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Website: www.neerajignoubooks.com

Price

₹ 200/-

Published by:

NEERAJ PUBLICATIONS

Admn. Office : **Delhi-110 007**

Sales Office : **1507, 1st Floor, Nai Sarak, Delhi-110 006**

E-mail: info@neerajignoubooks.com Website: www.neerajignoubooks.com

Reprint Edition | Typesetting by: *Competent Computers* | Printed at: *Novelty Printer*

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**Sample Preview
of the
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Papers**

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QUESTION PAPER

(June - 2017)

(Solved)

BASIC MATHEMATICS

Time: 3 hours]

[Maximum Marks: 100

Note: Question no. 1 is compulsory. Attempt any three questions from the remaining four questions.

Q. 1. (a) Show that:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 \\ 1 & b & b^2 \\ 1 & c & c^2 \end{vmatrix} = (b-a)(c-a)(c-b)$$

Sol. $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 \\ 1 & b & b^2 \\ 1 & c & c^2 \end{vmatrix}$

$$R_1 \rightarrow R_1 - R_3$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & c-a & c^2-a^2 \\ 1 & b & b^2 \\ 1 & c & c^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

Taking $(c-a)$ common from R_1 then.

$$= (c-a) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & (c+a) \\ 1 & b & b^2 \\ 1 & c & c^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - R_2$$

$$= (c-a) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & (c+a) \\ 1 & b & b^2 \\ 1 & b-c & b^2-c^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

Taking $(b-c)$ common R_3 then.

$$= (c-a)(b-c) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & c+a \\ 1 & b & b^2 \\ 0 & 1 & b+c \end{vmatrix}$$

Expanding along R_2 then

$$\begin{aligned} &= (c-a)(b-c) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & c+a \\ 1 & b+c \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (c-a)(b-c) [b+c-c-a] \\ &= (c-a)(b-c)(b-a). \end{aligned}$$

(b) Using determinants, find the area of the triangle whose vertices are $(1, 2)$, $(-2, 3)$ and $(-3, -4)$.

Sol. Using determinants, given vertices are $(1, 2)$, $(-2, 3)$ and $(-3, -4)$. We have the determinant of order 3.

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 & 1 \\ -3 & -4 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

Applying $(R_2 - R_1)$ and $(R_3 - R_1)$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -3 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & -6 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

Now expanding along c_3 , we have

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{2}(18+4)$$

$$\Delta = \frac{22}{2} = 11 \text{ sq. units.}$$

(c) Use the principle of mathematical induction to prove that :

$$\frac{1}{(1)(2)} + \frac{1}{(2)(3)} + \dots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \frac{n}{n+1}$$

for every natural number n .

Sol. We have to prove:

$$\frac{1}{1.2} + \frac{1}{2.3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \frac{n}{n+1}$$

For $n = k + 1$

$$\frac{1}{1.2} + \frac{1}{2.3} + \dots + \frac{1}{(k+1)}(k+2)$$

On solving we get

$$\frac{(k+1)(k+2)}{(k+2)^2} = \frac{k+1}{k+2}$$

Where $n = k + 1$, then

$$= \frac{n}{k+1+1}$$

$$= \frac{n}{n+1}$$

(d) If the first term of an A.P. is 22, the common difference is -4, and the sum to n terms is 64, find n .

Sol. Given $a = 22$

$$d = -4$$

$$S_n = 64$$

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} [2a + (n-1)d]$$

$$64 = \frac{n}{2} [2 \times 22 + (n-1)(-4)]$$

$$64 = \frac{n}{2} [44 - 4n + 4]$$

$$128 = 44n - 4n^2 + 4n$$

$$n^2 - 12n + 32 = 0$$

$$n(n-8) - 4(n-8) = 0$$

$$(n-8)(n-4) = 0$$

$$n = 4, 8.$$

So $n \neq 4$, $n = 8$ then

Put in $S_n = \frac{n}{2} [2a + (n-1)d]$

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} [2 \times 22 + (8-2)(-4)]$$

$$S_n = 4 [44 - 28]$$

$$S_n = 4 \times 16$$

$$S_n = 64$$

(e) Find the points of discontinuity of the following function:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & \text{if } x > 0 \\ x-13, & \text{if } x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

Sol. In order for a function $f(x)$ to be continuous at a given x value a .

