

**Příklad 2.** Najděte báze a dimenze následujících vektorových prostorů:

(1)  $\mathbb{C}_1[x]$  jako vektorového prostoru nad  $\mathbb{R}$ ,

~~$\mathbb{R}_2[x]$  jako vektorového prostoru nad  $\mathbb{R}$~~

(b)  $\mathbb{C}_2[x]$  jako vektorový prostor nad  $\mathbb{C}$

↖ polynómy stupňa najviac 2 s koeficientami v  $\mathbb{C}$ .

(d) Ukážte sa rovnako ako v prípade  $\mathbb{R}_2[x]$  je vektorový priestor nad  $\mathbb{R}$ .

Báza bude  $1, x, x^2$ , pretože

- $\forall p \in \mathbb{C}_2[x] \exists a_0, a_1, a_2 \in \mathbb{C} : p(x) = a_0 \cdot 1 + a_1 \cdot x + a_2 \cdot x^2$  (definícia  $\mathbb{C}_2[x]$ )
- $1, x, x^2$  sú LN nad  $\mathbb{C}$

$b_0 \cdot 1 + b_1 \cdot x + b_2 \cdot x^2 = 0$  má jediné riešenie pre  $b_0, b_1, b_2 \in \mathbb{C}$

Pretože  $x=0 : \boxed{b_0 = 0}$

$x=1 : 0 \cdot 1 + b_1 \cdot 1 + b_2 \cdot 1 = 0 \quad \leftarrow \boxed{b_1 = 0}$

$x=-1 : 0 \cdot 1 - b_1 + b_2 \cdot 1 = 0$

$2b_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{b_2 = 0}$

$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} \mathbb{C}_2[x] = 2+1 = 3.$

(1) Najdeme generátory  $\mathbb{C}_1[x]$  nad  $\mathbb{R}$ .

$p \in \mathbb{C}_1[x]$  je kubický t.j.  $p(x) = (c_0 + id_0) \cdot 1 + (c_1 + id_1) \cdot x$   
 $c_0, d_0, c_1, d_1 \in \mathbb{R}$

$p(x) = \underbrace{c_0}_{\in \mathbb{R}} \cdot 1 + \underbrace{d_0}_{\in \mathbb{R}} \cdot i + \underbrace{c_1}_{\in \mathbb{R}} \cdot x + \underbrace{d_1}_{\in \mathbb{R}} \cdot (i \cdot x)$

$\mathbb{C}_1[x]$  nad  $\mathbb{R}$  je generované  $1, i, x, i \cdot x$

$1, i, x, i \cdot x$  sú LN nad  $\mathbb{R}$

Riešime

$b_1 \cdot 1 + b_2 \cdot i + b_3 \cdot x + b_4 \cdot i \cdot x = 0$  pre  $b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4 \in \mathbb{R}$

$x=0 : b_1 \cdot 1 + b_2 \cdot i = 0$ , pretože  $i \notin \mathbb{R}$  je nutné  $\boxed{b_1 = b_2 = 0}$

Vskúšky: Predpokladajme  $i \in \mathbb{R}$  a  $b_2 \neq 0$ , potom  $\mathbb{R} \ni \frac{b_1 \cdot 1}{b_2} = i \notin \mathbb{R}$  spor.

$x=1 : b_3 \cdot 1 + b_4 \cdot i = 0$ , pretože  $i \notin \mathbb{R}$  je nutné  $\boxed{b_3 = b_4 = 0}$

$1, i, x, i \cdot x$  je báza  $\mathbb{C}_1[x]$  nad  $\mathbb{R}$  t.j.  $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{C}_1[x] = 2 \cdot (1+1) = 4$

Pozn. :

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} \mathbb{C}_1[x] = 1+1 = 2$$

$$\dim_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{R}_1[x] = 1+1 = 2$$

Obeche

$$\dim_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{C}_k[x] = 2 \cdot (k+1)$$

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} \mathbb{C}_k[x] = k+1$$

**Příklad. 2.** Pomocí řádkových úprav spočítejte determinant matice

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -3 & -2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -3 & -2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} &= - \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -3 & -2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= - \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & -5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= - \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= -4 \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= -4 \cdot (1 \cdot (-1) \cdot 1 \cdot 8) = 32 \end{aligned}$$

OPAKOVÁNÍ: del definuje se pro matici  $n \times n$ .

