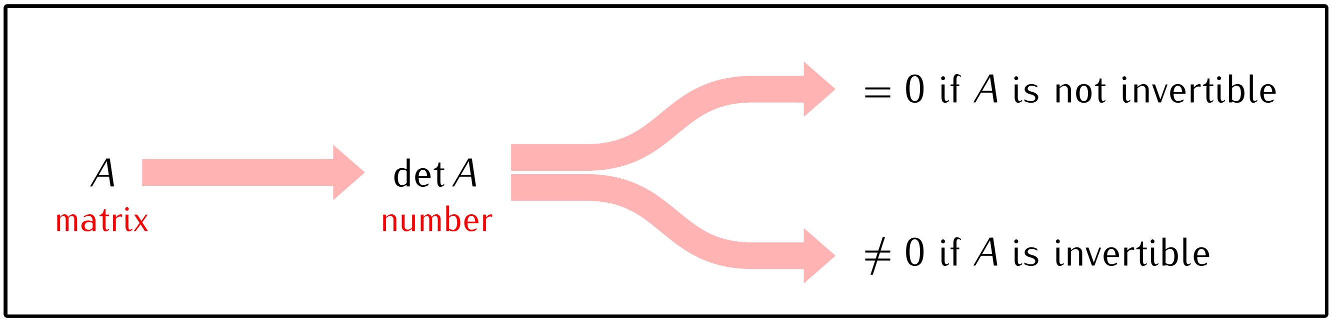
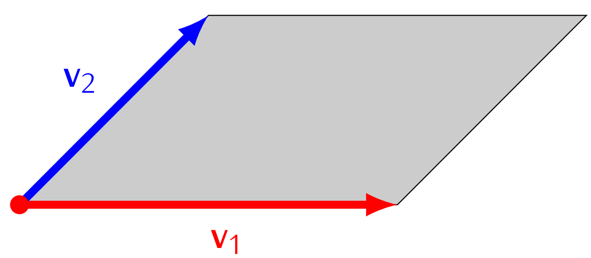
Recall:



Note. Any two vectors in $\mathbb{R}^2$ define a parallelogram:



Notation

$$\operatorname{area}(\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2) = \begin{pmatrix} \text{area of the parallelogram} \\ \text{defined by } \mathbf{v}_1 \text{ and } \mathbf{v}_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

