

VII. COMPUTE THE FOLLOWING DETERMINANTS

$$1. \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & -3 \\ 7 & -2 & 2 & -10 \\ 7 & -1 & 1 & -9 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 6 & -1 & 2 & -7 \end{vmatrix} \quad 2. \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \quad 3. \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \quad 4. \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 7 & -1 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$5. \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \quad 6. \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 & 1 \\ 3 & 6 & 7 & 5 \\ 4 & 8 & 3 & 7 \end{vmatrix} \quad 7. \begin{vmatrix} 246 & 427 & 327 \\ 1014 & 543 & 443 \\ -342 & 721 & 621 \end{vmatrix}$$

8. Determine the determinant of the matrix made:
- from the matrix from problem 2 by re-ordering rows in the order 2,3,1;
 - by multiplying the matrix from problem 3 by -1 ;
 - by re-ordering columns in the matrix from problem 4 in the order 4,2,1,3;
 - by multiplying the matrix from problem 7 by $1/100$;
 - by multiplying the matrices from problems 4 a 5;
 - as $A^T AB$, where A is the matrix from problem 1 and B is the matrix from problem 6;
 - * as AA^T , where A is the matrix from problem 1.

FIND ALL THE SOLUTIONS OF THE FOLLOWING SYSTEMS OF LINEAR EQUATIONS

$$9. \begin{cases} x+2y-z=1 \\ 2x+3y=1 \\ -y+z=1 \end{cases} \quad 10. \begin{cases} x-z=-2 \\ -x+y=1 \\ 2x+y+3z=13 \end{cases} \quad 11. \begin{cases} x_1+2x_2-3x_3+x_4=-5 \\ 2x_1+3x_2-x_3+2x_4=0 \\ 7x_1-x_2+4x_3-3x_4=15 \\ x_1+x_2-2x_3-x_4=-3 \end{cases}$$

$$12. \begin{cases} x_1+2x_2-x_3+x_4=2 \\ x_1-x_4=-1 \\ x_2+x_3=0 \\ x_1+2x_2=-1 \end{cases} \quad 13. \begin{cases} x_1+2x_2+2x_3+3x_4=5 \\ 6x_1+15x_2+12x_3+25x_4=42 \\ 2x_1+5x_2+4x_3+8x_4=14 \\ x_1-x_2+2x_3-4x_4=-7 \end{cases}$$

14. For which vectors on the right-hand side does the system with the same matrix as the system in the previous problem have a solution?

ANSWERS AND HINTS. 1. Determinant does not exist, it is not a square matrix. 2. 1 3. 6
 4. -84 5. 1 6. 0 7. -29400000 8. a) 1; b) -6 ; c) -84 ; d) -29.4 ; e) -84 ; f) 0 (because $\det B = 0$); g) 0 (one can proceed as follows: check that $h(A) < 5$, deduce (using, for example, the theorem on matrix multiplication and transformation) that $h(AA^T) < 5$, so $\det(AA^T) = 0$).
 9. $x = 5, y = -3, z = -2$ 10. $x = 1, y = 2, z = 3$ 11. $(1, 0, 2, 0)$ 12. $(5, -3, 3, 6)$ 13. infinitely many solutions of the form $(-3 - 2t, 4, t, 0)$, $t \in \mathbb{R}$ 14. for those vectors (a, b, c, d) , which satisfy $7a = b + d$.