



Frobenius theorem on linear determinant preservers

Canonical name	FrobeniusTheoremOnLinearDeterminantPreservers
Date of creation	2013-03-22 19:19:52
Last modified on	2013-03-22 19:19:52
Owner	kammerer (26336)
Last modified by	kammerer (26336)
Numerical id	7
Author	kammerer (26336)
Entry type	Theorem
Classification	msc 15A04
Classification	msc 15A15
Related topic	DieudonneTheoremOnLinearPreserversOfTheSingularMatrices

Let \mathbb{F} be an arbitrary field. Consider $\mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{F})$, the vector space of all $n \times n$ matrices over \mathbb{F} . Let $\mathcal{GL}_n(\mathbb{F})$ be the set of all nonsingular matrices $P \in \mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{F})$.

Definition 1. A linear endomorphism $\varphi : \mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{F}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{F})$ is said to be in standard form, if either $\exists P, Q \in \mathcal{GL}_n(\mathbb{F}) \forall A \in \mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{F}) : \varphi(A) = PAQ$ or $\exists P, Q \in \mathcal{GL}_n(\mathbb{F}) \forall A \in \mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{F}) : \varphi(A) = PA^\top Q$.

The classical result on linear preservers of the determinant function [?] reads as follows.

Theorem 2. If $\varphi : \mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{C}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{C})$ is a linear automorphism such that $\det(\varphi(A)) = \det(A)$ for all $A \in \mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{C})$, then φ is in standard form with $\det(PQ) = 1$.

It is well known that the result can be strengthened.

Theorem 3. Let \mathbb{F} be an arbitrary field and let $\varphi : \mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{F}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{F})$ be a linear endomorphism. Then the following conditions are equivalent:

- (i) $\det(\varphi(A)) = \det(A)$ for all $A \in \mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{F})$,
- (ii) φ is in standard form with $\det(PQ) = 1$.

The above strengthened version of the result can be derived from the Dieudonné theorem on linear preservers of the singular matrices.

References

- [GF] G. Frobenius, *Über die Darstellung der endlichen Gruppen durch lineare Substitutionen*, Sitzungsber., Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1897 (994–1015).