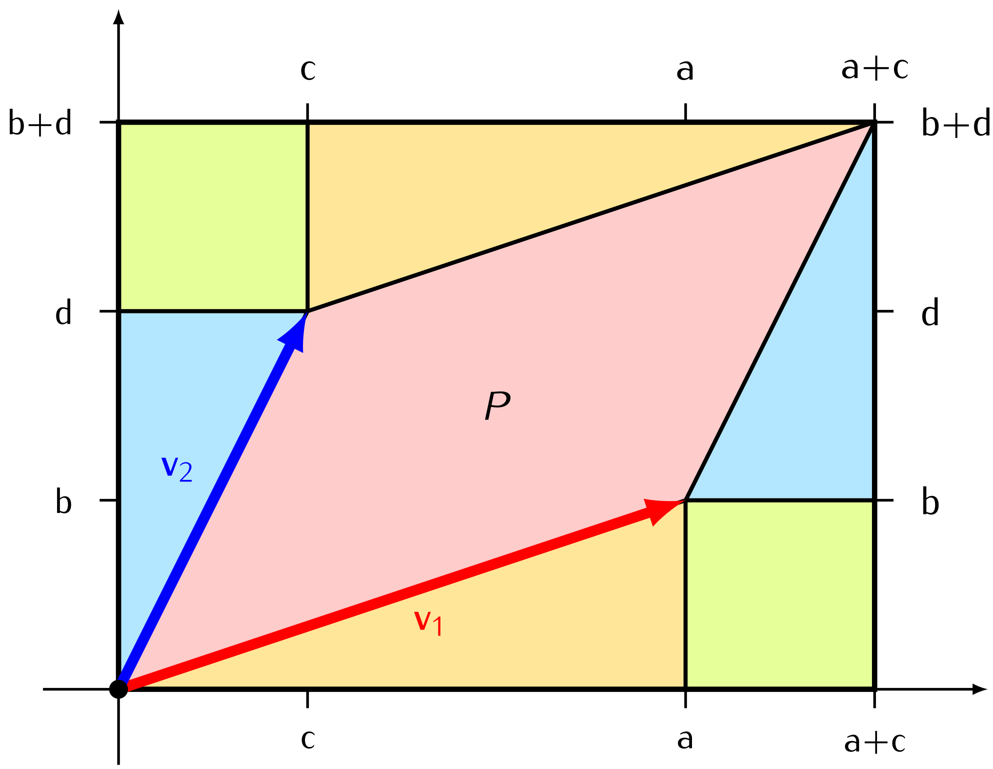
Theorem

If $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2 \in \mathbb{R}^2$ then

$$\mathrm{area}(\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2) = \left|\det \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{v}_1 & \mathbf{v}_2 \end{bmatrix}\right|$$

Idea of the proof.

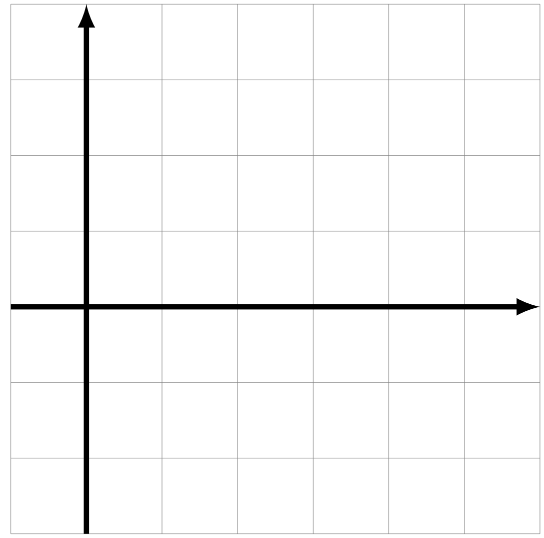
$$\mathbf{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} c \\ d \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{array}{rl} & \mathrm{area}(P) \\ + & \frac{1}{2}ab \\ + & \frac{1}{2}ab \\ + & \frac{1}{2}cd \\ + & \frac{1}{2}cd \\ + & cb \\ + & cb \\ \hline & (a+c)(b+d) \end{array}$$

Example.

$$\mathbf{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

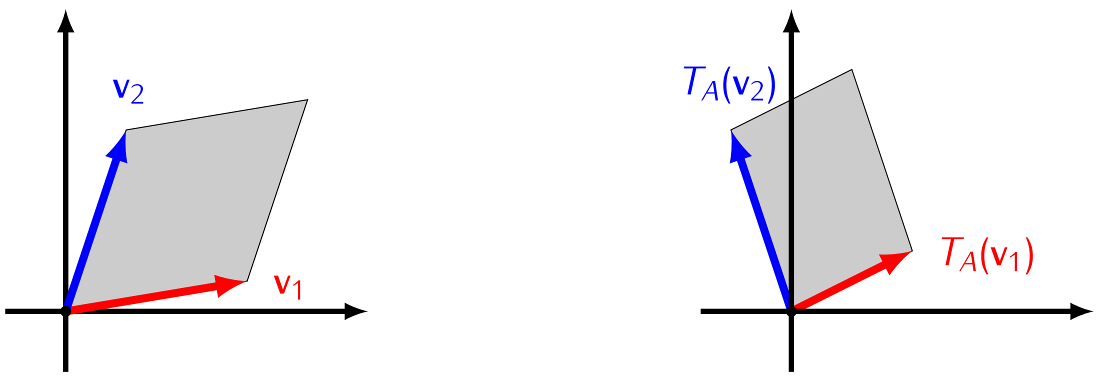


Determinants and linear transformations

Recall: If A is a 2×2 matrix then it defines a linear transformation

$$T_A\colon \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2 \qquad T_A(\mathbf{v}) = A\mathbf{v}$$

