

# Math144

## Finite Mathematics

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# Determinants

## Definition

A  $n \times n$  *determinant* is a function  $\det : \mathcal{M}_{n \times n} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  such that

$$\det(EA) = \det(E) \det A$$

where  $E$  is any matrix representing elementary row operation and

1.  $\det(E) = 1$  if  $E$  is a linear combination matrix
2.  $\det(E) = -1$  if  $E$  is a swap matrix
3.  $\det(E) = k$  if  $E$  is a rescaling matrix
4.  $\det(I) = 1$

# Examples condition 1

for  $i \neq j$  row combination

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} \vec{\rho}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \vec{\rho}_{i-1} \\ \vec{\rho}_i \\ \vec{\rho}_{i+1} \\ \vdots \\ \vec{\rho}_n \end{pmatrix} = \det \begin{pmatrix} \vec{\rho}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \vec{\rho}_i \\ \vec{\rho}_i + k\vec{\rho}_j \\ \vec{\rho}_i \\ \vdots \\ \vec{\rho}_n \end{pmatrix}$$

# Examples condition 1

for  $i = 2, j = 5$  and  $k = 2$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 12 & 0 & 3 & -1 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 4 & 0 & -1 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 4 & 0 & -1 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

# Examples condition 1

for  $i = 2, j = 5$  and  $k = 2$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 12 & 0 & 3 & -1 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 4 & 0 & -1 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 4 & 0 & -1 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

# Examples condition 2

for  $i \neq j$  swap

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} \vec{\rho}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \vec{\rho}_{i-1} \\ \vec{\rho}_i \\ \vec{\rho}_{i+1} \\ \vdots \\ \vec{\rho}_{j-1} \\ \vec{\rho}_j \\ \vec{\rho}_{j+1} \\ \vdots \\ \vec{\rho}_n \end{pmatrix} = - \det \begin{pmatrix} \vec{\rho}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \vec{\rho}_{i-1} \\ \vec{\rho}_j \\ \vec{\rho}_{i+1} \\ \vdots \\ \vec{\rho}_{j-1} \\ \vec{\rho}_i \\ \vec{\rho}_{j+1} \\ \vdots \\ \vec{\rho}_n \end{pmatrix}$$

## Examples condition 2

for  $i = 1$  and  $j = 4$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & 4 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 4 & 0 & -1 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$



## Examples condition 2

for  $i = 1$  and  $j = 4$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & 4 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = - \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 4 & 0 & -1 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

# Examples condition 3

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} \vec{\rho}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \vec{\rho}_{i-1} \\ k\vec{\rho}_i \\ \vec{\rho}_{i+1} \\ \vdots \\ \vec{\rho}_n \end{pmatrix} = k \det \begin{pmatrix} \vec{\rho}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \vec{\rho}_{i-1} \\ \vec{\rho}_i \\ \vec{\rho}_{i+1} \\ \vdots \\ \vec{\rho}_n \end{pmatrix}$$

## Examples condition 3

for  $i = 4$  and  $k = -2$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -8 & -2 & -8 & 0 & 2 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 4 & 0 & -1 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

## Examples condition 3

for  $i = 4$  and  $k = -2$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -8 & -2 & -8 & 0 & 2 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= -2 \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 4 & 0 & -1 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

# On condition 2

$$\begin{aligned}
 \begin{vmatrix} \vdots \\ \vec{\rho}_i \\ \vdots \\ \vec{\rho}_j \\ \vdots \end{vmatrix} &= \begin{vmatrix} \vdots \\ \vec{\rho}_i + \vec{\rho}_j \\ \vdots \\ \vec{\rho}_j \\ \vdots \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \vdots \\ \vec{\rho}_i + \vec{\rho}_j \\ \vdots \\ \vec{\rho}_j - \vec{\rho}_i - \vec{\rho}_j \\ \vdots \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \vdots \\ \vec{\rho}_i + \vec{\rho}_j \\ \vdots \\ -\vec{\rho}_i \\ \vdots \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{vmatrix} \vdots \\ \vec{\rho}_i + \vec{\rho}_j - \vec{\rho}_i \\ \vdots \\ -\vec{\rho}_i \\ \vdots \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \vdots \\ \vec{\rho}_j \\ \vdots \\ -\vec{\rho}_i \\ \vdots \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} \vdots \\ \vec{\rho}_j \\ \vdots \\ \vec{\rho}_i \\ \vdots \end{vmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

## Theorem

*If a matrix  $A$  has a row of zeros then  $\det(A) = 0$ .*

## Theorem

$\det(A) = 0$  if and only if  $\vec{\rho}_1, \dots, \vec{\rho}_n$  are linearly dependent.