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = a_{11} \cdot a_{22} \cdot \dots \cdot a_{nn}$$

HOZNA' Δ MATICA

$$\det(A) = \det(A^T) \Rightarrow \text{stejně úpravy fungují analogicky ako řádkové}$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} r_1(A) \\ r_2(A) \\ \vdots \\ r_i(A) \\ r_{i+1}(A) + c \cdot r_i(A) \\ r_{i+2}(A) \\ \vdots \\ r_n(A) \end{pmatrix} = \det \begin{pmatrix} r_1(A) \\ \vdots \\ r_i(A) \\ r_{i+1}(A) + c \cdot r_i(A) \\ r_{i+2}(A) \\ \vdots \\ r_n(A) \end{pmatrix}$$

řádkové úpravy

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} r_1(A) \\ \vdots \\ r_i(A) \\ c \cdot r_{i+1}(A) \\ r_{i+2}(A) \\ \vdots \\ r_n(A) \end{pmatrix} = c \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} r_1(A) \\ \vdots \\ r_i(A) \\ r_{i+1}(A) \\ r_{i+2}(A) \\ \vdots \\ r_n(A) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} r_1(A) \\ \vdots \\ r_i(A) \\ r_j(A) \\ \vdots \\ r_n(A) \end{pmatrix} = - \det \begin{pmatrix} r_1(A) \\ \vdots \\ r_j(A) \\ r_i(A) \\ \vdots \\ r_n(A) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} = \det(A) \cdot \det(B)$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = a \cdot d - c \cdot b$$

SARRUSOVO PRAVIDLO

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} = a_{11} a_{22} a_{33} + a_{21} a_{32} a_{13} + a_{31} a_{12} a_{23} - a_{31} a_{22} a_{13} - a_{11} a_{32} a_{23} - a_{21} a_{12} a_{33}$$

**Příklad. 4.** Vypočítejte determinant matice

$$\begin{pmatrix} x & x & x & \dots & x & x \\ y & x & x & \dots & x & x \\ y & y & x & \dots & x & x \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots & \vdots \\ y & y & y & \dots & y & x \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} x & x & x & \dots & x & x \\ y & x & x & \dots & x & x \\ y & y & x & \dots & x & x \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots & \vdots \\ y & y & y & \dots & y & x \end{pmatrix} = x \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ y & x & x & \dots & x & x \\ y & y & x & \dots & x & x \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots & \vdots \\ y & y & y & \dots & y & x \end{pmatrix} = \left. \begin{array}{l} 0 \text{ determinant} \\ \text{od} \\ i\text{-tého řádku} \\ y\text{-násobek 1. řádku} \\ \text{pro } i = n, n-1, \dots, 2 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= x \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & x-y & x-y & \dots & x-y & x-y \\ 0 & 0 & x-y & \dots & x-y & x-y \\ \vdots & \vdots & 0 & \dots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & x-y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= x \cdot (x-y)^{n-1}.$$



**Příklad 5.** Vypočítejte determinant matice

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} x+a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \dots & a_{n-1} & a_n \\ a_1 & x+a_2 & a_3 & \dots & a_{n-1} & a_n \\ a_1 & a_2 & x+a_3 & \dots & a_{n-1} & a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \dots & a_{n-1} & x+a_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

(všimněte si, že stĺpcové účty sú rovnaké)

Pripočítame všetky stĺpce  $s_2(A), \dots, s_n(A)$  k  $s_1(A)$ .

