

栅格覆盖的计数表示及超矩阵的行列式

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摘 要 在文章[1]中, *Kasteleyn*(*Fisher*和*Temperley*同时独立)开创性研究了 1×2 长方块在栅格上的覆盖数计算问题。那么如果是 1×3 长方块或者 1×4 长方块甚至更多, 结果又是怎样的呢? 文章不打算讨论 1×3 长方块, 而直接讨论 1×4 长方块的情况, 因为在4的情况下, 计数表达方法存在一个显而易见的推广, 从而让问题的研究更集中在延拓后的性质探讨和计算上, 而在3的情形却没有, 3的情形相对更为困难。更进一步的看, $1 \times (2n)$ 的长方块的覆盖问题都可以得到延拓, 出于聚焦计算问题的需要, 这里只讨论 1×4 的情形。文章对内维数为2的情形 $\det(A) = \text{pfaffian}^2(A)$ 的结果做了推广, 得出本文的一个关键结果即在内维数为4的情况下, 延拓矩阵、行列式以及 pfaffian 定义, 得到 $\det(A) = \text{pfaffian}^4(A)$ 。从形式上看, 这个结果相当完美! 但是计算问题却变的非常的不显然。本文的后半部分则重点讨论超矩阵的一些性质。

关键词 双重维数矩阵; 内维数; 多米诺覆盖; 外积; pfaffian ;

lattice tilings and hyperdeterminant

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Abstract The article [1] transfer dimer tiling to determinant of matrix ingenious, finally, get formula of it. so, what about of three,four?this is intreseting.

Keywords double dimension matrix; inner dimension; domino tiling; wedge product; pfaffian ; trimer; dimer; tetramer

1 引言

关于 dimer 覆盖数的计算问题, 起源于[1]的文章, 文章给出了 dimer 在 $m \times n$ 的块状上和环面上的覆盖数的计算公式。但是用 tetramer 覆盖的公式却没有研究结果, 用 $1 \times n$ 覆盖的文章有[3], 但是文章只讨论了被覆盖为 $9 \times n$ 的计算公式, 本文关注一般性的计算问题。

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2 表示方法

					20
p_{17}	p_{18}	p_{19}	p_{20}	p_8	
p_{13}	p_{14}	p_{15}	p_{16}	p_7	
p_9	p_{10}	p_{11}	p_{12}	p_6	
p_1	p_2	p_3	p_4	p_5	
					1

采用Kasteleyn^[1]相同的表示方法, $C = (p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4)(p_5, p_6, p_7, p_8) \dots (p_{N-3}, p_{N-2}, p_{N-1}, p_N)$. 其中 $(p_j, p_{j+1}, p_{j+2}, p_{j+3})$ 为一个长方块的四个连续坐标。

$$p_1 < p_2 < p_3 < p_4, p_5 < p_6 < p_7 < p_8, \dots, p_{N-3} < p_{N-2} < p_{N-1} < p_N \quad (2.1)$$

$$p_1 < p_5 < \dots < p_{N-3} \quad (2.2)$$

$$a_{(i,j;i+1,j;i+2,j;i+3,j)} = 1, 1 \leq i \leq m-3, 1 \leq j \leq n \quad (2.3)$$

$$a_{(i,j;i,j+1;i,j+2;i,j+3)} = 1, 1 \leq i \leq m, 1 \leq j \leq n-3 \quad (2.4)$$

$$a_{(i,j;i',j';i'',j'';i''',j''';i'''',j''''')} = 0, other \quad (2.5)$$

$$pfaffian(A_4) = \sum_{\sigma=p_1 p_2 \dots p_N \text{ satisfy (1)(2)}} sgn \sigma a_{p_1 p_2 p_3 p_4} a_{p_5 p_6 p_7 p_8} \dots a_{p_{N-3} p_{N-2} p_{N-1} p_N} \quad (2.6)$$

对应的矩阵记为 $A_4 = (a_{ijkl})$, 满足 $a_{jikl} = -a_{ijkl}$, i, j, k, l 的任意一个序关系都满足逆序数正负号。这样得到的表达式2.6, 仍然称为 $pfaffian$ 。

3 $pfaffian \rightarrow det$ 的转换

定义 3.1 矩阵的内维数和外维数:

$[a_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_n}]_m$ 为 n 个下指标构成的多维矩阵, 每个指标取值为 $1, 2, \dots, m$, 则 n 称为内维数, m 称为外维数。此文只考虑 n 为4的情形。

定义 3.2 矩阵行列式:

将 $[a_{ijkl}]$ 表示成矩阵的矩阵形式, 内部子矩阵的指标为 i, j , 外部矩阵指标为 k, l , 行列式 det 满足如下性质:

