

DETERMINANTY

A je matice $n \times n$ nad K

$$\det A = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn} \sigma \cdot a_{1\sigma(1)} a_{2\sigma(2)} \cdots a_{n\sigma(n)}$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & & & \\ & a_{22} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = a_{11} a_{22} \cdots a_{nn}$$

A matice B vznikne přehrazením řádků $\det B = -\det A$

B vznikne vynásobením řádku i skálou c

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

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B matricen på elementen i i -raden och j -te raden
och i -te raden i j -te raden ($i \neq j$)

$$\det B = \det A$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ C & B \end{pmatrix} = \det A \cdot \det B$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} A & C \\ O & B \end{pmatrix} = \det A \cdot \det B$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{2cm}}_k \quad \underbrace{\hspace{2cm}}_{n-k}$

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Cauchyova věta pro determinanty

Necht A a B jsou dvě matice $n \times n$, potom

$$\det(A \cdot B) = \det A \cdot \det B.$$

Poznámka: $GL(n, K) = \{ A \in \text{Mat}_{n \times n}(K), A^{-1} \text{ existuje} \}$

Operace na reálných maticích je grupa.

J.-li $A \in GL(n, K)$, pak $\det A \neq 0$, neboť

$$1 = \det E = \overset{\text{matice}}{\det(A \cdot A^{-1})} = \det A \cdot \overset{\text{č. výř.}}{\det A^{-1}}$$

Odtud plyne, že $\det A \neq 0$.

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$\mathbb{K} \setminus \{0\}$ o operații na' roheni și romie' grupa.

Cauchyora nika m'ha, se rohaseni

$$\det: GL(n, \mathbb{K}) \longrightarrow \mathbb{K} \setminus \{0\}$$

și homomorfismos grup.

$$\det(A \cdot B) = \det A \cdot \det B$$

Di'has: Prime, se

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ -E & B \end{pmatrix} = \det A \cdot \det B$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ -E & B \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \xrightarrow{E \cdot 0} \\ \xrightarrow{E \cdot 0} \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & A \cdot B \\ -E & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\quad} \begin{pmatrix} -E & 0 \\ A & A \cdot B \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{det} \begin{pmatrix} -E & O \\ A & A \cdot B \end{pmatrix} = \text{det}(-E) \cdot \text{det}(A \cdot B) = (-1)^m \text{det}(A \cdot B)$$

det A · det B

$$\begin{aligned} & \parallel \\ \text{det} \begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ -E & B \end{pmatrix} &= (-1)^m \text{det} \begin{pmatrix} -E & O \\ A & AB \end{pmatrix} = (-1)^m \text{det}(-E) \text{det}(A \cdot B) \\ & \parallel \\ &= (-1)^{2m} \text{det}(A \cdot B) \\ &= \underline{\text{det}(A \cdot B)} \end{aligned}$$

⑥

Ukany poradenie na ydruvduchok v prijadi $n = 2$.

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & 0 & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & b_{11} & b_{12} \\ 0 & -1 & b_{21} & b_{22} \end{pmatrix} \rightsquigarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{11}b_{11} & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{21}b_{11} & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & b_{11} - b_{11} = 0 & b_{12} \\ 0 & -1 & b_{21} & b_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

K 3. stupni game picekli
 b_{11} na robel 1. stupce

$$\rightsquigarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12}b_{21} & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{21}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{21} & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & b_{12} \\ 0 & -1 & b_{21} - b_{21} = 0 & b_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

K 3. stupni game
picekli b_{21} - na robel
2. stupce.

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Analogicky

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ -E & B \end{pmatrix} \rightsquigarrow \begin{pmatrix} A & A \cdot B \\ -E & O \end{pmatrix} \rightsquigarrow \begin{pmatrix} -E & O \\ A & AB \end{pmatrix}$$

Ide na det nemění

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ -E & B \end{pmatrix} = \det \begin{pmatrix} A & A \cdot B \\ -E & O \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ -E & B \end{pmatrix} = \det \begin{pmatrix} A & A \cdot B \\ -E & O \end{pmatrix} = (-1)^n \det \begin{pmatrix} -E & O \\ A & AB \end{pmatrix}$$

- 1. řádek přibodne s (n+1) um
- 2. řádek přibodne s (n+2) - ky m
- ...
- n. ky i. přibodne s (2n) - ky m