Note. T_A maps parallelograms to parallelograms:



Theorem

If A is a 2×2 matrix and $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_1 \in \mathbb{R}^2$ then

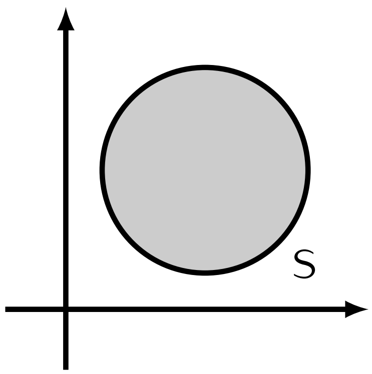
$$\operatorname{area}(T_A(\mathbf{v}_1), T_A(\mathbf{v}_2)) = |\det A| \cdot \operatorname{area}(\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2)$$

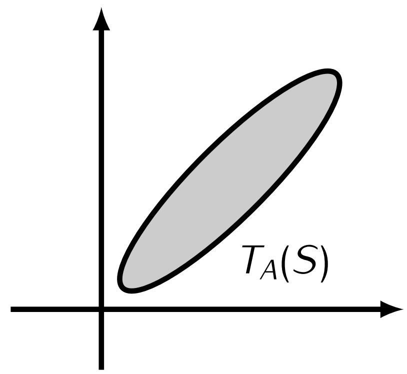
Generalization:

Theorem

If A is a 2×2 matrix then for any region S of $\mathbb{R}^2$ we have:

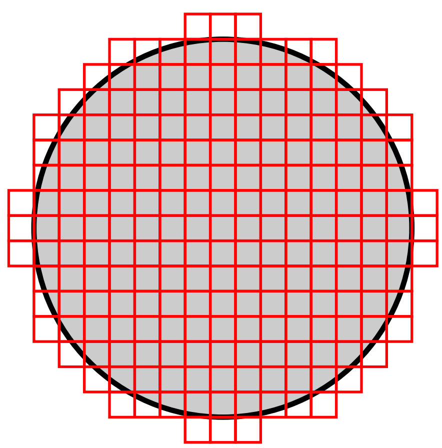
$$\text{area}(T_A(S)) = |\det A| \cdot \text{area}(S)$$





Idea of the proof.

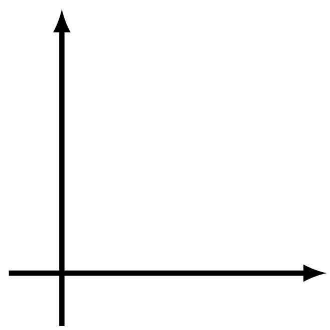
The area of S can be approximated by the sum of small squares covering S.

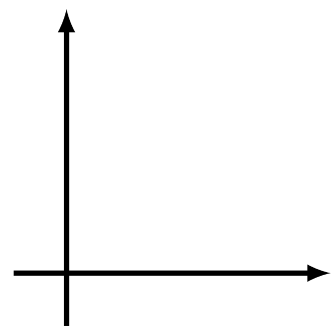


Sign of the determinant

Example.

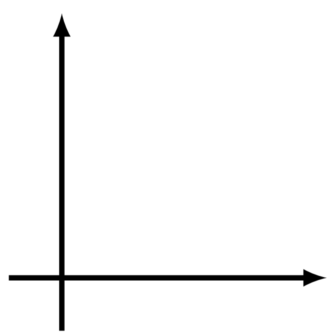
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

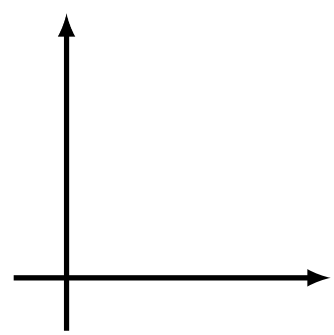




Example.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$





Theorem

If A is a 2×2 matrix then the linear transformation $T_A \colon \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$ preserves orientation if $\det A > 0$ and reverses orientation if $\det A < 0$.