## **Block Numerical Ranges of Nonnegative Matrices**

Niels Hartanto, TU Berlin joint work with K.-H. Förster

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where  $A_{rs}$  is a  $k_r \times k_s$  matrix.

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,  $x_j \in \mathbb{C}^{k_j}$  define the  $n \times n$  square matrix  
$$A_x = \begin{bmatrix} \langle A_{11}x_1, x_1 \rangle & \dots & \langle A_{1n}x_n, x_1 \rangle \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \langle A_{n1}x_1, x_n \rangle & \dots & \langle A_{nn}x_n, x_n \rangle \end{bmatrix} = (\langle A_{rs}x_s, x_r \rangle)_{r,s=1,\dots,n}.$$

Denote by  $S_{\mathfrak{D}}=S_{\mathbb{C}^{k_1}}\times\cdots\times S_{\mathbb{C}^{k_n}}$  the product of the according unit spheres.

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The main result of this talk is the following:

For a nonnegative matrix A with index of imprimitivity m we have

$$\left\{\lambda\in W_{\mathfrak{D}}(A):|\lambda|=w_{\mathfrak{D}}(A)
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$$w_{\mathfrak{D}}(A) = \max \{ r(A_x) : x \in S_{\mathfrak{D}}, x \ge 0 \}$$
  
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We call the matrix A irreducible

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$$C = \zeta D A D^{-1}$$

for some  $\ell \times \ell$  square matrix D with  $|D| = \mathbf{I}_{\mathbb{C}^{\ell}}$ .

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