

OP5 2042A

$$M(n \times n, \mathbb{R}) \xrightarrow{\Phi} \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{a \atop c} a \quad \xrightarrow{b \atop d} b \quad \xrightarrow{\gamma \atop \delta} \gamma$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{tr}} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = a + d \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \gamma \\ \delta \end{array} \right\} \text{antekovibes}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{tr}} a + b + c + d$$

Ωριός: Το ίχνος είσις τεραπυρικού μητρικής  $A = (a_{ij}, j)$  είναι οι ιδιότητες των στοιχείων της αντιστροφής.  $\text{tr} A = a_{1,1} + a_{2,2} + \dots + a_{n,n} = \sum_{t=1}^n a_{t,t}$

Ανοί στις αντεκούσες, υπομετάβλητες, και οριστικές, και ανοίσια διανομές αντιστροφής.

$$\det : M(n \times n, \mathbb{R}) \xrightarrow{\text{determinant}} \mathbb{R}$$

$$\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$$

Η ιδιότητα της:

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

$$\det(A+B) \neq \det A + \det B$$

### Endäkoven matriisi

$$A_{nxn} = (a_{ij})$$

Mikä  $A_{ij}$  on submatriiseille  $\text{cov } (n-1) \times (n-1)$  matriisista määritellä, on se seuraavasti:

$$\text{nx } A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \quad A_{1,1} = a \quad A_{1,2} = b \quad (\text{Määritetään } 1\text{-sarakkeen } i\text{-esoluun ja } j\text{-esoluun})$$

$$A_{2,1} = c \quad A_{2,2} = d$$

$$\text{osittain nx } A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{pmatrix} \quad A_{1,1} = \begin{pmatrix} e & f \\ g & i \end{pmatrix} \quad A_{1,2} = \begin{pmatrix} g & i \\ h & i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_{1,3} = \begin{pmatrix} g & h \\ h & i \end{pmatrix} \quad A_{2,1} = \begin{pmatrix} e & f \\ g & i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_{2,2} = \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ d & i \end{pmatrix} \quad A_{2,3} = \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ d & g \end{pmatrix} \quad A_{3,1} = \begin{pmatrix} b & c \\ e & f \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_{3,2} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ d & f \end{pmatrix} \quad A_{3,3} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ d & e \end{pmatrix}$$

Opijutus on suorittava opitusta ensi kertaa matriisista.

$$n=1 \quad A = (a) \quad \det A = a$$

$$n=2 \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \quad \det A = ad - bc$$

$$\det A = (+)a \det(A_{1,1}) + (-)c \det(A_{2,1})$$

$$ad - bc$$

$$n=3 \quad \det A = (+)a \det(A_{1,1}) + (-)c \det(A_{2,1}) + (+)b \det(A_{3,1}) =$$

$$= a \det \begin{pmatrix} e & f \\ g & i \end{pmatrix} - c \det \begin{pmatrix} b & c \\ d & f \end{pmatrix} + b \det \begin{pmatrix} b & c \\ e & g \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= a(ei - fg) - c(bf - dg) + b(bg - eg) =$$

$$= aei - afg + bgf - bdg - cbi + ceg \quad (\text{Eniten esimerkki tarkastelusta, joka käytetään})$$

Sarrus  
 $3 \times 3$   
 διάνυσμα

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} a & b \\ d & e \\ g & h \end{matrix}$$

Οριζόντιος έσω αυξη = (αι, Σ)

H αριθμούς των αυξηών των σεριαλ και των τέταρων:

$$\det A = \sum_{t=1}^u (-1)^{t+1} \alpha_{1,t} + \det(A_{1,t})$$

Αν έχεις υπολογίσει τέσσερα  $10^9$  αριθμούς/sec, τότε θα χρειαστεί 500.000 χρόνια για να υπολογίσει την αριθμητική ειδούς  $25 \times 25$  μικρού

Πρόβλημα: Αν ο  $A$  είναι άμεση τούρτα τριγωνικός, τότε  $\det A = \alpha_{1,1}\alpha_{2,2} \dots \alpha_{n,n}$

$$n \times n \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{1,1} & * & * \\ 0 & \alpha_{2,2} & * \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha_{n,n} \end{pmatrix}$$

