

DETERMINANTY

Opakování: A matice $n \times n$ nad K

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

A horní nebo dolní trojúhelníková

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

Jak se determinant mění při řádk. a sloupc. úpravách

- ① B vznikne z A výměnou řádků (sloupců) $\det B = -\det A$
- ② i . řádek vynásobíme číslem c $\det B = c \det A$
- ③ K . řádem řádku přičteme c . násobek j . řádku ($i \neq j$) $\det B = \det A$

Věta: $\det \left(\begin{array}{c|c} B & D \\ \hline 0 & C \end{array} \right) \begin{matrix} \}^k \\ \}^{n-k} \end{matrix} = \det B \cdot \det C$ ②

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_k \quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{n-k}$

Důkaz: $\det = \sum_{\sigma \in S_m} \dots \dots$

$$\sigma(\{k+1, k+2, \dots, m\} \cap \{1, 2, \dots, k\}) \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow a_{1\sigma(1)} a_{2\sigma(2)} \dots a_{m\sigma(m)} = 0$$

je-li $\sigma(k+1) = 2$, pak $a_{k+1\sigma(k+1)} = 0$

Pro ostatní permutace je

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma(1, 2, \dots, k) &= \{1, 2, \dots, k\} \\ \sigma(k+1, k+2, \dots, m) &= \{k+1, k+2, \dots, m\} \end{aligned}$$

(3)

k dansi:mn σ definiuyeme

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

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

$$\pi \circ \tau = \sigma$$

$$\tau \circ \pi = \sigma$$

$$\tilde{\pi} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \dots & n-k \\ \sigma(k+1)-k & \sigma(k+2)-k & \dots & \sigma(n)-k \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det = \sum_{\sigma \in S_m} \text{sign } \sigma \cdot a_{1\sigma(1)} \dots a_{n\sigma(n)} = \sum_{\tau \circ \pi} \text{sign } \tau \cdot \text{sign } \pi \cdot b_{1\sigma(1)} \dots b_{k\sigma(k)}$$

$$\sigma(1 \dots k) = \{1 \dots k\}$$

$$\sigma(k+1 \dots n) = \{k+1 \dots n\}$$

$$\cdot a_{k+1\sigma(k+1)} \dots a_{n\sigma(n)} =$$

$$c_{1\sigma(k+1)-k} \dots c_{n-k\sigma(n)-k}$$

(4)

$$= \sum_{\substack{\tau \in S_k \\ \tilde{\pi} \in S_{n-k}}} \text{sgn } \tau \cdot b_{1\tau(1)} b_{2\tau(2)} \cdots b_{k\tau(k)} \cdot \text{sgn } \tilde{\pi} \cdot c_{1\tilde{\pi}(1)} \cdots c_{n-k\tilde{\pi}(n-k)}$$

$$= \left(\sum_{\tau \in S_k} \text{sgn } \tau \cdot b_{1\tau(1)} b_{2\tau(2)} \cdots b_{k\tau(k)} \right) \cdot \left(\sum_{\tilde{\pi} \in S_{n-k}} \text{sgn } \tilde{\pi} \cdot c_{1\tilde{\pi}(1)} \cdots c_{n-k\tilde{\pi}(n-k)} \right)$$

$$= \det B \cdot \det C \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 5 & & \\ & 5 & \\ & & 5 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{ERO}{\sim} \left(\begin{array}{c|c} \overbrace{\begin{matrix} \cancel{B} & \text{///} \\ \hline 0 & \text{///} \end{matrix}}^2 & \overbrace{\begin{matrix} \text{///} \\ \hline \text{///} \end{matrix}}^3 \end{array} \right) \begin{matrix} \left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} \cancel{B} \\ \hline 0 \end{matrix}} \right\} 2 \\ \left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} \text{///} \\ \hline \text{///} \end{matrix}} \right\} 3 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \det = \det B \cdot \det C$$

(5)

