \in \mathbf{Z}$ and $\widehat{u}_0 = 0, \widehat{u}_1 = 1$. Then $|\widehat{u}_n| = |u_{-n}|$ for all $n \in \mathbf{Z}$. In particular u_n is bounded as $n \rightarrow \infty$ if and only if \widehat{u}_n is bounded as $n \rightarrow -\infty$.*

Proof If one puts $v_n = u_{-n}$ then

$$\widehat{c}_{n+1}v_{n+1} + v_{n-1} = c_{-n}u_{-n-1} + u_{-n+1} = \lambda u_{-n} = \lambda v_n \quad (11)$$

for all $n \in \mathbf{Z}$. Define $a : \mathbf{Z} \rightarrow \{\pm 1\}$ by $a_0 = 1$ and $a_n/a_{n-1} = \widehat{c}_n$ for all $n \in \mathbf{Z}$. If one now puts $w_n = a_n v_n$ for all $n \in \mathbf{Z}$ then (11) implies

$$w_{n+1} + \widehat{c}_n w_{n-1} = \lambda w_n$$

for all $n \in \mathbf{Z}$. Since $w_0 = v_0 = u_0 = 0$ it follows that there exist γ such that $w_n = \gamma \widehat{c}_n$ for all $n \geq 1$. But $|c_n| = 1$ for all n , so one obtains $|\gamma| = 1$ by evaluating this identity for $n = 1$. Therefore $|\widehat{u}_n| = |w_n| = |v_n| = |u_{-n}|$ for all $n \geq 1$. \square

Corollary 10 *Let $u_+, u_-, u_e : \mathbf{Z} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ be the solutions of $u_{n+1} + c_n u_{n-1} = \lambda u_n$ for all $n \in \mathbf{Z}$ subject to $u_0 = 0$ and $u_1 = 1$, if c is put equal to c_+, c_-, c_e respectively. Then $u_{+,n} = u_{e,n}$ for all $n \in \mathbf{Z}$. Moreover $|u_{-,n}| = |u_{e,n}|$ for all $n \in \mathbf{Z}$.*

Proof The first statement is proved by an elementary computation. For the second we use $c_e = \widehat{c}_e$ and $c_- = \widehat{c}_+$. Lemma 9 now yields

$$|u_{-,n}| = |u_{+,-n}| = |u_{e,-n}| = |u_{e,n}|$$

for all $n \in \mathbf{Z}$. □

The main step in the proof of Theorem 7 in [5] is contained in the following proposition (we quote here the parts of [5, Proposition 2.1] which we use immediately or later in section 8).

Proposition 11 *Let u_e be defined as in Corollary 10 and define $p_{i,j} \in \mathbf{Z}$ for $i, j \in \mathbf{N}$ by the formula*

$$u_{e,i} = \sum_{j=1}^i p_{i,j} \lambda^{j-1}$$

with $p_{i,j} = 0$ if $j > i$. Let Y denote the set of $(i, j) \in \mathbf{N}^2$ such that $p_{i,j} \neq 0$. Then $p_{i,j} \in \{0, 1, -1\}$ for all i, j and $(i, j) \in Y$ if and only if one of the following holds.

- (1) $i = j = 1$;
- (2) i and j are both even and $(i/2, j/2) \in Y$;
- (3) i and j are both odd and $((i+1)/2, (j+1)/2) \in Y$;
- (4) i and j are both odd and $((i-1)/2, (j+1)/2) \in Y$.

The following result is an immediate corollary of this proposition and Corollary 10, which together imply that $|u_{e,i}| \leq (1 - |\lambda|)^{-1}$ for $i \in \mathbf{Z}$ and $|\lambda| < 1$.

Theorem 12 [5] *As in Corollary 10, let $u_e : \mathbf{Z} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ be the solution of $u_{n+1} + c_n u_{n-1} = \lambda u_n$ for all $n \in \mathbf{Z}$ subject to $u_0 = 0$ and $u_1 = 1$, with $c = c_e$. Then $u_e \in \ell^\infty(\mathbf{Z})$ for $|\lambda| < 1$, so that $\text{Spec}(A_{c_e})$ contains the unit disc.*

Since Corollary 10 has shown that $u_+ = u_e$, it is clear from Theorem 12 that $\text{Spec}(A_{c_+})$ also contains the unit disc. In fact this is precisely its spectrum.

Theorem 13 *If c_+ is the unique solution of $\Gamma_+(c) = c$ then*

$$\text{Spec}(A_{c_+}) = \{z : |z| \leq 1\}.$$

Proof It remains only to show that $\text{Spec}(A_{c_+}) \subset \{z : |z| \leq 1\}$. If $\lambda \in \text{Spec}(A_{c_+})$ then repeated applications of the first part of Lemma 6 yield $\lambda^{2^n} \in \text{Spec}(A_{c_+})$ for all $n \geq 1$. Since the spectrum is a bounded set, it follows that $|\lambda| \leq 1$. □

We will (rather arbitrarily) focus on the mapping Γ_+ rather than Γ_- in the remainder of the paper. The following lemma, which shows that the set of periodic sequences is invariant under the action of Γ_+ , will play a key role.

Lemma 14 *If $b \in \Omega$ is periodic with period N , i.e. $b_{n+N} = b_n$, $n \in \mathbf{Z}$, then $c = \Gamma_+(b)$ is $4N$ -periodic. Conversely, if $b \in \Omega$, $c = \Gamma_+(b)$, and c is $2N$ -periodic for some $N \in \mathbf{N}$, then b is N -periodic.*

Proof First note that, if $c = \Gamma_+(b)$ and one defines $\tilde{c} \in \Omega$ by $\tilde{c}_n = c_{2n}$, $n \in \mathbf{Z}$, then

$$c = \Gamma_+(b) \Leftrightarrow (\tilde{c}_0 = 1, \quad \tilde{c}_n = -b_n \tilde{c}_{n-1}, \quad c_{2n+1} = -\tilde{c}_n, \quad n \in \mathbf{Z}). \quad (12)$$

Therefore

$$\tilde{c}_{m+n} = \tilde{c}_m (-1)^n \prod_{j=1}^n b_{m+j} \quad (13)$$

for all $m \in \mathbf{Z}$ and $n \in \mathbf{N}$. If b is N -periodic, then

$$\tilde{c}_{m+2N} = \tilde{c}_m \prod_{j=1}^{2N} b_{m+j} = \tilde{c}_m \prod_{j=1}^N b_{m+j}^2 = \tilde{c}_m,$$

for all $m \in \mathbf{Z}$. Therefore c is $4N$ -periodic.

Conversely, if $c = \Gamma_+(b)$, for some $b \in \Omega$, and c is $2N$ -periodic for some $N \in \mathbf{N}$, then \tilde{c} is N -periodic and, from (12), it follows that b is N -periodic. \square

To illustrate the above lemma, define $c^-, c^+ \in \Omega$ by $c_n^- = -1$, $c_n^+ = 1$, for $n \in \mathbf{Z}$, and define the sequences $c^{(m,+)}, c^{(m,-)} \in \Omega$, for $m = 0, 1, \dots$, by

$$c^{(0,\pm)} = c^\pm, \quad c^{(m,\pm)} = \Gamma_+(c^{(m-1,\pm)}), \quad m \in \mathbf{N}. \quad (14)$$

Then explicit calculations of the action of Γ_+ yield that $c^{(1,+)} = \Gamma_+(c^+)$ is 4-periodic (but not periodic with any smaller period), with $c_{-1}^{(1,+)} = c_0^{(1,+)} = 1$, $c_1^{(1,+)} = c_2^{(1,+)} = -1$. On the other hand, $c^{(1,-)} = \Gamma_+(c^-)$ is 2-periodic (and so also 4-periodic), with $c_n^{(1,-)} = (-1)^n$ for all $n \in \mathbf{Z}$.

Both these calculations, of course, are consistent with the lemma, which implies that $c^{(m,\pm)}$ is N -periodic with $N = 4^m$, so that, using the notation (1) (dropping σ given that $\sigma = 1$),

$$\text{Spec}(A_{c^{(m,\pm)}}) \subset \pi_{4^m}, \quad m = 0, 1, \dots \quad (15)$$

Although we do not have an explicit formula for the sequences $c^{(m,\pm)}$, it is easy to compute $\text{Spec}(A_{c^{(m,\pm)}})$. By Lemma 6, if $c = \Gamma_+(b)$, then

$$\text{Spec}(A_c) = \{\pm\sqrt{\lambda} : \lambda \in \text{Spec}(A_b)\}. \quad (16)$$

The proof of Theorem 7 begins with the observation that $\text{Spec}(A_{c^+}) = [-2, 2]$ and $\text{Spec}(A_{c^-}) = i[-2, 2]$. Combining this observation with (16) we easily prove by induction that

$$\text{Spec}(A_{c^{(m,+)}}) = \{r e^{\pi i j / 2^m} : 0 \leq r \leq 2^{1/2^m}, j \in \{0, \dots, 2^{m+1} - 1\}\} \quad (17)$$

and

$$\text{Spec}(A_{c^{(m,-)}}) = e^{\pi i/2^{m+1}} \text{Spec}(A_{c^{(m,+)}}). \quad (18)$$

Combining equations (15), (17) and (18), we see that we have shown that

$$\left\{ r e^{\pi i j/2^m} : 0 \leq r \leq 2^{1/2^{m+1}}, j \in \{0, \dots, 2^{m+2} - 1\} \right\} \subset \pi_{4^m}, \quad m = 0, 1, \dots$$

Thus we have shown the following modification of Theorem 7 which, of course, by (2), has Theorem 7 as a corollary.

