18.0 L 2	olf
One calculation of one determinent.	
Let   Qix   le nxn melsix. Calculate determinent of (nx1/x (n11/ melsig	
Calculate determinent of (nx1/x (nx1/ multig	
Calculation: $ \begin{pmatrix} Q_{ik} & Y_{i} \\ V_{K} & 0 \end{pmatrix} $ Calculation: $ \det \begin{pmatrix} Q_{ik} & Y_{i} \\ V_{K} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \lim_{\xi \to 0} \begin{pmatrix} Q_{ik} & Y_{i} \\ V_{K} & \xi \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\lim_{\xi \to 0} \begin{pmatrix} Q_{ik} & Y_{i} \\ V_{K} & \xi \end{pmatrix}}_{\xi \to 0} = \underbrace{\lim_{\xi \to 0} \begin{pmatrix} Q_{ik} & Y_{i} \\ V_{K} & \xi \end{pmatrix}}_{\xi \to 0} = \underbrace{\lim_{\xi \to 0} \begin{pmatrix} Q_{ik} & Y_{i} \\ V_{K} & \xi \end{pmatrix}}_{\xi \to 0} = \underbrace{\lim_{\xi \to 0} \begin{pmatrix} Q_{ik} & Y_{i} \\ V_{K} & \xi \end{pmatrix}}_{\xi \to 0} = \underbrace{\lim_{\xi \to 0} \begin{pmatrix} Q_{ik} & Y_{i} \\ V_{K} & \xi \end{pmatrix}}_{\xi \to 0} = \underbrace{\lim_{\xi \to 0} \begin{pmatrix} Q_{ik} & Y_{i} \\ V_{K} & \xi \end{pmatrix}}_{\xi \to 0} = \underbrace{\lim_{\xi \to 0} \begin{pmatrix} Q_{ik} & Y_{i} \\ V_{K} & \xi \end{pmatrix}}_{\xi \to 0} = \underbrace{\lim_{\xi \to 0} \begin{pmatrix} Q_{ik} & Y_{i} \\ V_{K} & \xi \end{pmatrix}}_{\xi \to 0} = \underbrace{\lim_{\xi \to 0} \begin{pmatrix} Q_{ik} & Y_{i} \\ V_{K} & \xi \end{pmatrix}}_{\xi \to 0} = \underbrace{\lim_{\xi \to 0} \begin{pmatrix} Q_{ik} & Y_{i} \\ V_{K} & \xi \end{pmatrix}}_{\xi \to 0} = \underbrace{\lim_{\xi \to 0} \begin{pmatrix} Q_{ik} & Y_{i} \\ V_{K} & \xi \end{pmatrix}}_{\xi \to 0} = \underbrace{\lim_{\xi \to 0} \begin{pmatrix} Q_{ik} & Y_{i} \\ V_{K} & \xi \end{pmatrix}}_{\xi \to 0} = \underbrace{\lim_{\xi \to 0} \begin{pmatrix} Q_{ik} & Y_{i} \\ V_{K} & \xi \end{pmatrix}}_{\xi \to 0} = \underbrace{\lim_{\xi \to 0} \begin{pmatrix} Q_{ik} & Y_{i} \\ V_{K} & \xi \end{pmatrix}}_{\xi \to 0} = \underbrace{\lim_{\xi \to 0} \begin{pmatrix} Q_{ik} & Y_{i} \\ V_{K} & \xi \end{pmatrix}}_{\xi \to 0} = \underbrace{\lim_{\xi \to 0} \begin{pmatrix} Q_{ik} & Y_{i} \\ V_{K} & \xi \end{pmatrix}}_{\xi \to 0} = \underbrace{\lim_{\xi \to 0} \begin{pmatrix} Q_{ik} & Y_{i} \\ V_{K} & \xi \end{pmatrix}}_{\xi \to 0} = \underbrace{\lim_{\xi \to 0} \begin{pmatrix} Q_{ik} & Y_{i} \\ V_{K} & \xi \end{pmatrix}}_{\xi \to 0} = \underbrace{\lim_{\xi \to 0} \begin{pmatrix} Q_{ik} & Y_{i} \\ V_{K} & \xi \end{pmatrix}}_{\xi \to 0} = \underbrace{\lim_{\xi \to 0} \begin{pmatrix} Q_{ik} & Y_{i} \\ V_{K} & \xi \end{pmatrix}}_{\xi \to 0} = \underbrace{\lim_{\xi \to 0} \begin{pmatrix} Q_{ik} & Y_{i} \\ V_{K} & \xi \end{pmatrix}}_{\xi \to 0} = \underbrace{\lim_{\xi \to 0} \begin{pmatrix} Q_{ik} & Y_{i} \\ V_{K} & \xi \end{pmatrix}}_{\xi \to 0} = \underbrace{\lim_{\xi \to 0} \begin{pmatrix} Q_{ik} & Y_{i} \\ V_{K} & \xi \end{pmatrix}}_{\xi \to 0} = \underbrace{\lim_{\xi \to 0} \begin{pmatrix} Q_{ik} & Y_{i} \\ V_{K} & \xi \end{pmatrix}}_{\xi \to 0} = \underbrace{\lim_{\xi \to 0} \begin{pmatrix} Q_{ik} & Y_{i} \\ V_{K} & \xi \end{pmatrix}}_{\xi \to 0} = \underbrace{\lim_{\xi \to 0} \begin{pmatrix} Q_{ik} & Y_{i} \\ V_{K} & \xi \end{pmatrix}}_{\xi \to 0} = \underbrace{\lim_{\xi \to 0} \begin{pmatrix} Q_{ik} & Y_{i} \\ V_{K} & \xi \end{pmatrix}}_{\xi \to 0} = \underbrace{\lim_{\xi \to 0} \begin{pmatrix} Q_{ik} & Y_{i} \\ V_{K} & \xi \end{pmatrix}}_{\xi \to 0} = \underbrace{\lim_{\xi \to 0} \begin{pmatrix} Q_{ik} & Y_{i} \\ V_{K} & \xi \end{pmatrix}}_{\xi \to 0} = \underbrace{\lim_{\xi \to 0} \begin{pmatrix} Q_{ik} & Y_{i} \\ V_{K} & \xi \end{pmatrix}}_{\xi \to 0} = \underbrace{\lim_{\xi \to 0} \begin{pmatrix} Q_{ik} & Y_{i} \\ V_{K} & \xi \end{pmatrix}}_{\xi \to 0} = \underbrace{\lim_{\xi \to 0} \begin{pmatrix} Q_{ik} & Y_{i} \\ V_{K} &$	
Calculation: $ \det \begin{pmatrix} a_{ik} & u_i \\ v_k & o \end{pmatrix} = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \begin{pmatrix} a_{ik} & u_i \\ v_k & \varepsilon \end{pmatrix} = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \left( v_k - v_i \right) = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \left( v_i - v_i \right) = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \left( v_i - v_i \right) = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \left( v_i - v_i \right) = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \left( v_i - v_i \right) = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \left( v_i - v_i \right) = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \left( v_i - v_i \right) = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \left( v_i - v_i \right) = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \left( v_i - v_i \right) = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \left( v_i - v_i \right) = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \left( v_i - v_i \right) = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \left( v_i - v_i \right) = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \left( v_i - v_i \right) = $	1
= lim det (dik - uivk) E= (det (AB) = det (A-BD') dett	
= lim [det (air) det (1 - aim ym Vk) E] =	
= lin [deta [1+ Tr (aim Vm UK) + \sum_{\xi \text{EK}}]\xi = \\ \xi \text{0} \\	
= det a aim Vm Ui (air arm 5 m) (We do not need to calculate higher thro tracer Lx)	
(We do not need to calculate higher the tracer LK)	
Geom, meaning: If aix 20kd, aix x x x = 0 quadrin in 10ht.	<u>L</u>
Geom, meaning: If $a_{\delta K} = a_{\delta K}$ , $a_{\delta K} = a_{\delta K} = a_{\delta K} = a_{\delta K}$ then $a_{\delta K} = a_{\delta K} = a$	
of lines $u_i x^i = 0$ which are tangent to the quadric $u_i x^i x^k = 0$ ,	
be which are tangent in the quant	
$U_{ck} X^{c} X^{c} = 0$	