Με έργαψη στον  $n=2$   $A$  (της, 1)

$$\det A = \alpha_{1,1} - \alpha_{1,2} \alpha_{2,2}$$

Είναι η πρώτη στήλη της  $A$ .

$$n=3 \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{1,1} & \alpha_{1,2} & \alpha_{1,3} \\ 0 & \alpha_{2,2} & \alpha_{2,3} \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha_{3,3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det A = \alpha_{1,1} \det(A_{1,1}) - \alpha_{1,2} \overset{\circ}{\det}(A_{2,1})$$

$$\det A \Rightarrow \alpha_{2,2} = \alpha_{2,2} \Rightarrow \det A = \alpha_{1,1} \alpha_{2,2}$$

$$n=3 \quad \det A = \alpha_{1,1} \det A_{1,1} - \alpha_{2,1}^{\circ} \det A_{2,1} + \alpha_{3,1}^{\circ} \det A_{3,1}$$

$$A_{1,1} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{2,2} & \alpha_{2,3} \\ \alpha_{3,2} & \alpha_{3,3} \end{pmatrix}$$

Άμεση τριγωνικός. Άμεση έργαψη  $\det A_{1,1} = \alpha_{2,2} \alpha_{3,3}$ . Το ιστού στα τρία διαδίκτυα της  $16 \times 16$  στα τρία διαδίκτυα  $(n-1) \times (n-1)$  και επομένως την ίδια λειτουργία.

Τέταρτη τριγωνικός.

$$n=2 \quad A = (\alpha_{1,1}, 1) \rightarrow \det A = \alpha_{1,1}$$

$$n=2 \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{1,1} & \alpha_{1,2} \\ 0 & \alpha_{2,2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det A = \alpha_{1,1} \det(A_{1,1}) - \alpha_{2,1} \det A_{2,1} = \alpha_{1,1} \alpha_{2,2}$$

$$n=3 \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} & a_{1,3} \\ a_{2,1} & a_{2,2} & a_{2,3} \\ a_{3,1} & a_{3,2} & a_{3,3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det A = a_{1,1} \det A_{1,1} - a_{2,1} \det A_{2,1} + a_{3,1} \det A_{3,1} = a_{1,1} a_{2,2} a_{3,3} - a_{2,1} a_{3,2} a_{1,3}$$

To iao xia nxu, ocau undé valde öci 16xua xia  $(n-1) \times (n-1)$

Nórdia:  $\det N_i(a) = a$   
 $\det(A_{i,j}(a)) = 1$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a_2 \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix} = a$$

$$\det(A_{i,i}(a)) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & 0 \\ & 1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 1$$

$$\det E_{i,j}$$

Teorema: Esu A éias uxu nivakas

(i) Av o B nrovinco ario zu produktosu  $N_i(a)A$ , cõce  $\det B = a \det A$

(ii) Av o B nrovinco ario zu produktosu  $E_{i,j}A$ , cõce  $\det B = -\det A$ .

Anôselti: Enaygi eco u

$$(i) \quad n=1 \quad B = aA = (aa_{1,1}) \Rightarrow \det B = aa_{1,1} = a \det A$$

$$n=2 \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} aa_{1,1} & aa_{1,2} \\ aa_{2,1} & aa_{2,2} \end{pmatrix} \in \begin{pmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} \\ a_{2,1} & a_{2,2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} \\ a_{2,1} & a_{2,2} \end{pmatrix} \quad \det B = a_{1,1} \underbrace{\det B_{1,1}}_{a_{1,1}} - a_{2,1} \underbrace{\det B_{2,1}}_{a_{2,1}} \\ \quad a_{1,1} \det A_{1,1} - a_{2,1} a_{1,2} \det A_{2,1} =$$

$$= \det B = a(a_{1,1} \det A_{1,1} - a_{2,1} a_{1,2} \det A_{2,1}) = a \det A.$$

Yrodéate ocl  $1 \times n$  él jor óðous cas  $\det B = (-1)^{n-1} \cdot \det A$ . Da co seifalur jor  $n \times n$  mivars.

