



Research Paper

On the vanishing of the hyperdeterminant under certain symmetry conditions [☆]Enrique Arrondo ^a, Alicia Tocino ^{b,*}

^a *Instituto de Matemática Interdisciplinar and Departamento de Álgebra, Geometría y Topología, Facultad de Ciencias Matemáticas, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, 28040 Madrid, Spain*

^b *Departamento de Matemática Aplicada, E.T.S. Ingeniería Informática, Universidad de Málaga, Campus de Teatinos s/n, 29071 Málaga, Spain*

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ABSTRACT

Given a vector space V over a field \mathbb{K} whose characteristic is coprime with $d!$, let us decompose the vector space of multilinear forms $V^* \otimes \binom{d}{\cdot} \otimes V^* = \bigoplus_{\lambda} W_{\lambda}(X, \mathbb{K})$ according to the different partitions λ of d , i.e. the different representations of S_d . In this paper we first give a decomposition $W_{(d-1,1)}(V, \mathbb{K}) = \bigoplus_{i=1}^{d-1} W_{(d-1,1)}^i(V, \mathbb{K})$. We finally prove the vanishing of the hyperdeterminant of any $F \in (\bigoplus_{\lambda \neq (d), (d-1,1)} \oplus W_{(d-1,1)}^i(V, \mathbb{K}))$. This improves the result in [10] and [1], where the same result was proved without this new last summand.

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* Corresponding author.

E-mail addresses: arrondo@mat.ucm.es (E. Arrondo), alicia.tocino@uma.es (A. Tocino).

1. Introduction

In [10], the second author proved (in an implicit way, made explicit by the first author in [1]) that the vanishing of the hyperdeterminant of a hypermatrix of size $n \times \binom{d}{d} \times n$ belonging to (the direct sum of) all but two of its possible symmetries. This implies that the hypersurface defined by the hyperdeterminant contains a linear subspace of very large dimension.

In this paper, we improve that result including a subspace of one of the remaining two symmetries. The motivation is that, for matrices of size $n \times n$, in which the only two types of symmetry are symmetric matrices and skew symmetric matrices, we still have the vanishing of the determinant of skew-symmetric matrices when n is odd. Hence one still could expect that hypermatrices in one of the two remaining symmetries could still have hyperdeterminant equal to zero. Namely, we could expect that, at least under certain condition on n , those hypermatrices that are multiplied by primitive d -root of unity when moved by a d -cycle (in a sense that we will explain) should still have hyperdeterminant equal to zero. This will be the case, although the proof will not be as simple as in the case $d = 2$, but a posteriori this will show that, for $d \geq 2$ we will not need any condition on n .

The structure of the paper is as follows. In a section of preliminaries we will recall the precise notion of symmetries of functions in d variables using representation theory of the symmetric group S_d and we will also recall the main properties of the hyperdeterminant. In the last section, we will prove the main results of the paper. It is striking to observe that, for the proof of our main result we will need to use again algebraic geometry, by interpreting our problem as the existence of a section of a twist of the cotangent bundle of the projective space with no zeroes.

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2. Preliminaries

Symmetries of functions. Assume that X is a set and \mathbb{K} is a field. It is a standard fact that any $F: X \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$ can be decomposed into a symmetric and a skew-symmetric part as

$$F(x, y) = \frac{F(x, y) + F(y, x)}{2} + \frac{F(x, y) - F(y, x)}{2}$$

(observe that we need the characteristic of \mathbb{K} to be different from two). In general, in order to have a decomposition of a function in d variables as a sum of functions with different types of symmetry, one must use representation theory of the symmetric group S_d . Our standard reference for representation theory on S_d will be [2], where the author assumes

$\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{C}$. For an arbitrary field, one could follow [4] (for generalities of representation theory) or [1] (for the concrete case we are dealing with, from where we conclude that the theory will work when the characteristic of \mathbb{K} does not divide $|S_d| = d!$, which we will assume throughout the paper).

