

Lec 16

Recursive formula for det of matrix (cont.)

Lemma: If $A_{n \times n} = \left[\begin{array}{c|ccc} a & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \hline * & & & \\ \vdots & & & \\ * & & & \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ B \\ \end{array}$, $\det A = a \det B$

Proof: If $a=0$, $\det A = 0 = 0 \det B = 0 = a \det B$ ✓
 Else ($a \neq 0$):
 We can use add mul of row to another to get:

$$\hat{A} = \left[\begin{array}{c|ccc} a & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \hline 0 & & & \\ \vdots & & & \\ 0 & & & \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ B \\ \end{array} \quad \text{with } \det \hat{A} = \det A$$

Let $C_{(n-1) \times (n-1)}$

Lemma: $\left[\begin{array}{c|ccc} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \hline 0 & & & \\ \vdots & & & \\ 0 & & & \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ C \\ \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{c|ccc} a & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \hline 0 & & & \\ \vdots & & & \\ 0 & & & \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ B \\ \end{array} = \left[\begin{array}{c|ccc} a & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \hline 0 & & & \\ \vdots & & & \\ 0 & & & \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ CB \\ \end{array}$

Proof: $\left[\begin{array}{c|ccc} [1][a] + [0 \dots 0] \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} & [1][0 \dots 0] + [0 \dots 0]B \\ \hline \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} [a] + C \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} [0 \dots 0] + CB \end{array} \right]$

We can write $\text{rref}(B) = E_N \dots E_1 B$
 Then $\det(\text{rref}(B)) = \det(E_N) \dots \det(E_1) \det(B)$
 For each $E_{(n-1) \times (n-1)}$, we can build

$$\tilde{E} = \left[\begin{array}{c|ccc} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \hline 0 & & & \\ \vdots & & & \\ 0 & & & \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ E \\ \end{array}, \quad \text{which is also an elem mx.}$$

And we did some op to get as E
 So $\det E = \det \tilde{E}$

Then $\tilde{E}_N \dots \tilde{E}_1 \hat{A} = \left[\begin{array}{c|ccc} a & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \hline 0 & & & \\ \vdots & & & \\ 0 & & & \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \text{rref}(B) \\ \end{array}$

If $\text{rref}(B)$ has a row of 0s, $\det B = 0$, so $\det(\tilde{E}_N \dots \tilde{E}_1 \hat{A}) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow \det \hat{A} = 0 \Rightarrow \det A = 0 \Rightarrow \det A = a \det B$ ✓

Else: (rref(B) doesn't have a row of 0s)
 So rref(B) = I_(n-1) ⇒ det(E_N...E₁, B) = 1

$$\text{Then } \tilde{E}_N \dots \tilde{E}_1 \hat{A} = \left[\begin{array}{c|ccc} a & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 1 & & 0 \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \\ 0 & 0 & & 1 \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow \det(\tilde{E}_N \dots \tilde{E}_1 \hat{A}) = a$$

$$\text{So } \frac{\det(E_N \dots E_1) \det B}{\det(\tilde{E}_N \dots \tilde{E}_1) \det \hat{A}} = a \quad \text{same}$$

$$\Rightarrow a \det B = \det \hat{A} = \det A \quad \square$$

Now consider:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & a_{ij} & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

Let A_{ij} be A with ith row and jth col removed

$$A_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & \text{ss} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & & & \vdots \\ \approx & & & & \approx \\ \vdots & & & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & \text{ss} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & & \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + \dots + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^1 \begin{vmatrix} a_{12} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ a_{22} & a_{21} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n2} & a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \begin{vmatrix} a_{1n} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ a_{2n} & a_{21} & \dots & a_{2(n-1)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{nn} & a_{n1} & \dots & a_{n(n-1)} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ * & & & \\ \vdots & & & \\ * & & & \end{vmatrix} A_{11} + (-1)^1 \begin{vmatrix} a_{12} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ * & & & \\ \vdots & & & \\ * & & & \end{vmatrix} A_{12} + \dots + (-1)^{j-1} \begin{vmatrix} a_{1j} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ * & & & \\ \vdots & & & \\ * & & & \end{vmatrix} A_{1j} + \dots +$$

$$(-1)^{n-1} \begin{vmatrix} a_{1n} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ * & & & \\ \vdots & & & \\ * & & & \end{vmatrix} A_{1n}$$

$$= a_{11} |A_{11}| + (-1)^1 a_{12} |A_{12}| + \dots + (-1)^{j-1} a_{1j} |A_{1j}| + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} a_{1n} |A_{1n}|$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{j-1} a_{1j} |A_{1j}| \leftarrow \text{"Laplace expansion across first row"}$$