AI1110 Assignment 2

MALOTHU AVINASH AI21BTECH11018

March 2022

Question 4

Using properties of determinants prove that:

Ing properties of determinants prove that:
$$\begin{vmatrix} x & x(x^2+1) & x+1 \\ y & y(y^2+1) & y+1 \\ z & z(z^2+1) & z+1 \end{vmatrix} = (x-y)(y-z)(z-x)(x+y+z)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & x^3 & 1 \\ y & y^3 & 1 \\ z & z^3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$
Using row to the second of the properties of determinants prove that:

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 1st and 3rd coloumns of 1st 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 1st and 2nd coloumns of 2nd determinant are same it's value becomes zero then

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

Using row transformation properties i.2 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 with 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!
```