To fix our set-up, we first observe that the symmetric group S_d acts naturally on the vector space $\mathbb{K}^{X \times \dots \times X}$ of functions of d -variables $X \times \overset{(d)}{\cdot} \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$ as follows, $(\sigma F)(x_1, \dots, x_d) := F(x_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, x_{\sigma(d)})$ for any $\sigma \in S_d$ and $F \in \mathbb{K}^{X \times \dots \times X}$. We could restrict our attention to the action of S_d on invariant vector subspaces $C^d(X, \mathbb{K}) \subset \mathbb{K}^{X \times \dots \times X}$. In fact, we are interested in the case where X is a vector space V and $C^d(V, \mathbb{K}) = V^* \otimes \overset{(d)}{\cdot} \otimes V^* = \{F : V \times \overset{(d)}{\cdot} \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{K} \text{ multilinear form}\}$.

We can naturally extend the action of S_d to an action of the group algebra $\mathbb{K}[S_d]$ on $C^d(X, \mathbb{K})$:

$$\left(\sum_{\sigma \in S_d} \lambda_{\sigma} \sigma F\right)(x_1, \dots, x_d) := \sum_{\sigma \in S_d} \lambda_{\sigma} F(x_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, x_{\sigma(d)})$$

for any $F \in C^d(X, \mathbb{K})$. An example of this action is given by the aforementioned decomposition for $d = 2$:

$$F = \frac{(1) + (12)}{2} F + \frac{(1) - (12)}{2} F$$

where (1) denotes the identity permutation. For a general d , there are as many types of symmetries as irreducible representations of S_d . Recall that every irreducible representation of S_d is obtained from a partition λ of d and it is called V_{λ} .

In general, following the notation of [1, Theorem 4.5], one has the decomposition of $C^d(X, \mathbb{K})$ into different types of symmetry as follows:

$$C^d(X, \mathbb{K}) = \bigoplus_{\lambda} W_{\lambda}(X, \mathbb{K})$$

in which each $W_{\lambda}(X, \mathbb{K})$ is the sum (possibly infinite) of V_{λ} . In the specific case we are interested in, we have the following decomposition

$$C^d(V, \mathbb{K}) = V^* \otimes \overset{(d)}{\cdot} \otimes V^* \cong \bigoplus_{\lambda} W_{\lambda}(V, \mathbb{K})$$

where $W_{\lambda}(V, \mathbb{K}) := (S_{\lambda} V)^{\dim(V_{\lambda})}$ and $S_{\lambda} V$ is the so-called Schur functor of V (see [2, Lecture 6]), which is also a direct sum of the irreducible representation V_{λ} .

Remark 2.1. Recall that if $\lambda = (d)$ then $W_{(d)}(X, \mathbb{K})$ is the set of symmetric functions and if $\lambda = (1, \dots, 1)$ then $W_{(1, \dots, 1)}(X, \mathbb{K})$ is the set of skew-symmetric functions. The case we are going to study most closely is when $\lambda = (d - 1, 1)$ for which $V_{(d-1, 1)}$ is the so-called standard representation. It is not straightforward to give the equations of each

type of symmetry (see, for example [6], [7] and [1, Section 4]). For instance, being in the complementary of the symmetric case, that is $F \in \bigoplus_{\lambda \neq (d)} W_\lambda(V, \mathbb{K})$, is given by a concrete equation, namely $F(v, \dots, v) = 0$ for any $v \in V$ (see [10, Lemma 3.2] or [1, Lemma 4.7] for further details), which will be used in the proof of Theorem 3.8.

Observe that the vector space of multilinear forms $F : V \times \overset{(d)}{\dots} \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$, where V is a vector space with basis $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$, is isomorphic to the vector space of hypermatrices $A = (a_{i_1 \dots i_d})$ of size $n \times \overset{(d)}{\dots} \times n$ by taking $F(v_{i_1}, \dots, v_{i_d}) =: a_{i_1 \dots i_d}$. So, one can talk about either symmetries of multilinear forms or symmetries of hypermatrices.

