

Determinanty

Permutace je bijekce $\{1, 2, \dots, n\} \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

Permutace n -prvkové množiny tvoří grupu S_n .

Operace je kladání a odčítání.

Prvky permutace $\sigma \in S_n$ je číslo ± 1 podle

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

Zaheseni

$$\text{sign} : (S_n, \circ) \longrightarrow (\{1, -1\}, \text{nášobení})$$

je homomorfismus

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

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Praktický výpočet znaménka permutace

Transpozice v permutaci je dvojice (i, j) taková, že

$$i > j, \text{ ale } \sigma(i) < \sigma(j)$$

Insere: Znaménka permutace

$$\text{sign } \sigma = (-1)^{\text{počet transpozic}}$$

Důkaz: $\text{sign } \sigma = \prod_{i > j} \frac{\sigma(i) - \sigma(j)}{i - j}$ je 1, je-li v nápisu počet záporných

členů $\frac{\sigma(i) - \sigma(j)}{i - j}$ roven -1, je-li tento počet lichý.

Znaménko je záporné, právě když dvojice (i, j) je transpozice. Proto

$$\text{sign } \sigma = (-1)^{\text{počet transpozic}}$$

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Příklad 10 příkladu

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 3 & 1 & 6 & 4 & 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Přel. maticy" použijeme jako před
množic me podmínku řádku, kde
2. číslo je menší než 1.

Kolik je na 3 menších čísel

- na 1
- na 6
- na 4
- na 5

2
0
3
1
1

7

$$\text{sign } G = (-1)^7 = -1$$

Příměnce x znaménkem 1... mde"
-1... liche'

Přel. maticy" je

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Priny příklad

$$\tau = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & \dots & m-1 & m \\ m & m-1 & m-2 & m-3 & & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Práci transpozice je $(m-1) + (m-2) + \dots + 1 + 0 = \frac{m \cdot (m-1)}{2}$

$$\text{sign } \tau = (-1)^{\frac{m(m-1)}{2}} = \begin{cases} 1 & m = 4k, 4k+1 \\ -1 & m = 4k+2 \text{ nebo } 4k+3 \end{cases}$$

Na příkladu ukážeme, že

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

$$\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 2 & 6 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tau = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 6 & 1 & 5 & 3 & 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sigma \circ \tau = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 5 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 4 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{sign}(\sigma \circ \tau) = (-1)^5 = -1$$

$$\text{sign } \sigma = (-1)^7 = -1$$

$$\text{sign } \tau = (-1)^{10} = 1$$

$$-1 = (-1) \cdot (1)$$

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Determinant cîncore matrice

Pentru cîncore matricea $n \times n$ σ pe care $\sigma \in \mathbb{K}$ putem defini
 $\det A \in \mathbb{K}$

De cînd este matricea $n \times n$ σ putem defini
 $\det A \neq 0$ înseamnă A^{-1} există

$\det A \neq 0$ înseamnă A^{-1} există

Definiție Notăm $A = (a_{ij})$ o matrice $n \times n$. Putem defini determi-
nantul pe cînd

$$\det A = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \text{sign } \sigma \cdot a_{1\sigma(1)} a_{2\sigma(2)} a_{3\sigma(3)} \dots a_{n\sigma(n)}$$

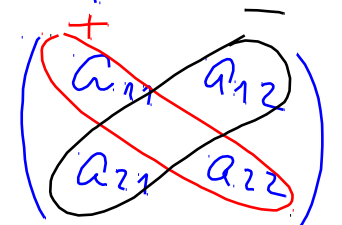
Sau cel mai simplu

$n=1$ $A = (a_{11})$ $S_1 = \{(1)\}$ ⑥

$\det A = a_{11}$

$n=2$ $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$ $S_2 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

$\det A = \text{sign} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} a_{11} a_{22} + \text{sign} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} a_{12} a_{21} =$
 $= a_{11} a_{22} - a_{12} a_{21}$



$n=3$ $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}$ Permutacje S_3 par

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$
+1	-1	1	-1	1	-1

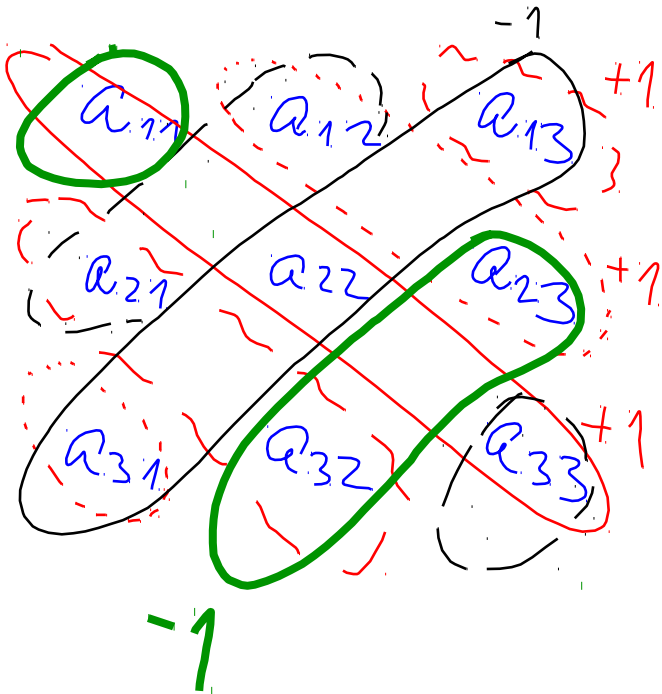
(7)