Theorem 15 *The set π_∞ contains the set (9), and so is dense in the unit disc in \mathbf{C} .*

We know $\text{Spec}(A_{c^{(m,\pm)}})$ explicitly, but do not have explicit formulae for the sequences $c^{(m,\pm)}$. However we can show that $c^{(m,\pm)}$ converges pointwise to the sequence c_+ , the unique fixed point of Γ_+ , as $m \rightarrow \infty$. This is the content of the next two lemmas. We omit a proof of the first of these lemmas which is an easy consequence, by simple induction arguments, of the definition of Γ_+ .

Lemma 16 *If $b \in \Omega$ and $c = \Gamma_+(b)$, then $c_0 = c_{+,0}$ and $c_1 = c_{+,1}$. If, for some $N \in \mathbf{N}$, $b_m = c_{+,m}$ for $m = 1, \dots, N$, then also $c_m = c_{+,m}$ for $m = 2, \dots, 2N + 1$. If, for some $N \in \mathbf{Z}_+$, $b_{-m} = c_{+,-m}$ for $m = 0, 1, \dots, N$, then $b_{-m} = c_{+,-m}$ for $m = 1, 2, \dots, 2N + 2$.*

Lemma 17 *Let $b \in \Omega$, and define $c^{(n)} \in \Omega$ for $n \in \mathbf{N}$ by $c^{(1)} = \Gamma_+(b)$ and $c^{(n+1)} = \Gamma_+(c^{(n)})$, $n \in \mathbf{N}$. Then, for $n \in \mathbf{N}$,*

$$c_m^{(n)} = c_{+,m}, \quad m = 2 - 2^n, 3 - 2^n, \dots, 2^n - 1,$$

so that $c^{(n)} \rightarrow c_+$ pointwise and $A_{c^{(n)}}$ converges strongly to A_{c_+} as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Further,

$$\text{Spec}(A_{c^{(n)}}) \subset \{\lambda : |\lambda| \leq 2^{1/2^n}\}.$$

Proof The first equation follows by induction from Lemma 16. The second equation follows by induction from (16) and the trivial bound that $\text{Spec}(A_b) \subset \{\lambda : |\lambda| \leq 2\}$, which holds for all $b \in \Omega$. \square

5 The mapping $\Gamma_{\sigma,+}$

For the rest of the paper we consider operators A_c for which the coefficients c_n take values in $\{\pm\sigma\}$, where $0 < \sigma \leq 1$; that is, in the notation we have introduced in the introduction, we assume that $c \in \Omega_\sigma$, for some $\sigma \in (0, 1]$.

The mapping Γ_+ that we have introduced continues to play an important role. We extend the mapping so that it operates on Ω_{σ^2} , defining, for $\sigma \in (0, 1]$, $\Gamma_{\sigma,+} : \Omega_{\sigma^2} \rightarrow \Omega_{\sigma}$ by

$$\Gamma_{\sigma,+}(c) = \sigma\Gamma_+(\sigma^{-2}c). \quad (19)$$

In other words, for $b \in \Omega_{\sigma^2}$, $c = \Gamma_{\sigma,+}(b)$ is the unique sequence in Ω_{σ} satisfying

$$c_0 = \sigma, \quad c_{2n} + c_{2n+1} = 0, \quad c_{2n}c_{2n-1} = b_n. \quad (20)$$

Main properties of the mapping $\Gamma_{\sigma,+}$ for our purposes are contained in the following extension of Lemma 6. We will need to refer to a number of circular annuli, and use in this lemma and subsequently the notation

$$\llbracket a, b \rrbracket = \{\lambda : a \leq |\lambda| \leq b\}. \quad (21)$$

Lemma 18 *If $b \in \Omega_{\sigma^2}$ and $c = \Gamma_{\sigma,+}(b) \in \Omega_{\sigma}$, then*

$$(\lambda \in \text{Spec}(A_b)) \Leftrightarrow (\pm\sqrt{\lambda} \in \text{Spec}(A_c)). \quad (22)$$

Hence

$$(\lambda \in S_{\sigma^2}) \Rightarrow (\pm\sqrt{\lambda} \in S_{\sigma}) \quad (23)$$

and

$$(\llbracket a, b \rrbracket \subseteq S_{\sigma^2}) \Rightarrow (\llbracket a^{1/2}, b^{1/2} \rrbracket \subseteq S_{\sigma}). \quad (24)$$

Proof We modify the calculations in Section 3. Lemma 4 is valid as it stands. In Lemma 5 we assume that $b \in \Omega_{\sigma^2}$, and define $c \in \Omega_{\sigma}$ by $c = \Gamma_{\sigma,+}(b)$, and apply Case 2 of Theorem 3 in place of Case 1. This leads to the conclusion $\text{Spec}(A_c^2) = \text{Spec}(A_b)$ as in Lemma 6. (23) and (24) follow by choosing $b \in \mathcal{E}_{\sigma^2}$ and using Proposition 1. \square

6 Periodic and paired periodic operators

To prove our main theorem we need results on operators A_c on $\ell^2(\mathbf{Z})$ that have one periodic structure for $n \geq 0$ and another for $n < 0$ (which we term paired periodic operators). The essential spectrum of such an operator is the union of the essential spectra of the periodic operators involved, which may be calculated explicitly using their Bloch decompositions.

There may also be substantial inessential spectrum, in particular, open subsets of the spectrum where $A_c - \lambda I$ is Fredholm but has non-zero index. These parts of the spectrum (and the corresponding values of the index) can be computed by application of general results for block Toeplitz operators, which have been

developed to a high degree of sophistication; see [1, 3, 2, 4] and the references therein. We need only a small part of this theory, and it is easy to develop this from first principles. We do this in a short Lemma 25 below, inspired by earlier analysis in [12, 9, 10], and particularly [10, Theorem 12]. Both the proof of Lemma 25, and the effective application of this lemma to prove Theorem 27, depend on the next two lemmas which describe properties of the spectra and eigenfunctions of periodic operators.

We assume throughout this section that the parameter $\sigma \in (0, 1)$.

Lemma 19 *Let*

$$\Phi(\tau, \gamma) = \frac{\operatorname{Re}(\tau)^2}{(1 + \gamma)^2} + \frac{\operatorname{Im}(\tau)^2}{(1 - \gamma)^2} \quad (25)$$

where $\tau \in \mathbf{C}$ and $-1 < \gamma < 1$. Then the quadratic equation

$$z^2 - \tau z + \gamma = 0 \quad (26)$$

has a solution satisfying $|z| = 1$ if and only if $\Phi = 1$. If $\Phi < 1$ then both solutions satisfy $|z| < 1$. If $\Phi > 1$ then one solution satisfies $|z| < 1$ and the other satisfies $|z| > 1$.

Proof For $\theta \in \mathbf{R}$, $z = e^{i\theta}$ is a solution of (26) if and only if

$$\cos(\theta) = \frac{\operatorname{Re}(\tau)}{1 + \gamma}, \quad \sin(\theta) = \frac{\operatorname{Im}(\tau)}{1 - \gamma},$$

so that (26) has a solution satisfying $|z| = 1$ if and only if $\Phi(\tau, \gamma) = 1$.

The set $U = \{\tau \in \mathbf{C} : \Phi < 1\}$ is connected and contains the origin. Since the solutions of (26) depend continuously on τ , and both solutions satisfy $|z| < 1$ if $\tau = 0$, it follows that both satisfy $|z| < 1$ for all $\tau \in U$. The case $\Phi > 1$ is similar. \square

The following lemma is closely related to a similar result for the non-self-adjoint Anderson model in [10, Theorem 11].

Lemma 20 *If $c \in \Omega_\sigma$ and $\lambda \in \mathbf{C}$ then the space of all solutions of $A_c f = \lambda f$ is two-dimensional. If c is periodic with period p then the asymptotic behaviour as $n \rightarrow \pm\infty$ of the solutions is determined by the solutions z_1, z_2 of the polynomial $z^2 - \tau(\lambda)z + \gamma = 0$, where $\tau(\lambda)$ is a monic polynomial in λ with degree p , given by $\tau(\lambda) = \operatorname{tr}(T_p)$, where $T_p = X_p X_{p-1} \dots X_1$ and*

$$X_n = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -c_n & \lambda \end{pmatrix},$$

and $\gamma = \det(T_p) = \pm\sigma^p$. Ordering the two solutions so that $|z_1| \geq |z_2|$, there are three cases:

1. λ lies in the closed set

$$B_c = \{\lambda : |z_1| = 1 \text{ and } |z_2| = \sigma^p\}.$$

This set is the spectrum of A_c , equivalently, the set of λ for which $A_c f = \lambda f$ has a bounded solution.