Features of hyperdeterminants. There exists the notion of hyperdeterminant of a general hypermatrix (see [3, Chapter 14]), which is equivalent to the notion of hyperdeterminant of a multilinear form $F : V_1 \times \dots \times V_d \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$ for different vector spaces V_1, \dots, V_d . Nevertheless, since we are dealing with symmetries, we focus in the case $V_1 = \dots = V_d = V$. In that event, we recall that the hyperdeterminant of F is a form $\text{Det} : V^* \otimes \overset{(d)}{\dots} \otimes V^* \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$ (whose degree is not specially easy to compute) with the important property that $\text{Det}(F) = 0$ if and only if there exist $v_1, \dots, v_d \in V$ such that $F(v_1, \dots, v_{d-1}, V) = F(v_1, \dots, V, v_d) = \dots = F(V, v_2, \dots, v_d) = 0$. In particular, $\text{Det}(F) = 0$ if there exists $v \in V$ such that:

$$F(v, \dots, v, V) = \dots = F(v, \dots, v, V, v) = F(V, v, \dots, v) = 0. \tag{*}$$

Remark 2.2. In [10, Main Theorem] it was proven that if $F \in W_\lambda(V, \mathbb{K})$, for all $\lambda \neq (d), (d-1, 1)$, then condition (*) is satisfied for all $v \in V$. Hence, condition (*) is also satisfied for (v, F) when $F \in \bigoplus_{\lambda \neq (d), (d-1, 1)} W_\lambda(V, \mathbb{K})$ and all $v \in V$, implying that $\text{Det}(F) = 0$ (see [1, Proposition 4.8] for an alternative proof). Observe that this result does not give any information when $d = 2$ since we only have $W_{(2)}(V, \mathbb{K})$ and $W_{(1,1)}(V, \mathbb{K})$. Nevertheless, it is known that the determinant of antisymmetric matrices (which correspond to $F \in W_{(1,1)}(V, \mathbb{K})$) of odd order is always zero. This fact leads us to expect that the hyperdeterminant will cancel out in more pieces than the ones that has already been shown. We will see in Theorem 3.8 that these new pieces will live inside $W_{(d-1,1)}(V, \mathbb{K})$.

3. Main results

In order to generalize the notion of skew-symmetric matrices glimpsed in the previous remark, we need \mathbb{K} to have a primitive d^{th} -root of unity, and we call it ω . So, from now on, we assume that \mathbb{K} contains a primitive d^{th} -root of unity. We start with some remarks and lemmas that will be used to prove the decomposition of $W_{(d-1,1)}(V, \mathbb{K})$ given in Proposition 3.5 and Theorem 3.8.

Remark 3.1. Consider $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and ω a primitive n^{th} -root of unity. This implies that $\omega^n = 1$ and $1 + \omega + \omega^2 + \dots + \omega^{n-1} = 0$. Observe that, for each $i \in \mathbb{N}, 1 < i < d$, one has the following equality:

$$0 = \omega^n - 1 = (\omega^{n_i} - 1)((\omega^{n_i})^{r_i-1} + (\omega^{n_i})^{r_i-2} + \dots + (\omega^{n_i}) + 1)$$

where n_i is the greatest common divisor of n and i and r_i satisfies that $n = n_i r_i$. Since ω is primitive, $\omega^{n_i} - 1 \neq 0$ so $(\omega^{n_i})^{r_i-1} + (\omega^{n_i})^{r_i-2} + \dots + \omega^{n_i} + 1 = 0$.

Lemma 3.2. Let ω be a primitive d^{th} -root of unity. Then $\sum_{k=1}^{d-1} (\omega^k)^i = -1$ for all $i \in \{1, \dots, d-1\}$.

