

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \xrightarrow{\text{det}} (n-1+a) \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a & \dots & 1 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & a \end{pmatrix} = (n-1+a) \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 0 & a-1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a-1 & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & a-1 \end{pmatrix} \\
 & \text{Pd } 2, 3, \dots, n \text{ k\u00e4n\u00e4} \\
 & \text{i\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4} \\
 & \text{1. i\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= (n-1+a) \cdot 1 \cdot (a-1) \cdot (a-1) \dots (a-1) = (n-1+a) (a-1)^{n-1}$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 & \dots & x_1^{n-1} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

Ord. 2, 3, ..., n. linia
iada
odeiama
1. iadek

$$\det \left(\begin{array}{c|cccc} 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 & x_1^3 & \dots & x_1^{n-1} & 1 \\ \hline 0 & x_2-x_1 & x_2^2-x_1^2 & x_2^3-x_1^3 & \dots & x_2^{n-1}-x_1^{n-1} & \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \\ \hline 0 & x_n-x_1 & x_n^2-x_1^2 & x_n^3-x_1^3 & \dots & x_n^{n-1}-x_1^{n-1} & \end{array} \right)$$

$$= \det \begin{pmatrix} x_2-x_1 & x_2^2-x_1^2 & x_2^3-x_1^3 & \dots & x_2^{n-1}-x_1^{n-1} \\ x_3-x_1 & x_3^2-x_1^2 & x_3^3-x_1^3 & \dots & x_3^{n-1}-x_1^{n-1} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ x_n-x_1 & x_n^2-x_1^2 & x_n^3-x_1^3 & \dots & x_n^{n-1}-x_1^{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

Carem deliame

$$\det \left(\begin{array}{c|c} A & B \\ \hline 0 & B \end{array} \right) = \det A \det B$$

$$a^i - b^i = (a-b)(a^{i-1} + a^{i-2}b + \dots + ab^{i-2} + b^{i-1})$$

$$= (x_2-x_1)(x_3-x_1)\dots(x_n-x_1) \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_2+x_1 & x_2^2+x_1x_2+x_1^2 & x_2^3+x_1x_2^2+x_1^2x_2+x_1^3 & \dots \\ 1 & x_3+x_1 & x_3^2+x_1x_3+x_1^2 & x_3^3+x_1x_3^2+x_1^2x_3+x_1^3 & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

Dadas: $C = \begin{pmatrix} A & D \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} = (C_{ij})$

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

$$C_{ij} = 0 \text{ para } i \in \{k+1, \dots, n\} \text{ e } j \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\}$$

Prova

$$\det C = \sum_{\sigma \in S_m} \text{sign } \sigma \cdot C_{1\sigma(1)} \cdots C_{n\sigma(n)}$$

$$\sigma(\{k+1, k+2, \dots, n\}) \cap \{1, 2, \dots, k\} = \emptyset$$

Toda σ possui alguma permutação $\{k+1, k+2, \dots, n\}$ de maneira $\{k+1, k+2, \dots, n\}$
 e alguma permutação $\{1, 2, \dots, k\}$ de $\{1, 2, \dots, k\}$

$$= \det A \det B$$

Důstřed $\det \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ D & B \end{pmatrix} = \det A \cdot \det B$

Důkaz.

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ D & B \end{pmatrix} = \det \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ D & B \end{pmatrix}^T = \det \begin{pmatrix} A^T & D^T \\ 0 & B^T \end{pmatrix} = \det A^T \cdot \det B^T = \\ = \det A \det B$$

CAUCHYŮVA VĚTA

pro li A, B matice $n \times n$, pak

$$\det (A \cdot B) = \det A \cdot \det B.$$

$$1 = \det E = \det (\Lambda A^{-1}) = \det \Lambda \cdot \det A^{-1} \Rightarrow \det A \neq 0.$$

Diklas Cauchyngy vily.

$$\det \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ -E & B \end{pmatrix}}_{2m} = \det A \cdot \det B \quad \text{patle piedchozi vily}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ -E & B \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{ESO}]{\text{ERO}} \begin{pmatrix} A & A \cdot B \\ -E & O \end{pmatrix} \quad \det \begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ -E & B \end{pmatrix} = \det \begin{pmatrix} A & AB \\ -E & O \end{pmatrix}$$

bez nymia
a nirobeni

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ -E & B \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{ESU}]{} \begin{pmatrix} A & AB \\ -E & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & 0 & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & b_{11} & b_{12} \\ 0 & -1 & b_{21} & b_{22} \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{11}b_{11} & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{21}b_{11} & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & b_{12} \\ 0 & -1 & b_{21} & b_{22} \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12}b_{21} & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{21}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{21} & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & b_{12} \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & b_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

le 3. stupci
přičteme b_{11} násobek 1

le 3. stupci
přičteme b_{21} násobek 2. stupce

$$\xrightarrow{} \begin{pmatrix} A & AB \\ -E & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

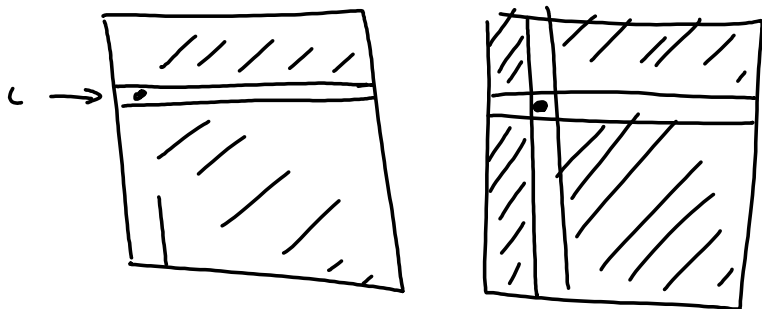
Přikem metoda 4' ke smířné
determinantu.

$$\begin{matrix} (AB)_{11} \\ \parallel \\ (AB)_{21} \end{matrix}$$

Laplaceova věta o rozvoji determinantu podle 1. řádku

Při použití předchozího označení platí pro každý řádek i následující rovnost

$$\det A = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} \tilde{a}_{ij} \quad \left(= \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} (-1)^{i+j} a_{ij} |A_{ij}| \right)$$



$$+(-1)^{1+2} a_{n-1} \det \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & y & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \vdots & \vdots & x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underbrace{(-1)^3 a_{n-1} (-1) x^{n-1}}_{(-1)^3 a_{n-1} (-1) x^{n-1} = a_{n-1} x^{n-1}}$$

$$= \dots = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$$

$$+(-1)^{1+3} a_{n-2} \det \begin{pmatrix} -1 & x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & \vdots & x & 0 \\ & & -1 & x \\ & & & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underbrace{(-1)^{1+3} a_{n-2} \det \begin{pmatrix} -1 & x \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \det \begin{pmatrix} x & 0 \\ -1 & x \\ & -1 & \ddots \\ & & & x \end{pmatrix}}_{a_{n-2} x^{n-2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} (-1)^{j-1+i} \det \left(\begin{array}{c|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \hline // & // & // & // & // \end{array} \right) = \\
 &= \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} (-1)^{i+j} \det \left(\begin{array}{c|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \hline & & & & A_{ij} \end{array} \right) = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} (-1)^{i+j} \det(1) \det A_{ij} \\
 &= \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{i+j} a_{ij} |A_{ij}|
 \end{aligned}$$

→ Matrice A , se elice
 come riga i -esima e
 la j -esima colonna

