

MATH 253

Today

1. Finish 4.1 Determinants (Understand the definition and computation of determinants.)
2. 4.2 Properties of determinants (Understand the basic properties of determinants and what they tell us.)
3. WeBWorK

Where is today's material used?

1. Physics (Cross product, ?)
2. Math (change of variables in multiple integrals (Jacobian), nonsingularity of matrices, volume of a parallelepiped, Cramer's Rule, ...)

Warm-up

Compute $\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 5 & -3 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$ (by hand).

Proving the Theorem

Theorem 1. Let $A = [a_{ij}]$ be an $n \times n$ matrix. Then

1. $|A| = |A^t|$
2. If A has a row or column of zeros, then $|A| = 0$.
3. $|R_i(c)A| = c|A| = |AC_j(c)|$.
4. $|cA| = c^n|A|$.
5. $\begin{vmatrix} A_1 & \dots & A_{k-1} & A_k + B_k & A_{k+1} & \dots & A_n \\ A_1 & \dots & A_{k-1} & A_k & A_{k+1} & \dots & A_n \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} A_1 & \dots & A_{k-1} & A_k & A_{k+1} & \dots & A_n \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} A_1 & \dots & A_{k-1} & B_k & A_{k+1} & \dots & A_n \end{vmatrix}$.
6. If one row of A is a multiple of another, then $|A| = 0$.
7. $|R_{ik}(c)A| = |A| = |AC_{ki}(a)|$.

Next Time

1. 4.3 Cramer's Rule
2. Note: 2 proofs due Monday, 2 proofs due Wednesday.