

Linear Algebra
10/18/2012

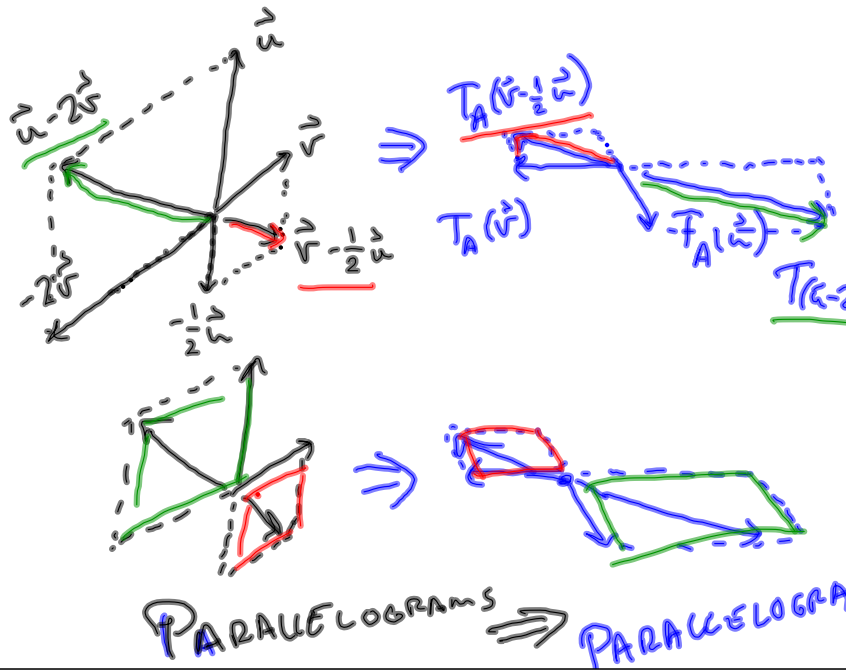
Topic: Determinants

Idea: Determinant of a square matrix is the "change in volume" times "change in orientation" of its linear transformation.

Oct 18-6:10 PM

LINEAR TRANSFORMATION T_A $A: 2 \times 2$

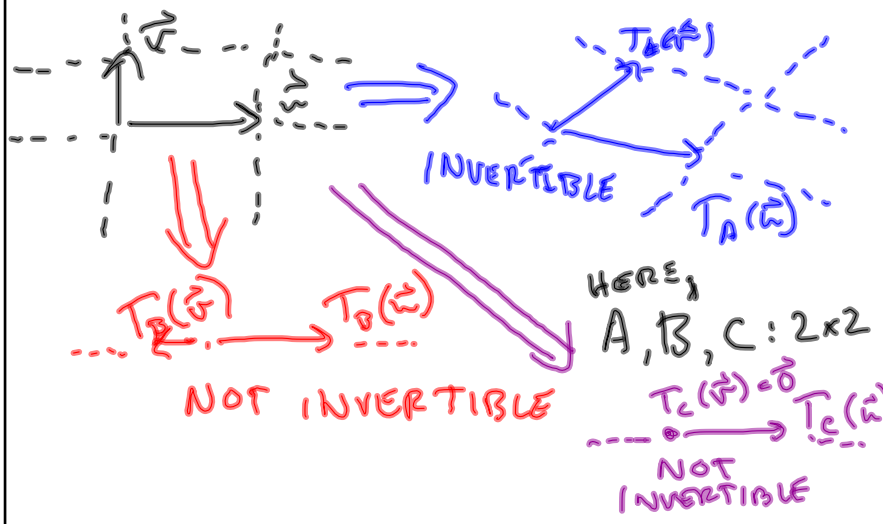
$$\vec{x} \mapsto T_A(\vec{x}) := A\vec{x}$$



Oct 18-6:30 PM

Fact: The scaling of the area of parallelograms is constant for a given matrix $A:2 \times 2$.
Consequently the scaling of any area is constant for that matrix.

Recall that a square matrix is invertible if and only if its linear transformation is 1-to-1.
So for a square matrix to be invertible its scaling factor must be non-zero.

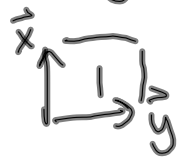


Oct 18-6:39 PM

How do we extend this idea to three dimensions (or more)?

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

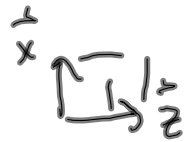
FACT DOESN'T HOLD.



\Rightarrow

$$T_A(\vec{x}) = \vec{x}$$

$$T_A(\vec{y}) = 2\vec{y}$$



\Rightarrow

$$T_A(\vec{x}) = \vec{x}$$

$$T_A(\vec{z}) = 3\vec{z}$$



\Rightarrow

$$T_A(\vec{y}) = 2\vec{y}$$

$$T_A(\vec{z}) = 3\vec{z}$$

Oct 18-6:53 PM

Fact: The scaling of the (hyper) volume of a (hyper) parallelepiped (page 181) is constant for a given matrix A , square.

Consequently the scaling of any (hyper) volume is constant for that matrix.

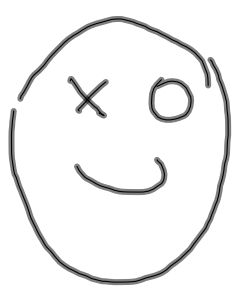
Recall that a square matrix is invertible if and only if its linear transformation is 1-to-1.

So for a square matrix to be invertible its scaling factor must be non-zero.

Oct 18-7:05 PM

CONSIDER

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 REFLECTION
ACROSS THE
X-AXIS



↑
RIGHT EYE CLOSED

↑
LEFT EYE CLOSED



⇒
HAND SWITCHED



Oct 18-7:09 PM

This was an example of orientation reversal. Now observe another orientation reversal.

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{REFLECTION ACROSS THE Y AXIS}$$



↑
LEFT EYE CLOSED



Oct 18-7:12 PM

It is called reversal because there are only two possible orientations.

The determinant of a square matrix A , $\det(A)$ or $|A|$, is the scaling factor of A times -1 if the orientation is reversed or 1 if it is not.

Consequences:

$$|AB| = |A||B|$$

A is invertible if and only if $|A|$ is not zero.

$$|A^{-1}| = |A|^{-1}$$

I want to calculate the volume of the parallelepiped with vectors \mathbf{v} , \mathbf{u} , and \mathbf{w} . How do I do this?

Answer next time after the test.

Oct 18-7:17 PM
