

# Lecture 11 - UM 102 (Spring 2021)

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IISc

# Recap

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- Each time we scale a row by a constant  $c_i$  the determinant scales and each row-exchange leads to a  $-1$ .
- So  $\det(A) = \frac{(-1)^p \det(U)}{c_1 c_2 \dots}$ .

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- *Formally* treating the  $e$ s and  $e$ 's as *variables* we can form “row vectors”  $e = [e_1 \ e_2 \ e_3 \ \dots]$  and  $e' = [e'_1 \ e'_2 \ e'_3 \ \dots]$ .
- Now  $e' = e[P]$  as matrix multiplication! If  $[P]$  is *not* invertible then its rows *must* be linearly dependent. That would mean a non-trivial linear relationship between the basis vectors  $e_i$ . Therefore,  $[P]$  is invertible.
- Thus  $e'[P]^{-1} = e$ . In terms of matrices,  $T(e') = [T(e'_1) \ T(e'_2) \ \dots]] = e[T][P]$ .

# Change of basis

- Now  $T(e'_i) = \sum_j P_{ji} T(e_j)$  which is  $\sum_{j,k} P_{ji} [T]_{kj} e_k$ .
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- One can prove the converse too (HW).
- Now one can see that  $\det([T]') = \det([P]^{-1}) \det([T]) \det([P]) = \det([T])$ . Hence the determinant of a linear map can be defined by choosing *any* ordered basis.