

## 9.7 Determinants

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### DETERMINANT OF A $2 \times 2$ MATRIX

The **determinant** of

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$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$$

is a real number defined by

$$\det A = ad - cb.$$

From *Precalculus with Modeling and Visualization* 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. by Rockswold, 2006, p.825

## Examples

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Compute the determinant of the matrix  $A$ :

1.  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 7 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

2.  $A = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 10 \\ 2 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$





### MINORS AND COFACTORS

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The **minor**, denoted by  $M_{ij}$ , for element  $a_{ij}$  in the square matrix  $A$  is the real number computed by performing the following steps.

**STEP 1:** Delete the  $i$ th row and  $j$ th column from the matrix  $A$ .

**STEP 2:**  $M_{ij}$  is equal to the determinant of the resulting matrix.

The **cofactor**, denoted  $A_{ij}$ , for  $a_{ij}$  is defined by  $A_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} M_{ij}$ .

Example: Find the minor  $M_{11}$  and the cofactor  $A_{11}$  for the matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -8 & 0 & 4 \\ 4 & -6 & 7 \\ 2 & -3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

From *Precalculus with Modeling and Visualization* 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. by Rockswold, 2006, p.826



## DETERMINANT OF A MATRIX USING THE METHOD OF COFACTORS

001 Multiply each element in any row or column of the matrix by its cofactor. The sum of the products is equal to the determinant.

Example: Find  $\det A$  for

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -8 & 0 & 4 \\ 4 & -6 & 7 \\ 2 & -3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

From *Precalculus with Modeling and Visualization* 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. by Rockswold, 2006, p.827



## CRAMER'S RULE FOR LINEAR SYSTEMS IN TWO VARIABLES

The solution to the linear system

$$a_1x + b_1y = c_1$$

$$a_2x + b_2y = c_2$$

is given by  $x = \frac{E}{D}$  and  $y = \frac{F}{D}$ , where

$$E = \det \begin{bmatrix} c_1 & b_1 \\ c_2 & b_2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad F = \det \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & c_2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{and} \quad D = \det \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 \end{bmatrix} \neq 0.$$

Example: Use Cramer's rule to solve the system

$$\begin{cases} x + y + 2z = 1 \\ -x - 2y - 3z = -2 \\ y - 3z = 5 \end{cases}$$

From *Precalculus with Modeling and Visualization* 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. by Rockswold, 2006, p.829