In the next section, we look at the effect of row operations on the value of the determinant. This will allow us to make use of Theorem 1.3 to derive a more efficient method for computing the value of a determinant.

SECTION I EXERCISES

1. Let

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

- (a) Find the values of $det(M_{21})$, $det(M_{22})$, and $\det(M_{23})$.
- (b) Find the values of A_{21} , A_{22} , and A_{23} .
- (c) Use your answers from part (b) to compute det(A).
- 2. Use determinants to determine whether the following 2×2 matrices are nonsingular:

(a)
$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

(a)
$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (b) $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

(c)
$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -6 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

3. Evaluate the following determinants:

(a)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ -2 & -3 \end{vmatrix}$$

(a)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ -2 & -3 \end{vmatrix}$$
 (b) $\begin{vmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ -8 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$

(e)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$$

(c)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$$
 (d) $\begin{vmatrix} 4 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 5 & -1 & -4 \end{vmatrix}$