EE5609 Matrix Theory

Kranthi Kumar P

Download the latex-file codes from

https://github.com/kranthiakssy/AI20RESCH14002_PhD_IITH/tree/master/EE5609_Matrix_Theory/Assignment−14

1 Problem

(ugcdec2014, 29) :
The determinant of n x n permutation matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} & & & & & & 1 \\ & & & & & 1 & \\ & & & & . & & \\ & & & . & & & \\ & & . & & & & \\ & 1 & & & & & \\ 1 & & & & & & \end{pmatrix}$$

1) $(-1)^n$
2) $(-1)^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor}$
3) -1
4) 1

2 Solution

Given	n x n permutation matrix $\begin{pmatrix} & & & & & & 1 \\ & & & & & 1 & \\ & & & & . & & \\ & & & . & & & \\ & & . & & & & \\ & 1 & & & & & \\ 1 & & & & & & \end{pmatrix}$
Solution	The given n x n permutation matrix can be converted into identity matrix of n x n dimension by doing row exchange operations. from the row exchange property of determinants the determinant will by multiplied by -1 for every row exchange. the given n x n matrix requires $\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor$

	row exchanges to become identity matrix. Hence the determinant of given permutation matrix is $(-1)^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & & & & & & \\ & 1 & & & & & \\ & & . & & & & \\ & & & . & & & \\ & & & & . & & \\ & & & & & 1 & \\ & & & & & & 1 \end{vmatrix}$ we know that the determinant of identity matrix, $det(\mathbf{I}) = 1$ $\therefore$ the determinant of given n x n permutation matrix = $(-1)^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor}$
Conclusion	Option-2 is the right solution

TABLE 1: Solution

3 Example

Example-1	Let **A** is 5 x 5 permutation matrix, then $det(\mathbf{A}) = \begin{vmatrix} & & & & 1 \\ & & & 1 & \\ & & 1 & & \\ & 1 & & & \\ 1 & & & & \end{vmatrix}$ $\xleftrightarrow{R_1 \leftrightarrow R_5} (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ & & & 1 & \\ & & 1 & & \\ & 1 & & & \\ & & & & 1 \end{vmatrix}$ $\xleftrightarrow{R_2 \leftrightarrow R_4} (-1)(-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ & 1 & & & \\ & & 1 & & \\ & & & 1 & \\ & & & & 1 \end{vmatrix}$ $= 1$ substituting n = 5 in the solution $(-1)^{\lfloor \frac{5}{2} \rfloor} = 1$
Example-2	Let **A** is 6 x 6 permutation matrix, then $det(\mathbf{A}) = \begin{vmatrix} & & & & & 1 \\ & & & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & & & \\ 1 & & & & & \end{vmatrix}$

	$\xleftrightarrow{R_1 \leftrightarrow R_6} (-1)\begin{vmatrix} 1 & & & & & \\ & & & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & & & \\ & & & & & 1 \end{vmatrix}$ $\xleftrightarrow{R_2 \leftrightarrow R_5} (-1)(-1)\begin{vmatrix} 1 & & & & & \\ & 1 & & & & \\ & & & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & & & \\ & & & & 1 & \\ & & & & & 1 \end{vmatrix}$ $\xleftrightarrow{R_3 \leftrightarrow R_4} (-1)(-1)(-1)\begin{vmatrix} 1 & & & & & \\ & 1 & & & & \\ & & 1 & & & \\ & & & 1 & & \\ & & & & 1 & \\ & & & & & 1 \end{vmatrix}$ $= -1$ substituting n = 6 in the solution $(-1)^{\lfloor \frac{6}{2} \rfloor} = -1$ Hence the proved that the solution is correct.

TABLE 2: Example