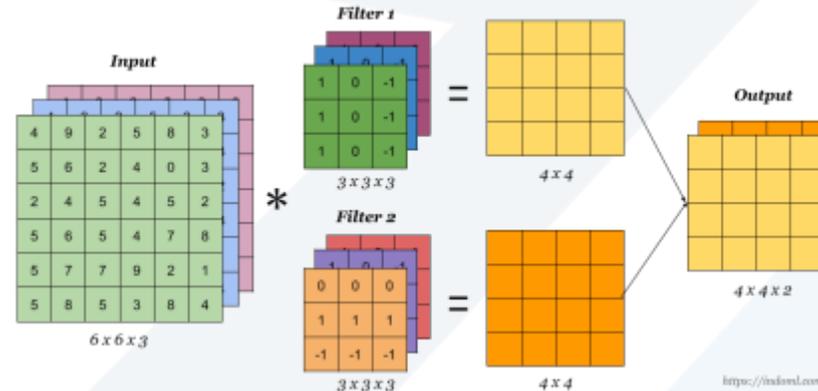


CECC102, CECC122 & CEDC102 : Linear Algebra (and Matrix Theory)

Lecture Notes 3: Determinants



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Chapter 2

Determinants

1. Determinants by Cofactor Expansion
2. Evaluating Determinants by Row Reduction
3. Properties of Determinants
4. Applications of Determinants



- Every **square** matrix has a **unique** value associated with it, called the **determinant**. We can use this value to establish whether the matrix has an **inverse** or **not**, also finding whether the linear system has a **unique solution**.

1. Determinants by Cofactor Expansion

The determinant of a 2×2 matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \det(A) = |A| = ad - bc$$

- Example 1: (The determinant of a matrix of order 2)**

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2(2) - 1(-3) = 4 + 3 = 7$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 0(4) - 2(3) = 0 - 6 = -6$$

- Note:** The determinant of a matrix can be positive, zero, or negative.



Inverse of a 2×2 matrix

Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}$ provided $\det(A) \neq 0$.

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \times \frac{1}{\det(A)} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{ad - bc} \begin{bmatrix} ad - bc & 0 \\ 0 & ad - bc \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I$$

This means that the inverse of $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$ is $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}$, $\det(A) \neq 0$

Minors and cofactors

- Definition:** The determinant M_{ij} of a square matrix determined by **deleting** the i -th row and j -th column of A is called **minor** of the entry a_{ij} .



$$M_{ij} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1(j-1)} & a_{1(j+1)} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{(i-1)1} & a_{(i-1)2} & \dots & a_{(i-1)(j-1)} & a_{(i-1)(j+1)} & \dots & a_{(i-1)n} \\ a_{(i+1)1} & a_{(i+1)2} & \dots & a_{(i+1)(j-1)} & a_{(i+1)(j+1)} & \dots & a_{(i+1)n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{n(j-1)} & a_{n(j+1)} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

- The **cofactor** C_{ij} of the entry a_{ij} is defined as $C_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} M_{ij}$
- **Example 2: Find all the minors and cofactors of A**

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$M_{11} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1,$$

$$M_{12} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -5,$$

$$M_{13} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 4 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 4$$

$$M_{21} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2,$$

$$M_{22} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -4,$$

$$M_{23} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -8$$

$$M_{31} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 5,$$

$$M_{32} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -3,$$

$$M_{33} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -6$$

$$C_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} M_{11} = -1,$$

$$C_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} M_{12} = 5,$$

$$C_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} M_{13} = 4$$

$$C_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} M_{21} = -2,$$

$$C_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} M_{22} = -4,$$

$$C_{23} = (-1)^{2+3} M_{23} = 8$$

$$C_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} M_{31} = 5,$$

$$C_{32} = (-1)^{3+2} M_{32} = 3,$$

$$C_{33} = (-1)^{3+3} M_{33} = -6$$



- Theorem 1: (Expansion by cofactors)**

Let A is a square matrix of order n . Then the determinant of A is given by

$$(a) \det(A) = |A| = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} C_{ij} = a_{i1} C_{i1} + a_{i2} C_{i2} + \cdots + a_{in} C_{in}$$

(Cofactor expansion along the i -th row, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$)

or

$$(b) \det(A) = |A| = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij} C_{ij} = a_{1j} C_{1j} + a_{2j} C_{2j} + \cdots + a_{nj} C_{nj}$$

