

## 12-3 Determinants and Inverses

**Objectives:** To find the inverse of a matrix

**Common Core Content Standards:**

**N.VM.10** ... The determinant of a square matrix is nonzero if and only if the matrix has a multiplication inverse.

**N.VM.12** Work with  $2 \times 2$  matrices as a transformation of the plane...

The product of a matrix and its multiplicative \_\_\_\_\_ matrix is the multiplicative \_\_\_\_\_ matrix. Not all matrices have inverse matrices.

A \_\_\_\_\_ matrix is a matrix with the same number of rows and columns. While there is a multiplicative identity matrix for any square matrix, not all square matrices have multiplicative inverses.



**Key Concepts Identity and Multiplicative Inverse Matrices**

For an  $n \times n$  matrix, the **multiplicative identity matrix** is an  $n \times n$  matrix  $I$ , or  $I_n$ , with 1's along the main diagonal and 0's elsewhere.

$$I_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad I_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{and so forth.}$$

If  $A$  and  $B$  are square matrices and  $AB = BA = I$ , then  $B$  is the **multiplicative inverse matrix** of  $A$ , written  $A^{-1}$ .

### Example 1: Determining Whether Matrices are Inverses

If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $B = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{4}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{5}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ , are  $A$  and  $B$  inverses?

Take note

#### Key Concept Determinants of $2 \times 2$ and $3 \times 3$ Matrices

The determinant of a  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$  is  $\det \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = ad - bc$ .

The determinant of a  $3 \times 3$  matrix  $\begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{bmatrix}$  is

$$a_1b_2c_3 + b_1c_2a_3 + c_1a_2b_3 - (a_3b_2c_1 + b_3c_2a_1 + c_3a_2b_1)$$

a copy of the first two columns

Visualize the pattern this way:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

### Example 2: Evaluating the Determinants of Matrices

What are the following determinants?

a.)  $\det \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

b.)  $\det \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

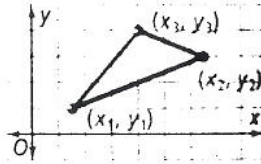
You can use determinants to find the areas of polygons. Since all polygons can be divided into triangles, all you need is a way to find the area of a triangle.

**Take note**

### Key Concept Area of a Triangle

The area of a triangle with vertices  $(x_1, y_1)$ ,  $(x_2, y_2)$ , and  $(x_3, y_3)$  is

$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} |\det A| \text{ where } A = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & 1 \\ x_3 & y_3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



### Example 3: Finding the Area of a Polygon

As part of a remodeling project, you want to paint a triangular area on a cement floor that is marked along the wall with decorative stones using every meter. Using the stones as a reference, you determine the coordinates of the vertices of the area you want to paint are  $(4, 6)$ ,  $(12, 9)$ , and  $(7, 11)$ . What is the area of the triangle?

The determinant of a matrix can help you determine whether the matrix has an inverse and, if it exists, to find the inverse.

### Example 4: Finding the Inverse of a Matrix

Does the matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -4 \\ -3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$  have an inverse? If it does, what is  $A^{-1}$ ?

Take note

#### Key Concept Inverse of a $2 \times 2$ Matrix

$$\text{Let } A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}.$$

If  $\det A = 0$ , then  $A$  is a **singular matrix** and has no inverse.

If  $\det A \neq 0$ , then the inverse of  $A$ , written  $A^{-1}$ , is

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{ad - bc} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}.$$

### Example 5: Encoding and Decoding with Matrices

You stored your credit card numbers in a file after they were coded by the matrix  $\begin{bmatrix} -5 & 3 \\ 3 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$ . One of the numbers in the -1, -14, -16, -22, 10, 10, -31, -29, -15, -2, -6, 8, -32, -32, 3, 7. What is the original credit card number?