I 系数性质, 行列式乘以系数k, 与在某个指标中的固定取值上乘以k所得矩阵的行列式相等。如取 $l = 1$ 如下:

$$\begin{aligned}
 s * \det & \left[\begin{array}{cccc} \left[\begin{array}{cccc} a_{1111} & a_{2111} & \cdots & a_{n111} \\ a_{1211} & a_{2211} & \cdots & a_{n211} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1n11} & a_{2n11} & \cdots & a_{nn11} \end{array} \right] & \cdots & \left[\begin{array}{cccc} a_{11n1} & a_{21n1} & \cdots & a_{n1n1} \\ a_{12n1} & a_{22n1} & \cdots & a_{n2n1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1nn1} & a_{2nn1} & \cdots & a_{nnn1} \end{array} \right] \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \\ \left[\begin{array}{cccc} a_{111n} & a_{211n} & \cdots & a_{n11n} \\ a_{121n} & a_{221n} & \cdots & a_{n21n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1n1n} & a_{2n1n} & \cdots & a_{nn1n} \end{array} \right] & \cdots & \left[\begin{array}{cccc} a_{11nn} & a_{21nn} & \cdots & a_{n1nn} \\ a_{12nn} & a_{22nn} & \cdots & a_{n2nn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1nnn} & a_{2nnn} & \cdots & a_{nnnn} \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right] \\
 = \det & \left[\begin{array}{cccc} \left[\begin{array}{cccc} sa_{1111} & sa_{2111} & \cdots & sa_{n111} \\ sa_{1211} & sa_{2211} & \cdots & sa_{n211} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ sa_{1n11} & sa_{2n11} & \cdots & sa_{nn11} \end{array} \right] & \cdots & \left[\begin{array}{cccc} sa_{11n1} & sa_{21n1} & \cdots & sa_{n1n1} \\ sa_{12n1} & sa_{22n1} & \cdots & sa_{n2n1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ sa_{1nn1} & sa_{2nn1} & \cdots & sa_{nnn1} \end{array} \right] \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \\ \left[\begin{array}{cccc} a_{111n} & a_{211n} & \cdots & a_{n11n} \\ a_{121n} & a_{221n} & \cdots & a_{n21n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1n1n} & a_{2n1n} & \cdots & a_{nn1n} \end{array} \right] & \cdots & \left[\begin{array}{cccc} a_{11nn} & a_{21nn} & \cdots & a_{n1nn} \\ a_{12nn} & a_{22nn} & \cdots & a_{n2nn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1nnn} & a_{2nnn} & \cdots & a_{nnnn} \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

II 符号性质, 某个指标下的任意两列交换位置, 行列式正负号互换, 例如下:

$$\det \left[\begin{array}{cccc} \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \\ \left[\begin{array}{cccc} a_{111\xi} & a_{211\xi} & \cdots & a_{n11\xi} \\ a_{121\xi} & a_{221\xi} & \cdots & a_{n21\xi} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1n1\xi} & a_{2n1\xi} & \cdots & a_{nn1\xi} \end{array} \right] & \cdots & \left[\begin{array}{cccc} a_{11n\xi} & a_{21n\xi} & \cdots & a_{n1n\xi} \\ a_{12n\xi} & a_{22n\xi} & \cdots & a_{n2n\xi} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1nn\xi} & a_{2nn\xi} & \cdots & a_{nnn\xi} \end{array} \right] \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \\ \left[\begin{array}{cccc} a_{111\eta} & a_{211\eta} & \cdots & a_{n11\eta} \\ a_{121\eta} & a_{221\eta} & \cdots & a_{n21\eta} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1n1\eta} & a_{2n1\eta} & \cdots & a_{nn1\eta} \end{array} \right] & \cdots & \left[\begin{array}{cccc} a_{11n\eta} & a_{21n\eta} & \cdots & a_{n1n\eta} \\ a_{12n\eta} & a_{22n\eta} & \cdots & a_{n2n\eta} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1nn\eta} & a_{2nn\eta} & \cdots & a_{nnn\eta} \end{array} \right] \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \end{array} \right]$$

$$= -\det \begin{bmatrix} \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \begin{bmatrix} a_{111\eta} & a_{211\eta} & \cdots & a_{n11\eta} \\ a_{121\eta} & a_{221\eta} & \cdots & a_{n21\eta} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1n1\eta} & a_{2n1\eta} & \cdots & a_{nn1\eta} \end{bmatrix} & \cdots & \begin{bmatrix} a_{11n\eta} & a_{21n\eta} & \cdots & a_{n1n\eta} \\ a_{12n\eta} & a_{22n\eta} & \cdots & a_{n2n\eta} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1nn\eta} & a_{2nn\eta} & \cdots & a_{nnn\eta} \end{bmatrix} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \begin{bmatrix} a_{111\xi} & a_{211\xi} & \cdots & a_{n11\xi} \\ a_{121\xi} & a_{221\xi} & \cdots & a_{n21\xi} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1n1\xi} & a_{2n1\xi} & \cdots & a_{nn1\xi} \end{bmatrix} & \cdots & \begin{bmatrix} a_{11n\xi} & a_{21n\xi} & \cdots & a_{n1n\xi} \\ a_{12n\xi} & a_{22n\xi} & \cdots & a_{n2n\xi} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1nn\xi} & a_{2nn\xi} & \cdots & a_{nnn\xi} \end{bmatrix} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

