Determinant (5A)

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Determinant

Determinant of order 2

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} = a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1$$

Determinant of order 3

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} + & - & + \\ - & + & - \\ + & - & + \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 & & \\ & b_2 & b_3 \\ & c_2 & c_3 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} & a_2 & \\ b_1 & & b_3 \\ c_1 & & c_3 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} & & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & \\ c_1 & c_2 & \end{bmatrix}$$

Determinant

Determinant of order 3

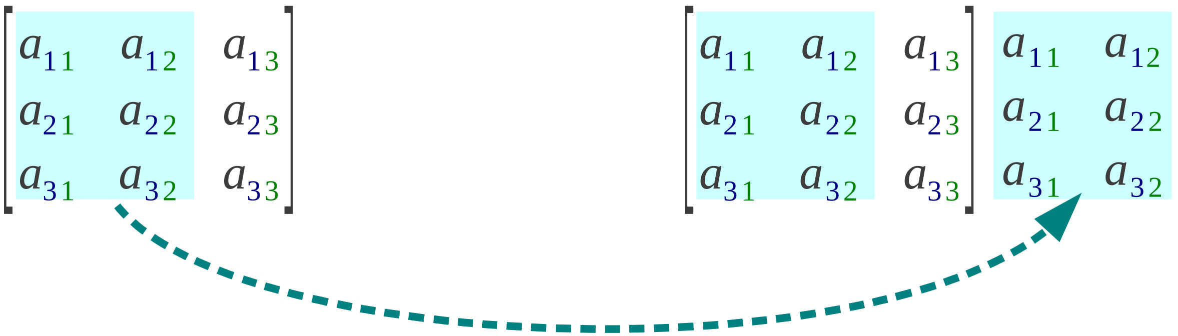
$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} + & - & + \\ - & + & - \\ + & - & + \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 & & \\ & b_2 & b_3 \\ & c_2 & c_3 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} & a_2 & \\ b_1 & & b_3 \\ c_1 & & c_3 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} & & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & \\ c_1 & c_2 & \end{bmatrix}$$

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

Rule of Sarrus (1)

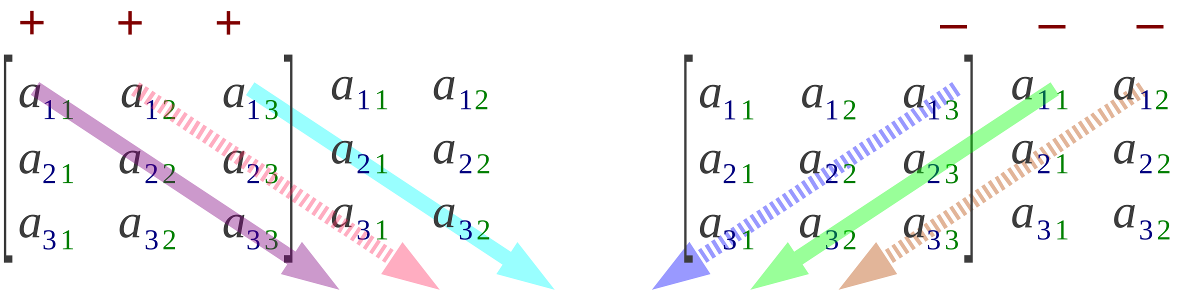
Determinant of order 3 only



$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{matrix}$$

Copy and concatenate

Rule of Sarrus



$$\begin{array}{ccccc} + & + & + & & \\ a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{31} & a_{32} \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{ccccc} & & - & - & - \\ a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{31} & a_{32} \end{array}$$

$$+ a_{11}a_{22}a_{33} + a_{12}a_{23}a_{31} + a_{13}a_{21}a_{32} \qquad - a_{13}a_{22}a_{31} - a_{11}a_{23}a_{32} - a_{12}a_{21}a_{33}$$

Determinant – Rule of Sarrus (2)

Determinant of order 3

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$$

Recursive Method

$$= a_{11}\begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} - a_{12}\begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + a_{13}\begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix}$$

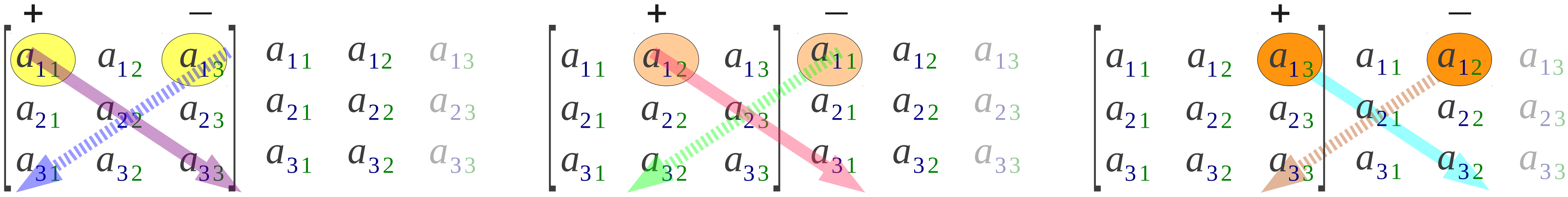
$$= a_{11}(a_{22}a_{33} - a_{23}a_{32})$$

$$- a_{12}(a_{21}a_{33} - a_{23}a_{31})$$

$$+ a_{13}(a_{21}a_{32} - a_{22}a_{31})$$

Determinant of order 3 only

Rule of Sarrus



$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{matrix}$$

$$+ a_{11}a_{22}a_{33} - a_{11}a_{23}a_{32}$$

$$+ a_{12}a_{23}a_{31} - a_{12}a_{21}a_{33}$$

$$+ a_{13}a_{21}a_{32} - a_{13}a_{22}a_{31}$$

Minor

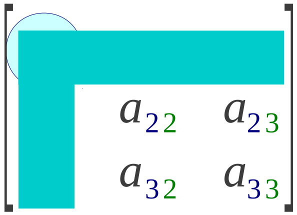
The **minor** of entry a_{ij} M_{ij}

The determinant of the submatrix
that remains after deleting i-th row and j-th column

Given matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$n \times n$



Sub-matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$(n-1)\times(n-1)$

Minor

$$M_{11} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$$

Cofactor

The **cofactor** of entry a_{ij} $\qquad C_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} M_{ij}$

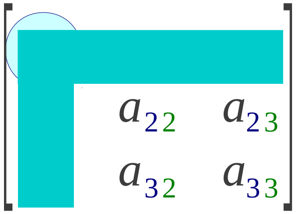
The **minor** of entry a_{ij} $\qquad M_{ij}$

The determinant of the submatrix
that remains after deleting i-th row and j-th column

Given matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$n \times n$



$$\begin{bmatrix} & & \\ & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

Sub-matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$(n-1) \times (n-1)$

Minor

$$M_{11} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$$

Cofactor

$$C_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} +1 & -1 & +1 \\ -1 & +1 & -1 \\ +1 & -1 & +1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} (-1)^{1+1} & (-1)^{1+2} & (-1)^{1+3} \\ (-1)^{2+1} & (-1)^{2+2} & (-1)^{2+3} \\ (-1)^{3+1} & (-1)^{3+2} & (-1)^{3+3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (-1)^{2} & (-1)^{3} & (-1)^{4} \\ (-1)^{3} & (-1)^{4} & (-1)^{5} \\ (-1)^{4} & (-1)^{5} & (-1)^{6} \end{bmatrix}$$

