

Pravou mahu dítal také podle stupcu

Pravou podle j také stupce j

$$\det A = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij} \tilde{a}_{ij} = \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{i-j} a_{ij} \det A_{ij}.$$

VÝPOČET INVERZNI MATICE pomocí alg. doplňku

Věta: Čtvercová matice  $A$  má inverzní matici právě když

$\det A \neq 0$ . A také ní podle  $j$

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

matici alg. doplňku transponujeme

Druhá věta:

Necht  $A^{-1}$  existuje. Pak

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

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

$$1 = \det A \cdot \det A^{-1} \Rightarrow \det A \neq 0.$$

$$\left( \text{Dále z této rovnice} \quad \det A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \right)$$

Obrácení. Necht  $\det A \neq 0$ . Pevněme matici  $B = \left( \frac{\tilde{a}_{ij}}{\det A} \right)^T$

a spočítáme součin  $A \cdot B$

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

$$b_{kj} = \frac{\tilde{a}_{jk}}{\det A}$$

Cramer's rule

Given matrix  $A$  from  $n \times n$  a unknown vector  $v \in \mathbb{K}^n$

$$Ax = b$$

if  $\det A \neq 0$ , for  $j$  row  $j$  reduction  $j$  column is  $i$  column  $a$

$$x_j = \frac{\det \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1j-1} & b_1 & a_{1j+1} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & b_j & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nj-1} & b_n & a_{nj+1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}}{\det A}$$

←  $j$ -th column

Resolte

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 + x_2 + \alpha x_3 &= b_1 \\ x_1 + \alpha x_2 + x_3 &= b_2 \\ \alpha x_1 + x_2 + x_3 &= b_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \alpha \\ 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ \alpha & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det A = \alpha + \alpha + \alpha - \alpha^3 - 2 = -\alpha^3 + 3\alpha - 2 = -(\alpha - 1)^2(\alpha + 2)$$

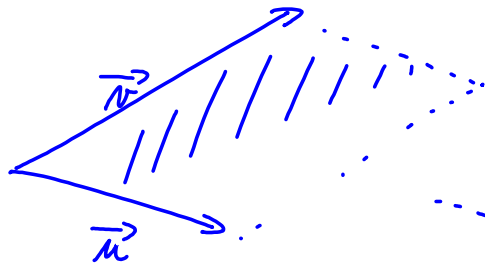
perline  $\alpha \neq 1$ ,  $\alpha \neq -2$ , per  $\alpha$  i condicions per determinar que se'n pot resoldre.

$$x_1 = \frac{\det \begin{pmatrix} b_1 & 1 & \alpha \\ b_2 & \alpha & 1 \\ b_3 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}{-(\alpha - 1)^2(\alpha + 2)}$$



