

Laplacian razvoj determinanta

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

a_{ij} A_{ij} matrice $(n-1) \times (n-1)$

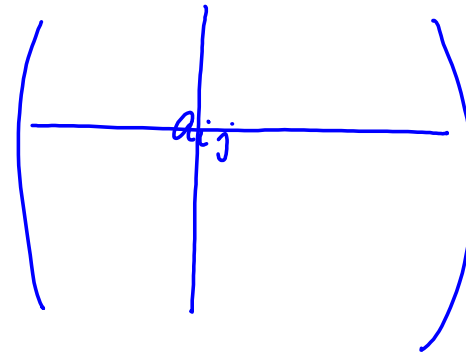
$$|A_{ij}| = \det A_{ij}$$

$$\tilde{a}_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} \det A_{ij}$$

alg. doplnik

i pomei

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



$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 8 & 11 \end{pmatrix} = A$$

$$\det A = 2 \cdot 11 - 8 \cdot 3 \\ = -2$$

$$\tilde{a}_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} \cdot 11 = 11$$

$$\tilde{a}_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} \cdot 8 = -8$$

$$\tilde{a}_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} \cdot 3 = -3$$

$$\tilde{a}_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} \cdot 2 = 2$$

$$(\tilde{a}_{ij}) = \begin{pmatrix} 11 & -8 \\ -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\tilde{a}_{ij})^T = \begin{pmatrix} 11 & -3 \\ -8 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = -\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 11 & -3 \\ -8 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{11}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 4 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{11}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 4 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

+12 = 1

$$\frac{1}{\det A} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n a_{jk} \tilde{a}_{ik} \right) = 1 \quad \text{po } i=j$$

podele L. rororje = det A

$$\frac{1}{\det A} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} \tilde{a}_{jk} \right) = \frac{\det C}{\det A} = \frac{0}{\det A} = 0 \quad \text{po } i \neq j$$

Tako je Lapl. rororj matrice C podle j. laka iadku

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} r_i(A) & \leftarrow i\text{-ty} \\ r_i(A) & \leftarrow j\text{-ty} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \sum c_{jk} \tilde{a}_{jk} = \det C \\ \sum a_{ik} \tilde{a}_{jk} \end{matrix}$$

C je dejna jako matice A jinou misku j. laka

iadku ma i. ty iadku matice A, ma to du 2 r_{ik}, k ty, det C = i.

Dužina. $Ax = b \quad | \quad A^{-1} \cdot \quad \det A \neq 0 \Rightarrow A^{-1} \text{ existuje}$

$$A^{-1}A^{-1} = A^{-1}b$$

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

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

Tde je Laplaceov razvoj matrice

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 & a_{1m} \\ & b_2 & \\ & \vdots & \\ a_{n1} & b_m & a_{nm} \\ & & \parallel \end{pmatrix}$$

redke j. lika
stupce

$$x_j = \sum_{k=1}^m (A^{-1})_{jk} b_k = \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\tilde{a}_{kj}}{\det A} \cdot b_k = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^m b_k \tilde{a}_{kj}}{\det A} = \frac{\det(\quad)}{\det A}$$

Cramerova pravda pro $n=1$
 *

$a \cdot x = b \quad a \neq 0 \quad x = \frac{b}{a}$ \Rightarrow To par by dva
 determinanty
 a Gram pravda

Laplaceov vzorj determinantu podle ríce iádku (sloupce)

$$A \begin{matrix} i_1 \rightarrow \\ i_2 \rightarrow \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} \downarrow j_1 & \downarrow j_2 \\ \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A(i_1, i_2, j_1, j_2) = \det \begin{pmatrix} a_{i_1 j_1} & a_{i_2 j_2} \\ a_{i_2 j_1} & a_{i_1 j_2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$\tilde{A}(i_1, i_2, j_1, j_2) = \det$ matice
 $(n-2) \times (n-2)$ ktera vznikne

Lapl. vzorj

$$\det A = \sum_{1 \leq j_1 < j_2 \leq n} (-1)^{i_1+i_2+j_1+j_2} A(i_1, i_2, j_1, j_2) \cdot \tilde{A}(i_1, i_2, j_1, j_2)$$

a A káží, se vyprávk me
 iádky \dots \dots \dots

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{řádky} \quad \text{sloupce} \\
 \wedge \quad \quad \wedge \\
 n + (n-1) + \dots + n + (n-1)
 \end{array}
 \det \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \cdot \det \left(A_{n-1} \right)$$

$$\det A_n = (ad - bc) \cdot \det A_{n-1} = \dots = (ad - bc)^n$$

VÝZNAM DETERMINANTU

- (1) Vypočítá maticové úivel (v 2. semestru)
- (2) Determinant je orientovaný objem

Operativni oblik ma' na sledujci standardi.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad V(c\vec{u}, \vec{v}) = c V(\vec{u}, \vec{v})$$

$$V(\vec{u}, c\vec{v}) = c V(\vec{u}, \vec{v})$$

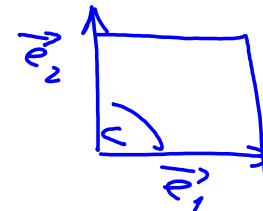
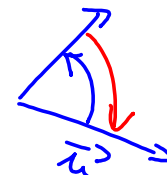
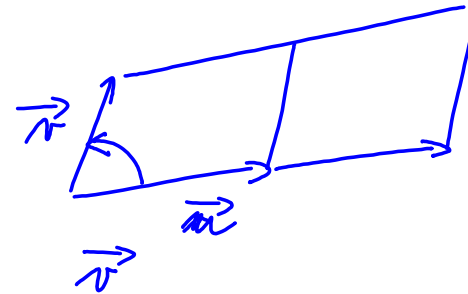
$$\textcircled{2} \quad V(\vec{v}, \vec{u}) = -V(\vec{u}, \vec{v})$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad V(\vec{x} + \vec{y}, \vec{v}) = V(\vec{x}, \vec{v}) + V(\vec{y}, \vec{v})$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad V(\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2) = 1$$

$$V(\vec{v}, \vec{v}) = -V(\vec{v}, \vec{v})$$

$$2V(\vec{v}, \vec{v}) = 0 \Rightarrow V(\vec{v}, \vec{v}) = 0$$



Orientowany objętość w \mathbb{R}^3

$V(\vec{x}, \vec{y}, \vec{z})$ to orientowany objętość wyznaczona przez wektory $\vec{x}, \vec{y}, \vec{z}$



Wzamiemnie ujemną objętość wyznacza płaszczyzna przeciwna

Opiek płaszczyzny przeciwna ①, ②, ③ a $V(e_1, e_2, e_3) = 1$

Wtedy wektory odwołują się do $\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$, $\vec{y} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}$ a $\vec{z} = \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{Mali } V(\vec{x}, \vec{y}, \vec{z}) = \det \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & z_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_2 \\ x_3 & y_3 & z_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