(Cofactor expansion along the j -th column, $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$)

- Example 3: The determinant of a matrix of order 3**

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

From **Example 2**:

$$\begin{aligned} C_{11} &= -1, & C_{12} &= 5, & C_{13} &= 4 \\ C_{21} &= -2, & C_{22} &= -4, & C_{23} &= 8 \\ C_{31} &= 5, & C_{32} &= 3, & C_{33} &= -6 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \det(A) &= a_{11}C_{11} + a_{12}C_{12} + a_{13}C_{13} = (0)(-1) + (2)(5) + (1)(4) = 14 \\
 &= a_{21}C_{21} + a_{22}C_{22} + a_{23}C_{23} = (3)(-2) + (-1)(-4) + (2)(8) = 14 \\
 &= a_{31}C_{31} + a_{32}C_{32} + a_{33}C_{33} = (4)(5) + (0)(3) + (1)(-6) = 14 \\
 &= a_{11}C_{11} + a_{21}C_{21} + a_{31}C_{31} = (0)(-1) + (3)(-2) + (4)(5) = 14 \\
 &= a_{12}C_{12} + a_{22}C_{22} + a_{32}C_{32} = (2)(5) + (-1)(-4) + (0)(3) = 14 \\
 &= a_{13}C_{13} + a_{23}C_{23} + a_{33}C_{33} = (1)(4) + (2)(8) + (1)(-6) = 14
 \end{aligned}$$

■ **Example 4: The determinant of a matrix of order 3**

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 4 & -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \det(A) = ? \quad C_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ -4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 7 \quad C_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 5 \\
 C_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 4 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = -8 \\
 \Rightarrow \det(A) = a_{11}C_{11} + a_{12}C_{12} + a_{13}C_{13} = (0)(7) + (2)(5) + (1)(-8) = 2$$



- **Note:** The row (or column) containing the **most zeros** is the best choice for expansion by cofactors.
- **Example 5: The determinant of a matrix of order 4**

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \det(A) = ?$$

$$\det(A) = (3)(C_{13}) + (0)(C_{23}) + (0)(C_{33}) + (0)(C_{43}) = 3C_{13}$$

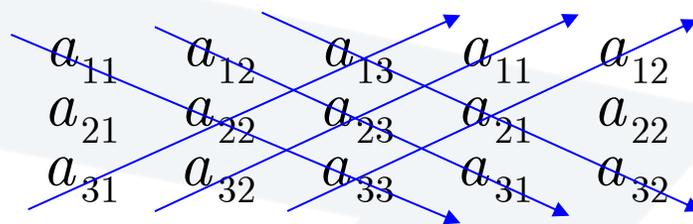
$$= 3(-1)^{1+3} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \left[(2)(-1)^{2+2} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 3 & -2 \end{vmatrix} + (3)(-1)^{2+3} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \right]$$

$$= 3[(2)(1)(-4) + (3)(-1)(-7)] = (3)(13) = 39$$



■ The determinant of a matrix of order 3 (Sarrus Rule)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

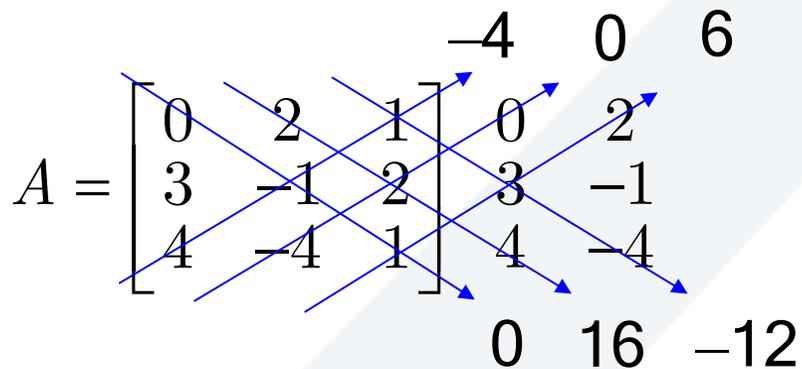


Subtract these three products

Add these three products

$$\det(A) = |A| = a_{11}a_{22}a_{33} + a_{12}a_{23}a_{31} + a_{13}a_{21}a_{32} - (a_{31}a_{22}a_{13} + a_{32}a_{23}a_{11} + a_{33}a_{21}a_{12})$$

■ Example 6: (Using Sarrus Rule)



$$\Rightarrow \det(A) = |A| = 0 + 16 - 12 - (-4 + 0 + 6) = 2$$



- **Upper triangular matrix:** All the entries **below** the **main diagonal** are **zeros**.
- **Lower triangular matrix:** All the entries **above** the **main diagonal** are **zeros**.
- **Diagonal matrix:** All the entries **above** and **below** the **main diagonal** are **zeros**.

