DETERMINANTE:
$$SiA A \in M_{m,n}(K) \to iK$$

$$det: M_{m,n}(K) \to iK$$

$$A \to DET(A)$$

$$MINDEND! \to PARITA PERMUTARIONE$$

$$det(A) = \sum_{p \in S_n} (-1)^p Q_{1p(3)} Q_{2p(3)} \dots Q_{np(n)}$$

$$ESEMPIO 1:$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} Q_n Q_{n2} \\ Q_{21} Q_{22} \end{bmatrix} S_2 = \left\{ id, (4,2) \right\}$$

$$DET(A) = \sum_{p \in S_n} (-1)^{p(p)} Q_{1p(3)} \dots Q_{np(n)} = Q_n Q_{22} - Q_{n2} Q_{21}$$

$$ESEMPIO 2:$$

$$A = Q_n Q_{n2} Q_{n3} \qquad S_3 = \left\{ id, (4,2); (4,3); (2,3), (4,2,3), (4,3,2) \right\}$$

$$A = Q_n Q_{n2} Q_{n3} \qquad S_3 = \left\{ id, (4,2); (4,3); (2,3), (4,2,3), (4,3,2) \right\}$$

$$A = Q_n Q_{n2} Q_{n3} \qquad S_3 = \left\{ id, (4,2); (4,3); (2,3), (4,2,3), (4,3,2) \right\}$$

$$Q_{31} Q_{32} Q_{33} \qquad S_3 = \left\{ id, (4,2); (4,3); (2,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3) \right\}$$

$$Q_{31} Q_{32} Q_{33} \qquad S_3 = \left\{ id, (4,2); (4,3); (4,3); (2,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,3), (4,3,$$

PROPRIETA: Pensiared a DET () corre una Funzione Delle RIGHE DI A E Mun (IK) (a) d(A, ..., An) = 0 ( Az = A; rez avalche i + j (6) d(A,,.., \Ai,.., An) = \d(A,,.., Ai,..., An) \\ \x \in \k (c) d(A,..., V'+V",..., An) = d(A,,..., V',..., An) + d(A,..., V",..., An)  $(d) d(I_n) = 1$ PROP: SE d(...) & UND QUALSIASI FUNZIONE DELLE RIGHE CHE GODE DI (Q, b, C, D >> VALGOLO: i) d(A,,..., An) = 0 re ce une rige noux (i) d(A,,.., A;,.., An) = d(A,,.., A, A,,.., A,,..., An) iii) d(A,,..., A,,..., A,,..., An) = (-1) d(A,,..., A,,..., A,,..., An) IV) Se S e une zidotta Di Gauss DI A H> PER (i) e (iii) VALE d(A) = (-1) Kd(S) = (-1) Kp, p2 ... p. UNITERO DI SCAMBI DI RICHE

Se d: Mn, n(IK) -> IK e une fonzone Delle sighe che GODE DI (a,b,c,d) => a = a = det 085 LE OPERAZIONI DELLA RIDUZIONA DI GAUSS POSSONO AL PLU CAMBIARE IL SEGNO DI d. A HEND che operatio una sostituzione peula RIGA A; con l'Ai+ MA; Doue ixi. IN Ovesto CASO d viene matipuicato pez à DEF (COMPURENTO ALGEBRICO): IL COMPLEMENTO ALGEBRICO DI QUI E LA MATRICE a, ... a, ... a, (n-1) x (n-1) OTTENUTA CANCELLANDO CA C-ESIMA air aij ... Ou RIGA E LA , I - ESIRA COCONNO Notazione: A; + cancero RIGA i e coura i [ani ... Ohj ... ann] TEO (LAPLACE): COMPLEMENTO SiA A E Mun (IK) ALGEBRICO DET (A) = \( (-1)^{i+j} \) Qij DET (Ai) SUIWPPO SECONDO UT RIGHE  $Der(A) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (-1)^{i+j} a_{ij} Der(A_{ij})$ SOUMPPO SECONDO LE COCONNE





