## AI1110 Assignment 2

## MALOTHU AVINASH AI21BTECH11018

## April 2022

## **Question 4**

Using properties of determinants prove that:

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & x(x^2+1) & x+1 \\ y & y(y^2+1) & y+1 \\ z & z(z^2+1) & z+1 \end{vmatrix} = (x-y)(y-z)(z-x)(x+y+z) M = \begin{vmatrix} x & x^3 & 1 \\ y & y^3 & 1 \\ z & z^3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

Solution: Given Matrix, let M

$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{vmatrix} x & x(x^2 + 1) & x + 1 \\ y & y(y^2 + 1) & y + 1 \\ z & z(z^2 + 1) & z + 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

Using Split property of determinant at column 3 we get

$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{vmatrix} x & x(x^2+1) & x \\ y & y(y^2+1) & y \\ z & z(z^2+1) & z \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x & x(x^2+1) & 1 \\ y & y(y^2+1) & 1 \\ z & z(z^2+1) & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\mathbf{y}^3 - z^3)(x-y) - (y-z)(x^3 - y^3)$$

As 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> coloumns of 1<sup>st</sup> determinant are same it's value becomes zero then

$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{vmatrix} x & x^3 + x & 1 \\ y & y^3 + y & 1 \\ z & z^3 + z & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

Using Split property of determinant at column 2 we get

$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{vmatrix} x & x^3 & 1 \\ y & y^3 & 1 \\ z & z^3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x & x & 1 \\ y & y & 1 \\ z & z & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

Similarly as 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> coloumns of

2<sup>nd</sup> determinant are same it's value becomes zero then

$$y + z$$
  $M = \begin{vmatrix} x & x^3 & 1 \\ y & y^3 & 1 \\ z & z^3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$ 

Using row transformation properties i.e changing row1 to (row1-row2) and row2 to (row2-row3) we get

$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{vmatrix} x - y & x^3 - y^3 & 0 \\ y - z & y^3 - z^3 & 0 \\ z & z^3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

Evaluating the determinant of matrix at (3,3) position we get value of determinant as

$$= (y^3 - z^3)(x - y) - (y - z)(x^3 - y^3)$$

$$= (y - z)(y^2 + z^2 + y.z)(x - y) - (y - z)(x^2 + y^2 + x.y)$$

$$= (y-z)(x-y)[y^2+z^2+y.z-x^2-y^2-x.y]$$

$$= (y - z)(x - y)[(z - x)(z + x) + y(z - x)]$$

$$= (y - z)(x - y)(z - x)[z + x + y]$$

By rearranging the terms we get the value of determinant as

$$=(x-y)(y-z)(z-x)(x+y+z)$$

$$=R.H.S$$

Hence proved!

THe following is a result of c code which

takes inputs for x,y,z and checks whether both LHS and RHS are equal

```
PROBLEMS OUTPUT TERMINAL DEBUG CONSOLE

avinashnayak@AVINASHs-MacBook-Air folder % gcc main.c
avinashnayak@AVINASHs-MacBook-Air folder % ./a.out
4 9 0

LHS of given equation: 2340

RHS of given equation: 2340

LHS=RHS

Hence proved!
avinashnayak@AVINASHs-MacBook-Air folder % ./a.out
4 5 5

LHS of given equation: 0

RHS of given equation: 0

LHS=RHS

Hence proved!
```