CURS 2

Determinant

$$\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & m \\ \sigma(1) & \sigma(2) & \sigma(3) & \sigma(m) \end{pmatrix}$$

- O poseche (i) j) s.m. imvensuerne daçà i i j si 5 (i) > 0 (j)
- $\mathcal{E}(\tau) = (-1)^{m(\sigma)} \text{ mor. imv a lie } \tau = m(\tau)$
- Fix A & clm(K); deleminantee matricei A este

$$\overline{\widehat{H}} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{12} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} \end{pmatrix} \det(\widehat{H}) = \alpha_{11}\alpha_{22} - \alpha_{12}\alpha_{24}$$

- Tie Acidm(K); s.m. mr. de ord p al lui A det unei matrici de ord p ale casui elemente sunt situate la intersectia a plinir en p col. ale lui A
- · 1. & i, xixx-xip3 J= 8 312 322 ... 28 p3

Aly =
$$\begin{cases} a_{i1}j_1 & a_{i1}j_2 & \dots & a_{i1}j_p \\ a_{i2}j_2 & a_{i1}j_2 & \dots & a_{i2}j_p \\ a_{ip}j_1 & \dots & a_{ip}j_p \end{cases}$$

He dut Aly mimor do od p

$$A_{13} = \begin{pmatrix} \dot{\lambda}_1 & \dot{\partial}_1 & \dot{\partial}_2 \\ \dot{\lambda}_2 & & \\ \dot{\lambda}_p & & \end{pmatrix}$$

Exemple:
$$H = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad 1 = \{1,3\}, \quad f = \{2,3\}$$

min over corresp = | 3 4 | = -1

 $\overline{H} = ddt H_{7,\overline{7}}$ minoral complementar

Se obt. prim im la lurarea limillar i, iz, .. ip ni a col fi, fz, ... fp

M un det de ordin m-p sou complementanel algebric al lui M

Mimoria complementara ai elem. mat A sunt det. de ord m-1

" aif - Mi; mimoruel compe.

Cij = c-ji+8. Mij complemented alg al lui aij

T Teorema / Formula lui Laplace

i, Lizkizk ... Lip plimii; Aedlm (K)

1= \$ 21, 12, -.. 2p}

det A = \(\int M.M. \) = \(\int \text{dit } A_{1,3} \) (=1) \(\int \text{i} \text{time + i} \) \(\text{dit } A_{1,3} \)

Spatii vectoriale

- K = IR sau €
- o mullime muida V "n" en a operatio , una interna +: V×V → V % una externa «KxV » V s.m. mpatiu vectoriale pe K daca:
 - 1) (V,+) grup abeliam
 - 2) d(x+x) = (dx+dy) +de K; x,y e V
 - 3) (d+B)x = dx + Bx Y dEK, BEK, xeV
 - () (2p)x = 2(px) Y apek no YxeV
 - 5) $1 \cdot x = x$
- Elementele lui V s.m. mentre & elem. lui X s.m. scalari
- = |Rm = { (x11 xm) | xielk, i = i = m}
 - $(x_1, \dots \times_m) + (y_1, \dots y_m) = (x_1 + y_1, \dots \times_m + y_m)$
 - 2) $\lambda(x_1, \dots, x_m) = (\alpha x_1, \dots, \alpha x_m)$
- · climin (K) = matricea cu m linii ni m cal.
- $C[a,b] = \begin{cases} 3: [a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ \Rightarrow g \pmod{g} = \sum (j+g)(x) = j(x) + g(x) \end{cases}$ [R[X], C[X]
- " IR = m [X] = { PEIR[X], grad P=m}
- * Fie V spatie veet poste K , V/K
 - λ) $(\lambda \beta) x = dx \beta x$
 - 2) d(x-y) = ax ay
 - 3) O. x = O. x
 - 4) d. ov = ov
 - 5) dx=01 (=> d=0 sau x=01
- · Fie V com K spatie neet & WCV a submultime Espurem ea v e subspatiu vect al lui V dacer e in restrat à cu spaquile lui V vecimatatea la XV este sp. vect.

Fie V mp. vectorial peste K ni wev, w +0

3) Axidem, qex, anow x+dex & qxex

Exemple: 1) VIK op. veet. gog

2) IR = m [X] sulusp. at lui IR [X]

3) { (xi,0,...,0) \ xi \in R \ \ Sulusp. al lui /R "