

## 9. priedāvīška: DETERMINANTY

Minule:  $\det: \text{Mat}_{n \times n}(\mathbb{K}) \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$

Ma' plastuati

(1)  $\det E = 1$

(2)  $B = \begin{pmatrix} c & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & 1 \end{pmatrix} A \Rightarrow \det B = c \det A$

(3)  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & \\ 1 & & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} A \Rightarrow \det B = -\det A$

(4)  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix} A \Rightarrow \det B = \det A$   
modifikācija

(5)  $\det A^T = \det A$

Odrozoni' plastuati

•  $\det \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & & & \\ & a_{22} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = a_{11} a_{22} \dots a_{nn}$

$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{22} & & 0 \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \dots$

Lemma (I) Kadāda cārcana matrici lse kemas' iādlojē operaci' tipu rymēna iādlo' a pūcteni c. nērothē j-lethē iādlo' kē i-kēmū pūctēnē me sēhod. lvar, ca i' jē lēmū Δ matice.

$$E_k \dots E_2 E_1 A = H = \begin{pmatrix} h_{11} & & & \\ & h_{22} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & h_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

/ slava  
 $E_1^{-1}, \dots, E_k^{-1}$

$$(*) \quad A = E_1^{-1} E_2^{-1} \dots E_k^{-1} E_k^{-1} H$$

Opèt element. matrice.

$E_p$  p' rimpèna i-le'bo a j-le'bo cà'ddu a p'duolave' matrice

$$\det E_p = (-1) \det E = -1$$

$E_p$  p' p'ntem' c-m'robba j-le'bo cà'ddu a i-le'mm

$$\det E_p = \det E = 1$$

Matrice A r'ista'me a matrice H p'omac' cà'ddu. u'par q'dde (\*). P'oto

$$\det A = \det E_1^{-1} \cdot \det E_2^{-1} \dots \det E_k^{-1} \det H$$

$$= \det E_1^{-1} \cdot \det E_2^{-1} \dots \cdot k_{11} k_{22} \dots k_{nn}$$

II

j-le' del H =  $k_{11} k_{22} \dots k_{nn} \neq 0$ , me p'radel r'p'mm Gausson eliminac' a d'at' diagona'li matrici  $D = k_{11} k_{22} \dots k_{nn}$  ma diagonale:

$$E_{k+1} \cdot E_{k+1} E_k \dots E_1 A = E_k \dots E_{k+1} H = D$$

U'par

$$A = E_1^{-1} \dots E_k^{-1} D$$

$$\det A = \det E_1^{-1} \dots \det E_k^{-1} \det D$$

$$= \dots \cdot k_{11} k_{22} \dots k_{nn}$$

P'om'ula

$$I \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$II \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 8 & 5 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

VĚTA Nechtí matice  $A \in \text{Mat}_{n \times n}(K)$   
je hran

$$A = \left( \begin{array}{c|c} B & C \\ \hline 0 & D \end{array} \right) \left. \begin{array}{l} \} k \\ \} n-k \end{array} \right\}$$

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

Polem  $\det A = \det B \cdot \det D$

Důkaz:  $A = F_k \dots F_1 H = F_k \dots F_1 \begin{pmatrix} k_{11} & \dots & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & & & & \\ 0 & & & & \dots & k_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$

Upravy drojitelu typu

- (1) meri řádky 1 až k
- (2) meri řádky k+1 až n

$$A = \underbrace{E_n \dots E_1}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{úpravy meri} \\ \text{řádky 1 a k}}} \begin{pmatrix} k_{11} & \dots & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & & & & \\ 0 & & & & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \underbrace{\bar{E}_s \dots \bar{E}_1}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{úpravy} \\ \text{meri} \\ \text{řádky k+1} \dots n}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ & \dots & & & \\ & & 1 & & \\ & & & \dots & \\ & & & & k_{kk} \\ & & & & & \dots & k_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

||  $\det A = \det E_n \dots \det E_1 \det \bar{E}_s \dots \det \bar{E}_1$

•  $k_{11} \dots k_{nn}$

Dále si uve

$$B = \bar{E}_2 \dots \bar{E}_1 \begin{pmatrix} k_{11} & \dots & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & & & & \\ 0 & & & & \dots & k_{kk} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} C \\ D \end{pmatrix} = \bar{E}_s \dots \bar{E}_1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \dots & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & & & & \\ k_{k+1,k+1} & \dots & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & & & & \\ 0 & & & & \dots & k_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D = \begin{matrix} \text{---4---} \\ \overline{E}_5 \dots \overline{E}_1 \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} k_{11} & \dots & k_{1k} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & k_{kk} \end{pmatrix}$$