Príklad Vandermondiho determinantu

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

$D(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$

Výpočet dokončíme indukcií

po úpravách
sij. čísel, se

$$= \text{nečo} \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_2 & x_2^2 & \dots & x_2^{n-2} \\ 1 & x_3 & x_3^2 & \dots & x_3^{n-2} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & x_n & x_n^2 & \dots & x_n^{n-2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \text{niečo} \cdot D(x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n)$$

$$x_2^i - x_1^i = (x_2 - x_1) (x_2^{i-1} + x_2^{i-2} x_1 + \dots + x_1^{i-1})$$

$\Delta(x_1 \dots x_n) =$ *od 2., 3., ... n. loka rader*
od ideme 1 iadel

(6)

$$= \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 & x_1^3 & \dots & x_1^{n-1} \\ 0 & x_2-x_1 & x_2^2-x_1^2 & x_2^3-x_1^3 & \dots & x_2^{n-1}-x_1^{n-1} \\ 0 & x_3-x_1 & - & - & - & - \\ 0 & x_n-x_1 & - & - & - & - \end{pmatrix}$$

vplneme
 $x_i - x_1$
 $=$
n i. loka rader

$$= (x_2-x_1)(x_3-x_1) \dots (x_n-x_1) \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 & x_1^3 & x_1^4 & \dots & x_1^n \\ 0 & 1 & x_2+x_1 & x_2^2+x_2x_1+x_1^2 & x_2^3+x_2^2x_1+x_2x_1^2+x_1^3 & \dots & x_2^{n-1}+x_2^{n-2}x_1+\dots+x_1^{n-1} \\ 0 & 1 & x_3+x_1 & x_3^2+x_3x_1+x_1^2 & \dots & \dots & x_3^{n-1}+\dots+x_1^{n-1} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 1 & x_n+x_1 & x_n^2+x_nx_1+x_1^2 & \dots & \dots & x_n^{n-1}+\dots+x_1^{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (x_2-x_1)(x_3-x_1) \dots (x_n-x_1) \det(1) \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_2+x_1 & x_2^2+x_2x_1+x_1^2 & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

⑦

= od $(n-1)$. stupce odiceme
 x_1 narobek $(n-2)$. ho stupce
 od $(n-2)$. ho stupce odiceme
 x_1 narobek $(n-3)$. ho stupce
 itd
 od 2 stupce $(x_2 + x_1)$
 odiceme x_1 narobek
 1. stupce (1)

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

$$D(x_{11}, x_{21}, \dots, x_{n1}) = (x_2 - x_1)(x_3 - x_1) \dots (x_n - x_1) D(x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n)$$

$$\Rightarrow D(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_i - x_j)$$

$$\cdot D(x_{n-1}, x_n)$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_{n-1} \\ 1 & x_n \end{pmatrix} = x_n - x_{n-1}$$

(8)

$$= \prod_{1 \leq i < j} (x_i - x_j)$$

CAUCHIOVA VĚTA Nechtí A a B jsou matice $n \times n$. Pak platí

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

Důkaz: Uvažujeme n, n pomocí přičítání řádků sloupců lze upravit

$$\begin{matrix} 2n \\ \left\{ \begin{matrix} A & O \\ -E & B \end{matrix} \right\} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} ESO \\ \sim \\ \equiv \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & A \cdot B \\ -E & O \end{pmatrix} \\ E \dot{R} O \\ \sim \\ \text{přičtením řádků} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} -E & O \\ A & A \cdot B \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

⑨

Výsledek

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ -E & B \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \text{analogie} \\ = \\ \text{předch.} \\ \text{výky} \end{array}$$

$$\underline{\det A \det B}$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} A & A \cdot B \\ -E & O \end{pmatrix} \parallel = (-1)^n \det \begin{pmatrix} -E & O \\ A & A \cdot B \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \text{analogie} \\ \text{předch.} \\ = \\ \text{výky} \end{array} (-1)^n \det(-E) \cdot \det(A \cdot B)$$

$$= (-1)^n (-1)^n \det(A \cdot B) = \underline{\det(A \cdot B)}$$

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

(10)

K 3. rauge
piikeme
 b_{11} -naivobek 1. rauge
~
a b_{21} naivobek
2. rauge

$(A \cdot B)_{11}$

K 4. rauge
piikeme b_{12} -naivobek
1. rauge a b_{22} -naivobek
2. rauge

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

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

(11)

Cauchyora neta i'ka', nē

$$\det : GL(n, \mathbb{K}) \longrightarrow \mathbb{K} - \{0\}$$

||
matice $n \times n$,
blu' mapi'
inversi

↓
n quaca' nārobenu

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

n homomorfismu grup

$GL(n, \mathbb{K})$.. quaca' nārobenu matice

Ma' q' A inversi, pal $\det A \neq 0$.

