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**DETERMINANTAL IDEALS, IDENTITIES, AND THE
WRONSKIAN**

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In this paper we examine the question raised by J. F. Ritt in his Colloquium Publication, *Differential Algebra concerning the study of the differential ideals generated by the Wronskian*. A test for an element to be a member of a certain (algebraic) ideal is presented and this result is applied to the differential ideal generated by the Wronskian. All identities of a certain type of determinant are also obtained.

This extends recent results concerning the Wronskian.

0. Introduction. Let $y_{ij}, i \in N = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}, j \in M = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ be indeterminates over a field F , and let $\mathcal{R} = F[y_{ij}]$. With $S = \{i_1, \dots, i_k\} \subset N$ and $\{a_1, \dots, a_k\} \subset M$, where $i_j < i_{j+1}$ and $a_j < a_{j+1}$ for all j , we let $(S; a_1, \dots, a_k)$ represent the $k \times k$ determinant with $y_{i_p a_q}$ in the p th row and q th column. In this notation $y_{ij} = (\{i\}; j)$. We call $w = \sum_j a_j$ the weight of $(S; a_1, \dots, a_k)$. If F is of characteristic zero and y_{ij} is the j th derivative of y_i , then $(N; 0, 1, \dots, n-1) = W(y_1, \dots, y_n)$, the Wronskian of y_1, \dots, y_n . Using the Wronskian as a model we consider ideals in \mathcal{R}

$$I_i = (W_0, W_1, \dots, W_i)$$

where W_i is any fixed linear combination with nonzero coefficients in F , of all n th order determinants of weight $(n(n-1)/2) + i$. We present a constructive procedure to determine whether any given $P \in \mathcal{R}$ is in $I = I_0 \cup I_1 \cup I_2 \cup \dots$. A basis of \mathcal{R} as a vector space over F is obtained such that the deletion of certain elements yields a basis of \mathcal{R}/I ; this, in a natural manner, leads to canonical forms. The proof provides all possible identities of determinants (each of the type $(S; a_1, \dots, a_k)$). We also encounter a combinatorial problem whose solution appears to be difficult.

This work extends the results of [6] to $n > 2$ and those of [1] to a general ring. It has some similarities to the work of Levi [3], for the differential ideals $[y^p]$ and $[uv]$ as well as [2], [4], [5], and [7]. Although the Wronskian is zero if and only if $\{y_i\}$ is a linearly dependent set (the y 's being analytic functions) [8, p. 34], by the Ritt-Raudenbush Theorem of Zeros [8, p. 27] one cannot distinguish by zeros, elements in $\{I\}$ from those in I . Thus a test for membership in I cannot be stated in terms of solutions.

1. **Gradings of \mathcal{R} .** The set of all polynomials in \mathcal{R} which are homogeneous of degree d_i in the y_{ij} , where the d_i are fixed nonnegative integers, is a subspace of \mathcal{R} . \mathcal{R} is the direct sum of the subspaces which clearly provides a grading of \mathcal{R} . If d is a fixed nonnegative integer and $\{k_1, \dots, k_d\}$ is a fixed set of nonnegative integers (with possible repetitions), the set of polynomials in products of degree d , $y_{i_1 k_1} \dots y_{i_d k_d}$ for any choice of the i_j , is also a subspace of \mathcal{R} and \mathcal{R} is the direct sum of these subspaces. (With $d = 0$, the subspace is F .) The intersection of these two gradings is the one we use, and we usually work in a subspace which is homogeneous with respect to both gradings. It is clear that each component (homogeneous subspace) is of finite dimensions. The combinatorial problem to which we referred previously is to determine the dimension of these components. Although the problem seems difficult to answer, one can obtain interesting relations by constructing different bases of a component (and then use the fact that the cardinality of all bases of the component are the same).

2. **Ordering.** The proofs will use an ordering of the elements in the components (of our grading). We first order subsets of $N = \{1, \dots, n\}$, then determinants, and finally products of determinants.