$$\det(A) = \det \begin{pmatrix} a & a_2 & a_3 & \dots & a_n \\ a & x+a_2 & a_3 & \dots & a_n \\ a & a_2 & x+a_3 & \dots & a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ a & a_2 & a_3 & \dots & x+a_n \end{pmatrix} = a \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a_2 & a_3 & \dots & a_n \\ 1 & x+a_2 & a_3 & \dots & a_n \\ 1 & a_2 & x+a_3 & \dots & a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ 1 & a_2 & a_3 & \dots & x+a_n \end{pmatrix} = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{odpočítame} \\ a_i \text{-násobok 1. stĺpca} \\ \text{od} \\ i\text{-tého stĺpca pre } i=2,3,\dots,n \end{array} \right\}$$

$$a = x + a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n$$

$$= a \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & x & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & x \end{pmatrix} = a \cdot x^{n-1} = (x+a_1+a_2+\dots+a_n) \cdot x^{n-1}$$

$\uparrow$  dolná  $\Delta$  matice, platí  $\det \begin{pmatrix} \triangle & 0 \\ 0 & \triangle \end{pmatrix} = \det \begin{pmatrix} \triangle & \triangle \\ 0 & \triangle \end{pmatrix}$ .  $\det(A) = \det(A^T)$

**Příklad 6.** Vypočítejte determinant

$$D(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) = \det \begin{pmatrix} a_1+x & x & x & \dots & x & x \\ x & a_2+x & x & \dots & x & x \\ x & x & a_3+x & \dots & x & x \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots & \vdots \\ x & x & x & \dots & x & a_n+x \end{pmatrix}$$

Oprávkování Laplaceov rozloj  $\det(A)$  podle i-tého řádku (analogicky podle i-tého sloupce)

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix} = \underline{a_{i1}} \cdot (-1)^{i+1} \det \begin{pmatrix} \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix} + \dots + \underline{a_{in}} \cdot (-1)^{i+n} \det \begin{pmatrix} \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

Odpátné (n-1)-sloupec od n-tého sloupce.

$$\begin{aligned} D(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) &= \det \begin{pmatrix} a_1+x & x & x & \dots & x & 0 \\ x & a_2+x & x & \dots & x & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ x & x & x & \dots & a_{n-1}+x & 0 \\ x & x & x & \dots & x & a_n \end{pmatrix} = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Laplaceov} \\ \text{rozloj} \\ \text{podle} \\ \text{n-tého} \\ \text{sloupce} \end{array} \right| \\ &= -a_{n-1} \cdot (-1)^{n-1+n} \det \begin{pmatrix} a_1+x & x & x & \dots & x \\ x & a_2+x & x & \dots & x \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ x & x & x & \dots & a_{n-1}+x \end{pmatrix} + a_n \cdot (-1)^{n+n} \det \begin{pmatrix} a_1+x & x & x & \dots & x \\ x & a_2+x & x & \dots & x \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ x & x & x & \dots & x \end{pmatrix} \\ &= a_{n-1} \cdot x \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} a_1+x & x & x & \dots & x \\ x & a_2+x & x & \dots & x \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix} + a_n \cdot D(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{n-1}) \\ &= a_{n-1} \cdot x \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & a_2 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix} + a_n \cdot D(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{n-1}) = x \cdot a_1 a_2 \dots a_{n-1} + a_n D(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{n-1}) \\ &\quad \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Odpátné x-násobek prostředního řádku od i-tého řádku i=1,2,...,n-1

