



$$\text{adj}(\text{adj}A) = \begin{bmatrix} -13 & 26 & -13 \\ 26 & -39 & -13 \\ -13 & -13 & -65 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore [\text{adj}A]^{-1} &= \frac{1}{|\text{adj}A|} (\text{adj}(\text{adj}A)) \\ &= \frac{1}{169} \begin{bmatrix} -13 & 26 & -13 \\ 26 & -39 & -13 \\ -13 & -13 & -65 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{13} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & -3 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Now, } A^{-1} = \frac{1}{13} \begin{bmatrix} -14 & -11 & 5 \\ -11 & -4 & 3 \\ 5 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{14}{13} & -\frac{11}{13} & \frac{5}{13} \\ -\frac{11}{13} & -\frac{4}{13} & \frac{3}{13} \\ \frac{5}{13} & \frac{3}{13} & \frac{1}{13} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{adj}(A^{-1}) &= \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{4}{169} - \frac{9}{169} & -\left(-\frac{11}{169} - \frac{15}{169}\right) & -\frac{33}{169} + \frac{20}{169} \\ -\left(-\frac{11}{169} - \frac{15}{169}\right) & -\frac{14}{169} - \frac{25}{169} & -\left(-\frac{42}{169} + \frac{55}{169}\right) \\ -\frac{33}{169} + \frac{20}{169} & -\left(-\frac{42}{169} + \frac{55}{169}\right) & \frac{56}{169} - \frac{121}{169} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{169} \begin{bmatrix} -13 & 26 & -13 \\ 26 & -39 & -13 \\ -13 & -13 & -65 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{13} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & -3 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Hence, $[\text{adj}A]^{-1} = \text{adj}(A^{-1})$.

(ii)

We have shown that:

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{13} \begin{bmatrix} -14 & -11 & 5 \\ -11 & -4 & 3 \\ 5 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{And, } \text{adj}A^{-1} = \frac{1}{13} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & -3 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Now,

$$|A^{-1}| = \left(\frac{1}{13}\right)^3 [-14 \times (-13) + 11 \times (-26) + 5 \times (-13)] = \left(\frac{1}{13}\right)^3 \times (-169) = -\frac{1}{13}$$

$$\therefore (A^{-1})^{-1} = \frac{\text{adj}A^{-1}}{|A^{-1}|} = \left(-\frac{1}{13}\right) \times \frac{1}{13} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & -3 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = A$$

$$\therefore (A^{-1})^{-1} = A$$

Question 9:

$$\text{Evaluate } \begin{vmatrix} x & y & x+y \\ y & x+y & x \\ x+y & x & y \end{vmatrix}$$

Answer

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} x & y & x+y \\ y & x+y & x \\ x+y & x & y \end{vmatrix}$$

Applying $R_1 \rightarrow R_1 + R_2 + R_3$, we have:

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 2(x+y) & 2(x+y) & 2(x+y) \\ y & x+y & x \\ x+y & x & y \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 2(x+y) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ y & x+y & x \\ x+y & x & y \end{vmatrix}$$

Applying $C_2 \rightarrow C_2 - C_1$ and $C_3 \rightarrow C_3 - C_1$, we have:

$$\Delta = 2(x+y) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ y & x & x-y \\ x+y & -y & -x \end{vmatrix}$$

Expanding along R_1 , we have:

$$\Delta = 2(x+y) [-x^2 + y(x-y)]$$

$$= -2(x+y)(x^2 + y^2 - yx)$$

$$= -2(x^3 + y^3)$$

Question 10:

Evaluate $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & y \\ 1 & x+y & y \\ 1 & x & x+y \end{vmatrix}$

Answer

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & y \\ 1 & x+y & y \\ 1 & x & x+y \end{vmatrix}$$

Applying $R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - R_1$ and $R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - R_1$, we have:

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & y \\ 0 & y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x \end{vmatrix}$$

Expanding along C_1 , we have:

$$\Delta = 1(xy - 0) = xy$$

Question 11:

Using properties of determinants, prove that:

$$\begin{vmatrix} \alpha & \alpha^2 & \beta + \gamma \\ \beta & \beta^2 & \gamma + \alpha \\ \gamma & \gamma^2 & \alpha + \beta \end{vmatrix} = (\beta - \gamma)(\gamma - \alpha)(\alpha - \beta)(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)$$

Answer

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha & \alpha^2 & \beta + \gamma \\ \beta & \beta^2 & \gamma + \alpha \\ \gamma & \gamma^2 & \alpha + \beta \end{vmatrix}$$

Applying $R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - R_1$ and $R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - R_1$, we have:

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha & \alpha^2 & \beta + \gamma \\ \beta - \alpha & \beta^2 - \alpha^2 & \alpha - \beta \\ \gamma - \alpha & \gamma^2 - \alpha^2 & \alpha - \gamma \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\beta - \alpha)(\gamma - \alpha) \begin{vmatrix} \alpha & \alpha^2 & \beta + \gamma \\ 1 & \beta + \alpha & -1 \\ 1 & \gamma + \alpha & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

Applying $R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - R_2$, we have:

$$\Delta = (\beta - \alpha)(\gamma - \alpha) \begin{vmatrix} \alpha & \alpha^2 & \beta + \gamma \\ 1 & \beta + \alpha & -1 \\ 0 & \gamma - \beta & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

Expanding along R_3 , we have:

$$\Delta = (\beta - \alpha)(\gamma - \alpha) [-(\gamma - \beta)(-\alpha - \beta - \gamma)]$$

$$= (\beta - \alpha)(\gamma - \alpha)(\gamma - \beta)(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)$$

$$= (\alpha - \beta)(\beta - \gamma)(\gamma - \alpha)(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)$$

Hence, the given result is proved.

Question 12:

Using properties of determinants, prove that:

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & x^2 & 1 + px^3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} y & y^c & 1+py^c \\ z & z^2 & 1+pz^3 \end{vmatrix} = (1+pxyz)(x-y)(y-z)(z-x)$$

Answer

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} x & x^2 & 1+px^3 \\ y & y^2 & 1+py^3 \\ z & z^2 & 1+pz^3 \end{vmatrix}$$

Applying $R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - R_1$ and $R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - R_1$, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta &= \begin{vmatrix} x & x^2 & 1+px^3 \\ y-x & y^2-x^2 & p(y^3-x^3) \\ z-x & z^2-x^2 & p(z^3-x^3) \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (y-x)(z-x) \begin{vmatrix} x & x^2 & 1+px^3 \\ 1 & y+x & p(y^2+x^2+xy) \\ 1 & z+x & p(z^2+x^2+xz) \end{vmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Applying $R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - R_2$, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta &= (y-x)(z-x) \begin{vmatrix} x & x^2 & 1+px^3 \\ 1 & y+x & p(y^2+x^2+xy) \\ 0 & z-y & p(z-y)(x+y+z) \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (y-x)(z-x)(z-y) \begin{vmatrix} x & x^2 & 1+px^3 \\ 1 & y+x & p(y^2+x^2+xy) \\ 0 & 1 & p(x+y+z) \end{vmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Expanding along R_3 , we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta &= (x-y)(y-z)(z-x) \left[(-1)(p)(xy^2+x^3+x^2y) + 1+px^3 + p(x+y+z)(xy) \right] \\ &= (x-y)(y-z)(z-x) \left[-pxy^2 - px^3 - px^2y + 1+px^3 + px^2y + pxy^2 + pxyz \right] \\ &= (x-y)(y-z)(z-x)(1+pxyz) \end{aligned}$$

Hence, the given result is proved.

Question 13:

Using properties of determinants, prove that:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3a & -a+b & -a+c \\ -b+a & 3b & -b+c \\ -c+a & -c+b & 3c \end{vmatrix} = 3(a+b+c)(ab+bc+ca)$$

Answer

***** END *****