2. λ lies in the open set

$$I_c = \{\lambda : 1 > |z_1| \geq |z_2| > \sigma^p\}.$$

This is the case if and only if all solutions of $A_c f = \lambda f$ decay exponentially as $n \rightarrow +\infty$.

3. λ lies in the open set

$$O_c = \{\lambda : |z_1| > 1 \text{ and } |z_2| < \sigma^p\}.$$

This is the case if and only if there exists a solution of $A_c f = \lambda f$ that decays exponentially as $n \rightarrow +\infty$ and grows exponentially as $n \rightarrow -\infty$, and another solution that decays exponentially as $n \rightarrow -\infty$ and grows exponentially as $n \rightarrow +\infty$.

Proof The sequence $f : \mathbf{Z} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ is a solution of $A_c f = \lambda f$ if and only if $f_{n+1} + c_n f_{n-1} = \lambda f_n$ for all $n \in \mathbf{Z}$. This recurrence relation can be rewritten in the form

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} f_n \\ f_{n+1} \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -c_n & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} f_{n-1} \\ f_n \end{pmatrix} \\ &= X_n \begin{pmatrix} f_{n-1} \\ f_n \end{pmatrix} \\ &= T_n \begin{pmatrix} f_0 \\ f_1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

where $T_n = X_n X_{n-1} \dots X_1$. If c is periodic with period p , then the asymptotic behaviour of the two-dimensional space of eigenfunctions f is determined by the magnitude of the eigenvalues z_1, z_2 of T_p . These are the solutions of the equation $z^2 - \tau z + \gamma = 0$ where $\tau = \text{tr}(T_p)$ and $\gamma = \det(T_p)$. A simple induction establishes that the (i, j) -th entry of T_p is a polynomial in λ with degree less than p unless $i = j = 2$ in which case it is a monic polynomial with degree p . Therefore τ is a monic polynomial in λ with degree p . However

$$\det(T_p) = \prod_{r=1}^p \det(X_r) = c_1 \dots c_p = \pm \sigma^p$$

does not depend on λ . The continuous dependence of the roots of a polynomial on its coefficients implies that B_c is closed while I_c and O_c are open. An application of Lemma 19 now completes the proof. One sees, in particular, that

$$\text{Spec}(A_c) = B_c = \{\lambda : \Phi(\tau, \gamma) = 1\}.$$

□

Our next lemma enables us to determine the sets I_c and O_c for certain important periodic sequences c , and to determine the spectra of certain paired periodic operators. We continue with the assumptions and notation of Lemma 20.

Lemma 21 *If V is a connected component of $\mathbf{C} \setminus B_c$ then $V \subseteq I_c$ or $V \subseteq O_c$. If V is unbounded then $V \subseteq O_c$, and if $0 \in V$ then $V \subseteq I_c$. If $\mathbf{C} \setminus B_c$ has exactly two components then the bounded component equals I_c and the unbounded component equals O_c .*

Proof We first observe that V , I_c and O_c are all open sets and that their definitions imply directly that I_c , O_c are disjoint. Therefore $V = (V \cap I_c) \cup (V \cap O_c)$, where the two intersections on the right-hand side are disjoint. Since V is connected, it follows that $V = V \cap I_c$ or $V = V \cap O_c$. This completes the proof of the first statement.

Lemma 20 case 1 implies that

$$B_\sigma = \text{Spec}(A_c) \subseteq \{\lambda : |\lambda| \leq 1 + \sigma\}.$$

Therefore $\mathbf{C} \setminus B_c$ has only one unbounded component V and it contains $\{\lambda : |\lambda| > 1 + \sigma\}$. To prove that $V \subseteq O_c$ it is sufficient by the first part of this proof to find a single point $\lambda \in V \cap O_c$. The fact that τ is a polynomial with degree p implies that $|\tau(\lambda)| \rightarrow \infty$ as $|\lambda| \rightarrow \infty$. This implies that the solutions of $z^2 - \tau(\lambda)z + \gamma = 0$, where $\gamma = \pm\sigma^p$, are $z \sim \tau(\lambda)$ and $z \sim \gamma/\tau(\lambda)$ to leading order for all large enough $|\lambda|$. Therefore $\lambda \in O_c$ for all such λ .

The proof is completed by proving that $0 \in I_c$. For $\lambda = 0$ one has $T_p = X_p X_{p-1} \dots X_1$ where each X_r is of the form $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \pm\sigma & 0 \end{pmatrix}$. If $p = 2m$ it follows that $T_p = \begin{pmatrix} \pm\sigma^m & 0 \\ 0 & \pm\sigma^m \end{pmatrix}$. The fundamental equation must therefore take one of the forms $z^2 - 2\sigma^m z + \sigma^{2m} = 0$, $z^2 + 2\sigma^m z + \sigma^{2m} = 0$ or $z^2 - \sigma^{2m} = 0$. In each case both solutions have modulus $\sigma^{p/2} < 1$. The same holds if $p = 2m + 1$.

The final statement of the lemma follows from the following observations. There must be a component of $\mathbf{C} \setminus B_c$ that contains 0 and there must be an unbounded component. The first part of the proof shows that these are distinct, and the extra hypothesis is that there are no other components. □

Our next task is to determine the sets B_c , I_c and O_c for certain particular periodic sequences.

Lemma 22 *If $c_n = \sigma$ for all $n \in \mathbf{Z}$ then $\text{Spec}(A_c)$ is the ellipse*

$$\text{Spec}(A_c) = \left\{ u + iv : \frac{u^2}{(1+\sigma)^2} + \frac{v^2}{(1-\sigma)^2} = 1 \right\} \quad (27)$$

$$= \left\{ \rho e^{i\theta} : \rho = \frac{1-\sigma^2}{\sqrt{1+\sigma^2-2\sigma\cos(2\theta)}} \right\}. \quad (28)$$

Moreover the interior U of the ellipse equals I_c and the exterior V of the ellipse equals O_c .

Proof We have $p = 1$ and $T_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\sigma & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$, so $\tau(\lambda) = \lambda$ and $\gamma = \sigma$. Using (25) we deduce that $\text{Spec}(A_c)$ is given by (27). The proof is completed by using Lemma 21. \square

Lemma 23 *If $c_n = -\sigma$ for all $n \in \mathbf{Z}$ then $\text{Spec}(A_c)$ is the ellipse*

$$\text{Spec}(A_c) = \left\{ u + iv : \frac{u^2}{(1-\sigma)^2} + \frac{v^2}{(1+\sigma)^2} = 1 \right\} \quad (29)$$

$$= \left\{ \rho e^{i\theta} : \rho = \frac{1-\sigma^2}{\sqrt{1+\sigma^2+2\sigma\cos(2\theta)}} \right\}. \quad (30)$$

Moreover I_c is the interior of the ellipse and O_c is the exterior of the ellipse.

Proof We have $p = 1$ and $T_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \sigma & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$, so $\tau(\lambda) = \lambda$ and $\gamma = -\sigma$. We omit the rest of proof, which is almost identical to that of Lemma 22. \square

In the following lemma, starting from Lemmas 22 and 23, and making successive applications of Lemma 18, we compute the spectra of a family of periodic sequences, namely the sequences $c^\pm = \sigma c^{(n,\pm)} \in \Omega_\sigma$, defined by (14). By Lemma 14, these sequences are periodic of period $\leq 4^n$.

This next lemma applies for $0 < \sigma < 1$. The corresponding result for $\sigma = 1$ is equations (17) and (18) above.

Lemma 24 *Suppose $n \in \mathbf{Z}_+$ and $c^+ = \sigma c^{(n,+)}$, $c^- = \sigma c^{(n,-)}$. Then*

$$\text{Spec}(A_{c^\pm}) = \{ \rho e^{i\theta} : \rho = \rho_n^\pm(\theta, \sigma) \} \quad (31)$$

where

$$\rho_0^+(\theta, \sigma) = \frac{1-\sigma^2}{(1+\sigma^2-2\sigma\cos 2\theta)^{1/2}}, \quad \rho_0^-(\theta, \sigma) = \frac{1-\sigma^2}{(1+\sigma^2+2\sigma\cos 2\theta)^{1/2}},$$

and, for $n \in \mathbf{N}$,

$$\rho_n^\pm(\theta, \sigma) = (\rho_0^\pm(2^n\theta, \sigma^{2^n}))^{1/2^n} = \frac{(1-\sigma^{2^{n+1}})^{1/2^n}}{(1+\sigma^{2^{n+1}} \mp 2\sigma^{2^n}\cos(2^{n+1}\theta))^{1/2^{n+1}}}.$$

Moreover,

$$I_{c^\pm} = \{ \rho e^{i\theta} : 0 \leq \rho < \rho_n^\pm(\theta, \sigma) \}$$

and

$$O_{c^\pm} = \{ \rho e^{i\theta} : \rho > \rho_n^\pm(\theta, \sigma) \}.$$

Proof Our proof of (31) is by induction. We note first that (31) holds for $n = 0$ by Lemmas 22 and 23. Suppose now that (31) holds for some $n \geq 0$ and all $0 < \sigma < 1$. Then

$$\text{Spec}(A_{\sigma^2 c^{(n,\pm)}}) = \{ \rho e^{i\theta} : \rho = \rho_n^\pm(\theta, \sigma^2) \} = \left\{ \rho e^{i\theta} : \rho = \left(\rho_0^\pm(2^n \theta, \sigma^{2^{n+1}}) \right)^{1/2^n} \right\}.$$

Further, since $\sigma c^{(n+1,\pm)} = \sigma \Gamma_+(c^{(n,+)}) = \Gamma_{\sigma,+}(\sigma^2 c^{(n,+)})$, it follows from Lemma 18 that

$$\text{Spec}(A_{\sigma c^{(n+1,\pm)}}) = \left\{ \pm \sqrt{\lambda} : \lambda \in \text{Spec}(A_{\sigma^2 c^{(n,\pm)}}) \right\}.$$

Combining these equations, we see that (31) holds with n replaced by $n + 1$. Thus (31) follows by induction.

