

Rez: Regula lui LAPLACE

Fie  $A \in M_n(K)$ ,  $1 \leq p \leq n$ ,  $p \in \mathbb{N}$

$C_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} M_{ij} \rightarrow$  compl. alg. al elem.  $a_{ij}$

$C = (-1)^s M_C$ ,  $s = (i_1 + i_2 + \dots + i_p) + (j_1 + j_2 + \dots + j_p)$

Th. LAPLACE Determinantul matricei  $A$  e egal cu suma produselor minorilor de ordin  $p$  (ce se pot constitui cu elem. a  $p$  linii (col. fixate ale matricei  $A$ ) prin compl. la algebrici.

C.P.  $p=1$

$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{(*) } i=1, n : \det A &= a_{i1} C_{i1} + a_{i2} C_{i2} + \dots + a_{in} C_{in} \\ & \text{(reg. de dezvolt. a det. matricei } A \text{ dupa linia } i) \end{aligned} \right\}$

$$\det A = \sum M \cdot M' = \sum \det(A_{Ij}) \cdot (-1)^{i_1 + \dots + i_p + j_1 + \dots + j_p} \det(A_{Ij})$$

$M$  minor de ordin  $p$   
in  $A$  obtinut din liniile  $\{i_1, \dots, i_p\}$   
si din  $p$  coloane

$1 \leq p \leq n$ ;  $1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_p \leq n$

OBS Suma are  $C_n^p$  termeni.

Regula lui LAPLACE

Rez: ⑤  $\Delta = \det A =$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -2 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{1+2+1+2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} +$$

$\underbrace{\quad}_{=0}$

$$+ (-1)^{1+2+1+3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 5 & -1 \\ -2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{1+2+1+4} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$+ (-1)^{1+2+2+3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{1+2+2+4} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$+ (-1)^{1+2+3+4} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ -1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= +0 - 1 \cdot 18 + 1 \cdot 12 + 1 \cdot 7 - 1 \cdot 5 + (-1) \cdot 1 =$$

$$= -18 + 12 + 7 - 5 - 1 = 19 - 24 = \underline{\underline{-5}}$$

Deci:  $\boxed{\Delta = -5}$

T A.1 Calculati  $\det A$

a) folosind dezvoltarea după coloana 4

b) folosind regula lui Laplace prin două rânduri  $i_1=1, i_2=4$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 4 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Rez: b)  $\Delta = \det A = \overbrace{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 4 \end{vmatrix}}^{j_1=1, j_2=2} \cdot (-1)^{1+1+1+2} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$

+  $\underbrace{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}}_{=0} \cdot (-1)^{1+1+1+3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} + \overbrace{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}^{j_1=1, j_2=4} \cdot (-1)^{1+1+1+4} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$

+  $\underbrace{\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 \end{vmatrix}}_{=0} \cdot (-1)^{1+1+2+3} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} + \overbrace{\begin{vmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}^{j_1=2, j_2=4} \cdot (-1)^{1+1+2+4} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$

+  $\underbrace{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}_{=0} \cdot (-1)^{1+1+3+4} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} =$

$$= 7 \cdot (-8) + (-1) \cdot 5 + 11 \cdot (-1) \cdot 7 = -56 - 5 - 77 = \underline{\underline{-138}}$$

Ag1: Considerăm următoarele matrice date pe blocuri:

1)  $A = \begin{pmatrix} M_m & N \\ 0 & P_p \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{cases} M_{m \times m} \\ P_{p \times p} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \det A = \det M \cdot \det P$

2)  $A = \begin{pmatrix} M_m & 0 \\ N & P_p \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{cases} M_{m \times m} \\ P_{p \times p} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \det A = \det M \cdot \det P$

$$3) A = \begin{pmatrix} N & M_m \\ P_r & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{cases} M_{m \times m} \\ P_{r \times r} \\ N_{m \times p} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \det A = (-1)^{m \cdot p} \det M \cdot \det P$$

$$4) A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & M_m \\ P_r & N \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{cases} M_{m \times m} \\ P_{r \times r} \\ N_{p \times m} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \det A = (-1)^{m \cdot p} \det M \cdot \det P$$

Obs: 1)  $\Rightarrow$  2)  
Transpozare

Ret: 1)  $A = \begin{pmatrix} M_m & N_{m \times p} \\ 0_{p \times m} & P_r \end{pmatrix}$

Dem. că:  $\boxed{\det A = \det M \cdot \det P}$

Calculăm  $\det A$  cu regula lui LAPLACE, dezvoltând după primele  $m$  linii ( $i_1=1, i_2=2, \dots, i_m=m$ ).