III 加法性质, 任意一个列中和式可以分解, 例如下

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{1111}+a'_{1111} & a_{2111}+a'_{2111} & \cdots & a_{n111}+a'_{n111} \\ a_{1211}+a'_{1211} & a_{2211}+a'_{2211} & \cdots & a_{n211}+a'_{n211} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1n11}+a'_{1n11} & a_{2n11}+a'_{2n11} & \cdots & a_{nn11}+a'_{nn11} \end{bmatrix} & \cdots & \begin{bmatrix} a_{11n1}+a'_{11n1} & a_{21n1}+a'_{21n1} & \cdots & a_{n1n1}+a'_{n1n1} \\ a_{12n1}+a'_{12n1} & a_{22n1}+a'_{22n1} & \cdots & a_{n2n1}+a'_{n2n1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1nn1}+a'_{1nn1} & a_{2nn1}+a'_{2nn1} & \cdots & a_{nnn1}+a'_{nnn1} \end{bmatrix} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \begin{bmatrix} a_{111n} & a_{211n} & \cdots & a_{n11n} \\ a_{121n} & a_{221n} & \cdots & a_{n21n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1n1n} & a_{2n1n} & \cdots & a_{nn1n} \end{bmatrix} & \cdots & \begin{bmatrix} a_{11nn} & a_{21nn} & \cdots & a_{n1nn} \\ a_{12nn} & a_{22nn} & \cdots & a_{n2nn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1nnn} & a_{2nnn} & \cdots & a_{nnnn} \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \det \begin{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{1111} & a_{2111} & \cdots & a_{n111} \\ a_{1211} & a_{2211} & \cdots & a_{n211} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1n11} & a_{2n11} & \cdots & a_{nn11} \end{bmatrix} & \cdots & \begin{bmatrix} a_{11n1} & a_{21n1} & \cdots & a_{n1n1} \\ a_{12n1} & a_{22n1} & \cdots & a_{n2n1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1nn1} & a_{2nn1} & \cdots & a_{nnn1} \end{bmatrix} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \begin{bmatrix} a_{111n} & a_{211n} & \cdots & a_{n11n} \\ a_{121n} & a_{221n} & \cdots & a_{n21n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1n1n} & a_{2n1n} & \cdots & a_{nn1n} \end{bmatrix} & \cdots & \begin{bmatrix} a_{11nn} & a_{21nn} & \cdots & a_{n1nn} \\ a_{12nn} & a_{22nn} & \cdots & a_{n2nn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1nnn} & a_{2nnn} & \cdots & a_{nnnn} \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$+det \left[\begin{array}{cc} \begin{bmatrix} a'_{1111} & a'_{2111} & \cdots & a'_{n111} \\ a'_{1211} & a'_{2211} & \cdots & a'_{n211} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a'_{1n11} & a'_{2n11} & \cdots & a'_{nn11} \end{bmatrix} & \cdots & \begin{bmatrix} a'_{11n1} & a'_{21n1} & \cdots & a'_{n1n1} \\ a'_{12n1} & a'_{22n1} & \cdots & a'_{n2n1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a'_{1nn1} & a'_{2nn1} & \cdots & a'_{nnn1} \end{bmatrix} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \begin{bmatrix} a_{111n} & a_{211n} & \cdots & a_{n11n} \\ a_{121n} & a_{221n} & \cdots & a_{n21n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1n1n} & a_{2n1n} & \cdots & a_{nn1n} \end{bmatrix} & \cdots & \begin{bmatrix} a_{11nn} & a_{21nn} & \cdots & a_{n1nn} \\ a_{12nn} & a_{22nn} & \cdots & a_{n2nn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1nnn} & a_{2nnn} & \cdots & a_{nnnn} \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right]$$

IV 单位元

$$det \left[\begin{array}{cc} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix} & \cdots & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix} & \cdots & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right] = 1$$

V 零项元, 单位元中的任何内矩阵交换1所在行列到另一个行列, 满足存在 $i_1 = i_2$ 而 $j_1 \neq j_2$ 则此行列式为0, 例如:

$$det \left[\begin{array}{cc} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix} & \cdots & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix} & \cdots & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right] = 0$$

定理 3.3 由上面的性质可以推导出双重维数矩阵的det表达式如下:

$$det(A_{ijkl}) = \sum_{\sigma\tau\gamma} sgn\sigma sgn\tau sgn\gamma a_{\sigma(1)\tau(1)\gamma(1)1} a_{\sigma(2)\tau(2)\gamma(2)2} \cdots a_{\sigma(n)\tau(n)\gamma(n)n}$$

