

# DETERMINANTY

Permutacje  $n$ -literowe  $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$  da się.

$n$  potęgami permutacje  $S_n$  tworzą grupę o prawie składowości  
 Znamy ich permutacje

$$\text{sign} \cdot S_n \rightarrow \{-1, 1\} = \mathbb{Z}_2$$

$\pi$  homomorfizmów grup

$$\text{sign}(\sigma \circ \tau) = \text{sign} \sigma \cdot \text{sign} \tau$$

$$\text{sign} \tau = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \frac{\tau(j) - \tau(i)}{j - i} = (-1)^{\text{pariety liczby}}$$

liczba  $\pi$   
 drogi  $i < j$   
 takich, że  $\tau(i) > \tau(j)$

(2)

$n$ -polaari permutace

$\tau$

1	2	3	4	...	$n-1$	$n$
$n$	$n-1$	$n-2$	$n-3$		2	1

signu  $\tau = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}}$

$n$  z. radha  
 Da  $n$  xi  $n-1$  meunich iisel  
 na  $n-1$  xi  $n-2$  meunich iisel  
 ...

$n$  da'ra' po de'lema' 4  
 alyfela 0 nabo 1  
 xi signu  $\tau = 1$

na 2 xi 1 meunich iisel

Pocet kaurersi xi

$n$  da'ra' po de'li' 4  
 alyfela 2 nabo 3  
 xi signu  $\tau = -1$ .

$$n-1 + n-2 + \dots + 3 + 2 + 1 = \frac{(n-1+1)(n-1)}{2} = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$$

(3)

Každá čtvercová matice píšadime čisto, tzv. determinant matice. Čakm mridime, ie skutočnosť, ie  $\det A \neq 0$  znamená, ie A má inverznú maticu, netz ie iadly matice A jeou LN netz ie sloupc matice A jeou LN.

Definice Necht A je matice  $m \times n$  s prvky v  $\mathbb{R}$  netz  $\mathbb{C}$ .

$$\det A = \sum_{\sigma \in S_m} \text{sign } \sigma \cdot a_{1\sigma(1)} a_{2\sigma(2)} a_{3\sigma(3)} \cdots a_{m\sigma(m)}$$

Práci prvki  $S_m$  je  $m!$

$a_{i\sigma(i)}$   
 $\swarrow$  riadek  $\searrow$  sloupec

(4)

$$n = 1 \quad \det(a_{11}) = a_{11}$$

$$n = 2 \quad \det \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \text{sign} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} a_{11} a_{22} + \text{sign} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} a_{12} a_{21}$$

$$= a_{11} a_{22} - a_{12} a_{21}$$

$\sigma$   $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$   $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   
 sign  $\quad 1 \quad \quad -1$

$+$   
 $\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$

$$n = 3$$

$$\sigma \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

sign  $\quad 1 \quad \quad -1 \quad \quad 1 \quad \quad -1 \quad \quad 1 \quad \quad -1$

(5)

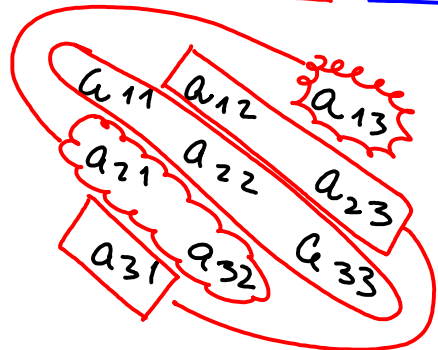
$$\det \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \operatorname{sign} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} a_{11} a_{22} a_{33} + \operatorname{sign} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} a_{11} a_{23} a_{32}$$

$$+ \operatorname{sign} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} a_{13} a_{21} a_{32} + \operatorname{sign} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} a_{13} a_{22} a_{31}$$

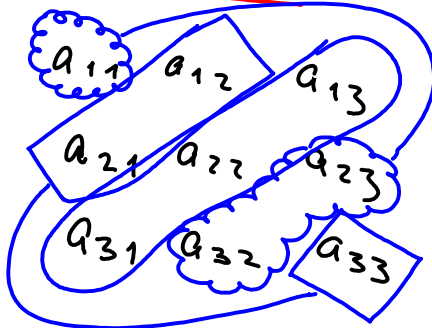
$$+ \operatorname{sign} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} a_{12} a_{23} a_{31} + \operatorname{sign} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} a_{12} a_{21} a_{33}$$

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

+1



-1

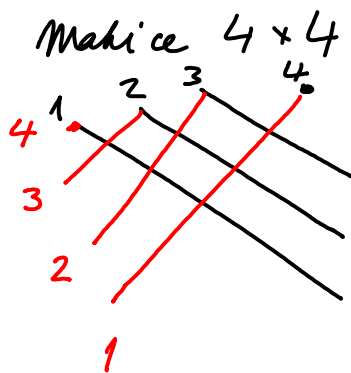


(6)

Najpříčíl determinantu matice  $3 \times 3$  podle myšleného pravidla  
a nazývá Sarrusovo pravidlo.

