

## MATH 2360-012 WEEK 4

SECTIONS 3.1 AND 3.2; PAGES 109–125

**ABSTRACT.** A system of  $n$  linear equations in  $n$  variables has a unique solution if and only if the corresponding matrix of coefficients is nonsingular, also called *invertible*. Thus, we want to know how to decide if an  $n \times n$  matrix is invertible.

We already know how to use Gauss–Jordan elimination for this purpose. Computing the *determinant* is another way. (Spoiler alert! An  $n \times n$  matrix is invertible if and only if its determinant is not 0). At this moment, the determinant is just a number that one associates to a *square*, i.e.  $n \times n$  matrix. It plays a central role later in this course, so give it a chance.

### SECTION 3.1

**Reading.** Make sure that you understand the following:

- (1) A  $1 \times 1$  matrix  $A$  has one entry  $a$ , i.e.  $A = [a]$ , and the determinant of  $A$  is  $a$ .
- (2) The determinant of an  $n \times n$  matrix is by cofactor expansion computable in terms of determinants of  $(n - 1) \times (n - 1)$  matrices. This means that we can “bootstrap” our way up from  $1 \times 1$  matrices.
- (3) It is, nevertheless, worth the effort to memorize how to compute the determinant of a  $2 \times 2$  matrix; larger ones not so much.
- (4) The determinant of a triangular matrix is the product of the diagonal entries.

**Suggested problems.** To verify that you have understood the material, solve the following problems at the end of the section: 1–5, 15, 21, and 28.

### SECTION 3.2

**Reading.** Make sure that you understand the following:

- (1) The most common row operation, adding a multiple of one row to another, does not affect the determinant.
- (2) Interchanging two rows changes the sign of the determinant.
- (3) Multiplying a row by a constant  $c$  has the effect of multiplying the determinant by  $c$ .
- (4) The effect of scalar multiplication on the determinant depends on the size of the matrix. If  $A$  is an  $n \times n$  matrix, then one has  $\det(cA) = c^n \det(A)$ .
- (5) A matrix with a zero row/column has determinant 0.

**Suggested problems.** To verify that you have understood the material, solve the following problems at the end of the section: 4–9, 29, and 34.