

Determinanty ①

$$\operatorname{sign} \sigma = \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} \frac{\sigma(i) - \sigma(j)}{i - j} = \pm 1$$

Prakticky vypočet

$$\operatorname{sign} \sigma = (-1)^{\text{perel matici}}$$

matici π dosice $j < i$ halova, t.j. $\sigma(j) > \sigma(i)$.

Transpozice π permutace, která „prehodi pouze j a i “

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots & j & \dots & i & \dots & n \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & & i & & j & \dots & n \end{pmatrix} = (ij)$$

(2)

Spis laime aname uha transpoice

$$\begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots & j-1 & j & j+1 & \dots & i & \dots & m-1 & m \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots & j-1 & i & j+1 & \dots & i-1 & j & \dots & m-1 & m \end{matrix}$$

Počet transpoicí je: $(i-j) + \underbrace{1+1+\dots+1}_{i-j-1} = 2(i-j)-1$ kde iido

$$\text{sign}(j i) = (-1)^{2(i-j)-1} = -1$$

Transpoice mo' vidi na'pore' aname uha.

(3)

A je matici $n \times n$ nad \mathbb{K}

Definice

$$\det A = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \text{sign } \sigma \ a_{1\sigma(1)} \ a_{2\sigma(2)} \cdots a_{n\sigma(n)}$$

S_n je kro. symetricka grupa = grupa všech n -prkovych permutaci

ma' $n!$ prvků

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Permutace} \\ \text{znamenka} \end{array} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}_{+1} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{-1}$$

(4)

$$\det A = a_{11} a_{22} - a_{12} a_{21}$$

$$n=3 \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

Permutace z S_3 jsou

(123)	123	123	(123)	123	(123)
(123)	$.132$	$.312$	(321)	(231)	(213)

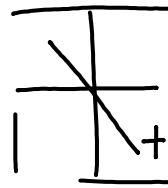
sign

:

-

1

1



$$\det A = a_{11} a_{22} a_{33} - a_{11} a_{23} a_{32} + a_{13} a_{21} a_{32} \\ - a_{13} a_{22} a_{31} + a_{12} a_{23} a_{31} - a_{12} a_{21} a_{33}$$

a_{11}	a_{12}	a_{23}	a_{11}	a_{12}
a_{21}	a_{22}	a_{23}	a_{21}	a_{22}
a_{31}	a_{32}	a_{33}	a_{31}	a_{32}

1 2 3 1 2.

Sarrusovo pravidlo

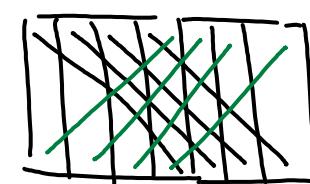
$$n = 4$$

scítačku je $4! = 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 24$.

Pro matice 4×4

zádne Sarrusovo pravidlo

neplatí



8scítaná

(6)

Determinant dolní trojúhelníkové matice

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1,1} & & & & & & \\ a_{2,1} & a_{2,2} & & & & & \\ a_{3,1} & a_{3,2} & a_{3,3} & & & & \\ & & & \ddots & & & \\ & & & & a_{n-1,n-1} & a_{n-1,n} & \\ & & & & & a_{n,n} & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a_{ij} = 0 \quad \text{na } j > i$$

$$\det A = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \text{sign} \sigma a_{1\sigma(1)} a_{2\sigma(2)} \dots a_{n\sigma(n)}$$

$$a_{12} = a_{13} = \dots = a_{1n} = 0$$

Jediný možný neudělaj címkou na 1. místě je a_{11}

$a_{23} = a_{24} = \dots = a_{2n} = 0$, když $\sigma(1) = 1$, pak $\sigma(2) = 2, 3, \dots, n$

Jediný možný neudělaj címkou na 2. místě je a_{22} .

(7)

$$\det A = \text{sign}(\text{id}) \quad a_{11} a_{22} a_{33} \dots a_{nn} = a_{11} a_{22} \dots a_{nn}$$

Horní trojúhelníková matice

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \dots & a_{1n-1} & a_{1n} \\ 0 & a_{22} & a_{23} & \dots & a_{2n-1} & a_{2n} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33} & \dots & a_{3n-1} & a_{3n} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \ddots & a_{n-1,n-1} & a_{n-1,n} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & & 0 & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det A = \\ a_{11} a_{22} \dots a_{nn}$$

Zacínáme posledním řádkem.

