

$$a) \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= 1 \times 4 - 3 \times 2$$

$$= -2$$

$$b) \det \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= 3 \times 2 - 4 \times 1$$

$$= \underline{\underline{2}}$$

$$c) \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$- 1(7 - 3)$$

$$+ 1(2 - 2)$$

$$= 8 - 4 = 4.$$

$$d) \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= 0.$$

$$E3.8) \quad |V_0| = \det \begin{pmatrix} \vec{v}_1 \\ \vec{v}_2 \\ \vec{v}_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= 1 \times (-10 - 8)$$

$$- 2(10 - 8)$$

$$+ 3(4 + 4)$$

$$= -18 - 4 + 24 = 2 \text{ cm}^3$$

3. 9) is the set of vectors
linearly independent?

$$\vec{u} = (1, 2, 3)$$

$$\vec{v} = (2, -2, 4)$$

$$\vec{w} = (2, 2, 5)$$

Essentially,

$$x_1 \vec{u} + x_2 \vec{v} + x_3 \vec{w} = \vec{0}$$

if there exists x_1, x_2, x_3

such that $x_i \neq 0$, then no

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 1, 4, 3 \\ 2, 1, 1 \\ 0, -2, -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= 1(-1 + 2) - 4(-2) + 3(-4)$$

$$= 1 + 8 - 12 = -5.$$

yes. linearly independent!