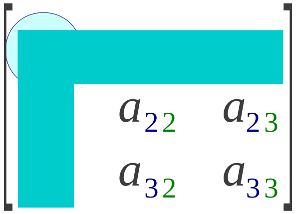
Minor Example (1)

Given matrix

Sub-matrix

Minor

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

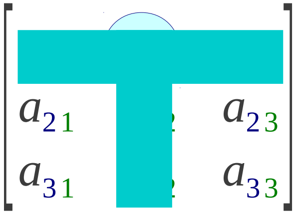


$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M_{11} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$C_{11} = +M_{11}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

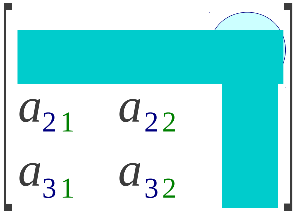


$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{21} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M_{12} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$C_{12} = -M_{12}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M_{13} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$C_{13} = +M_{13}$$

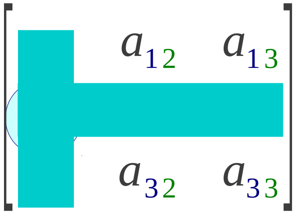
Minor Example (2)

Given matrix

Sub-matrix

Minor

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ \enclose{circle}{a_{21}} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

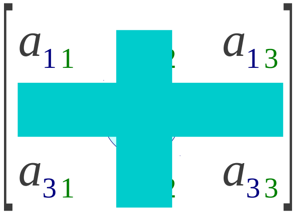


$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M_{21} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$C_{21} = -M_{21}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & \enclose{circle}{a_{22}} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

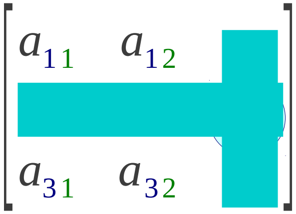


$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{13} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M_{22} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{13} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$C_{22} = +M_{22}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \enclose{circle}{a_{23}} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M_{23} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$C_{23} = -M_{23}$$

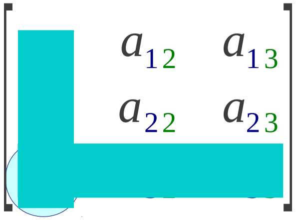
Minor Example (2)

Given matrix

Sub-matrix

Minor / Cofactor

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

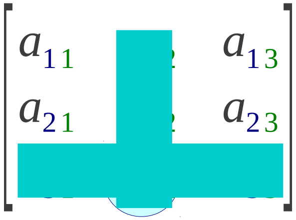


$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{22} & a_{23} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M_{31} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{22} & a_{23} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$C_{31} = +M_{31}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

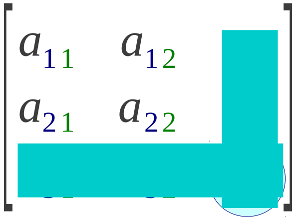


$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{23} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M_{32} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{23} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$C_{32} = -M_{32}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$



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

$$M_{33} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$C_{33} = +M_{33}$$

Determinant

The **determinant** of an $n \times n$ matrix $\boldsymbol{A}$ $det(\boldsymbol{A})$

Cofactor expansion along the i-th row
(elements of the i-th row) · (cofactors at the i-th row)

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} det(\boldsymbol{A}) &= a_{11}C_{11} + a_{12}C_{12} + a_{13}C_{13} \\ det(\boldsymbol{A}) &= a_{21}C_{21} + a_{22}C_{22} + a_{23}C_{23} \\ det(\boldsymbol{A}) &= a_{31}C_{31} + a_{32}C_{32} + a_{33}C_{33} \end{aligned}$$

Cofactor expansion along the j-th column
(elements of the j-th column) · (cofactors at the j-th column)

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} det(\boldsymbol{A}) &= a_{11}C_{11} + a_{21}C_{21} + a_{31}C_{31} \\ det(\boldsymbol{A}) &= a_{12}C_{12} + a_{22}C_{22} + a_{32}C_{32} \\ det(\boldsymbol{A}) &= a_{13}C_{13} + a_{23}C_{23} + a_{33}C_{33} \end{aligned}$$

Adjoint

The **cofactor** of entry a_{ij} $$C_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} M_{ij}$$

The **minor** of entry a_{ij} $$M_{ij}$$

The determinant of the submatrix
that remains after deleting i-th row and j-th column

Given matrix

$$\underset{n \times n}{\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}}$$

$$\begin{matrix} a_{11} \Leftrightarrow C_{11} & a_{12} \Leftrightarrow C_{12} & a_{13} \Leftrightarrow C_{13} \\ a_{21} \Leftrightarrow C_{21} & a_{22} \Leftrightarrow C_{22} & a_{23} \Leftrightarrow C_{23} \\ a_{31} \Leftrightarrow C_{31} & a_{32} \Leftrightarrow C_{32} & a_{33} \Leftrightarrow C_{33} \end{matrix}$$

Matrix of Cofactors

Adjoint

$$\underset{n \times n}{\begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & C_{13} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} & C_{23} \\ C_{31} & C_{32} & C_{33} \end{bmatrix}} \xrightarrow{\text{transpose}} \underset{n \times n}{\begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{21} & C_{31} \\ C_{12} & C_{22} & C_{32} \\ C_{13} & C_{23} & C_{33} \end{bmatrix}}$$

Inverse Matrix

The **cofactor** of entry a_{ij} $\quad C_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} M_{ij}$

The **minor** of entry a_{ij} $\quad M_{ij}$

The determinant of the submatrix that remains after deleting i-th row and j-th column

Given matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$n \times n$$

Matrix of Cofactors

$$\begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & C_{13} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} & C_{23} \\ C_{31} & C_{32} & C_{33} \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{transpose}} \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{21} & C_{31} \\ C_{12} & C_{22} & C_{32} \\ C_{13} & C_{23} & C_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$n \times n \qquad\qquad n \times n$$

Adjoint

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}^{-1}$$

$$\boldsymbol{A}^{-1} = \frac{1}{det(\boldsymbol{A})} adj(\boldsymbol{A}) = \frac{1}{det(\boldsymbol{A})} \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{21} & C_{31} \\ C_{12} & C_{22} & C_{32} \\ C_{13} & C_{23} & C_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

Inverse Matrix

Given matrix

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

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

Matrix of Cofactors

$$\begin{bmatrix} +1 & +5 & -3 \\ -2 & +2 & +6 \\ +2 & -2 & +6 \end{bmatrix}$$

Adjoint $adj(\boldsymbol{A})$

$$\begin{bmatrix} +1 & -2 & +2 \\ +5 & +2 & -2 \\ -3 & +6 & +6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$+2 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} +1 & +1 \\ 0 & +1 \end{vmatrix} +2 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -2 & +1 \\ +3 & +1 \end{vmatrix} +0 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -2 & +1 \\ +3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 12$$