Let $x = 3$.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a)$$

if $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = x^2 = 9$, which is true $9 > 0$.

if $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = x + 3 = 3 + 3 = 6$ which is false $6 \leq 0$.

Thus, $f(x) = x + 3$ is not continuous at $x = 3$.

(f) If $y = ax + \frac{b}{x}$, show that:

$$x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + x \frac{dy}{dx} - y = 0$$

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-9, Page No. 105, Q. No. 15.

(g) Prove that the three medians of a triangle meet at a point called centroid of the triangle which divides each of the medians in the ratio 2 : 1.

Sol. The centroid divides each median in the ratio 2 : 1.

$$AG = GD = BG : GE = CG : GF = 2 : 1$$

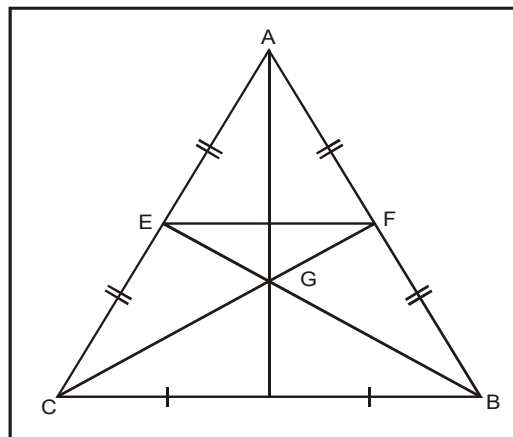
Let us connect the two mid-points E and F.

Then the triangle AEF and ACB are similar because.

$$AC = 2AE$$

$$AB = 2AF$$

LA is common for both $\triangle AEF$ and $\triangle ACB$.



It follows that because triangles AEF and ACB are similar the lines EF and CB are parallel and $CB = 2 \cdot EF$

Sample Preview of The Chapter

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BASIC MATHEMATICS

ALGEBRA-I

Determinants



INTRODUCTION

In algebra, the determinant is a special number associated with any square matrix. The fundamental geometric meaning of a determinant is a scale factor for measure when the matrix is regarded as a linear transformation. Also, we can say this is the mathematical objects that are very useful in the analysis and solution of systems of linear equations.

The linear equation is an algebraic equation in which each term is either a constant or the product of a constant and a single variable. Linear equations can have one or more variables. Various elementary methods are used to solve these linear equations which involve two or three variables. But these methods are not helpful where a large number of equations involve more than three variables. Thus, few other methods are involved for such equations; such as Matrices and Determinants. By the end of this chapter, you will be able to define a matrix and a determinant, addition and multiplication of two matrix, obtain the determinant of a matrix, and compute the inverse of a matrix, Matrices and Determinants.

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

DEFINITION

We define the determinant function

$\det : M_n(F) \rightarrow F$ by induction on n .

When $n = 1$, $\det A = \det [a] = a$

When $n = 2$, $\det A = \det \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = ad - bc$

When $n = 3$,

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

$$= a_{11} \det$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} - a_{12} \det \begin{pmatrix} a_{21} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} + a_{13} \det \begin{pmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{pmatrix}$$

Determinant

In double suffix notation, a determinant of order n is defined as

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & a_{n3} & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

It consists of n rows and n columns. The element a_{11}, a_{12}, \dots can be real or complex or fraction. The element a_{ij} belongs to the i th row and j th column. The elements $a_{11}, a_{22}, a_{33}, \dots, a_{nn}$ consisting the leading diagonal or principal diagonal of the determinant Δ .

