

LA/P - 2023 - 11 - 27 FMA

lastnosti determinant.

Pokazujemo:

$$1.) \det(AB) = \det A \det B$$

$$2.) \det A^T = \det A$$

$$3.) \det \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & C \end{bmatrix} = \det A \det C$$

Pokaz za 1.:

Uajprva obravnavamo 2 posebna primera:

Primer 1:  $A$  je E.M.

Primer 2:  $A$  ima ničelno vrstico

Za primer 1: Uporabimo lastnosti gausse metode.

↳ Če zamenjamo dve vrstici, se determinanti spreminjata predznakom.

$$\det(P_{ij} B) = -\det B$$

↳ Če celo od vrstic pomnožimo z  $\alpha$ , se det pomnoži z  $\alpha$ :

$$\det(E_i(\alpha) B) = \alpha \det B$$

↳ Če k eni vrstici prištejemo vektor druge, se det ne spreminja:

$$\det(E_{ij}(\alpha) B) = \det B$$

ce v te točkile vstavimo  $B = I$ :

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \det P_{ij} = -1 \\ \det E_i(\alpha) = \alpha \\ \det E_{ij}(\alpha) = 1 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \det P_{ij} B = (-1) \det B = \det P_{ij} \det B \\ \det E_i(\alpha) B = \alpha \det B = \det E_i \det B \\ \det E_{ij}(\alpha) B = (1) \det B = \det E_{ij} \det B \end{array}$$

$\Rightarrow \det AB = \det A \det B$ , kjer je  $A$  elem. matrika

za primer 2: ( $A$  ima ničelno vrstico)

$\hookrightarrow$  tedaj ima tudi  $AB$  ničelno vrstico.

$\hookrightarrow$  tedaj  $\det A = 0$

tedaj  $\det AB = 0$

$\hookrightarrow$  tedaj  $\det AB = 0 \det B = 0 = \det A \det B$

**SPOLEEN PRIMER**  $\det AB = \det A \det B$

$\hookrightarrow$  po gaussovi metodi:  $\exists$  take E.M.  $E_1, \dots, E_n$ ,

da je  $E_n \dots E_1 A = R \text{VSO}(A)$

- ker je  $A$  kvadratna, je tudi  $R \text{VSO}(A)$  kvadratna.

Bodi  $R := R \text{VSO}(A)$

$\hookrightarrow$  tedaj je  $R$  bodisi  $I$  bodisi ima ničelno vrstico

**PRIMER**  $R = I$ :

$$\det \underbrace{(E_n \dots E_1 A)}_{R=I} B = \det E_n \det \dots \det E_1 \det AB$$

$$\hookrightarrow = \det B$$

$$1 = \det R = (\det E_n \dots E_1 A) = \det E_n \dots \det E_1 \det A$$

$\cdot \det B$

$$(\det B) \cancel{\det E_n} \dots \cancel{\det E_1} \det AB = \cancel{\det E_n} \dots \cancel{\det E_1} \det A \det B$$

$$\det AB = \det A \det B$$

za  $R \text{VSO}(A) = I$ , tadur  $R = I$

Posledica:  $\exists A^{-1} \Leftrightarrow \det A \neq 0$  (\*)

↳ Pokaz: za  $A$  je obrnljiva

$$\exists A^{-1} \Rightarrow \exists B \Rightarrow \textcircled{AB = I} \quad (\det)$$

$$\det AB = \det I$$

||            ||  
1            1

$$\hookrightarrow \det A \cdot \det B \neq 0 \Rightarrow \det A \neq 0$$

Pokaz: za  $A$  ni obrnljiva

$$\nexists A^{-1} \Rightarrow \exists E_1, \dots, E_n, J: E_1 \dots E_n A = R \text{ ima ničelno vrstico}$$

$$R \text{ ima ničelno vrst.} \Rightarrow \det R = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = \det R = \det E_1 \dots \det E_n \det A$$

          ↓                    ↓  
ne ničeln            ne ničeln

          └──────────┘  
                          ↓  
                           $\det A = 0$

obrazli smo (\*) in tudi splošen primer.

TRDITEV  $\det A^T = \det A$

Pokaz: če je  $A$  E.M., to drži;  $\det P_{ij} = -1 = \det P_{ij}^T \Leftarrow P_{ij}^T = P_{ij}$

$$\det E_i(\alpha) = \alpha = \det E_i \alpha^T \Leftarrow E_i \alpha^T = E_i \alpha$$

$$\det E_{ij} \alpha = 1 = \det E_{ji} \alpha^T = \det E_{ij} \alpha^T \Leftarrow E_{ij} \alpha^T = E_{ji} \alpha$$

če ima  $A$  ničelno vrstico, to drži, snf i ena tedaj

$$A^T \text{ ničeln stolpec} \begin{cases} \hookrightarrow \det A = 0 \\ \hookrightarrow \det A^T = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} \text{po vzroju} \\ \text{po stolpcih} \\ \text{ali vrsticah.} \end{matrix}$$

$$\Downarrow \\ \det A = \det A^T = 0$$

Kaj pa SPOŠTEN PRIMER za  $\det A = \det A^T$  ?

Po Gaußovi metodi  $\exists E_1, \dots, E_n$ , da je  $E_1 \dots E_n A = R = \text{RUSO}(A)$

Bodi  $R = \text{RUSO}(A)$ .

ova prieveca, tot puef:  $R=I$  ali  $R$  ima Odno vrstico.

