



planetmath.org

Math for the people, by the people.

generalized Kronecker delta symbol

Canonical name	GeneralizedKroneckerDeltaSymbol
Date of creation	2013-03-22 13:31:38
Last modified on	2013-03-22 13:31:38
Owner	matte (1858)
Last modified by	matte (1858)
Numerical id	5
Author	matte (1858)
Entry type	Definition
Classification	msc 15A99
Related topic	LeviCivitaPermutationSymbol3

Let  $l$  and  $n$  be natural numbers such that  $1 \leq l \leq n$ . Further, let  $i_k$  and  $j_k$  be natural numbers in  $\{1, \dots, n\}$  for all  $k$  in  $\{1, \dots, l\}$ . Then the *generalized Kronecker delta symbol*, denoted by  $\delta_{j_1 \dots j_l}^{i_1 \dots i_l}$ , is zero if  $i_r = i_s$  or  $j_r = j_s$  for some  $r \neq s$ , or if  $\{i_1, \dots, i_l\} \neq \{j_1, \dots, j_l\}$  as sets. If none of the above conditions are met, then  $\delta_{j_1 \dots j_l}^{i_1 \dots i_l}$  is defined as the sign of the permutation that maps  $i_1 \dots i_l$  to  $j_1 \dots j_l$ .

From the definition, it follows that when  $l = 1$ , the generalized Kronecker delta symbol reduces to the traditional delta symbol  $\delta_j^i$ . Also, for  $l = n$ , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\delta_{j_1 \dots j_n}^{i_1 \dots i_n} &= \varepsilon^{i_1 \dots i_n} \varepsilon_{j_1 \dots j_n}, \\ \delta_{j_1 \dots j_n}^{1 \dots n} &= \varepsilon_{j_1 \dots j_n},\end{aligned}$$

where  $\varepsilon_{j_1 \dots j_n}$  is the Levi-Civita permutation symbol.

For any  $l$  we can write the generalized delta function as a determinant of traditional delta symbols. Indeed, if  $S(l)$  is the permutation group of  $l$  elements, then

$$\begin{aligned}\delta_{j_1 \dots j_l}^{i_1 \dots i_l} &= \sum_{\tau \in S(l)} \text{sign } \tau \delta_{j_1}^{i_{\tau(1)}} \dots \delta_{j_l}^{i_{\tau(l)}} \\ &= \det \begin{pmatrix} \delta_{j_1}^{i_1} & \dots & \delta_{j_1}^{i_l} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \delta_{j_l}^{i_1} & \dots & \delta_{j_l}^{i_l} \end{pmatrix}.\end{aligned}$$

The first equality follows since the sum one the first line has only one non-zero term; the term for which  $i_{\tau(k)} = j_k$ . The second equality follows from the definition of the determinant.