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ 0 & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

upper triangular

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & 0 \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

lower triangular

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_{22} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

diagonal

- **Theorem 2: (Determinant of a Triangular Matrix)**

If A is an $n \times n$ triangular matrix (upper triangular, lower triangular, or diagonal), then its determinant is the product of the entries on the main diagonal. That is

$$\det(A) = |A| = a_{11}a_{22}a_{33} \cdots a_{nn}$$



$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ -5 & 6 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A| = (2)(-2)(1)(3) = -12$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|B| = (-1)(3)(2)(4)(-2) = 48$$

2. Evaluating Determinants by Row Reduction

■ Theorem 3: (Elementary row operations and determinants)

Let A and B be square matrices

$$(a) B = r_{ij}(A) \Rightarrow \det(B) = -\det(A) \quad (\text{i.e. } |r_{ij}(A)| = -|A|)$$

$$(b) B = r_i^{(k)}(A) \Rightarrow \det(B) = k \det(A) \quad (\text{i.e. } |r_i^{(k)}(A)| = k|A|)$$

$$(c) B = r_{ij}^{(k)}(A) \Rightarrow \det(B) = \det(A) \quad (\text{i.e. } |r_{ij}^{(k)}(A)| = |A|)$$



$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \det(A) = -2$$

$$A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 8 & 12 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -2 & -3 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_1 = r_1^{(4)}(A) \Rightarrow \det(A_1) = \det(r_1^{(4)}(A)) = 4\det(A) = (4)(-2) = -8$$

$$A_2 = r_{12}(A) \Rightarrow \det(A_2) = \det(r_{12}(A)) = -\det(A) = -(-2) = 2$$

$$A_3 = r_{12}^{(-2)}(A) \Rightarrow \det(A_3) = \det(r_{12}^{(-2)}(A)) = \det(A) = -2$$

- **Notes:** $\det(r_{ij}(A)) = -\det(A) \Rightarrow \det(A) = -\det(r_{ij}(A))$
 $\det(r_i^{(k)}(A)) = k \det(A) \Rightarrow \det(A) = \frac{1}{k} \det(r_i^{(k)}(A))$
 $\det(r_{ij}^{(k)}(A)) = \det(A) \Rightarrow \det(A) = \det(r_{ij}^{(k)}(A))$



- **Note:** A **row-echelon** form of a square matrix is always **upper triangular**.
- **Example 7:** (Determinant using elementary row operations)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 10 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \det(A) = ?$$

$$\det(A) = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 & 10 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{r_{12}}{=} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -3 & 10 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{r_{12}^{(-2)}}{=} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & -7 & 14 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\stackrel{r_2^{(-\frac{1}{7})}}{=} (-1) \left(\frac{1}{\frac{-1}{7}} \right) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{r_{23}^{(-1)}}{=} (7) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{r_3^{(-1)}}{=} (7)(-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (7)(-1)(1)(1)(1) = -7$$



Determinants and elementary column operations

■ Theorem 4: (Elementary columns operations and determinants)

Let A and B be square matrices

$$(a) B = c_{ij}(A) \Rightarrow \det(B) = -\det(A) \quad (\text{i.e. } |c_{ij}(A)| = -|A|)$$

$$(b) B = c_i^{(k)}(A) \Rightarrow \det(B) = k \det(A) \quad (\text{i.e. } |c_i^{(k)}(A)| = k|A|)$$

$$(c) B = c_{ij}^{(k)}(A) \Rightarrow \det(B) = \det(A) \quad (\text{i.e. } |c_{ij}^{(k)}(A)| = |A|)$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \det(A) = -8$$

$$A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$A_1 = c_1^{(\frac{1}{2})}(A) \Rightarrow \det(A_1) = \det(c_1^{(\frac{1}{2})}(A)) = \frac{1}{2} \det(A) = (\frac{1}{2})(-8) = -4$$

$$A_2 = c_{12}(A) \Rightarrow \det(A_2) = \det(c_{12}(A)) = -\det(A) = -(-8) = 8$$

$$A_3 = c_{23}^{(3)}(A) \Rightarrow \det(A_3) = \det(c_{23}^{(3)}(A)) = \det(A) = -8$$

■ **Theorem 5: (Conditions that yield a zero determinant)**

If A is a square matrix and any of the following conditions is true, then $\det(A) = 0$

(a) An entire row (or an entire column) consists of zeros.