Obnova:

~~$$\det(A+B) = \det A + \det B$$~~

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Laplaceův rozvoj determinantu

$A = (a_{ij})$ kvadr. mat. $n \times n$

A_{ij} je matice $(n-1) \times (n-1)$, která vznikne z A vynecháním i -té řádky a j -té sloupce

det $A_{ij} = |A_{ij}|$ minor, subdeterminant
determinantu det $A = |A|$

$(-1)^{i+j} |A_{ij}|$ algebraický doplněk prvku a_{ij} v A
 $= \tilde{a}_{ij}$

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$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & \cancel{5} \\ \cancel{1} & \cancel{1} & \boxed{0} \\ 3 & 8 & \cancel{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a_{23} = 0$$

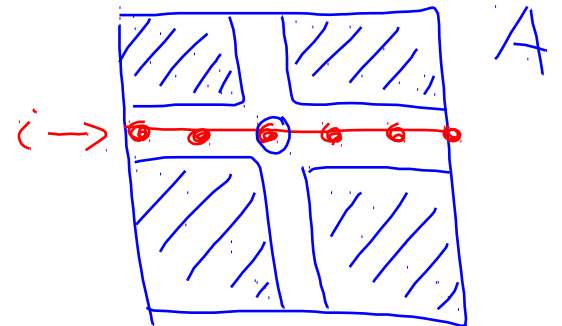
$$\tilde{a}_{23} = (-1)^{2+3} \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 8 \end{pmatrix} = -(16-9) = -7$$

Vida o Laplaceovi razvoji

Neka A je matrica $n \times n$ a fiksiramo neki i -ti redak.

Polom

$$\det A = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} \tilde{a}_{ij}$$



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Pricklad

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 5 & 6 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= a_{31} \tilde{a}_{31} + a_{32} \tilde{a}_{32} + a_{33} \tilde{a}_{33} + a_{34} \tilde{a}_{34} =$$

$$= 0 \cdot \tilde{a}_{31} + 0 \cdot \tilde{a}_{32} + 3 \cdot \tilde{a}_{33} + 0 \cdot \tilde{a}_{34}$$

$$= 3 \cdot \tilde{a}_{33} = 3 \cdot (-1)^{3+3} \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 6 \\ 4 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Diagonal

$$\det A = \det \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ // & // & // & // & // \\ 0 & a_{12} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ // & // & // & // & // \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & a_{in} \\ // & // & // & // & // \end{pmatrix} = a_{11} \det \begin{pmatrix} // & // & // & // \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ // & // & // & // & // \end{pmatrix} + a_{12} \det \begin{pmatrix} // & // & // & // \\ // & // & // & // \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ // & // & // & // & // \end{pmatrix}$$

$$+ \dots + a_{im} \det \begin{pmatrix} / / / / / \\ 0 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ 1 \\ / / / / / \end{pmatrix} = (-1)^{i-1} a_{i1} \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \\ / / / / / \end{pmatrix} + (-1)^{i-1} a_{i2}$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \\ / / / / / \end{pmatrix} + \dots + (-1)^{i-1} a_{im} \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ 1 \\ / / / / / \end{pmatrix}$$

2. slooppec

$$= (-1)^{i-1} a_{i1} \det A_{i1} + (-1)^{i-1} \cdot (-1) a_{i2} \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ \dots \\ / / / / / \end{pmatrix}$$

$\det A_{i2}$

$$+ \dots + (-1)^{i-1} (-1)^{n-1} a_{im} \det A_{im}$$

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$$- \underbrace{(-1)^{i+1}} a_{i1} \underbrace{\det A_{i1}} + \underbrace{(-1)^{i+2}} a_{i2} \underbrace{\det A_{i2}} + \dots$$
$$\dots + \underbrace{(-1)^{i+m}} a_{im} \underbrace{\det A_{im}} =$$

$$= a_{i1} \tilde{a}_{i1} + a_{i2} \tilde{a}_{i2} + \dots + a_{im} \tilde{a}_{im}$$

Skejnne' insieme' matrici' per ogni' i rispetto j

$$\det A = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij} \tilde{a}_{ij}$$