The formulae for I_{c^\pm} and O_{c^\pm} follow from (31) and Lemma 21. \square

We remark that $\rho_n^-(\theta, \sigma) = \rho_n^+(\theta \pm \pi/2^{n+1}, \sigma)$, so that the spectra of A_{c^\pm} in the above lemma are related by

$$\text{Spec}(A_{c^+}) = e^{\pm i\pi/2^{n+1}} \text{Spec}(A_{c^-}).$$

This is a symmetry which is surprising from an inspection of the sequences c^\pm , which need not even have the same period. (For example, as observed in Section 4, c^+ has period 4 and c^- period 2 in the case $n = 1$.)

In principle, since c^\pm is periodic, (31) should be computable alternatively from the characterisation of the spectrum for general periodic sequences in Lemma 20. As an example of this, for the sequence $c^- = \sigma c^{(1,-)}$ which has period 2, with $c_n^- = (-1)^n \sigma$, the transfer matrix T_2 is given by

$$T_2 = X_2 X_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\sigma & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \sigma & \lambda \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma & \lambda \\ \sigma\lambda & -\sigma + \lambda^2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Applying Lemmas 19 and 20 with $\tau = \lambda^2$ and $\gamma = -\sigma^2$, we find that $\text{Spec}(A_c)$ is the set of all $\lambda = u + iv$ for which

$$\frac{(u^2 - v^2)^2}{(1 - \sigma^2)^2} + \frac{(2uv)^2}{(1 + \sigma^2)^2} = 1.$$

If one puts $\lambda = \rho e^{i\theta}$, then this may be rewritten in the form (31).

The main point of the above theory and calculations are to prove and prepare the use of the following result on operators A_c that are paired periodic operators. To state this result let us introduce the notations

$$E_\sigma = \left\{ x + iy : \frac{x^2}{(1 + \sigma)^2} + \frac{y^2}{(1 - \sigma)^2} < 1 \right\} \quad (32)$$

and

$$E_{-\sigma} = \left\{ x + iy : \frac{x^2}{(1 - \sigma)^2} + \frac{y^2}{(1 + \sigma)^2} < 1 \right\}, \quad (33)$$

so that E_σ and $E_{-\sigma}$ are the interiors of the ellipses introduced in Lemmas 22 and 23.

The following lemma is analogous to [10, Theorem 12], proved there for the non-self-adjoint Anderson model.

Lemma 25 *Suppose that $c \in \Omega_\sigma$ is periodic and $\tau \in \{\sigma, -\sigma\}$, and define $c^* \in \Omega_\sigma$ by $c_n^* = c_n$, for $n \geq 0$, and $c_n^* = \tau$ for $n < 0$. Then*

$$\text{Spec}(A_{c^*}) \supset \overline{I_c} \setminus E_\tau.$$

Proof Since $\text{Spec}(A_{c^*})$ is closed it is enough to show that $\text{Spec}(A_{c^*}) \supset I_c \setminus \overline{E_\tau}$. So suppose that $\lambda \in I_c \setminus \overline{E_\tau}$. Then, by Lemmas 22 and 23 and Lemma 20, since $\lambda \notin \overline{E_\tau}$, it follows that there exists a non-trivial solution f of $A_{c^*}f = \lambda f$ such that $f_n \rightarrow 0$ exponentially as $n \rightarrow -\infty$. Since $\lambda \in I_c$, again applying Lemma 20, it follows that this solution f also decays exponentially as $n \rightarrow +\infty$. Thus λ is an eigenvalue of A_{c^*} so $\lambda \in \text{Spec}(A_{c^*})$. \square

7 First proof of the main theorem

This section is devoted to the proof of Theorem 27, in which we assume that $0 < \sigma < 1$.

Lemma 26 *We have*

$$\text{Spec}(A_c) \subseteq \llbracket 1 - \sigma, 1 + \sigma \rrbracket \quad (34)$$

and

$$\text{Spec}(A_c) \subseteq \{x + iy : |x| + |y| \leq \sqrt{2(1 + \sigma^2)}\}, \quad (35)$$

for every choice of $c \in \Omega_\sigma$.

Proof We regard $V_c R$ as a small perturbation of L in the identity $A_c = V_c R + L$, noted in the proof of Lemma 5. Since L is a unitary operator with spectrum $\{z : |z| = 1\}$, we have

$$\|(L - zI)^{-1}\| = |1 - |z||^{-1}$$

for all z not on the unit circle. The inclusion (34) now follows from $\|V_c R\| = \sigma$ by a perturbation argument; see [11, Th. 9.2.13].

The inclusion (35) depends on an estimate of the numerical range of A_c . Following [11, Section 9.3], $x + iy \in \text{Num}(A_c)$ if there exists $f \in \ell^2(\mathbf{Z})$ such that $\|f\| = 1$ and $x + iy = \langle A_c f, f \rangle$. This implies that

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \langle (A_c + A_c^*) f, f \rangle, \quad y = -\frac{i}{2} \langle (A_c - A_c^*) f, f \rangle.$$

Therefore

$$x + y = \frac{1}{2} \langle B f, f \rangle$$

where

$$B = (A_c + A_c^*) - i(A_c - A_c^*).$$

A simple calculation shows that $B_{m,n} = 0$ unless $|m - n| = 1$, while

$$B_{n,n+1} = \overline{B_{n+1,n}} = (1 \pm \sigma) - i(1 \mp \sigma).$$

Therefore $|B_{n+1,n}| = |B_{n,n+1}| = \sqrt{2(1 + \sigma^2)}$ for all $n \in \mathbf{Z}$ and

$$x + y \leq \frac{1}{2} \|B\| \leq \sqrt{2(1 + \sigma^2)}.$$

The other three steps in the proof of the bound for $|x| + |y|$ are similar. \square

The statement of our main theorem refers to the open set

$$H_\sigma = E_\sigma \cap E_{-\sigma}, \tag{36}$$

the intersection of the ellipses E_σ and $E_{-\sigma}$. This set satisfies

$$\llbracket 0, 1 - \sigma \rrbracket \subseteq \overline{H_\sigma} \subseteq \llbracket 0, r_\sigma \rrbracket \tag{37}$$

where

$$r_\sigma = \frac{1 - \sigma^2}{\sqrt{1 + \sigma^2}}. \tag{38}$$

Theorem 27 *If $0 < \sigma < 1$ then*

$$\{\lambda : |\lambda| \leq 1\} \setminus H_\sigma \subseteq S_\sigma.$$

Proof Note first that if c^\pm and $\rho_n^\pm(\theta, \sigma)$ are defined as in Lemma 24, then

$$\rho_n^\pm(\theta, \sigma) \geq \rho_{\sigma, n} = \left(\frac{1 - \sigma^{2^{n+1}}}{1 + \sigma^{2^n}} \right)^{1/2^n},$$

for all $\theta \in \mathbf{R}$, so that $I_{c^\pm} \supset \{\lambda : |\lambda| < \rho_{\sigma, n}\}$. Thus, defining $c^* \in \Omega_\sigma$ as in Lemma 25, with $c = c^+$ or c^- and $\tau = \pm\sigma$, we see from Lemma 25 that

$$\text{Spec}(A_{c^*}) \supset \bar{I}_c \setminus E_\tau \supset \{\lambda : |\lambda| \leq \rho_{\sigma, n}\} \setminus E_\tau. \quad (39)$$

Applying Proposition 1, it follows that, for all $n \in \mathbf{N}$,

$$S_\sigma \supset \{\lambda : |\lambda| \leq \rho_{\sigma, n}\} \setminus H_\tau.$$

The theorem follows since $\sup_n \rho_{\sigma, n} = 1$ and S_σ is closed. \square

