Selected Problems Chapter 3
Linear Algebra Done Wrong, Sergei Treil, 1st Edition

Mustaf Ahmed

October 31, 2021

Problem Uniqueness of Determinant. Let $C \in \mathbb{R}^n$ be a column vector, i.e. $C = (c_i)_{i=1,\dots,n}$.

Show that if $D : (\mathbb{R}^n)^n \to \mathbb{R}$ satisfies

multi-linearity. linearity in each argument

anti-symmetry. switching arguments induces a sign change

normalization. $D(e_1, \dots, e_n) = 1$

then

$$D(C_1, \dots, C_n) = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma) \prod_{k=1}^{n} c_{\sigma(k)k}$$

Proof. Let $D : (\mathbb{R}^n)^n \to \mathbb{R}$ be a function satisfying the three conditions. For each index j, we have $C_j = \sum_i^n c_{ij} e_i$. Repeatedly applying the multi-linear property we have

$$\begin{aligned} D(C_1, \dots, C_n) &= D\Big(\sum_{i_1}^{n} c_{i_1 1} e_{i_1}, \dots, \sum_{i_n}^{n} c_{i_n n} e_{i_n}\Big) \\ &= \sum_{i_1}^{n} c_{i_1 1} D\Big(e_{i_1}, \dots, \sum_{i_n} c_{i_n n} e_{i_n}\Big) \\ &= \dots \\ &= \sum_{i_1}^{n} \cdots \sum_{i_n}^{n} \prod_{k=1}^{n} c_{i_k k} D(e_{i_1}, \dots, e_{i_n}) \end{aligned}$$

Simplifying the iterated sum, we have

$$= \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_n} \prod_{k=1}^{n} c_{i_k k} D(e_{i_1}, \dots, e_{i_n}).$$

By proposition 3.1, $D(e_{i_1}, \ldots, e_{i_n}) = 0$ whenever any two of its arguments are the same. Thus, all products in the sum contain a determinant that permutes the standard basis. By anti-symmetry and normalization, we must multiply by the sign of the permutation. We have

$$= \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma) \prod_{k=1}^{n} c_{\sigma(k)k}.$$

$\square$

Problem Determinant of diagonal matrix. Let A be the diagonal matrix $diag(a_{11}, \dots, a_{nn})$. Show that $det(A) = \prod_{k=1}^{n} a_{kk}$.

Proof. The jth column of A is written as $A_j = a_j e_j$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} det(A) &= det(A_1, \dots, A_n) \\ &= \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma) \prod_{k=1}^{n} a_{\sigma(k)k} \end{aligned}$$

□

Assume that $\sigma \in S_n$ and $\sigma(k) \neq k$ for some k. Then $\prod_{k=1}^{n} a_{\sigma(k)k} = 0$ because one of its products will be 0, since it is off the diagonal of A. Thus the only valid permutation is the identity, which has a sign of 1. We have

$$= \prod_{k=1}^{n} a_{kk},$$

as desired.

Problem Determinant of Row Multiplication Elementary Matrix. Let $M_i(c) : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n$ be a row multiplication elementary matrix for row i defined by

$$M_i(c) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & & & \\ & & 1 & & & & \\ & & & c & & & \\ & & & & 1 & & \\ & & & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Show that $det(M_i(c)) = c$.

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned} det(M_i(c)) &= det(e_1, \ldots, c * e_i, \ldots, e_n) \\ &= c * det(e_1, \ldots, e_n) \\ &= c * 1 \\ &= c \end{aligned}$$

, as desired. ∎

Problem Determinant of Row Swap Elementary Matrix. Let $S_{i,j} : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n$ be the row swap elementary matrix for rows (i, j). We define $S_{i,j}$ by its columns. For each k,

k ≠ i and k ≠ j. $C_k = e_k$.

k = i. $C_k = e_j$.

k = j. $C_k = e_i$.

Prove that $det(S_{i,j}) = -1$.

Proof. Since each column of $S_{i,j}$ is a distinct standard basis vector, each argument in $det(S_{i,j})$ is a distinct standard basis vector. The arguments of $det(S_{i,j})$ are a permutation of $(e_1, \ldots, e_n)$ where the ith standard basis vector is switched with the jth standard basis vector. By anti-symmetry of the determinant,

$$\begin{aligned} det(S_{i,j}) &= -det(e_1, \ldots, e_n) \\ &= -1. \end{aligned}$$

□

Problem Determinant of Row Addition Elementary Matrix. Let $A_{i,j} : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n$ be the row addition elementary matrix that adds c times row i to row j. We define A by an identity matrix with c in the (j, i) position.

Prove that $det(A_{i,j}(c)) = 1$.

Proof. Taking the determinant, we have

$$\begin{aligned} det(A_{i,j}(c)) &= det(e_1, \dots, e_i + ce_j, \dots, e_n) \\ &= c * 0 + det(e_1, \dots, e_j) \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

. The first term of the second equality holds because two arguments are e_j, which allows us to use proposition 3.1.

$\square$