Example:

Show that
$$\begin{vmatrix}
1 & a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\
1 & a_1 + b_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\
1 & a_1 & a_2 + b_2 & \cdots & a_n
\end{vmatrix} = b_1 b_2 \cdots b_n.$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
1 & a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\
1 & a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\
1 & a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n + b_n
\end{vmatrix}$$

Example 2:

Solution:

Example 1:

Example 2;

$$\begin{vmatrix} | & a & a^{2} \\ | & b & b^{2} \\ | & c & c^{2} \\ | & c & c^{2} \\ | & a-c & (a-c) \cdot a \\ | & b-c & (b-c) \cdot b \\ | & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{(+3)} \begin{vmatrix} a-c & (a-c) \cdot a \\ b-c & (b-c) \cdot b \\ | & b-c & (b-c) \cdot b \end{vmatrix} = (a-c)^{(-1)} \begin{vmatrix} a & a-c & (a-c) \cdot a \\ b-c & (b-c) \cdot b \\ | & b-c & (b-c) \cdot b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (a-c)^{(-1)} \begin{vmatrix} b & a & b \\ b & c & (b-c) \cdot b \\ | & b & b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^{1+4}.$$
a-d a(a-d) $a^{2}(a-d)$
b-d b(b-d) $b^{2}(b-d)$
c-d c(c-d) $c^{2}(c-d)$

$$= (-1) \cdot (a-d) (b-d) (c-d).$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & q & q^2 \\ 1 & b & b^2 \\ 1 & c & c^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)(a-d)(b-d)(c-d)(a-c)(b-c)(b-a).$$