(8)

Jak se mění determinant matice, když s maticí provádime úpravy

① Nechť matice B vznikne z matice A vyjmenovou i-tého a j-teho řádku. Potom

$$\det B = -\det A$$

$i=1, j=$

Důkaz: $\det B = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \text{sign } \sigma b_{1\sigma(1)} b_{2\sigma(2)} \dots b_{n\sigma(n)}$

 $= \sum \text{sign } \sigma a_{2\sigma(1)} a_{1\sigma(2)} a_{3\sigma(3)} \dots a_{n\sigma(n)} =$

Vezmeme permutaci $\tau \begin{array}{c|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots & n \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & \dots & n \end{array} \parallel \sigma \begin{array}{c|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & \dots & n \\ \sigma(2) & \sigma(1) & \sigma(3) & \sigma(4) & \dots & \sigma(n) \end{array}$

(9)

$$= \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \text{sign } \sigma \quad a_{1 \sigma(1)} \quad a_{2 \sigma(2)} \quad \underbrace{a_{1 \sigma(1)}}_{\leftarrow} \quad a_{3 \sigma(3)} \cdots \quad a_{n \sigma(n)}$$

$$= \sum \text{sign } \sigma \quad a_{1 \sigma(1)} \quad a_{2 \sigma(2)} \quad a_{3 \sigma(3)} \cdots \quad a_{n \sigma(n)}$$

$$= - \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \text{sign}(\sigma \circ \tau) \quad a_{1 \sigma(1)} \overset{\pi}{\underset{\sigma}{\cancel{\sigma}}} \quad a_{2 \sigma(2)} \overset{\pi}{\underset{\sigma}{\cancel{\sigma}}} \cdots \cdots \quad a_{n \sigma(n)} \overset{\pi}{\underset{\sigma}{\cancel{\sigma}}}$$

$$= - \left(\sum_{\pi \in S_n} \text{sign } \pi \quad a_{1 \pi(1)} \quad a_{2 \pi(2)} \cdots \quad a_{n \pi(n)} \right) = - \det A$$

$$\text{sign}(\sigma \circ \tau) = \text{sign } \sigma \cdot \underbrace{\text{sign } (\tau)}_{=} = - \text{sign } \sigma$$

Jakkoliž σ poslouží všechny $^{-1}$ pravky S_n , pak $\sigma \circ \tau$ rovněž probíhá všechny pravky S_n .

(10)

② Nechť matice A (nad \mathbb{R} nebo \mathbb{C}) má dva stejné rádky
Pak $\det A = 0$.

Důsledek ① Nechť A má stejný řád jako jiný rádek
Přehozením téhoto rádu se matice nezmění, ale
podle ① je

$$\det A = \det B = -\det A$$
$$2\det A = 0 \Rightarrow \det A = 0.$$

(11)

③ Nechť matice B vznikne z matice A vynásobením i.-tého řádku číslem c . Potom

$$\det B = c \cdot \det A$$

Důkaz: $\det B = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \text{sign } \sigma \ b_{1\sigma(1)} b_{2\sigma(2)} \dots b_{n\sigma(n)}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sum \text{sign } \sigma \ a_{1\sigma(1)} c a_{2\sigma(2)} a_{3\sigma(3)} \dots a_{n\sigma(n)} = \\ &= c \left(\sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \text{sign } \sigma \ a_{1\sigma(1)} a_{2\sigma(2)} \dots a_{n\sigma(n)} \right) = c \det A \end{aligned}$$

(12)

(4) Nekd^v A a B se l*í*sí pouze v i-kém rádhu.

Nekd^v C je taková matice, že

$$r_j(C) = r_j(A) = r_j(B) \text{ pro } j \neq i$$

$$r_i(C) = r_i(A) + r_i(B)$$

Pak

$$\det C = \det A + \det B$$

Neplatí

$$\cancel{\det(A+B) \geq \det A + \det B}$$

(13)

Durchlare ④ $i=2$

$$\det C = \sum \text{sign} \sigma \quad c_{1\sigma(1)} \quad c_{2\sigma(2)} \quad c_{3\sigma(3)} \dots \quad c_{n\sigma(n)}$$

$$= \sum \text{sign} \sigma \quad c_{1\sigma(1)} \left(a_{2\sigma(2)} + b_{2\sigma(2)} \right) c_{3\sigma(3)} \dots \quad c_{n\sigma(n)}$$

$$= \sum \text{sign} \sigma \quad c_{1\sigma(1)} a_{2\sigma(2)} c_{3\sigma(3)} \dots \quad c_{n\sigma(n)} +$$

$$+ \sum \text{sign} \sigma \quad c_{1\sigma(1)} b_{2\sigma(2)} c_{3\sigma(3)} \dots \quad c_{n\sigma(n)}$$

$$= \sum \text{sign} \sigma \quad a_{1\sigma(1)} a_{2\sigma(2)} a_{3\sigma(3)} \dots \quad a_{n\sigma(n)} + \sum \text{sign} \sigma \quad b_{1\sigma(1)} b_{2\sigma(2)} \dots \quad b_{n\sigma(n)}$$

$$= \det A + \det B.$$

(14)

- ⑤ Jezkžie matice B vznikne z A tak, že k i-temu řádku přičteme c -násobek j-teho řádku ($i \neq j$), pak
- $$\det B = \det A$$

Důkaz: Nechtí $i = 1, j = 2$. Podle ④

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} r_1(A) + cr_2(A) \\ r_2(A) \\ r_3(A) \\ \vdots \\ r_n(A) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det B &= \det \begin{pmatrix} r_1(A) \\ r_2(A) \\ r_3(A) \\ \vdots \\ r_n(A) \end{pmatrix} + \det \begin{pmatrix} cr_2(A) \\ r_2(A) \\ r_3(A) \\ \vdots \\ r_n(A) \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \det A + c \det \begin{pmatrix} r_2(A) \\ r_2(A) \\ \vdots \\ r_n(A) \end{pmatrix} = \det A + c \cdot 0 = \det A \end{aligned}$$

