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## Cramer's rule

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Author akrowne (2) Entry type Theorem Classification msc 15A15 Let Ax = b be the matrix form of a system of n linear equations in n unknowns, with x and b as  $n \times 1$  column vectors and A an  $n \times n$  matrix. If  $\det(A) \neq 0$ , then this system has a unique solution, and for each i  $(1 \leq i \leq n)$ 

$$x_i = \frac{\det(M_i)}{\det(A)}$$

where  $M_i$  is A with column i replaced by b.