

# Math 211 - Week 4 - Determinants

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## Week 4 - Question 5 (a)

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$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

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

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

**False**,  $\text{Det}(A) = 0$  if one column is a linear combination of up to  $(n-1)$  columns

*This would be the same if the question asked about rows.*

If any two columns of a square matrix are equal, then the determinant of the matrix equals zero. *True or False?*

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*What is a elementary column operation??*



## Week 4 - Question 5 (c)

For  $A$  and  $B$  two  $n \times n$  matrices,  $\det(A+B) = \det(A) + \det(B)$   
*True or False?*

## Week 4 - Question 5 (c)

For  $A$  and  $B$  two  $n \times n$  matrices,  $\det(A+B) = \det(A) + \det(B)$   
*True or False?*

Take  $A = B = I_n$

$$\det(A+B) = \det(2A) = \det(2I_n) = 2^n$$

$$\det(A) + \det(B) = \det(I_n) + \det(I_n) = 2 \det(I_n) = 2$$

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**False**

## Week 4 - Question 5 (d)

For  $A$  an  $n \times n$  matrix,  $\det(3A) = 3 \det(A)$  *True or False?*

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**False** ,  $\det(3A) = 3^n \det(A)$ , Take  $A = I_2$  to confirm

If  $A^{-1}$  exists then  $\det(A^{-1}) = \det(A)^{-1}$  *True or False?*

## Week 4 - Question 5 (e)

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If  $A^{-1}$  exists then  $\det(A^{-1}) = \det(A)^{-1}$  *True or False?*

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$$\det(A^{-1}A) = \det(I_n)$$

$$\det(A^{-1})\det(A) = 1$$

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$$\det(A^{-1}) = \frac{1}{\det(A)} = \det(A)^{-1}$$

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$$\det(A^{-1}) = \frac{1}{\det(A)} = \det(A)^{-1}$$

**True**

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**True**

## Week 4 - Question 5 (g)

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**True**

If  $A$  is a real  $n \times n$  matrix, then  $\det(A^T A) \geq 0$  *True or False?*



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**True**  $\det(A^T A) = \det(A^T) \det(A) = \det(A) \det(A) = \det(A)^2 \geq 0$

## Week 4 - Question 5 (i)

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### Cramers rule

For a system:

$$Ax = b$$

where  $n \times n$  matrix  $A$  has a nonzero determinant, and the vector  $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)^T$  is the column vector of the variables.

$$x_i = \frac{\det(A_i)}{\det(A)} \quad i = 1, \dots, n$$

where  $A_i$  is the matrix formed by replacing the  $i$ -th column of  $A$  by the column vector  $b$ .

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