## Areas in 2D

Therefore

$$\boldsymbol{A}^2 = \left\|\boldsymbol{a}\right\|^2 \left\|\boldsymbol{b}\right\|^2 = \det(\boldsymbol{K}^T\boldsymbol{K}) = \det\boldsymbol{K}^T \det\boldsymbol{K} = (\det\boldsymbol{K})^2$$

and we now have our result.

What do we do when a and b are not orthogonal? A figure is useful here:



Clearly the area of the parallelogram and the rectangle are the same.