Platí pro matice  $2 \times 2$  a  $3 \times 3$ .

Pro jiné matice má replahi!



Sarrusovo pravidlo pro matice  $4 \times 4$  dáva  
8 prvků, ale definice determinantu  
matice  $4 \times 4$  dáva  $4! = 24$  prvků

⑦

Delaminant kani a dobru' leju' helni kere' matice

Dolni leju' helni kere' matice  $A = (a_{ij})$

$$a_{ij} = 0 \text{ mo } i < j$$

Hani' leju' helni kere' matice

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33} & \dots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ * & \dots & \dots & 0 & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

(8)

Věta Necht  $A$  je kámi netr dolní  $\Delta$  matice Pak

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

Důkaz: Necht  $A$  je kámi  $\Delta$  matice.

Jedliže  $\sigma$  je permutace kálesi, ie  $\sigma(n) \neq n$ , pak  $a_{n\sigma(n)} = 0$ .

Tudíi i raici  $a_{1\sigma(1)} \dots a_{n\sigma(n)} = 0$ . Prode budeme brát jin permutace,

kde  $\sigma(n) = n$  jkblíže  $\sigma(n-1) \neq n$ . Pohud  $\sigma(n-1) \neq n-1$ , pak

$\sigma_{n-1} \sigma(n-1) = 0$ . Tody i  $a_{1\sigma(1)} \dots a_{n-1\sigma(n-1)} a_{n\sigma(n)} = 0$ . Prode  $\sigma(n-1) = n-1$ .

$$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & \dots & 0 & a_{n-1, n-1} a_{n-1, n} \\ 0 & & 0 & 0 a_{n, n} \end{array}$$

akd  $\sigma(n-2) = n-2, \dots, \sigma(2) = 2, \sigma(1) = 1$   
je jidíni máina permutace, kde raici n nenuní nyl  
roven 0



③

## Základní pravidla pro počítání s determinanty

- ① Nechť  $B$  vznikne z  $A$  výměnou  $i$  řádku a  $j$  řádku Pak  
 $\det B = -\det A$ .

Důkaz. Pro jednoduchost vezmeme  $i=1, j=2$ .  $B=(b_{ij})$   $A=(a_{ij})$

$$\det B = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn} \sigma \cdot b_{1\sigma(1)} b_{2\sigma(2)} b_{3\sigma(3)} \cdots b_{n\sigma(n)} =$$

$$= \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn} \sigma \cdot a_{2\sigma(1)} a_{1\sigma(2)} a_{3\sigma(3)} \cdots a_{n\sigma(n)}$$

$$= \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn} \sigma \cdot a_{1\sigma(2)} a_{2\sigma(1)} a_{3\sigma(3)} \cdots a_{n\sigma(n)}$$

(10)

$$\pi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots & n \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & \dots & n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots & n \\ \sigma(1) & \sigma(2) & \sigma(3) & \dots & \sigma(n) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tau = \sigma \circ \pi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots & n \\ \sigma(2) & \sigma(1) & \sigma(3) & \dots & \sigma(n) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \sum_{\substack{\sigma \in S_n \\ \tau = \sigma \circ \pi}} \text{sign } \sigma \cdot a_{1\tau(1)} a_{2\tau(2)} \dots a_{n\tau(n)}$$

$$= \sum_{\substack{\sigma \in S_n \\ \tau = \sigma \circ \pi}} -\text{sign } \tau \cdot a_{1\tau(1)} a_{2\tau(2)} \dots a_{n\tau(n)} = - \sum_{\tau \in S_n} \text{sign } \tau \cdot a_{1\tau(1)} a_{2\tau(2)} \dots a_{n\tau(n)} = -\det A$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sign } \tau &= \text{sign}(\sigma \circ \pi) = \\ &= \text{sign } \sigma \cdot \text{sign } \pi = \\ &= -\text{sign } \sigma \end{aligned}$$

perlini  $\sigma$  perliha'  $S_n$ . pale  
 $\tau = \sigma \circ \pi$  perliha' kabe'  $S_n$ .  
 Sahaami  $S_n \rightarrow S_n$   
 $\sigma \mapsto \sigma \circ \pi$   
 pi kya kya

(11)

② Necht' matice  $A$  má dva stejné řádky Pak  
 $\det A = 0$ .