Proof. Applying Remark 3.1 and replacing n with id , n_i with i and r_i with d we obtain what we want since

$$0 = (\omega^i)^d - 1 = (\omega^i - 1) \left(\sum_{k=1}^{d-1} (\omega^i)^k + 1 \right) = (\omega^i - 1) \left(\sum_{k=1}^{d-1} (\omega^k)^i + 1 \right) \implies \sum_{k=1}^{d-1} (\omega^k)^i + 1 = 0. \quad \square$$

Lemma 3.3. If $F \in W_{(d-1,1)}(V, \mathbb{K})$, σ is a d -cycle of S_d and consider $\gamma = (1) + \sigma + \sigma^2 + \dots + \sigma^{d-1}$ then $\gamma F = 0$.

Proof. Since $W_{(d-1,1)}(V, \mathbb{K}) = \oplus V_{(d-1,1)}$, it is enough to prove that γ acts as zero on each $V_{(d-1,1)}$. Recall that $V_{(d-1,1)}$ can be identified with the hyperplane $\{(x_1, \dots, x_d) \in \mathbb{K}^d : x_1 + \dots + x_d = 0\}$ and the action of $\sigma \in S_d$ on each $(x_1, \dots, x_d) \in V_{(d-1,1)}$ works as $\sigma(x_1, \dots, x_d) = (x_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, x_{\sigma(d)})$. So, $\gamma(x_1, \dots, x_d) = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_d) + (x_{\sigma(1)}, x_{\sigma(2)}, \dots, x_{\sigma(d)}) + \dots + (x_{\sigma^{d-1}(1)}, x_{\sigma^{d-1}(2)}, \dots, x_{\sigma^{d-1}(d)}) = (0, \dots, 0)$ as we wanted. \square

Remark 3.4. In [7] are (originally) given the equations that describe each $F \in W_\lambda(V, \mathbb{K})$. The previous lemma adds one additional equation that satisfies $F \in W_{(d-1,1)}(V, \mathbb{K})$. When $d = 3$, this new equation is the only equation that describes $W_{(2,1)}(V, \mathbb{K})$, that is, $F \in W_{(2,1)}(V, \mathbb{K})$ if and only if $F + (123)F + (132)F = 0$.

Proposition 3.5. There is a decomposition $W_{(d-1,1)}(V, \mathbb{K}) = \bigoplus_{i=1}^{d-1} W_{(d-1,1)}^i(V, \mathbb{K})$, where $W_{(d-1,1)}^k(V, \mathbb{K}) = \{F \in W_{(d-1,1)}(V, \mathbb{K}) \mid \sigma F = \omega^k F\}$ with $k \in \{1, \dots, d-1\}$, ω is a primitive d^{th} -root of unity, σ is a d -cycle and $d > 2$.

Proof. First, we prove that $F \in W_{(d-1,1)}(V, \mathbb{K})$ can be decomposed as $F = H_1 + \dots + H_{d-1}$. So, consider $F \in W_{(d-1,1)}(V, \mathbb{K})$ and the following sum

$$\frac{F + \omega\sigma F + \omega^2\sigma^2 F + \dots + \omega^{d-1}\sigma^{d-1} F}{d} + \frac{F + \omega^2\sigma F + (\omega^2)^2\sigma^2 F + \dots + (\omega^2)^{d-1}\sigma^{d-1} F}{d} +$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + \frac{F + \omega^3 \sigma F + (\omega^3)^2 \sigma^2 F + \dots + (\omega^3)^{d-1} \sigma^{d-1} F}{d} + \dots + \\
 & + \frac{F + \omega^{d-1} \sigma F + (\omega^{d-1})^2 \sigma^2 F + \dots + (\omega^{d-1})^{d-1} \sigma^{d-1} F}{d} = \\
 & = \sum_{k=1}^{d-1} \frac{F + \omega^k \sigma F + (\omega^k)^2 \sigma^2 F + \dots + (\omega^k)^{d-1} \sigma^{d-1} F}{d}. \tag{1}
 \end{aligned}$$

