

Exercise 2.1

3.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (g) & -0 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 6 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \\
 & -0 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 6 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + 0 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 6 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} - 0 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + 1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = 2 \times 6 + (-4) = 8
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (h) & -3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + 0 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 \\ -3 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\
 & -1 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + 1 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & -2 \\ -3 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = -3 \left(\begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - 2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \right) \\
 & - \left(2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ -3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \right) \\
 & + \left(2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ -3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ -3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \right) \\
 & = -3 [(-2 \times 3) - 2 \times 0 + (6 + 4)] \\
 & - [2 \times 0 - 2 + 4] + [2 \times 0 + 9 + 2 \times 4] \\
 & = 20
 \end{aligned}$$

4.

$$(c) \ 0$$

$$(d) \ 0$$

11.

$$(a) \det(A+B) \neq \det(A) + \det(B)$$

$$(b) \det(AB) = \det(A)\det(B)$$

$$(c) \det(AB) = \det(BA)$$

13.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \det(A) &= \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & & & \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & & \\ & a_{32} & \dots & \dots & \\ & & \dots & \dots & a_{n-1,n} \\ & & & a_{n,n-1} & a_{n,n} \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= a_{11} \det(A_{11}) - a_{12} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{23} & & \\ a_{32} & \dots & \dots & \\ & \dots & \dots & a_{n-1,n} \\ & & a_{n,n-1} & a_{n,n} \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= a_{11} \det(A_{11}) - a_{12} \det(B) \quad \text{for } a_{11} = a_{12}
 \end{aligned}$$

Exercise 2.2

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. (b) & A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_4 + r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = A' \\
 \det(A') &= 1 \times 3 \times 2 \times 5 = 30 \\
 \det(A) &= 30
 \end{aligned}$$

$$2.(b) A \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -2 & -1 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_3 \leftrightarrow r_4} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 & -3 \\ -2 & -2 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = B$$

$$A \xrightarrow{r_3 + r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 4 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_4 + r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -2 & 3 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = C$$

$$\det(B) + \det(C) = (-1)^3 \det(A) + \det(A) = 20$$

$$3.(a) \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 6 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \text{ singular}$$

$$(f) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -7 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + 3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -7(-3) + 3(-7) = 0$$

singular

$$(f) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -7 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$+ 3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

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

$$+ 3 \left(- \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \right)$$

$$= -7(-1-2) + 3(-1+2 \times (-1))$$

$$= -7 \times (-3) - 7 \times 3$$

$$= 0$$

singular

7.

$$(c) \det(2AB) = 2^3 \det(A) \det(B) = 8 \times 4 \times 5 = 160$$

$$(d) \det(A^{-1}B) = \frac{\det(A)}{\det(A)} \det(B) = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \det(B) = \frac{1}{4} \times 5 = \frac{5}{4}$$

9.

$$(a) \det(AE_1) = \det(A) \det(E_1) = 6(1) = 6$$

$$(f) \det(E_1 E_2 E_3) = \det(E_1) \det(E_2) \det(E_3) = -3$$

$$11. A^T + I = 0 \Rightarrow A^T = -I \Rightarrow \det(A^T) = \det(-I) = (-1)^n \det(I) = (-1)^n$$

$$\Rightarrow (\det(A))^2 = (-1)^n$$

$$\text{if } n = 2k+1, k \in \mathbb{R}, (\det(A))^2 = -1, \text{ not exist}$$

$$\text{if } n = 2k, k \in \mathbb{R}, (\det(A))^2 = 1, \det(A) = \pm 1, \text{ exist.}$$

$$(b) \det(F) = \begin{vmatrix} A_{k \times k} & O_{k \times (n-k)} \\ O_{(n-k) \times k} & I_{n-k} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 1 \begin{vmatrix} A_{k \times k} & O_{k \times (n-k-1)} \\ O_{(n-k-1) \times k} & I_{n-k-1} \end{vmatrix}$$

⋮

$$= 1^{n-k} |A_{k \times k}|$$

$$= \det(A)$$

$$12. (a) V \xrightarrow{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 \\ 0 & x_2 - x_1 & x_2^2 - x_1^2 \\ 1 & x_3 & x_3^2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 \leftrightarrow r_1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 \\ 0 & x_2 - x_1 & x_2^2 - x_1^2 \\ 0 & x_3 - x_1 & x_3^2 - x_1^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\det V = \begin{vmatrix} x_2 - x_1 & x_2^2 - x_1^2 \\ x_3 - x_1 & x_3^2 - x_1^2 \end{vmatrix} = (x_2 - x_1)(x_2 + x_1)(x_3 - x_1)$$

$$= (x_2 - x_1)(x_3 - x_1)(x_3 - x_2)$$

$$(b) x_2 \neq x_1, x_3 \neq x_1, x_3 \neq x_2$$

$$14. \det(AB) = \det(A) \det(B)$$

$$A, B \text{ is nonsingular} \Rightarrow \det(AB) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \det(A) \neq 0, \det(B) \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A, B \text{ are both nonsingular}$$

$$18. (a) \det(E) = \begin{vmatrix} I_k & O_{k \times (n-k)} \\ O_{(n-k) \times k} & B_{(n-k) \times (n-k)} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 1 \begin{vmatrix} I_{k-1} & O_{(k-1) \times (n-k)} \\ O_{(n-k) \times (k-1)} & B_{(n-k) \times (n-k)} \end{vmatrix}$$

⋮

$$= 1^k |B_{(n-k) \times (n-k)}|$$

$$= \det(B)$$

$$(c) \det(C) = \det \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \det \left(\begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$= \det(FE)$$

$$= \det(AB)$$

$$= \det(A) \det(B)$$