## Theorem

$\det(A)$  *is unique.*



## Theorem

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

## Theorem

$$\det(A) = \det(A^T)$$

## Theorem

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} \vec{\rho}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \vec{\rho}_{i-1} \\ \vec{u} + \vec{v} \\ \vec{\rho}_{i+1} \\ \vdots \\ \vec{\rho}_n \end{pmatrix} = \det \begin{pmatrix} \vec{\rho}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \vec{\rho}_{i-1} \\ \vec{u} \\ \vec{\rho}_{i+1} \\ \vdots \\ \vec{\rho}_n \end{pmatrix} + \det \begin{pmatrix} \vec{\rho}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \vec{\rho}_{i-1} \\ \vec{v} \\ \vec{\rho}_{i+1} \\ \vdots \\ \vec{\rho}_n \end{pmatrix}$$

# Example

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 8 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 2 & 7 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \det \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 8 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 2 & 7 & 7 \end{pmatrix} + \det \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 8 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 2 & 7 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

# Example

$$\begin{aligned} \det \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -8 & 1 \\ 3 & -5 & 1 \\ -4 & 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} &= \det \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -5 & 1 \\ -4 & 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &+ \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -8 & 0 \\ 3 & -5 & 1 \\ -4 & 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &+ \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & -5 & 1 \\ -4 & 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -5 & 1 \\ -4 & 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} &= \det \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &+ \det \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 & 0 \\ -4 & 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &+ \det \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -4 & 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

# Example top top

$$\begin{aligned} \det \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} &= \det \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &+ \det \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &+ \det \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -5 & 1 \\ -4 & 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} &= \det \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &+ \det \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 & 0 \\ -4 & 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &+ \det \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -4 & 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$



# Example top middle

$$\begin{aligned} \det \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 & 0 \\ -4 & 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} &= \det \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &+ \det \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &+ \det \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -5 & 1 \\ -4 & 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} &= \det \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &+ \det \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 & 0 \\ -4 & 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &+ \det \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -4 & 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

# Example top bottom

$$\begin{aligned} \det \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -4 & 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} &= \det \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &+ \det \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 7 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &+ \det \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

# Example

$$\begin{aligned} \det \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -8 & 1 \\ 3 & -5 & 1 \\ -4 & 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} &= \det \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -5 & 1 \\ -4 & 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &+ \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -8 & 0 \\ 3 & -5 & 1 \\ -4 & 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &+ \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & -5 & 1 \\ -4 & 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

# Example bottom

$$\begin{aligned} \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & -5 & 1 \\ -4 & 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} &= \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &+ \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -5 & 0 \\ -4 & 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &+ \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -4 & 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

# Example bottom top

$$\begin{aligned} \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} &= \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &+ \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &+ \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

# Example bottom

$$\begin{aligned} \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & -5 & 1 \\ -4 & 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} &= \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &+ \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -5 & 0 \\ -4 & 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &+ \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -4 & 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

## Example bottom middle

$$\begin{aligned} \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -5 & 0 \\ -4 & 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} &= \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -5 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &+ \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -5 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &+ \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$



## Example bottom

$$\begin{aligned} \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & -5 & 1 \\ -4 & 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} &= \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &+ \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -5 & 0 \\ -4 & 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &+ \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -4 & 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

# Example bottom bottom

$$\begin{aligned} \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -4 & 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} &= \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &+ \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 7 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &+ \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \det \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -8 & 1 \\ 3 & -5 & 1 \\ -4 & 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \det \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} + \det \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 7 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &+ \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -8 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -4 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -8 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &+ \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -5 & 0 \\ -4 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

# Example

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\det(A) &= \sum_{\text{permutations } \phi} a_{1\phi(1)} \cdots a_{n\phi(n)} \det(P_\phi) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{r+i} a_{ri} \det(A(r|i)) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{i+c} a_{ic} \det(A(i|c))\end{aligned}$$

- ▶  $A(i|j)$  obtained from  $A$  by removing row  $i$  and column  $j$
- ▶  $\det(A(i|j))$  is called the minor of  $a_{ij}$ ,
- ▶  $(-1)^{i+j} \det(A(i|j))$  is called the cofactor of  $a_{ij}$ .

## Definition

$\phi = (\phi(1), \phi(2), \dots, \phi(n))$ . In a permutation matrix

$$P_\phi = \begin{pmatrix} \vdots \\ \rho_{\phi(k)} \\ \vdots \\ \rho_{\phi(l)} \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{two rows are an inversion if and only if}$$

$\phi(k) > \phi(l)$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\det \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -8 & 1 \\ 3 & -5 & 1 \\ -4 & 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} &= (5)(-1)^{1+1} \det \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 1 \\ 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\quad + (3)(-1)^{2+1} \det \begin{pmatrix} -8 & 1 \\ 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\quad + (-4)(-1)^{3+1} \det \begin{pmatrix} -8 & 1 \\ -5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (5)(-1)^{1+1}(-2) \\ &\quad + (3)(-1)^{2+1}(1) \\ &\quad + (-4)(-1)^{3+1}(-3) \\ &= -1\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\det \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -8 & 1 \\ 3 & -5 & 1 \\ -4 & 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} &= (3)(-1)^{2+1} \det \begin{pmatrix} -8 & 1 \\ 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\quad + (-5)(-1)^{2+2} \det \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ -4 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\quad + (1)(-1)^{2+3} \det \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -8 \\ -4 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (3)(-1)^{2+1}(1) \\ &\quad + (-5)(-1)^{2+2}(-1) \\ &\quad + (1)(-1)^{2+3}(3) \\ &= -1\end{aligned}$$