Krauter conjecture on permanents is true

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Permanent function is very useful in algebra and combinatorics. The central role in these investigations is played by (0, 1) or (-1, 1) matrices, which are important for the combinatorial applications of permanent. The following problem related to the permanent of (-1, 1) matrices was posed in 1974.

Problem 1. (Wang, [2, Problem 2].) Let $A \in M_n(\pm 1)$ be a nonsingular matrix. Is there a decent upper bound for |per(A)|?

Kräuter in the paper [1] formulated the following conjecture which provides a possible upper bound for the values of the permanent function for matrices from $M_n(\pm 1)$ via the rank function.

Conjecture 1. (Kräuter, [1, Conjecture 5.2], 1985.) Let $n \ge 5$, $A \in M_n(\pm 1)$ and $\operatorname{rk}(A) = r + 1$ for some $r, 0 \le r \le n - 1$. Then $|\operatorname{per}(A)| \le \operatorname{per}(D(n, r))$, where $D(n, r) = (d_{ij}) \in M_n(\pm 1)$ is defined by $d_{ij} = -1$ if i = j and $j \in \{1, \ldots, r\}$, $d_{ij} = 1$ otherwise. The equality holds iff the matrix A can be obtained from D(n, r) by the transposition, row or column permutations and multiplications of rows or columns by -1.

We show that this conjecture is true.

This is a joint work with MIKHAIL BUDREVICH (Lomonosov Moscow State University).

References

- [1] A.R. Kräuter, *Recent results on permanents of (+1, -1)-matrices*, Forschungszentrum Graz Berichte, **249**, 1985, 243–254.
- [2] E.T.H. Wang, On permanents of (+1, -1)-matrices, Israel J. Math., 18, 1974, 353-361.