(b) One row (or column) is a multiple of another row (or column).

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ -2 & -4 & -6 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 8 & 4 \\ 2 & 10 & 5 \\ 3 & 12 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$



- Example 8: (Evaluating a determinant)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 3 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 & 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 & 4 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det(A) &= \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 3 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 & 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 & 4 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} r_{24}^{(1)} \\ = \\ r_{25}^{(-1)} \end{matrix} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 3 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 & 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 5 & 6 & -4 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (1)(-1)^{2+2} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 5 & 6 & -4 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 c_{41}^{(-3)} &= \begin{vmatrix} 8 & 1 & 3 & -2 \\ -8 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 13 & 5 & 6 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (1)(-1)^{4+4} \begin{vmatrix} 8 & 1 & 3 \\ -8 & -1 & 2 \\ 13 & 5 & 6 \end{vmatrix} r_{21}^{(1)} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 5 \\ -8 & -1 & 2 \\ 13 & 5 & 6 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= 5(-1)^{1+3} \begin{vmatrix} -8 & -1 \\ 13 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = (5)(-27) = -135
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Properties of Determinants

- **Theorem 6: (Determinant of a matrix product)**

If A and B are square matrices of order n , then $\det (AB) = \det (A) \det (B)$

- **Note:** $\det (A + B) \neq \det(A) + \det(B)$



- **Example 9: (Determinant of a matrix product)**

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{Find } |A|, |B|, \text{ and } |AB|$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -7, \quad |B| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 11$$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 4 & 1 \\ 6 & -1 & -10 \\ 5 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow |AB| = \begin{vmatrix} 8 & 4 & 1 \\ 6 & -1 & -10 \\ 5 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -77$$

Check: $|AB| = |A| |B| \quad -77 = -7 \times 11$



- Theorem 7: (Determinant of a scalar multiple of a matrix)**

If A is an $n \times n$ matrix and c is a scalar, then: $\det(cA) = c^n \det(A)$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & -20 & 40 \\ 30 & 0 & 50 \\ -20 & -30 & 10 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 4 \\ 3 & 0 & 5 \\ -2 & -3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 5 \quad \text{Find } |A|$$

$$A = 10 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 4 \\ 3 & 0 & 5 \\ -2 & -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow |A| = 10^3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 4 \\ 3 & 0 & 5 \\ -2 & -3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (1000)(5) = 5000$$

- Theorem 8: (Determinant of an invertible a matrix)**

A square matrix A is invertible (nonsingular) if and only if $\det(A) \neq 0$



- **Example 10: (Classifying square matrices as singular or nonsingular)**

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$|A| = 0 \Rightarrow A$ has no inverse (it is singular).

$|B| = -12 \neq 0 \Rightarrow B$ has an inverse (it is nonsingular).

- **Theorem 9: (Determinant of an inverse matrix)**

If A is invertible, then $\det(A^{-1}) = \frac{1}{\det(A)}$.

- **Theorem 10: (Determinant of a transpose)**

If A is a square matrix, then $\det(A^T) = \det(A)$.



$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 4, \quad |A^{-1}| = \frac{1}{|A|} = \frac{1}{4}, \quad |A^T| = |A| = 4$$

- **Equivalent conditions for a nonsingular matrix:**

If A is an $n \times n$ matrix, then the following statements are equivalent.

- (1) A is invertible.
- (2) $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ has a unique solution for every $n \times 1$ matrix \mathbf{b} .
- (3) $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ has only the trivial solution.
- (4) A is row-equivalent to I_n .
- (5) A can be written as the product of elementary matrices.
- (6) $\det(A) \neq 0$



- **Example 11: Which of the following system has a unique solution?**

$$(a) \quad \begin{aligned} 2x_2 - x_3 &= -1 \\ 3x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 &= 4 \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 &= -4 \end{aligned}$$

$$(b) \quad \begin{aligned} 2x_2 - x_3 &= -1 \\ 3x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 &= 4 \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 &= -4 \end{aligned}$$

(a) $Ax = b \Rightarrow |A| = 0$. This system does not have a unique solution.

