

## Ouestion 5:

If area of triangle is 35 square units with vertices (2, -6), (5, 4), and (k, 4). Then k is

Answer

## Answer: D

The area of the triangle with vertices (2, -6), (5, 4), and (k, 4) is given by the relation,

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -6 & 1 \\ 5 & 4 & 1 \\ k & 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \Big[ 2(4-4) + 6(5-k) + 1(20-4k) \Big]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \Big[ 30 - 6k + 20 - 4k \Big]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \Big[ 50 - 10k \Big]$$

$$= 25 - 5k$$

It is given that the area of the triangle is  $\pm 35$ .

Therefore, we have:

$$\Rightarrow 25-5k = \pm 35$$

$$\Rightarrow 5(5-k) = \pm 35$$

$$\Rightarrow 5-k=\pm 7$$

When 
$$5 - k = -7$$
,  $k = 5 + 7 = 12$ .

When 
$$5 - k = 7$$
,  $k = 5 - 7 = -2$ .

Hence, 
$$k = 12, -2$$
.

The correct answer is D.

## Exercise 4.4

## Question 1:

Write Minors and Cofactors of the elements of following determinants:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix}_{\text{(ii)}} \begin{vmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{vmatrix}$$

Answer

(i) The given determinant is 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$
  
Minor of element  $a_{ij}$  is  $M_{ij}$ .

 $\therefore M_{11} = minor of element a_{11} = 3$ 

 $M_{12}$  = minor of element  $a_{12} = 0$ 

 $M_{21}$  = minor of element  $a_{21} = -4$ 

 $M_{22}$  = minor of element  $a_{22}$  = 2

Cofactor of  $a_{ij}$  is  $A_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} M_{ij}$ .

$$A_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} M_{11} = (-1)^2 (3) = 3$$

$$A_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} M_{12} = (-1)^3 (0) = 0$$

$$A_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} M_{21} = (-1)^3 (-4) = 4$$

$$A_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} M_{22} = (-1)^4 (2) = 2$$

(ii) The given determinant is b d.

Minor of element  $a_{ij}$  is  $M_{ij}$ .

 $\therefore M_{11} = minor of element a_{11} = d$ 

 $M_{12}$  = minor of element  $a_{12} = b$ 

 $M_{21}$  = minor of element  $a_{21} = c$ 

 $M_{22}$  = minor of element  $a_{22} = a$ 

Cofactor of  $a_{ij}$  is  $A_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} M_{ij}$ .

$$:: A_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} \ \mathsf{M}_{11} = (-1)^2 \ (d) = d$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{12} &= (-1)^{1+2} \ M_{12} &= (-1)^3 \ (b) = -b \\ A_{21} &= (-1)^{2+1} \ M_{21} &= (-1)^3 \ (c) = -c \\ A_{22} &= (-1)^{2+2} \ M_{22} &= (-1)^4 \ (a) = a \end{aligned}$$

Question 2:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{\text{(ii)}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 3 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Answer

(i) The given determinant is  $\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$ 

By the definition of minors and cofactors, we have:

M<sub>11</sub> = minor of 
$$a_{11}$$
 =  $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$ 

M<sub>12</sub> = minor of  $a_{12}$  =  $\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ 

M<sub>13</sub> = minor of  $a_{13}$  =  $\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ 

$$M_{21} = \text{minor of } a_{21} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$M_{22} = \text{minor of } a_{22} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$M_{23} = \text{minor of } a_{23} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$M_{31} = \text{minor of } a_{31} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$M_{31} = \text{ minor of } a_{31} = 1$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$M_{32} = \text{ minor of } a_{32} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
1 & 0 \\
0 & 1
\end{vmatrix} =$$
M<sub>33</sub> = minor of a<sub>33</sub> =  $\begin{vmatrix}
1 & 0 \\
0 & 1
\end{vmatrix}$  =