Proof. 由加法性质III 得到左边等于

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \det \left[\begin{array}{cc} \begin{bmatrix} a_{1111} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix} & \cdots & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \begin{bmatrix} a_{111n} & a_{211n} & \cdots & a_{n11n} \\ a_{121n} & a_{221n} & \cdots & a_{n21n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1n1n} & a_{2n1n} & \cdots & a_{nn1n} \end{bmatrix} & \cdots & \begin{bmatrix} a_{11nn} & a_{21nn} & \cdots & a_{n1nn} \\ a_{12nn} & a_{22nn} & \cdots & a_{n2nn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1nnn} & a_{2nnn} & \cdots & a_{nnnn} \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right] \\
 & + \det \left[\begin{array}{cc} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a_{2111} & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix} & \cdots & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \begin{bmatrix} a_{111n} & a_{211n} & \cdots & a_{n11n} \\ a_{121n} & a_{221n} & \cdots & a_{n21n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1n1n} & a_{2n1n} & \cdots & a_{nn1n} \end{bmatrix} & \cdots & \begin{bmatrix} a_{11nn} & a_{21nn} & \cdots & a_{n1nn} \\ a_{12nn} & a_{22nn} & \cdots & a_{n2nn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1nnn} & a_{2nnn} & \cdots & a_{nnnn} \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right] \\
 & \vdots \\
 & + \det \left[\begin{array}{cc} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix} & \cdots & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{nnn1} \end{bmatrix} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \begin{bmatrix} a_{111n} & a_{211n} & \cdots & a_{n11n} \\ a_{121n} & a_{221n} & \cdots & a_{n21n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1n1n} & a_{2n1n} & \cdots & a_{nn1n} \end{bmatrix} & \cdots & \begin{bmatrix} a_{11nn} & a_{21nn} & \cdots & a_{n1nn} \\ a_{12nn} & a_{22nn} & \cdots & a_{n2nn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1nnn} & a_{2nnn} & \cdots & a_{nnnn} \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

对 $l = 1$ 分拆成 n^3 个和式单项, 每个单项关于指标 $i, j, k, 1$, 除一个固定项 $a_{i_1 j_1 k_1 1}$, 其余都为0。根据III, 再次对单项进行关于 $l = 2$ 的分拆, 以此类推, 进行 n 次的分拆后, 得到最后的和式单项满足除 $a_{i_1 j_1 k_1 1} \cdots a_{i_n j_n k_n n}$ 外, 关于指标 i, j, k, l 皆为0。若此 n 个数值中存在至少一个为0, 则由I得到此单项为0, 否则此 n 项都不为0, 若 $i_\xi = i_\eta$, 则由I, V得此单项为0。由此除去0项, 余项满足关于任何一个指标为一个 $1 \cdots n$ 的排列, 由I, V得到结果。 \square

定理 3.4 栅格为 N 列, M 行, $N = 4K, n = MN, M \equiv M_1 \pmod{4}, N \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$, 矩阵 A 的外维数为 $n = MN$, 如果除

$$a_{i(i+1)(i+2)(i+3)} = -a_{(i+1)(i+2)(i+3)i} = a_{(i+2)(i+3)i(i+1)} = -a_{(i+3)i(i+1)(i+2)},$$

$$a_{i(i+\eta)(i+2\eta)(i+3\eta)} = -a_{(i+\eta)(i+2\eta)(i+3\eta)i} = a_{(i+2\eta)(i+3\eta)i(i+\eta)} = -a_{(i+3\eta)i(i+\eta)(i+2\eta)}$$

外, 其它都为0。那么

$$\det(A) = pfaffian(A)^4$$

证明

$\det(A)$ 定义右侧和式单项下标作为元素构成集合:

$$C_l = \left\{ \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \sigma(1) \\ \tau(1) \\ \gamma(1) \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \sigma(2) \\ \tau(2) \\ \gamma(2) \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \begin{pmatrix} \sigma(n) \\ \tau(n) \\ \gamma(n) \\ n \end{pmatrix} \right\} \mid \sigma, \tau, \gamma \text{ 为任意 } (1 \cdots n) \text{ 排列} \right\} \quad (3.1)$$

$pfaffian(A)$ 定义右侧和式单项下标作为元素构成集合:

$$C_r = \left\{ \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} p_1 \\ p_2 \\ p_3 \\ p_4 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} p_5 \\ p_6 \\ p_7 \\ p_8 \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \begin{pmatrix} p_{n-3} \\ p_{n-2} \\ p_{n-1} \\ p_n \end{pmatrix} \right\} \mid \phi = (p_1 p_2 \dots p_n) \text{ 满足 } \textcolor{red}{2.1}, \textcolor{red}{2.2} \right\} \quad (3.2)$$

则要证 C_l 与 $C_r \times C_r \times C_r \times C_r$ 一一对应。

令

函数:

$$f(x, k) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < k \\ 1 & x \geq k \end{cases},$$