Note: A determinant has definite value.

Determinant of a matrix: For any square matrix of order 2, we have found a necessary and sufficient condition for invertibility. Indeed, consider the matrix

The matrix A is invertible if and only if $\Delta \neq 0$. We called this number the determinant of A . It is clear from this, that we would like to have a similar result for bigger matrices (meaning higher orders). So is there a similar

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notion of determinant for any square matrix, which determines whether a square matrix is invertible or not?

In order to generalize such notion to higher orders, we will need to study the determinant and see what kind of properties it satisfies. First let us use the following notation for the determinant.

General Formula for the Determinant Let A be a square matrix of order n . Write $A = (a_{ij})$, where a_{ij} is the entry on the row number i and the column number j , for $i = 1, \dots, n$ and $j = 1, \dots, n$. For any i and j , set A_{ij} (called **the cofactors**) to be the determinant of the square matrix of order $(n - 1)$ obtained from A by removing the row number i and the column number j multiplied by $(-1)^{i+j}$. We have

$$\det(A) = \sum_{j=1}^{j=n} a_{ij} A_{ij}$$

for any fixed i , and

$$\det(A) = \sum_{i=1}^{i=n} a_{ij} A_{ij}$$

for any fixed j . In other words, we have two type of formulas: along a row (number i) or along a column (number j). Any row or any column will do. The trick is to use a row or a column which has a lot of zeros.

In particular, we have along the rows

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & k \end{vmatrix} = a \begin{vmatrix} e & f \\ h & k \end{vmatrix} - b \begin{vmatrix} d & f \\ g & k \end{vmatrix} + c \begin{vmatrix} d & e \\ g & h \end{vmatrix}$$

or

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & k \end{vmatrix} = -d \begin{vmatrix} b & c \\ h & k \end{vmatrix} + e \begin{vmatrix} a & c \\ g & k \end{vmatrix} - f \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ g & h \end{vmatrix}$$

or

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & k \end{vmatrix} = g \begin{vmatrix} b & c \\ e & f \end{vmatrix} + h \begin{vmatrix} a & c \\ d & f \end{vmatrix} + k \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ d & e \end{vmatrix}$$

As an exercise write the formulas along the columns.

Minors

If we delete the i th row and j th column in the determinant D, we get another determinant of $(n - 1)$ th order called minor of the element a_{ij} .

Let us consider a determinant D_1 of third order,

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$$

Let the minors of the elements $a_{11}, a_{12}, a_{13} \dots a_{33}$ be denoted by $M_{11}, M_{12} \dots$ respectively, then

$$M_{11} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}, M_{12} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} \text{ etc.}$$

Co-factors

The co-factor of an element a_{ij} of a determinant Δ is denoted by A_{ij} and is defined by $A_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} M_{ij}$.

Cofactors

$c_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} M_{ij}$ for any minor M_{ij} of a_{ij} element. Now we find cofactor of every element of a $m \times m$ matrix, and put in matrix form, viz.,

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & \dots & c_{1m} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & \dots & c_{2m} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ c_{m1} & c_{m2} & \dots & c_{mm} \end{pmatrix},$$

known as cofactor matrix, where (i, j) th vector is deleted.

Now adjoint of A, written as Adj A is given by

$$\text{Adj A} = \text{Transpose of cofactor matrix} = C^t$$

$$\text{then } A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{Adj A}$$

where Adj A is the inverse of matrix A, with condition that $|A| \neq 0$.

We can easily see

$$A \cdot [\text{Adj}(A)] = [\text{Adj}(A)]A = \det(A) \cdot I$$

A system of linear equations

$$\begin{aligned} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n &= b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n &= b_2 \\ \dots & \\ \dots & \\ a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n &= b_n \end{aligned}$$

can be solved as follows:

$$\text{Let } A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}, X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \dots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \dots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{then } AX = B$$

$$\Rightarrow X = A^{-1}B.$$

Theorem 1: Let $A = [a_{ij}]$ then

$$(a) a_{11}c_{11} + a_{12}c_{12} + \dots + C_n = \det(A)$$

$$(b) a_{j1}C_{j1} + a_{j2}C_{j2} + \dots + a_{jn}C_{jn} = \det(A).$$

Hint: For Self Attempt.

