

(Linear Algebra) :

## Determinants and their applications

(Signature of permutation) .1

:

:

(Inversion)  $(i, j) \in \mathbb{N}_n^2$  .  $\sigma \in S_n$   
 .  $(i < j) \wedge (\sigma(i) > \sigma(j))$

$\sigma$  \_\_\_\_\_ .  $I(\sigma)$   
$$\varepsilon(\sigma) = (-1)^{I(\sigma)} = \begin{cases} -1; & I(\sigma) \text{ is odd} \\ 1; & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

.  $\varepsilon(\sigma) = -1$  (odd)       $\varepsilon(\sigma) = 1$  (even)       $\sigma$

:

$$\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 3 & 5 & 7 & 2 & 1 & 4 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

:

:  $\sigma$

$$V = \{(1,4), (1,5), (2,4), (2,5), (2,6), (3,4), (3,5), (3,6), (3,7), (4,5)\}$$

$$I(\sigma) = \text{card}(V) = 10 \Rightarrow \varepsilon(\sigma) = (-1)^{10} = 1$$

**(Determinants) .2**

-1

$$: \quad .A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \quad A$$

$$\det A = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \varepsilon(\sigma) a_{\sigma(1)1} \cdots a_{\sigma(n)n} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

.A

:1

$$.A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

:

$$\sigma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad :$$

$$\varepsilon(\sigma_1) = 1, \quad \varepsilon(\sigma_2) = -1 \quad I(\sigma_1) = 0, \quad I(\sigma_2) = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det A &= \varepsilon(\sigma_1) a_{\sigma_1(1)1} a_{\sigma_1(2)2} + \varepsilon(\sigma_2) a_{\sigma_2(1)1} a_{\sigma_2(2)2} \\ &= a_{11} a_{22} - a_{21} a_{12}. \end{aligned}$$

:2

$$.A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

:

:

$$\sigma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \sigma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \sigma_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sigma_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \sigma_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \sigma_6 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$I(\sigma_1) = 0, I(\sigma_2) = 1, I(\sigma_3) = 2, I(\sigma_4) = 3, I(\sigma_5) = 2, I(\sigma_6) = 1,$$

$$\varepsilon(\sigma_1) = 1, \varepsilon(\sigma_2) = -1, \varepsilon(\sigma_3) = 1, \varepsilon(\sigma_4) = -1, \varepsilon(\sigma_5) = 1, \varepsilon(\sigma_6) = -1,$$

$$\Rightarrow \det A = \varepsilon(\sigma_1) a_{\sigma_1(1)1} a_{\sigma_1(2)2} a_{\sigma_1(3)3} + \varepsilon(\sigma_2) a_{\sigma_2(1)1} a_{\sigma_2(2)2} a_{\sigma_2(3)3}$$

$$+ \dots + \varepsilon(\sigma_6) a_{\sigma_6(1)1} a_{\sigma_6(2)2} a_{\sigma_6(3)3}.$$

$$\det A = a_{11} a_{22} a_{33} - a_{11} a_{23} a_{32} + a_{13} a_{21} a_{32}$$

$$- a_{13} a_{22} a_{31} + a_{12} a_{23} a_{31} - a_{12} a_{21} a_{33},$$

$$= a_{11} (a_{22} a_{33} - a_{23} a_{32}) + a_{12} (a_{23} a_{31} - a_{21} a_{33})$$

$$+ a_{13} (a_{21} a_{32} - a_{22} a_{31}),$$

$$= a_{11} \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + a_{12} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + a_{13} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix}.$$

-2

(1)

$$.1 \quad I_n$$

:

$$a_{11} \dots a_{nn}$$

$$a_{\sigma(1)1} \dots a_{\sigma(n)n}$$

$$. \det I_n = 1 \quad .1$$

(2)

