

11. cvičení z M1110, podzim 2020

Příklad 1. Vypočtete determinant

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

Návod. Pomocí řádkových úprav a Laplaceova rozvoje lze odvodit rekurentní vztah mezi $D(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$ a $D(a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n)$. \square

od 1.ř. odečteme 2.ř., od 2.ř. odečteme 3.ř., a od n ř. od $(n-1)$ -ř. odečteme n -ty ř.

$$= \det \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & -a_2 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & a_2 & -a_3 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_3 & -a_4 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & a_{n-1} - a_n \\ x & x & x & x & \dots & x + a_n \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \Delta_{n-1} \\ A_{11} \end{matrix}$$

Laplaceův rozvoj podle 1. sloupce

$$= (-1)^{1+1} a_1 \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} a_2 & -a_3 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & a_3 & -a_4 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & a_{n-1} - a_n \\ x & x & x & \dots & x + a_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a_1 \cdot D_{n-1}(a_2, \dots, a_n)$$

$$+ (-1)^{1+n} x \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} -a_2 & & & & 0 \\ a_2 & -a_3 & & & 0 \\ & & \ddots & & \\ 0 & & & -a_{n-1} & -a_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{(-1)^{n+1} (-1)^{n-1} x \cdot a_2 a_3 \dots a_n}{x \cdot a_2 a_3 \dots a_n}$$

$$(*) \quad D_n(a_1, \dots, a_n) = a_1 \cdot D_{n-1}(a_2, \dots, a_n) + \dots + a_2 a_3 \dots a_n$$

Rekurentni' razlik

$$= a_1 \left\{ \underbrace{a_2 D_{n-2}(a_3, \dots, a_n) + \dots + a_3 \dots a_n}_{D_{n-1}(a_2, \dots, a_n)} \right\} + \dots + a_2 a_3 \dots a_n$$

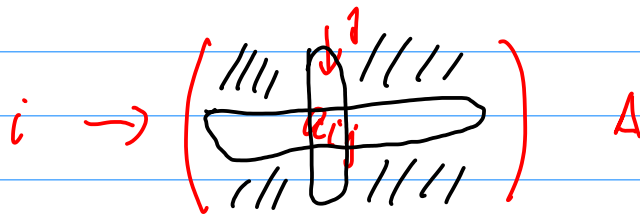
$$= a_1 a_2 D_{n-2}(a_3, \dots, a_n) + a_1 \dots a_3 \dots a_n + \dots + a_2 a_3 \dots a_n$$

$$D_1(a_n) = a_n$$

Tada
prijem
(*)

$$D_n(a_1, \dots, a_n) = a_1 a_2 \dots a_n + \sum_{i=1}^n \dots a_1 \dots a_{i-1} a_{i+1} \dots a_n$$

Laplacian's razvoj $A_{n \times n}$ $a_{ij} \dots A_{ij}^{(n-1) \times (n-1)}$



alg. depend $\tilde{a}_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} \det A_{ij}$

Lapl. razvoj po delu $n \times n$ - stupcu

$$\det A = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i1} \cdot \tilde{a}_{i1} = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i1} (-1)^{i+1} \det(A_{ij})$$

Ta je najjednostavniji primjer lsc dokazat indukcijom.

Příklad. 2. Vypočtěte determinant

$$D_n = \det \begin{pmatrix} a+1 & a & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & a+1 & a & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a+1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & a+1 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & a+1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Delta_{n, n-1}$ (with arrows pointing to the last two columns)

$A_{n, n}$ (with a red bracket around the last row)

Návod. Pomocí Laplaceova rozvoje lze odvodit rekurentní vztah. □

Laplaceův rozvoj podle posledního řádku

$$D_n = \underbrace{(-1)^{n+n-1}}_{(-1)} \cdot 1 \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} a+1 & a & & & 0 \\ & 1 & a+1 & a & \\ & & 1 & & \\ & & & & 1 & a+1 \\ & & & & & 1 & a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$+ \underbrace{(-1)^{n+n}}_1 \cdot (a+1) \det \begin{pmatrix} a+1 & a & & & \\ & 1 & a+1 & & \\ & & & & a \\ & & & & & & a \\ & & & & & & & 1 & a+1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$+ (a+1) D_{n-1}$$