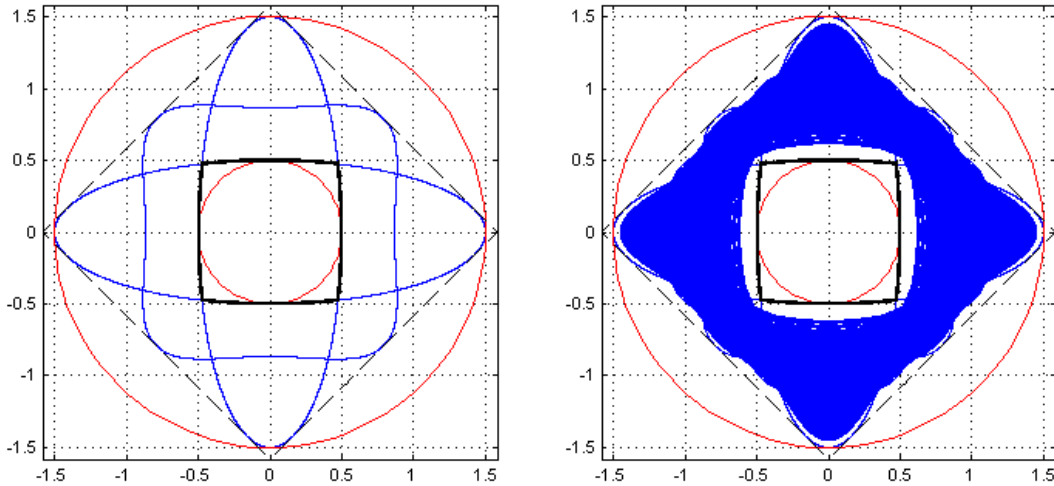


Figure 1: Plots of $\text{Spec}(A_c)$ for the case when c is periodic and $\sigma = 0.5$. The two plots show the sets $\pi_{N, \sigma} \subset S_\sigma$, the union of the spectra for all sequences c of period $\leq N$, for $N = 2$ (left) and $N = 12$ (right). The two ellipses visible in the left-hand plot, the boundaries of E_σ and $E_{-\sigma}$ defined in (32) and (33), are the components of $\pi_{1, \sigma}$; the other closed curve is $\text{Spec}(A_c)$ for $c = \sigma c^{(1, -)}$, i.e. $c_n = (-1)^n \sigma$, given explicitly in Lemma 24. Also shown in each plot are the boundaries of the inclusion sets from Lemma 26, namely the circles of radius $1 \pm \sigma$, and, in dashed lines, the boundary of the set (35). The boundary of H_σ , which we conjecture is a hole in the spectrum S_σ , is highlighted in a thicker line.

Lemma 26 and Theorem 27 together establish that there is a hole in S_σ which is at least as big as $\{\lambda : |\lambda| < 1 - \sigma\}$ and which is no larger than H_σ . The

numerical computations we have been able to carry out are consistent with a hypothesis that the hole is precisely the set H_σ , i.e. they are consistent with a hypothesis that $\text{Spec}(A_c) \cap H_\sigma = \emptyset$ for every $c \in \Omega_\sigma$, and hence for every $c \in \mathcal{E}_\sigma$.

It should be pointed out, however, that these numerical computations are only for instances where c is periodic, for which we have a characterisation of the spectrum in Lemma 20. Thus, strictly speaking, our calculations are evidence of the possibly weaker result that $\pi_{\infty,\sigma} \cap H_\sigma = \emptyset$; they become evidence that $\text{Spec}(A_c) \cap H_\sigma = \emptyset$ with a hypothesis that $\pi_{\infty,\sigma}$ is dense in the part of S_σ that is contained in the unit disc. This latter statement may or may not be true for $\sigma \in (0, 1)$, but we have shown in Theorem 15 that it is true for $\sigma = 1$.

As an example of the numerical computations we have carried out, the right hand side of Figure 1 shows the union of A_c over all periodic $c \in \Omega_\sigma$ for which the period $N \leq 12$. It is clear from this figure that $\pi_{12,\sigma} \cap H_\sigma = \emptyset$ for $\sigma = 0.5$. We note that, rather than using the characterisation in Lemma 20, we use for these computations the standard Bloch-decomposition formula (e.g. [11]) that

$$\text{Spec}(A_c) = \bigcup_{|\alpha|=1} \text{Spec}(A_{c,\alpha}^{(N,\text{per})}), \quad (40)$$

where $A_{c,\alpha}^{(N,\text{per})}$ is the $N \times N$ matrix defined in (51) below.

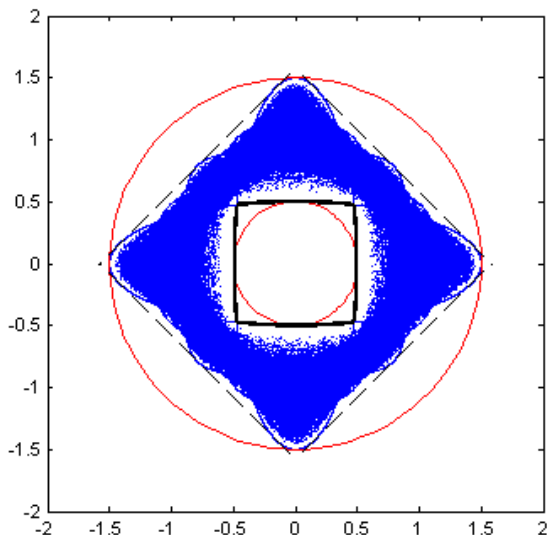


Figure 2: Plots of 10^5 instances of $\text{Spec}(A_{c,\alpha}^{(N,\text{per})})$ for $\sigma = 0.5$, computed as described in the text, with N randomly chosen in the range $1 \leq N \leq 100$.

It is not feasible to calculate $\pi_{N,\sigma}$, the union of all 2^{N-1} periodic spectra of period N , for very much larger values of N . In Figure 2 we sample $\pi_{100,\sigma}$, for $\sigma = 0.5$, plotting the union of the spectra of 10^5 randomly chosen $N \times N$ matrices $A_{c,\alpha}^{(N,\text{per})}$. By randomly chosen we mean here that, in each realisation, $N \in \{1, \dots, 100\}$ is randomly chosen, with higher probabilities for the smaller matrix sizes, and then the vector $c = (c_1, \dots, c_N)$ is randomly chosen, with each $c_n = \pm\sigma$ independent and identically distributed with $\Pr(c_n = \sigma) = 0.5$, and finally the phase factor α is randomly chosen from a uniform measure on the unit circle. We see in the figure that clearly, as they have to, the spectra are constrained to lie in the inclusion sets shown in Lemma 26. We also note that all the spectra lie outside H_σ .

8 Second proof of the main theorem

In Theorem 34 of this section we provide a second proof that

$$\{\lambda : |\lambda| \leq 1\} \setminus H_\sigma \subseteq S_\sigma \quad (41)$$

for all $\sigma \in (0, 1)$. This proof has a lot in common with the previous one, but it reveals more about the asymptotic behaviour of the solutions of the second order recurrence relation for certain choices of $c \in \Omega_\sigma$. A key role in this section is played by the sequence $c_e \in \Omega_\sigma$ defined in Section 4, which sequence was central to the proof of Theorem 7 that appears in [5] (see Theorem 12 above for more details).

We start with some calculations that do not depend on σ . Throughout this section $\tilde{c}_n \in \{\pm 1\}$ is defined for all $n \geq 1$ by the rules $\tilde{c}_1 = 1$, $\tilde{c}_{2n} = \tilde{c}_{2n-1}\tilde{c}_n$ and $\tilde{c}_{2n} + \tilde{c}_{2n+1} = 0$. (In other words, $\tilde{c}_n = c_{e,n}$, for $n \geq 1$.) The first few values are shown in Table 1. We will obtain a bound on a transfer matrix $T_{m,\lambda}$ associated with this sequence and use this bound to prove Theorem 34.

Let $u : \mathbf{Z}_+ \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ be the solution of $u_{n+1} = \lambda u_n - \tilde{c}_n u_{n-1}$ such that $u_0 = 0$ and $u_1 = 1$, so that u is the restriction to \mathbf{Z}_+ of the bi-infinite sequence u_e already studied in [5] and discussed in Section 4. We have observed already in Proposition 11 that u_n is a polynomial of degree $n - 1$ in λ with integer coefficients for all $n \geq 2$. Similarly, if $v : \mathbf{Z}_+ \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ is the solution of $v_{n+1} = \lambda v_n - \tilde{c}_n v_{n-1}$ such that $v_0 = 1$ and $v_1 = 0$, it is easy to see that v_n is a polynomial of degree $n - 2$ with integer coefficients for all $n \geq 2$.

