Summary

Quick summary of today's notes. Lecture starts on next page.

- Let n be any positive integer. The *determinant* is a function det : $\{n \times n \text{ matrices}\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.
- The value of the function det at the $n \times n$ identity matrix is one, so det $I_n = 1$.
- If A is an $n \times n$ matrix and B is formed by swapping two columns of A, then det $A = -\det B$:

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix} = 24 \quad \text{and} \quad \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 & 4 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = -24.$$

• Choose any vectors $a_2, a_3, \ldots, a_n \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

Then the function $f : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ with the formula $f(v) = \det \begin{bmatrix} v & a_2 & a_3 & \dots & a_n \end{bmatrix}$ is linear. For example, it turns out that

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} v_1 & 2 & 3\\ v_2 & 4 & 5\\ v_3 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix} = 24v_1 - 2(6v_2 - 5v_3) + 3(-4v_3) = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 24 & -12 & -2 \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{formula for a linear function}} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} v_1\\ v_2\\ v_3 \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{formula for a linear function}}.$$

• There is only one function $\{n \times n \text{ matrices}\} \to \mathbb{R}$ that has the preceding properties, and we define det to be this function. Although it's not obvious, these properties lead to a formula for det.

• det
$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = ad - bc$$
 and det $\begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{bmatrix} = a(ei - fh) - b(di - fg) + c(dh - eg).$

• Permutation matrices are square matrices formed by rearranging the columns in I_n . For example:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} .$$

Determinants of $n \times n$ permutation matrices are always ± 1 .

Suppose A is a permutation matrix.

If inv(A) is the number of 2×2 submatrices of A equal to $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, then det $A = (-1)^{inv(A)}$.

• There is a general formula for det A given by a sum over all $n \times n$ permutation matrices.

The n = 2 and n = 3 formulas for det A are special cases of this formula.

The general formula is sometimes useful but is probably not worth memorizing.

We will describe a more efficient way to compute $\det A$ next time.

• If A is not invertible then $\det A = 0$.

Next time, we will show that if A is invertible then det $A \neq 0$.

1 Last time: theorems about bases and rank

A subspace of \mathbb{R}^n is a nonempty subset H with the property that $u + v \in H$ and $cv \in H$ whenever $u, v \in H$ and $c \in \mathbb{R}$. (Requiring that H be nonempty is equivalent to requiring that $0 \in H$.)

A *basis* of a subspace is a linearly independent set of vectors whose span is the whole subspace.

The plural of "basis" is "bases." Two crucial facts about bases:

- Every subspace has a basis.
- Every basis of a given subspace has the same number of elements.

The *dimension* of a subspace is the common size of all of its bases.

If H is a subspace with dim H = p then any set of p vectors in H that are linearly independent, or that span H, form a basis for H. The dimension of \mathbb{R}^n is n, while the dimension of $\{0\}$ is 0.

Every subspace H of \mathbb{R}^n that is not $\{0\}$ or \mathbb{R}^n has $0 < \dim H < n$.

Be sure to know how to (1) construct a basis of Nul A and (2) construct a basis of Col A.

Theorem (Rank theorem). Let A be an $m \times n$ matrix.

- 1. The dimension of Nul $A = \{v \in \mathbb{R}^n : Av = 0\}$ is the number of free variables in Ax = 0.
- 2. The dimension of $\operatorname{Col} A = ($ the span of the columns of A) is the number of pivot columns in A.
- 3. It holds that rank $A + \dim \operatorname{Nul} A = n$, where we define rank $A = \dim \operatorname{Col} A$.

Corollary. For an $n \times n$ matrix A, the following are equivalent:

- 1. A is invertible.
- 2. rank A = n.
- 3. dim Nul A = 0.

If U and V are two sets then $U \subseteq V$ means that every element of U is also an element of V. The only way that we can have both $U \subseteq V$ and $V \subseteq U$ is if U = V.

Proposition. Suppose $U \subseteq V$ are subspaces of \mathbb{R}^n . Then dim $U \leq \dim V$.

Moreover, if $U \neq V$ then dim $U < \dim V$. Equivalently, if dim $U = \dim V$, then U = V.