DEFINITION 1. Let $S = \{i_1, \dots, i_k\}$, $S' = \{i'_1, \dots, i'_l\}$ be subsets of N with $i_\alpha < i_{\alpha+1}$ and $i'_\beta < i'_{\beta+1}$ for all α and β .

We say that S is lower than S' ($S < S'$) if

$$(1) \quad k > l$$

or

$$(2) \quad k = l \text{ and } \exists t \ni i_j = i'_j \text{ for } j < t \text{ and } i_t < i'_t.$$

We also write $S \ll S'$ if $k \geq l$ and $i_j \leq i'_j$ for all $j \leq l$. (Note that for any S , $S \ll S$ although $S \not< S$.)

DEFINITION 2. Let $P = (S; a_1, \dots, a_k)$ and $P' = (S'; b_1, \dots, b_l)$ with S and S' as above and $a_\alpha < a_{\alpha+1}$ and $b_\beta < b_{\beta+1}$ for all α and β . We say that P is lower than P' ($P < P'$) if

$$(1) \quad S < S'$$

or

$$(2) \quad S = S' \text{ and } \sum a_i < \sum b_i$$

or

(3) $S = S'$, $\sum a_i = \sum b_i$ and $\exists t \ni a_i = b_i$ for $i < t$ and $a_t < b_t$.

P is said to be s -lower than P' if either $S < S'$ or $S = S'$ and $\sum a_i < \sum b_i$.

If $S \ll S'$ and $a_j \leq b_j$ for all $j \leq l$, we say the product PP' is monotonically increasing and we write $P \ll P'$.

The following fact will be critical in the proof of Theorem 3: If P is s -lower than P' and Q is lower than but not s -lower than P' then P is lower than Q (in fact s -lower than Q).

DEFINITION 3. Let $A = P_1 \cdots P_r$ and $B = Q_1 \cdots Q_s$ be products of determinants with P_r not in F , and $P_\alpha \leq P_{\alpha+1}$, $Q_\beta \leq Q_{\beta+1}$ for all α and β . We say that A is lower than B if

$$(1) \quad r > s$$

or

$$(2) \quad r = s \text{ and } \exists t \ni P_i = Q_i \text{ for } i < t \text{ and } P_t < Q_t.$$

A is said to be s -lower than B if $r > s$, or if in (2), P_t is s -lower than Q_t . If A is lower (s -lower) than B we say that $A \cdot 1$ is lower (s -lower) than both B and $B \cdot 1$.

It is clear that this is a partial ordering of \mathcal{R} which is compatible with the ring multiplication; i.e. if $A < B$ then $AC < BC$ for every product C of determinants, $C \neq 0$.

DEFINITION 4. If the product $A = P_1 \cdots P_r = \sum \alpha_i B_i$ with $\alpha_i \in F$, then A is said to be replaceable (s -replaceable) if for every i , B_i is lower (s -lower) than A .

3. Basis. We now consider certain products, called λ -products, the set of which form a basis of \mathcal{R} (as a vector space over F).

DEFINITION 5. The product A , which can be written $A = P_1 \cdots P_r$, is called a λ -product if $A = 1$ or $r > 0$, $P_r \notin F$, and if $i < j$ then $P_i \ll P_j$.

We first show the λ -products span \mathcal{R} .

LEMMA 1. If a product A is not a λ -product, then A is s -replaceable.