$$. \det A = 0$$

$$A \in M_n(K)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \dots \\
 & a_{\sigma(1)1} \cdots a_{\sigma(n)n} \quad . a_{1j} = \cdots a_{nj} = 0 \quad 1 \leq j \leq n \\
 & \quad . \det A = 0
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A & \quad B \in M_n(K) \quad A \in M_n(K) \\
 . 1 \leq i \neq j \leq n & \quad C_j(A) \quad C_i(A) \\
 & \quad \det B = -\det A
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \dots \\
 & \tau(x) = x \quad \tau(j) = i \quad \tau(i) = j \quad \tau: \mathbb{N}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_n \quad i < j \\
 & \quad : \quad \varepsilon(\tau\sigma) = \varepsilon(\tau)\varepsilon(\sigma) = -1 \quad \varepsilon(\tau) = -1 \quad . \\
 & \det B = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \varepsilon(\sigma) b_{\sigma(1)1} \cdots b_{\sigma(n)n} \\
 & \quad = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \varepsilon(\tau\sigma) a_{(\tau\sigma(1))1} \cdots a_{(\tau\sigma(n))n} \\
 & \quad = - \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \varepsilon(\sigma) a_{\tau(\sigma(1))1} \cdots a_{\tau(\sigma(n))n} \\
 & \quad = -\det A
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \dots \\
 & . \det A = 0 \quad A \in M_n(K)
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \dots \\
 & . C_i(A) = C_j(A) \quad i \neq j \quad (i, j) \in \mathbb{N}_n^2 \\
 & \det A = -\det A \quad (3) \\
 & \quad . \det A = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \dots \\
 & A \quad B \in M_n(K) \quad A \in M_n(K) \\
 . \det A = \det B & \quad C_i \leftarrow C_i + \lambda C_j; (i, j) \in \mathbb{N}_n^2, \lambda \in K
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{4}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & & & & & : \\
 b_{\sigma(i)i} = a_{\sigma(i)i} + \lambda a_{\sigma(i)j} & C_i + \lambda C_j & C_i & & & B = (b_{ij}) & \\
 & & & & & & :
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \det B &= \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \varepsilon(\sigma) b_{\sigma(1)1} \cdots b_{\sigma(n)n} \\
 &= \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \varepsilon(\sigma) b_{\sigma(1)1} \cdots (a_{\sigma(i)i} + \lambda a_{\sigma(i)j}) \cdots b_{\sigma(n)n} \\
 &= \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \varepsilon(\sigma) b_{\sigma(1)1} \cdots a_{\sigma(i)i} \cdots b_{\sigma(n)n} + \lambda \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \varepsilon(\sigma) b_{\sigma(1)1} \cdots a_{\sigma(i)j} \cdots b_{\sigma(n)n} \\
 &= \det A + 0 = \det A.
 \end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 A & B \in M_n(K) & A \in M_n(K) \\
 \cdot \det B = \lambda \det A & C_i \leftarrow \lambda C_i ; i \in \mathbb{N}_n, \lambda \in K &
 \end{array}$$

:

(4)

$$\cdot \forall \lambda \in K ; \det(\lambda A) = \lambda^n \det(A) \quad A \in M_n(K)$$

:

(5)

$$\cdot \det(AB) = \det(A) \det(B) \quad A, B \in M_n(K)$$

:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 5 & -3 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 8 & 4 \\ 10 & -2 & 5 \\ 7 & -7 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad A, B \in M_3(K)$$

$$\cdot \det(AB)$$

:

$$\det A = -5(-2-2) - 3(-8-2) = 50$$

$$\det B = -9(-8+35) - 8(40-35) + 4(-70+14)$$

$$= -507$$

$$\det A \det B = -25350 \quad \det AB = -25350 \quad AB = \begin{pmatrix} 29 & 11 & 13 \\ 52 & -34 & 10 \\ 38 & -7 & 28 \end{pmatrix}$$

(6)

$$\det(A) \neq 0 \quad A \in M_n(K)$$

$$\det(A^{-1}) = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \quad \det(AB) = \det(A)\det(B)$$

:

$$A^{-1} \in M_n(K) \Leftrightarrow A \in M_n(K)$$

$$\det A \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \det(A)\det(A^{-1}) = 1 \Leftrightarrow AA^{-1} = A^{-1}A = I_n$$

(7)

$$\det A = a_{11}a_{22} \cdots a_{nn} \quad A \in M_n(K)$$

:

$$\det A = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \varepsilon(\sigma) a_{\sigma(1)1} \cdots a_{\sigma(n)n}$$

$$\sigma(i) > i; i \in \mathbb{N}_n \quad (A)$$

$$\sigma(i) < i; i \in \mathbb{N}_n \quad a_{\sigma(1)1} a_{\sigma(2)2} \cdots a_{\sigma(n)n} = 0 \quad a_{\sigma(i)i} = 0$$

$$n-1 \quad \sigma(n-1) = n-1 \quad \mathbb{N}_n \quad n \quad \sigma(n) = n$$

$$\sigma(i) = i$$

$$a_{11}a_{22} \cdots a_{nn} \quad A \quad i \in \mathbb{N}_n$$

(8)

$$\det A = \det {}^t A \quad A \in M_n(K)$$

:

$$\begin{aligned} \det A &= \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \varepsilon(\sigma) a_{\sigma(1)1} \cdots a_{\sigma(n)n} \\ &= \sum_{\sigma^{-1} \in S_n} \varepsilon(\sigma^{-1}) a_{1\sigma^{-1}(1)} \cdots a_{n\sigma^{-1}(n)} \\ &= \det {}^t A \end{aligned}$$