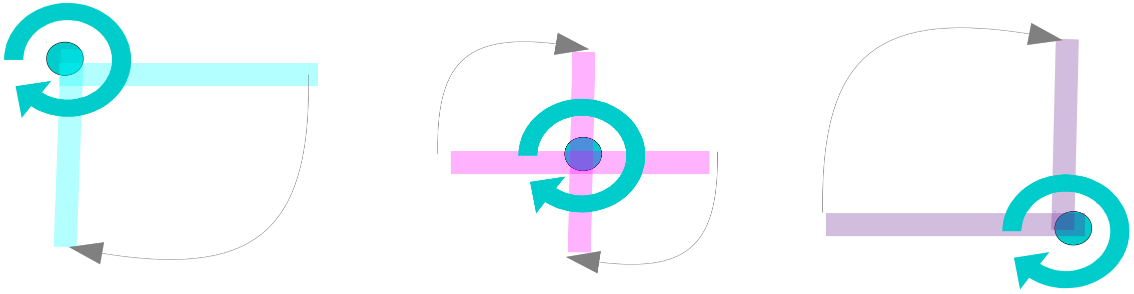
$$\boldsymbol{A}^{-1} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{det(\boldsymbol{A})}}_{\text{a number}} \underbrace{adj(\boldsymbol{A})}_{\text{a matrix}}$$

$$\boldsymbol{A}^{-1} = \frac{1}{12} \begin{bmatrix} +1 & -2 & +2 \\ +5 & +2 & -2 \\ -3 & +6 & +6 \end{bmatrix}$$

Matrix Transpose

$$\boldsymbol{A} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \boldsymbol{A}^T = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & a_{31} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & a_{32} \\ a_{13} & a_{23} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \qquad det(\boldsymbol{A}) = det(\boldsymbol{A}^T)$$

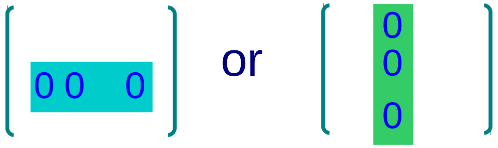
$$[a_{ij}] \qquad\qquad [a_{ji}]$$



Cofactor Expansion and Determinant

$\boldsymbol{A}$ $n \times n$

has



$\Rightarrow$ $det(\boldsymbol{A}) = 0$

$$det(\boldsymbol{A}) = a_{i1}C_{i1} + a_{i2}C_{i2} + a_{i3}C_{i3}$$

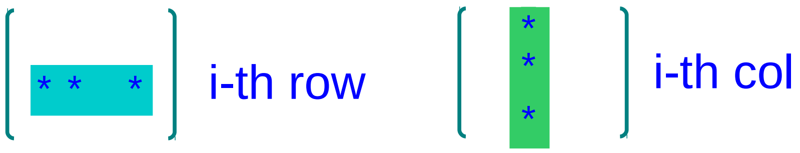
i-th row cofactor expansion

$$= a_{1j}C_{1j} + a_{2j}C_{2j} + a_{3j}C_{3j}$$

j-th column cofactor expansion

$$= 0$$

$\boldsymbol{A}$ $n \times n$ $\boldsymbol{A}^T$ $n \times n$



$\Rightarrow$ $det(\boldsymbol{A}^T) = det(\boldsymbol{A})$

$$det(\boldsymbol{A}) = a_{i1}C_{i1} + a_{i2}C_{i2} + a_{i3}C_{i3}$$

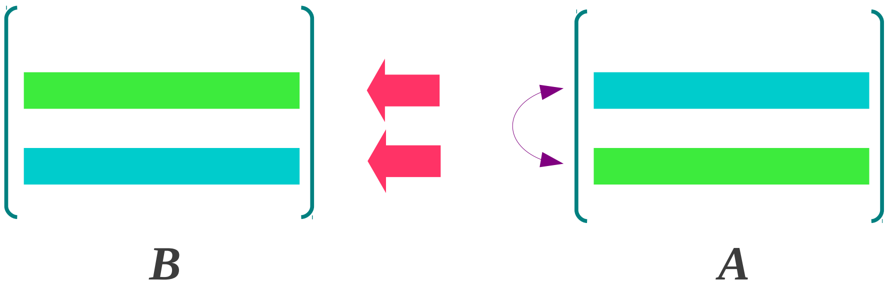
i-th row cofactor expansion of A

$$= a_{1i}C_{1i} + a_{2i}C_{2i} + a_{3i}C_{3i}$$

i-th column cofactor expansion of AT

Elementary Matrix and Determinant (1)

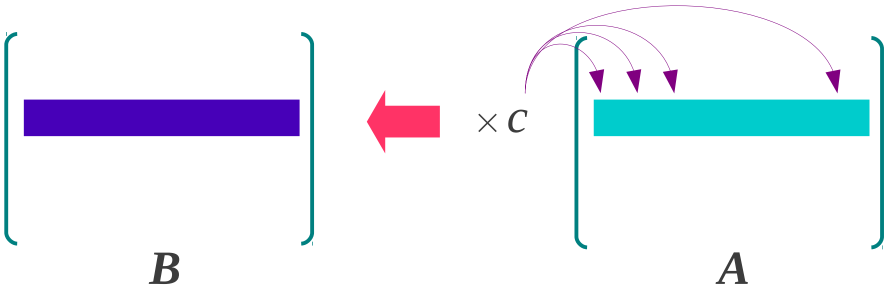
Interchange two rows



$$det(\boldsymbol{B}) = -\,det(\boldsymbol{A})$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$$

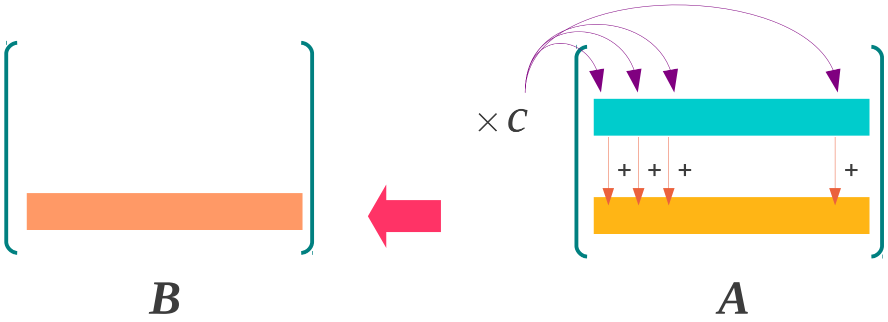
Multiply a row by a nonzero constant



$$det(\boldsymbol{B}) = c\;det(\boldsymbol{A})$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} c\,a_{11} & c\,a_{12} & c\,a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = c \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$$