U 1. det udeláme rozvoj podle posledního sloupce

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

Shrneme

$$\underline{D_n} = (a+1) \underline{D_{n-1}} - a \cdot \underline{D_{n-2}}$$

Rekurentní vztah

$$D_1 = a+1$$

$$D_2 \geq \det \begin{pmatrix} a+1 & a \\ 1 & a+1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= (a+1)^2 - a = a^2 + a + 1$$

$$D_3 = (a+1)D_2 - aD_1 = (a+1)(a^2 + a + 1) - a(a+1) =$$

$$= a^3 + a^2 + a + a^2 + a + 1 - a^2 - a = a^3 + a^2 + a + 1$$

Uze vhodnou, je

$$D_n = a^n + a^{n-1} + \dots + a + 1$$

Dokážeme to indukcí, D_1, D_2 to splní. Je-li to splněno pro D_{n-1} a D_{n-2} , pak

$$\begin{aligned}(a+1)D_{n-1} - aD_{n-2} &= (a+1)(a^{n-1} + a^{n-2} + \dots + 1) - a(a^{n-2} + a^{n-3} + \dots + 1) \\ &= (a^n + a^{n-1} + \dots + a) + \cancel{a^{n-1} + a^{n-2} + \dots + 1} \\ &\quad - (\cancel{a^{n-1} + \dots + a}) = a^n + a^{n-1} + \dots + 1 = D_n\end{aligned}$$

Příklad. 3. Vypočtěte determinant matice $2n \times 2n$

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

Návod. Pomocí Laplaceova rozvoje lze odvodit rekurentní vztah. □

Rozvoj podle 1. řádku / A_{11}

$$D_{2n} = (-1)^{1+1} a \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} a & \dots & b \\ \dots & a & b \\ \dots & c & d \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ c & 0 & \dots & 0 & d \end{pmatrix}$$

→ rozvoj podle prv. řádku

$$+ \underbrace{(-1)^{1+2n}}_{(-1)} b \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a & \dots & b \\ \dots & a & b \\ \dots & c & d \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ c & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

→ rozvoj podle prv. řádku

$$= a (-1)^{2n-1+2n-1} \cdot d \det \begin{pmatrix} a & \dots & b \\ \dots & a & b \\ \dots & c & d \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ c & \dots & a \end{pmatrix}$$

D_{2n-2}

$$- b \cdot \underbrace{(-1)^{2n-1+1}}_1 c \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} a & \dots & b \\ 0 & a & b \\ \dots & c & d \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ c & 0 & d \end{pmatrix} = (ad - bc) \cdot D_{2n-2}$$

D_{2n-2}

$$D_{2n} = (ad - bc) D_{2n-2}$$

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

Inductieve stelling

$$D_{2n} = (ad - bc)^n$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_{2 \cdot 2} &= (ad - bc) D_{2 \cdot 1} \\ &= (ad - bc)(ad - bc) \end{aligned}$$

Příklad 4. Vypočtěte determinant matice $n \times n$

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

Všechny řádky 2., 3., ... n-tý' přičteme k 1. ř.

$$D_n = \det \begin{pmatrix} nx+y & nx+y & \dots & nx+y \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (nx+y) \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ x-y & x+2y & x & \dots & x & x \\ x & x-y & x+2y & \dots & x & x \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

Od 2., 3., ... n-té'ho odečteme $x \cdot$ 1. řádek

$$= (nx+y) \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ -y & 2y & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -y & 2y & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & -y & 2y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (nx+y) y^{n-1} \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

na podmatice

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} a_n & a_{n-1} & \dots & a_0 \\ -1 & x & & \\ & -1 & x & \\ & & & \ddots & x \end{pmatrix}$$

rozvineme podle 1. řádky

$$a_n x^n + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$$

$$= (nx+cy) y^{n-1} \left\{ \underbrace{(-1)^{1+1}}_1 \cdot 1 \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & n \end{pmatrix} + \right.$$

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

$$\underbrace{(-1) \quad (-1) \cdot 2^{n-2}}_{2^{n-2}}$$

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

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

$$= (nx+cy) y^{n-1} \{ 2^{n-1} + 2^{n-2} + \dots + 1 \}$$

$$= (nx+cy) y^{n-1} (2^n - 1)$$

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

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

$$A^{-1} = \left(\frac{\tilde{a}_{ij}}{\det A} \right)^T$$

$$(A^{-1})_{ij} = \frac{\tilde{a}_{ji}}{\det A}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det A &= 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \\ &\quad - 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 - 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 - 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \\ &= 3 \cdot 6 - 27 - 8 - 1 = \\ &= 18 - 36 = \underline{\underline{-18}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\tilde{a}_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} \det \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \underline{1}$$

