

Exercise 4.1

Question 1:

Evaluate the determinants in Exercises 1 and 2.

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

Answer

$$= 2(-1) - 4(-5) = -2 + 20 = 18$$

Question 2:

Evaluate the determinants in Exercises 1 and 2.

$$(i) \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} \quad (ii) \begin{vmatrix} x^2 - x + 1 & x - 1 \\ x + 1 & x + 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

Answer

$$(i) \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = (\cos \theta)(\cos \theta) - (-\sin \theta)(\sin \theta) = \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1$$

$$(ii) \begin{vmatrix} x^2 - x + 1 & x - 1 \\ x + 1 & x + 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (x^2 - x + 1)(x + 1) - (x - 1)(x + 1)$$

$$= x^3 - x^2 + x + x^2 - x + 1 - (x^2 - 1)$$

$$= x^3 + 1 - x^2 + 1$$

$$= x^3 - x^2 + 2$$

Question 3:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ then show that } |2A| = 4|A|$$

Answer

$$\text{The given matrix is } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\therefore 2A = 2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 8 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{L.H.S.} = |2A| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 8 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \times 4 - 4 \times 8 = 8 - 32 = -24$$

$$\text{Now, } |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times 2 - 2 \times 4 = 2 - 8 = -6$$

$$\therefore \text{R.H.S.} = 4|A| = 4 \times (-6) = -24$$

$$\therefore \text{L.H.S.} = \text{R.H.S.}$$

Question 4:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$, then show that

Answer

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

The given matrix is

It can be observed that in the first column, two entries are zero. Thus, we expand along the first column (C_1) for easier calculation.

$$|A| = 1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix} - 0 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix} + 0 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 1(4 - 0) - 0 + 0 = 4$$

$$\therefore 27|A| = 27(4) = 108 \quad \dots(i)$$

$$\text{Now, } 3A = 3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore |3A| &= 3 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 12 \end{vmatrix} - 0 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 12 \end{vmatrix} + 0 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 3 & 6 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 3(36 - 0) = 3(36) = 108 \quad \dots(ii) \end{aligned}$$

From equations (i) and (ii), we have:

Hence, the given result is proved.

Question 5:

Evaluate the determinants

$$(i) \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & -5 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \quad (iii) \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -4 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(ii) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & -3 \\ -2 & 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \quad (iv) \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & -5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Answer

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

(i) Let

It can be observed that in the second row, two entries are zero. Thus, we expand along the second row for easier calculation.

$$|A| = -0 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ -5 & 0 \end{vmatrix} + 0 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} - (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 3 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = (-15 + 3) = -12$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(ii) Let

By expanding along the first row, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} |A| &= 3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + 4 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + 5 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 3(1+6) + 4(1+4) + 5(3-2) \\ &= 3(7) + 4(5) + 5(1) \\ &= 21 + 20 + 5 = 46 \end{aligned}$$

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

(iii) Let

By expanding along the first row, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} |A| &= 0 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -3 \\ 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} - 1 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -3 \\ -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ -2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 0 - 1(0 - 6) + 2(-3 - 0) \\ &= -1(-6) + 2(-3) \\ &= 6 - 6 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & -5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

(iv) Let

By expanding along the first column, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} |A| &= 2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -5 & 0 \end{vmatrix} - 0 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ -5 & 0 \end{vmatrix} + 3 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 2(0 - 5) - 0 + 3(1 + 4) \\ &= -10 + 15 = 5 \end{aligned}$$

Question 6:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 5 & 4 & -9 \end{bmatrix},$$

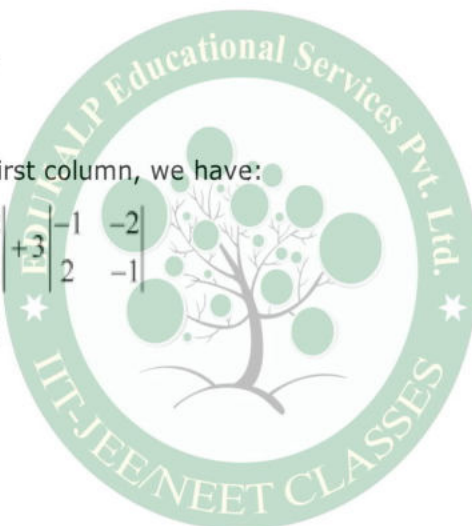
If $\quad$, find $\quad$.

Answer

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 5 & 4 & -9 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Let

By expanding along the first row, we have:



$$\begin{aligned}
 |A| &= 1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 4 & -9 \end{vmatrix} - 1 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 5 & -9 \end{vmatrix} - 2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= 1(-9+12) - 1(-18+15) - 2(8-5) \\
 &= 1(3) - 1(-3) - 2(3) \\
 &= 3+3-6 \\
 &= 6-6 \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Question 7:

Find values of x , if

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(i)} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} &= \begin{vmatrix} 2x & 4 \\ 6 & x \end{vmatrix} \quad \text{(ii)} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x & 3 \\ 2x & 5 \end{vmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

Answer

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(i)} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 5 & 1 \end{vmatrix} &= \begin{vmatrix} 2x & 4 \\ 6 & x \end{vmatrix} \\
 \Rightarrow 2 \times 1 - 5 \times 4 &= 2x \times x - 6 \times 4 \\
 \Rightarrow 2 - 20 &= 2x^2 - 24 \\
 \Rightarrow 2x^2 &= 6 \\
 \Rightarrow x^2 &= 3 \\
 \Rightarrow x &= \pm\sqrt{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(ii)} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{vmatrix} &= \begin{vmatrix} x & 3 \\ 2x & 5 \end{vmatrix} \\
 \Rightarrow 2 \times 5 - 3 \times 4 &= x \times 5 - 3 \times 2x \\
 \Rightarrow 10 - 12 &= 5x - 6x \\
 \Rightarrow -2 &= -x \\
 \Rightarrow x &= 2
 \end{aligned}$$

Question 8:

$$\text{If } \begin{vmatrix} x & 2 \\ 18 & x \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 2 \\ 18 & 6 \end{vmatrix}, \text{ then } x \text{ is equal to}$$

(A) 6 (B) ± 6 (C) -6 (D) 0

Answer

Answer: B

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & 2 \\ 18 & x \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 2 \\ 18 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 36 = 36 - 36$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 36 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = 36$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \pm 6$$

Hence, the correct answer is B.

