Determinants

A general way to compute it is,
If If A is an $n \times n$ matrix where $n = 1$,

$$\det(A) = a_{1,1}$$

If A is an $n \times n$ matrix where $n > 1$,

$$\det(A) = a_{1,1} \det(A_{1,1}) - a_{1,2} \det(A_{1,2}) + \cdots + (-1)^{n+1} a_{1,n} \det(A_{1,n})$$

$a_{i,j}$ means the element at the ith row and the jth column.
$A_{i,j}$ means the Matrix if you drop (get rid of) the ith row and the jth column.

Deriving it for a 2×2
Say we have $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$

$$\det(A) = (a_{1,1})(\det(A_{1,1})) - (a_{1,2})(\det(A_{1,2}))$$
$$\det(A) = (a)(d) - (b)(c)$$
$$\det(A) = ad - bc$$

Using a Cofactor

The determinant of a matrix A can be computed down any row or column of the matrix.

For example, down the jth column the determinant is:

$$\det(A) = a_{1,j} \det(A_{1,j}) - a_{2,j} \det(A_{2,j}) + \cdots + (-1)^{n+1} a_{n,j} \det(A_{n,j})$$

This would be useful for a matrix with a few 0's.

Say $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ find $\det(A)$

We will use the first column due to the 3 zeros.

$$\det(A) = 5C_{1,1} + 0C_{2,1} + 0C_{3,1} + 0C_{4,1}$$

$$= 5 \cdot (-1)^{1+1} \cdot \det\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}\right)$$

3rd column

$$= 5 \cdot (0C_{1,3} + 0C_{2,3} + 3C_{3,3})$$

$$= 5 \cdot \left(3 \cdot (-1)^{3+3} \det\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\right)\right)$$

Formula

$$= 5(3(1 \times 1 - 2 \times -1))$$

$$= \boxed{45}$$

Triangular Matrices

The determinant of a triangular matrix is the product of the entries on the main diagonal.

Row Operations

Replacement/Addition

Add a multiple of one row to another.
This does $\boxed{\mathbf{NOT}}$ effect the determinant.
$\boxed{\det A = \det B}$

Interchange

Interchange two rows to make B.
One swap means, $\boxed{\det B = -\det A}$.
Two One swap means, $\boxed{\det B = \det A}$.
We can continue this pattern

Scaling

Multiply a row by a non-zero scalar to make B.
$\boxed{\det B = k \det A}$

Invertibility

Important practical implication: if A is reduced to echelon form, by r interchanges of rows and columns, then

$$|A| = \begin{cases} (-1)^r \times \text{(product of pivots)}, & \text{when } A \text{ is invertible} \\ 0, & \text{when } A \text{ is singular} \end{cases}$$