$$\det A = \text{sgn} \begin{pmatrix} 123 \\ 123 \end{pmatrix} a_{11} a_{22} a_{33} + \text{sgn} \begin{pmatrix} 123 \\ 132 \end{pmatrix} a_{11} a_{23} a_{32} + \text{sgn} \begin{pmatrix} 123 \\ 312 \end{pmatrix} a_{13} a_{21} a_{32}$$

$$+ \text{sgn} \begin{pmatrix} 123 \\ 321 \end{pmatrix} a_{13} a_{22} a_{31} + \text{sgn} \begin{pmatrix} 123 \\ 231 \end{pmatrix} a_{12} a_{23} a_{31} + \text{sgn} \begin{pmatrix} 123 \\ 213 \end{pmatrix} a_{12} a_{21} a_{33}$$

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

$$+ \underline{a_{12} a_{23} a_{31}} - \underline{a_{12} a_{21} a_{33}}$$



$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & -1 & 8 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 1(-1)(1) + 2 \cdot 8 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 2$$

$$- (3(-1)3) - 24 \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot 8 \cdot 2$$

Saamsona
mandala ma
nyozet del matic 3x3

$$= -1 + 48 + 24 + 9 - 8 - 16 = 56$$

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Pro matice 4×4 má "Saarnovs pordla neplati". Pošto definice
mnog "bje" determinant računem $24 = 4!$ razicima.

Vypač delaminanta kani "sigitelukone" matice $n \times n$

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

U definici del A po kato matice
sistane nenulovij parse JEDEN
sistane a ka po permutaci
 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots & n \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots & n \end{pmatrix}$

$$\det A = \text{sign} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \dots & n \\ 1 & 2 & \dots & n \end{pmatrix} a_{11} a_{22} \dots a_{nn} = a_{11} a_{22} a_{33} \dots a_{nn}$$

Poi po nino permutaci je razicim roven nule?

Me mo li jvon nez identickou permutaci σ , kak kintuje $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$
sabrē, že $i > \sigma(i)$. Proek $a_{i\sigma(i)}$ me $i > \sigma(i)$ je roven 0.

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Tokaz platí pro dolní trojúhelníkové matice

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & a_{n3} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det A = a_{11} a_{22} a_{33} \dots a_{nn}$$

Pravidla pro úpravy a determinandy

① Měli matice B vznikne z matice A tak, že i -tý řádek matice A vynásobíme číslem c . Pak

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

V důkazu vezměme $i=2$

$$B = (b_{ij}) = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ ca_{21} & ca_{22} & \dots & ca_{2n} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & \dots & a_{3n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det B = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn} \sigma \cdot b_{1\sigma(1)} b_{2\sigma(2)} b_{3\sigma(3)} \dots b_{n\sigma(n)}$$

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$$= \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn} \sigma \cdot a_{1\sigma(1)} (c a_{2\sigma(2)}) a_{3\sigma(3)} \cdots a_{n\sigma(n)} =$$

$$= c \left(\sum_{\sigma} \operatorname{sgn} \sigma \cdot a_{1\sigma(1)} a_{2\sigma(2)} \cdots a_{n\sigma(n)} \right) = c \cdot \det A$$

② Jekkise matrice B vznikne z A pozmenim i -teho a j -teho radku ($i \neq j$), tak

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

Vzimeleme $i=1, j=2$:

$$\text{Jk. } \det B = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn} \sigma \cdot b_{1\sigma(1)} b_{2\sigma(2)} b_{3\sigma(3)} \cdots b_{n\sigma(n)} =$$

$$= \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn} \sigma \cdot a_{2\sigma(1)} a_{1\sigma(2)} a_{3\sigma(3)} \cdots a_{n\sigma(n)} = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn} \sigma \cdot a_{1\sigma(2)} a_{2\sigma(1)} a_{3\sigma(3)} \cdots a_{n\sigma(n)}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & \dots & n \\ \sigma(2) & \sigma(1) & \sigma(3) & \sigma(4) & \dots & \sigma(n) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots & n \\ \sigma(1) & \sigma(2) & \sigma(3) & \sigma(4) & \dots & \sigma(n) \end{pmatrix} \circ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots & n \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & \dots & n \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$= \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn} \sigma \cdot a_{1\sigma(1)} a_{2\sigma(2)} a_{3\sigma(3)} \dots a_{n\sigma(n)}$$

