

ještě k maticím lineárním a jejich

$$\varphi: U \rightarrow V$$

U máme bázi α, α'

V máme bázi β, β'

maťme $(\varphi)_{\beta, \alpha}$ a chceme spočítat $(\varphi)_{\beta', \alpha'}$

Věta:

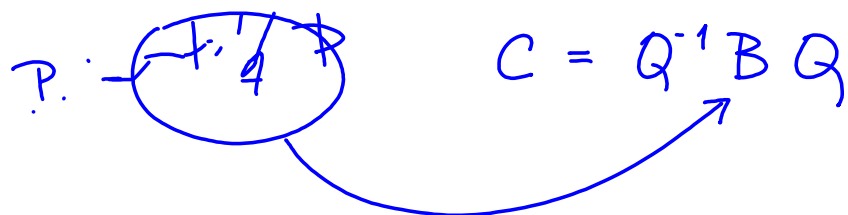
$$(\varphi)_{\beta', \alpha'} = (\text{id})_{\beta', \beta} (\varphi)_{\beta, \alpha} (\text{id})_{\alpha, \alpha'}$$

Důk aplikace (drojiti) formule pro maticí složek lineárních

$$\underbrace{(\text{id}_V \circ \varphi \circ \text{id}_U)}_{\approx \approx} \Big|_{\beta', \alpha'} = (\text{id}_V \circ \varphi) \Big|_{\beta', \alpha} (\text{id}_U) \Big|_{\alpha, \alpha'} =$$

② Podobnost matic i ekvivalence (deklarativno, refleksivno, simetrično i tranzitivno)

$$A \approx B \text{ a } B \approx C \Rightarrow A \approx C$$

P:  $C = Q^{-1}BQ$

$$C = Q^{-1}P^{-1}APQ = (PQ)^{-1}A(PQ)$$

Permutacije bijekcije $\{1, 2, \dots, n\} \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

$\sigma \in S_n$ n permutacija

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

$$\text{sign transposition} = \text{sign}(i j) = (-1)^{2(j-i)+1} = -1$$

$$\text{total transpositions} = (j-i) + \underbrace{1 + 1 + \dots + 1}_{j-i-1} = 2(j-i)+1$$

Use induction, ie build up from i to j by doing $j-i$ transpositions.

Lemma: $\text{sign}(\pi \circ \sigma) = \text{sign} \pi \cdot \text{sign} \sigma$

Proposition: Homomorphism group $f: G \rightarrow H$

$$f(g_1 \circ g_2) = f(g_1) \cdot_H f(g_2)$$

Lemma: $\text{sign}: S_n \rightarrow (\{1, -1\}, \cdot)$
is homomorphism group.

du.7 Determinanty

Užitečné pro

- (1) výpočet vlastních čísel lineárních zobrazení $U \rightarrow U$ (2.semestr)
 (2) výpočet objemu (něco málo naznačím, věta o substituci pro vícerozměrný integrál 2. nebo 3. ročník)

Determinant přiřazuje každé matici $\text{Mat}_{n \times n}(\mathbb{K})$ číslo $\in \mathbb{K}$ analýzy

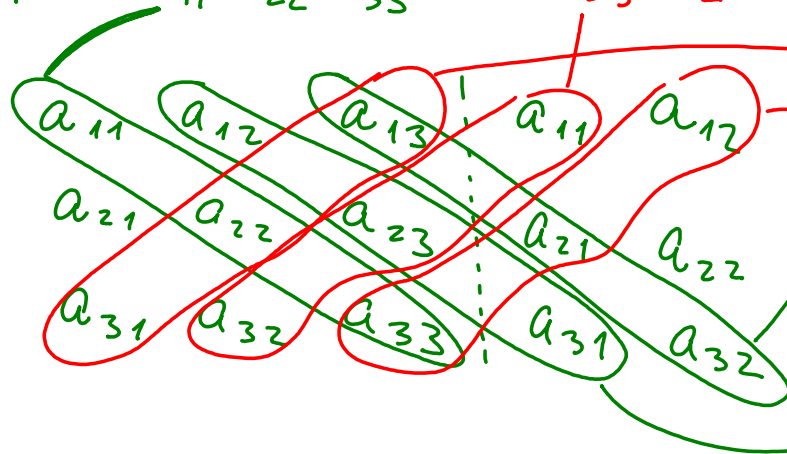
Definice: Nechtě $A \in \text{Mat}_{n \times n}(\mathbb{K})$. Podle $(A = (a_{ij}))$

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

Pr. 9 A matice 3x3

S_3 : $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & & \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & & \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & & \end{pmatrix}$
 sign 1 -1 1 -1 1 -1

$$\det A = a_{11}a_{22}a_{33} - a_{11}a_{23}a_{32} + a_{13}a_{21}a_{32} - a_{13}a_{22}a_{31} + a_{12}a_{23}a_{31} - a_{12}a_{21}a_{33}$$



Saunaso pravidlo
 LZE HO POUŽIT POUZE
 PRO MATICE 2x2 a 3x3

Delaminant dobri leq n helru kove matrice je

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

Dikaz:

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

Pro kleva σ je $a_{1\sigma(1)} \neq 0$?

