

$$(A \cdot B)_{ij} = \sum_{s=1}^p A_{is} B_{sj} = A_{i1} B_{1j} + A_{i2} B_{2j} + \dots$$

$$E_n = \begin{matrix} & n & \\ n & \begin{matrix} 1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & 1 \end{matrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$A \cdot E_p = A$$

$k \times p$

$$E_k \cdot A = A$$

$k \times p$

Asociativni

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

$$r \neq 0 \quad \exists \frac{1}{r} \quad r \cdot \frac{1}{r} = 1 \quad \frac{1}{r} \cdot r = 1$$

A matrice $n \times n$ B je inverz od A ($n \times n$)

$$A \cdot B = E = B \cdot A$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad A \cdot B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \neq E$$

A je nula matrica, sledi da ~~B~~ $n \times n$ ~~ne postoji~~ $A \cdot X = E$

$$A \cdot s_1(X) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}, \quad A \cdot s_2(X) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}, \dots$$

$$\left(A \mid \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) \left(A \mid \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) \dots \left(A \mid E \right) \text{ a budeme} \quad (3)$$

perádt k element. tádk. operace, alychem A uvedli do schod. tvaru

$$\left(A \mid E \right) \sim \dots \sim \left(C \mid D \right)$$

\uparrow C je ve schod. tvaru

- v C je poslední řádek nulový \Rightarrow rovnice nemá řešení
řm. matice je A neinvertibilní

- C nemá nulový řádek, všechny prvky leží na
úhlopříčce \Rightarrow opětová Gaussova eliminace

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} \bullet & & & \\ & \bullet & & \\ & & \bullet & \\ & & & \ddots \\ 0 & & & & \bullet \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & & & \\ 0 & 0 & & & \\ \bullet & 0 & & & \\ & \bullet & & & \\ & & \bullet & & \\ & & & \bullet & \\ & & & & a \neq 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(C|D) \sim \dots \sim (E|B)$$

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$$\left(E \mid \begin{array}{c} b_{11} \\ b_{21} \\ \vdots \\ b_{m1} \end{array} \right)$$

$$x_{11} = b_{11}$$

$$x_{21} = b_{21}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$x_{m1} = b_{m1}$$

B je inverzni matrice je matrice A ,

znatemi A^{-1} .

$$A \cdot A^{-1} = E$$

$$A^{-1} \cdot A = E$$

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$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 5 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 7 & | & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim$$

A

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 & | & 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & | & 1/9 & 7/9 & 1/9 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & -2/9 & 4/9 & 7/9 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 1/9 & -2/9 & 1/9 \end{pmatrix} \sim$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 5/9 & -1/9 & -13/9 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & -2/9 & 4/9 & 7/9 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 1/9 & -2/9 & 1/9 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{9} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -1 & -13 \\ -2 & 4 & 7 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

det $A = |A|$ je ústla, akce' rozkladuje
a řešitelnosti rovnice

(6)

$$Ax = b \quad A \quad n \times n$$

$$x \quad n \times 1 \quad b \quad n \times 1$$

• $Ax = b$ je řešitelná, jednoduše
přave vždy det $A \neq 0$.

• spojit s inverzí

$$A \cdot x = b$$

a A^{-1} existuje, pak má rovnice řešení:

