

5.13.59

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# Question

Let  $\mathbf{P} = (a_{ij})$  be a  $3 \times 3$  matrix and let  $\mathbf{Q} = (b_{ij})$ , where  $b_{ij} = 2^{i+j} a_{ij}$  for  $1 \leq i, j \leq 3$ . If the determinant of  $\mathbf{P}$  is 2, then the determinant of the matrix  $\mathbf{Q}$  is

- 1  $2^{10}$
- 2  $2^{11}$
- 3  $2^{12}$
- 4  $2^{13}$

# Theoretical Solution

Let the matrix  $\mathbf{P}$  be ,

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \quad (1)$$

also,

$$|\mathbf{P}| = |a_{ij}| = 2 \quad (2)$$

and the matrix  $\mathbf{Q}$  be ,

$$\mathbf{Q} = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & b_{13} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & b_{23} \\ b_{31} & b_{32} & b_{33} \end{pmatrix} \quad (3)$$

# Theoretical Solution

Given that,

$$b_{ij} = 2^{i+j} a_{ij} \quad (4)$$

The determinant of the matrix  $\mathbf{Q}$  is given by:

$$|\mathbf{Q}| = |b_{ij}| = |2^{i+j} a_{ij}| \quad (5)$$

Split the exponent using the property  $2^{i+j} = 2^i \cdot 2^j$ :

$$|\mathbf{Q}| = |2^i \cdot 2^j \cdot a_{ij}| \quad (6)$$

First, for each row  $i$  (from  $i = 1$  to 3), factor out the common term  $2^i$ :

$$|\mathbf{Q}| = (2^1)(2^2)(2^3) \cdot |2^j a_{ij}| \quad (7)$$

# Theoretical Solution

The product of these factors is:

$$\prod_{i=1}^3 2^i = 2^{\sum_{i=1}^3 i} = 2^{\frac{3(3+1)}{2}} = 2^6 \quad (8)$$

This simplifies the expression for the determinant to:

$$|\mathbf{Q}| = 2^6 |2^j a_{ij}| \quad (9)$$

Now, look at the remaining determinant,  $|2^j a_{ij}|$ . For each column  $j$  (from  $j = 1$  to 3), factor out the common term  $2^j$ :

$$|2^j a_{ij}| = (2^1)(2^2)(2^3) \cdot |a_{ij}| = 2^6 |\mathbf{P}| \quad (10)$$

# Theoretical Solution

Substituting this back into our expression for  $|\mathbf{Q}|$ :

$$|\mathbf{Q}| = 2^6 \cdot (2^6 |\mathbf{P}|) \quad (11)$$

$$|\mathbf{Q}| = 2^{12} |\mathbf{P}| \quad (12)$$

$$\implies |\mathbf{Q}| = 2^{12} \cdot 2 \quad (13)$$

$$\implies |\mathbf{Q}| = 2^{13} \quad (14)$$