

## Proof of Theorem 5.7

**Theorem 5.7.** Given an  $n \times n$  matrix  $A = (A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n)$  and given any  $n$ -dimensional vector  $V$ , let  $B$  be the  $n \times n$  matrix obtained from  $A$  by replacing the  $k^{\text{th}}$   $A_k$  row by  $V$ , and let  $C$  be the matrix obtained by replacing  $k^{\text{th}}$  row  $A_k$  by  $A_k + V$ . Then

$$d(C) = d(A) + d(B).$$

*Proof:* Define the function  $f$  of the rows of  $A$  by

$$\begin{aligned} f(A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n) &= d(C) - d(B) \\ &= d(A_1, \dots, A_k + V, \dots, A_n) - d(A_1, \dots, V, \dots, A_n). \end{aligned}$$

We prove the theorem by showing that  $f(A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n) = d(A)$ .

First, suppose the set  $\{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n\}$  is dependent. Then there are scalars  $c_j$  not all zero so  $c_1 A_1 + c_2 A_2 + \dots + c_n A_n = 0$ . If  $c_k = 0$ , then  $\{A_1, \dots, A_{k-1}, A_{k+1}, \dots, A_n\}$  is also dependent. In this case, we have  $d(A) = d(B) = d(C) = 0$ , and so  $f(A) = 0$ . Hence,  $f(A) = d(A)$ . Suppose, on the other hand, that  $c_k \neq 0$ . Then  $A_k$  is a linear combination of the other rows, and we have

$$d(A_1, \dots, A_k + V, \dots, A_n) = d(A_1, \dots, V, \dots, A_n).$$

Hence  $f(A) = 0$ , and, of course,  $d(A) = 0$ . Again, we see that  $f(A) = d(A)$ .

Next, suppose  $\{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n\}$  is independent. Then this collection spans the space of all  $n$ -tuples, and so  $V = \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j A_j$ . We write  $V = \alpha_k A_k + \sum_{j \neq k}^n \alpha_j A_j$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} d(A_1, \dots, A_k + V, \dots, A_n) &= d(A_1, \dots, A_k + \alpha_k A_k + \sum_{j \neq k}^n \alpha_j A_j, \dots, A_n) \\ &= d(A_1, \dots, (1 + \alpha_k) A_k, \dots, A_n). \end{aligned}$$

Also,

$$\begin{aligned} d(A_1, \dots, V, \dots, A_n) &= d(A_1, \dots, \alpha_k A_k + \sum_{j \neq k}^n \alpha_j A_j, \dots, A_n) \\ &= d(A_1, \dots, \alpha_k A_k, \dots, A_n). \end{aligned}$$

It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} f(A) &= d(A_1, \dots, (1 + \alpha_k) A_k, \dots, A_n) - d(A_1, \dots, \alpha_k A_k, \dots, A_n) \\ &= (1 + \alpha_k) d(A) - \alpha_k d(A) = d(A), \end{aligned}$$

and we are done.

Many thanks go to **Mr. Kapp** and **Mr. Roper**. The ideas for this proof are theirs; only the organization and exposition are mine.