By grouping in the terms $F, \sigma F, \sigma^2 F, \dots, \sigma^{d-1} F$ we have

$$\frac{(d-1)F}{d} + \sum_{k=1}^{d-1} \frac{\omega^k}{d} \sigma F + \sum_{k=1}^{d-1} \frac{(\omega^k)^2}{d} \sigma^2 F + \dots + \sum_{k=1}^{d-1} \frac{(\omega^k)^{d-1}}{d} \sigma^{d-1} F.$$

By Lemma 3.2 we have that

$$\sum_{k=1}^{d-1} \omega^k = -1, \sum_{k=1}^{d-1} (\omega^k)^2 = -1, \dots, \sum_{k=1}^{d-1} (\omega^k)^{d-1} = -1.$$

So, the above sum is as follows,

$$\frac{(d-1)F - \sigma F - \sigma^2 F - \dots - \sigma^{d-1} F}{d} = F$$

which is equal to F since $F = -\sigma F - \sigma^2 F - \dots - \sigma^{d-1} F$ by Lemma 3.3. For $k = 1, \dots, d-1$, we denote:

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_{d-k} & := \frac{F + \omega^k \sigma F + (\omega^k)^2 \sigma^2 F + \dots + (\omega^k)^{d-1} \sigma^{d-1} F}{d} = \\
 & = \frac{(1) + \omega^k \sigma + (\omega^k)^2 \sigma^2 + \dots + (\omega^k)^{d-1} \sigma^{d-1}}{d} F.
 \end{aligned}$$

So that, the sum in (1) leads to $F = H_{d-1} + \dots + H_1$. Moreover, $H_{d-k} \in W_{(d-1,1)}(V, \mathbb{K})$ for all $k = 1, \dots, d-1$ since $\frac{(1) + \omega^k \sigma + (\omega^k)^2 \sigma^2 + \dots + (\omega^k)^{d-1} \sigma^{d-1}}{d} \in \mathbb{K}[S_d]$.

Now, we prove that each $H_{d-k} \in W_{(d-1,1)}^{d-k}(V, \mathbb{K})$ for $k = 1, \dots, d-1$, that is, $\sigma H_{d-k} = \omega^{d-k} H_{d-k}$ for all $k \in \{1, \dots, d-1\}$. On the one hand,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sigma H_{d-k} & = \frac{\sigma F + \omega^k \sigma^2 F + (\omega^k)^2 \sigma^3 F + \dots + (\omega^k)^{d-2} \sigma^{d-1} F + (\omega^k)^{d-1} F}{d} = \\
 & = \frac{\sigma F + \omega^k \sigma^2 F + \omega^{2k} \sigma^3 F + \dots + \omega^{-2k} \sigma^{d-1} F + \omega^{-k} F}{d}.
 \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand,

$$\omega^{d-k} H_{d-k} =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\omega^{d-k}F + \omega^{d-k}\omega^k\sigma F + \omega^{d-k}(\omega^k)^2\sigma^2F + \dots + \omega^{d-k}(\omega^k)^{d-2}\sigma^{d-2}F + \omega^{d-k}(\omega^k)^{d-1}\sigma^{d-1}F}{d} \\
 &= \frac{\omega^{-k}F + \sigma F + \omega^k\sigma^2F + \dots + \omega^{-3k}\sigma^{d-2}F + \omega^{-2k}\sigma^{d-1}F}{d}.
 \end{aligned}$$

One can check that both expressions coincide, just as we wanted.

