Group members (2 to 4):

(1) Find a three by three matrix with strictly positive entries  $(a_{ij} > 0$  for each entry  $a_{ij}$ ) whose determinant is equal to 1. A bonus will be given for finding such a matrix with the smallest sum of entries, that is, such that  $\sum_{i=1,j=1}^{i=3,j=3} a_{ij} = a_{11} + a_{12} + \ldots + a_{33}$  is as low as possible.

(2) The  $n \times n$  Vandermonde determinant is defined as:

$$V(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 & \cdots & x_1^{n-1} \\ 1 & x_2 & x_2^2 & \cdots & x_2^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n & x_n^2 & \cdots & x_n^{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

Show that the 2 × 2 Vandermonde determinant V(a, b) = b - a. Then show that the 3 × 3 Vandermonde determinant V(a, b, c) can be factored into (a - c)(b - c)(b - a).