

1. Wiener–Hopf Factorisation

$A(t) = A_-(t)D(t)A_+(t)$

2. Example

$$A(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 2t - t + \frac{1}{2} & -4t^2 + 2t - 1 \\ t & t^3 + t^2 + t + 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -4 + \frac{2}{t} - \frac{1}{t^2} \\ \frac{35}{22} & \frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{4t} + \frac{4}{t^2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & t^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{44}{35} + \frac{121}{140}t + \frac{33}{30}t^2 & \frac{11}{30}t - \frac{11}{35}t^2 + \frac{22}{35}t^3 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$A_-(t) \quad D(t) \quad A_+(t)$

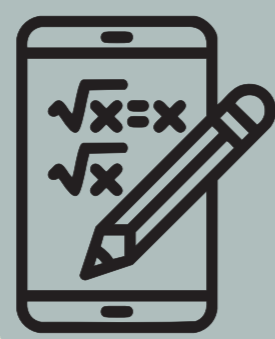
Goal: to automate the factorisation of matrix functions and apply it in practice

3. Applications



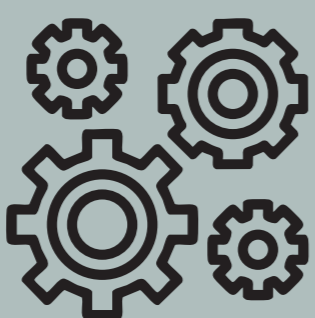
Pure Mathematics

- boundary value problems (BVPs) in complex analysis (Riemann boundary value problem, Hilbert boundary value problem)
- a link between complex analysis and functional analysis: theory of linear operators in Banach spaces, Toeplitz operators, Wiener–Hopf operators and analytic theory of differential equations (Hilbert's 21st problem)



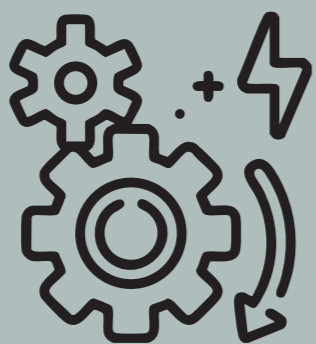
Applied Mathematics

- systems of singular integral equations with the Cauchy kernel, a kernel depending on the difference of the arguments, and systems of an infinite number of equations, etc.
- BVPs for systems of differential equations in partial derivatives with mixed boundary conditions

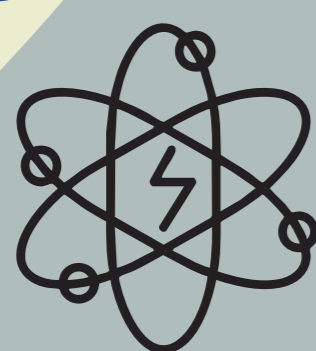


Mechanics

- of elastic and viscoelastic solids with defects
- waves in solids and structures with defects



Mechanical and Structural Engineering, Geomechanics, Fracture Mechanics, Maritime Engineering, etc.



Physics

- solution of nonlinear equations of mathematical physics by the method of the inverse scattering problem
- theory of solitons
- diffraction of electromagnetic and acoustic waves
- problems of geophysics



Financial Mathematics

- pricing barrier options
- risk management
- time series analysis

4. Obstacles



Obstacle 1: absence of the explicit formulae for constructing factorisation and calculating partial indices

