

## Chapter 6 Determinants Ex 6.2 Q29

We need to prove the following identity:

$$\begin{vmatrix} a^{2} + 1 & ab & ac \\ ab & b^{2} + 1 & bc \\ ca & cb & c^{2} + 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 + a^{2} + b^{2} + c^{2}$$

Let us consider the L.H.S of the above equation.

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a^2 + 1 & ab & ac \\ ab & b^2 + 1 & bc \\ ca & cb & c^2 + 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

Applying  $R_1 \rightarrow R_1(a)$ ,  $R_2 \rightarrow R_2(b)$  and  $R_3 \rightarrow R_3(c)$ , we get

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{abc} \begin{vmatrix} a(a^2 + 1) & a^2b & a^2c \\ ab^2 & b(b^2 + 1) & b^2c \\ c^2a & c^2b & c(c^2 + 1) \end{vmatrix}$$

Taking a,b, and c common from  $C_1, C_2$  and  $C_3$ , respectively, we get,

$$\Delta = \frac{abc}{abc} \begin{vmatrix} (a^2 + 1) & a^2 & a^2 \\ b^2 & (b^2 + 1) & b^2 \\ c^2 & c^2 & (c^2 + 1) \end{vmatrix}$$

Applying  $R_1 \rightarrow R_1 + R_2 + R_3$ , we get,

$$\Delta = \frac{abc}{abc} \begin{vmatrix} (a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 1) & (a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 1) & (a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 1) \\ b^2 & (b^2 + 1) & b^2 \\ c^2 & c^2 & (c^2 + 1) \end{vmatrix}$$

Taking the term,  $(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 1)$  common from the above equation, we have,

$$\Delta = (a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ b^2 & (b^2 + 1) & b^2 \\ c^2 & c^2 & (c^2 + 1) \end{vmatrix}$$

Applying  $C_2 \rightarrow C_2 - C_1$ ,  $C_3 \rightarrow C_3 - C_1$ , we get,

$$\Delta = (a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ b^2 & 1 & 0 \\ c^2 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$\Rightarrow \Delta = (a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 1)$$

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Let us consider the L.H.S of the given equation.

$$Let \Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 \\ a^2 & 1 & a \\ a & a^2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

Applying  $C_1 \rightarrow C_1 + C_2 + C_3$ , we have,

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 + a + a^2 & a & a^2 \\ 1 + a + a^2 & 1 & a \\ 1 + a + a^2 & a^2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

Taking the term  $(1 + a + a^2)$  common, we have,

$$\Delta = (1 + a + a^2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 \\ 1 & 1 & a \\ 1 & a^2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

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

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

Taking the term (1-a) common from  $R_2$  and  $R_3$ , we have

$$\Rightarrow \Delta = (1 + a + a^{2})(1 - a)^{2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a^{2} \\ 0 & 1 & a \\ 0 & -a & (1 + a) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta = (1 + a + a^{2})(1 - a)^{2}(1 + a + a^{2})$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta = (1 + a + a^{2})^{2}(1 - a)^{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \triangle = \left[ \left( 1 + a + a^2 \right) (1 - a) \right]^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta = [(a^3 - 1)]^2$$

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$$\begin{vmatrix} a+b+c & -c & -b \\ -c & a+b+c & -a \\ -b & -a & a+b+c \end{vmatrix} = 2(a+b)(b+c)(c+a)$$

LHS = 
$$\begin{vmatrix} a+b+c & -c & -b \\ -c & a+b+c & -a \\ -b & -a & a+b+c \end{vmatrix}$$

Apply: 
$$C_1 \to C_1 + C_3$$
 and  $C_2 \to C_2 + C_3$ 

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

$$= (c+a)(c+b) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & -b \\ -1 & 1 & -a \\ 1 & 1 & a+b+c \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (c+a)(c+b) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & -b \\ 0 & 0 & -a-b \\ 0 & 2 & a+c \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 2(a+b)(b+c)(c+a)$$

$$= RHS$$

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We need to prove the following identity:

$$\begin{vmatrix} b+c & a & a \\ b & c+a & b \\ c & c & a+b \end{vmatrix} = 4abc$$

Let us consider the L.H.S of the above equation.

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} b+c & a & a \\ b & c+a & b \\ c & c & a+b \end{vmatrix}$$

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

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 2(b+c) & 2(a+c) & 2(a+b) \\ b & c+a & b \\ c & c & a+b \end{vmatrix}$$

Taking 2 common from the above equation, we have,

$$\Delta = 2 \begin{vmatrix} (b+c) & (a+c) & (a+b) \\ b & c+a & b \\ c & c & a+b \end{vmatrix}$$

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

$$\Delta = 2 \begin{vmatrix} (b+c) & (a+c) & (a+b) \\ -c & 0 & -a \\ -b & -a & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

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

$$\Delta = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & c & b \\ -c & 0 & -a \\ -b & -a & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

 $\Rightarrow \Delta = 2(0 + 2abc + abc)$ 

 $\Rightarrow \Delta = 4abc$ 

\*\*\*\*\*\*\* END \*\*\*\*\*\*