Odvádili sme rekurentný predpis:

$$D(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) = x \cdot a_1 a_2 \dots a_{n-1} + a_n \cdot D(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{n-1})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow D(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) &= x \cdot a_1 a_2 \dots a_{n-1} + a_n (x \cdot a_1 a_2 \dots a_{n-2} + a_{n-1} \cdot D(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{n-2})) \\ &= \underbrace{x \cdot a_1 a_2 \dots a_{n-1}}_{\text{doba } a_n} + \underbrace{x \cdot a_1 a_2 \dots a_{n-2} \cdot a_n}_{\text{doba } a_{n-1}} + \underbrace{a_n \cdot a_{n-1}}_{\text{číslo pred } a_{n-2}} \cdot D(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{n-2}) \\ &= \dots = x \cdot \sum_{i=2}^n a_1 \cdot a_2 \dots \hat{a}_i \dots a_n + a_n \cdot a_{n-1} \dots a_2 \cdot D(a_1) \end{aligned}$$

Vieme že  $D(a_1) = \det(x+a_1) = x+a_1$ .

$\angle \dots \dots \dots$

Wiederhole  $a_i$

Viere  $\bar{z} \in D(a_1) = \text{del}(x+a_1) = x+a_1.$

$$\Rightarrow D(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) = x \cdot \sum_{i=2}^n a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot \dots \cdot \hat{a}_i \cdot \dots \cdot a_n + a_n \cdot a_{n-1} \cdot \dots \cdot a_2 \cdot (a_1+x)$$

$$= \boxed{x \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n a_1 \cdot \dots \cdot \hat{a}_i \cdot \dots \cdot a_n + a_n \cdot a_{n-1} \cdot \dots \cdot a_1}$$

↑  
Wiederhole  $a_i$

**Příklad 8.** Vypočítejte determinant matice  $2n \times 2n$

$$D_{2n} = \det \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 & 0 & b \\ 0 & a & 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a & \dots & \dots & b & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \dots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & a & b & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & c & d & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \dots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & c & \dots & \dots & d & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c & 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 & d & 0 \\ c & 0 & 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 & 0 & d \end{pmatrix}$$

Chceme vyjádřit  $D_{2n}$  pomocí  $D_{2(n-1)}$ .  
Použijeme 2x Laplaceov rozvoj.

LAPLACEOV rozvoj PODĚLA 1. STĚPCE.

$$D_{2n} = a \cdot \underbrace{(-1)^{1+1}}_1 \cdot \det$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 & 0 & b \\ 0 & a & 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a & \dots & \dots & b & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \dots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & a & b & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & c & d & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \dots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & c & \dots & \dots & d & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c & 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 & d & 0 \\ c & 0 & 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 & 0 & d \end{pmatrix}$$

$(2n-1) \times (2n-1)$

$$+ c \cdot \underbrace{(-1)^{2n+1}}_{-1} \cdot \det$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 & 0 & b \\ 0 & a & 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a & \dots & \dots & b & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \dots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & a & b & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & c & d & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \dots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & c & \dots & \dots & d & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c & 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 & d & 0 \\ c & 0 & 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 & 0 & d \end{pmatrix}$$

$(2n-1) \times (2n-1)$

Laplaceov rozvoj podle posledního stĺpca

$$= a \cdot d \cdot \underbrace{(-1)^{(2n-1)+2}}_{+1} \cdot \det$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 & 0 & b \\ 0 & a & 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a & \dots & \dots & b & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \dots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & a & b & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & c & d & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \dots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & c & \dots & \dots & d & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c & 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 & d & 0 \\ c & 0 & 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 & 0 & d \end{pmatrix}$$

$(2n-2) \times (2n-2)$

$D_{2(n-1)}$

$$- c \cdot b \cdot \underbrace{(-1)^{1+2n-1}}_{+1} \cdot \det$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 & 0 & b \\ 0 & a & 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a & \dots & \dots & b & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \dots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & a & b & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & c & d & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \dots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & c & \dots & \dots & d & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c & 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 & d & 0 \\ c & 0 & 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 & 0 & d \end{pmatrix}$$