Add a multiple of one row to another

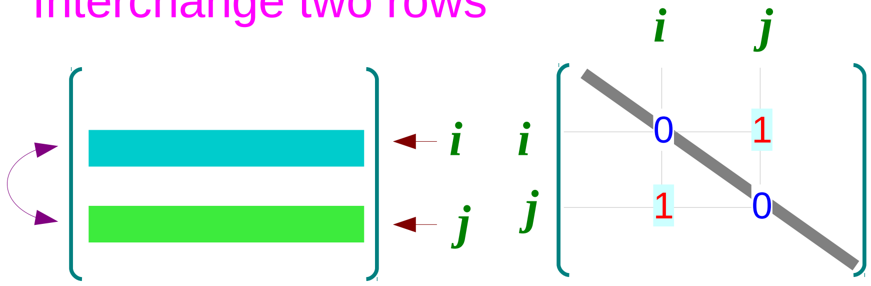


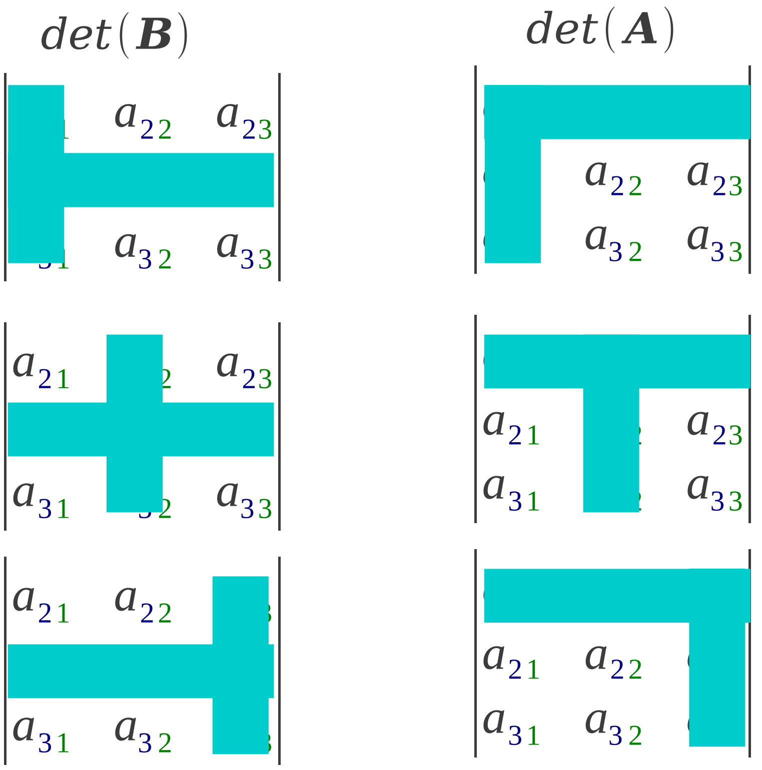
$$det(\boldsymbol{B}) = det(\boldsymbol{A})$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11}+c\,a_{21} & a_{12}+c\,a_{22} & a_{13}+c\,a_{23} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$$

Elementary Matrix and Determinant (2)

Interchange two rows





$$\det(\boldsymbol{B}) = -\det(\boldsymbol{A})$$

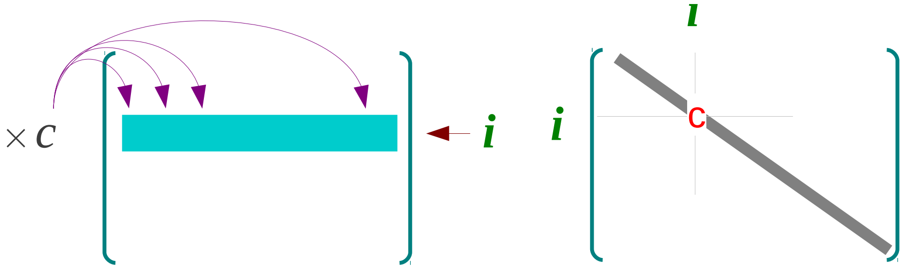
$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = -\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det(\boldsymbol{B}) &= b_{21}C_{21} + b_{22}C_{22} + b_{23}C_{23} \\ &= -a_{11}M_{21} + a_{12}M_{22} - a_{13}M_{23} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det(\boldsymbol{A}) &= a_{11}C_{11} + a_{12}C_{12} + a_{13}C_{13} \\ &= a_{11}M_{11} - a_{12}M_{12} + a_{13}M_{13} \end{aligned}$$

Elementary Matrix and Determinant (3)

Multiply a row by a nonzero constant



$$\det(\boldsymbol{B}) = c\,\det(\boldsymbol{A})$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} c\,a_{11} & c\,a_{12} & c\,a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = c \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$$

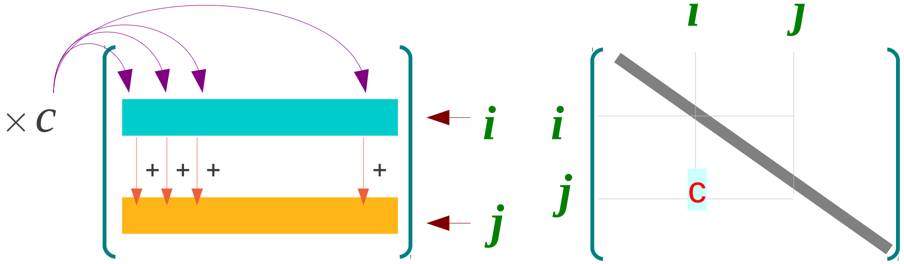
$$\det(\boldsymbol{B})$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} c\,a_{11} & c\,a_{12} & c\,a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det(\boldsymbol{B}) &= b_{11}C_{11} + b_{12}C_{12} + b_{13}C_{13} \\ &= c\cdot a_{11}C_{11} + c\cdot a_{12}C_{12} + c\cdot a_{13}C_{13} \\ &= c\,(a_{11}C_{11} + a_{12}C_{12} + a_{13}C_{13}) \\ &= c\cdot\det(\boldsymbol{A}) \end{aligned}$$

Elementary Matrix and Determinant (4)

Add a multiple of one row to another



$$\det(\boldsymbol{B}) = \det(\boldsymbol{A})$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11}+ca_{21} & a_{12}+ca_{22} & a_{13}+ca_{23} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\det(\boldsymbol{B})$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11}+ca_{21} & a_{12}+ca_{22} & a_{13}+ca_{23} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\det(\boldsymbol{B}) = b_{11}C_{11} + b_{12}C_{12} + b_{13}C_{13}$$

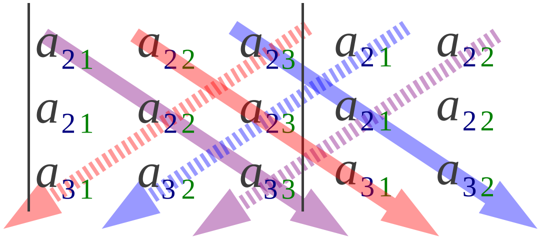
$$= (a_{11}+ca_{21})C_{11} + (a_{12}+ca_{22})C_{12} + (a_{13}+ca_{23})C_{13}$$

$$= (a_{11}C_{11} + a_{12}C_{12} + a_{13}C_{13}) \Rightarrow \det(\boldsymbol{A})$$

$$+\ c(a_{21}C_{11} + a_{22}C_{12} + a_{23}C_{13}) \Rightarrow 0$$

$$\left|\begin{array}{ccc|cc} a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{31} & a_{32} \end{array}\right.$$

$$(a_{21}C_{11} + a_{22}C_{12} + a_{23}C_{13}) = 0$$



Determinant of Diagonal Matrix

Lower Triangular Matrix

$$\left|\begin{array}{ccc|cc} a_{11} & 0 & 0 & a_{11} & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & 0 & a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{31} & a_{32} \end{array}\right. \qquad det(\boldsymbol{A}) = a_{11}a_{22}a_{33}$$