集合:

$$\begin{aligned} A1 &= \{0, 1, \dots, \lfloor \frac{M}{4} \rfloor + f(M1, 1) - 1\} \\ A2 &= \{0, 1, \dots, \lfloor \frac{M}{4} \rfloor + f(M1, 2) - 1\} \\ A3 &= \{0, 1, \dots, \lfloor \frac{M}{4} \rfloor + f(M1, 3) - 1\} \\ A4 &= \{0, 1, \dots, \lfloor \frac{M}{4} \rfloor + f(M1, 4) - 1\} \\ B &= \{0, 1, \dots, K - 1\} \end{aligned}$$

将下标元进行分类

$$\begin{aligned} C_1 &= \{1 + 4iN + 4j \mid i \in A1, j \in B\} \cup \{4 + N + 4iN + 4j \mid i \in A2, j \in B\} \\ &\quad \cup \{3 + 2N + 4iN + 4j \mid i \in A3, j \in B\} \cup \{2 + 3N + 4iN + 4j \mid i \in A4, j \in B\} \\ C_2 &= \{2 + 4iN + 4j \mid i \in A1, j \in B\} \cup \{1 + N + 4iN + 4j \mid i \in A2, j \in B\} \\ &\quad \cup \{4 + 2N + 4iN + 4j \mid i \in A3, j \in B\} \cup \{3 + 3N + 4iN + 4j \mid i \in A4, j \in B\} \end{aligned}$$

$$C_3 = \{3 + 4iN + 4j \mid i \in A1; j \in B\} \cup \{2 + N + 4iN + 4j \mid i \in A2; j \in B\} \\ \cup \{1 + 2N + 4iN + 4j \mid i \in A3; j \in B\} \cup \{4 + 3N + 4iN + 4j \mid i \in A4; j \in B\}$$

$$C_4 = \{4 + 4iN + 4j \mid i \in A1; j \in B\} \cup \{3 + N + 4iN + 4j \mid i \in A2; j \in B\} \\ \cup \{2 + 2N + 4iN + 4j \mid i \in A3; j \in B\} \cup \{1 + 3N + 4iN + 4j \mid i \in A4; j \in B\}$$

由于列向量元素为以1或者N的等比数列, 3.2集合元素中的每一列元素 $\begin{pmatrix} p_{i_1} \\ p_{i_2} \\ p_{i_3} \\ p_{i_4} \end{pmatrix}$ 从属的

集合只有四种情形, 如下表:

p_{i_1}	C_1	C_2	C_3	C_4
p_{i_2}	C_2	C_3	C_4	C_1
p_{i_3}	C_3	C_4	C_1	C_2
p_{i_4}	C_4	C_1	C_2	C_3

(3.3)

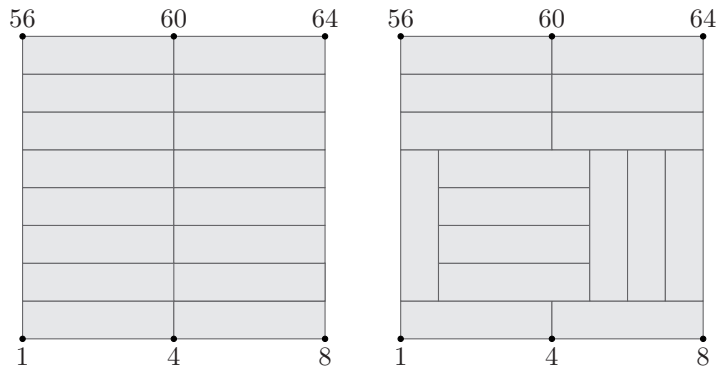
对于一组值, 根据2.1, 2.2, $\begin{pmatrix} p_{i_1} \\ p_{i_2} \\ p_{i_3} \\ p_{i_4} \end{pmatrix}$ 只能从属其中一个, 其它三种对应于

$$\begin{pmatrix} p_{i_1} & p_{i_2} & p_{i_3} & p_{i_4} \\ p_{i_2} & p_{i_3} & p_{i_4} & p_{i_1} \end{pmatrix}^i, i = 1, 2, 3$$

三种变换。将 $C_r \times C_r \times C_r \times C_r$ 分别对应 $C_r * \begin{pmatrix} p_{i_1} & p_{i_2} & p_{i_3} & p_{i_4} \\ p_{i_2} & p_{i_3} & p_{i_4} & p_{i_1} \end{pmatrix}^i, i = 0, 1, 2, 3$ 。因此, 右侧元素对应一个左侧元素, 并且这种对应是一对一的。由3.3列元素和行元素恰好相同, 并且列由四个元素构成, 交换不会带来符号上的变化, 因此符号也是相同的。

□

证明中关于等式右边的式子举例如下:



