



Math for the people, by the people.

Cauchy matrix

Canonical name	CauchyMatrix
Date of creation	2013-03-22 14:30:43
Last modified on	2013-03-22 14:30:43
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Last modified by	kshum (5987)
Numerical id	9
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Entry type	Definition
Classification	msc 15A57
Defines	Cauchy matrices

Let x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m , and y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n be elements in a field F , satisfying the that

1. x_1, \dots, x_m are distinct,
2. y_1, \dots, y_n are distinct, and
3. $x_i + y_j \neq 0$ for $1 \leq i \leq m, 1 \leq j \leq n$.

The matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{x_1+y_1} & \frac{1}{x_1+y_2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{x_1+y_n} \\ \frac{1}{x_2+y_1} & \frac{1}{x_2+y_2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{x_2+y_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{1}{x_m+y_1} & \frac{1}{x_m+y_2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{x_m+y_n} \end{bmatrix}$$

is called a *Cauchy matrix* over F .

The determinant of a square Cauchy matrix is

$$\frac{\prod_{i < j} (x_i - x_j)(y_i - y_j)}{\prod_{i,j} (x_i + y_j)}$$

Since x_i 's are distinct and y_j 's are distinct by definition, a square Cauchy matrix is non-singular. Any submatrix of a rectangular Cauchy matrix has full rank.