Primer  $R=I$ :  $\det R = \det R^T = 1$

Primer  $R$  ima ničelno vrstico:  $\det R = \det R^T = 0$ .

$$\det(\overbrace{E_n \dots E_1}^R, A) = \det(\overbrace{E_n \dots E_1}^R, A)^T$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\det(A^T, E_1^T, \dots, E_n^T)$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\det E_n \dots \det E_1, \det A$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\det A^T \cdot \det E_1^T \dots \det E_n^T$$

$$\Rightarrow \det A^T = \det A$$

dobesali smo sličeren primer ↑

TRDITEV:  $\det \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & C \end{bmatrix} = \det A \det C$

↳ zgoraj definirana bločna matrika.

Dokaz: opazimo, da so bločnem množenci matrik velja

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & C \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & C \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & I \end{bmatrix}$$

Uporabimo multiplikativnost determinante

$$\hookrightarrow \det \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & C \end{bmatrix} = \det \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & C \end{bmatrix} \det \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & I \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underbrace{\det \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & C \end{bmatrix}}_{\stackrel{?}{=} \det C} \underbrace{\det \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & I \end{bmatrix}}_{\stackrel{?}{=} \det A}$$

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & C_{11} \dots C_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & C_{n1} \dots C_{nn} \end{bmatrix} = 1 \cdot \det \begin{bmatrix} I_{n-1} & 0 \\ 0 & C \end{bmatrix} + 0 \dots + 0 =$$

$$= \det \begin{bmatrix} I_{n-2} & 0 \\ 0 & C \end{bmatrix} = \dots = \underline{\underline{\det C}}$$

↳ tot prej



$$x_i = \frac{\det A_i \vec{b}}{\det A}$$

formula za  
rešitev  $x_i$ .

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & x_i & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_n & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \text{itri} \\ \text{vrstica} \end{matrix} = (-1)^{i+1} \cdot 0 \cdot \det \dots + \dots + (-1)^{i+i} x_i \det I + \dots + (-1)^{2+i} \cdot 0 \cdot \det \dots + \dots = (-1)^{i+i} x_i \det I = x_i$$

Prizetel (Cramerovo pravilo):

rešitev sistema s kvadratno matriko koeficientov  $A$  po dani formuli  $x_i = \frac{\det A_i \vec{b}}{\det A}$ , kjer  $i=1, \dots, n$ .

Primer: Reši  $2 \times 2$  sistem

$$2x + 3y = 4$$

$$5x + 6y = 7$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

s Cramerovim pravilom.

$$\vec{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_1(\vec{b}) = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 7 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_2(\vec{b}) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det A(\vec{b}) = 2 \cdot 6 - 3 \cdot 5 = -3$$

$$\det A_1(\vec{b}) = 4 \cdot 6 - 3 \cdot 7 = 9$$

$$\det A = -3$$

$$x_1 = \frac{9}{-3} = -3 \quad x_2 = \frac{-6}{-3} = 2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

FORMULA ZA INVERZ MATRIKE:

Imamo  $A_{n \times n}$ , iščemo  $X$ , da velja  $AX = I$

vedno, da  $AX = I \Rightarrow XA = I$

$$\Downarrow$$

tovej  $X = A^{-1}$

načrt:

najprej prevedi na obsevanje sistema linearnih enačb nato uporabi Cramerovo pravilo končno poenostavi boljše formule.

let  $\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_n$  stolpci  $X$   
in  $\vec{i}_1, \dots, \vec{i}_n$  stolpci  $I$ .

$$\text{potem je } [A\vec{x}_1 \dots A\vec{x}_n] = A[\vec{x}_1 \dots \vec{x}_n]$$

$$= AX = I = [\vec{i}_1 \dots \vec{i}_n]$$

Prinejmo stolpce na obeh straneh:

te sisteme daju  
 samo rešili s  
 crvenjenim pravilom:

$$A\vec{x}_1 = \vec{i}_1, \dots, A\vec{x}_n = \vec{i}_n$$

z.d.b za vsak stolpec  $X$   
 smo dobili sisteme linearnih  
 enačb sistema  $AX = I_n$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & \dots & x_{1j} & \dots & x_{1n} \\ x_{21} & \dots & x_{2j} & \dots & x_{2n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_{n1} & \dots & x_{nj} & \dots & x_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

jti stolpec  
 ita vstica.

rešice  $A\vec{x}_j = \vec{i}_j$   
 izračunamo  $\det A_i(\vec{i}_j)$

$$x_{ij} = (x_j)_i = \frac{|\det A_i(\vec{i}_j)|}{\det A} = \frac{\det A_{ji} \cdot (-1)^{j+i}}{\det A}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1i} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{ni} & \dots & a_{ni} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_i(\vec{i}_j) = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{ji} & 1 & \dots & a_{jn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{ni} & 0 & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

jta vstica  
 jti stolpec

$$\text{dobimo } \det A_i(\vec{i}_j) = (-1)^{j+i} \cdot 1 \cdot \det A_{ji} = \det A_{ji} \cdot (-1)^{j+i}$$

ta formula za  
 inverz (X) je:

$$x_{ij} = \frac{\det A_{ji} \cdot (-1)^{j+i}}{\det A}$$

$$X = A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\det A_{11} (-1)^{1+1}}{\det A} & \dots & \frac{\det A_{1n} (-1)^{1+n}}{\det A} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\det A_{n1} (-1)^{n+1}}{\det A} & \dots & \frac{\det A_{nn} (-1)^{n+n}}{\det A} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\det A} \begin{bmatrix} \det A_{11} (-1)^{1+1} & \dots & \det A_{1n} (-1)^{1+n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \det A_{n1} (-1)^{n+1} & \dots & \det A_{nn} (-1)^{n+n} \end{bmatrix}$$

A

$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} A^T$   $\sim$  A pravimo "Lota Lovača uafita"

