

# Linear Algebra

Bài 1.

a/  $A = \begin{pmatrix} x-2 & -1 \\ -3 & x \end{pmatrix}$   $\det(A) = (x-2)(x) - 3 = x^2 - 2x - 3$

b/  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 6 & 0 \\ -3 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$   ~~$\det(A) = 2(6 \cdot 2)$~~

→ Mũ trên tam giác →  $\det A = 2 \cdot 6 \cdot 2 = -24$

c/  $\begin{pmatrix} -3 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $\det A = -3(5 + 18) - 2(40 - 12) + (-12)$   
 $= -3 \cdot 23 - 2 \cdot (-8) - 12$   
 $= -69 + 16 - 12$   
 $= -75$

d/  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$   $\det A = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 = 16$

e/  $\begin{pmatrix} x & y & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $\det A = x(-2 - 5) - y(-1 - 1)$   
 $+ 1(-5 + 2)$   
 $= -7x + 2y - 3$

f/  $\begin{pmatrix} m & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & m & -3 \end{pmatrix}$   $\det A = m(-6 - m) + 1(-3 - 2)$   
 $+ 0$   
 $= -6m - m^2 - 5$