$$A \cdot x = b \quad | \quad A^{-1}$$

$$A^{-1}(A \cdot x) = A^{-1} \cdot b$$

$$(A^{-1} \cdot A) \cdot x = A^{-1} \cdot b$$

$$E \cdot x = A^{-1} \cdot b$$

$$x = A^{-1} \cdot b$$

A^{-1} existuje,
přave vždy

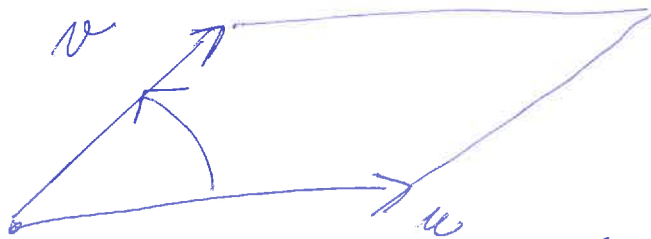
$$|A| \neq 0.$$

Geometrički význam

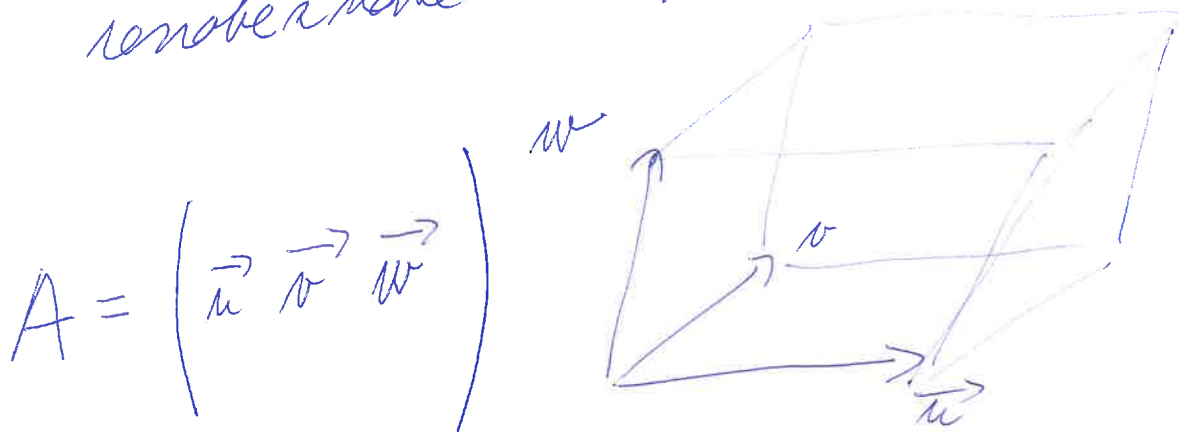
A je 2×2 $\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$

$$\vec{u} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{v} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$\det A = |A| = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{21}a_{12}$ je orientovaný obsah
rombu z nich



A je matice 3×3 $\det A = |A|$ je orientovaný objem
rombu z nich $\vec{u}, \vec{v}, \vec{w}$ ve křivce



$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{u} & \vec{v} & \vec{w} \end{pmatrix}$$

$|A| > 0$ kladná orientace
 < 0 záporná

rombu z nich

$\vec{u}, \vec{v}, \vec{w}$ kladná orientace
 $\det = +$ objem

záporná or
 $\det = (-1) \cdot \text{objem}$

$$A = (a_{ij})_{i,j=1}^n$$

$$|A| = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \text{sgn } \sigma \cdot a_{1\sigma(1)} a_{2\sigma(2)} \dots a_{n\sigma(n)}$$

$$n! \text{ s\u00e4nt\u00e4n\u00e4\u00e4} \quad n! \sim n^{n/2}$$

- 1) B m\u00e4tt\u00e4ll\u00e4 τ A p\u00e4tkem\u00e4n i\u00e4\u00e4ll\u00e4
 $\det B = -\det A$
- 2) B m\u00e4tt\u00e4ll\u00e4 τ A n\u00e4r\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4 i-k\u00e4ke i\u00e4\u00e4ll\u00e4
 \u00e4\u00e4\u00e4 c
 $\det B = c \cdot \det A$
- 3) B m\u00e4tt\u00e4ll\u00e4 τ A p\u00e4tkem\u00e4n c-n\u00e4r\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4 i-k\u00e4ke i\u00e4\u00e4ll\u00e4
 \u00e4 i-k\u00e4m i\u00e4\u00e4ll\u00e4 $i \neq j$
 $\det B = \det A$

$$4) \det E = 1$$

$$5) \det A^T = \det A$$

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6) Valleden h skump. operaci'ne se det
chosa' stejne jako se řádk. operaci'.

7) det matice ve schod. tvaru je součin čísel
na úhlopříčce

$$A \rightsquigarrow \begin{pmatrix} \times & & & \\ & \times & & \\ & & \times & \\ & & & \times \end{pmatrix} \sim \dots \begin{pmatrix} c_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c_2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & c_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= c_1 \cdot c_2 \cdot c_3 \cdot c_4 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \det = c_1 c_2 c_3 c_4 = 1$$

$$k \left\{ \begin{array}{c|c} A & B \\ \hline 0 & C \end{array} \right\} = |A| \cdot |C| \quad \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right| = (-1) \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right|$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_k \quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{n-k}$

$$= (-1) \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right| = (-1) \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 \end{array} \right| = (-1) (1) \cdot (-1) \cdot 9 = \underline{\underline{9}}$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 6 & 0 \\ 7 & 0 & 0 & 8 \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -6 \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{2}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -6 \end{array} \right| = 1 \cdot 3 \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) \cdot (-6) = \underline{\underline{12}}$$

