

Determinates Revisited

Suppose A is an $n \times n$ matrix

A_{ij} is the submatrix of A formed by deleting the i^{th} row and j^{th} column of A

Definition For $n \geq 2$ the determinate of A is defined as follows:

$$\det A = \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{i+j} a_{ij} \det A_{ij}$$

Suppose $A = [a_{ij}]_{n \times n}$, the (i,j) -cofactor of A is the number C_{ij} given by $C_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} \det A_{ij}$.

Then

$$\det A = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} C_{ij}$$

Theorem 1 (Section 3.1)

$$\det A = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} C_{ij} \quad \text{for any } 1 \leq i \leq n$$

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Theorem 10 (Section 3.3)

Let $T: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be the linear transformation determined by $A_{2 \times 2}$. If S is a parallelogram in \mathbb{R}^2 then

$$\{\text{area of } T(S)\} = |\det A| \cdot \{\text{area of } S\}$$

If $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ is the linear transformation determined by $A_{3 \times 3}$, then if S is a parallelepiped in \mathbb{R}^3 then

$$\{\text{Volume of } T(S)\} = |\det A| \cdot \{\text{Volume of } S\}$$

Remark Thm 10 holds whenever S is a region in \mathbb{R}^2 with finite area or a region in \mathbb{R}^3 with finite volume.

Suppose A is $n \times n$ and $\bar{b} \in \mathbb{R}^n$

Let $A_i(\bar{b})$ be the matrix obtained from A by replacing column i by the vector \bar{b} .

$$A_i(\bar{b}) = [\bar{a}_1 \ \dots \ \underbrace{\bar{b}}_{\text{col. } i} \ \dots \ \bar{a}_n]$$

Theorem 7 (Cramer's Rule)

Let $A_{n \times n}$ be invertible and $\bar{b} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ the unique solution \bar{x} of $A\bar{x} = \bar{b}$ has entries given by

$$x_i = \frac{\det A_i(\bar{b})}{\det A}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

Theorem 8 If $A_{n \times n}$ is invertible, then

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \text{adj } A$$

where $\text{adj } A$ is called adjugate of A and is defined by

$$\text{adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & c_{21} & \dots & c_{n1} \\ c_{12} & c_{22} & \dots & c_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ c_{1n} & c_{2n} & \dots & c_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

where the c_{ij} 's are cofactors.