2 Determinants

The subject of the next few lectures is the *determinant* of a square matrix. The determinant shows up in various parts of mathematics and physics, for example, in computing integrals in multivariable calculus.

The determinant is a function that assigns a square matrix to a number. The following theorem says that a set of three special properties uniquely identifies the determinant among all functions on $n \times n$ matrices. This result tells us some important facts about the determinant, but it's not clear at first how we are supposed to compute this function.

Theorem. Let n be any positive integer. There exists a unique function

det : $\{n \times n \text{ matrices}\} \to \mathbb{R},$

called the *determinant*, with the following properties:

- (1) det $I_n = 1$. In words: the determinant of the identity matrix is 1.
- (2) If $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $1 \le i < j \le n$ then

 $\det \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & \cdots & a_i & \cdots & a_j & \cdots & a_n \end{bmatrix} = -\det \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & \cdots & a_j & \cdots & a_i & \cdots & a_n \end{bmatrix}$

In words: interchanging two columns in an $n \times n$ matrix reverses the sign of the determinant.

(3) Choose any vectors $a_2, a_3, \ldots, a_n \in \mathbb{R}^n$. If $u, v \in \mathbb{R}^n$ then

 $\det \begin{bmatrix} u+v & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \end{bmatrix} = \det \begin{bmatrix} u & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \end{bmatrix} + \det \begin{bmatrix} v & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \end{bmatrix}$

and if $c \in \mathbb{R}$ then

 $\det \begin{bmatrix} cv & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \end{bmatrix} = c \cdot \det \begin{bmatrix} v & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \end{bmatrix}.$

In words: if all but the first column of an $n \times n$ matrix are fixed, and the determinant is viewed as a function of the first column, then it is a linear function $\mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$.

Remark. The determinant is a function, but we also say "the determinant of A" to refer to output of this function at an input matrix A. This output could also be written as det A or det(A).

The theorem is a very abstract way of defining a function. However, the upshot is that later this description will make it easy to derive some useful, but not obviously equivalent, formulas for the determinant.

We spend the rest of this lecture proving the theorem. To do this, we start by assuming there exists a function det with the given properties. We will use these properties to narrow the possibilities for det down to one function given by a certain formula, and then check that this formula does satisfy (1)-(3).

Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & \dots & a_n \end{bmatrix}$ be an $n \times n$ matrix with columns $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

Lemma. If A has two equal columns then $\det A = 0$.

Proof. Suppose $a_i = a_j$ for i < j. Then det $A = -\det \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & \cdots & a_j & \cdots & a_n \end{bmatrix} = -\det A$ so $2(\det A) = 0$ and $\det A = 0$. \Box

Corollary. If the columns of A are linearly dependent, then $\det A = 0$.

Proof. Assume the columns of A are linearly dependent.

This means that one column a_i of A is a linear combination of the others.

If $a_1 = c_2a_2 + c_3a_3 + \cdots + c_na_n$ for some $c_2, c_3, \ldots, c_n \in \mathbb{R}$, then property (3) implies that

 $\det A = c_2 \det \begin{bmatrix} a_2 & a_2 & \dots & a_n \end{bmatrix} + c_3 \det \begin{bmatrix} a_3 & a_2 & a_3 & \dots & a_n \end{bmatrix} + \dots + c_n \det \begin{bmatrix} a_n & a_2 & \dots & a_n \end{bmatrix}.$

Each determinant in the sum is zero by the previous lemma so det A = 0.

If a different column of A is a linear combination of the others, then define B by swapping that column and the first column of A. Then det $A = -\det B$ and the argument just given shows that det B = 0. \Box

Corollary. If A is not invertible then $\det A = 0$.

Proof. If A is not invertible then its columns are not linearly independent.

Recall that $A = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & \dots & a_n \end{bmatrix}$ where each $a_i \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

Lemma. Suppose $1 \le i \le n$ and $a_i = pu + qv$ for some $p, q \in \mathbb{R}$ and $u, v \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Define

 $B = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & \dots & a_{i-1} & u & a_{i+1} & \dots & a_n \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } C = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & \dots & a_{i-1} & v & a_{i+1} & \dots & a_n \end{bmatrix}.$ Then det $A = p \cdot \det B + q \cdot \det C$.