Proof. Let $P = (\{i_1, \dots, i_k\}; a_1, \dots, a_k) < P' = (\{i'_1, \dots, i'_l\}; b_1, \dots, b_l)$ but not $P \ll P'$. We consider two cases:

$$(1) \quad i_j \leq i'_j \text{ for } j < t \text{ but } i_t > i'_t.$$

$$(2) \quad S \ll S', a_j \leq b_j \text{ for } j \leq t \text{ but } a_t > b_t.$$

Since $P < P', k \geq l$. Assume (1) is satisfied and consider the $(k+l) \times (k+l)$ matrix

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} B_1 & C \\ D & B_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

where B_1 is the $k \times k$ matrix of P , B_2 is the $l \times l$ matrix of P' , $C = (c_{p,q})$ is the $k \times l$ matrix defined by $c_{p,q} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } p < t \\ y_{i_p b_q} & \text{if } p \geq t, \end{cases}$ and $D = (d_{p,q})$ is the $l \times k$ matrix defined by $d_{p,q} = \begin{cases} y_{i'_p a_q} & \text{if } p \leq t. \\ 0 & \text{if } p > t. \end{cases}$

Expand $\det(H)$ in two ways: by minors of the first k columns, and by minors of $l-1$ rows consisting of the first $t-1$ rows along with the last $l-t$ rows. These two expansions give this same value $(\det H)$; set them equal to each other and solve for $P \cdot P' = (\det B_1)(\det B_2)$, which appears in the first expansion. We claim that all the other terms are s -lower than $P \cdot P'$.

Clearly all the terms in the row-expansion are s -lower, since one of the two determinants in each term is a $(k+1)$ st order determinant, hence the term is s -lower than PP' .

In the column expansion we see the k th order determinant is of the form $(\{i_1, \dots, i_{t-1}, e_1, \dots, e_{k-t+1}\}; -)$ where $\{e_1, \dots, e_{k-t+1}\}$ runs over all possible subsets of $\{i'_1, \dots, i'_t, i_{t+1}, \dots, i_k\}$. Since this latter subset is monotonically increasing as written, we see that the highest k th order determinant is obtained when $\{e_1, \dots, e_{k-t+1}\} = \{i_t, \dots, i_k\}$, that is, when the determinant is P . Thus all the other terms in the column expansion are lower, and clearly s -lower than PP' . This completes the proof when (1) is satisfied.

The proof for the case in which (2) is satisfied is similar. With the notation as above, consider the $(k+l) \times (k+l)$ matrix

$$H_1 = \begin{pmatrix} B_1 & E \\ F & B_2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ where } e_{pq} = \begin{cases} y_{i_p b_q} & \text{if } q \leq t \\ 0 & \text{if } q > t \end{cases} \text{ and } f_{pq} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } q < t \\ y_{i'_p a_q} & \text{if } q \geq t. \end{cases}$$

Expand $\det(H_1)$ by minors of the first k rows, and by minors of $l-1$ columns consisting of the first $t-1$ columns along with the last $l-t$ columns. The highest product in the two expansions is $P_1 P_2$ and all the other terms are s -lower.

The process indicated in Lemma 1, replacing a product which is not a λ -product, always takes place inside one of the (homogeneous) components of our grading, and since the dimension of this subspace is finite, the process must terminate. We have proved

THEOREM 1. *The λ -products span \mathcal{R} (as a vector space over F).*

We next show that the set of λ -products is linearly independent over F . This will show we have obtained all of the determinantal identities, for, by the independence of the λ -products, the representation of any element of \mathcal{R} as a linear combination of λ -products must be unique.

THEOREM 2. *The set of λ -products is linearly independent over F .*

Proof. We proceed by induction on n (the cardinality of the set of the first subscripts on the y 's). The theorem is clearly true if $n = 0$ or 1 .

We extract an essential step in the induction proof as

LEMMA 2. *If (1) $\sum \alpha_i L_i = 0$, $i \in I$ with the L_i 's distinct λ -products and $\alpha_i \in F$, then there exists a nonempty subset $J \subset I$ and a set of distinct λ -products L_j , $j \in J$ such that*

$$(*) \quad \sum \alpha_j L_j' = 0, j \in J$$

with y_{nk} appearing in L_j' only in n th order determinants (i.e. determinants $(N; _)$).

