

Matrice Determinanti Rang. Forma esalon

Fie (IK,+,') rorp romutativ. (de ex: R, C, Zp pim)

 $det: \mathcal{M}_m(IK) \longrightarrow IK$.

det(A) = \sum_{\subseteq} \epsilon_{\subseteq} \epsilon_{\subseteq} \alpha_{\subseteq} \alpha_{\subseteq} \alpha_{\subseteq} \alpha_{\subseteq} \left(\mathbf{k}), \quad \text{Ant(n)} \quad \text{VA} \in \text{Ub_m(k)},

(Sm,) grupul permutarilor, T = (12... m)

 $E(T) = (-1)^{m(T)}$, m(T) = mr de inversiuni

(i,j) s.n. inversione a lui $T \iff \begin{cases} i \leq j \\ \forall (i) > \forall (j) \end{cases}$

 $A_m = \{ T \in S_m \mid T = para \text{ i.e. } \mathcal{E}(T) = 13 \}$ $|A_m| = \frac{m!}{2}$

 $\frac{OBS}{|a_{11} \ a_{12}|} = a_{11} a_{22} - a_{12} a_{21} = \delta(\sigma) a_{10(1)} a_{20(2)} + \delta(\sigma) a_{12(1)} a_{21}$ $|a_{21} \ a_{22}| = a_{11} a_{22} - a_{12} a_{21} = \delta(\sigma) a_{10(1)} a_{20(2)} + \delta(\sigma) a_{12(1)} a_{22}$

 $5_2 = \left\{ \sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ 21 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

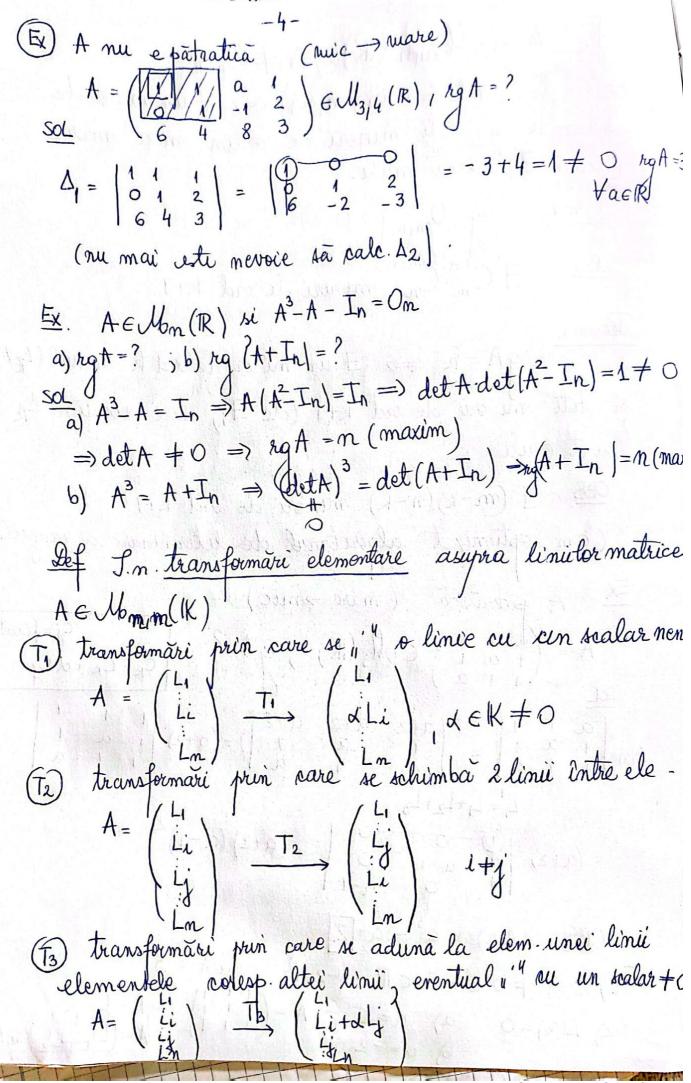
 $\frac{EX}{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 - 3 = -1$ $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 - 3 = -1$

Def A e Mom (IK) s.m. mesingulara (=> det A = 0 11 - s.m. inversabila (=> 3A' e Mom (IK) ai' A.A' = A'A = In

Gros A nesingulara (=> A inversabila

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Det A & Momin (IK), A + Omin rgA = R (R ≤ min {m, n}) (=) I un minor de (daca =) sunt muli. Conv rg (Omin) = 0 OBS 3 Cm Cn minori de ord k+1. Jeorema rgA=k => = un minor de ord k menul (1/2+0) si toti minorii de ord k+1 (dc =), care rontin Ax OBS 7 (m-k) (n-k) minori de ord k+1 (am optimizat algoritmul de determinare a rangului) $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{M}_3(\mathbb{R}), rgA = ?$ $C_{K} = C_{K} + dC_{j}$ $\Delta(a) = \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a+2 & a+2 & a+2 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} = (a+2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix}$ $= (a+2) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & a-1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & a-1 \end{vmatrix} = (a+2)(a-1)^{2}$ $OBS \qquad \Delta(a) = a^3 - 3a + 2$ t_1) $\Delta(a) + 0 \Leftrightarrow a \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2,1\}$ $f_2 \neq 3$ 2) $\Delta(\alpha) = 0$ a) $\alpha = 1$ $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ b) $\alpha = -2$



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