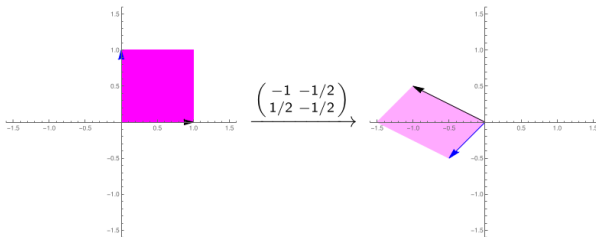


What is...tropical geometry - part 18?

Or: Tropical linear algebra 2 - determinants and optimization

Volumes of parallelograms

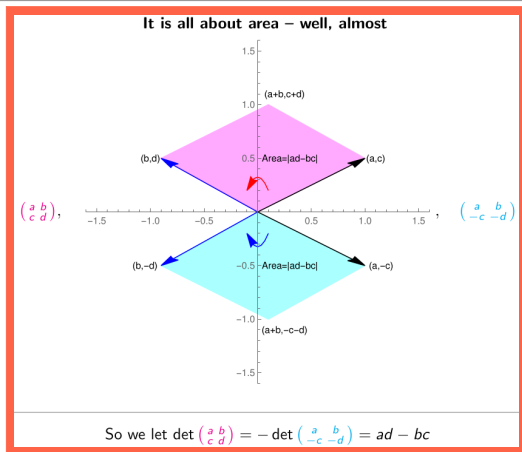
It is all about area



Wish. The determinant should be the area of matrix times unit square.

- Above The image of the unit square under the illustrated matrix
- Recall The area of the polytope on the right is measured by the determinant
- This is just the tip of the iceberg: determinants are everywhere

Well, there is a sign...



- ▶ Actually only the absolute value of the determinant measures the area
- ▶ More general, the determinant also takes orientation into account
- ▶ Under log we don't know signs

The determinant formula

Can you make this explicit?

$$\det(A) = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma) \prod_{i=1}^n a_{i,\sigma_i}$$

Example. For $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \det(A) = & \begin{array}{c} \operatorname{sgn} = (-1)^0 \\ \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \color{red}{1} & \color{red}{2} & \color{red}{3} \end{array} \end{array} - \begin{array}{c} \operatorname{sgn} = (-1)^1 \\ \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ \color{red}{1} & \color{red}{2} & \color{red}{3} \end{array} \end{array} - \begin{array}{c} \operatorname{sgn} = (-1)^1 \\ \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ \color{red}{1} & \color{red}{2} & \color{red}{3} \end{array} \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \operatorname{sgn} = (-1)^2 \\ \begin{array}{ccc} 3 & 1 & 2 \\ \color{red}{1} & \color{red}{2} & \color{red}{3} \end{array} \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \operatorname{sgn} = (-1)^2 \\ \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ \color{red}{1} & \color{red}{2} & \color{red}{3} \end{array} \end{array} - \begin{array}{c} \operatorname{sgn} = (-1)^3 \\ \begin{array}{ccc} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ \color{red}{1} & \color{red}{2} & \color{red}{3} \end{array} \end{array} \\ & = a_{11}a_{22}a_{33} - a_{12}a_{21}a_{33} - a_{11}a_{23}a_{32} + a_{13}a_{21}a_{32} + a_{12}a_{23}a_{31} - a_{13}a_{22}a_{31} \end{aligned}$$

- Recall To compute the determinant take a signed sum
- The signed sum goes over all permutations
- Tropicalize Do the same tropically, but without sign

For completeness: A formal definition

A tropical matrix $A = (a_{ij})_{i,j=1}^n$ has **tropical determinant**

$$\det(A) = \sum_{\text{permutations } \sigma} \prod_i a_{i\sigma(i)}$$

► This equals $\min_{\sigma} \{a_{1\sigma(1)} + \dots + a_{n\sigma(n)}\}$

► This is more like the **permanent**

The determinant without signs

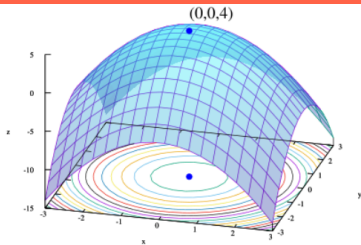
$$\text{perm}(A) = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \prod_{i=1}^n a_{i,\sigma_i} \quad \det(A) = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \text{sgn}(\sigma) \prod_{i=1}^n a_{i,\sigma_i}$$

Example. For $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}$:

$\text{perm}(A) =$

$$= a_{11}a_{22}a_{33} + a_{12}a_{21}a_{33} + a_{11}a_{23}a_{32} + a_{12}a_{23}a_{31} + a_{13}a_{21}a_{32} + a_{13}a_{22}a_{31}$$

Optimization again



Graph of a surface given by $z = f(x, y) = -(x^2 + y^2) + 4$. The global **maximum** at $(x, y, z) = (0, 0, 4)$ is indicated by a blue dot.

- **Task** Suppose n workers must be assigned to n jobs, and a matrix A records the cost of training each worker for each job. How should the workers be assigned 1:1 so that the total training cost is minimized?
- **Answer** Any permutation that minimizes the tropical determinant works

Thank you for your attention!

I hope that was of some help.