Upper Triangular Matrix

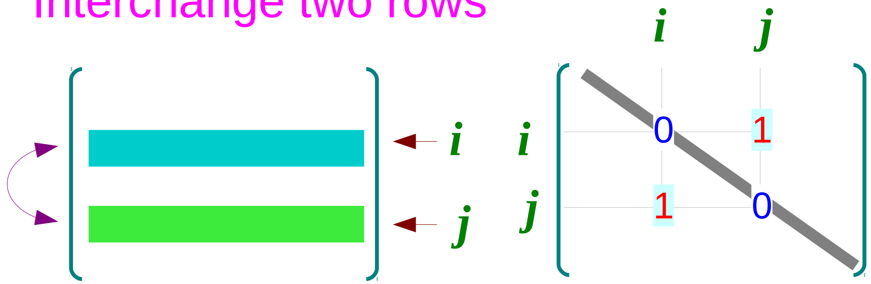
$$\left|\begin{array}{ccc|cc} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{11} & a_{12} \\ 0 & a_{22} & a_{23} & 0 & a_{22} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33} & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right. \qquad det(\boldsymbol{A}) = a_{11}a_{22}a_{33}$$

Diagonal Matrix

$$\left|\begin{array}{ccc|cc} a_{11} & 0 & 0 & a_{11} & a_{12} \\ 0 & a_{22} & 0 & 0 & a_{22} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33} & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right. \qquad det(\boldsymbol{A}) = a_{11}a_{22}a_{33}$$

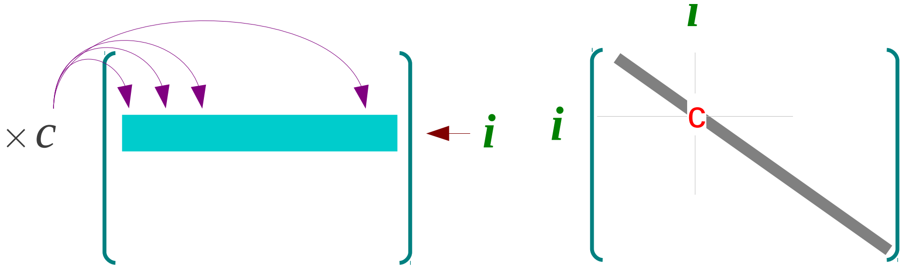
Determinant of an Elementary Matrix

Interchange two rows



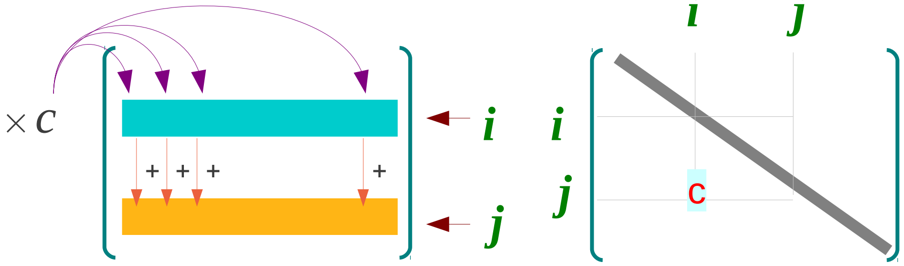
$$det(\boldsymbol{E}_k) = -1$$

Multiply a row by a nonzero constant



$$det(\boldsymbol{E}_k) = c$$

Add a multiple of one row to another



$$det(\boldsymbol{E}_k) = 1$$

Properties of Determinants

$$\det(k\,\mathbf{A}) = k^n \det(\mathbf{A})$$

$$\det(\mathbf{A}+\mathbf{B}) \neq \det(\mathbf{A})+\det(\mathbf{B})$$

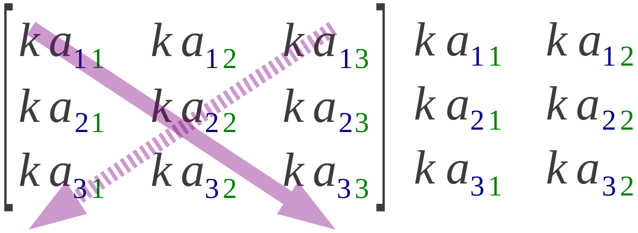
$$\det(\mathbf{A}\,\mathbf{B}) = \det(\mathbf{A})\det(\mathbf{B})$$

Proof of det(kA) = k^n det(A)

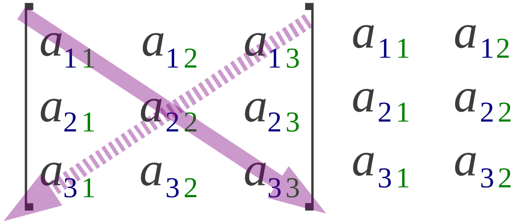
$$det(k\,\mathbf{A}) \;=\; k^n\,det(\mathbf{A})$$

$$det(\mathbf{A}+\mathbf{B}) \;\neq\; det(\mathbf{A})+det(\mathbf{B})$$

$$det(\mathbf{A}\,\mathbf{B}) \;=\; det(\mathbf{A})\,det(\mathbf{B})$$



$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc} k\,a_{11} & k\,a_{12} & k\,a_{13} \\ k\,a_{21} & k\,a_{22} & k\,a_{23} \\ k\,a_{31} & k\,a_{32} & k\,a_{33} \end{array}\right] \begin{array}{cc} k\,a_{11} & k\,a_{12} \\ k\,a_{21} & k\,a_{22} \\ k\,a_{31} & k\,a_{32} \end{array}$$



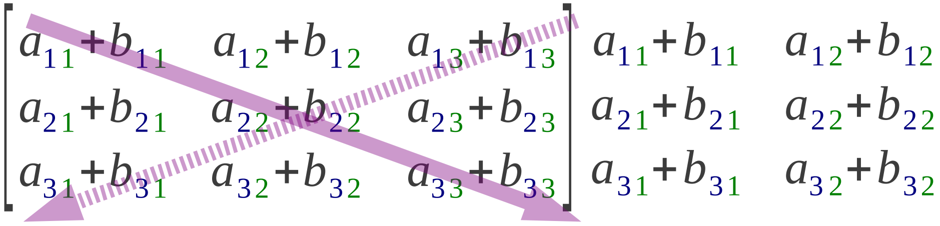
$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{array}\right] \begin{array}{cc} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{array}$$

Proof of det(A+B) ≠ det(A) + det(B)

