Announcements: October 22

- Come pick up your midterm up front. Tell me your section number and first letter of last name.
- Midterm 3 on §4.5-6.5 Nov 16 in recitation
- No Quiz Friday in recitation
- WeBWorK 4.5 due Wednesday
- My office hours Wed 2-3 and Friday 9:30-10:30 in Skiles 234
- TA office hours
  - Arjun Wed 3-4 Skiles 230
  - Talha Tue/Thu 11-12 Clough 248
  - Athreya Tue 3-4 Skiles 230
  - Olivia Thu 3-4 Skiles 230
  - James Fri 12-1 Skiles 230
  - Jesse Wed 9:30-10:30 Skiles 230
  - Vajraang Thu 9:30-10:30 Skiles 230
  - Hamed Thu 11:15-12, 1:45-2:45, 3-4:15 Clough 280
- Math Lab Monday-Thursday 11:15-5:15 Clough 280
- PLUS Sessions
  - Tue/Thu 6-7 Clough 280
  - Mon/Wed 7-8 Clough 123

Where are we?

- We have studied the problem $Ax = b$
- We next want to study $Ax = \lambda x$
- At the end of the course we want to almost solve $Ax = b$

We need determinants for the second item.

Chapter 5

Determinants

Section 5.2

Cofactor expansions

Outline of Section 5.2

- We will give a recursive formula for the determinant of a square matrix.

Determinants

Determinants give another way to determine if a matrix is invertible.

The determinant of a square matrix is a number. It is nonzero exactly when the matrix is invertible.

A formula for the determinant

We will give a recursive formula.

First some terminology:

$A_{ij} = ij$th minor of A
$A_{ij} = (n-1) \times (n-1)$ matrix obtained by deleting the ith row and jth column

$$\begin{aligned} C_{ij} &= (-1)^{i+j} \det(A_{ij}) \\ &= ij\text{th cofactor of } A \end{aligned}$$

Finally:

$$\det(A) = a_{11}C_{11} + a_{12}C_{12} + \cdots + a_{1n}C_{1n}$$

Or:

$$\det(A) = a_{11}(\det(A_{11})) - a_{12}(\det(A_{12})) + \cdots \pm a_{1n}(\det(A_{1n}))$$

A formula for the determinant

For the recursive formula:

$$\det(A) = a_{11}(\det(A_{11})) - a_{12}(\det(A_{12})) + \cdots \pm a_{1n}(\det(A_{1n}))$$

Need to start somewhere...

1×1 matrices

$$\det(a_{11}) = a_{11}$$

2×2 matrices

$$\begin{aligned} \det\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} &= a_{11}C_{11} + a_{12}C_{12} \\ &= a_{11}\det(A_{11}) + a_{12}(-\det(A_{12})) \\ &= a_{11}(a_{22}) + a_{12}(-a_{21}) \end{aligned}$$

A formula for the determinant

3×3 matrices

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \cdots$$

You can write this out. And it is a good exercise. But you won't want to memorize it.

Determinants

Compute

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

A formula for the determinant

Another formula for 3×3 matrices

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

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

Use this formula to compute

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Expanding across other rows and columns

The formula we gave for $\det(A)$ is the expansion across the first row. It turns out you can compute the determinant by expanding across any row or column:

$$\det(A) = a_{i1}C_{i1} + \cdots + a_{in}C_{in} \text{ for any fixed } i$$
$$\det(A) = a_{1j}C_{1j} + \cdots + a_{nj}C_{nj} \text{ for any fixed } j$$

Or:

$$\det(A) = a_{i1}(\det(A_{i1})) - a_{i2}(\det(A_{i2})) + \cdots \pm a_{in}(\det(A_{in}))$$
$$\det(A) = a_{1j}(\det(A_{1j})) - a_{2j}(\det(A_{2j})) + \cdots \pm a_{nj}(\det(A_{nj}))$$

Compute:

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 5 & 9 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Determinants of triangular matrices

If A is upper (or lower) triangular, $\det(A)$ is easy to compute:

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 5 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

Determinants

Poll

What is the determinant?

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 7 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

A formula for the inverse

(from Section 3.3)

2×2 matrices

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad A^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad - bc} \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix}$$

$n \times n$ matrices

$$\begin{aligned} A^{-1} &= \frac{1}{\det(A)} \begin{pmatrix} C_{11} & \cdots & C_{n1} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ C_{1n} & \dots & C_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{\det(A)} (C_{ij})^T \end{aligned}$$

Check that these agree!

The proof uses Cramer's rule (see the notes on the course home page. We're not testing on this - it's just for your information.)

Summary of Section 5.2

- There is a recursive formula for the determinant of a square matrix:

$$\det(A) = a_{11}(\det(A_{11})) - a_{12}(\det(A_{12})) + \cdots \pm a_{1n}(\det(A_{1n}))$$

- We can use the same formula along any row/column.
- There are special formulas for the 2×2 and 3×3 cases.