. det  ${}^t A$       . det  $A = 50$        $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 5 & -3 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

:

. det  ${}^t A = 0(2-8) + 2(5+12) + 1(10+6) = 50$        ${}^t A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 5 & 2 & 4 \\ -3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

. det  ${}^t A = \det A$

-3

:      .  $\Delta = \det A$

$A \in M_n(K)$

.  $j$        $i$        $A$        $m_{ij}$       -1

.  $a_{ij}$        $m_{ij}$

$\Delta_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} m_{ij}$        $a_{ij}$       -2

(9)

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

.  $i$        $\Delta = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} \Delta_{ij}$       -1

.  $j$        $\Delta = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij} \Delta_{ij}$       -2



-4

(Matrix inverse)

-1

$$A \in M_n(K)$$

$$A \quad ( \quad ) \quad \tilde{A} = (\Delta_{ij}) \in M_n(K) : A$$

(10)

$$A {}^t \tilde{A} = \det(A) I_n \quad \forall A \in M_n(K) \quad -1$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} {}^t \tilde{A} \quad A \quad -2$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & -3 & -3 \\ 4 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

:

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \Delta_{11} & \Delta_{12} & \Delta_{13} \\ \Delta_{21} & \Delta_{22} & \Delta_{23} \\ \Delta_{31} & \Delta_{32} & \Delta_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_{11} = (-1)^2 \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -3 \\ -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -3, \Delta_{12} = (-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ 4 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 12, \Delta_{13} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ 4 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 8,$$

$$\Delta_{21} = (-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -4, \Delta_{22} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ 4 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 16, \Delta_{23} = (-1)^5 \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 3 \\ 4 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 10,$$

$$\Delta_{31} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ -3 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 3, \Delta_{32} = (-1)^5 \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ 4 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 10, \Delta_{33} = (-1)^6 \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 3 \\ 4 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -6$$

$$\Delta = \det A = 2 \quad {}^t \tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -4 & 3 \\ -12 & -16 & 10 \\ 8 & 10 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -4 & 3 \\ -12 & -16 & 10 \\ 8 & 10 & -6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-3}{2} & -2 & \frac{3}{2} \\ -6 & -8 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AA^{-1} = I_3$$

-2

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1p} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{np} \end{pmatrix} \in M_{np}(K), B = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} \in M_{n1}(K)$$

$$(S) \quad \begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + \cdots + a_{1p}x_p = b_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_{n1}x_1 + \cdots + a_{np}x_p = b_n \end{cases}$$

$$AX = B$$

(S)

A •

B •

$$B = 0_{n1} \quad \bullet$$

$$rg(A) \quad (S) \quad \bullet$$

$$(x_1, \dots, x_p) \in K^p \quad (S)$$

(S)

(Cramer's Rule)

Cramer

n

n

Cramer

(S)

$$rg(A) = n$$

(11)

$$X = A^{-1}B$$

Cramer

:

$$X = A^{-1}B \Leftrightarrow$$

$$A \Leftrightarrow rg(A) = n$$

(12)

$(C_1, \dots, C_n)$  .Cramer (S)

$$X = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \quad B = (b_1, \dots, b_n) \in K^n \quad A$$

: (S)

$$\forall j \in \mathbb{N}_n; x_j = \frac{\det(C_1, \dots, C_{j-1}, B, C_{j+1}, \dots, C_n)}{\det A}$$

: Cramer

$$x + y - z = 4$$

$$2x - y + z = 18$$

$$x - y + z = 5$$

:

$$AX = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 18 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = B :$$

$$\det A = 2$$

A

(12)

$$x_1 = x$$

:

$$x_1 = x = \frac{\det(B, C_2, C_3)}{\det A} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 & -1 \\ 18 & -1 & 2 \\ 5 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{\det A} = \frac{9}{2}$$

: B A

$$x_2 = y = \frac{\det(C_1, B, C_3)}{\det A} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 & -1 \\ 2 & 18 & 2 \\ 1 & 5 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{\det A} = 8$$

$$x_3 = z = \frac{\det(C_1, C_2, B)}{\det A} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & -1 & 18 \\ 1 & -1 & 5 \end{vmatrix}}{\det A} = \frac{17}{2}$$

$p$                    $n$   
:

(12)

:

$$\text{rg}(A) = r \leq n \quad A \in M_{np}(K)$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} r \times r & A & -1 \\ (r+1) \times (r+1) & A & -2 \end{array}$$