Obținem:  $\det A = \sum B \cdot \underline{B'} =$   
 $B$  este un minor de ord.  $m$  din  $A$  determinat de linile  $\{i_1, \dots, i_m\}$  și coloanele  $\{j_1, \dots, j_m\} \subset \{1, \dots, m+p\}$   
 $B'$  este un complement algebric al lui  $B$

$$= \det M \cdot \underbrace{(-1)^{2(1+2+\dots+m)}}_{+1} \cdot \det P + 0$$

Aratăm că: pt.  $\{j_1, \dots, j_m\} \neq \{1, \dots, m\} \Rightarrow \underline{B' = 0}$

Minorii din  $B'$  coresp. liniilor  $\{m+1, \dots, m+p\}$  și la  $p$  coloane  $\{1, \dots, m+p\} \setminus \{j_1, \dots, j_m\}$



Deoarece  $\{j_1, \dots, j_m\} \neq \{1, \dots, m\}$

"m" elem  $\Rightarrow (\exists) \underline{k} \in \{1, \dots, m\} \setminus \{j_1, \dots, j_m\}$

Așadar, coloana "k" din matricea A este folosită în minorul B' și deci e o coloană formată doar din 0  $\Rightarrow \underline{B' = 0}$

În consecință:  $\boxed{\det A = \det \Pi \cdot \det P}$

Analog 3), și 4).

### Determinanți VANDERMONDE

Fie  $a_i \in K, (\forall) i = \overline{1, n}, n \geq 2$

$$V(a_1, \dots, a_n) \stackrel{\text{not}}{=} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & \dots & a_n \\ a_1^2 & a_2^2 & \dots & a_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_1^{n-1} & a_2^{n-1} & \dots & a_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow \text{det. VANDERMONDE}$$

• Dem. c.c.:  $V(a_1, \dots, a_n) = \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (a_i - a_j) \cdot \underline{P(n)}$

Dem:  $\rightarrow$  Inductie după  $\underline{n}$

I  $P(2)$ :  $V(a_1, a_2) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 \end{vmatrix} = a_2 - a_1 \Rightarrow P(2) \text{ ader.}$

II  $P_p, P(n-1) \text{ ader.} \Rightarrow P(n) \text{ ader.}$

$$V(a_1, \dots, a_n) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ a_1 & a_2 - a_1 & \dots & a_n - a_1 \\ a_1^2 & a_2^2 - a_1^2 & \dots & a_n^2 - a_1^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_1^{n-1} & a_2^{n-1} - a_1^{n-1} & \dots & a_n^{n-1} - a_1^{n-1} \end{vmatrix}$$

$\begin{cases} C_2' \rightarrow C_2 - C_1 \\ C_3' \rightarrow C_3 - C_1 \\ \vdots \\ C_n' \rightarrow C_n - C_1 \end{cases}$

Știm că:  $a^n - b^n = (a-b)(a^{n-1} + a^{n-2}b + \dots + ab^{n-2} + b^{n-1})$

Obs: De pe fiecare coloană  $C_i$  scoatem factor comun  $\boxed{a_i - a_1}$

În continuare, dezvoltăm după  $L_1$  și obținem:  $\boxed{p^+(V) \text{ } i=2, \dots, n}$

$$\underline{V(a_1, \dots, a_n)} = (a_2 - a_1) \dots (a_n - a_1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \dots & 1 \\ a_2 + a_1 & \dots & a_n + a_1 \\ a_2^2 + a_1 a_2 + a_1^2 & \dots & a_n^2 + a_1 a_n + a_1^2 \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_2^{n-2} + a_2^{n-3} a_1 + \dots + a_1^{n-2} & \dots & a_n^{n-2} + a_n^{n-3} a_1 + \dots + a_1^{n-2} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} L_2^1 = L_2 - a_1 L_1 & \dots & L_n^1 = L_n - a_1 L_1 \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ L_{n-2}^1 = L_{n-2} - a_1 L_{n-3} & \dots & L_{n-1}^1 = L_{n-1} - a_1 L_{n-2} \end{vmatrix} \cdot (a_2 - a_1) \dots (a_n - a_1) =$$

$$= (a_2 - a_1) \dots (a_n - a_1) V(a_2, \dots, a_n) \stackrel{I_p \text{ de unit}}{=} \stackrel{P(n-1)}{=}$$

$$= (a_2 - a_1) \dots (a_n - a_1) \prod_{2 \leq j < i \leq n} (a_i - a_j) = \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (a_i - a_j) = 0 \text{ } P(n) \text{ ader.}$$

Obs: Fie  $a_i \in K$ ,  $(*) i=1, \dots, n$   
 $\hookrightarrow$  corp com.

$$\Rightarrow 1) V(a_1, \dots, a_n) = 0 \iff (\exists) 1 \leq i \neq j \leq n \text{ a.c. } \underline{a_i = a_j}$$

$$2) V(a_1, \dots, a_n) \neq 0 \iff \underline{a_1, \dots, a_n \text{ distincte}}$$