$$\tilde{a}_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = -7$$

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

$$\tilde{a}_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = -1$$

$$\tilde{a}_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = -7$$

$$\tilde{a}_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = -1$$

$$\tilde{a}_{23} = (-1)^{3+2} \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 5$$

$$\tilde{a}_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = -7$$

$$\tilde{a}_{32} = (-1)^{3+2} \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 5$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{-18} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -7 \\ -1 & -7 & 5 \\ -7 & 5 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sami se množičke, re

$$A^{-1} \cdot A = E.$$

\sim
 a_{ij}

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

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & x & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & x & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \dots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & x \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = (a_{ij})$$

$$\tilde{a}_{ii} = \underbrace{(-1)^{i+i}}_1 \cdot \det \left(\begin{array}{c|c} 1 \times 0 & 0 \\ \dots & \\ 0 & 1 \\ \hline 0 & 1 \times 0 \\ \dots & \\ 0 & \dots & x & 1 \end{array} \right) = 1$$

$$a_{12} = x$$

$$\tilde{a}_{12} = \underbrace{(-1)^{1+2}}_{(-1)} \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & * \\ \vdots & \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\tilde{a}_{13} = \underbrace{(-1)^{1+3}}_1 \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$i < j$

$$\tilde{a}_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} \cdot \det \left(\begin{array}{c} \\ \vdots \\ \\ \end{array} \right)$$

$$\tilde{a}_{24} = (-1)^{2+4} \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x & & & \\ 0 & 0 & & & \\ 0 & 0 & * & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & & & \\ 0 & 0 & & & \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

Stejně se dostaneme pro
 \tilde{a}_{ij} $i < j$

Prozation $\det A = \underline{1}$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \sim \\ a_{ij} \end{array} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -x & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ x^2 & -x & 1 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -x^3 & 2x^2 & \ddots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ (-1)^{n+1} & \vdots & \vdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{a}_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} \det \left(\begin{array}{c|cc} x & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 1 & x \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \vdots \\ & & 1 \end{array} \right) = -x$$

$$\tilde{a}_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} \det \left(\begin{array}{c|cc} x & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & x & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 1 & x \\ & \vdots & \vdots \\ & 0 & 1 \\ & \vdots & \vdots \\ & 0 & \vdots \\ & & 1 \end{array} \right) = x^2$$

$$\tilde{a}_{i1} = (-1)^{i+1} \det \left(\begin{array}{c|cc} x & \vdots & 0 \\ \hline \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \hline 1 & x & 0 \\ & \vdots & \vdots \\ & 0 & 1 \\ & \vdots & \vdots \\ & 0 & \vdots \\ & & 1 \end{array} \right) = (-1)^{i+1} x^{i-1}$$

Za'ner

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -x & x^2 & -x^3 & \dots & (-1)^{n+1} x^{n-1} \\ & 1 & -x & x^2 & & \vdots \\ & & 1 & -x & & \vdots \\ 0 & & & \ddots & & -x \\ & & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & x \\ & & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & & & -x \\ & & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$(1 \ 0 \ 0 \ \dots)$

Příklad. 7. Vypočtěte determinant matice $n \times n$:

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

Řešení. $(-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{2} n^{n-1} (n+1)$

□

K 1. řádku přičteme ostatní

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

a kde číslo uplneme

$$D_n = \frac{(n+1)n}{2} \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ n & 1 & 2 & \dots & n-1 \\ n-1 & n & 1 & \dots & n-2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & \dots & n \end{pmatrix}$$

Od 2. ř. odečteme 3. ř.

3. ř. —||— 4. ř.

$(n-1)$ ř. —||— n -ty řádek

$$D_n = \frac{(n+1)n}{2} \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & 1-n & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1-n & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1-n & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ n & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Od 2., 3., ... $(n-1)$ -míže řádku odečteme 1. řádek

$$D_n = \frac{(n+1)n}{2} \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 0 & -n & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -n & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & -n \\ 1-n & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ n & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Ord n -ke'ke saupce addeleme 1. saupce

$$D_n = \frac{(n+1)n}{2} \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -n & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -n & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & & & & & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & & -n & 0 \\ \hline & 2 & 3 & & n & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{(n+1)n}{2} \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 0 & -n & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & & -n \end{pmatrix} \cdot \det(-1)$$

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

$$= (-1)^{n-1} \cdot n^{n-1} \cdot \frac{n+1}{2} \quad \checkmark$$