:

(S)

$$(S) \quad \begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + \dots + a_{1p}x_p = b_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_{n1}x_1 + \dots + a_{np}x_p = b_n \end{cases}$$

:

A	B	A		•
r	A			•
				•
			r	•
				•
		r	Cramer	•
				•
				•

B

$$(S) \quad \begin{cases} x + y + z = a \\ x + y - 2z = b \\ x + y - 3z = c \end{cases}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & a \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & b \\ 1 & 1 & -3 & c \end{array} \right) :$$

$$C_3 \leftarrow C_3 - C_1 \text{ and } C_2 \leftarrow C_2 - C_1$$

$$C_3 \leftarrow C_3 - \frac{4}{3}C_2 .$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & b-a \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & c-a \end{array} \right)$$

A

$$\text{rg}(A) = 1$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & b-a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & c + \frac{a}{3} - \frac{4}{3}b \end{array} \right)$$

$$\cdot A_1 = (a_{11}) = (1)$$

$$(S') \quad \begin{cases} x = a - y - z \\ -3z = b - a \end{cases}$$

$$c + \frac{a}{3} - \frac{4}{3}b = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} z = -\frac{b-a}{3} \\ x = a - y + \frac{b-a}{3} \\ \quad = \frac{2a-b}{3} - y \end{cases}$$

$$. \Delta = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & \lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

:

$$C_j \leftarrow C_j - C_{j+1} \qquad n-1 \qquad :$$

$$j = 1, \dots, n-1$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 1-\lambda & \lambda-1 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \lambda-1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1-\lambda & \lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$: \quad . C_n \leftarrow C_n - \frac{C_1}{\lambda-1}$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1-\lambda & \lambda-1 & \cdots & 0 & 2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \ddots & \lambda-1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1-\lambda & \lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} & n & & & . \\ \lambda-1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1-\lambda & \lambda-1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \ddots & \lambda-1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1-\lambda & \lambda+n-1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$. \Delta = (\lambda+n-1)(\lambda-1)^{n-1} \quad (7) \quad .$$

$$: \quad \Delta = (\lambda + 2)(\lambda - 1)^2 \quad n = 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta &= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda(\lambda^2 - 1) - (\lambda - 1) + (1 - \lambda) \\ &= \lambda(\lambda^2 - 1) - 2(\lambda - 1) \\ &= \lambda(\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 1) - 2(\lambda - 1) \\ &= (\lambda - 1)(\lambda^2 + \lambda - 2) \\ &= (\lambda - 1)^2(\lambda + 2) \end{aligned}$$

: Vandermonde

$$V(a_1, \dots, a_n) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & \dots & a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_1^{n-1} & a_2^{n-1} & \dots & a_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix}$$

Vandermonde

$$V(a_1, \dots, a_n) = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (a_j - a_i)$$

$$(a_1, \dots, a_n)$$

:

:

$$n = 2$$

•

$$V(a_1, a_2) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 \end{vmatrix} = a_2 - a_1,$$

$$n - 1$$

•

$$\begin{aligned} V(a_1, a_2, a_3) &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ a_1^2 & a_2^2 & a_3^2 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (a_2 a_3^2 - a_3 a_2^2) - (a_1 a_3^2 - a_3 a_1^2) + (a_1 a_2^2 - a_2 a_1^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$V(a_1, a_2, a_3) = (a_2 - a_1)(a_3 - a_1)(a_3 - a_2)$$

. n

n - 1

$$R_{i+1} \leftarrow R_{i+1} - R_i; i = 1, \dots, n-1 :$$

: a\_1

$$\begin{aligned} V(a_1, \dots, a_n) &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 0 & (a_2 - a_1) & \dots & (a_n - a_1) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & a_2^{n-2}(a_2 - a_1) & \dots & a_n^{n-2}(a_2 - a_1) \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (a_2 - a_1) \dots (a_n - a_1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & \dots & a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_1^{n-2} & a_2^{n-2} & \dots & a_n^{n-2} \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (a_2 - a_1) \dots (a_n - a_1) \prod_{\substack{j=2 \\ i < j}}^{n-1} (a_j - a_i) \\ &. n - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} -a_1 & a_1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -a_2 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \ddots & -a_{n-1} & a_{n-1} \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

:

$$(S) \begin{cases} -2x + y + z = 0 \\ x - 2y + z = 0 \\ x + y - 2z = 0 \end{cases}$$

:

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

:

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{-3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & | & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{-3}{2} & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$j = 1, 2 \quad C_{j+1} \leftarrow C_{j+1} + \frac{1}{2}C_1$$

.

$$x = y = z$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{-3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$