Theorem 2: Let A be an $n \times n$ matrix over F,

Then

$$A \cdot (\text{Adj}(A)) = (\text{Adj}(A)) \cdot A = \det(A) \cdot I.$$

Proof: Recall matrix multiplication from Unit 7.

Now

$$A(\text{Adj}(A)) = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{21} & \dots & C_{n1} \\ C_{12} & C_{22} & \dots & C_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ C_{1n} & C_{2n} & \dots & C_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

By Theorem 1 we know that $a_{i1}C_{i1} + a_{i2}C_{i2} + \dots + a_{in}C_{in} = \det(A)$, and $a_{i1}C_{j1} + a_{i2}C_{j2} + \dots + a_{in}C_{jn} = 0$ if $i \neq j$. Therefore,

$$A(\text{Adj}(A)) = \begin{bmatrix} \det(A) & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \det(A) & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & \det(A) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(A) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \det(A)I.$$

Theorem 3: Let the matrix equation of a system of linear equations be

$$AX = B, \text{ where } A = [a_{ij}]_{n \times n}, X = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{bmatrix}$$

Let the columns of A be C_1, C_2, \dots, C_n . If $\det(A) \neq 0$, the given system has a unique solution, namely,

$$x_1 = D_1/D, \dots, x_n = D_n/D, \text{ where } D_i = \det(C_1, \dots, C_{i-1}, B, C_{i+1}, \dots, C_n) = \text{determinant of the matrix obtained from A by replacing the } i\text{th column of B, and } D = \det(A).$$

Now let us see what happens if $B = 0$. As we know that $AX = 0$ has $n - r$ linearly independent solutions, where $r = \text{rank } A$. The following theorem tells this condition in terms of $\det(A)$.

Theorem 4: The homogeneous system $AX = 0$ has a non-trivial solution if and only if $\det(A) = 0$.

Proof: First assume that $AX = 0$ has a non-trivial solution. Suppose, if possible, that $\det(A) \neq 0$. Then Cramer's Rule says that $AX = 0$ has only the trivial

solution $X = 0$ (because each $D_i = 0$ in Theorem 3). This is a contraction to our assumption. Therefore, $\det(A) = 0$.

Conversely, if $\det(A) = 0$, then A is not invertible. \therefore , the linear mapping $A : V_n(F) \rightarrow V_n(F) : A(X) = AX$ is not invertible. \therefore , this mapping is not one-one.

Therefore, $\text{Ker } A \neq 0$ that is $AX = 0$ for some non-zero $X \in V_n(F)$. Thus, $AX = 0$ has a non-trivial solution.

Theorem 5: Let $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n \in V_n(F)$. Then X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n are linearly dependent over the field F if and only if $\det(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) = 0$.

Proof: Let $U = (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$ be the $n \times n$ matrix whose column vectors are X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n . Then X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n are linearly dependent over F if and only if there exist scalars $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n \in F$ not all zero, such that $\alpha_1 X_1 + \alpha_2 X_2 + \dots + \alpha_n X_n = 0$.

$$\text{Now, } U \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \end{bmatrix} = (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \end{bmatrix} = X_1 \alpha_1 + X_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + X_n \alpha_n = \alpha_1 X_1 + \alpha_2 X_2 + \dots + \alpha_n X_n.$$

Thus, X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n are linearly dependent over F if and only if $UX = 0$ for some non zero

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \end{bmatrix} \in V_n(F)$$

But this happens if and only if $\det(U) = 0$, by Theorem 4. Thus, Theorem 6 is proved.

Theorem 5 is equivalent to the statement $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n \in V_n(F)$ are linearly independent if and only if $\det(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) \neq 0$.

