Solution We have $\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ a+2x & b+2y & c+2z \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ a & b & c \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ 2x & 2y & 2z \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix}$

(by Property 5)

$= 0 + 0 = 0$ (Using Property 3 and Property 4)

Solution Applying operations $R_2 \to R_2 - 2R_1$ and $R_3 \to R_3 - 3R_1$ to the given determinant Δ, we have

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a & a+b & a+b+c \\ 0 & a & 2a+b \\ 0 & 3a & 7a+3b \end{vmatrix}$$

Now applying $R_3 \to R_3 - 3R_2$, we get

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a & a+b & a+b+c \\ 0 & a & 2a+b \\ 0 & 0 & a \end{vmatrix}$$

Expanding along C_1, we obtain

$$\Delta = a\begin{vmatrix} a & 2a+b \\ 0 & a \end{vmatrix} + 0 + 0$$

$$= a\,(a^2 - 0) = a\,(a^2) = a^3$$

Solution We have

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} x & x^2 & 1+x^3 \\ y & y^2 & 1+y^3 \\ z & z^2 & 1+z^3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} x & x^2 & 1 \\ y & y^2 & 1 \\ z & z^2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x & x^2 & x^3 \\ y & y^2 & y^3 \\ z & z^2 & z^3 \end{vmatrix} \quad \text{(Using Property 5)}$$

$$= (-1)^2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & x^2 \\ 1 & y & y^2 \\ 1 & z & z^2 \end{vmatrix} + xyz \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & x^2 \\ 1 & y & y^2 \\ 1 & z & z^2 \end{vmatrix} \qquad \text{(Using } C_3 \leftrightarrow C_2 \text{ and then } C_1 \leftrightarrow C_2\text{)}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & x^2 \\ 1 & y & y^2 \\ 1 & z & z^2 \end{vmatrix} (1+xyz)$$

$$= (1+xyz) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & x^2 \\ 0 & y-x & y^2-x^2 \\ 0 & z-x & z^2-x^2 \end{vmatrix} \qquad \text{(Using } R_2 \to R_2 - R_1 \text{ and } R_3 \to R_3 - R_1\text{)}$$

Taking out common factor $(y - x)$ from R_2 and $(z - x)$ from R_3, we get

$$\Delta = (1+xyz)\,(y-x)\,(z-x) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & x^2 \\ 0 & 1 & y+x \\ 0 & 1 & z+x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (1 + xyz)\,(y - x)\,(z - x)\,(z - y) \quad \text{(on expanding along } C_1\text{)}$$

Since $\Delta = 0$ and x, y, z are all different, i.e., $x - y \neq 0$, $y - z \neq 0$, $z - x \neq 0$, we get $1 + xyz = 0$

Solution Taking out factors a,b,c common from R_1, R_2 and R_3, we get

$$\text{L.H.S.} = abc\begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{a}+1 & \frac{1}{a} & \frac{1}{a} \\ \frac{1}{b} & \frac{1}{b}+1 & \frac{1}{b} \\ \frac{1}{c} & \frac{1}{c} & \frac{1}{c}+1 \end{vmatrix}$$

Applying $R_1 \to R_1 + R_2 + R_3$, we have

$$\Delta = abc\begin{vmatrix} 1+\frac{1}{a}+\frac{1}{b}+\frac{1}{c} & 1+\frac{1}{a}+\frac{1}{b}+\frac{1}{c} & 1+\frac{1}{a}+\frac{1}{b}+\frac{1}{c} \\ \frac{1}{b} & \frac{1}{b}+1 & \frac{1}{b} \\ \frac{1}{c} & \frac{1}{c} & \frac{1}{c}+1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= abc\left(1+\frac{1}{a}+\frac{1}{b}+\frac{1}{c}\right)\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{b} & \frac{1}{b}+1 & \frac{1}{b} \\ \frac{1}{c} & \frac{1}{c} & \frac{1}{c}+1 \end{vmatrix}$$

Now applying $C_2 \to C_2 - C_1$, $C_3 \to C_3 - C_1$, we get

$$\Delta = abc\left(1+\frac{1}{a}+\frac{1}{b}+\frac{1}{c}\right)\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{b} & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{c} & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= abc\left(1+\frac{1}{a}+\frac{1}{b}+\frac{1}{c}\right)\left[1(1-0)\right]$$

$$= abc\left(1+\frac{1}{a}+\frac{1}{b}+\frac{1}{c}\right) = abc + bc + ca + ab = \text{R.H.S.}$$

Note Alternately try by applying $C_1 \to C_1 - C_2$ and $C_3 \to C_3 - C_2$, then apply $C_1 \to C_1 - a\,C_3$.