$$3 \cdot \bar{2} - \frac{5}{3} \cdot 2 \cdot \bar{r}$$

$$6 - \frac{5}{3} \cdot 4 = \frac{18 - 20}{3}$$

Cauchyova věta

$$|A \cdot B| = |A| \cdot |B|$$

nechť A má inverzi

$$A \cdot A^{-1} = E$$

$$|A \cdot A^{-1}| = |E| = 1$$

$$\parallel$$
$$|A| \cdot |A^{-1}| = 1 \implies |A| \neq 0$$

$$\implies |A^{-1}| = \frac{1}{|A|}$$

EKV. VÝROKY

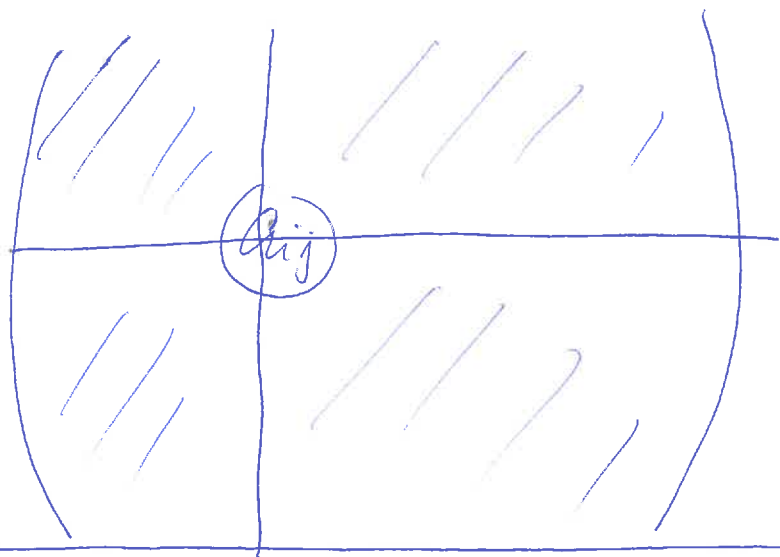
- $|A| \neq 0 \implies x = A^{-1}b$
- A^{-1} existuje
- $\forall b$ má rovnici $Ax = b$ právě jedno řešení.

Laplacian's minor det

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$$A = (a_{ij}) \quad n \times n$$

~~*~~
 A_{ij} je matrice $(n-1) \times (n-1)$, která vznikne z A ,
vynecháním i -tého řádku a j -tého sloupce



~~*~~
 A_{ij} matice
čísla $\hat{A}_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} |A_{ij}|$
algebraický doplněk čísla
(prvek) a_{ij}

Laplacian's minor podle 1. řádku

$$|A| = a_{11} \hat{A}_{11} + a_{12} \hat{A}_{12} + a_{13} \hat{A}_{13} + \dots + a_{1n} \hat{A}_{1n}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 6 & 0 \\ 7 & 0 & 0 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 & 0 \\ 5 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \cdot (-1)^{1+4} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 8(-1)^{3+3} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 \end{vmatrix} + (-2) 7(-1)^{3+1} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= 8(3 \cdot 6 - 5 \cdot 4) - 14(3 \cdot 6 - 5 \cdot 4) =$$

$$= (3 \cdot 6 - 5 \cdot 4)(8 - 14) = (-2)(-6) = \underline{\underline{12}}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 6 & 0 \\ 7 & 0 & 0 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 7 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = (3 \cdot 6 - 5 \cdot 4)(1 \cdot 8 - 2 \cdot 7) = \underline{\underline{12}}$$

Det

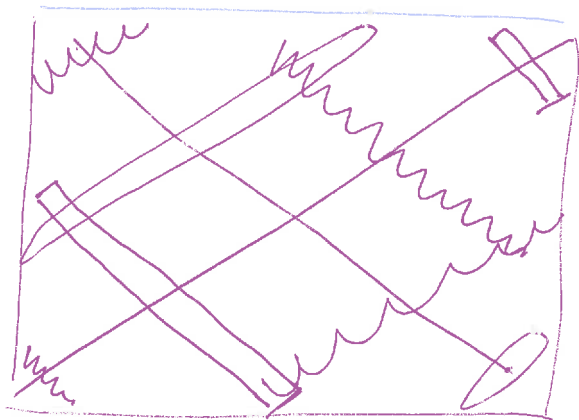
3x3

$(-1)^{1+2}$

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$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} - a_{12} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{13} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + a_{13} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix}$$

=



$$\underline{a_{11} a_{22} a_{33} + a_{12} a_{23} a_{31} + a_{13} a_{21} a_{32}}$$

$$- a_{13} a_{22} a_{31} - a_{12} a_{21} a_{33}$$

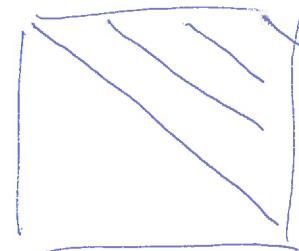
$$- a_{11} a_{23} a_{32}$$

$$3! = 3 \cdot 2 = \underline{\underline{6}}$$

Pro matrice 4x4 se ke "permuta" neprob

8 permuta

$$4! = 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 = \underline{\underline{24}}$$



A $n \times n$ $\det A \neq 0$

$$Ax = b$$

ježi' rešeni' (je jednoduše) lze spočítat
↓ i -ty' sloupec

tabulka

$$x_1 = \frac{\begin{array}{c|cc} b_1 & a_{12} & a_{1n} \\ b_2 & a_{22} & \\ \vdots & & \\ b_m & a_{m2} & a_{mn} \end{array}}{|A|}$$

$$x_i = \frac{\begin{array}{c|cc} a_{i1} & b_1 & a_{in} \\ & b_2 & \\ & \vdots & \\ & b_m & \end{array}}{|A|}$$