(b) $Bx = b \Rightarrow |B| = -12 \neq 0$. This system has a unique solution.

4. Applications of Determinants

- **The Adjoint of a Matrix** $\text{adj}(A) = \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{21} & \cdots & C_{n1} \\ C_{12} & C_{22} & \cdots & C_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ C_{1n} & C_{2n} & \cdots & C_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$



- The Inverse of a Matrix Using its Adjoint**

If A is an $n \times n$ invertible matrix, then $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \text{adj}(A)$

- Example 12: Find the inverse of a matrix using its adjoint**

Use the adjoint of A to find A^{-1} , where $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\text{adj}(A) = \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{21} & C_{31} \\ C_{12} & C_{22} & C_{32} \\ C_{13} & C_{23} & C_{33} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 6 & 7 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \Rightarrow A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \text{adj}(A) = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 6 & 7 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4/3 & 2 & 7/3 \\ 1/3 & 0 & 1/3 \\ 2/3 & 1 & 2/3 \end{bmatrix}$$



■ Cramer's Rule

$$a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \cdots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1$$

$$a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \cdots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2$$

$$\vdots$$

$$a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + \cdots + a_{nn}x_n = b_n$$

$$A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}, \quad A = [a_{ij}]_{n \times n} = [\mathbf{A}^{(1)}, \mathbf{A}^{(2)}, \dots, \mathbf{A}^{(n)}], \quad \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(A) = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \quad (\text{this system has a unique solution})$$



$$A_j = \left[\mathbf{A}^{(1)}, \mathbf{A}^{(2)}, \dots, \mathbf{A}^{(j-1)}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{A}^{(j+1)}, \dots, \mathbf{A}^{(n)} \right] = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1(j-1)} & b_1 & a_{1(j+1)} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & \cdots & a_{2(j-1)} & b_2 & a_{2(j+1)} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & & & \vdots & & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{n(j-1)} & b_n & a_{n(j+1)} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

(i.e. $\det(A_j) = b_1 C_{1j} + b_2 C_{2j} + \cdots + b_n C_{nj}$)

$$\Rightarrow x_j = \frac{\det(A_j)}{\det(A)}, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

- **Example 13: Use Cramer's rule to solve the system of linear equations**

$$\begin{array}{rclcl} -x & + & 2y & - & 3z & = & 1 \\ 2x & & & + & z & = & 0 \\ 3x & - & 4y & + & 4z & = & 2 \end{array}$$



$$\det(A) = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & -4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 10$$

$$\det(A_1) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 8$$

$$\det(A_2) = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & -3 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -15,$$

$$\det(A_3) = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -4 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -16$$

$$x = \frac{\det(A_1)}{\det(A)} = \frac{4}{5}, \quad y = \frac{\det(A_2)}{\det(A)} = -\frac{3}{2}, \quad z = \frac{\det(A_3)}{\det(A)} = -\frac{8}{5}$$

- **Determinants as Area or Volume**

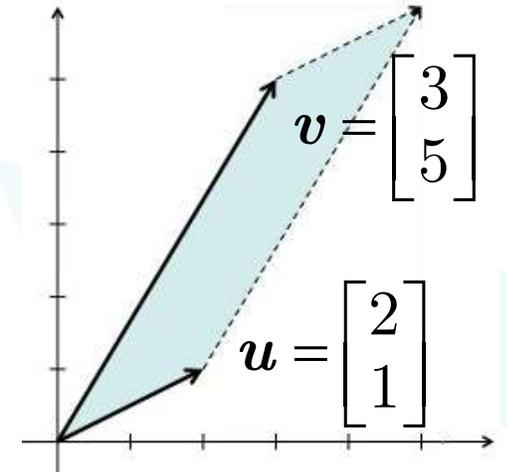
If A is a 2×2 matrix, the area of the parallelogram determined by the columns of A is: $\text{Area} = |\det(A)|$



If A is a 3×3 matrix, the volume of the parallelepiped determined by the columns of A is: $\text{Volume} = |\det(A)|$

- The area of parallelogram formed by $u = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $v = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$ is

$$\text{Area} = |\det(A)| = \left| \det \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \right| = |10 - 3| = 7$$



- The volume of parallelepiped formed by $u = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $v = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$, $w = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ is

$$\text{Volume} = |\det(A)| = \left| \det \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right| = |2 + 3 + 4 - (1 + 1 + 24)| = 17$$