

Let A be a matrix with entries in a field K . If in every <http://planetmath.org/node/2464> row and every <http://planetmath.org/node/2464> column of A there is exactly one nonzero entry, then A is a *monomial matrix*.

Obviously, a monomial matrix is a square matrix and there exists a rearrangement of and such that the result is a diagonal matrix.

The $n \times n$ monomial matrices form a group under matrix multiplication. This group contains the $n \times n$ permutation matrices as a subgroup. A monomial matrix is invertible but, unlike a permutation matrix, not necessarily <http://planetmath.org/node/1176> orthogonal. The only exception is when $K = \mathbb{F}_2$ (the finite field with 2 elements), where the $n \times n$ monomial matrices and the $n \times n$ permutation matrices coincide.