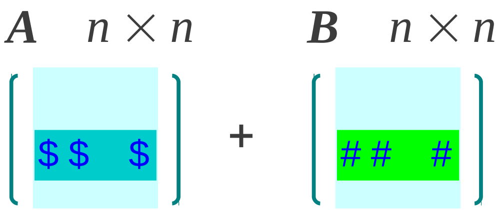
$$det(k\,\boldsymbol{A}) \;=\; k^n\, det(\boldsymbol{A})$$

$$det(\boldsymbol{A}+\boldsymbol{B}) \;\neq\; det(\boldsymbol{A})+det(\boldsymbol{B})$$

$$det(\boldsymbol{A}\,\boldsymbol{B}) \;=\; det(\boldsymbol{A})\,det(\boldsymbol{B})$$

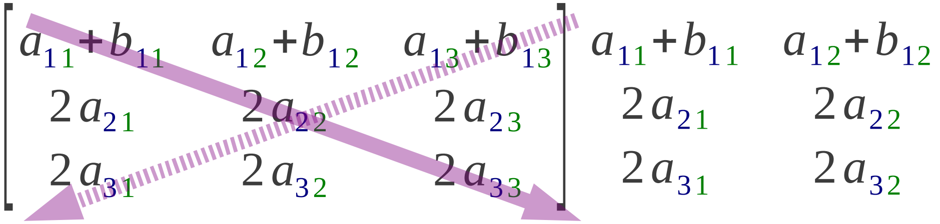


$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11}+b_{11} & a_{12}+b_{12} & a_{13}+b_{13} \\ a_{21}+b_{21} & a_{22}+b_{22} & a_{23}+b_{23} \\ a_{31}+b_{31} & a_{32}+b_{32} & a_{33}+b_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} a_{11}+b_{11} & a_{12}+b_{12} \\ a_{21}+b_{21} & a_{22}+b_{22} \\ a_{31}+b_{31} & a_{32}+b_{32} \end{matrix}$$



$\boldsymbol{A} \quad n \times n$ $\qquad$ $\boldsymbol{B} \quad n \times n$

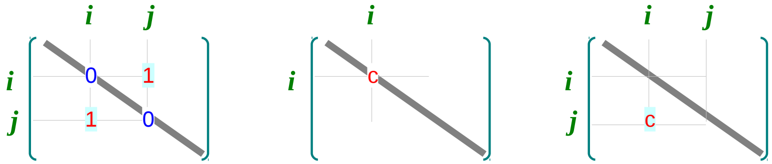
$$\boldsymbol{C} \;=\; \boldsymbol{A} + \boldsymbol{B} \quad \Rightarrow \quad det(\boldsymbol{C}) \;=\; det(\boldsymbol{A}) + det(\boldsymbol{B})$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11}+b_{11} & a_{12}+b_{12} & a_{13}+b_{13} \\ 2a_{21} & 2a_{22} & 2a_{23} \\ 2a_{31} & 2a_{32} & 2a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} a_{11}+b_{11} & a_{12}+b_{12} \\ 2a_{21} & 2a_{22} \\ 2a_{31} & 2a_{32} \end{matrix}$$

Proof of det(AB) = det(A) det(B)   (1)

$\boldsymbol{E}_k$ (Elementary Matrices)



⇒ $$det(\boldsymbol{E}_k \boldsymbol{B}) = det(\boldsymbol{E}_k)\, det(\boldsymbol{B})$$

$\boldsymbol{A}$ $n \times n$: invertible

$$\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{A}^{-1} = \boldsymbol{A}^{-1}\boldsymbol{A} = \boldsymbol{I}$$

⇔ $$det(\boldsymbol{A}) \neq 0$$

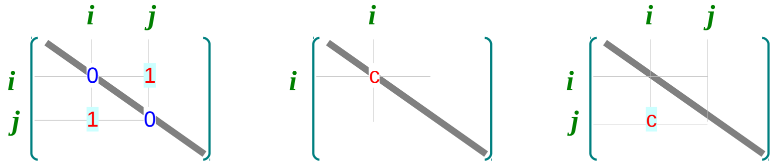
$\boldsymbol{A}$ $n \times n$: invertible

$$\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{A}^{-1} = \boldsymbol{A}^{-1}\boldsymbol{A} = \boldsymbol{I}$$

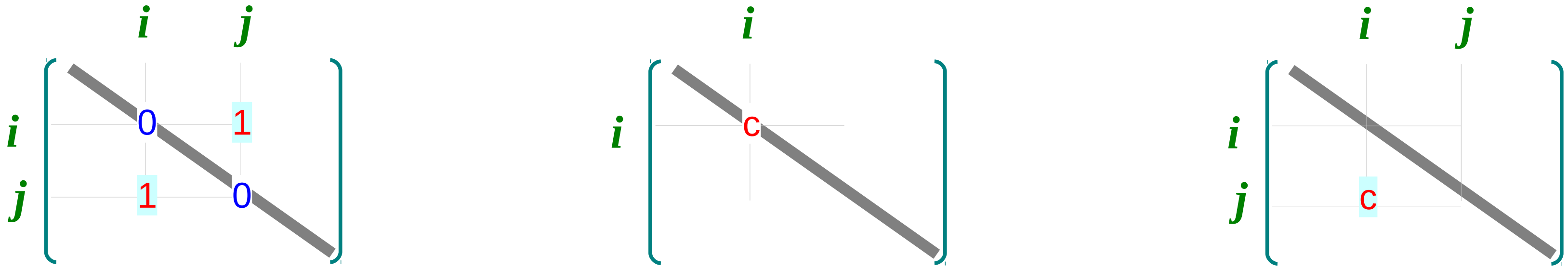
⇒ $$det(\boldsymbol{A}^{-1}) = \frac{1}{det(\boldsymbol{A})}$$

Proof of det(AB) = det(A) det(B)   (2)

$\boldsymbol{E}_k$ (Elementary Matrices)



$$\det(\boldsymbol{E}_k \boldsymbol{B}) = \det(\boldsymbol{E}_k)\det(\boldsymbol{B})$$



$$\det(\boldsymbol{E}_k \boldsymbol{B}) = -\det(\boldsymbol{B})$$

$$\det(\boldsymbol{E}_k) = -1$$

$$\det(\boldsymbol{E}_k \boldsymbol{B}) = \det(\boldsymbol{E}_k)\det(\boldsymbol{B})$$

$$\det(\boldsymbol{E}_k \boldsymbol{B}) = c \cdot \det(\boldsymbol{B})$$

$$\det(\boldsymbol{E}_k) = c$$

$$\det(\boldsymbol{E}_k \boldsymbol{B}) = \det(\boldsymbol{E}_k)\det(\boldsymbol{B})$$

$$\det(\boldsymbol{E}_k \boldsymbol{B}) = \det(\boldsymbol{B})$$

$$\det(\boldsymbol{E}_k) = 1$$

$$\det(\boldsymbol{E}_k \boldsymbol{B}) = \det(\boldsymbol{E}_k)\det(\boldsymbol{B})$$

Proof of det(AB) = det(A) det(B) (3)

$\boldsymbol{A}$ $n \times n$: invertible

$\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{A}^{-1} = \boldsymbol{A}^{-1}\boldsymbol{A} = \boldsymbol{I}$