Let us use Lemma 2 to complete the proof of Theorem 2, and then return to prove the lemma. Since $(*)$ is an identity in the y_{ij} , we may assume each L_j' is of the same degree, say k , in n th order determinants. Then L_j' has a factor $(N; a_1(j), \dots, a_n(j)) \cdots (N; k_1(j), \dots, k_n(j))$ with $a_n(j) \leq b_n(j) \leq \dots \leq k_n(j)$. We order the sets $T_j = (a_n(j), \dots, k_n(j))$ lexicographically, and let $J' = \{j \in J \mid T_j \text{ is highest}\}$. Again, since $(*)$ is an identity, we must have $\sum \alpha_j L_j' = 0$ for $j \in J'$. In this last equation, if (t_1, \dots, t_k) is the highest T_j , then the coefficient of $\prod_{i=1}^k y_{nt_i}$ is $\sum \alpha_j L_j'' = 0$ for $j \in J'$, where L_j'' is obtained from L_j' by replacing each $(N; a_1, \dots, a_n)$ by $(\{1, \dots, n-1\}; a_1, \dots, a_{n-1})$. We note that the L_j'' are distinct λ -products free of y_n ; by the induction hypothesis each $\alpha_j = 0$. This completes the proof of Theorem 2.

We return to the proof of Lemma 2, first making some observations concerning the behavior of λ -products under a particular type of substitution.

If L is a fixed λ -product, then substitution of $y_{2j} + ty_{1j}$ for y_{2j} will turn L into a polynomial in t of degree, say, d . The coefficient of t^d is again a λ -product L' and the only y_{2j} which remain in L' are those in determinants $(\{1, 2, \dots\}; _)$. Knowing d and L' , we can reconstruct L ; i.e. the function from (L, d) for certain L to L' is one-one. An example will illustrate the procedure. If $L = (\{1, 2, 4\};$

$_)(\{1, 3, 4\}; _)(\{2, 3\}; _)(\{2\}; _)(\{3\}; _)$ then $d = 2$ and $L' = (\{1, 2, 4\}; _)(\{1, 3, 4\}; _)(\{1, 3\}; _)(\{1\}; _)(\{3\}; _)$. (There is no change in the second subscripts.) To construct L from L' , we note that since $d = 2$, two of the 1's in L' need to be changed to 2's. From the definition of a λ -product, it is clear that we change the 1's to 2's, starting from the right (if the determinants in the λ -product are arranged so they are monotonically increasing). This procedure can easily be generalized.

In (1) $\sum \alpha_i L_i = 0$ with the L_i distinct λ -products we make the substitution $y_{2j} + ty_{1j}$ for y_{2j} and extract the coefficient of t^d where $d = \max(d_i)$, L_i having become a polynomial of degree d_i in t . Since (1) was an identity in the y_{ij} , it follows that the coefficient of t^d must be zero. The function from (L, d) for certain L to L' is one-one, therefore

$$(2) \quad \sum \alpha_i L'_i = 0 \text{ for } i \in I' \subseteq I,$$

where the L'_i are distinct λ -products and the only 2's that appear as a first subscript are in determinants of order two or higher of the form $(\{1, 2, \dots\}; _)$.

Continue the process, substituting $y_{3j} = y_{3j} + ty_{2j}$ and again extract the coefficient of the highest power of t . We find

$$(3) \quad \sum \alpha_i L''_i = 0 \text{ for } i \in I'' \subset I',$$

where the L''_i are distinct λ -products and the only 3's that appear as a first subscript are in determinants of order three or higher $(\{1, 2, 3, \dots\}; _)$. The proof of the lemma is completed by induction.

Combining Theorems 1 and 2, we note that the λ -terms form a basis for \mathcal{R} as a vector spaces over F . In the next section we consider a subset of the λ -products which form a basis of \mathcal{R}/I , and this will yield canonical forms and the test we seek for membership in I .