One may check the computations of u_m and v_m in Table 1 by confirming the determinantal identity $u_m v_{m+1} - v_m u_{m+1} = \pm 1$ for all $m \geq 1$, the left hand side being a polynomial in λ . Here we are referring to a determinantal identity

n	\tilde{c}_n	u_n	v_n
1	1	1	0
2	1	λ	-1
3	-1	$\lambda^2 - 1$	$-\lambda$
4	-1	λ^3	$-\lambda^2 - 1$
5	1	$\lambda^4 + \lambda^2 - 1$	$-\lambda^3 - 2\lambda$
6	-1	$\lambda^5 - \lambda$	$-\lambda^4 - \lambda^2 + 1$
7	1	$\lambda^6 + \lambda^4 - 1$	$-\lambda^5 - 2\lambda^3 - \lambda$
8	-1	λ^7	$-\lambda^6 - \lambda^4 - 1$
9	1	$\lambda^8 + \lambda^6 + \lambda^4 - 1$	$-\lambda^7 - 2\lambda^5 - 2\lambda^3 - 2\lambda$

Table 1: Values of \tilde{c}_n , u_n , v_n for $1 \leq n \leq 9$.

for the transfer matrix $T_{m,\lambda}$, defined by

$$T_{m,\lambda} = \begin{pmatrix} v_m & u_m \\ v_{m+1} & u_{m+1} \end{pmatrix},$$

which transfers the data of any solution of $x_{n+1} = \lambda x_n - \tilde{c}_n x_{n-1}$ from $\{0, 1\}$ to $\{m, m+1\}$ in the sense that

$$T_{m,\lambda} \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_m \\ x_{m+1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

It is easy to verify (see Lemma 20 above) that

$$T_{m,\lambda} = X_m X_{m-1} \dots X_1 \tag{42}$$

where

$$X_r = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\tilde{c}_r & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \tag{43}$$

has determinant $\tilde{c}_r \in \{\pm 1\}$ for every $r \geq 1$.

The proof of Theorem 34 we will give below was motivated by numerical evidence that

$$\text{tr}(T_{2^r,\lambda}) = \lambda^{2^r} - 2$$

holds for all $r \geq 1$ and all $\lambda \in \mathbf{C}$; see Table 2. We prove this crucial identity in Lemma 31.

Lemma 28 *Let T be a 2×2 matrix with determinant δ and trace τ . If $\tau^2 \neq 4\delta$ and γ is the absolute value of the larger root of $z^2 - \tau z + \delta = 0$ then there exists a constant b such that*

$$\|T^r\| \leq b \gamma^r$$

n	$\text{tr}(T_{n,\lambda}) = u_{n+1} + v_n$
1	λ
2	$\lambda^2 - 2$
3	$\lambda^3 - \lambda$
4	$\lambda^4 - 2$
5	$\lambda^5 - \lambda^3 - 3\lambda$
6	$\lambda^6 - \lambda^2$
7	$\lambda^7 - \lambda^5 - 2\lambda^3 - \lambda$
8	$\lambda^8 - 2$

Table 2: Values of $\text{tr}(T_{n,\lambda})$ for $1 \leq n \leq 8$.

for all $r \geq 1$. If $\tau^2 = 4\delta$ then for every $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists a constant b_ε such that

$$\|T^r\| \leq b_\varepsilon(\gamma + \varepsilon)^r \quad (44)$$

for all $r \geq 1$.

Proof The eigenvalues z_\pm of T are the roots z of $z^2 - \tau z + \delta = 0$. The condition $\tau^2 \neq 4\delta$ implies that the eigenvalues are distinct, so T is diagonalizable – there exists an invertible matrix B such that

$$T = B \begin{pmatrix} z_+ & 0 \\ 0 & z_- \end{pmatrix} B^{-1}.$$

Therefore

$$\|T^r\| = \|B \begin{pmatrix} z_+^r & 0 \\ 0 & z_-^r \end{pmatrix} B^{-1}\| \leq \|B\| \|B^{-1}\| \gamma^r.$$

The slightly worse bound (44) is obtained when $\tau^2 = 4\delta$ because one has to use the Jordan canonical form for T . \square

Lemma 29 *The identity $\det(T_{2^n,\lambda}) = 1$ holds for all $n \geq 1$ and all $\lambda \in \mathbf{C}$.*

Proof If $m \in \mathbf{N}$ then (42) and (43) imply

$$\begin{aligned} \det(T_{2m,\lambda}) &= \prod_{r=1}^m \det(X_{2r} X_{2r-1}) \\ &= \prod_{r=1}^m (\tilde{c}_{2r} \tilde{c}_{2r-1}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \prod_{r=1}^m \tilde{c}_r \\
&= \det(T_{m,\lambda}).
\end{aligned}$$

It follows by induction that

$$\det(T_{2^n,\lambda}) = \det(T_{1,\lambda}) = \tilde{c}_1 = 1.$$

□

The following lemma depends on Proposition 11 above, abstracted from [5], which notes properties of the integer coefficients $p_{i,j}$ of the polynomials

$$u_i = \sum_{j=1}^i p_{i,j} \lambda^{j-1}.$$

Lemma 30 *The polynomial u_m is even for odd m and odd for even m . Its leading term is λ^{m-1} . If $m = 2^n$ and $n \geq 2$ then*

$$u_m = \lambda^{m-1}, \tag{45}$$

$$u_{m+1} = -1 + \lambda^{m/2} \sum_{r=0}^{m/4} \alpha_r \lambda^{2r} \tag{46}$$

where $\alpha_r \in \{0, 1, -1\}$ for all r .

Proof The statements in the first two sentences may be proved by induction, using the definition of u_m . We prove (45) and (46) for $m = 2^n$ by induction in n , noting that both hold for $n \leq 3$; see Table 1. As in Proposition 11, let Y denote the set of $(i, j) \in \mathbf{N}^2$ such that $p_{i,j} \neq 0$.

To prove (45) suppose that $(2^{n+1}, j) \in Y$. Proposition 11 implies that j is even and that $(2^n, j/2) \in Y$. The inductive hypothesis now implies that $j/2 = 2^n$, so $j = 2^{n+1}$.

To prove (46) suppose that $(2^{n+1} + 1, j) \in Y$. Proposition 11 implies that j is odd and either $(2^n, (j+1)/2) \in Y$ or $(2^n + 1, (j+1)/2) \in Y$. In the first case we have already proved that $(j+1)/2 = 2^n$, so $j = 2^{n+1} - 1$. In the second case the inductive hypothesis implies that $(j+1)/2 \geq 2^{n-1} + 1$, so $j \geq 2^n + 1$ or $(j+1)/2 = 1$, so $j = 1$.

We finally have to evaluate the constant coefficient γ_m of u_m when $m = 2^n + 1$. This may be done by considering the defining recurrence relation in the case $\lambda = 0$, namely $\gamma_{r+1} = -\tilde{c}_r \gamma_{r-1}$ subject to $\gamma_0 = 0$ and $\gamma_1 = 1$. This implies that

$$\gamma_{2m+1} = \prod_{r=1}^m \tilde{c}_{2r}$$

for all $m \in \mathbf{N}$. Therefore $\gamma_5 = \gamma_3 = -1$ and

$$\begin{aligned}
\gamma_{8m+1} &= \prod_{r=1}^m (\tilde{c}_{8r} \tilde{c}_{8r-2} \tilde{c}_{8r-4} \tilde{c}_{8r-6}) \\
&= \prod_{r=1}^m (\tilde{c}_{4r} \tilde{c}_{8r-1} \tilde{c}_{8r-2} \tilde{c}_{4r-2} \tilde{c}_{8r-5} \tilde{c}_{8r-6}) \\
&= \prod_{r=1}^m (\tilde{c}_{4r} \tilde{c}_{4r-2}) \\
&= \gamma_{4m+1}
\end{aligned}$$

for all $m \in \mathbf{N}$. A simple induction now implies that $\gamma_m = -1$ for $m = 2^n + 1$ and all $n \geq 1$. \square

Lemma 31 *If $m = 2^n$ and $n \geq 2$ then*

$$\tau = \text{tr}(T_{m,\lambda}) = v_m + u_{m+1} = \lambda^m - 2 \quad (47)$$

for all $\lambda \in \mathbf{C}$.

Proof The proof uses the identity $v_m u_{m+1} - u_m v_{m+1} = 1$ of Lemma 29 together with the two identities proved in Lemma 30. These are identities within the commutative ring $\mathbf{Z}(\lambda)$ of all polynomials with integer coefficients in the indeterminate quantity λ , but they imply similar identities in the commutative ring $\mathbf{Z}(\hat{\lambda})$ of all polynomials with integer coefficients in an indeterminate quantity $\hat{\lambda}$ that satisfies the identity $\hat{\lambda}^{m-1} = 0$. (Equivalently one may start by disregarding all terms in the identities that involve λ^r with $r \geq m-1$.) The identities then simplify to

$$\hat{u}_{m+1} = -1 + p, \quad \hat{v}_m \hat{u}_{m+1} = 1,$$

where

$$p(\hat{\lambda}) = \hat{\lambda}^{m/2} \sum_{r=0}^{m/4} \alpha_r \hat{\lambda}^{2r}$$

satisfies $p^2 = 0$ in $\mathbf{Z}(\hat{\lambda})$. The second equation can be solved for \hat{v}_m , yielding

$$\hat{v}_m = -1 - p$$

and hence $\hat{\tau} = -2$. Returning to the original variable λ one deduces that

$$\tau = -2 + \sum_{r \geq m-1} \beta_r \lambda^r.$$

But (cf. Lemma 30) it is easily shown that v_n is an even polynomial of degree $n-2$ for odd n . Thus, and by Lemma 30, $\tau = v_m + u_{m+1}$ is an even polynomial of degree m with leading coefficient 1, so $\tau = \lambda^m - 2$. \square

Lemma 32 *Following the assumptions and notation of Lemma 28, suppose that $\delta = 1$ and that there exist $m \in \mathbf{Z}_+$ and $\mu \in \mathbf{C}$ such that $\tau = \mu^m - 2$. Then there exists a constant b such that*

$$\|T^r\| \leq b 4^r \max(|\mu|^{rm}, 1)$$

for all $r \geq 1$.