DETERMINANTS OF ORDER 2 AND 3

Determinant of order 2, and 3 are written as:

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} \text{ and } \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$$

Where $a_{ij} \in C \forall i, j$

Order two

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} a_{22} - a_{12} a_{21}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot 2 - [(-1) \cdot 3] = 4 + 3 = 7$$

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Example:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = (3)(8) - (2)(2) \\ = 24 - 4 = 20$$

In the second order determinant, we directly multiply diagonal elements.

Order three

Consider an arbitrary 3×3 matrix, $A = (a_{ij})$. The determinant of A is defined as follows:

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

$$a_{11}a_{22}a_{33} + a_{12}a_{23}a_{31} + a_{13}a_{21}a_{32} - \\ - a_{13}a_{22}a_{31} - a_{12}a_{21}a_{33} - a_{11}a_{23}a_{32}$$

Example:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 1 & -3 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

Expanding the determinant along the first row

$$= 2 \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 7 \\ -3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} - 3 \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 7 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + 4 \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 5 \\ 1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} \\ = 2(10 + 21) - 3(12 - 7) + 4(-18 - 5) \\ = 62 - 15 - 92 = -45$$

$$A = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -5 \\ -2 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 + 2 \cdot (-5) \cdot (-2) + 1 \cdot 0 \cdot 1 \\ - 1 \cdot 2 \cdot (-2) - 2 \cdot 0 \cdot 4 - 3 \cdot (-5) \cdot 1 \\ = 24 + 20 + 0 - (-4) - 0 - (-15) \\ = 44 + 4 + 15 = 63$$

Note that there are six products, each consisting of three elements in the matrix. Three of the products appear with a positive sign (they preserve their sign) and three with a negative sign (they change their sign).

**PROPERTIES OF DETERMINANTS:
EVALUATION OF DETERMINANTS**

- (1) The value of a determinant remains unchanged when rows and columns are interchanged.

e.g. $\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & d & g \\ b & e & h \\ c & f & i \end{vmatrix}$

- (2) If any two successive rows or columns are interchanged, then the determinant is multiplied by (-1) .

e.g. $\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ g & h & i \\ d & e & f \end{vmatrix}$

- (3) If all the elements of one row or column of a determinant are multiplied by the same number (say λ), the value of the new determinant is λ times the value of the given determinant

e.g. $\begin{vmatrix} \lambda a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ \lambda a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ \lambda a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$

- (4) If all the elements of a row or column of a determinant are zero, the value of whole determinant is zero.
 (5) If any two rows or columns of a determinant are identical, the value of determinant is zero.
 (6) In a determinant the sum of the products of the elements of any two row or column with co-factors of the corresponding elements of any other row or column is zero.
 (7) If, in a determinant each element in any row or column consists of the sum of two terms, then the determinant can be expressed as the sum of two determinants of the same order.
 (8) If the elements of a row or column of a determinant are added m times the corresponding elements of another row or column, the value of the determinant thus obtained is equal to the value of the original determinant.

AREA OF TRIANGLES USING DETERMINANTS

Area of triangle whose vertices are (x_1, y_1) , (x_2, y_2) , (x_3, y_3) is given by

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{2} [x_1(y_2 - y_3) - x_2(y_1 - y_3) + x_3(y_1 - y_2)] \quad \dots (i)$$

Now consider the determinant $\begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & 1 \\ x_3 & y_3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$ and

expand

$$= x_1 \begin{vmatrix} y_2 & 1 \\ y_3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - x_2 \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & 1 \\ y_3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + x_3 \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & 1 \\ y_2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ \text{(expand through the columns)} \\ = x_1(y_2 - y_3) - x_2(y_1 - y_3) + x_3(y_1 - y_2) \quad \dots (ii)$$

Hence area of a triangle having vertices at (x_1, y_1) , (x_2, y_2) and (x_3, y_3) is given by