$(2n-2) \times (2n-2)$

$D_{2(n-1)}$

$$= ad \cdot D_{2(n-1)} - cb \cdot D_{2(n-1)} = (ad-cb) D_{2(n-1)} = \dots = (ad-cb)^{n-1} D_{2(n-(n-1))} = (ad-cb)^{n-1} D_2$$

$$D_{2 \cdot 1} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = ad - cb$$

$$D_{2n} = (ad-cb)^{n-1} \cdot (ad-cb) = (ad-cb)^n$$

PŘÍKLADY, KTERÉ SŤE NEŠLI NA CÍLENT :

Příklad 12. Vypočítejte determinant matice  $n \times n$ :

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots & n-2 & n-1 & n \\ n & 1 & 2 & \dots & n-3 & n-2 & n-1 \\ n-1 & n & 1 & \dots & n-4 & n-3 & n-2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & \dots & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & \dots & n & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & \dots & n-1 & n & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Každý řádek/stĺpec má rovnaký sčel prvok.

Připočítane řadky  $r_2, \dots, r_n$  k řádce  $r_1$ .

$$= \det \begin{pmatrix} a & a & a & \dots & a \\ n & 1 & 2 & \dots & n-1 \\ n-1 & n & 1 & \dots & n-2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix} = a \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ n & 1 & 2 & \dots & n-1 \\ n-1 & n & 1 & \dots & n-2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{odpočítane od } r_1 \text{ řadok } r_{i+1} \\ \text{pre } i = 2, 3, \dots, n-1 \end{array} \right\}$$

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

$$= a \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & 1-n & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1-n & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & \dots & n-1 \end{pmatrix} = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{odpočítane } r_1 \text{ od } r_2, r_3, \dots, r_n \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= a \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 0 & -n & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -n & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots & n-1 \end{pmatrix} \left. \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow \text{Laplaceov rozvoj podľa } s_m \\ \leftarrow \text{Laplaceov rozvoj podľa } s_1 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= (-1)^{1+n} \cdot 1 \cdot a \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -n & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -n & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots & n-1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ (n-1) \times (n-1) \end{array}$$

$$= (-1)^{n+1} \cdot (-1)^{1+(n-1)} \cdot a \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} -n & & 0 \\ & -n & \\ 0 & & \dots & -n \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ (n-2) \times (n-2) \end{array}$$

$$= \underbrace{(-1)^{2n-1}}_{-1} \cdot a \cdot (-n)^{n-2} = (-1)^{n-1} \cdot n \cdot \frac{n}{2} (n+1) \\ = (-1)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{n^{n-1}}{2} (n+1)$$

**Příklad 9.** Vypočítejte determinant matice  $n \times n$

$$D_n = \det \begin{pmatrix} x+2y & x & x & \dots & x & x-y \\ x-y & x+2y & x & \dots & x & x \\ x & x-y & x+2y & \dots & x & x \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots & \vdots \\ x & x & x & \dots & x+2y & x \\ x & x & x & \dots & x-y & x+2y \end{pmatrix}$$

Každý řádek/stĺpcec má rovnaký súčet.  
Pripočítame všetky riadky k 1. riadku.

$$D_n = \det \begin{pmatrix} a & a & a & \dots & a & a \\ x-y & x+2y & x & \dots & x & x \\ x & x-y & x+2y & \dots & x & x \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots & \vdots \\ x & x & x & \dots & x-y & x+2y \end{pmatrix} = a \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ x-y & x+2y & x & \dots & x & x \\ x & x-y & x+2y & \dots & x & x \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots & \vdots \\ x & x & x & \dots & x-y & x+2y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{cases} \text{odpočítame od} \\ r_n, r_{n-1}, \dots, r_2 \\ x\text{-násobok } r_1 \end{cases}$$

$$a = x \cdot (n-2) + (x-y) + (x+2y) \\ = \boxed{n \cdot x - y}$$

$$= a \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ -y & 2y & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -y & 2y & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & -y & 2y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= a \cdot y^{n-1} \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Vypočítame  $B_n = \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

ponocou rekurentnej formule.