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

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

(12)

Laplace's way of determinantsA matrix $n \times n$ $A = (a_{ij})$

A_{ij} is matrix $(n-1) \times (n-1)$, that results from A by removing i -th row and j -th column

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 4 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 2 \\ -1 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 12 & 1 & 3 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_{23} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 8 \\ -1 & 4 & 6 \\ 12 & 1 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

Determinant matrix A_{ij} means $|A_{ij}|$ a name is minor or subdeterminantdet A .

$$\text{Cinde } \tilde{a}_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} |A_{ij}| \quad (13)$$

nazývame algebraický doplněk prvku a_{ij} v matici A .

Věta: Laplaceův rozvoj determinantu podle i -té řádku

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

Laplaceův rozvoj podle j -té sloupce

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

(14)

Prilklad Prowedeme rozvoj delam. nander podle 1 slapce

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \det \begin{pmatrix} a_n & -1 & 0 & 0 & & \\ a_{n-1} & x & -1 & 0 & \dots & \\ a_{n-2} & 0 & x & -1 & & \\ \vdots & & & & & \\ a_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & x & -1 \\ a_0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & x \end{pmatrix} = a_n (-1)^{1+1} \det \begin{pmatrix} x & -1 & & & \\ 0 & x & -1 & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ 0 & & & & x \end{pmatrix} \\
 & + a_{n-1} (-1)^{2+1} \det \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & & & \\ 0 & x & -1 & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ 0 & & & & x \end{pmatrix} + a_{n-2} (-1)^{3+1} \det \begin{pmatrix} & & 0 & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ 0 & & & & & \\ & & & & & x \end{pmatrix} \dots = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i x^i
 \end{aligned}$$

(15)

Przy rozwinięciu - rozwijamy podle poslednieho iadku

$$= a_0 (-1)^{n+1+1} \det \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & & & \\ x & -1 & & & \\ & & \ddots & & 0 \\ 0 & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & x & -1 \end{pmatrix} + x \overbrace{(-1)^{n+1+n+1}}^1 \det \begin{pmatrix} & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ a_n & -1 & & & \\ a_{n-1} & x & -1 & & \\ \vdots & & & \ddots & \\ \vdots & & & & \\ a_1 & & & & x \end{pmatrix}$$

$\underbrace{a_0 (-1)^{n+2} (-1)^n}_1$

$$D_{n-1} = a_0 + x \cdot D_n$$

$$D(a_0, \dots, a_n) = a_0 + x D(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$$

$$D(a_0, \dots, a_n) = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i \cdot x^i$$

(16)

Dužna razvoja podle i leha isidhu

zallie A, B, C mají stejné veliky isidhy a vyjmlou i. kolo a

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

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

Ue zabevnit na nice scitanci. Tde puvijme na matici A

v Lapl razoji

$$\det A = \det \begin{pmatrix} // // // // \\ a_{i1} 0 0 \dots 0 \\ // // // // \end{pmatrix} + \det \begin{pmatrix} // // // // \\ 0 a_{i2} 0 \dots 0 \\ // // // // \end{pmatrix} + \dots \det \begin{pmatrix} // // // // \\ 0 0 0 \dots a_{in} \\ // // // // \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= a_{i1} \det \begin{pmatrix} // // // // \\ 1 0 0 \dots 0 \\ // // // // \end{pmatrix} + a_{i2} \det \begin{pmatrix} // // // // \\ 0 1 0 \dots 0 \\ // // // // \end{pmatrix} + \dots + a_{in} \det \begin{pmatrix} // // // // \\ 0 0 0 \dots 1 \\ // // // // \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$i \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} // // // // // // // \\ 00 \dots 0 & 0 \dots 0 \\ // // // // // // // \end{pmatrix}$$

↑
j

(17)
 ryminar
 rascu
 (j-1) mat
 dalarame

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

j · 1 · 2 · ... · (j-1) · (j+1) · ...

paide odaluid rascu lude rascu no
 rmea del xi da na $(-1)^{j-1}$

Tdei s iadhy

$$\begin{pmatrix} // // // // // \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ // // // // // \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ // // // // // \end{pmatrix}$$

rmea del $(-1)^{i-1}$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ // // // // \\ 1 \cdot 2 \cdot j \cdot j \dots \end{pmatrix} = \det A_{ij}$$

1
2
⋮
i-1
i+1
⋮
n

$$= \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} (-1)^{j-1+i-1} |A_{ij}| \stackrel{(18)}{=} \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} (-1)^{i+j} \det A_{ij}$$