Finally, we are left to prove that the sum of $W_{(d-1,1)}^1(V, \mathbb{K}), \dots, W_{(d-1,1)}^{d-1}(V, \mathbb{K})$ is direct. In order to prove it, we show that

$$W_{(d-1,1)}^i(V, \mathbb{K}) \cap \left(\sum_{k \neq i, k=1}^{d-1} W_{(d-1,1)}^k(V, \mathbb{K}) \right) = 0$$

for all $i = 1, \dots, d - 1$. We use induction reasoning on the number n of summands. For $n = 0$ we have trivially that $W_{(d-1,1)}^i(V, \mathbb{K}) \cap (0) = 0$. We assume that $W_{(d-1,1)}^i \cap (\sum_{k=i_1}^{i_{n-1}} W_{(d-1,1)}^k(V, \mathbb{K})) = 0$ with $i \notin \{i_1, \dots, i_{n-1}\}$ and we prove $W_{(d-1,1)}^i \cap (\sum_{k=i_1}^{i_n} W_{(d-1,1)}^k(V, \mathbb{K})) = 0$ with $i \notin \{i_1, \dots, i_n\}$. Suppose that $G \in W_{(d-1,1)}^i(V, \mathbb{K})$ and $G \in \sum_{k=i_1}^{i_n} W_{(d-1,1)}^k(V, \mathbb{K})$. So,

$$G = H_{i_1} + \dots + H_{i_n} \tag{2}$$

with $H_{i_k} \in W_{(d-1,1)}^{i_k}(V, \mathbb{K})$ for $k = 1, \dots, n$. Therefore,

$$\sigma G = \sigma H_{i_1} + \dots + \sigma H_{i_n}$$

and applying the definition of $W_{(d-1,1)}^k(V, \mathbb{K})$ we obtain

$$\omega^i G = \omega^{i_1} H_{i_1} + \dots + \omega^{i_n} H_{i_n}. \tag{3}$$

We subtract (3) from (2) multiply by ω^{i_n} , obtaining as a result the following,

$$(\omega^{i_n} - \omega^i)G = (\omega^{i_n} - \omega^{i_1})H_{i_1} + \dots + (\omega^{i_n} - \omega^{i_{n-1}})H_{i_{n-1}}.$$

This implies that $(\omega^{i_n} - \omega^i)G \in W_{(d-1,1)}^i(V, \mathbb{K}) \cap (\sum_{k=i_1}^{i_{n-1}} W_{(d-1,1)}^k(V, \mathbb{K})) = 0$, so that $G = 0$ since $\omega^{i_n} - \omega^i \neq 0$. \square

Remark 3.6. Observe that we also have the decomposition $W_{(d-1,1)}(X, \mathbb{K}) = \bigoplus_{i=1}^{d-1} W_{(d-1,1)}^i(X, \mathbb{K})$ for a general set X .

Proposition 3.7. Let \mathbb{K} be an algebraically closed field and $F: V \times \overset{(d)}{\dots} \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$ be a multilinear form with $d \geq 3$ and satisfying $F(v, \dots, v) = 0$ for all $v \in V$. There exists $u \in V \setminus \{0\}$ such that $F(u, \dots, u, V) = 0$.

Proof. Let $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ be a basis of V . We need to find $v = \sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j v_j$ such that, for $i = 1, \dots, n$,

$$G_i(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) := F\left(\sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j v_j, \dots, \sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j v_j, v_i\right) = 0.$$

We are thus looking for non-trivial common solutions of the polynomials $G_1, \dots, G_n \in \mathbb{K}[\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n]_{d-1}$, and we will interpret this as finding a point in \mathbb{P}^{n-1} in the intersection of the corresponding n hypersurfaces. Observe that there is a relation

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i G_i(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) = F\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i v_i, \dots, \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i v_i\right) = 0.$$

This means that the morphism $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{n-1}} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{n-1}}(d-1)^n$ given by G_1, \dots, G_n is zero when composed with the morphism $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{n-1}}(d-1)^n \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{n-1}}(d)^n$ provided by the Euler exact sequence. In other words, we have a factorization