$\Leftrightarrow$ $det(\boldsymbol{A}) \neq 0$

$\boldsymbol{E}_r \cdots \boldsymbol{E}_2\boldsymbol{E}_1\boldsymbol{A} = \boldsymbol{R}$ Reduced Row Echelon Form

$$\underbrace{det(\boldsymbol{E}_r) \cdots det(\boldsymbol{E}_2)\, det(\boldsymbol{E}_1)}_{\text{non-zero}}\, det(\boldsymbol{A}) = det(\boldsymbol{R})$$

$\boldsymbol{A}$ $n \times n$: invertible $\Rightarrow$ $\boldsymbol{R} = I$ $det(\boldsymbol{R}) = 1(\neq 0)$

$det(\boldsymbol{A}) \neq 0$ $\Rightarrow$ $det(\boldsymbol{R}) \neq 0$

No zero row $\boldsymbol{R} = I$

$\boldsymbol{A}$ $n \times n$: invertible

Proof of det(AB) = det(A) det(B) (4)

$$\det(\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{B}) = \det(\boldsymbol{A})\det(\boldsymbol{B})$$

$\boldsymbol{A}$ $n \times n$: not invertible ➡ $\boldsymbol{AB}$ $n \times n$: not invertible

$\det(\boldsymbol{A}) = 0$ $\qquad$ $\det(\boldsymbol{AB}) = 0$

$\boldsymbol{A}$ $n \times n$: invertible ➡

$$\boldsymbol{A} = \boldsymbol{E}_r \cdots \boldsymbol{E}_2\boldsymbol{E}_1$$

$$\boldsymbol{AB} = \boldsymbol{E}_r \cdots \boldsymbol{E}_2\boldsymbol{E}_1\boldsymbol{B}$$

$$\det(\boldsymbol{AB}) = \det(\boldsymbol{E}_r) \cdots \det(\boldsymbol{E}_2)\det(\boldsymbol{E}_1)\det(\boldsymbol{B})$$

$$\det(\boldsymbol{AB}) = \det(\boldsymbol{E}_r \cdots \boldsymbol{E}_2\boldsymbol{E}_1)\det(\boldsymbol{B})$$

$$\det(\boldsymbol{AB}) = \det(\boldsymbol{A})\det(\boldsymbol{B})$$

Proof of det(AB) = det(A) det(B) (5)

$\boldsymbol{A}$ $n \times n$: invertible

$$\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{A}^{-1} = \boldsymbol{A}^{-1}\boldsymbol{A} = \boldsymbol{I}$$

⇨

$$det(\boldsymbol{A}^{-1}) = \frac{1}{det(\boldsymbol{A})}$$

$$\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{A}^{-1} = \boldsymbol{I}$$

$$det(\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{A}^{-1}) = det(\boldsymbol{I})$$

$$det(\boldsymbol{A})det(\boldsymbol{A}^{-1}) = 1$$

Computing A·adj(A) – diagonal elements

Given matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$n \times n$

Matrix of Cofactors

$$\begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & C_{13} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} & C_{23} \\ C_{31} & C_{32} & C_{33} \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{transpose}}$$

$n \times n$

Adjoint

$$\begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{21} & C_{31} \\ C_{12} & C_{22} & C_{32} \\ C_{13} & C_{23} & C_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$n \times n$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{21} & C_{31} \\ C_{12} & C_{22} & C_{32} \\ C_{13} & C_{23} & C_{33} \end{bmatrix} \qquad det(\boldsymbol{A}) = a_{11}C_{11} + a_{12}C_{12} + a_{13}C_{13}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{21} & C_{31} \\ C_{12} & C_{22} & C_{32} \\ C_{13} & C_{23} & C_{33} \end{bmatrix} \qquad det(\boldsymbol{A}) = a_{21}C_{21} + a_{22}C_{22} + a_{23}C_{23}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{21} & C_{31} \\ C_{12} & C_{22} & C_{32} \\ C_{13} & C_{23} & C_{33} \end{bmatrix} \qquad det(\boldsymbol{A}) = a_{31}C_{31} + a_{32}C_{32} + a_{33}C_{33}$$

Computing A·adj(A) – off-diagonal elements (1)

Given matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$n \times n$

Matrix of Cofactors

$$\begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & C_{13} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} & C_{23} \\ C_{31} & C_{32} & C_{33} \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{transpose}} \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{21} & C_{31} \\ C_{12} & C_{22} & C_{32} \\ C_{13} & C_{23} & C_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$n \times n$ $n \times n$

Adjoint

$$\underset{\boldsymbol{A}}{\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}} \quad \underset{adj(\boldsymbol{A})}{\begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{21} & C_{31} \\ C_{12} & C_{22} & C_{32} \\ C_{13} & C_{23} & C_{33} \end{bmatrix}} \qquad det(\boldsymbol{A}) = a_{11}C_{11} + a_{12}C_{12} + a_{13}C_{13}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{21} & C_{31} \\ C_{12} & C_{22} & C_{32} \\ C_{13} & C_{23} & C_{33} \end{bmatrix} \qquad 0 = a_{21}C_{11} + a_{22}C_{12} + a_{23}C_{13}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{21} & C_{31} \\ C_{12} & C_{22} & C_{32} \\ C_{13} & C_{23} & C_{33} \end{bmatrix} \qquad 0 = a_{31}C_{11} + a_{32}C_{12} + a_{33}C_{13}$$

Computing A·adj(A) – off-diagonal elements (2)

$$\boldsymbol{A} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} \\ C_{12} \\ C_{13} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\boldsymbol{B} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} C'_{11} \\ C'_{12} \\ C'_{13} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C_{11} = + \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix}$$

the same cofactor

$$C'_{11} = + \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$C_{12} = - \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$$

the same cofactor

$$C'_{12} = - \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$C_{13} = + \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix}$$

the same cofactor

$$C'_{13} = + \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix}$$

the redundant row of ***B***

➡ linearly dependent

➡ *det*(***B***)= 0

➡ turned into a zero row

➡ *det*(***R***)= 0

$$\boldsymbol{E}_r \ \cdots \ \boldsymbol{E}_2 \boldsymbol{E}_1 \boldsymbol{B} = \boldsymbol{R}$$

the cofactor along the 1st row of ***B***

$$\boldsymbol{B} \ ➡ \quad a_{21} C'_{11} + a_{22} C'_{12} + a_{23} C'_{13} = 0$$

$$\qquad \qquad \quad \| \qquad \qquad \quad \| \qquad \qquad \quad \|$$

$$\boldsymbol{A} \ ➡ \quad = a_{21} C_{11} + a_{22} C_{12} + a_{23} C_{13}$$

an off-diagonal element of ***A***·*adj*(***A***)

Result of A·adj(A)