$$A_{11} = \text{cofactor of } a_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} M_{11} = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathsf{A}_{12} = \text{cofactor of } a_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} \ \mathsf{M}_{12} = 0 \\ &\mathsf{A}_{13} = \text{cofactor of } a_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} \ \mathsf{M}_{13} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$A_{21} = \text{cofactor of } a_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} M_{21} = 0$$

$$A_{21} = \text{cofactor of } a_{21} = (-1)^{2+2} M_{21} = 0$$
  
 $A_{22} = \text{cofactor of } a_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} M_{22} = 1$ 

$$A_{23} = \text{cofactor of } a_{23} = (-1)^{2+3} M_{23} = 0$$

$$A_{23} = \text{cofactor of } a_{23} = (-1)^{2/3} M_{23} = 0$$
  
 $A_{31} = \text{cofactor of } a_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} M_{31} = 0$ 

$$A_{32}$$
 = cofactor of  $a_{32}$  =  $(-1)^{3+2}$   $M_{32}$  = 0

$$A_{32} = \text{cofactor of } a_{32} = (-1)^{-1/3} = 0$$

$$A_{33} = \text{cofactor of } a_{33} = (-1)^{3+3} M_{33} = 1$$

(ii) The given determinant is  $\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$ By definition of minors and cofactors, we have:

By definition of minors and cofactors, where 
$$M_{11} = \text{minor of } a_{11} = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 10 + 1 = 11$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 6 - 0 = 6$$

M<sub>12</sub> = minor of 
$$a_{12}$$
 =  $\begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$  =  $6 - 0 = 6$ 

M<sub>13</sub> = minor of  $a_{13}$  =  $\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$  =  $3 - 0 = 3$ 

$$M_{13} = \text{minor of } a_{13} = 1$$

$$M_{21} = \text{minor of } a_{21} = 1$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 - 0 = 2$$

$$\mathsf{M}_{23} = \text{minor of } a_{23} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 - 0 = 1$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 4 \\ 5 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 - 20 = -20$$

$$M_{23} = \text{minor of } a_{23} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - 1 - 0 - 1$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 4 \\ 5 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 - 20 = -20$$

$$M_{31} = \text{minor of } a_{31} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 - 12 = -13$$

$$M_{32} = \text{minor of } a_{32} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 - 20 = 0$$

$$M_{32}$$
 = minor of  $a_{32}$  =  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$  =  $5 - 0 = 5$   
 $M_{33}$  = minor of  $a_{33}$  =  $(-1)^{1+1}$   $M_{33}$  =  $(-1)^{1+1}$ 

$$A_{11} = \text{cofactor of } a_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} M_{11} = 11$$

 $A_{12} = \text{cofactor of } a_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} M_{12} = -6$  $A_{13} = \text{cofactor of } a_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} M_{13} = 3$  $\mathsf{A}_{21} = \mathsf{cofactor}\;\mathsf{of}\; a_{21} = \left(-1\right)^{2+1}\,\mathsf{M}_{21} = \,4$  $A_{22} = \text{cofactor of } a_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} M_{22} = 2$  $A_{23} = \text{cofactor of } a_{23} = (-1)^{2+3} M_{23} = -1$  $\mathsf{A}_{31} =$  cofactor of  $a_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} \; \mathsf{M}_{31} = -20$  $A_{32} = \text{cofactor of } a_{32} = (-1)^{3+2} M_{32} = 13$  $A_{33} = \text{cofactor of } a_{33} = (-1)^{3+3} M_{33} = 5$ 

Question 3:

 $\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 3 & 8 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}.$ 

Using Cofactors of elements of second row, evaluate Answer

 $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 & 8 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$  The given determinant is

$$M_{21} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 8 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 9 - 16 = -7$$

$$..\mathsf{A}_{21} = \mathsf{cofactor}\;\mathsf{of}\; a_{21} = (-1)^{2+1}\;\mathsf{M}_{21} = 7$$