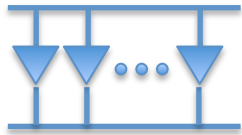


[13.21] Given  $\text{Det } T = \frac{1}{n!}$  , show that


(a)  $\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & c \end{vmatrix} = ad - bc$ ,

(b)  $\begin{vmatrix} q & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & j \end{vmatrix} = adj - afh + bfg - bdj + cdh - ceg$ , and

(c)  $\text{Det } T = \sum_{\pi \in \mathcal{P}_{12 \dots n}} \text{Sign}(\pi) T^1_{\pi(1)} \cdots T^n_{\pi(n)}$ .

Proof. Penrose did not ask for part (c). But, my proof is short and (c) is the standard definition of determinant given in calculus.

This proof uses the fact that if  $\varepsilon \bullet \in \varepsilon_{a \dots c} \in^{a \dots c}$  is normalized to  $n!$ , then each of the  $n!$  terms satisfies  $\varepsilon_{a \dots c} \in^{a \dots c} = 1$ .

(a)  $\text{Det} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2!}$    $= \frac{1}{2!} \varepsilon_{rs} \in^{tu} T^r_t T^s_u$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \varepsilon_{12} \in^{12} T^1_1 T^2_2 + \varepsilon_{12} \in^{21} T^1_2 T^2_1 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \cancel{\varepsilon_{12} \in^{12} T^1_1 T^2_2} - \cancel{\varepsilon_{12} \in^{12} T^1_2 T^2_1} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \cancel{\varepsilon_{21} \in^{21} T^2_2 T^1_1} - \cancel{\varepsilon_{21} \in^{21} T^2_1 T^1_2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( T^1_1 T^2_2 - T^1_2 T^2_1 \right)$$

$$= T^1_1 T^2_2 - T^1_2 T^2_1$$

$$= ad - bc \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{(b) Det} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & j \end{pmatrix} &= \frac{1}{3!} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \\ \text{---} \end{array} = \frac{1}{6} \varepsilon_{rst} \varepsilon^{uvw} T_u^r T_v^s T_w^t \\
&= \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_{123} \varepsilon^{123} T_1^1 T_2^2 T_3^3 + \varepsilon_{123} \varepsilon^{132} T_1^1 T_2^3 T_3^2 + \dots + \varepsilon_{123} \varepsilon^{321} T_1^3 T_2^2 T_3^1 \\ + \varepsilon_{132} \varepsilon^{132} T_1^1 T_3^3 T_2^2 + \varepsilon_{132} \varepsilon^{123} T_1^1 T_3^2 T_2^3 + \dots + \varepsilon_{132} \varepsilon^{312} T_1^3 T_3^2 T_2^1 \\ \vdots \\ + \varepsilon_{321} \varepsilon^{321} T_3^3 T_2^2 T_1^1 + \varepsilon_{321} \varepsilon^{231} T_3^2 T_2^3 T_1^1 + \dots + \varepsilon_{321} \varepsilon^{123} T_3^1 T_2^2 T_1^3 \end{bmatrix} \quad (36 \text{ terms}) \\
&= \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} \cancel{\varepsilon_{123} \varepsilon^{123} T_1^1 T_2^2 T_3^3} - \cancel{\varepsilon_{123} \varepsilon^{123} T_1^1 T_2^3 T_3^2} + \dots - \cancel{\varepsilon_{123} \varepsilon^{123} T_1^3 T_2^2 T_3^1} \\ + \varepsilon_{132} \varepsilon^{132} T_1^1 T_3^3 T_2^2 - \cancel{\varepsilon_{132} \varepsilon^{132} T_1^1 T_3^2 T_2^3} + \dots - \cancel{\varepsilon_{132} \varepsilon^{132} T_1^3 T_3^1 T_2^2} \\ \vdots \\ + \cancel{\varepsilon_{321} \varepsilon^{321} T_3^3 T_2^2 T_1^1} - \cancel{\varepsilon_{321} \varepsilon^{321} T_3^2 T_2^3 T_1^1} + \dots - \cancel{\varepsilon_{321} \varepsilon^{321} T_3^1 T_2^2 T_1^3} \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} T_1^1 T_2^2 T_3^3 - T_1^1 T_2^3 T_3^2 + \dots - T_1^3 T_2^2 T_3^1 \\ + T_1^1 T_2^2 T_3^3 - T_1^1 T_2^3 T_3^2 + \dots - T_1^3 T_2^2 T_3^1 \\ \vdots \\ + T_1^1 T_2^2 T_3^3 - T_1^1 T_2^3 T_3^2 + \dots - T_1^3 T_2^2 T_3^1 \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \frac{1}{6} [6T_1^1 T_2^2 T_3^3 - 6T_1^1 T_2^3 T_3^2 + \dots - 6T_1^3 T_2^2 T_3^1] \\
&= aej - afh + bfg - bdj + cdh - ceg \quad \checkmark
\end{aligned}$$