$(k, k) \quad (k-k) \quad (n-k) \vee (k-k)$

$$\det B = \det E_2 \dots \det E_1 \cdot k_{11} \dots k_{kk}$$

$$\det D = \det \overline{E}_5 \dots \det \overline{E}_1 \cdot k_{11} k_{22} \dots k_{kk}$$

Pozorně nimm detarnehm, iě

$$\det A = \det B \cdot \det D.$$

Zlánsnui pí'pad  $A = \begin{pmatrix} b & c \\ 0 & d \end{pmatrix} \det A = b \cdot d$   
 $= \det(b) \cdot \det(d)$

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

Příklad Vypočít Vandermondova determinanta

Det matice  $n \times n$

$$V(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 & x_1^3 & \dots & x_1^{n-1} \\ 1 & x_2 & x_2^2 & x_2^3 & \dots & x_2^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n & x_n^2 & x_n^3 & \dots & x_n^{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

Od 2., 3., ...  $n$ -lého iědhu odečteme 1. řádek.  
 Det se zmenšim'

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

Alati'  $x_2^i - x_1^i = (x_2 - x_1) (x_2^{i-1} + x_2^{i-2} x_1 + x_2^{i-3} x_1^2 + \dots + x_1^{i-1})$

$x_2^2 - x_1^2 = (x_2 - x_1) (x_2 + x_1)$

$x_2^3 - x_1^3 = (x_2 - x_1) (x_2^2 + x_2 x_1 + x_1^2)$

2.2. i'adha raphume  $x_2 - x_1$

2.3. i'adha raphume  $x_3 - x_1$  abd

$= (x_2 - x_1)(x_3 - x_1) \dots (x_n - x_1)$  del  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 & x_1^3 & \dots \\ 0 & 1 & x_2 + x_1 & x_2^2 + x_2 x_1 + x_1^2 & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 1 & x_n + x_1 & x_n^2 + x_n x_1 + x_1^2 & \dots \end{pmatrix}$

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

$= (x_2 - x_1) \dots (x_n - x_1)$  del  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_2 + x_1 & x_2^2 + x_2 x_1 + x_1^2 & \dots & x_2^{n-2} + x_2^{n-3} x_1 + \dots + x_1^{n-2} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & x_n + x_1 & x_n^2 + x_n x_1 + x_1^2 & \dots & x_n^{n-2} + x_n^{n-3} x_1 + \dots + x_1^{n-2} \end{pmatrix}$

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

$V(x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n)$

Abd  $(n-1)$ -ni'ha raphce odec'leme  $x_i$  - na'obek

$(n-2)$ -ha raphce, ad  $(n-2)$ -ha raphce odec'leme

$x_1$  - na'obek  $(n-3)$ -he'ha raphce abd

ad 3. raphce odec'leme  $x_1$  - na'obek 2. raphce.

ad 2. raphce odec'leme  $x_1$  - na'obek 1. raphce.

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

$$= (x_2 - x_1) \dots (x_n - x_{n-1}) V(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

$$= (x_2 - x_1) \dots (x_2 - x_1) (x_3 - x_2) \dots$$

$$\dots (x_n - x_{n-1}) V(x_n)$$

$$\text{del} \begin{pmatrix} x_n \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{n \geq j > i \geq 1} (x_j - x_i)$$

↙ način  
načítání  
 $x_j - x_i$   
kde  $j > i$ .

Důležitá věta o maticích

Matice  $A$  tvaru  $n \times n$  má inverzní matici,  
právě když  $\text{del } A \neq 0$ .