Příklad

A matice $(n+1) \times (n+1)$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} a_n & -1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ a_{n-1} & X & -1 & \dots & 0 \\ a_{n-2} & 0 & X & -1 & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_1 & & & X & -1 \\ a_0 & & & 0 & X \end{pmatrix}$$

Laplacian
rozvoj
= podle
1. sloupce

$$a_n \cdot (-1)^{1+1} \det \begin{pmatrix} X & -1 & & \\ 0 & X & -1 & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & X \end{pmatrix}$$

X^n

$a_n X^n$

$$+ a_{n-1} \cdot (-1)^{2+1} \det \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & X & -1 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & X & -1 & \dots \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & X \end{pmatrix} + \dots$$

$a_{n-1} X^{n-1}$

$X^{n-1} \cdot (-1)$

$$+ a_0 \cdot (-1)^{n+1+1} \det \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & & \\ X & -1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & X \end{pmatrix}$$

a_0

$$= a_n X^n + a_{n-1} X^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 X + a_0$$

Inversni matice pomori algebricky'ch detektr'u

Matice A ma' inversni matice, na'ne kdys'
 $\det A \neq 0$. \uparrow komba pi'pad'e

$$A^{-1} = \frac{\left(\tilde{a}_{ij} \right)^T}{\det A} \quad \left(A^{-1} \right)_{ij} = \frac{\tilde{a}_{ji}}{\det A}$$

Du'ka: A ma' inversni $\Rightarrow \det A \neq 0$ j'ne ni' obha'rali.

Ne'k $\det A \neq 0$. Ma'ime, je $\frac{\left(\tilde{a}_{ij} \right)^T}{\det A}$ je inversni k A .

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$$B = \frac{(\tilde{a}_{ij})^T}{\det A}$$

$$b_{ij} = \tilde{a}_{ji} / \det A$$

$$(AB)_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} b_{kj} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} \tilde{a}_{jk} \frac{1}{\det A} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\det A} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} \tilde{a}_{jk} \right) = \begin{cases} 1 & i=j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^m a_{ik} \tilde{a}_{ik} \stackrel{\text{Lapl.}}{=} \det A$$

$i \neq j$ Podm.

$$\sum_{k=1}^m a_{ik} \tilde{a}_{jk} \text{ je } \underline{\text{Lapl. rovný determinant}}$$

matice A, kde byl j. řádek nahrazen i. řádkem
 řádkem. Taková matice má 2 stejné řádky a proto
 je její determinant roven 0.

$$\sum a_{ik} \tilde{a}_{jk} = 0$$

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Rovnj podle j -teho radku matrice C

$$\sum_{k=1}^m C_{jk} \tilde{C}_{jk} = \det C$$

$$\sum a_{ik} \tilde{a}_{jk} = \det \begin{pmatrix} a_{i1} & \dots & a_{im} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{jn} & \dots & a_{im} \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow i \\ \leftarrow j \end{matrix} \text{ "skryme" } = 0$$

Příklad $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$

$$\det A = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21} \neq 0$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} \tilde{a}_{11} & \tilde{a}_{12} \\ \tilde{a}_{21} & \tilde{a}_{22} \end{pmatrix}^T}{\det A} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{22} & -a_{21} \\ -a_{12} & a_{11} \end{pmatrix}^T / \det A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{22} & -a_{12} \\ -a_{21} & a_{11} \end{pmatrix} / \det A$$

CRAMEROVO PRAVIDLO

Nechť A je matice $n \times n$. Uvažujme rovnici

$$Ax = b$$

s neznámými x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n a pravou stranou b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n .
 Pokud $\det A \neq 0$, pak \downarrow J^{-1} \downarrow determinant

$$x_j = \frac{\det \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{j1} & a_{j2} & \dots & a_{jn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}}{\det A}$$

Julas:

$$A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}$$

Vijaradime inverzni matrice sleva

$$A^{-1} = \frac{\left(\tilde{a}_{ij} \right)^T}{\det A}$$

$$j \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = A^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_j = \sum_{k=1}^n (A^{-1})_{jk} b_k = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\tilde{a}_{kj}}{\det A} b_k = \frac{1}{\det A} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n b_k \tilde{a}_{kj} \right)$$

Laplacem razvoj podle j -tice slepne
matrice $\begin{pmatrix} s_1(A) & s_2(A) & \dots & b & s_n(A) \end{pmatrix}$