(c) Let  $\mathcal{P}_{1\dots n}$  be the set of permutations of  $(1, \dots, n)$ . We proceed by generalizing the steps used in part (b).

$$\text{Det } T = \frac{1}{n!} \varepsilon_{r\dots s} \in^{t\dots u} T^r_t \dots T^s_u$$

$$= \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{\pi \in \mathcal{P}_{1\dots n}} \sum_{\pi^* \in \mathcal{P}_{1\dots n}} \varepsilon_{\pi^*(1)\dots\pi^*(n)} \in^{\pi(1)\dots\pi(n)} T^{\pi^*(1)}_{\pi(1)} \dots T^{\pi^*(n)}_{\pi(n)}$$

(Replace Einstein notation.)

$$= \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{\pi \in \mathcal{P}_{1\dots n}} \sum_{\pi^* \in \mathcal{P}_{1\dots n}} \varepsilon_{\pi^*(1)\dots\pi^*(n)} \in^{\pi(\pi^*(1))\dots\pi(\pi^*(n))} T^{\pi^*(1)}_{\pi(\pi^*(1))} \dots T^{\pi^*(n)}_{\pi(\pi^*(n))}$$

(Replace  $\pi$  by  $\pi \circ \pi^*$  in  $\in$  and  $T$ . The double sum over  $\pi$  and  $\pi^*$  is unchanged, stepping over all permutations of  $(1, \dots, n)$ , and the exponents of  $\in$  continue to match the subscripts of  $T$ . This expression generalizes the first block of 36 items in part (b).

$$= \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{\pi \in \mathcal{P}_{1\dots n}} \sum_{\pi^* \in \mathcal{P}_{1\dots n}} \text{Sign}(\pi) \varepsilon_{\pi^*(1)\dots\pi^*(n)} \in^{\pi^*(1)\dots\pi^*(n)} T^{\pi^*(1)}_{\pi(\pi^*(1))} \dots T^{\pi^*(n)}_{\pi(\pi^*(n))}$$

(Re-order superscripts of  $\in$  by applying an inverse  $\pi$  permutation. This corresponds to the 2<sup>nd</sup> block of 36 items.)

$$= \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{\pi \in \mathcal{P}_{1\dots n}} \text{Sign}(\pi) \sum_{\pi^* \in \mathcal{P}_{1\dots n}} T^1_{\pi^*(1)} \dots T^n_{\pi^*(n)}$$

(This is just a simpler way to label the subscripts and superscripts of  $T$ . For example, if  $\pi^*(3) = 1$  then

$$T^{\pi^*(3)}_{\pi(\pi^*(3))} = T^1_{\pi(1)}. \text{ This is the 3<sup>rd</sup> block of 36 items.)}$$

$$= \frac{n!}{n!} \sum_{\pi \in \mathcal{P}_{1\dots n}} \text{Sign}(\pi) T^1_{\pi(1)} \dots T^n_{\pi(n)}$$

$$= \sum_{\pi \in \mathcal{P}_{1\dots n}} \text{Sign}(\pi) T^1_{\pi(1)} \dots T^n_{\pi(n)} \quad \checkmark$$