## Math 3280 Worksheet 14: Determinants

(1) Find a three by three matrix with strictly positive entries  $(a_{ij} > 0 \text{ for each entry } a_{ij})$  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  $2 \times 2$  Vandermonde determinant V(a,b) = b-a. Then show that the  $3 \times 3$  Vandermonde determinant V(1,a,b) can be factored into (a-1)(b-1)(b-a).