Laplaceov rozvoj podľa  $S_m$ :

$$B_n = 1 \cdot (-1)^{1+n} \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & -1 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \cdot \underbrace{(-1)^{n+n}}_{+1} \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^{n+1} \cdot (-1)^{n-1} + 2 \cdot B_{n-1} = 1 + 2 \cdot B_{n-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow B_n = 1 + 2 \cdot B_{n-1} = 1 + 2 \cdot (1 + 2 \cdot B_{n-2}) = \underbrace{1}_{2^0} + \underbrace{2^1}_{2^0} + \underbrace{2^2}_{2^0} B_{n-2} = \dots = 1 + 2 + 2^2 + \dots + 2^{n-2} \cdot B_{\underbrace{n-(n-2)}_2}$$

$$B_2 = \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = 2 + 1$$

$$B_n = 1 + 2 + 2^2 + \dots + 2^{n-2} \cdot (2 + 1) = 1 + 2 + 2^2 + \dots + 2^{n-2} + 2^{n-1} = \frac{2^n - 1}{2 - 1} = \underline{\underline{2^n - 1}}$$

Vrátíme sa k originálnejmu výpočtu  $D_n$ :

Vrátíme se k originálnímu výrazu  $D_n$ :

$$D_n = (n \cdot x - y) \cdot y^{n-1} \cdot (2^n - 1)$$

**Příklad 3.** Pomocí řádkových úprav spočtěte determinant matice

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 \\ 1 & b & b^2 \\ 1 & c & c^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 \\ 1 & b & b^2 \\ 1 & c & c^2 \end{pmatrix} &= \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 \\ 0 & b-a & b^2-a^2 \\ 0 & c-a & c^2-a^2 \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\det(1)}_1 \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} b-a & b^2-a^2 \\ c-a & c^2-a^2 \end{pmatrix} = (b-a)(c^2-a^2) - (b^2-a^2)(c-a) \\ &= (b-a)(c-a)(c+a) - (b+a)(c-a)(c-a) \\ &= (b-a)(c-a)(c-b). \end{aligned}$$



**Příklad. 5.** Pomocí algebraických doplňků spočítejte inverzní matici k matici

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \cdot (\tilde{a}_{ij})^T \quad \tilde{a}_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{i-1,1} & a_{i-1,2} & \dots & a_{i-1,n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{i+1,1} & a_{i+1,2} & \dots & a_{i+1,n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{a}_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot 1 - 3 \cdot 3 = 2 - 9 = -7$$

$$\tilde{a}_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -(1 \cdot 2 - 3 \cdot 3) = -(2 - 9) = 7$$

$$\tilde{a}_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -(1 \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot 3) = -(1 - 6) = 5$$

$$\tilde{a}_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot 2 - 3 \cdot 3 = -7 \quad (= \tilde{a}_{12} \text{ lebo } A \text{ je symetrická})$$

$$\tilde{a}_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot 3 - 2 \cdot 2 = 3 - 4 = -1$$

$$\tilde{a}_{32} = (-1)^{3+2} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -(1 \cdot 3 - 2 \cdot 2) = -(3 - 4) = 1$$

$$\tilde{a}_{33} = (-1)^{3+3} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot 3 - 2 \cdot 2 = -1$$

$$\tilde{a}_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot 3 - 2 \cdot 2 = -1$$

$$\tilde{a}_{32} = (-1)^{3+2} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -(1 \cdot 3 - 2 \cdot 2) = 1$$

$(\tilde{a}_{ij})$  je symetrická matice, preto  $(\tilde{a}_{ij}) = (\tilde{a}_{ij})^T$ !