Obstacle 2: the factorisation problem is not always stable

5. Solutions

Pre-election polls
Solution 1: concentrate on the class of matrix polynomials

Scenario 1: polling results match (XYZ and XYZ) → Stable factorisation

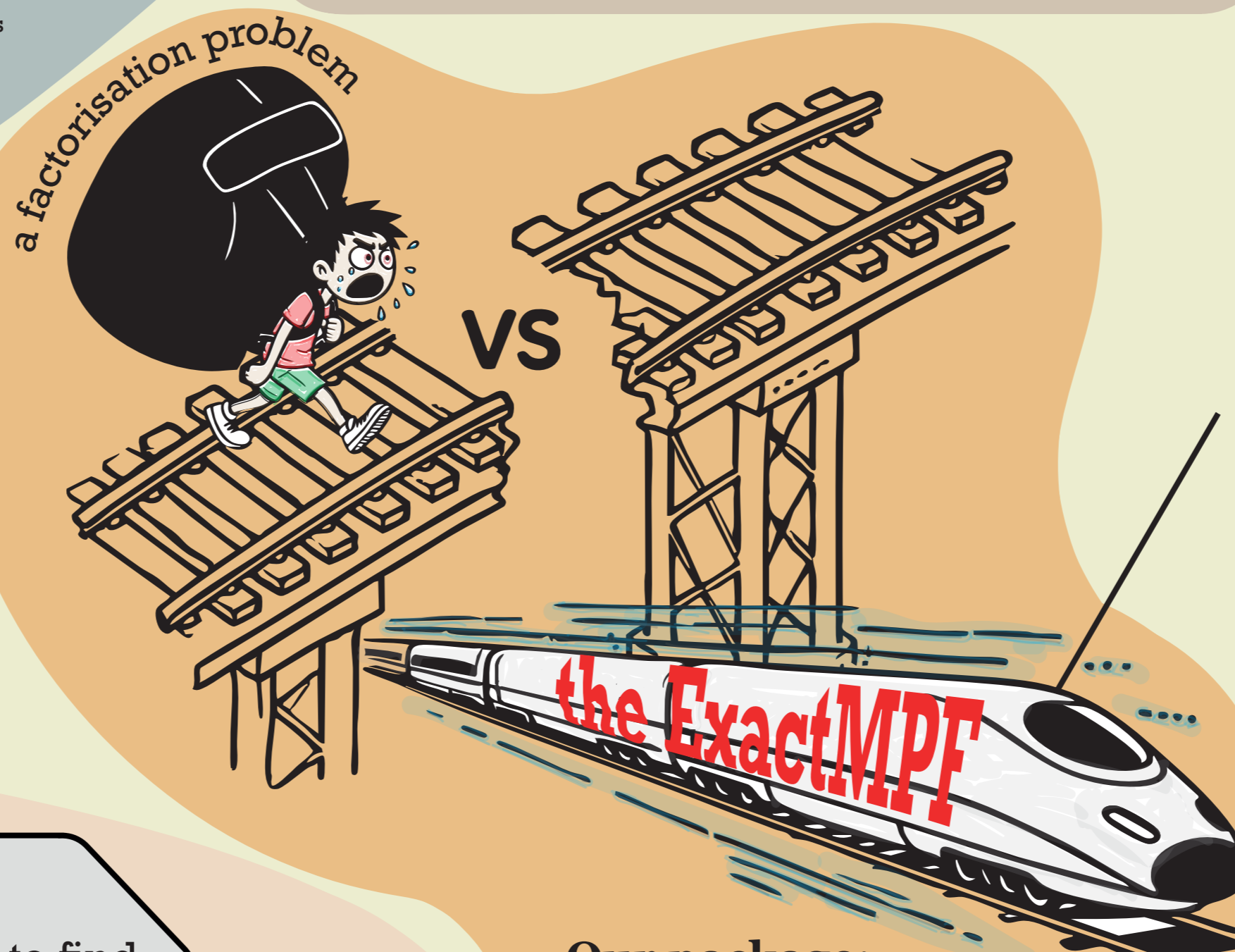
Scenario 2: polling results differ (XYZ and YZX) → Unstable factorisation

Solution 2: solve the problem exactly

- prove the existence criterion for the exact solution to the factorisation problem for matrix polynomials

a NEW ERA in FACTORISATION: the COMPUTATION REVOLUTION!

7. Why should you care?



6. Our Package: the ExactMPF



`>_ a p x p matrix polynomial`

The package checks: is it possible to find the exact factorisation for it?

YES

- the right and left factorisations
- the partial indices

NO

the exact factorisation is not possible

Our package:

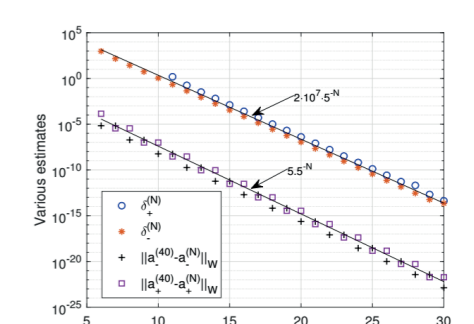
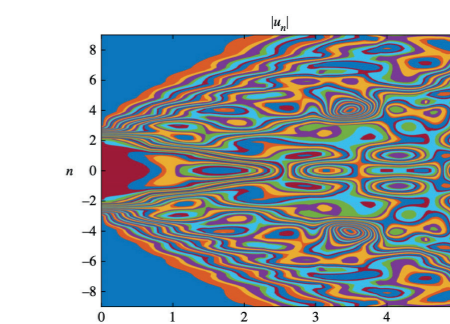
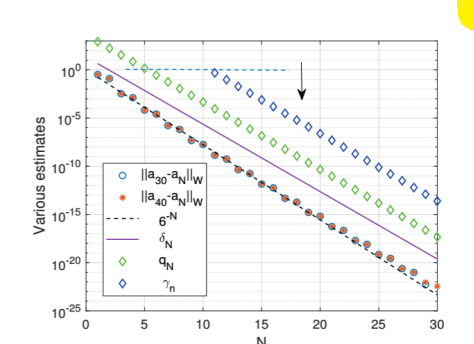
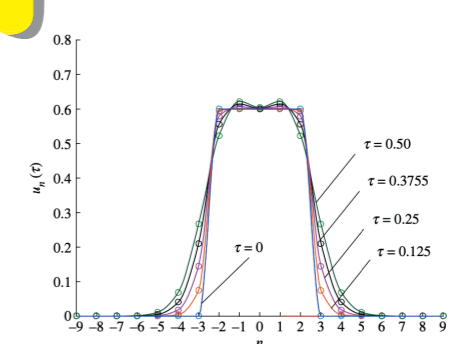
- the first and only one package in which the factorisation can be performed
- the process of constructing the factorisation is fully automated
- the right and left factorisations are found simultaneously

The Wiener–Hopf factorisation method:

- is a step towards solving a 60-year-old problem in unstable matrix factorisation
- unlocks new applications, among others, in quantum information science

8. The ExactMPF: Success Cases

- the numerical solution of the discrete Schrödinger equation (Fig.1 and Fig.2)
- a stable factorisation of strictly nonsingular 2×2 matrix functions (Fig.3 and Fig.4)



- factorisation of piecewise constant matrix functions