4. Canonical forms. With $r > 1$ and $w \geq (r(r-1))/2$, let

$$M(r, w) = \{a_1, \dots, a_r\} \text{ where } w = \sum a_i$$

and either

$$(1) \quad a_{i+1} = 1 + a_i \text{ for all } i$$

or

$$(2) \quad a_{i+1} = 1 + a_i \text{ for } i \neq t \text{ for some } t \text{ and } a_{t+1} = 2 + a_t.$$

DEFINITION 6. Let P be a λ -product, $P \neq 1$. Then P is called a β -product if P contains no subproduct (i.e. factor) of one of the

following types :

- (1) $C = (N; c_1, \dots, c_n)$ and $\{c_1, \dots, c_n\} = M(n, w)$ for some w .
- (2) $B \cdot C = (N; b_1, \dots, b_n)(N; c_1, \dots, c_n)$ where $B \ll C$,
 $b_i = c_i$ for $i > t$ and $\{c_1, \dots, c_t\} = M(t, w)$ for some w .
- (3) $C \cdot D = (N; c_1, \dots, c_n)(S; d_1, \dots, d_k)$ where $C \ll D$,
 $c_i = d_i$ for $i \leq r$ and $\{c_{r+1}, \dots, c_n\} = M(n - r, w)$ for some w .
- (4) $B \cdot C \cdot D = (N; b_1, \dots, b_n)(N; c_1, \dots, c_n)(S; d_1, \dots, d_k)$ where
 $B \ll C \ll D$, $b_i = c_i$ for $i > t$, $c_i = d_i$ for $i \leq r$, and
 $\{c_{r+1}, \dots, c_t\} = M(t - r, w)$ for some w .

Since $P = P \cdot 1$ we consider P to be a subproduct of itself.

Although all the conditions can be obtained as special cases of (4), taking one or both of B and D to be 1, it seems worthwhile to indicate the various cases explicitly.

An alternate characterization of β -products, contained in the next lemma, is used in the proofs of the two following theorems.

LEMMA 3. *Let P be a fixed λ -product and w a positive integer no less than $n(n - 1)/2$. If E is an n th order determinant of weight w , then for PE to be a λ -product but not a β -product with E playing the role of C , it is necessary and sufficient that PE be the highest λ -product in the set $\{PX\}$ where X runs over n th order determinants of weight w .*

Proof. It is clear that we may consider only the last condition of Definition 6 and assume $PE = BDE$ with $B \ll E \ll D$. For the necessity we assume BDE is not a β -product with E playing the role of C , that there is an n th order F of weight w such that BDF is a λ -product higher than BDE , and we obtain a contradiction. We know that $F = (N; f_1, \dots, f_n)$ is higher than $E = (N; e_1, \dots, e_n)$; of course $B \ll F \ll D$. Let $e_i = b_i$ for $i > t$, $e_i = d_i$ for $i \leq r$, and $\{e_{r+1}, \dots, e_t\} = M(t - r, w')$ for some w' . Since $E \ll F$ there is an s such that $f_i = e_i$ for $i < s$ and $f_s > e_s$. Clearly $s > r$ since $f_i = d_i = e_i$ for $i \leq r$. If $r < s \leq t$ then $\sum_{i=r+1}^t f_i > \sum_{i=r+1}^t e_i$ ($M(k, w)$ is the highest k -tuple of weight w), hence $f_j < e_j$ for some $j > t$. But this is a contradiction since $f_i \geq b_i$ for all i and $b_i = e_i$ for $i > t$. Similarly s cannot be larger than t . Consequently there can be no s with $f_s > e_s$ and this completes the proof of the necessity.

