

*Due: Friday, Nov 22.*

- [10] 1. Find the determinant by reducing to triangular form for the following matrices.

(a)  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ .

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

- [10] 2. Find the matrix  $M$  of minors and the matrix  $C$  of cofactors, compute the product  $AC^T$  and  $C^T A$ , calculate the determinant of  $A$ , and find  $A^{-1}$  if possible, for the following matrices

(a):  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ .

(b):  $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 5 & 2 \\ 4 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$ .

- [10] 3. Let  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 5 \\ 6 & 4 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ .

(a): Find the determinant of  $A$  with a Laplace expansion down the first column.

(b): Find the determinant of  $A$  with a Laplace expansion down the second row.

- [5] 4. Let  $A$  and  $B$  be  $4 \times 4$  matrices with  $\det(A) = 3$  and  $\det(B) = 2$ . Find the following determinants:

(a)  $\det(B^{-1})$ ,  $\det(A^3)$ , and  $\det(-4B)$ ;

(b)  $\det(3B^{-1}A^2B^3A^{-1}B^t)$ .

- [5] 5. Let  $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ p & q & r \\ x & y & z \end{bmatrix}$ . Given that  $\det(A) = -5$ , evaluate the following determinant:

$$\begin{vmatrix} a + 2x & a + p & 2p + x \\ b + 2y & b + q & 2q + y \\ c + 2z & c + r & 2r + z \end{vmatrix}.$$

[5] 6. Calculate the determinant of  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 6 & 5 & 14 & 8 \\ 13 & 12 & 12 & 13 & 2 \\ 4 & 5 & 8 & 3 & 5 \\ 5 & 10 & 15 & 20 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ .

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