

The Determinant of a Matrix

Department of Mathematics

Salt Lake Community College

(Slides by Adam Wilson)

Determinant of a 2×2 Matrix

The **determinant of a 2×2 matrix** is defined:

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

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Example 1

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 8 \\ 5 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \cdot (-1) + 8 \cdot 5 = 37$$

Minors of a Matrix

For every element a_{ij} of a $n \times n$ matrix \mathbf{A} , the **minor** M_{ij} is an $(n - 1) \times (n - 1)$ matrix obtained by deleting the i th row and the j th column of \mathbf{A} .

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Cofactors of a Matrix

For every element a_{ij} of a $n \times n$ matrix \mathbf{A} , the **cofactor** of a_{ij} is the scalar

$$C_{ij} = (-1)^{(i+j)} |M_{ij}|$$

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I recommend expanding across the first row.

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Compute the determinant:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

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- If \mathbf{A} is an diagonal, upper triangular, or lower triangular matrix, the determinant is the product of the diagonal elements:

$$|\mathbf{A}| = \prod_{i=1}^m a_{ii}$$

Cramer's Rule

Consider the matrix equation:

$$\mathbf{A}\vec{x} = \vec{b} \quad \text{where} \quad |\mathbf{A}| \neq 0$$

The matrix \mathbf{A}_j is obtained by replacing the j th column of \mathbf{A} with \vec{b} .

The j th solution is:

$$x_j = \frac{|\mathbf{A}_j|}{|\mathbf{A}|}$$

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Consider the system

$$\begin{array}{rclcl} x & + & 2y & = & 5 \\ 2x & + & 3y & = & 8 \end{array}$$

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$$\begin{array}{rcrcrcrcrcrl} x & + & 2y & = & 5 \\ 2x & + & 3y & = & 8 \end{array}$$

Let us solve this system using Cramer's Rule.

This means we need to calculate the following determinants.

$$|\mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

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We can now find x

$$x = \frac{|\mathbf{A}_x|}{|\mathbf{A}|}$$

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We can now find x

$$x = \frac{|A_x|}{|A|} = \frac{-1}{-1} = 1$$

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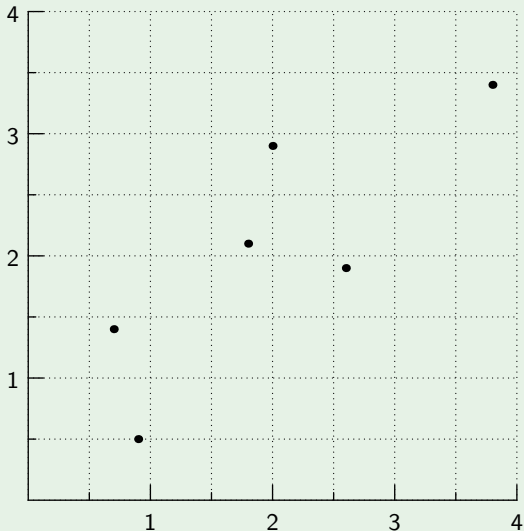
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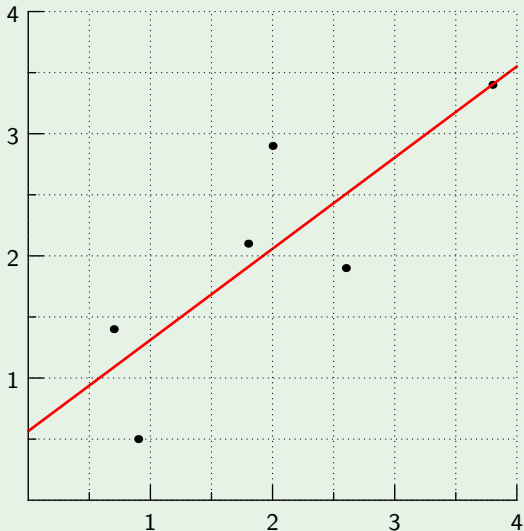
Example 5

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Least Squares Approximation

A general strategy for finding the line $y = mx + b$ that best describes a data set is to find b and m that minimizes the sums of the squares of the vertical distances between the data points and the line, given by $F(b, m)$

$$F(b, m) = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - (b + mx_i))^2$$

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To find such a b and m , we need to solve the system:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial b} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial m} = 0$$

Least Squares Method

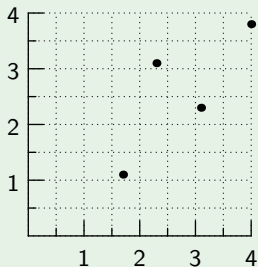
The best-fit straight line for n data points (x_i, y_i) , $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, has y-intercept b and slope m as determined by the system

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n 1 & \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \\ \sum_{i=1}^n x_i & \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b \\ m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \\ \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i \end{bmatrix}$$

Example 6

Consider the data comparing the high school and college GPA for four students.