In other words, det is linear as a function of any single column in a matrix, not just the first.

Proof. If i = 1 then this follows by property (3) in the theorem defining det. If i > 1 then form A', B', and C' by swapping columns 1 and i in A, B, and C. Then det $A' = p \cdot \det B' + q \cdot \det C'$ by property (3). Now substitute det $A' = -\det A$ and det $B' = -\det B$ and det $C' = -\det C$ and cancel signs.

Example. For 1×1 matrices we have det $\begin{bmatrix} a \end{bmatrix} = a \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 \end{bmatrix} = a$.

Example.	For	2	\times	2	matrices,	the	preceding	g	lemma	means	that	we	always	have
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$$det \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = det \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & d \end{bmatrix} + det \begin{bmatrix} 0 & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = a det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & b \\ 0 & d \end{bmatrix} + c det \begin{bmatrix} 0 & b \\ 1 & d \end{bmatrix}$$
since $\begin{bmatrix} a \\ c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ c \end{bmatrix} = a \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + c \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, and also
$$det \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = det \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & 0 \end{bmatrix} + det \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = b det \begin{bmatrix} a & 1 \\ c & 0 \end{bmatrix} + d det \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ c & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
since $\begin{bmatrix} b \\ d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ d \end{bmatrix} = b \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + d \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$. Combining these observations gives
$$det \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = a det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & b \\ 0 & d \end{bmatrix} + c det \begin{bmatrix} 0 & b \\ 1 & d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= a \left(b det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + d det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) + c \left(b det \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + d det \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$= ab det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + ad det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + bc det \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + cd det \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= ad - bc.$$

A formula to remember: $det \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} b \\ d \end{bmatrix} = ad - b$$

3 Permutation matrices

To continue, we need to discuss a family of square matrices whose determinants are easy to compute.

A *permutation matrix* is an $n \times n$ matrix whose entries are all 0 or 1, and which has exactly one nonzero entry in each row and in each column. Let S_n be the set of $n \times n$ permutation matrices.

Example. The elements of S_2 are $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

Example. The elements of S_3 are

Γ	1	0	0	Γ	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1		0	0	1	1
	0	1	0		0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0		0	1	0	.
L	0	0	1 _	L	0	1	0	0	0	1 _	[1	0	0	0	1	0		1	0	0 _	

Let R_n be the set of $n \times n$ matrices whose entries are all 0 or 1, and which have exactly one nonzero entry in each column (but possibly multiple nonzero entries in a given row).

Example. The elements of R_2 are $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

We always have $S_n \subseteq R_n$. The size of S_n is n! while the size of R_n is n^n .

Lemma. If $X \in R_n$ but $X \notin S_n$ then det X = 0.

Proof. In this case X must have two equal columns.

Given $X \in S_n$, define inv(X) to be the number of 2×2 submatrices of X equal to $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

To form a 2×2 submatrix of X, choose any two rows and any two columns, not necessarily adjacent, and then take the 4 entries in those rows and columns.

A 3×3 matrix has nine 2×2 submatrices:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{bmatrix} \rightsquigarrow \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ d & e \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} a & c \\ d & f \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} b & c \\ e & f \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ g & h \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} a & c \\ g & i \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} b & c \\ h & i \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} d & e \\ g & h \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} d & f \\ g & i \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} e & f \\ h & i \end{bmatrix}$$

The value of inv(X) is also the number of pairs of 1s in X with one 1 below and to the left of the other:

$$\operatorname{inv}\left(\left[\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array}\right]\right) = 2, \qquad \operatorname{inv}\left(\left[\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right]\right) = 0, \qquad \operatorname{inv}\left(\left[\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right]\right) = 3.$$

Lemma. If $X \in S_n$ then det $X = (-1)^{inv(X)}$.

Proof. If $X \in S_n$ and inv(X) > 0, then X must have two adjacent columns where the 1 in the left column is below the 1 in the right column. Form Y by interchanging these two columns.

