

Perz

I.

Use the elimination method to evaluate $\det(A)$ for $A =$

(3)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -2 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -2 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -2 & -2 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & -7 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -(-10) = 10$$

II.

Use the value of $\det(A)$ to evaluate

(2)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -6 & -6 & 9 & 9 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -2 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$\begin{matrix} \uparrow -1 \\ \downarrow -1 \\ \downarrow -1 \end{matrix}$

$$= 3 \det(A) + (-1)(-1) \det(A)$$

$$= 4 \det(A)$$

$$= 40$$