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Online Conference



**Algebraic  
and Geometric  
Methods of Analysis**

dedicate to the memory  
of Yuriy Trokhymchuk  
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## LIST OF TOPICS

- Topological methods in analysis
- Geometric problems of complex and mathematical analysis
- Algebraic methods in geometry
- Differential geometry in the whole
- Geometry and topology of differentiable manifolds
- General and algebraic topology
- Geometric and topological methods in natural sciences

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## Separable cubic stochastic operators

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Simplex, Cubic stochastic operator, Separable cubic stochastic operator, Identity matrix, Skew symmetric matrix.

A cubic stochastic operator (CSO) has meaning of a population evolution operator, which arises as follows: Consider a population consisting of  $m$  species.

Let  $x^{(0)} = (x_1^{(0)}, \dots, x_m^{(0)})$  be the probability distribution of species in the initial generations, and  $P_{ijk,l}$  the probability that individuals in the  $i$ th,  $j$ th and  $k$ th species interbreed to produce an individual  $l$ . Then the probability distribution  $x' = (x'_1, \dots, x'_m)$  of the species in the first generation can be found by the total probability i.e.

$$W : x'_l = \sum_{i,j,k=1}^m P_{ijk,l} x_i^0 x_j^0 x_k^0, \quad l \in E = \{1, \dots, m\},$$

where the a matrix  $\mathbf{P} \equiv \mathbf{P}(W) = \{P_{ijk,l}\}_{ijk,l=1}^m$  satisfying the following properties

$$P_{ijk,l} = P_{kij,l} = P_{ikj,l} = P_{kji,l} = P_{jik,l} = P_{jki,l} \geq 0, \quad \sum_{l=1}^m P_{ijk,l} = 1 \quad \text{for each } i, j, k \in E. \quad (1)$$

We define a map  $W$  of the simplex

$$S^{m-1} = \left\{ x = (x_1, \dots, x_m) \in R^m : x_i \geq 0, \sum_{i=1}^m x_i = 1 \right\},$$

into itself, by the following rule

$$W : x'_l = \sum_{i,j,k=1}^m P_{ijk,l} x_i x_j x_k, \quad l \in E. \quad (2)$$

**Definition 1.** The operator  $W$  (2) is called cubic stochastic operator (CSO).

In this paper we consider CSO (2), (1) with additional properties

$$P_{ijk,l} = a_{il} b_{jl} c_{kl}, \quad \text{for all } i, j, k, l \in E, \quad (3)$$

where  $a_{il}, b_{jl}, c_{kl} \in R$  entries of quadratic matrices  $A = (a_{il})$ ,  $B = (b_{jl})$  and  $C = (c_{kl})$  such that the properties (1) are satisfied for the coefficients (3).

Then the CSO  $W$  corresponding to the matrices  $A$ ,  $B$  and  $C$  has the form

$$x'_l = (W(x))_l = (A(x))_l (B(x))_l (C(x))_l, \quad \text{for all } l \in E, \quad (4)$$

where

$$(A(x))_l = \sum_{i=1}^m a_{il} x_i, \quad (B(x))_l = \sum_{j=1}^m b_{jl} x_j, \quad (C(x))_l = \sum_{k=1}^m c_{kl} x_k. \quad (5)$$

**Definition 2.** The CSO (4) is called separable cubic stochastic operator (SCSO) and we denote it by  $W = (A, B, C)$ .

We denote by  $\mathbf{m}$  quadratic matrix  $m \times m$  with elements  $m_{ij} = m$ ,  $i, j \in E$

If  $A = I_m$  be an identity  $m \times m$  matrix, i.e.  $a_{il} = 0$  for  $i \neq l$  and  $a_{ii} = 1$  for all  $i, l \in E$ , in properties (5). Then the following simple Proposition is useful.

**Proposition 3.** *Let  $A = I_m$ , then for matrices  $B = (b_{jl})_{j,l=1}^m$  and  $C = (c_{kl})_{k,l=1}^m$  of SCSO  $W = (I_m, B, C)$  the following property is true:  $b_{jl}c_{kl} \geq 0$ ,  $BC^T = \mathbf{m}$  where and  $C^T$  is the transpose of  $C$ .*

**Proposition 4.** *If  $A = I_3$ ,  $B = (b_{jl})_{j,l=1}^3$  is a skew symmetric matrix. The following equation solvable*

$$B \left( c^{(k)} \right)^T = (3, 3, 3), \quad k = 1, 2, 3 \quad (6)$$

*if and only if  $b_{23} = b_{13} - b_{12}$ . Moreover, for the solution  $C = (c_{kl})_{k,l=1}^3$  is the following equality*

$$\left( c^{(k)} \right)^T = \left( c_{1k}, \frac{3 + b_{13}c_{1k}}{b_{12} - b_{13}}, \frac{3 + b_{12}c_{1k}}{b_{13} - b_{12}} \right), \quad k = 1, 2, 3 \quad (7)$$

*is true, where  $(c^{(k)})$  is a row of matrix  $C = (c_{kl})_{k,l=1}^3$ .*

**Theorem 5.** *If  $A = I_3$ ,  $B = (b_{jl})_{j,l=1}^3$  is a skew symmetric matrix and equality (6) is hold, then the SCSO is the quadratic stochastic operator.*

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