Důkaz. Necht' matice  $A$  má stejný  $i$ -tý a  $j$ -tý řádek  
 Nyní můžeme těchto řádků dohromady opřít matrici  $A$ . Podle  
 předchozího plati

$$\det A = -\det A$$

Odtud

$$2 \det A = 0$$

$$\det A = 0.$$

③ Necht'  $B$  vznikne z  $A$  vynásobením  $i$ -tého řádku číslom  $c$ . Potom  
 $\det B = c \det A$ .

(12)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \underline{\text{Dikar:}} \quad \det B &= \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} n! \operatorname{sgn} \sigma \, b_{1\sigma(1)} b_{2\sigma(2)} \cdots b_{n\sigma(n)} = \\
 &= \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} n! \operatorname{sgn} \sigma \, (c a_{1\sigma(1)} a_{2\sigma(2)} \cdots a_{n\sigma(n)}) = \\
 &= c \left( \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} n! \operatorname{sgn} \sigma \, a_{1\sigma(1)} a_{2\sigma(2)} \cdots a_{n\sigma(n)} \right) = c \det A
 \end{aligned}$$

⊕ Notk' re matriks  $A$  a  $B$  lini parse  $r_i$  k' m' i' d' k' u. Notk'  $C$  j' matriks k' k' e' s' i' j' k' i' d' e' k' u

$$r_j(C) = r_j(A) = r_j(B) \quad \text{ma } j \neq i$$

$$r_i(C) = r_i(A) + r_i(B)$$

Pdem

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

(13) i = 1

Ditany:  $\det C = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \text{sign } \sigma \cdot C_{1\sigma(1)} C_{2\sigma(2)} \cdots C_{n\sigma(n)} =$

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

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

$= \det A + \det B$

(5) Matriks  $C$  vznikne z matice  $A$  tak, že k  $i$ -tému řádku přičteme  $c$ -násobek  $j$ -tého řádku. Pak

$$\det C = \det A \quad i \neq j$$

(14)

$$i=1, j=2$$

Diklas: termime re (4) sa matrici A nari pirodri matrici A,  
sa matrici B namime lulo:

$$r_1(B) = c r_2(A)$$

$$r_2(B) = r_2(A) \quad i \geq 2$$

$$r_i(B) = r_i(A)$$

C ji matrice, klua re sama A i B v radick 1, 3, . n a v pomim  
ji

$$r_1(C) = r_1(A) + r_1(B) = r_1(A) + c r_2(A)$$

Podle podle (4) ji del C = del A + del B.

Podle (3) ji del B = c · del  $\begin{pmatrix} r_2(A) \\ r_2(A) \\ r_3(A) \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{(2)}{=} c \cdot 0 = 0$

Tedy del C = del A.

(15)

⑥  $\det A^T = \det A$

Definición. Sea  $A^T = (b_{ij})$        $b_{ij} = a_{j,i}$

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

$$\begin{matrix} (\sigma(i)) & \sigma^{-1}(\sigma(i)) = \sigma^{-1}(i) \\ \parallel & \parallel \\ 1 & i \end{matrix}$$

$$= \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn} \sigma \cdot a_{\sigma(1)1} a_{\sigma(2)2} a_{\sigma(3)3} \cdots a_{\sigma(n)n} =$$

$$= \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn} \sigma \cdot a_{1\sigma^{-1}(1)} a_{2\sigma^{-1}(2)} a_{3\sigma^{-1}(3)} \cdots a_{n\sigma^{-1}(n)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma^{-1} \circ \sigma &= \text{id} \\ \operatorname{sgn} \sigma^{-1} \cdot \operatorname{sgn} \sigma &= 1 \\ \operatorname{sgn} \sigma^{-1} &= \operatorname{sgn} \sigma \end{aligned}$$

(16)

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

Keďže  $\sigma$  je ľubovoľný prvok  $S_n$ , tak  $\sigma^{-1}$  tiež je ľubovoľný prvok  $S_n$   
 $\sigma \mapsto \sigma^{-1}$   
 je bijekcia  $S_n$  na  $S_n$ . Preto

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

= det A

⑦ Pravidla ①-⑤ mali urobiť po sebe.



(17)

Pikkad Spikite determinant matrice A kram  $n \times n$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & a \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & a \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \text{fikeme} \\ 2., 3., \dots, n\text{-kij} \\ \text{radet} \\ = \\ k. 1 \text{ radet} \end{array} = \det \begin{pmatrix} a+n-1 & a+n-1 & a+n-1 & \dots & a+n-1 \\ 1 & a & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \stackrel{=}{=} (a+n-1) \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a & \dots & 1 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & a \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{\textcircled{18}}{=} \text{Od } 2, 3, \dots, n \text{ l\u00edk i\u00e1dhu} \\ \text{od\u00edleme } 1 \text{ i\u00e1dek.}$$

$$= (a+n-1) \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 0 & a-1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a-1 & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & a-1 \end{pmatrix} = \underline{\underline{(a+n-1)(a-1)^{n-1}}}$$