Given matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$n \times n$$

Matrix of Cofactors

$$\begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & C_{13} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} & C_{23} \\ C_{31} & C_{32} & C_{33} \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{transpose}}$$

$$n \times n$$

Adjoint

$$\begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{21} & C_{31} \\ C_{12} & C_{22} & C_{32} \\ C_{13} & C_{23} & C_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$n \times n$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{21} & C_{31} \\ C_{12} & C_{22} & C_{32} \\ C_{13} & C_{23} & C_{33} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} det(\boldsymbol{A}) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & det(\boldsymbol{A}) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & det(\boldsymbol{A}) \end{bmatrix} = det(\boldsymbol{A}) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

cofactor expansion
along the 1st, 2nd, 3rd rows

$$\boldsymbol{A} \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{matrix}}}{adj(\boldsymbol{A})} = \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{value}}}{det(\boldsymbol{A})} \boldsymbol{I}$$

$$\boldsymbol{A} \left[\frac{adj(\boldsymbol{A})}{det(\boldsymbol{A})} \right] = \boldsymbol{I}$$

$$\boldsymbol{A} [\boldsymbol{A}^{-1}] = \boldsymbol{I}$$

Linear Equations

(Eq 1) ➡ $a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \cdots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1$

(Eq 2) ➡ $a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \cdots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2$

$$\vdots \qquad \vdots \qquad \vdots \qquad \vdots$$

(Eq 3) ➡ $a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + \cdots + a_{nn}x_n = b_n$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} = \\ = \\ \\ = \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{x} = \boldsymbol{b}$$

Cramer's Rule (1) – solutions

$$\overset{\boldsymbol{A}}{\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}} \overset{\boldsymbol{x}}{\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}} \begin{matrix} = \\ = \\ \\ = \end{matrix} \overset{\boldsymbol{b}}{\begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$\overset{\boldsymbol{A}_1}{\begin{pmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ b_2 & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_n & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}} \quad \overset{\boldsymbol{A}_2}{\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & b_2 & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & b_n & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}} \quad \overset{\boldsymbol{A}_n}{\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & b_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & b_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & b_n \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{det(\boldsymbol{A}_1)}{det(\boldsymbol{A})} \qquad x_2 = \frac{det(\boldsymbol{A}_2)}{det(\boldsymbol{A})} \qquad x_n = \frac{det(\boldsymbol{A}_n)}{det(\boldsymbol{A})}$$

Cramer's Rule (2) – determinants

$$\boldsymbol{A}_1 \quad \begin{pmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ b_2 & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_n & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$det(\boldsymbol{A}_1) = b_1 C_{1\mathbf{1}} + b_2 C_{2\mathbf{1}} + \cdots + b_n C_{n\mathbf{1}}$$

cofactor expansion along
the first column

$$x_1 = \frac{det(\boldsymbol{A}_1)}{det(\boldsymbol{A})}$$

$$\boldsymbol{A}_2 \quad \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & b_2 & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & b_n & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$det(\boldsymbol{A}_2) = b_1 C_{1\mathbf{2}} + b_2 C_{2\mathbf{2}} + \cdots + b_n C_{n\mathbf{2}}$$

cofactor expansion along
the second column

$$x_2 = \frac{det(\boldsymbol{A}_2)}{det(\boldsymbol{A})}$$

$$\boldsymbol{A}_n \quad \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & b_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & b_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & b_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$det(\boldsymbol{A}_n) = b_1 C_{1\boldsymbol{n}} + b_2 C_{2\boldsymbol{n}} + \cdots + b_n C_{n\boldsymbol{n}}$$

cofactor expansion along
the last column

$$x_n = \frac{det(\boldsymbol{A}_n)}{det(\boldsymbol{A})}$$

Cramer's Rule (3) – inverse matrix

$$\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{x} = \boldsymbol{b} \qquad \boldsymbol{x} = \boldsymbol{A}^{-1}\boldsymbol{b} = \frac{adj(\boldsymbol{A})}{det(\boldsymbol{A})}\boldsymbol{b}$$

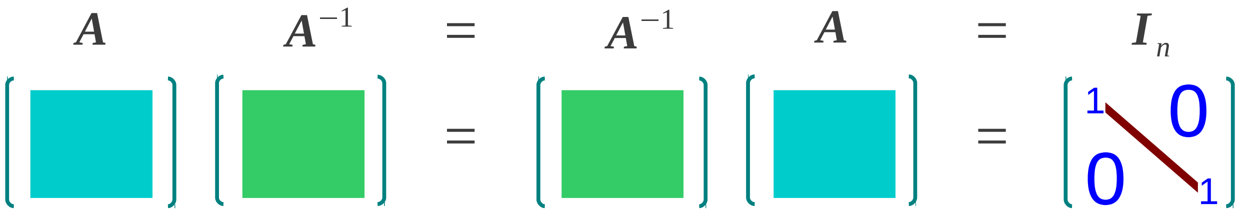
$$\boldsymbol{x} = \frac{1}{det(\boldsymbol{A})}\begin{pmatrix} C_{11} & C_{21} & \cdots & C_{n1} \\ C_{12} & C_{22} & \cdots & C_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ C_{1n} & C_{2n} & \cdots & C_{nn} \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}$$

the transposed matrix
note reverse order index

$$\boldsymbol{x} = \frac{1}{det(\boldsymbol{A})}\begin{pmatrix} b_1 C_{11} + b_2 C_{21} + \cdots + b_n C_{n1} \\ b_1 C_{12} + b_2 C_{22} + \cdots + b_n C_{n2} \\ \vdots \\ b_1 C_{1n} + b_2 C_{2n} + \cdots + b_n C_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{det(\boldsymbol{A})}\begin{pmatrix} det(\boldsymbol{A}_1) \\ det(\boldsymbol{A}_2) \\ \vdots \\ det(\boldsymbol{A}_n) \end{pmatrix}$$

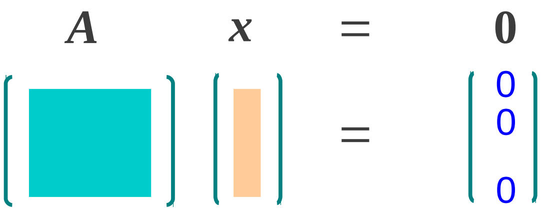
Equivalent Statements

A : invertible



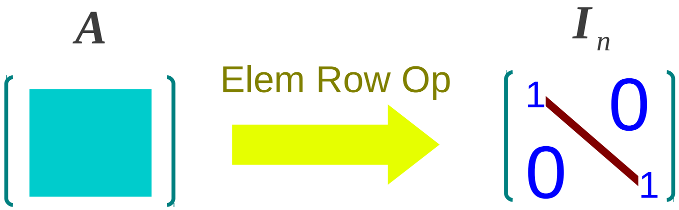
$Ax = 0$

only the trivial solution



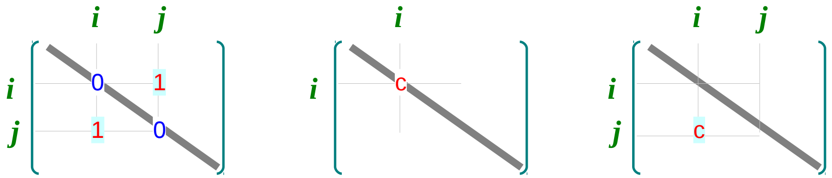
A the RREF is I_n

(Reduced Row Echelon Form)



A can be written as a product of E_k

(Elementary Matrices)



References

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[3] Anton & Rorres, “Elementary Linear Algebra”