Proof

Case 1. If $|\mu| \leq 1$ it suffices to obtain bounds on the solutions z_{\pm} of $z^2 - \tau z + 1 = 0$ when $|\tau| \leq 3$. The solutions satisfy

$$|z_{\pm}| = \left| \frac{\tau}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{\tau^2}{4} - 1} \right| \leq \frac{3}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{13}}{2} < 4.$$

Lemma 28 now implies that $\|T^r\| \leq b 4^r$ for all $r \geq 1$.

Case 2. If $|\mu| > 1$ it suffices to obtain bounds on the solutions z_{\pm} of $z^2 - \tau z + 1 = 0$ when $|\tau| \leq 3|\mu|^m$. The solutions satisfy

$$|z_{\pm}| = \left| \frac{\tau}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{\tau^2}{4} - 1} \right| < 4|\mu|^m.$$

Lemma 28 now implies that $\|T^r\| \leq b 4^r |\mu|^{rm}$ for all $r \geq 1$. □

Lemma 33 *Let $X_n, n \in \mathbf{Z}$, be a periodic sequence of 2×2 matrices with period m and let $T_r = X_r X_{r-1} \dots X_1$ for all $r \geq 1$. If there exist constants b_0, γ such that $\|(T_m)^s\| \leq b_0 \gamma^s$ for all $s \geq 0$, then there exists a constant b_2 such that $\|T_r\| \leq b_2 \gamma^{r/m}$ for all $r \geq 1$.*

Proof Every $r \in \mathbf{Z}_+$ may be written in the form $r = sm + v$ where $s \geq 0$ and $0 \leq v < m$. Using the identity $T_{sm} = (T_m)^s$, one obtains

$$\begin{aligned} \|T_r\| &= \|X_r X_{r-1} \dots X_{sm+1} T_{sm}\| \\ &= \|X_v X_{v-1} \dots X_1 (T_m)^s\| \\ &\leq \|X_v X_{v-1} \dots X_1\| b_0 \gamma^{sm} \\ &\leq b_0 b_1 \gamma^s \\ &\leq b_2 \gamma^{r/m}, \end{aligned}$$

where $b_2 = b_0 b_1$ and

$$b_1 = \max_{0 \leq v \leq m-1} \{\|X_v X_{v-1} \dots X_1\|\}.$$

□

Theorem 34 *One has*

$$\{\lambda : |\lambda| \leq 1\} \setminus H_\sigma \subseteq S_\sigma \quad (48)$$

for all $\sigma \in (0, 1)$.

Proof Given $\sigma \in (0, 1)$ we put $m = 2^d$ where $d \in \mathbf{N}$ is large enough to yield

$$\sigma^{1/2} < h = 4^{-1/m}. \quad (49)$$

We use the identities

$$\delta = \det(T_{m,\mu}) = 1$$

and

$$\tau = \operatorname{tr}(T_{m,\mu}) = \mu^m - 2$$

proved in Lemmas 29 and 31 and valid for all $\mu \in \mathbf{C}$. Let $c \in \Omega_\sigma$ be the periodic sequence with period m such that $c_n = \sigma \tilde{c}_n$ for all $1 \leq n \leq m$. The main task is to prove that if $|\lambda| < h$ then all solutions $\xi : \mathbf{Z} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ of

$$\xi_{n+1} = \lambda \xi_n - c_n \xi_{n-1} \quad (50)$$

decay exponentially as $n \rightarrow +\infty$. This will imply, by Lemma 20, and using the notations of that lemma, that

$$I_c \supset \{\lambda : |\lambda| < h\}.$$

Arguing as in the proof of Theorem 27, it will then follow from Lemma 25 and Proposition 1 that

$$S_\sigma \supset \{\lambda : |\lambda| \leq h\} \setminus H_\sigma,$$

this holding for any $h = 4^{-1/m}$ such that (49) holds and $m = 2^d$, so that

$$S_\sigma \supset \{\lambda : |\lambda| < 1\} \setminus H_\sigma.$$

Since S_σ is closed, (48) will follow.

Thus it remains only to show that all solutions of (50) decay exponentially at $+\infty$. To see that this holds, define $x_n = \sigma^{-n/2} \xi_n$ and $\mu = \sigma^{-1/2} \lambda$ so that (50) may be rewritten in the form

$$x_{n+1} = \mu x_n - \tilde{c}_n x_{n-1}$$

for $1 \leq n \leq m$. Where $\theta = \max(1, |\mu|)$, Lemma 32 now yields

$$\|(T_{m,\mu})^r\| \leq b 4^r \theta^{rm}$$

for all $r \in \mathbf{N}$. Lemma 33 with $\gamma = 4\theta^m$ implies

$$\|T_{r,\mu}\| \leq b 4^{r/m} \theta^r,$$

and hence

$$|x_r| \leq b_3 4^{r/m} \theta^r,$$

again for all $r \in \mathbf{N}$. Hence, where $\phi = \max(\sigma^{1/2}, |\lambda|)$,

$$|\xi_r| \leq b_3 4^{r/m} \theta^r \sigma^{r/2} = b_3 (\phi h^{-1})^r$$

for all $r \in \mathbf{N}$. Since $0 < \phi < h$, it follows that ξ decays exponentially. \square

9 Semi-infinite and finite matrices

All our results so far have focused on calculations of the spectrum of the bi-infinite matrix A_c . In this final section we say something about the spectrum of the semi-infinite matrix

$$A_c^+ = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & \\ c_1 & 0 & 1 & \\ & c_2 & 0 & \ddots \\ & & \ddots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

in the case that $c = (c_1, c_2, \dots) \in \{\pm\sigma\}^{\mathbf{N}}$ is pseudo-ergodic (contains every finite sequence of $\pm\sigma$'s as a consecutive sequence). We also say something (though have mainly unanswered questions) about the finite $N \times N$ matrices

$$A_c^{(N)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & & \\ c_1 & 0 & 1 & & \\ & c_2 & 0 & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & c_{N-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

and

$$A_{c,\alpha}^{(N,\text{per})} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & & \alpha c_N \\ c_1 & 0 & 1 & & \\ & c_2 & 0 & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & 1 \\ \alpha^{-1} & & & c_{N-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (51)$$

Here $A_c^{(N)}$ is tridiagonal, $A_{c,\alpha}^{(N,\text{per})}$ is tridiagonal except for ‘‘periodising’’ entries in row 1 column N and row N column 1 (in these entries we assume that $|\alpha| = 1$), and each $c_j = \pm\sigma$: we have in mind particularly the random case

where the c_j 's are independent and identically distributed random variables taking the values $\pm\sigma$.

Our main result on the spectrum of A_c , proved in the previous sections, is that it contains the set $\{\lambda : |\lambda| \leq 1\} \setminus H_\sigma$. We suspect that H_σ is a genuine hole in the spectrum for $0 < \sigma < 1$, i.e. that $H_\sigma \cap S_\sigma = \emptyset$. We have not shown this result but have shown in Lemma 26 the weaker result that $\{\lambda : |\lambda| < 1 - \sigma\} \cap S_\sigma = \emptyset$. Our first result in this section is that this hole is not present in the spectrum of the semi-infinite matrix. The proof depends on recent results on semi-infinite pseudo-ergodic operators due to Lindner and Roch [19], derived using characterisations of the index of Fredholm operators, whose matrix representations are banded semi-infinite matrices, in terms of so-called “plus indices” of limit operators, these characterisations derived using K -theory results for C^* -algebras in [20].

Theorem 35 *Suppose $c \in \{\pm\sigma\}^{\mathbf{N}}$ is pseudo-ergodic. If $\sigma = 1$ then $\text{Spec}(A_c^+) = S$. For all $\sigma \in (0, 1]$, $\{\lambda : |\lambda| \leq 1\} \subset \text{Spec}(A_c^+)$.*

Proof In the case that $\sigma = 1$ it is shown in [6] that $\text{Spec}(A_c^+) = S$. Thus, for $\sigma = 1$,

$$\{\lambda : |\lambda| \leq 1\} \subset S = \text{Spec}(A_c^+)$$

follows from Theorem 7 (or [5, Theorem 2.3]). For all $\sigma \in (0, 1]$ it follows from [19, Theorem 2.1] that the essential spectrum of A_c^+ , i.e. the set of $\lambda \in \mathbf{C}$ for which $A_c^+ - \lambda I^+$ is not Fredholm (here I^+ is the identity operator on $\ell^2(\mathbf{N})$), is the set S_σ . Thus and by Theorem 27,

$$(\{\lambda : |\lambda| \leq 1\} \setminus H_\sigma) \subset S_\sigma \subset \text{Spec}(A_c^+).$$

It remains to show that $H_\sigma \subset \text{Spec}(A_c^+)$. But, applying [19, Theorem 2.4] (note that the set $E_-(U, W)$ in the notation of [19, Theorem 2.4] is precisely the set H_σ for this operator), it follows that, for $\lambda \in H_\sigma$, either $A_c^+ - \lambda I^+$ is not Fredholm or $A_c^+ - \lambda I^+$ is Fredholm with index 1: in either of these cases $\lambda \in \text{Spec}(A_c^+)$. \square

Our other result in this section is to say something about the spectra (sets of eigenvalues) of the finite matrices $A_c^{(N)}$ and $A_{c,\alpha}^{(N,\text{per})}$. The notations $\pi_{N,\sigma}$ and $\pi_{\infty,\sigma}$ are as defined in and above equation (1) (and π_N and π_∞ are our abbreviations for $\sigma = 1$).

