Section 3.1

Introduction to Determinants

Orientation

Recall: This course is about learning to:

- Solve the matrix equation $Ax = b$
  We've said most of what we'll say about this topic now.
- Solve the matrix equation $Ax = \lambda x$ (eigenvalue problem)
  We are now aiming at this.
- Almost solve the equation $Ax = b$
  This will happen later.

The next topic is **determinants**.

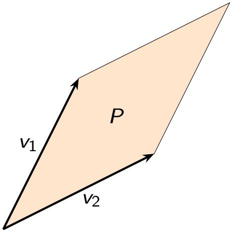
This is a completely *magical function* that takes a square matrix and gives you a number.
It is a very complicated functionthe formula for the determinant of a 10×10 matrix has $3,628,800$ summands! so we need efficient ways to compute it.

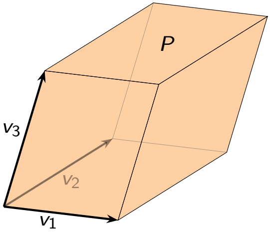
Today is mostly about the *computation* of determinants; in the next lecture we will focus on the theory.

The Idea of Determinants

Let A be an $n \times n$ matrix. Determinants are only for square matrices.

The columns $v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_n$ give you n vectors in $\mathbf{R}^n$. These determine a **parallelepiped** P.





Observation: the volume of P is zero $\iff$ the columns are *linearly dependent* (P is "flat") $\iff$ the matrix A is not invertible.

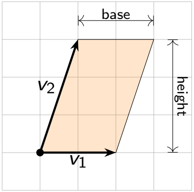
The **determinant** of A will be a number $\det(A)$ whose absolute value is the *volume of P*. In particular, $\det(A) \neq 0 \iff A$ is invertible.

Determinants of 2 × 2 Matrices
Revisited

We already have a formula in the 2 × 2 case:

$$\det\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = ad - bc.$$

What does this have to do with volumes?



$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

The area of the parallelogram is

$$\text{base} \times \text{height} = 2 \cdot 3 = \left|\det\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}\right|.$$

The area of the parallelogram is always $|ad - bc|$. If v_1 is not on the x-axis: it's a fun geometry problem! Note: this shows $\det(A) \neq 0 \iff A$ is invertible in this case. (The volume is zero if and only if the columns are collinear.)

Question: What does the sign of the determinant mean?

Determinants of 3 × 3 Matrices

Here's the formula:

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

How to remember this?

Draw a bigger matrix, repeating the first two columns to the right:

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

Then add the products of the downward diagonals, and subtract the product of the upward diagonals.

For example,

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 1 & 0 & 5 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 4 & 0 & -1 & 4 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -15 + 8 + 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 = -8$$

What does this have to do with *volumes*? *Next time.*

A Formula for the Determinant

When $n \geq 4$, the determinant is **not that simple to describe**. The formula is recursive: you compute a larger determinant in terms of smaller ones.

We need some notation. Let A be an $n \times n$ matrix.

$$
\begin{aligned}
A_{ij} &= ij\text{th } \textbf{minor} \text{ of } A \\
&= (n-1) \times (n-1) \text{ matrix you get by } \textit{deleting the } i\textit{th row and } j\textit{th column}
\end{aligned}
$$

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

The signs of the cofactors follow a *checkerboard pattern*:

$$\begin{pmatrix} + & - & + & - \\ - & + & - & + \\ + & - & + & - \\ - & + & - & + \end{pmatrix} \qquad \pm \text{ in the } ij \text{ entry is the sign of } C_{ij}$$

Definition

The **determinant** of an $n \times n$ matrix A is

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

This formula is called **cofactor expansion** *along the first row*.

A Formula for the Determinant

1×1 Matrices

This is the beginning of the recursion.

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

A Formula for the Determinant

2×2 Matrices

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

The minors are:

$$A_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \qquad A_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{21} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_{21} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \end{pmatrix} \qquad A_{22} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \end{pmatrix}$$

The cofactors are

$$C_{11} = +\det A_{11} = a_{22} \qquad C_{12} = -\det A_{12} = -a_{21}$$

$$C_{21} = -\det A_{21} = -a_{12} \qquad C_{22} = +\det A_{22} = a_{11}$$

The determinant is

$$\det A = a_{11}C_{11} + a_{12}C_{12} = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}.$$

A Formula for the Determinant

3×3 Matrices

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

The top row minors and cofactors are:

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

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

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

$$\det A = a_{11} C_{11} + a_{12} C_{12} + a_{13} C_{13}$$

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

The determinant is the same formula as before (*verify it yourself*)

A Formula for the Determinant

Example

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

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

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

$$= 5\cdot(-3-0) - 1\cdot(1-8)$$

$$= -15 + 7 = -8$$

Cofactor expasion: Specify point of reference...

Recall: the formula

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

is called cofactor expansion *along the first row.* Actually, you can expand cofactors along any row or column you like!

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

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

Good trick: Use cofactor expansion along a row or a column *with a lot of zeros*.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & \color{red}{0} \\ 1 & 1 & \color{red}{0} \\ 5 & 9 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

It looks easiest to expand along the third column:

$$\det A = 0 \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} \text{don't} \\ \text{care} \end{pmatrix} - 0 \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} \text{don't} \\ \text{care} \end{pmatrix} + 1 \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 5 & 9 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 2 - 1 = 1$$

Poll

Poll

$$\det\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 7 & -5 & 14 & 3 & 22 \\ 0 & -2 & -3 & 13 & 11 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -9 & 7 & 18 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 6 & -8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -11 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = ?$$

A. -6 B. -3 C. -2 D. -1 E. 1 F. 2 G. 3 H. 6

If you *expand repeatedly along the first column*, you get

$$1 \cdot \det\begin{pmatrix} -2 & -3 & 13 & 11 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -9 & 7 & 18 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 6 & -8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -11 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \cdot (-2) \cdot \det\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -9 & 7 & -18 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 & -8 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -11 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= 1 \cdot (-2) \cdot (-1) \cdot \det\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 6 & -8 \\ 0 & 1 & -11 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \cdot (-2) \cdot (-1) \cdot 3 \cdot \det\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -11 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= 1 \cdot (-2) \cdot (-1) \cdot 3 \cdot 1 \cdot (-1) = -6$$

The Determinant of an Upper-Triangular Matrix

Trick: Expand along the last row

This works for any matrix that is *upper-triangular* (all entries below the main diagonal are zero).

Theorem

The determinant of an upper-triangular matrix is the product of the diagonal entries:

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & a_{22} & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33} & \cdots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22}a_{33}\cdots a_{nn}.$$

The same is true for lower-triangular matrices. (Repeatedly expand along the first row.)