$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 12 & 16 & 19 & 23 & 26 & 30 & 33 & 37 & 44 & 48 & 51 & 55 & 58 & 62 \\ 2 & 6 & 9 & 13 & 20 & 24 & 27 & 31 & 34 & 38 & 41 & 45 & 52 & 56 & 59 & 63 \\ 3 & 7 & 10 & 14 & 17 & 21 & 28 & 32 & 35 & 39 & 42 & 46 & 49 & 53 & 60 & 64 \\ 4 & 8 & 11 & 15 & 18 & 22 & 25 & 29 & 36 & 40 & 43 & 47 & 50 & 54 & 57 & 61 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 33 & 12 & 19 & 26 & 37 & 30 & 23 & 16 & 44 & 48 & 51 & 55 & 58 & 62 \\ 2 & 6 & 9 & 13 & 20 & 27 & 34 & 38 & 31 & 24 & 41 & 45 & 52 & 56 & 59 & 63 \\ 3 & 7 & 17 & 10 & 21 & 28 & 35 & 14 & 39 & 32 & 42 & 46 & 49 & 53 & 60 & 64 \\ 4 & 8 & 25 & 11 & 18 & 29 & 36 & 22 & 15 & 40 & 43 & 47 & 50 & 54 & 57 & 61 \end{bmatrix}$$

这里举例的两个角标矩阵是满足证明中的第一步的分组性质的。

通过计算机编程, 可以验证定理中的部分结果如下:

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \times 4, \det(A) &= pfaffian(A)^4 = 1^4 = 1 \\ 4 \times 4, \det(A) &= pfaffian(A)^4 = 2^4 = 16 \\ 5 \times 4, \det(A) &= pfaffian(A)^4 = 3^4 = 81 \\ 6 \times 4, \det(A) &= pfaffian(A)^4 = 4^4 = 256 \\ 7 \times 4, \det(A) &= pfaffian(A)^4 = 5^4 = 625 \\ 8 \times 4, \det(A) &= pfaffian(A)^4 = 7^4 = 2401 \\ 8 \times 3, \det(A) &= pfaffian(A)^4 = 1^4 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

代码参考[4]. 同时计算了一些不是4的倍数的情况:

$$\begin{aligned} 5 \times 5, \det(A) &= pfaffian(A)^4 = 0 \\ 6 \times 5, \det(A) &= pfaffian(A)^4 = 0 \\ 7 \times 5, \det(A) &= pfaffian(A)^4 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

由上述证明定理自然推广为下述定理:

定理 3.5 令 $p_i \equiv p'_i \pmod{4}$, 将2.1, 2.2修改为

$$p'_1 < p'_2 < p'_3 < p'_4, p'_5 < p'_6 < p'_7 < p'_8, \dots, p'_{N-3} < p'_{N-2} < p'_{N-1} < p'_N \quad (3.4)$$

$$p'_1 < p'_5 < \dots < p'_{N-3} \quad (3.5)$$

, 除满足3.3的元素以外, 其余都为0, 那么仍然有

$$\det(A) = pfaffian(A)^4$$

回顾 $\det(A) = pfaffian(A)^2$ 的条件,

$$\alpha = \{(i_1, j_1), (i_2, j_2), \dots, (i_n, j_n)\}$$

$i_k < j_k$ 和 $i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_n$

$$\pi_\alpha = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & \dots & 2n-1 & 2n \\ i_1 & j_1 & i_2 & j_2 & \dots & i_n & j_n \end{bmatrix}$$

推广还不是自然的泛化, 下面给出一个自然泛化的猜测,

$$\alpha = \{(i_1, j_1, k_1, l_1), (i_2, j_2, k_2, l_2), \dots, (i_n, j_n, k_n, l_n)\}$$

$i_s < j_s < k_s < l_s$ 和 $i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_n$

$$\pi_\alpha = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & \cdots & 4n-3 & 4n-2 & 4n-1 & 4n \\ i_1 & j_1 & k_1 & l_1 & \cdots & i_n & j_n & k_n & l_n \end{bmatrix}$$

在 4×2 , [5] 这个猜测是正确的, 但是稍大一些, 如 4×3 , [6], 4×4 , [7], 则不成立。

4 超行列式性质

定义 4.1 双重维数矩阵的乘法:

$$\begin{aligned} [a_{ij}][b_{ijkl}] &= [c_{ijkl}] \\ c_{ijkl} &= \sum_{\xi}^n a_{i\xi} b_{\xi jkl} \end{aligned}$$

