

# Calc in 3d Notes

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## test

Hello world! Did you know that  $3^2 + 4^2 = 5^2$ ?

All human things are subject to decay. And when fate summons, Monarchs must obey.

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massa ex, congue nec felis quis, lacinia malesuada, nisi turpis

# Appendix

## matrices, 3x3 determinants

Recall that a elements of a matrix are enumerated  $a_{ij}$  where  $i$  is column and  $j$  is row, both 1-indexed.

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (-2) \times (+1) \times M_{11} = -2 \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = (-2)(-13) = 26 + 10 + 18 \\ &+ (-1) \times (-1) \times M_{12} + \det \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ -3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + (10) \\ &+ 2 \times (+1) \times M_{13} + 2 \det \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} + 2(9) \\ &= 54 \end{aligned}$$

Recall that the minor of the matrix element here is the 2 by 2 determinant when you take away the row and column of the element in a 3 by 3 matrix. Picking an arbitrary row (or even column), with  $a_{ij}$  being an element and  $M_{ij}$  being a minor, a 3 by 3 determinant is calculated by

$$\sum_{j=1}^3 (-1)^{i+j} a_{ij} M_{ij}$$

In the figure above,  $(-1)^{i+j}$  is in green,  $a_{ij}$  in orange, and  $M_{ij}$  in blue.