## 3.2. DETERMINANTE I

INVERZNA MATRICA

regularna matrica ima jedinstreni inverz. (A-1)

 $(I = A \cdot A)$ 

Primy ina Binet-Cauchyjevog kovema:

\*\*Act (AB) = det A. det B

-> det (A'A) = det (A') det (A) ] Za regularmu malnicu

= clet(I) { mova lihi det A 70

Aj = (Aj)T

TEOREM 3. Matrica A je regularma => det A +0 + TEOREM 4 Pacumauje invertene mot - Cramerono pranilo

Elementi inverzone matrice ra  $(A^{-1})ij = d^{i}j = A$ 

Elepticitmi ±upis invertine modnice mozenno predočiti na spedeći natin:

 $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \cdots & A_{1n} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{2n} \\ A_{n1} & A_{n2} & \cdots & A_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$ 

Dokaz: reg mat. Tada postoji jedinstreni invest -> neta je

A' td A A - A A - I

Binet Ceuchijer + det (A A 1) = det (I)  $det(A) \cdot det(A') = 1$ => dct (A) +0 W

Nela je det A + o. Potassye x da tada postoji A' i unjedi (A') y det A

## Algoritam Za računavuje inverzne mat Cramerovim pravilou 1) Jeracunaj det A Also je det A = 0; marstavi. Inacc mat nema inverz. 2. Odvedi alg. Zemploment wa zog mat el. i zaprši ji u odgovarajuće mije sto u matrici

(3) Transponiraj dolivenu matricu i podjeli s det A.

Pr. 4)(UDŽ)

-inverz mod rida 2; 
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a b \\ e d \end{bmatrix}$$

Pretp.  $\det A = ad - bc \neq 0$ 

Pr. 5.) Odredi inversiona mod, mod 
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

(1) 
$$\det A \neq 0$$
?

$$\det A = 1 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} - 2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} + 3 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = (-4+3) - 2(2+1) + 3(6+1)$$

= 
$$-1-18+21=2$$
  $\neq 0$   $\sim$  possigi inverza mot.  
(2) Komplement svalog mot. el.

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{1} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{1} & \frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -9 & 7 \\ 1 & -1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{2}{2} \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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