Co je orientovaný obsah v  $\mathbb{R}^2$

Dva vektory  $\vec{u}$  a  $\vec{v}$  v  $\mathbb{R}^2$



$$V(\vec{u}, \vec{v}) = \pm \text{obsah ~~normovaného~~ normovaného vektorů}$$

znaménko podle pořadí vektorů

2. vektor

oběma směry od nuly

znaménko je  $\oplus$

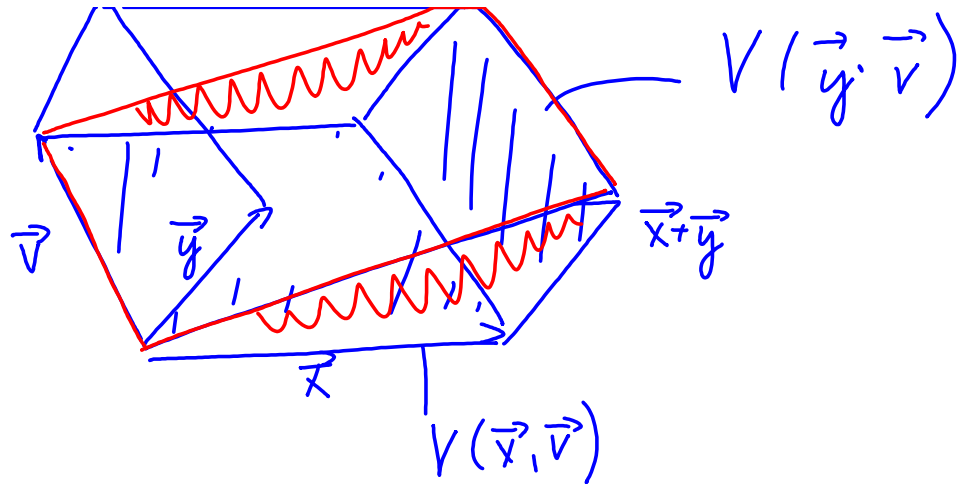
1. vektor

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oběma směry od nuly

znaménko je  $\ominus$

2. vektor



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

Uka same, se ma  $\vec{u} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\vec{v} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}$  plati

$$V(\vec{u}, \vec{v}) = \det \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & y_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{u} = x_1 e_1 + x_2 e_2, \quad \vec{v} = y_1 e_1 + y_2 e_2$$

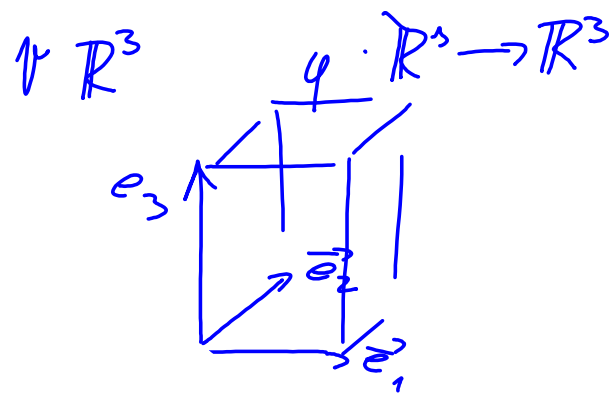
$$V(\vec{u}, \vec{v}) = V(x_1 e_1 + x_2 e_2, y_1 e_1 + y_2 e_2) = V(x_1 e_1, y_1 e_1 + y_2 e_2) + V(x_2 e_2, y_1 e_1 + y_2 e_2) \quad \textcircled{3}$$

$$= \underset{2 \times \textcircled{3}}{V(x_1 e_1, y_1 e_1) + V(x_1 e_1, y_2 e_2) + V(x_2 e_2, y_1 e_1) + V(x_2 e_2, y_2 e_2)}$$

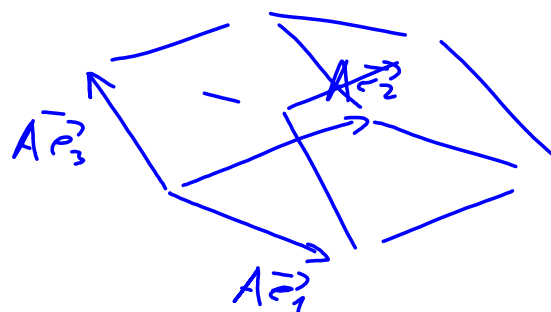
$$= \underset{\text{matriks } \textcircled{1}}{x_1 y_1 \underbrace{V(e_1, e_1)}_0 + x_1 y_2 \underbrace{V(e_1, e_2)}_{-V(e_1, e_2) = -1} + x_2 y_1 \underbrace{V(e_2, e_1)}_{-V(e_1, e_2) = -1} + x_2 y_2 \underbrace{V(e_2, e_2)}_0}$$

$$= x_1 y_2 - x_2 y_1 = \det \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & y_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 \end{pmatrix}$$





$$\varphi(x) = Ax$$



keychle ob'ymu 1 re zakhari na rombeiznati ob'ymu

$$V(Ae_1, Ae_2, Ae_3) = \det(Ae_1, Ae_2, Ae_3) = \det \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$