$$= \sum_{\sigma \circ \tau \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma \circ \tau) \cdot (-1) a_{1\sigma(1)} a_{2\sigma(2)} \dots a_{n\sigma(n)}$$

$$\tau \circ \tau = \operatorname{id}$$

$$\operatorname{sgn} \sigma = \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma \circ \operatorname{id}) = \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma \circ \tau) \cdot \operatorname{sgn}(\tau) = \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma \circ \tau) \cdot (-1)$$

$$= - \sum_{\tau \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn} \tau \cdot a_{1\tau(1)} a_{2\tau(2)} \dots a_{n\tau(n)} = - \det A$$

③ Jeli je matice A sva iđlja dijagonala, tak $\det A = 0$.

A = matice s nula' p'obrenim dijagonalnim iđljama

$$\text{Pošto } ② \text{ je } \det A = -\det A \Rightarrow 2\det A = 0 \Rightarrow \det A = 0.$$

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④ Nech maticice A a B su lin' pouse n-i-tem radku

Nech C je tabora, se mo pji radky $r_j(C)$ plati

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

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

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

De: $\det C = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \text{sign } \sigma \cdot C_{1\sigma(1)} C_{2\sigma(2)} \dots C_{n\sigma(n)} =$ $i=1$

$$= \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \text{sign } \sigma \cdot (a_{1\sigma(1)} + b_{1\sigma(1)}) \cdot \underbrace{a_{2\sigma(2)}}_{b_{2\sigma(2)}} \dots \underbrace{a_{n\sigma(n)}}_{b_{n\sigma(n)}} =$$

$$= \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \text{sign } \sigma \cdot a_{1\sigma(1)} a_{2\sigma(2)} \dots a_{n\sigma(n)} + \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \text{sign } \sigma \cdot b_{1\sigma(1)} b_{2\sigma(2)} \dots b_{n\sigma(n)}$$

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

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⑤ Međi C parametrom a A tak, se k i -timu rednu puctome C -mnozitel j -toho rednu pro $i \neq j$. Pak

$$\det C = \det A$$

Itz pomoci ④ a ③. Međi $i=1, j=2$.

Ve 4. redneme $A=A, B = \begin{pmatrix} cr_2(A) \\ r_2(A) \\ r_3(A) \\ \vdots \\ r_n(A) \end{pmatrix} C = \begin{pmatrix} r_1(A) + cr_2(A) \\ r_2(A) \\ \vdots \\ r_n(A) \end{pmatrix}$

Pakle ④ je

$$\det C = \det A + \det B = \det A + c \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} r_2(A) \\ r_2(A) \\ r_3(A) \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{③}{=} \det A + c \cdot 0 = \det A.$$

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del A^T = del A

Jukas: A^T = (b_ij) A = (a_ij) b_ij = a_ji

del A^T = sum_{sigma in S_n} ngn sigma b_{1 sigma(1)} b_{2 sigma(2)} ... b_{n sigma(n)} =

= sum_{sigma in S_n} ngn sigma a_{sigma(1)1} a_{sigma(2)2} a_{sigma(3)3} ... a_{sigma(n)n} =

1 = ngn id = ngn(sigma o sigma^-1) = ngn sigma ngn sigma^-1

= sum_{sigma in S_n} ngn sigma a_{1 sigma^-1(1)} a_{2 sigma^-1(2)} a_{3 sigma^-1(3)} ... a_{n sigma^-1(n)}

= sum_{tau in S_n} ngn tau a_{1 tau(1)} ... a_{n tau(n)} = del A

7) Pri poradiach stupcovych operaci se determinanta nemeni
stejne ako pri poradiach riadkovych operaci.

Dz: Stupcové operácie na A odpovedajú riadkovým operáciám
na A^T a $\det A = \det A^T$.

Príklad priamo k tejto paradiel

$\det \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a & \dots & 1 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & a \end{pmatrix}$
 $\begin{matrix} \text{z 1. radku} \\ \text{vynikame} \\ \text{odkadni} \\ \text{=} \end{matrix}$
 $\det \begin{pmatrix} a+n-1 & a+n-1 & a+n-1 & \dots & a+n-1 \\ 1 & a & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a & \dots & 1 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & a \end{pmatrix}$
 $\begin{matrix} \text{od radku 2, 3, \dots, n} \\ \text{odebereme 1. radok} \\ \text{=} \end{matrix}$
 $(a+n-1) \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 0 & a-1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a-1 & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & a-1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\stackrel{\text{S}}{=} (a+n-1) \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a & \dots & 1 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & a \end{pmatrix}$

$\stackrel{\text{S}}{=} (a+n-1) \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 0 & a-1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a-1 & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & a-1 \end{pmatrix}$

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