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{n-1}} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{n-1}}(d) \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \\ & & \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{n-1}}(d-1)^n \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \\ & & \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{n-1}}(d) \end{array}$$

showing that the original morphism $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{n-1}} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{n-1}}(d-1)^n$ is injective if and only if $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{n-1}} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{n-1}}(d)$ is injective. But this cannot be injective because, as it is well known (see also Remark 3.10), $c_{n-1}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{n-1}}(d)) > 0$ when $d \geq 3$. This completes the proof. \square

Theorem 3.8. *Let V be a vector space over a field \mathbb{K} and fix $d \geq 3$. Suppose that the characteristic of \mathbb{K} does not divide $d!$ and that \mathbb{K} contains a primitive d^{th} -root of unity, ω . If $F \in \left(\bigoplus_{\lambda \neq (d), (d-1,1)} W_\lambda(V, \mathbb{K})\right) \oplus W_{(d-1,1)}^i(V, \mathbb{K})$ for $i = 1, \dots, d-1$, then $\text{Det}(F) = 0$.*

Proof. Let us denote by $\bar{\mathbb{K}}$ the algebraic closure of \mathbb{K} , by \bar{V} the completion of V , that is, $\bar{V} = V \otimes \bar{\mathbb{K}}$, and by \bar{F} the extension of $F \in \left(\bigoplus_{\lambda \neq (d), (d-1,1)} W_\lambda(V, \mathbb{K})\right) \oplus W_{(d-1,1)}^i(V, \mathbb{K})$. If we see F and \bar{F} as hypermatrices, they are completely the same. So, if we prove that $\text{Det}(\bar{F}) = 0$ we are done. By hypothesis, $\bar{F} \in \left(\bigoplus_{\lambda \neq (d), (d-1,1)} W_\lambda(\bar{V}, \bar{\mathbb{K}})\right) \oplus W_{(d-1,1)}^i(\bar{V}, \bar{\mathbb{K}})$ and we can decompose it as $\bar{F} = F' + F''$ with $F' \in \bigoplus_{\lambda \neq (d), (d-1,1)} W_\lambda(\bar{V}, \bar{\mathbb{K}})$ and $F'' \in W_{(d-1,1)}^i(\bar{V}, \bar{\mathbb{K}})$. On the one hand, since $F''(v, \dots, v) = 0$ for all $v \in \bar{V}$, by Proposition 3.7, there exists $u \in \bar{V} \setminus \{0\}$ such that $F''(u, \dots, u, \bar{V}) = 0$. Moreover, since $F'' \in W_{(d-1,1)}^i(\bar{V}, \bar{\mathbb{K}})$, by Proposition 3.5, we know that $\sigma F'' = \omega^{d-i} F''$ where

σ is a d -cycle and ω . So, F'' satisfies condition (\star) for u . On the other hand, by Remark 2.2, F' satisfies condition (\star) for all $v \in \bar{V}$. In particular, F' satisfies condition (\star) for $u \in \bar{V} \setminus \{0\}$. Therefore, \bar{F} satisfies condition (\star) for such u . So, $\text{Det}(\bar{F}) = 0$. \square