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot 6 - 2 \cdot 7 - 1 \cdot 8 = 6 - 14 - 8 = -16$$

$$A^{-1} = -\frac{1}{16} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -1 & -7 \\ -1 & -7 & 5 \\ -7 & 5 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{16} \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 1 & 7 \\ 1 & 7 & -5 \\ 7 & -5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Skúška:

$$\frac{1}{16} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 1 & 7 \\ 1 & 7 & -5 \\ 7 & -5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{16} \begin{pmatrix} 16 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 16 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 16 \end{pmatrix} \checkmark$$

$$\frac{1}{16} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 1 & 7 \\ 1 & 7 & -5 \\ 7 & -5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{16} \begin{pmatrix} 16 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 16 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 16 \end{pmatrix} \checkmark$$

**Příklad. 6.** Pomocí algebraických doplňků spočítejte inverzní matici k matici tvaru  $n \times n$

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

$n \geq 2$

Potřebujeme spočítat  $\tilde{a}_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} \cdot |A_{ij}|$ .

Začneme diagonálními prvky:

•  $\tilde{a}_{ii} = (-1)^{2i}$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & x & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & x & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & x \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & x & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & x & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & x \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$(n-1) \times (n-1)$   
 $i=1, 2, \dots, n$

•  $\tilde{a}_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j}$

$i=j+1$       $i=3$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & x & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & x & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & x & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & x \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{i+j} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & x & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & x \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{i+j} \cdot x$$

$n \times n$       $(n-1) \times (n-1)$   
 horní trojúhelníková matice  
 $= (-1)^{i+j} \cdot x$   
 $= (-1)^{j+1+j} \cdot x$   
 $= (-1)^{2j+1} \cdot x = -x$

↑ ukážeme si pro  $i=3$  a  $j=2$ ,  
 pro ostatní dvojice  $i$  a  $j$  splňuje  $i=j+1$  bude fungovat rovnako...

•  $\tilde{a}_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j}$

$i=j+2$       $i=3$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & x & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & x & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & x & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & x \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{i+j} \begin{vmatrix} x & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & x & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & x & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & x \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$(n-1) \times (n-1)$   
 horní  $\Delta$  matice

$$= (-1)^{i+j} x \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & x & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & x & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & x \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{odpočetnik} \end{matrix}$$

$$= (-1)^{i+j} \cdot x^2 = (-1)^{j+2j} x^2 = x^2$$

↑ dostaneme hornú  $\Delta$  maticu

$\Rightarrow$  pre  $i > j$  máme  $\tilde{a}_{ij} = (-1)^{i-j} x^{i-j}$

$\tilde{a}_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j}$   $i < j$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & x & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & x & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & x & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & x \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = (-1)^{i+j}$$

Všetchny  
dostaneme 0  
ne diagonalne  
zo spodu vsleky!

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & x & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & x & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & x \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

horná trojuholníková matica

$\det(A) = 1$  preže  $A$  je horná  $\Delta$  matica

$$\left( \tilde{a}_{ij} \right)_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & i=j \\ 0 & i < j \\ (-1)^{i-j} \cdot x^{i-j} & i > j \end{cases} \Rightarrow (A^{-1})_{ij} = \frac{1}{1} \cdot (\tilde{a}_{ij})^T = \begin{cases} 1 & i=j \\ 0 & j > i \\ (-1)^{i-j} \cdot x^{i-j} & i < j \end{cases}$$

skúska: - spontane zhangy algoritmom

$$\left( \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & x & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & x & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & x & \dots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & x & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim$$

spätne Gaussova eliminácia  
(vid 4. cvičenie)  
príklad 3.

$$\left( \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 1 & -x & x^2 & -x^3 & \dots & (-1)^{n-2} x^{n-2} & (-1)^{n-1} x^{n-1} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -x & x^2 & \dots & (-1)^{n-3} x^{n-3} & (-1)^{n-2} x^{n-2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -x & \dots & (-1)^{n-4} x^{n-4} & (-1)^{n-3} x^{n-3} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & -x \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow (A^{-1})_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & i=j \\ 0 & i > j \\ (-1)^{i-j} x^{i-j} & i < j \end{cases}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & -x \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$(t-1)^{M-1} x^{j-i} \quad j > i$   
 ✓ sect<sub>r</sub>