

given by

$$(v_1^*, \dots, v_n^*, u_1, \dots, u_n) \mapsto \sum_{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_n} v_{\sigma(1)}^*(u_1) \cdots v_{\sigma(n)}^*(u_n).$$

Note that the expression on the right-hand side is “almost” the determinant  $\det(v_j^*(u_i))$ , except that the sign  $\text{sgn}(\sigma)$  is missing (where  $\text{sgn}(\sigma)$  is the signature of the permutation  $\sigma$ ; that is, the parity of the number of transpositions into which  $\sigma$  can be factored). Such an expression is called a *permanent*.

It can be verified that this expression is symmetric w.r.t. the  $u_i$ 's and also w.r.t. the  $v_j^*$ . For any fixed  $(v_1^*, \dots, v_n^*) \in (E^*)^n$ , we get a symmetric multilinear map

$$l_{v_1^*, \dots, v_n^*}: (u_1, \dots, u_n) \mapsto \sum_{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_n} v_{\sigma(1)}^*(u_1) \cdots v_{\sigma(n)}^*(u_n)$$

from  $E^n$  to  $K$ . The map  $l_{v_1^*, \dots, v_n^*}$  extends uniquely to a linear map  $L_{v_1^*, \dots, v_n^*}: S^n(E) \rightarrow K$  making the following diagram commute:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E^n & \xrightarrow{\iota_\odot} & S^n(E) \\ & \searrow l_{v_1^*, \dots, v_n^*} & \downarrow L_{v_1^*, \dots, v_n^*} \\ & & K. \end{array}$$

We also have the symmetric multilinear map

$$(v_1^*, \dots, v_n^*) \mapsto L_{v_1^*, \dots, v_n^*}$$

from  $(E^*)^n$  to  $\text{Hom}(S^n(E), K)$ , which extends to a linear map  $L$  from  $S^n(E^*)$  to  $\text{Hom}(S^n(E), K)$  making the following diagram commute:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (E^*)^n & \xrightarrow{\iota_\odot^*} & S^n(E^*) \\ & \searrow & \downarrow L \\ & & \text{Hom}(S^n(E), K). \end{array}$$

However, in view of the isomorphism

$$\text{Hom}(U \otimes V, W) \cong \text{Hom}(U, \text{Hom}(V, W)),$$

with  $U = S^n(E^*)$ ,  $V = S^n(E)$  and  $W = K$ , we can view  $L$  as a linear map

$$L: S^n(E^*) \otimes S^n(E) \longrightarrow K,$$

which by Proposition 33.8 corresponds to a bilinear map

$$\langle -, - \rangle: S^n(E^*) \times S^n(E) \longrightarrow K. \quad (*)$$