Remark 3.9. Let us recall that for the symmetric case, $F \in W_{(d)}(V, \mathbb{K})$, L. Oeding described in [8] all the irreducible factors of $\text{Det}(F)$. Note now that if $F \in W_{(d-1,1)}(V, \mathbb{K})$ then $\text{Det}(F)$ is also not necessarily zero. For example, if $n = 2$ and $d = 3$ we have the explicit formula of the hyperdeterminant (see [3, Proposition 1.7, Chapter 14] for the original outcome and [9, Example 5.6] for the reformulation we use). So, consider the multilinear map $F: \mathbb{K}^2 \times \mathbb{K}^2 \times \mathbb{K}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$ given by $F((x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), (x_3, y_3)) = x_1x_2y_3 - x_1y_2x_3 + y_1y_2x_3 - x_1y_2y_3$ whose associated multidimensional matrix is $A = (a_{ijk})$ with $i, j, k = 1, 2$ and $a_{111} = 0, a_{222} = 0, a_{112} = 1, a_{211} = 0, a_{121} = -1, a_{221} = 1, a_{122} = -1, a_{212} = 0$. Observe that $F \in W_{(2,1)}(\mathbb{K}^2, \mathbb{K})$ since $F + (123)F + (132)F = 0$, that is, $F((x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), (x_3, y_3)) + F((x_2, y_2), (x_3, y_3), (x_1, y_1)) + F((x_3, y_3), (x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2)) = 0$. Its hyperdeterminant is:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Det}(F) &= \left(\begin{vmatrix} a_{111} & a_{122} \\ a_{211} & a_{222} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{121} & a_{112} \\ a_{221} & a_{212} \end{vmatrix} \right)^2 - 4 \begin{vmatrix} a_{111} & a_{112} \\ a_{211} & a_{212} \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a_{121} & a_{122} \\ a_{221} & a_{222} \end{vmatrix} = \\ &= \left(\begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \right)^2 - 4 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \neq 0. \end{aligned}$$

Remark 3.10. If we allow $d = 2$ in the proof of Proposition 3.7, we have that $c_{n-1}(\Omega_{\mathbb{P}^{n-1}}(2)) = 1$ if n is odd and $c_{n-1}(\Omega_{\mathbb{P}^{n-1}}(2)) = 0$ if n is even, so that in this last case we can have an injective morphism. This corresponds to the fact that, for $n \times n$ matrices, the determinant is always zero if n is odd but can be nonzero if n is even. It is worth to notice that we could have rephrased everything in the language of distributions. Indeed giving polynomials G_1, \dots, G_n as in our proof is equivalent to give a distribution of degree $d - 2$ in \mathbb{P}^{n-1} , i.e. a section of $\Omega_{\mathbb{P}^{n-1}}(d)$. And a well-known result in this language (see for example [5, Proposition 2.1]) states that a distribution of degree $d - 2$ in \mathbb{P}^{n-1} has singular locus except possibly when $d = 2$ and n even. It is worth to mention that

$$H^0(\Omega_{\mathbb{P}^{n-1}}(d)) = \mathbb{S}_{(d-1,1)} H^0(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{n-1}}(1)),$$

and this is isomorphic to any of the spaces $W_{(d-1,1)}^i(X, \mathbb{K})$. In fact, and more generally, from Bott's formula we have an isomorphism

$$H^0(\Omega_{\mathbb{P}^{n-1}}^p(d)) = \mathbb{S}_{(d-p,1,\dots,1)} H^0(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{n-1}}(1)).$$

This can be obtained directly by induction on p (the case $p = 0$ being trivial) and using the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow H^0(\Omega_{\mathbb{P}^{n-1}}^p(d)) \rightarrow \bigwedge^{p+1} H^0(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{n-1}}(1)) \otimes H^0(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{n-1}}(d-p-1)) \rightarrow H^0(\Omega_{\mathbb{P}^{n-1}}^{p-1}(d)) \rightarrow 0$$

(taking cohomology in the short exact sequences of the long Euler exact sequence).

Remark 3.11. From the above remark we easily get the known result that $H^0(\Omega_{\mathbb{P}^{n-1}}(d))$ has dimension equal to $(d-1)\binom{n+d-2}{d}$ so that this is also the dimension of any $\dim W_{(d-1,1)}^i(V, \mathbb{K})$. In particular, our Theorem 3.8 is saying that, inside the n^d -dimensional space $V^* \otimes \binom{d}{\cdot} \otimes V^*$, the hypersurface determined by Det contains $d-1$ linear subspaces of codimension $\binom{n+d-1}{d} + (d-2)(d-1)\binom{n+d-2}{d}$. They meet in the common subspace of codimension $\binom{n+d-1}{d} + (d-1)^2\binom{n+d-2}{d}$ found in [10] and [1].

Data availability

No data was used for the research described in the article.

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