*Asi na chvíli*

### CAUCHYŮVA VĚTA O DETERMINANTU

Pro každé dvě matice  $A, B \in \text{Mat}_{n \times n}(K)$   
platí

$$\text{del}(A \cdot B) = \text{del } A \cdot \text{del } B$$

Pro ~~NEPLATI~~  $\text{del}(A+B) \neq \text{del } A + \text{del } B$

Důkaz: Níže

$$A = F_1 \dots F_n H$$

kde  $F_p$  jsou element. matice,  $H$  je horní  $\Delta$  matice.

$$\text{del } A = \pm \text{del } H$$

$$\det(A \cdot B) = \det(F_1 \dots F_r H \cdot B) =$$

$$= \underbrace{\det F_1 \dots \det F_r}_{=1} \det(H \cdot B)$$

$$\begin{matrix} k_{11} = 0 \\ k_{22} = 0 \\ 0 \quad 0 \quad k_{33} = 0 \end{matrix}$$

(1) jerrliq̄ det H = k<sub>11</sub> k<sub>22</sub> ... k<sub>nn</sub> = 0, pak paledni i'ad̄e H p̄ muley', nebot̄ H p̄ ne sc̄ad. traw.

Proke i matrice H · B ma' paledni i'ad̄e muley', det(H · B) = 0

$$\det(A \cdot B) = \det F_1 \dots \det F_r \det(H \cdot B) = 0$$

$$\det A = \det F_1 \dots \det F_r \underbrace{\det H}_0 = 0$$

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

" 0                      " 0

(2) det H = k<sub>11</sub> k<sub>22</sub> ... k<sub>nn</sub> ≠ 0  
Pak

$$\begin{matrix} k_{11} & \dots & \dots \\ & \dots & \dots \\ & & k_{nn} \end{matrix}$$

$$A = F_1 F_2 \dots F_s D \quad \begin{matrix} \text{D diagonalku} \\ \begin{pmatrix} d_1 & & 0 \\ & d_2 & \\ 0 & & \ddots \\ & & & d_n \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

↑  
elem

$$\det A = \det F_1 \dots \det F_s \det D = \det F_1 \dots \det F_s d_1 d_2 \dots d_n$$

$$\det(A \cdot B) = \det(F_1 \dots F_s D \cdot B) = \det F_1 \dots \det F_s \det(D \cdot B)$$

$$D \cdot B = \begin{pmatrix} d_1 & b_1(B) \\ d_2 & b_2(B) \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ d_n & b_n(B) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(D \cdot B) = d_1 d_2 \dots d_n \det B$$

$$\det(AB) = \underbrace{\det F_1 \dots \det F_s}_{\det A} \cdot d_1 \dots d_n \cdot \det B$$
$$= \det A \cdot \det B.$$

Din teorema, matrice  $A$  nra  $n \times n$  ma' inversa,  
ma' va' reduci  $\det A \neq 0$ .

Diklas:  $\Rightarrow$  Nechi  $A$  ma' inversa  $A^{-1}$

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

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

Cauchyona reila

$$\det A \cdot \det A^{-1} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \det A \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \det A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A}$$

$\Leftarrow$  Nechi  $\det A \neq 0$ . Par

$$A = \underbrace{F_1 \dots F_s}_{\text{element}} \underbrace{D}_{\text{diagonalizant}}$$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} d_1 & & 0 \\ & d_2 & \\ 0 & & d_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$0 \neq \det A = \det F_1 \dots \det F_s \cdot d_1 d_2 \dots d_n$$

$F_p$  ma' inversa

$$D^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} d_1^{-1} & & 0 \\ & d_2^{-1} & \\ 0 & & d_n^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = (F_1 \dots F_s D)^{-1}$$

