

inverze:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 5 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow \sigma(5)$$

↑ ↑

$$2 < 3 \wedge 3 = \sigma(2) > 1 = \sigma(3) \quad \text{j inverze}$$

||| ... 3 inverze

Théorème: déléter indices: zjeme plat po $n=1$.

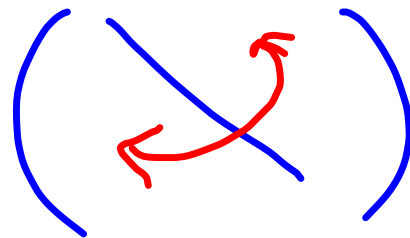
plat po $n-1$, $\sigma(1) = a_1, \dots, \sigma(n) = a_n$

a po indexoch a_1, \dots, a_{n-1} ^{relaxovane} ~~prizijne~~ ^{schytkoval}

plat $a_n \leftrightarrow a_i$, kde i je vsetky indexy v a .

Alter plat. $n \cdot (n-1)!$ permutaci + posled. v.

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



$$A = (a_{ij}) \quad A^T = (b_{ij}) \quad b_{ij} = a_{ji}$$

Th 1) $|A^T| = \sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma_n} \text{sgn } \sigma \cdot b_{1 \sigma(1)} \cdots b_{n \sigma(n)}$

$$= \sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma_n} \text{sgn } \sigma \cdot \underbrace{a_{\sigma(1)1} \cdots a_{\sigma(n)n}}_{= a_{1 \sigma^{-1}(1)} \cdots a_{n \sigma^{-1}(n)}}$$

$$= \sum_{\sigma^{-1} \in \Sigma_n} \text{sgn } \sigma^{-1} \cdot a_{1 \sigma^{-1}(1)} \cdots a_{n \sigma^{-1}(n)}$$

$$= |A|$$

2) signe!

3) signe!

$$|B| = \sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma_n} \operatorname{sgn} \sigma \underbrace{b_{1\sigma(1)} \cdots b_{i\sigma(i)} \cdots b_{j\sigma(j)} \cdots b_{n\sigma(n)}}_{a_{1\sigma(1)} \cdots a_{j\sigma(j)} \cdots a_{i\sigma(i)} \cdots}$$

$$= \sum_{\sigma' \in \Sigma_n} \operatorname{sgn} \sigma' \quad \dots = -|A|$$

$$\text{donc } \operatorname{sgn} \sigma' = - \operatorname{sgn} \sigma$$

4) signe!

$$5) \quad A = (a_{ij}), \quad B = (b_{ij}), \quad C = (c_{ij})$$

no 1. řádek z A a B $a_{1j} = c_{1j} + b_{1j}$ od $k=1$ s $j=1$

$$|A| = \sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma_n} \operatorname{sgn} \sigma \cdot a_{1, \sigma(1)} \cdots a_{(n-1), \sigma(n-1)} \cdot (c_{n, \sigma(n)} + b_{n, \sigma(n)}) \cdots$$

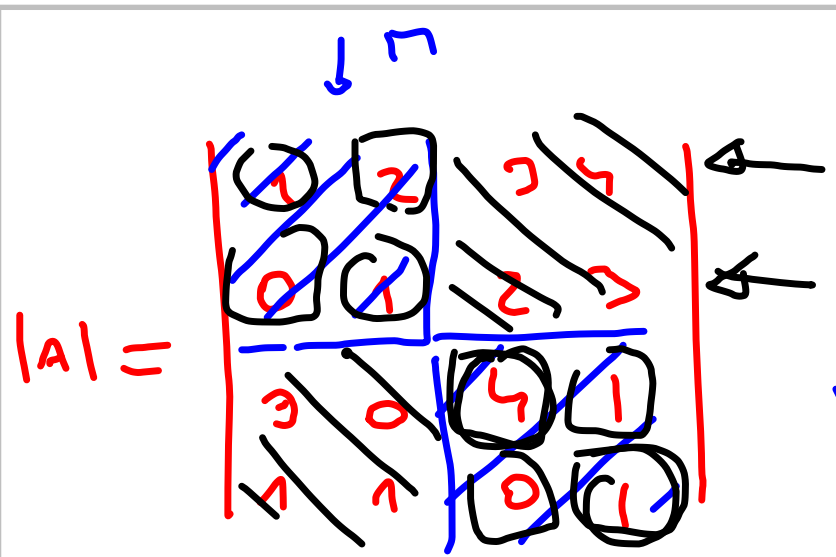
$$= \sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma_n} \operatorname{sgn} \sigma \cdot b_{1, \sigma(1)} \cdots b_{n, \sigma(n)} + \sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma_n} \operatorname{sgn} \sigma \cdot c_{1, \sigma(1)} \cdots c_{n, \sigma(n)} = |B| + |C|$$

6) Pokud jsou s a A dva řádky stejné, j
 $|A| = 0$ (viz. 3) ($K \neq \mathbb{Z}_2$)

\Rightarrow dle 5) můžeme psát jiný řádek
 a navíc určit jeho velikost $|A|$.