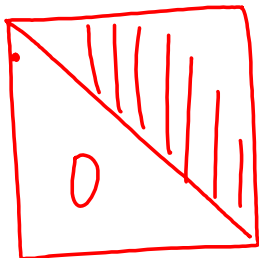
~~Pouze pro $\sigma(1) = 1$~~ Mide pro $\sigma(1) = 2, 3, \dots, n$

Pro kleva σ je $a_{1\sigma(1)} \cdot a_{2\sigma(2)} \neq 0$?

~~Mide pro~~

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \end{pmatrix} = \begin{matrix} 1 \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \end{matrix}$$

Kami Δ matrice



$$a_{ij} = 0 \text{ pro } i > j$$

Pro skalární matice opět

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

Determinanty nepočítáme obvykle a definice. Odvodíme si, jak se determinant mění při permutaci řádků a sloupců elementárními operacemi. Výpočet determinantu pak použijeme tak, že čtvercovou matici upravíme na schod. tvar (kami ~~sub~~ Δ matrice).

$$\left. \begin{array}{cccc}
 \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \downarrow \\ 2 \\ \downarrow \\ \sigma(2) \end{array} &
 \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ \downarrow \\ 1 \\ \downarrow \\ \sigma(1) \end{array} &
 \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ \downarrow \\ 3 \\ \downarrow \\ \sigma(3) \end{array} &
 \dots &
 \begin{array}{c} n \\ \downarrow \\ n \\ \downarrow \\ \sigma(n) \end{array}
 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l}
 \pi = \sigma \circ (12) \rightarrow \text{piedarunjs 1a2} \\
 \pi \circ (12) = \sigma \circ (12) \circ (12) = \sigma
 \end{array}$$

$$= \sum_{\substack{\pi \in S_n \\ \pi \in \sigma \circ (12)}} \text{sign } \sigma \cdot a_{1\pi(1)} a_{2\pi(2)} a_{3\pi(3)} \dots a_{n\pi(n)} = \sum_{\pi \in S_n} \underbrace{\text{sign } \pi \cdot \text{sign } (12)}_{-1} a_{1\pi(1)} \dots a_{n\pi(n)}$$

$$= (-1) \left(\sum_{\pi \in S_n} \text{sign } \pi a_{1\pi(1)} \dots a_{n\pi(n)} \right) = (-1) \cdot \det A$$

② Jaunai ma matrice A diva reizes iaidhu, tad
 $\det A = 0$

Dz. Nekli A ma reizes i. lji a j ki i. lji. Piekorenimu
 lichte iaidhu detarome opit matrici. Podle piedz. -
 $\det A = -\det A \Rightarrow 2 \det A = 0 \Rightarrow \det A = 0$

Neplati ~~del (A+B) = del A + del B~~

Prk: Neplati $i=1$.

$$\det C = \sum_{\sigma} \text{sign } \sigma \cdot C_{1\sigma(1)} C_{2\sigma(2)} \cdots C_{n\sigma(n)} = \sum_{\sigma} \text{sign } \sigma (a_{1\sigma(1)} + b_{1\sigma(1)}) C_{2\sigma(2)} \cdots C_{n\sigma(n)}$$

$$= \sum_{\sigma} \text{sign } \sigma a_{1\sigma(1)} C_{2\sigma(2)} \cdots C_{n\sigma(n)} + \sum_{\sigma} \text{sign } \sigma b_{1\sigma(1)} C_{2\sigma(2)} \cdots C_{n\sigma(n)}$$

$$= \sum_{\sigma} \text{sign } \sigma a_{1\sigma(1)} a_{2\sigma(2)} \cdots a_{n\sigma(n)} + \sum_{\sigma} \text{sign } \sigma b_{1\sigma(1)} b_{2\sigma(2)} \cdots b_{n\sigma(n)}$$

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

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \det A^T = \det A$$

Dadas $A^T = (b_{ij})$, $A = (a_{ij})$ $b_{ij} = a_{ji}$

$$\det A^T = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \text{sign } \sigma \cdot b_{1\sigma(1)} b_{2\sigma(2)} \cdots b_{n\sigma(n)} =$$

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

$$(\sigma^{-1})^{-1} = \sigma$$

$$= \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \text{sign } \sigma \cdot a_{1\sigma^{-1}(1)} a_{2\sigma^{-1}(2)} \cdots a_{n\sigma^{-1}(n)}$$

$\begin{aligned} \text{sign}(\sigma \circ \sigma^{-1}) &= \\ &= \text{sign id} = 1 \\ \text{sign}(\sigma \circ \sigma^{-1}) &= \\ &= \text{sign } \sigma \cdot \text{sign } \sigma^{-1} \\ \text{sign } \sigma^{-1} &= \text{sign } \sigma \end{aligned}$
