



< Previous



Next >

## 1. More Determinants

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## Practice

Using the  $2 \times 2$  determinant

3/3 points (graded)

Let's use the determinant to answer a question about linear systems.

Consider the system:

$$\begin{aligned} -4x + cy &= 4 \\ cx - y &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

1. Suppose
- $c = 1$
- . Which of the following applies?

☐ there is no solution☒ there is a unique solution☐ there are multiple solutions

2. Find the largest possible value of
- $c$
- such that the corresponding matrix is not invertible.

 $c =$   Answer: 2

3. For that value of
- $c$
- , which of the following applies?

☒ there is no solution☐ there is a unique solution☐ there are multiple solutions

## Solution:

1. The matrix  $\begin{pmatrix} -4 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$  has determinant **3**, which is not **0**. This means the matrix is invertible, and so there is a unique solution.
2. The determinant of  $\begin{pmatrix} -4 & c \\ c & -1 \end{pmatrix}$  is  $4 - c^2$ . Thus the determinant equals zero for  $c = \pm 2$ . Therefore the answer is  $c = 2$ .
3. (Using elimination) Adding twice the second equation to the first equation yields  $0 = 6$ . Since this is not possible, there is no solution.

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You have used 1 of 3 attempts

Determinant for 3×3

In lecture, we saw how to compute the determinant of a  $2 \times 2$  matrix. In this section, we will compute the determinant of a  $3 \times 3$  matrix. Recall that **the determinant is important because it has to be nonzero in order for the matrix to be invertible**. Computing the full inverse of a  $3 \times 3$  matrix is a little complicated, so we will just focus on the determinant for now.

We use absolute value bars for the determinant of a matrix:

$$|A| = \det(M).$$

(5.85)

For example,

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = ad - bc.$$

(5.86)

What should be the determinant of a  $3 \times 3$  matrix?

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = ?$$

(5.87)

Determinant in 3×3



take  $b_2$  times  $c_3$  minus  $c_2$  times  $b_3$ , and this times that minus this times that, and so on.

So in fact, that's a total of six terms in here.

And maybe some of you have already seen a different formula for  $3 \times 3$  determinants where you actually have the six terms. It's the same.

**It's the same definition.**

▶ 1:06 / 1:06

▶ 2.0x

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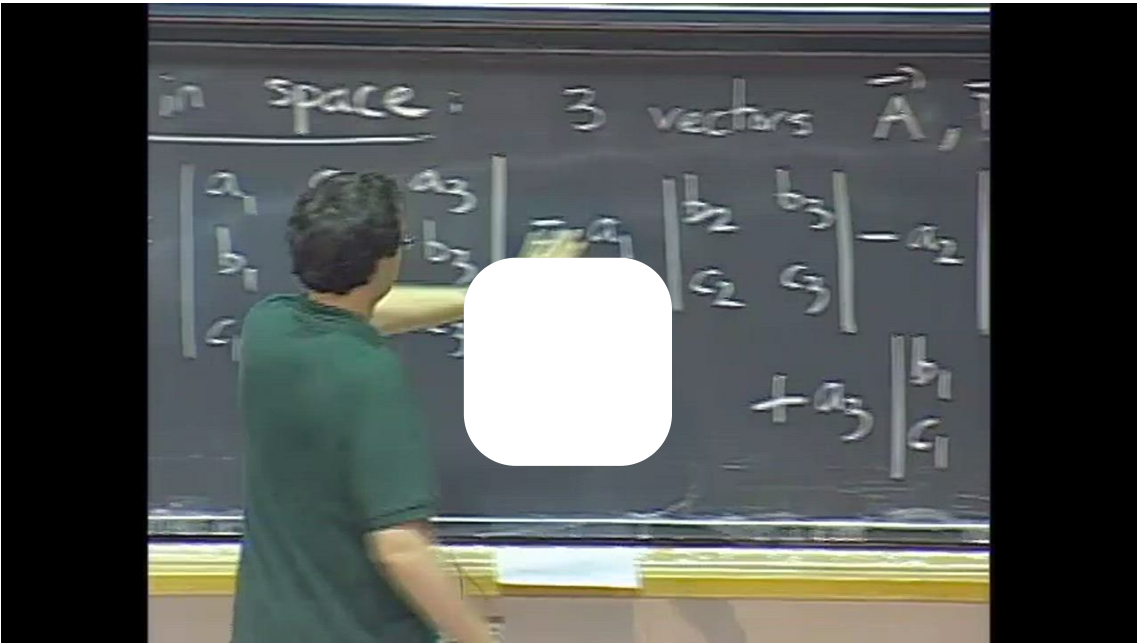
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To find the determinant of a  $3 \times 3$  matrix, we have the following formula.

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = a_1 \begin{vmatrix} b_2 & b_3 \\ c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} - a_2 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + a_3 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 \end{vmatrix}.$$

Determinant Formula Structure

[Start of transcript.](#) [Skip to the end.](#)



▶ 0:00 / 0:00

▶ 2.0x

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CC

🗣️

PROFESSOR: So, how to remember the structure of this formula.

Well, it's called-- this is called an expansion according to the first row.

So we're going to take the entries in the first row-- a 1, a 2, a 3-- and for each of them we get a term. Namely, we multiply it by a 2 by 2

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How to Remember

The formula is easier to remember if you can see where each term comes from. In the first term,  $a_1 \begin{vmatrix} b_2 & b_3 \\ c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$ , we see the determinant of the submatrix obtained by deleting the row and column containing  $a_1$ . The same pattern is true for the terms with  $a_2$  and  $a_3$ , except for the (easily forgotten!) minus sign in front of  $a_2$ . By remembering this pattern, you can remember the entire formula.

Determinant Practice

1 point possible (graded)  
Compute the following determinant.

$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$

=

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You have used 0 of 5 attempts

1. More Determinants

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🗨️ [\[Staff\] formula error \(5.88\)](#)

I know it's covered in the video right below, but it looks like the third piece of the formula in 5.88 is incorrec

🧮 Calculator

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< Previous

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