totéž z několika řádky

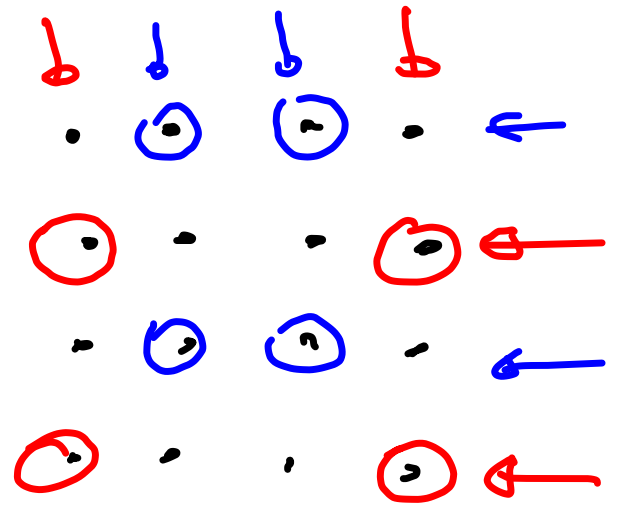
$$\begin{vmatrix}
 a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\
 0 & \dots & & \vdots \\
 \vdots & & & \vdots \\
 0 & \dots & 0 & a_{nn}
 \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \cdot a_{nn} + 0$$

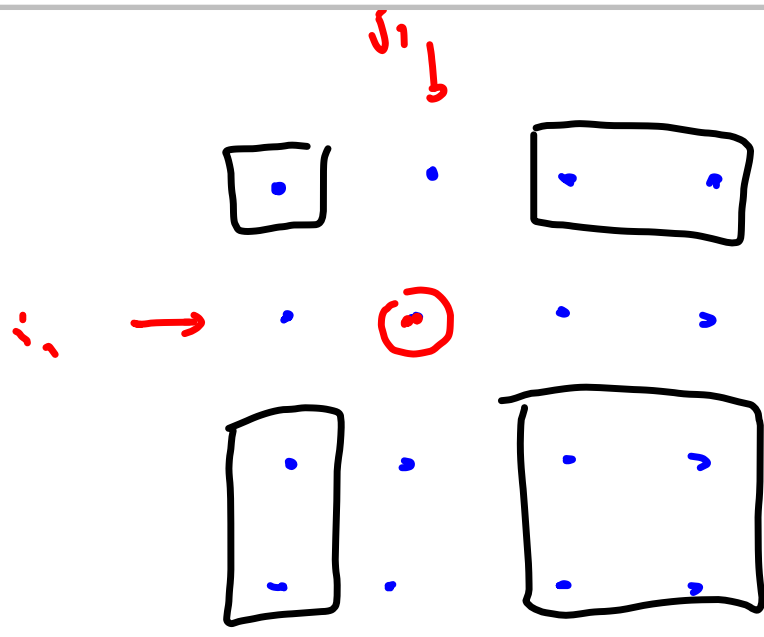


$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = |A|$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \neq |A^*|$$

$$|A| \cdot |A^*| \neq 1$$





$$a_{22} = |M| \text{ minor}$$

$$+ A_{22} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} & a_{34} \\ a_{41} & a_{43} & a_{44} \end{vmatrix}$$

φ
 algebraický výraz
 $\in M$

$$|A| = \sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma_n} \text{sgn } \sigma \cdot a_{1\sigma(1)} \cdots a_{n\sigma(n)}$$



$\Rightarrow \binom{n}{k}$ ykero z shupo, tj. $|\Pi|$

\Rightarrow vo kazdej z nich $k! \cdot (n-k)!$ elementov
 v kazdej $|\Pi| \cdot |\Pi^*|$

\Rightarrow celkom $\binom{n}{k} \cdot k! \cdot (n-k)! = n!$
 nikdy z elementov.

$$\begin{array}{c} \color{red}{\pi} \\ \left| \begin{array}{c|ccc} \color{red}{1} & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 4 \end{array} \right| \end{array}$$

↑ nejvyšší volba sloupce

$$= 1 \cdot \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & -0 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & \\ 2 & 0 & 4 & \end{array} \right| - 0 \cdot \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & \\ 2 & 0 & 4 & \end{array} \right|$$

$$= 12 + 16 - 18 - 16$$

$$= -6$$

$$=$$

A, B

$$H = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} A & O \\ \hline -E & B \end{array} \right)$$

byťce dle 1. u radli^o

$$\Rightarrow |H| = |A| \cdot |B|$$

rešit:

$$b_{11}a_{11} + b_{21}a_{12} + \dots + b_{n1}a_{1n}$$

uⁱ j^{me} c_{11}

$$C = A \cdot B$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c|c} A & ? \\ \hline -E & B \end{array} \right)$$

$b_{11} \quad b_{12} \dots b_{1n}$
 $b_{21} \quad b_{22} \dots b_{2n}$
 \vdots
 $b_{n1} \quad b_{n2} \dots b_{nn}$

~~$b_{11} \quad b_{12} \dots b_{1n}$
 $b_{21} \quad b_{22} \dots b_{2n}$
 \vdots
 $b_{n1} \quad b_{n2} \dots b_{nn}$~~

$$\underline{\underline{\rho_n(2n+1) / \rho + n = 2n^2 + 2n = 2n(n+1)}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{A \cdot B = E \Rightarrow |A| \cdot |B| = 1}}$$

$$A^* = (A_{ji})$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = A$$

whod $n=2$

$$\begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix} = A^*$$

$$A \cdot A^* = \begin{pmatrix} ad - bc & 0 \\ 0 & ad - bc \end{pmatrix} = |A| \cdot E$$

$$C = A \cdot A^* = (c_{ij})$$

$$c_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} a_{kj}^* = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} A_{jk}$$

1) $i=j$: jde o Laplaceův rozvoj $|A|$
vzhledem k i -tému řádku

2) $i \neq j$: Laplaceův rozvoj, který netvoří
ke dvěma stejným řádkům