The proof of the sufficiency is direct and we assume that BDE is the highest λ -product of the form BDX where X is an n th order determinant of weight w . If $E = D$ and we are done for E would play the role of C in Condition 3. Assume $E \neq D$, let q be such

that $e_i = d_i$ for $i < q$ and $e_q < d_q$ (q is the order of D if $e_i = d_i$ for every i), and let s be the smallest $i \geq q$ such that $e_{i+1} > 1 + e_i$. Clearly $1 + e_s \leq d_s$. If there is an $l > s + 1$ such that $e_{l-1} < e_l - 1$, let $F = (N; f_1, \dots, f_n)$ where $f_i = e_i$ for $i \neq s, l$, $f_s = 1 + e_s$ and $f_l = e_l - 1$. Then the weight of F is w and BDF , being higher than BDE , is not a λ -product; this implies that $f_l < b_l = e_l$. Consequently, for any $j \geq i > s + 1$ with $e_i > 1 + e_{i-1}$ we have $e_j = b_j$. (In the same way, if $e_{s+1} - e_s > 2$ then $e_j = b_j$ for $j \geq s + 1$.) If $e_{s+1} = 2 + e_s$ and l is the smallest $i > s + 1$ such that $e_i > 1 + e_{i-1}$ then E plays the role of C in Condition 4 with $t = l - 1$ and $r = q - 1$. If $e_{s+1} > 2 + e_s$ then E plays the role of the same C with $t = s$ and $r = q - 1$. This completes the proof of the lemma.

THEOREM 3. *If the λ -product P is not a β -product, then P is replaceable modulo I .*

Proof. If P is not a β -product, then P contains a subproduct of one of the four types described in the definition. Pick one of these subproducts and let C denote the corresponding n th order determinant. Since C is one of the terms in W_k , where $k = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i - n(n-1)/2$, we can solve $(P/C)W_k \equiv 0 \pmod{I}$ for P . By the necessity part of Lemma 3, we see that every λ -product in the expression we have obtained for P is lower than P . If a product, R , in the expression for P is not a λ -product, we know R is s -replaceable (Lemma 1). If P is lower than R it is not s -lower than R , hence every product in the representation of R as a linear combination s -lower products is lower than P (see the remark after definition 2). This completes the proof of Theorem 3.

In this theorem the products are not contained in one component of our grading. However, the total weight provides a grading and if we consider the grading which is the intersection of the total weight with the degree (d_i in the y_{ij}), then all of the products above will be in one homogeneous component of this new grading. Since the dimension of each of these components is finite, we may conclude that every λ -product is congruent modulo I to a sum of β -products.

THEOREM 4. (Canonical forms). *Every element of \mathcal{R} is expressible as a linear combination, with coefficients in F , of a finite number of distinct products*

$$(*) \quad PW_a W_b \cdots W_r$$

where P is a β -product or 1. The expression, which may be of degree zero in the W 's, is unique.

Proof. The fact that such a representation can be obtained follows from Theorem 3, and we merely need to show uniqueness. For each expression T of the form $(*)$ we will obtain the highest λ -product B in the expression for T as a linear combination of λ -products. The correspondence $T \rightarrow B$ is one-to-one, hence no linear combination of distinct expressions T of the form $(*)$ can vanish since the highest B cannot cancel.

If E and F are n th order determinants of weight w , P is a λ -product, PE is the highest λ -product of the form P times an n th order determinant of weight w , PF is not a λ -product, and $PF = \sum Q_i$ where the Q_i are λ -products, then, by the remark after Definition 2, each Q_i is s -lower than PF and therefore s -lower than PE . In view of the above, we see that the desired correspondence is provided by the sufficiency part of Lemma 3, and this completes the proof of the theorem.

COROLLARY 1. *The β -product form a basis of $\mathcal{R} \bmod I$.*

COROLLARY 2. *A necessary and sufficient condition for an element of \mathcal{R} to be in I is that none of the terms $(*)$ of its canonical form be of degree zero in the W 's.*

One can obtain many facts similar to those obtained in [6], such as the following

COROLLARY 3. *Let P be a β -product of degree d in n th order determinants and degree t in $(n-1)$ st order determinants*

$$P = \prod_{i=1}^d (N; a_{1i}, \dots, a_{ni}) \prod_{i=1}^t (S_i; b_{1i}, \dots, b_{n-1i})$$

then

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^d a_{ji} + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^t b_{ji} &\geq d^2 + d \left(\frac{n^2 - n + 2}{2} \right) \\ &+ t \left(\frac{(n-3)(n-2)}{2} + n + d - 2 \right). \end{aligned}$$