Exalte mæð/ærlanum iðgöldunum um  $A$  lið a

$$\det B = \sum_{t=1}^n (-1)^{t+1} b_{t,1} \cdot \det B_{t,1} = \sum_{\substack{t=1 \\ t \neq i}}^n (-1)^{t+1} b_{t,1} \cdot \det B_{t,1} + (-1)^{i+1} b_{i,1} \cdot \det B_{i,1}$$

$$t \neq i \Rightarrow b_{t,1} = a_{t,1} \quad B_{t,1} = 0 \text{ at } t, 1 \text{ óður}$$

$$b_{i,1} = a_{i,1} \quad B_{i,1} = A_{i,1}$$

Exalte mæð/ærlanum i lið a.  $\det B_{t,1} = a \cdot \det A_{t,1}$  að erugjari.

$$\det B = \sum_{\substack{t=1 \\ t \neq i}}^n (-1)^{t+1} a_{t,1} \cdot a \cdot \det A_{t,1} + (-1)^{i+1} a_{i,1} \cdot \det A_{i,1} = a \cdot \det A = \det M_i(a) \cdot \det A$$

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

(ii) Da aðsettaleit um óðurca jor um svartdagur  $i \leftrightarrow i+1$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} \\ a_{2,1} & a_{2,2} \\ a_{i-1,1} & a_{i-1,2} \\ a_{i+1,1} & a_{i+1,2} \\ a_{n,1} & a_{n,2} \end{pmatrix} = A$$

$$E_{i,i+1} \cdot B = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} \\ a_{2,1} & a_{2,2} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{i-1,1} & a_{i-1,2} \\ a_{i+1,1} & a_{i+1,2} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n,1} & a_{n,2} \end{pmatrix}$$

*i-jaður*  
*i+1-jaður*

$$\det B = \sum_{t=1}^n (-1)^{t+1} b_{t,1} \cdot \det B_{t,1} = b_{i,1} = a_{i,1}$$

$B_{t,1} =$  neopþxerar aði cov  $A_{t,1}$  lið eðaðagjari um  $i \leftrightarrow i+1$

$$\det B_{t,1} = -\det A_{t,1}$$

$$b_{i,1} = a_{i+1,1} \quad b_{i,1} = a_{i-1,1}$$

$$b_{i+2,j} = a_{i,j} \quad b_{i+2,j} = A_{i,j}$$

$$\det B = \sum_{t=2}^n (-1)^{t+2} b_{t,i} \det B_{t,i} + (-1)^{i+2} b_{i+2,j} \det B_{i+2,j} + \det B_{i+2,j} =$$

$$= \sum_{t=2}^n (-1)^{t+2} a_{t,i} (-1) \det A_{t,i} + (-1)^{i+2} a_{i+2,j} \det A_{i+2,j} + (-1)^{i+2} a_{i,j} \det A_{i,j}$$

Zarva rota/juwut co  $(-1)^{i+2}$

$$= (-1) \det A$$

Kõnele popa nõu eeldustestate abio suveõhtuversjonistel ei ole  $(-1)$  lepposca.

Teine näpunärv:

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{1,n} \\ a_{2,1} & \dots & a_{2,n} \\ a_{3,1} & a_{3,n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n,1} & a_{n,n} \end{pmatrix} \quad j-i \text{ ülesus uj rida}$$

$a_{i+2,1} \dots a_{i+2,n}$   
 $a_{i+3,1} \dots a_{i+3,n}$   
 $\vdots$   
 $a_{n,1} \quad a_{n,n}$

$j-i-1$  ülesus on endas u  $i$ -de otsusti

Tundlik, kuidas  $j-i+(j-i-1)$  otsustat. Aparnud see on otsustab kui  $A$  on  $(-1)^{j-i+j-i-1} = (-1)^{2(j-i)} (-1)^{-1} = -1$

'Apa  $\det B = -1 \det A$