Drawing a picture of X and Y shows that inv(Y) = inv(X) - 1. We know that det Y = -det X.

If inv(Y) > 0, then construct a permutation matrix Z from Y in the same way. Continuing this process will eventually give a permutation matrix $A \in S_n$ with det $X = (-1)^{inv(X)} \det A$ and inv(A) = 0.

The only permutation matrix $A \in S_n$ with inv(A) = 0 is $A = I_n$, so $det(X) = (-1)^{inv(X)}$.

4 A formula for $\det A$

Given a matrix $X \in R_n$ and an arbitrary $n \times n$ matrix A, define

prod(X, A) = the product of the entries of A in the nonzero positions of X.

For example, prod $\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{bmatrix} \right) = cdh.$

Theorem. Suppose A is an
$$n \times n$$
 matrix. Then $\det A = \sum_{X \in S_n} \operatorname{prod}(X, A)(-1)^{\operatorname{inv}(X)}$

Here the notation $\sum_{X \in S_n}$ means "compute $\operatorname{prod}(X, A)(-1)^{\operatorname{inv}(X)}$ for each $n \times n$ permutation matrix X and then take the sum of all of the resulting numbers."

The function given by this formula has the defining properties of the determinant. This confirms our first theorem: the only function with the properties we originally ascribed to the determinant is this formula.

Example. We can use the general formula for det A to compute the determinant of a 3×3 matrix.

Suppose
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{bmatrix}$$
. Then our formula becomes

$$\det A = \operatorname{prod} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix}, A \right) (-1)^0 + \operatorname{prod} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix}, A \right) (-1)^1 +$$

$$\operatorname{prod} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix}, A \right) (-1)^1 + \operatorname{prod} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \\ & 1 & \\ & 1 & \\ \end{bmatrix}, A \right) (-1)^2 +$$

$$\operatorname{prod} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \\ & 1 & \\ & 1 & \\ \end{bmatrix}, A \right) (-1)^2 + \operatorname{prod} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \\ & 1 & \\ & 1 & \\ \end{bmatrix}, A \right) (-1)^3 = \operatorname{aei} - \operatorname{afh} - \operatorname{bdi} + \operatorname{bfg} + \operatorname{cdh} - \operatorname{ceg}.$$

The 0s are omitted in the permutation matrices to improve readability. We can rewrite this as

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{bmatrix} = a(ei - fh) - b(di - fg) + c(dh - eg)$$

Note that each term in parentheses is the determinant of a 2×2 submatrix of A.

Proof of theorem. The most difficult part of the proof is our notation, which gets fairly complicated.

Suppose
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$
. Then $A = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i1}e_i & \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{j2}e_j & \dots & \sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{kn}e_k \end{bmatrix}$.

In words: express each column of A as a linear combination of the basis vectors e_1, e_2, \ldots, e_n of \mathbb{R}^n . Using the fact that the determinant is linear as a function of each column of A, it follows that

$$\det A = \det \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i1}e_{i} \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{j2}e_{j} \dots \sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{kn}e_{k} \right]$$
$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i1} \cdot \det \left[e_{i} \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{j2}e_{j} \dots \sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{kn}e_{k} \right]$$
$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{i1}a_{j2} \cdot \det \left[e_{i} e_{j} \dots \sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{kn}e_{k} \right]$$
$$\vdots$$
$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \dots \sum_{k=1}^{n} \underbrace{a_{i1}a_{j2} \cdots a_{kn}}_{=\operatorname{prod}(X,A)} \det \left[e_{i} e_{j} \dots e_{k} \right].$$
this is a matrix $X \in R_{n}$

det $\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$ makes more sense. We are really just generalising that calculation from 2 to *n* dimensions. Key observation: the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} e_i & e_j & \dots & e_k \end{bmatrix}$ varies over all elements of R_n as the indices i, j, \dots, k

Key observation: the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} e_i & e_j & \dots & e_k \end{bmatrix}$ varies over all elements of R_n as the indices i, j, \dots, k vary in the summations $\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \cdots \sum_{k=1}^n \cdots$

