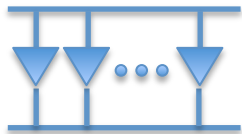


[13.21] Given $\text{Det } T = \frac{1}{n!}$ , show that


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

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

(c) $\text{Det } T = \sum_{\pi \in \mathcal{P}_{12\dots n}} \text{Sign}(\pi) T^1_{\pi(1)} \dots T^n_{\pi(n)}$ where $\mathcal{P}_{1\dots n}$ is the set of permutations of $(1, \dots, n)$.

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\cancel{\varepsilon_{12} \varepsilon^{12} T^1_1 T^2_2} - \cancel{\varepsilon_{12} \varepsilon^{21} T^1_2 T^2_1} \right)$$

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

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

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

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

$$(b) \text{Det} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & j \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3!} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \\ \text{---} \end{array} = \frac{1}{6} \varepsilon_{rst} \varepsilon^{uvw} T^r_u T^s_v T^t_w$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_{123} \varepsilon^{123} T^1_1 T^2_2 T^3_3 + \varepsilon_{123} \varepsilon^{132} T^1_1 T^2_3 T^3_2 + \dots + \varepsilon_{123} \varepsilon^{321} T^1_3 T^2_2 T^3_1 \\ + \varepsilon_{132} \varepsilon^{132} T^1_1 T^3_3 T^2_2 + \varepsilon_{132} \varepsilon^{123} T^1_1 T^3_2 T^2_3 + \dots + \varepsilon_{132} \varepsilon^{312} T^1_3 T^3_1 T^2_2 \\ \vdots \\ + \varepsilon_{321} \varepsilon^{321} T^3_3 T^2_2 T^1_1 + \varepsilon_{321} \varepsilon^{231} T^3_2 T^2_3 T^1_1 + \dots + \varepsilon_{321} \varepsilon^{123} T^3_1 T^2_2 T^1_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad (36 \text{ terms})$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} \cancel{\varepsilon_{123} \varepsilon^{123} T^1_1 T^2_2 T^3_3} - \cancel{\varepsilon_{123} \varepsilon^{123} T^1_1 T^2_3 T^3_2} + \dots - \cancel{\varepsilon_{123} \varepsilon^{123} T^1_3 T^2_2 T^3_1} \\ + \varepsilon_{132} \varepsilon^{132} T^1_1 T^3_3 T^2_2 - \cancel{\varepsilon_{132} \varepsilon^{132} T^1_1 T^3_2 T^2_3} + \dots - \cancel{\varepsilon_{132} \varepsilon^{132} T^1_3 T^3_1 T^2_2} \\ \vdots \\ + \cancel{\varepsilon_{321} \varepsilon^{321} T^3_3 T^2_2 T^1_1} - \cancel{\varepsilon_{321} \varepsilon^{321} T^3_2 T^2_3 T^1_1} + \dots - \cancel{\varepsilon_{321} \varepsilon^{321} T^3_1 T^2_2 T^1_3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} T^1_1 T^2_2 T^3_3 - T^1_1 T^2_3 T^3_2 + \dots - T^1_3 T^2_2 T^3_1 \\ + T^1_1 T^2_2 T^3_3 - T^1_1 T^2_3 T^3_2 + \dots - T^1_3 T^2_2 T^3_1 \\ \vdots \\ + T^1_1 T^2_2 T^3_3 - T^1_1 T^2_3 T^3_2 + \dots - T^1_3 T^2_2 T^3_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} [6T^1_1 T^2_2 T^3_3 - 6T^1_1 T^2_3 T^3_2 + \dots - 6T^1_3 T^2_2 T^3_1]$$

$$= aej - afh + bfg - bdj + cdh - ceg \quad \checkmark$$

(c) We proceed by generalizing the steps used in part (b).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Det } T &= \frac{1}{n!} \varepsilon_{r \dots s} \in^{t \dots u} T^r_t \dots T^s_u \\ &= \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{\pi \in \mathcal{P}_{1 \dots n}} \sum_{\pi^* \in \mathcal{P}_{1 \dots n}} \varepsilon_{\pi^*(1) \dots \pi^*(n)} \in^{\pi(1) \dots \pi(n)} T^{\pi^*(1)}_{\pi(1)} \dots T^{\pi^*(n)}_{\pi(n)} \\ &\quad \text{(Replace Einstein notation.)} \end{aligned}$$

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

(Replace π by $\pi \circ \pi^*$ in \in and T . The double sum over π and π^* is unchanged, in both expressions 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 π permutation. This corresponds to the 2nd block of 36 items.)

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

(This is just a simpler way to label the subscripts and superscripts of T . For example, if $\pi^*(3) = 1$ then $T^{\pi^*(3)}_{\pi(\pi^*(3))} = T^1_{\pi(1)}$. This is the 3rd block of 36 items.)

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{n!}{n!} \sum_{\pi \in \mathcal{P}_{1 \dots n}} \text{Sign}(\pi) T^1_{\pi(1)} \dots T^n_{\pi(n)} \\ &= \sum_{\pi \in \mathcal{P}_{1 \dots n}} \text{Sign}(\pi) T^1_{\pi(1)} \dots T^n_{\pi(n)} \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$