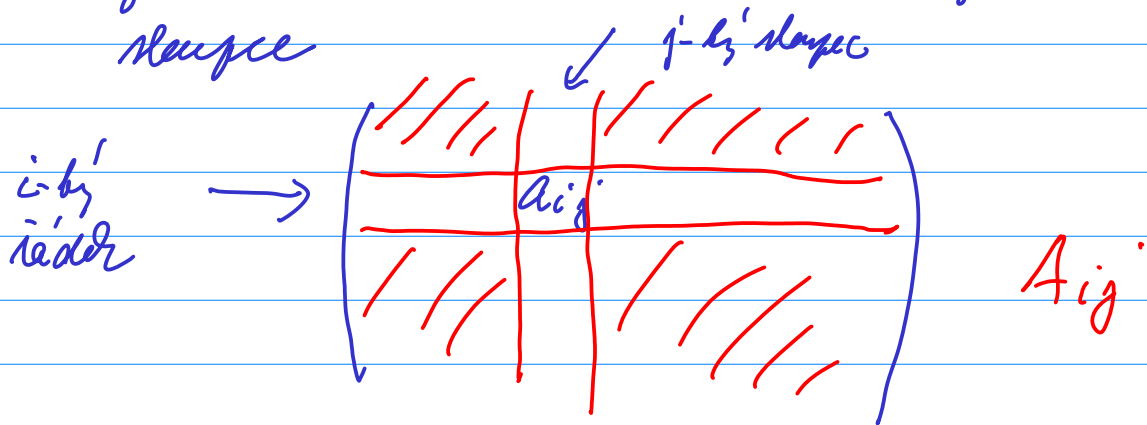
$$= D^{-1} F_s^{-1} \dots F_1^{-1}$$



## Laplaceův rozvoj determinantu

$$A = (a_{ij}) \quad n \times n$$

$A_{ij}$  je matice  $(n-1) \times (n-1)$ , která vznikne z  $A$  vynecháním  $i$ -lého řádku a  $j$ -lého sloupce



$$|A_{ij}| = \det A_{ij}$$

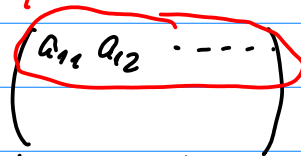
$$\tilde{a}_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} |A_{ij}|$$

algebraický doplněk prvku  $a_{ij}$  v matici  $A$

## Věta o Laplaceově rozvoji determinantu

Necht' matice  $A$  je tvaru  $n \times n$  a  $i$  je kterýkoli řádek,  $1 \leq i \leq n$ . Potom

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



Rozvoj podle 1. řádku

$$\underbrace{(-1)^{1+1}}_1 a_{11} |A_{11}| + \underbrace{(-1)^{1+2}}_{-1} a_{12} |A_{12}| + \underbrace{(-1)^{1+3}}_1 a_{13} |A_{13}| + \dots$$

Nečdi  $j$  je první matici stupce  
 První podle  $j$ -tého stupce je

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

Příklad Vyřadí k první rovnici podle 1. řádku  
 matice  $(n+1) \times (n+1)$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} a_n & a_{n-1} & a_{n-2} & \dots & a_1 & a_0 \\ -1 & x & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & x & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & -1 & x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & -1 & x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^{1+1} a_n \det \begin{pmatrix} x & & & & & \\ -1 & x & & & & 0 \\ & -1 & \dots & & & \\ & & & & & \\ 0 & & & & -1 & x \end{pmatrix}$$

matice  $n \times n$

$x^n$

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

$a_{n-1} x^{n-1}$

$(-1) x^{n-1}$

- 11 -

$2 \times 2$                       *matrice*

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

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

*matrice*

$$\underbrace{\det \begin{pmatrix} -1 & x \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \det \begin{pmatrix} x & \dots & 0 \\ & & x \end{pmatrix}}_{a_{n-2} x^{n-2}}$$

+ ... -

$$+ (-1)^{1+n+1} a_0 \det \begin{pmatrix} -1 & x & & \\ & -1 & x & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & 0 & x \\ & & & & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$(-1)^n$

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

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

*inversari*

Vi'ncē k matrice puvōi alq. aplūku°

A ma' inversari matrici, puvē aplūsi det A ≠ 0

$$\bullet \det \begin{pmatrix} B & C \\ 0 & D \end{pmatrix}$$

V laboréim pü'padé

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

tedy

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

- Cauch. věta
- Lapl. rozvoj
- int. matice  
symon'aly  
depliku<sup>o</sup>

Pü'klad

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det A = 2 \cdot 5 - 4 \cdot 3 = -2$$

$$\tilde{a}_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} \det(5) = 5$$

$$\tilde{a}_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} \det(4) = -4$$

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

$$\tilde{a}_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} \det(2) = 2$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{(-2)} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -4 \\ -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^T = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{5}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{4}{2} & -\frac{2}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{5}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \cdot A^{-1} = E \quad \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{5}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$