Proof. The β -product of minimal weight with the proper degrees is

$$\begin{aligned} &\left(\prod_{i=1}^d (N; 0, 1, \dots, n-3, n-3+i, n+i) \right) \\ &\times \left(\prod_{i=1}^t (S_i; 0, 1, \dots, n-3, n+d-2) \right) \end{aligned}$$

where the cardinality of each S_i is $n - 1$.

We conclude with a combinatorial result. Let d_1, d_2 , and d_3 be three positive integers and S a fixed set of non-negative integers, (possibly with repetitions) where $|S| = d_1 + d_2 + d_3$. (We use $|S|$ to denote the cardinality of S .) Let K be the number of distinct ways of writing S as the union of three subsets, A_1, A_2 , and A_3 where $|A_i| = d_i$. We also consider S as the union of six special kinds of subsets and show that the number of ways of doing this is also K . Before describing these subsets, we define some terms relating to subsets of integers.

A set A of ordered n -tuples is said to contain *strict n -tuples* if $U \in A$ implies $U = \{u_1, \dots, u_n\}$ where $u_i < u_{i+1}$.

A set A containing strict n -tuples is *monotonic* if given two elements of A , they can be labelled $U = \{u_i\}$ and $V = \{v_i\}$ so that $u_i \leq v_i$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$.

The pair A, B , with A containing strict n -tuples, and B containing strict m -tuples ($A \neq B$), is $A-B$ monotonic if given $U = \{u_i\} \in A$ and $V = \{v_i\} \in B$ then $u_i \leq v_i$ for all $i \leq \min(n, m)$.

Let L be the number of ways that S can be written as a union of six sets of subsets A_1, \dots, A_6 , containing strict n_i -tuples, respectively; each A_i is monotonic and each pair A_i, A_j is A_i-A_j monotonic if $i < j$; $n_1 = 3, n_2 = n_3 = 2, n_5 = n_6 = 1$ and either $n_4 = 2$ and

$$d_1 = |A_1| + |A_2| + |A_3|, d_2 = |A_1| + |A_2| + |A_4| + |A_5|$$

and

$$d_3 = |A_1| + |A_3| + |A_4| + |A_6|,$$

or $n_4 = 1$ and

$$d_1 = |A_1| + |A_2| + |A_3| + |A_4|, d_2 = |A_1| + |A_2| + |A_5|,$$

and

$$d_3 = |A_1| + |A_3| + |A_6|.$$

THEOREM 5. $K = L$.

Proof. In \mathcal{R} (with $n = 3$) we consider the (homogeneous) component containing those products of degree d_i in y_i , $i = 1, 2, 3$, for which the set of the second subscripts is S . Since the y_{ij} are linearly independent, the dimensions of this subspace is K .

The set S can be considered that a set of λ -products and for a fixed λ -product, A_i is the collection of all determinants $(S_i; _)$ where $|S_i| = n_i$. We have $S_1 = \{1, 2, 3\}$, $S_2 = \{1, 2\}$, $S_3 = \{1, 3\}$, $S_5 = \{2\}$, and

$S_6 = \{3\}$. In the first case $(n_4 = 2)S_4 = \{2, 3\}$, while in the other $(n_4 = 1)S_4 = \{1\}$. By Theorems 1 and 2, the λ -products form a basis of the subspace and therefore the dimension of the subspace is L . That is, $K = L$.

This result (and its generalization) was useful in ruling out various candidates for the set of λ -products. With $|S|$ small one can determine K .

It would be interesting to know if there is any simple or even iterative method for computing the number K . Of course one can produce other sets of bases for the components, but none that we have obtained has simplified the determination of K .

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