Theorem 36 *If $0 < \sigma \leq 1$, $|\alpha| = 1$ and $c \in \{\pm\sigma\}^{\mathbf{N}}$, then*

$$\text{Spec}(A_{c,\alpha}^{(N,\text{per})}) \subset \pi_{N,\sigma} \subset \pi_{\infty,\sigma} \subset S_\sigma$$

while

$$\text{Spec}(A_c^{(N)}) \subset \sqrt{\sigma}\pi_{2N+2} \subset \sqrt{\sigma}\pi_\infty \subset \sqrt{\sigma}S.$$

If $\lambda = x + iy$ is an eigenvalue of $A_{c,\alpha}^{(N,\text{per})}$ then $1 - \sigma \leq |\lambda| \leq 1 + \sigma$ and $|x| + |y| \leq \sqrt{2(1 + \sigma^2)}$, while if λ is an eigenvalue of $A_c^{(N)}$ then $|x| + |y| \leq 2\sqrt{\sigma}$.

Proof The first of these statements is clear from the definition of $\pi_{N,\sigma}$, (40), and Proposition 1 which gives that $\pi_{\infty,\sigma} \subset S_\sigma$. The second of these statements is shown for $\sigma = 1$ in [6, Theorem 4.1]. The second statement follows for $0 < \sigma < 1$ by the observation that, where $d \in \{\pm 1\}^N$, $c = \sigma d \in \{\pm\sigma\}^N$, and D_N is the diagonal matrix with leading diagonal $(1, \sigma^{1/2}, \sigma, \dots, \sigma^{(N-1)/2})$, it holds that $D_N^{-1} A_c^{(N)} D_N = \sqrt{\sigma} A_d^{(N)}$. The last sentence then follows from Lemma 26. \square

Note that in the last sentence of the above theorem the condition $|x| + |y| \leq 2\sqrt{\sigma}$ implies both that $|\lambda| \leq 1 + \sigma$ and that $|x| + |y| \leq \sqrt{2(1 + \sigma^2)}$.

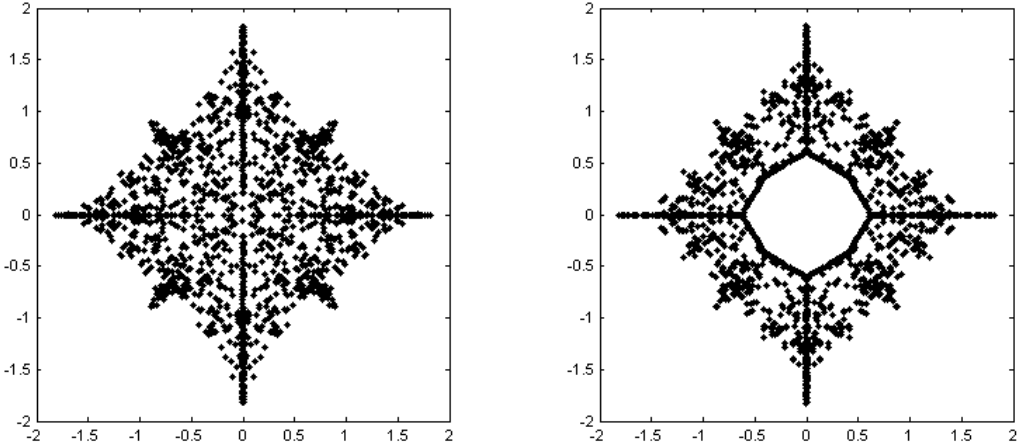


Figure 3: Plots of $\text{Spec}(A_c^{(N)})$ (left) and $\text{Spec}(A_{c,\alpha}^{(N,\text{per})})$ (right) for a case when $N = 2000$, $\sigma = 0.9025$, $\alpha = 1$, and the entries of the vector $c = (c_1, \dots, c_N)$ are independent and identically distributed with $\Pr(c_j = \pm\sigma) = 0.5$ for each j (the same vector c is used in the two plots).

In Figure 3 we plot the spectra of $\text{Spec}A_c^{(N)}$ and $\text{Spec}A_{c,\alpha}^{(N,\text{per})}$ for $N = 2000$ and $\alpha = 1$ for a typical realisation with the entries $c \in \{\pm\sigma\}^N$ randomly chosen with the c_j independently and identically distributed with $\Pr(c_j = \sigma) = 0.5$ and $\sigma = 0.9025$ so that $\sqrt{\sigma} = 0.95$ (the several other realisations we have computed are very close in appearance to these plots). Theorem 36 tells us that $\text{Spec}(A_c^{(N)}) \subset 0.95\pi_\infty \subset 0.95S$ and that $\text{Spec}(A_{c,\alpha}^{(N,\text{per})}) \subset S_{0.9025}$, and that if $\lambda = x + iy$ is an eigenvalue of $A_c^{(N)}$ then $|x| + |y| \leq 1.9$, while if λ is an eigenvalue of $A_{c,\alpha}^{(N,\text{per})}$ then $0.075 \leq |\lambda| \leq 1.9025$ and $|x| + |y| \leq \sqrt{2(1 + \sigma^2)} \approx 1.905$.

It is clear from Figure 3 that Theorem 36 is only the beginning of the story. We observe in the figure a hole in the spectrum of $A_{c,\alpha}^{(N,\text{per})}$, but it is a hole of radius approximately 0.6, not 0.075, with a large proportion of the eigenvalues positioned on the boundary of this hole, while outside the hole the spectra of $A_{c,\alpha}^{(N,\text{per})}$ and $A_c^{(N)}$ appear near identical. The same qualitative behaviour is visible in Figure 4, which is a similar plot except that σ is reduced to 0.5 and we change the probability distribution, making it twice as likely that the entries of the vector c are $-\sigma$ rather than σ . This change of probability distribution introduces an asymmetry, in particular an asymmetry in the hole in the spectrum (if we instead compute with $\Pr(c_j = \sigma) = 1/2$ then typical realisations have spectra which are approximately invariant under the dihedral symmetry group D_2 of the square). Of course our methods, which are not probabilistic, have nothing to say about such asymmetries, indeed nothing, beyond Theorem 36, to say about the almost sure spectra of $A_c^{(N)}$ or $A_{c,\alpha}^{(N,\text{per})}$ as $N \rightarrow \infty$.

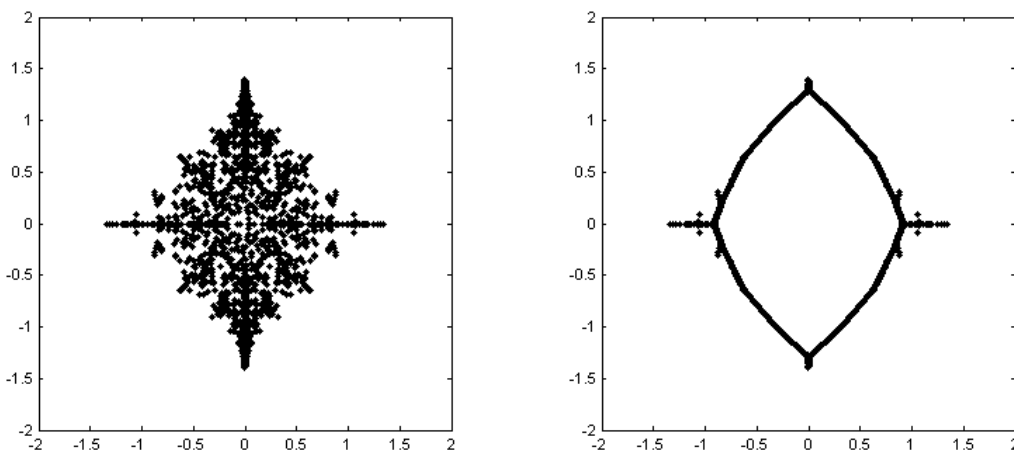


Figure 4: Plots of $\text{Spec}(A_c^{(N)})$ (left) and $\text{Spec}(A_{c,\alpha}^{(N,\text{per})})$ (right) for a case when $N = 2000$, $\sigma = 0.5$ and the entries of the vector $c = (c_1, \dots, c_N)$ are independent and identically distributed with $\Pr(c_j = \sigma) = 1/3$.

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