

Office Hour cancelled today; come instead to my talk at the Fields Institute at 2PM (prereqs: being really comfortable with uniform continuity & uniform convergence)

Basic properties of determinants:

$$0. \det(I_n) = 1$$

$$1. \det \begin{pmatrix} \overline{r_j} \\ \overline{r_i} \\ \overline{r_j} \end{pmatrix} = - \det \begin{pmatrix} \overline{r_i} \\ \overline{r_j} \\ \overline{r_j} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2. \det \begin{pmatrix} \overline{cr} \\ \overline{r} \end{pmatrix} = c \det \begin{pmatrix} \overline{r} \\ \overline{r} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3. \det \begin{pmatrix} \overline{r_i} \\ \overline{r_j + cr_i} \\ \overline{r_j} \end{pmatrix} = \det \begin{pmatrix} \overline{r_i} \\ \overline{r_j} \\ \overline{r_j} \end{pmatrix}$$

Example  $\det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Corollary All that there is to know about determinants can be deduced from 0-3; also if  $\det'$  satisfies 0-3, then  $\det' = \det$ .

Thm  $A$  is invertible iff  $\det(A) \neq 0$

Thm If  $A = E_1 \dots E_n$  is a product of elementary matrices, then  $\det A = \det(E_1) \cdot \det(E_2) \dots \det(E_n)$

Claim For square matrices,  $AB$  invertible  $\Leftrightarrow A$  &  $B$  are inv.

$$\Leftarrow (AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$$

$\Rightarrow B(AB)^{-1}$  is a right inverse for  $A$ , & for square matrices if  $AC = T$  then also  $CA = T$

Was a HW problem

$\Rightarrow$   $(AB)^{-1}$  is a right inverse for  $A$ , & for square matrices, if  $AC = I$  then also  $CA = I$ . } proof

Thm  $\det A \cdot B = \det A \cdot \det B$

Thm  $\det A^T = \det A$

Thm Everything that's true for rows is also true for columns

Skipped extras: 1. Other formulas for det. (row/col expansions, permutations)

2. A det formula for  $A^{-1}$  & Kramp's law. 1. It's in all the books.

↑  
2. I've never used it in my life.

... recall the formula for det & sketch the proof of the basic properties:

$$|(a_{11})| := a_{11} \quad \left| \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & \dots & a_{in} \end{pmatrix} \right| := \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{1+j} a_{1j} |A_{1j}^{\wedge}|$$

done  
line

Then prove:

1. Linear in the first row.
2. Multilinear in the rows.
3. Vanishes if the first two rows are equal.
4. Vanishes if two adjacent rows are equal.
5. Switches sign if two adjacent rows are interchanged.
6. Switches sign whenever two rows are interchanged.
7.  $E_{ic}^2$  &  $E_{ijc}^2$  behaviour.