定理 4.2 乘法定理:

$$\det(A_{ij} B_{ijkl}) = \det(A_{ij}) \det(B_{ijkl})$$

证明

法一:

$$\begin{aligned} \det(C_{ijkl}) &= \sum_{\sigma \tau \gamma} \text{sgn} \sigma \text{sgn} \tau \text{sgn} \gamma c_{\sigma(1)\tau(1)\gamma(1)1} c_{\sigma(2)\tau(2)\gamma(2)2} \cdots c_{\sigma(n)\tau(n)\gamma(n)n} \\ &= \sum_{\sigma \tau \gamma} \text{sgn} \sigma \text{sgn} \tau \text{sgn} \gamma \left(\sum_{\xi}^n a_{\sigma(1)\xi} b_{\xi \tau(1)\gamma(1)1} \sum_{\xi}^n a_{\sigma(2)\xi} b_{\xi \tau(2)\gamma(2)2} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \cdots \sum_{\xi}^n a_{\sigma(n)\xi} b_{\xi \tau(n)\gamma(n)n} \right) \\ &= \sum_{\tau \gamma} \text{sgn} \tau \text{sgn} \gamma \left(\sum_{\sigma} \text{sgn} \sigma \sum_{\xi}^n a_{\sigma(1)\xi} b_{\xi \tau(1)\gamma(1)1} \sum_{\xi}^n a_{\sigma(2)\xi} b_{\xi \tau(2)\gamma(2)2} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \cdots \sum_{\xi}^n a_{\sigma(n)\xi} b_{\xi \tau(n)\gamma(n)n} \right) \\ &= \sum_{\tau \gamma} \text{sgn} \tau \text{sgn} \gamma (\det(A_{ij}) \sum_{\sigma} \text{sgn} \sigma b_{\sigma(1)\tau(1)\gamma(1)1} b_{\sigma(2)\tau(2)\gamma(2)1} \cdots b_{\sigma(n)\tau(n)\gamma(n)n}) \\ &= \det(A_{ij}) \det(B_{ijkl}) \end{aligned}$$

法二: 用外积来证明.

令

$$\omega_i = \sum_{j_\sigma=1}^n \sum_{k_\sigma=1}^n \sum_{l_\sigma=1}^n b_{ij_\sigma k_\sigma l_\sigma} f_1^{j_\sigma} \wedge f_2^{k_\sigma} \wedge f_3^{l_\sigma} \quad (4.1)$$

做基底变换如下:

$$(f_1^1, f_1^2, \dots, f_1^n) = (e_1^1, e_1^2, \dots, e_1^n)X_1$$

$$(f_2^1, f_2^2, \dots, f_2^n) = (e_2^1, e_2^2, \dots, e_2^n)X_2$$

$$(f_3^1, f_3^2, \dots, f_3^n) = (e_3^1, e_3^2, \dots, e_3^n)X_3$$

则

$$f_1^{j_\sigma} \wedge f_2^{k_\sigma} \wedge f_3^{l_\sigma} = \sum_{\xi_1=1}^n \sum_{\xi_2=1}^n \sum_{\xi_3=1}^n x_1^{\xi_1 j_\sigma} x_2^{\xi_2 k_\sigma} x_3^{\xi_3 l_\sigma} e_1^{\xi_1} \wedge e_2^{\xi_2} \wedge e_3^{\xi_3} \quad (4.2)$$

从而,

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_i &= \sum_{j_\sigma=1}^n \sum_{k_\sigma=1}^n \sum_{l_\sigma=1}^n b_{ij_\sigma k_\sigma l_\sigma} f_1^{j_\sigma} \wedge f_2^{k_\sigma} \wedge f_3^{l_\sigma} \\ &= \sum_{j_\sigma=1}^n \sum_{k_\sigma=1}^n \sum_{l_\sigma=1}^n b_{ij_\sigma k_\sigma l_\sigma} \sum_{\xi_1=1}^n \sum_{\xi_2=1}^n \sum_{\xi_3=1}^n x_1^{\xi_1 j_\sigma} x_2^{\xi_2 k_\sigma} x_3^{\xi_3 l_\sigma} e_1^{\xi_1} \wedge e_2^{\xi_2} \wedge e_3^{\xi_3} \\ &= \sum_{\xi_1=1}^n \sum_{\xi_2=1}^n \sum_{\xi_3=1}^n \sum_{j_\sigma=1}^n \sum_{k_\sigma=1}^n \sum_{l_\sigma=1}^n b_{ij_\sigma k_\sigma l_\sigma} x_1^{\xi_1 j_\sigma} x_2^{\xi_2 k_\sigma} x_3^{\xi_3 l_\sigma} e_1^{\xi_1} \wedge e_2^{\xi_2} \wedge e_3^{\xi_3} \end{aligned} \quad (4.3)$$

进而得到

$$a_{ijkl} = \sum_{j_\sigma=1}^n \sum_{k_\sigma=1}^n \sum_{l_\sigma=1}^n b_{ij_\sigma k_\sigma l_\sigma} x_1^{jj_\sigma} x_2^{kk_\sigma} x_3^{ll_\sigma}$$

由前述定理得到

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_1 \wedge \omega_2 \wedge \dots \wedge \omega_n &= \det(B) f_1^1 \wedge f_1^2 \dots \wedge f_1^n \wedge f_2^1 \wedge f_2^2 \dots \wedge f_2^n \wedge f_3^1 \wedge f_3^2 \dots \wedge f_3^n \\ &= \det(B) \det(X_1) \det(X_2) \det(X_3) \\ &= e_1^1 \wedge e_1^2 \dots \wedge e_1^n \wedge e_2^1 \wedge e_2^2 \dots \wedge e_2^n \wedge e_3^1 \wedge e_3^2 \dots \wedge e_3^n \end{aligned} \quad (4.4)$$