(15)

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \det A^T = \det A$$

Diskaz: $A^T = (b_{ij})$ $A = (a_{ij})$

$$b_{ij} = a_{ji}$$

$$\det A^T = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \operatorname{sign} \sigma b_{1\sigma(1)} b_{2\sigma(2)} \dots b_{n\sigma(n)} =$$

$$= \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \operatorname{sign} \sigma a_{\sigma(1)1} a_{\sigma(2)2} \dots a_{\sigma(n)n} =$$

$$= \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \operatorname{sign} \sigma a_{1\sigma^{-1}(1)} a_{2\sigma^{-1}(2)} \dots a_{n\sigma^{-1}(n)}$$

(16)

$$\sigma \circ \sigma^{-1} = id$$

$$1 = \operatorname{sign} id = \operatorname{sign}(\sigma \circ \sigma^{-1}) = \operatorname{sign} \sigma \cdot \operatorname{sign} \sigma^{-1} \Rightarrow \operatorname{sign} \sigma^{-1} = \operatorname{sign} \sigma$$

protože σ probíha' všechny prvky grupy S_n , pak σ^{-1} také' probíha' všechny prvky S_n .

$$= \sum_{\substack{\sigma^{-1} \in S_n \\ \pi}} \operatorname{sign} \sigma^{-1} \cdot a_{1\sigma^{-1}(1)} \frac{a_{2\sigma^{-1}(2)}}{\pi} \cdots \frac{a_{n\sigma^{-1}(n)}}{\pi} = \det A$$

(7) Pravidla (1)-(5) platí i pro sloupce!

Plyne z (6)

(17)

Příklad

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & & 1 & a \end{pmatrix}$$

Všechny řádky
přičteme
k 1. řádku
=

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} a+n-1 & a+n-1 & a+n-1 & \dots & a \\ 1 & a & 1 & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & 1 & a & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & a \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(48)

$$= (a+n-1) \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & a \end{pmatrix} =$$

Od 2., 3., ...
n-ého řádku
odečteme
1. řádek

$$(a+n-1) \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & a-1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a-1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & a-1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & a-1 \end{pmatrix}$$

horní Δ matic

$$= \underline{(a+n-1)} \underline{(a-1)^{n-1}}$$

(19)

Věta Nechť B je matice $k \times k$, C matice $(n-k) \times (n-k)$
 a D matice $k \times (n-k)$. Potom

$$\det \left(\begin{array}{c|c} B & D \\ \hline 0 & C \end{array} \right) = \det B \cdot \det C$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}_k \quad \underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}_{n-k}$

Analogicky

$$\det \left(\begin{array}{c|c} B & 0 \\ \hline F & C \end{array} \right) = \det B \cdot \det C$$

$$\text{Dúraz} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} B & D \\ 0 & C \end{pmatrix}$$

(20)

$$\det A = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \dots \dots a_{i\sigma(i)}$$

je-liže $i \geq k+1$ a $\sigma(i) \leq k$, pak $a_{i\sigma(i)} = 0$.

Proto mohou být nenujové součiny jsou takové, kde $\sigma(k+1, k+2, \dots, n) \cap \{1, 2, \dots, k\} = \emptyset$

$$\text{Tady } \sigma(1, 2, \dots, k) = \{1, 2, \dots, k\}$$

$$\sigma(k+1, \dots, n) = \{k+1, k+2, \dots, n\}$$

(21)

Pieme k když je možné množinu členit ji

$$\det A = \sum \operatorname{sign} \sigma \ a_{1\tau(1)} a_{2\tau(2)} \dots a_{k\tau(k)} \ a_{k+1\pi(k+1)} \dots a_{n\pi(n)}$$

$$\tilde{\tau} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \dots & k & k+1 & \dots & n \\ \sigma(1) & \sigma(2) & \dots & \sigma(k) & k+1 & \dots & n \end{pmatrix} \quad \pi \circ \tilde{\tau} = \sigma$$

$$\pi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \dots & k & k+1 & \dots & n \\ 1 & 2 & \dots & k & \sigma(k+1) & \dots & \sigma(n) \end{pmatrix} \quad \operatorname{sign} \pi \cdot \operatorname{sign} \tilde{\tau} = \operatorname{sign} \sigma$$

$$= \sum_{\tilde{\tau} \circ \pi} \operatorname{sign} \tilde{\tau} \ a_{1\tau(1)} \dots a_{k\tau(k)} \ \operatorname{sign} \pi \ a_{k+1\pi(k+1)} \dots a_{n\pi(n)}$$

$$= \left(\sum_{\tilde{\tau}} \operatorname{sign} \tilde{\tau} \ a_{1\tau(1)} \dots a_{k\tau(k)} \right) \left(\sum_{\pi} \operatorname{sign} \pi \ a_{k+1\pi(k+1)} \dots a_{n\pi(n)} \right) = \det B \cdot \det C$$

$$= \det B \det C$$