Solution 8:

(i)LHS:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 \\ 1 & b & b^2 \\ 1 & c & c^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - R_1$ and $R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - R_1$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 \\ 0 & b-a & b^2-a^2 \\ 1 & c-a & c^2-a^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

Expanding 1st column,

$$= 1\begin{vmatrix} b-a & b^2-a^2 \\ c-a & c^2-a^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

Taking (b-a) common from first row,

$$= (b-a)(c-a)\begin{vmatrix} 1 & b+a \\ 1 & c+a \end{vmatrix}$$

Simplifying above expression, we have

= (b-c)(c-a)(c-b)

= (a – b)(b – c)(c – a)

= RHS

Proved.

(ii) LHS

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ a^3 & b^3 & c^3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$C_2 \to C_2 - C_1$ and $C_3 \to C_3 - C_1$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ a & b-a & c-a \\ a^3 & b^3 - a^3 & c^3 - a^3 \end{vmatrix}$$

Expanding first row

$$= 1\begin{vmatrix} b-a & c-a \\ (b-a)(b^2+a^2+ab) & (c-a)(c^2+a^2+ac) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (b-a)(c-a)\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ (b^2+a^2+ab) & (c^2+a^2+ac) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (b-a)(c-a)(c^2+a^2+ac-b^2-a^2-ab)$$
$$= (b-a)(c-a)(c^2-b^2+ac-ab)$$
$$= (b-a)(c-a)[(c-b)(c+b)+a(c-b)]$$
$$= (b-a)(c-a)(c-b)(c+b+a)$$
$$=(a-b)(b-c)(c-a)(a+b+c)$$

=RHS

Proved

Solution 9

Solution: LHS

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & x^2 & yz \\ y & y^2 & zx \\ z & z^2 & xy \end{vmatrix}$$

Mulitiplying R_1, R_2, R_3 by x, y, z respectively

$$\begin{vmatrix} x^2 & x^3 & xyz \\ y^2 & y^3 & xyz \\ z^2 & z^3 & xyz \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{xyz}{xyz}\begin{vmatrix} x^2 & x^3 & 1 \\ y^2 & y^3 & 1 \\ z^2 & z^3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x^2 & x^3 & 1 \\ y^2 & y^3 & 1 \\ z^2 & z^3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$R_2 \to R_2 - R_1, R_3 \to R_3 - R_1$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} x^2 & x^3 & 1 \\ y^2 - x^2 & y^3 - x^3 & 0 \\ z^2 - x^2 & z^3 - x^3 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 1\begin{vmatrix} y^2 - x^2 & y^3 - x^3 \\ z^2 - x^2 & z^3 - x^3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} (y-x)(y+x) & (y-x)(y^2+x^2+yx) \\ (z-x)(z+x) & (z-x)(z^2+x^2+zx) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (y-x)(z-x)\begin{vmatrix} y+x & y^2+x^2+yx \\ z+x & z^2+x^2+zx \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (y-x)(z-x)\left[yz^2 + yx^2 + xyz + xz^2 + x^3 + x^2z - zy^2 - zx^2 - xyz - xy^2 - x^3 - x^2y\right]$$

$$= (y-x)(z-x)\left[yz^2 - zy^2 + xz^2 - xy^2\right]$$

$$= (y-x)(z-x)\left[yz(z-y) + x(z^2 - y^2)\right]$$

$$= (y-x)(z-x)\left[yz(z-y) + x(z-y)(z+y)\right]$$

$$= (y-x)(z-x)(z-y)\left[yz + x(z+y)\right]$$

$$= (x-y)(y-z)(z-x)(xy+yz+zx)$$

= RHS(Proved)