即证 $\det(A) = \det(B) \det(X_1) \det(X_2) \det(X_3)$ \square

定理 4.3 A_{ijkl} 的拉普拉斯定理

$$\det(A) = \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^n (-1)^{i+j+k+l} a_{i,j,k,l} A_{i,j,k,l}^*$$

证明 左边单项都属于右边且符号相同, 项数也是相同的, 结果是显而易见的。 \square

推广的命题是,

$$\det A = \sum_{j_1 j_2 \dots j_p} \sum_{k_1 k_2 \dots k_p} \sum_{l_1 l_2 \dots l_p} (-1)^{\sum_{t=1}^p (i_t + j_t + k_t + l_t)} M \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & i_2 & \dots & i_p \\ j_1 & j_2 & \dots & j_p \\ k_1 & k_2 & \dots & k_p \\ l_1 & l_2 & \dots & l_p \end{pmatrix} A^* \begin{pmatrix} i_{p+1} & i_{p+2} & \dots & i_n \\ j_{p+1} & j_{p+2} & \dots & j_n \\ k_{p+1} & k_{p+2} & \dots & k_n \\ l_{p+1} & l_{p+2} & \dots & l_n \end{pmatrix}$$

项数上的关系是左边 $(n!)^3$, 右边是 $(\frac{(n!)^3}{(p!(n-p)!))^3} (p!)^3 [(n-p)!]^3$ 结论也比较显然。

定义 4.4 矩阵的克罗内克积

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \cdots & A_{1n} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{n1} & A_{n2} & \cdots & A_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} & \cdots & B_{1m} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} & \cdots & B_{2m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ B_{m1} & B_{m2} & \cdots & B_{mm} \end{bmatrix} \\
 = & \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} \times B_{11} & A_{12} \times B_{11} & \cdots & A_{1n} \times B_{11} & \cdots & A_{11} \times B_{1m} & A_{12} \times B_{1m} & \cdots & A_{1n} \times B_{1m} \\ A_{21} \times B_{11} & A_{22} \times B_{11} & \cdots & A_{2n} \times B_{11} & \cdots & A_{21} \times B_{1m} & A_{22} \times B_{1m} & \cdots & A_{2n} \times B_{1m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{n1} \times B_{11} & A_{n2} \times B_{11} & \cdots & A_{nn} \times B_{11} & \cdots & A_{n1} \times B_{1m} & A_{n2} \times B_{1m} & \cdots & A_{nn} \times B_{1m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{11} \times B_{m1} & A_{12} \times B_{m1} & \cdots & A_{1n} \times B_{m1} & \cdots & A_{11} \times B_{mm} & A_{12} \times B_{mm} & \cdots & A_{1n} \times B_{mm} \\ A_{21} \times B_{m1} & A_{22} \times B_{m1} & \cdots & A_{2n} \times B_{m1} & \cdots & A_{21} \times B_{mm} & A_{22} \times B_{mm} & \cdots & A_{2n} \times B_{mm} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{n1} \times B_{m1} & A_{n2} \times B_{m1} & \cdots & A_{nn} \times B_{m1} & \cdots & A_{n1} \times B_{mm} & A_{n2} \times B_{mm} & \cdots & A_{nn} \times B_{mm} \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

5 计算

类似Kasteleyn^[1]中将计算的矩阵表达成 $D = z(Q_n \times E_m) + z'(F_n \times Q_m)$ 由上面的定义, 这里关于tetramer的计算也可以表达成两个类型的和式. 假设矩形方块为 $n \times m$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_n = & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix} & 0 & 0 & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix} & 0 & \cdots \\ 0 & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix} & 0 & 0 & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix} & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \ddots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \ddots & \ddots \end{bmatrix} \\
 = & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & A_n^1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & A_n^2 & \cdots & 0 \\ A_n^{1T} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & A_n^{2T} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \end{bmatrix}_n
 \end{aligned}$$

$Q_n \times E_m$ 那么有结果 $D = z(Q_n \times E_m) + z'(E_n \times Q_m)$ 。

6 展望

在内维数为2的情形, 特征值和特征向量是研究矩阵非常有用的工具, 在内维数为4的情形如何展开研究? 显然, 仍可以通过 $\det(\lambda E - A) = 0$ 求出特征值, 并满足这些特征值的乘积恰好等于 $\det(A)$ 。但是对任意的可逆矩阵却没有相似变换保证对 E 做完变换后保持不变。什么样的变换能保证 E 不变? 什么样的矩阵可以通过类似内维数为2的情况进行相似变换后对角化? 这些问题很值得研究。

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