This means we can rewrite the last formula as

$$\det A = \sum_{X \in R_n} \operatorname{prod}(X, A) \det X.$$

Let $X \in R_n$. Then det $X = (-1)^{inv(X)}$ if $X \in S_n$ and otherwise det X = 0. Therefore, we actually have

$$\det A = \sum_{X \in S_n} \operatorname{prod}(X, A) (-1)^{\operatorname{inv}(X)}.$$
(*)

This formula was computed under the assumption that a function det exists with the properties in our first theorem. This means that if our first theorem is true, then the determinant must be given by the formula (*). To finish, we just need to check that the function (*) actually has properties (1)-(3).

This is not too hard, and involves some exercises in algebra manipulating the expression (*):

(1) We have det $I_n = \sum_{X \in S_n} \operatorname{prod}(X, I_n)(-1)^{\operatorname{inv}(X)} = 1$.

Proof. This holds since $\operatorname{prod}(X, I_n) = 0$ unless $X = I_n$ if $X \in S_n$.

(2) If we interchange two columns in A then det A changes by a factor of -1.

Proof. Let \tilde{X} be the matrix given by interchanging columns i and j in X. If $X \in S_n$ then $\tilde{X} \in S_n$ and $inv(\tilde{X}) - inv(X)$ is an odd number. This is not obvious but can be shown by drawing a picture of X compared to \tilde{X} . Hence $(-1)^{inv(X)} = -(-1)^{inv(\tilde{X})}$. If $X \in S_n$ then $prod(X, A) = prod(\tilde{X}, \tilde{A})$ for all matrices A. (Why?) Thus $\det A = \sum_{X \in S_n} prod(X, A)(-1)^{inv(X)} = -\sum_{X \in S_n} prod(\tilde{X}, \tilde{A})(-1)^{inv(\tilde{X})} = -\det \tilde{A}$.

(3) The formula (*) is linear as a function $\mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ of the first column of A.

Proof. Suppose the first column of A is the vector $v = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{bmatrix}$ where each v_i is a variable.

Assume all the other columns of A are fixed vectors.

Let $X \in S_n$. Suppose the one in the first column of X is in row *i*.

Form $Y \in S_{n-1}$ from X by deleting the first column and *i*th row.

Form B from A by deleting the first column and ith row.

Now observe that $\operatorname{prod}(X, A)(-1)^{\operatorname{inv}(X)} = cv_i$ where $c = (-1)^{\operatorname{inv}(X)} \operatorname{prod}(Y, B) \in \mathbb{R}$.

The formula $v \mapsto cv_i$ is a linear function $\mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ whenever $c \in \mathbb{R}$.

Sums of linear functions $\mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ are linear.

Hence the formula (*) is linear as function of the first column of A.

This confirms that (*) does have the properties we stated in our first theorem.

The formula det $A = \sum_{X \in S_n} \operatorname{prod}(X, A)(-1)^{\operatorname{inv}(A)}$ is not an efficient way of computing the determinant of most matrices since the sum involves a huge number of terms if n is large.

There are 2 terms for n = 2, 6 for n = 3, 24 terms for n = 4, and 120 terms for n = 5.

Next time: more properties of determinants and how to compute them efficiently.

5 Vocabulary

Keywords from today's lecture:

1. Permutation matrix.

A square matrix P whose entries are each 0 or 1, that has exactly one nonzero entry equal to 1 in each row and each column.

If P is an $n \times n$ permutation matrix and A is a matrix with n rows then PA is a matrix formed by rearranging ("permuting") the rows of A. If A is a matrix with n columns then AP is a matrix formed by rearranging the columns of A.

 $\text{Example:} \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right], \text{ or } \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right].$

2. Determinant.

The unique function

$\det: \{n \times n \text{ matrices}\} \to \mathbb{R}$

with det $I_n = 1$, with the property that interchanging two columns in an $n \times n$ matrix A reverses the sign of det A, and with the property that if all columns but the first in an $n \times n$ matrix A are fixed, then det A is a linear function of the first column.

Example: det
$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = ad - bc.$$