

Calculating Determinants

- The determinant of a 2×2 matrix

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} m_{11} & m_{12} \\ m_{21} & m_{22} \end{pmatrix} \quad (1)$$

is given by

$$|M| = \begin{vmatrix} m_{11} & m_{12} \\ m_{21} & m_{22} \end{vmatrix} = m_{11} m_{22} - m_{12} m_{21} \quad (2)$$

- The determinant of a 3×3 matrix

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

can be written in terms of the determinants of 2×2 sub-matrices

$$\begin{aligned} |M| &= \begin{vmatrix} m_{11} & m_{12} & m_{13} \\ m_{21} & m_{22} & m_{23} \\ m_{31} & m_{32} & m_{33} \end{vmatrix} \\ &= m_{11} \begin{vmatrix} m_{22} & m_{23} \\ m_{32} & m_{33} \end{vmatrix} - m_{12} \begin{vmatrix} m_{21} & m_{23} \\ m_{31} & m_{33} \end{vmatrix} + m_{13} \begin{vmatrix} m_{21} & m_{22} \\ m_{31} & m_{32} \end{vmatrix} \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\begin{matrix} (+) & (-) & & (+) & (-) \\ m_{11} & m_{12} & & m_{11} & m_{12} \\ m_{21} & m_{22} & & m_{21} & m_{22} \end{matrix} \\ &\begin{matrix} (+) & (-) & (+) & & (+) & (-) & (+) & & (+) & (-) & (+) \\ m_{11} & m_{12} & m_{13} & & m_{11} & m_{12} & m_{13} & & m_{11} & m_{12} & m_{13} \\ m_{21} & m_{22} & m_{23} & & m_{21} & m_{22} & m_{23} & & m_{21} & m_{22} & m_{23} \\ m_{31} & m_{32} & m_{33} & & m_{31} & m_{32} & m_{33} & & m_{31} & m_{32} & m_{33} \end{matrix} \\ &\begin{matrix} (+) & (-) & (+) & (-) & & (+) & (-) & (+) & (-) & & (+) & (-) & (+) & (-) \\ m_{11} & m_{12} & m_{13} & m_{14} & & m_{11} & m_{12} & m_{13} & m_{14} & & m_{11} & m_{12} & m_{13} & m_{14} \\ m_{21} & m_{22} & m_{23} & m_{24} & & m_{21} & m_{22} & m_{23} & m_{24} & & m_{21} & m_{22} & m_{23} & m_{24} \\ m_{31} & m_{32} & m_{33} & m_{34} & & m_{31} & m_{32} & m_{33} & m_{34} & & m_{31} & m_{32} & m_{33} & m_{34} \\ m_{41} & m_{42} & m_{43} & m_{44} & & m_{41} & m_{42} & m_{43} & m_{44} & & m_{41} & m_{42} & m_{43} & m_{44} \end{matrix} \\ &\vdots \end{aligned}$$

Figure 1: A visual guide to computing the determinants of 2×2 , 3×3 , and 4×4 matrices.

- In general, each element of the top row of the matrix is multiplied by the determinant of the sub-matrix obtained by removing the row and column containing that element. The results are then added together with alternating sign, starting with a positive m_{11} term. Figure 1 shows the top-row elements and the associated sub-matrices and signs for the 2×2 , 3×3 , and 4×4 cases.

An $n = 2$ Example

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 5 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|M| = 3 \cdot 7 - (-1) \cdot 5 = 21 + 5 \quad (5)$$

$$= 26 \quad (6)$$

An $n = 3$ Example

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & 5 \\ -1 & 6 & 7 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|M| = 4 \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 7 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} - 2 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 7 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + 5 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 6 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 4(6 \cdot 2 - 7 \cdot 1) - 2((-1) \cdot 2 - 7 \cdot 3) + 5((-1) \cdot 1 - 6 \cdot 3)$$

$$= 20 + 46 - 95$$

$$= -29 \quad (7)$$

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L.A. Riley (lriley@ursinus.edu), updated June 9, 2021