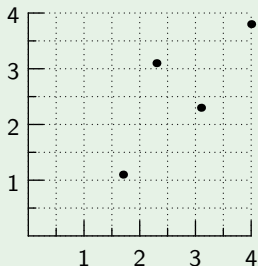
i	x_i	y_i
1	1.7	1.1
2	2.3	3.1
3	3.1	2.3
4	4.0	3.8



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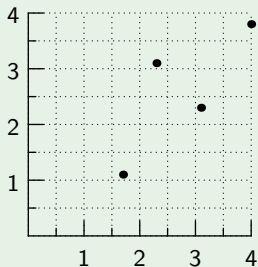
The Least Squares Method system for this dataset is:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 11.1 \\ 11.1 & 33.79 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b \\ m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 10.3 \\ 31.33 \end{bmatrix}$$

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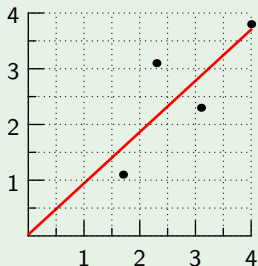
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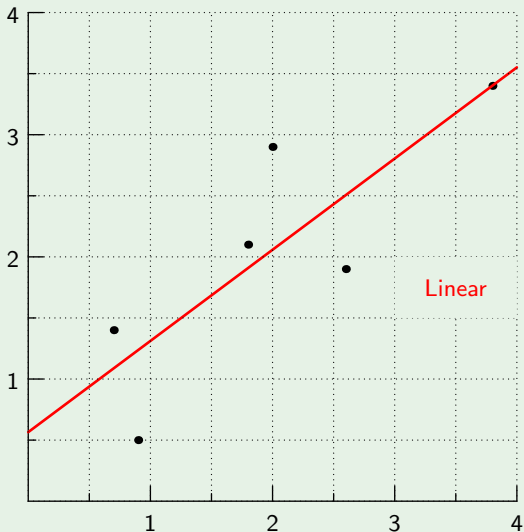
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So, the line of best fit is $y = 0.92x + 0.023$.

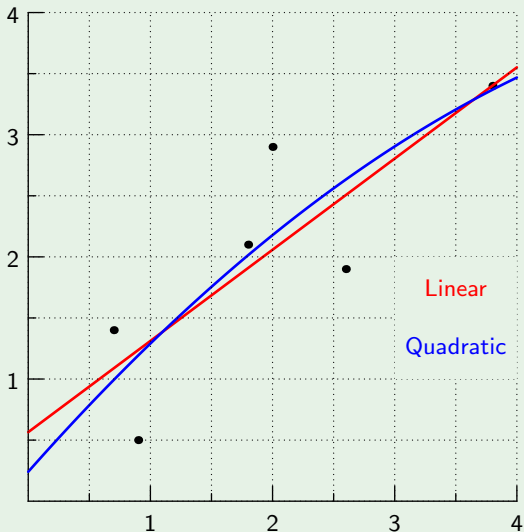
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Let us consider some nonlinear approximations.



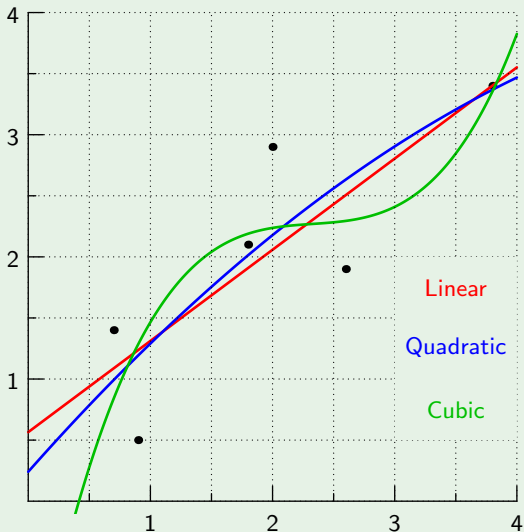
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