A<sub>9</sub> Să se calculeze:

$$\Delta_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots & n \\ -1 & 0 & 3 & \dots & n \\ -1 & -2 & 0 & \dots & n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -1 & -2 & -3 & \dots & 0 \end{vmatrix}, n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2.$$

Rez:  $\Delta_n =$

$$\begin{matrix} L_2 \rightarrow L_2 + L_1 \\ L_3 \rightarrow L_3 + L_1 \\ \vdots \\ L_n \rightarrow L_n + L_1 \end{matrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots & n \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \cdot 3 & \dots & 2 \cdot n \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & \dots & 2n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & n \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot n = n!$$

A<sub>9</sub> Fie  $n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2, a, x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

Notăm cu:  $A_n(a, x) \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$  cu proprietățile următoare:

- 1) are  $x$  pe orice poziție de pe diagonala principală;
- 2) are  $a$  pe orice altă poziție

a) Calculați  $\det A_n(a, x)$

b) Determinați  $n, a, x$  a.c.  $A_n(a, x)$  este inversabilă.

①<sub>c</sub>) Calc.  $A_3(1, 2)^{-1}$

Rez a)  $\det A_n(a, x) =$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & a & a & \dots & a \\ a & x & a & \dots & a \\ a & a & x & \dots & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a & a & a & \dots & x \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{matrix} L_2 \rightarrow L_2 - L_1 \\ L_3 \rightarrow L_3 - L_1 \\ \vdots \\ L_n \rightarrow L_n - L_1 \end{matrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} x & a & a & \dots & a \\ a-x & x-a & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ a-x & 0 & x-a & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a-x & 0 & 0 & \dots & x-a \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{C_1+C_2+\dots+C_n}{=} \begin{vmatrix} (n-1)a+x & a & a & \dots & a \\ 0 & x-a & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x-a & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & x-a \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= [(n-1)a+x](x-a)^{n-1}$$



Donc :  $\det A_n(a, x) = [(n-1)a+x](x-a)^{n-1}$

b)  $A_n(a, x) \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$

$n=3$   
 $a=1$   
 $x=2$   $\Rightarrow \det A_3(1, 2) = 4 \neq 0$

inversible  $\Leftrightarrow \det A_n(a, x) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow [(n-1)a+x](x-a)^{n-1} \neq 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x-a \neq 0 \\ (n-1)a+x \neq 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \neq a \\ x \neq (1-n)a \end{cases}$$



Ap1 Să se rezolve ecuația:

1) a)  $\Delta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} x & a & a & a \\ a & x & a & a \\ a & a & x & a \\ a & a & a & x \end{vmatrix} = 0$

Rez: a)  $\Delta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} x+3a & x+3a & x+3a & x+3a \\ a & x & a & a \\ a & a & x & a \\ a & a & a & x \end{vmatrix} =$   
 $L_1 \rightarrow L_1 + L_2 + L_3 + L_4$

$= (x+3a) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & x & a & a \\ a & a & x & a \\ a & a & a & x \end{vmatrix} = (x+3a) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a & x-a & 0 & 0 \\ a & 0 & x-a & 0 \\ a & 0 & 0 & x-a \end{vmatrix}$

$= (x+3a) \cdot 1 \cdot (-1)^2 \begin{vmatrix} x-a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x-a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x-a \end{vmatrix} = (x+3a)(x-a)^3$

$\Delta_1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x+3a)(x-a)^3 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = -3a \\ x_2 = x_3 = x_4 = a \end{cases} \text{ sol.}$

b)  $\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} x & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & x & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & x-1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & x & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & x \end{vmatrix} = 0$

$\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1-x & x & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & x-1 & 0 & 1 \\ -x^2 & 1 & x-1 & x & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & x \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot (-1)^5 \begin{vmatrix} 1-x & x & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & x-1 & 1 \\ -x^2 & 1 & x-1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & x \end{vmatrix} =$

$$= - \begin{vmatrix} \textcircled{0} & x & (x-1)^2 & x-1 \\ 1 & 0 & x-1 & 1 \\ \textcircled{0} & 1 & (x^2+1)(x-1) & x^2+1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & x \end{vmatrix} = (-1) \cdot (-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} x & (x-1)^2 & x-1 \\ 1 & (x^2+1)(x-1) & x^2+1 \\ 1 & -1 & x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \textcircled{0} & (x-1)^2+x & -x^2+x-1 \\ \textcircled{0} & (x^2+1)(x-1)+1 & x^2-x+1 \\ 1 & -1 & x \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} x^2-x+1 & -x^2+x-1 \\ x(x^2-x+1) & x^2-x+1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (x^2-x+1)^2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ x & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (x+1)(x^2-x+1)^2$$

$$\Delta_2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x+1)(x^2-x+1)^2 = 0$$

$$\textcircled{\text{IR}} \rightarrow x_1 = -1 \quad S'_{\text{IR}} = \{-1\}$$

$$\textcircled{\text{C}} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 = -1 \\ x_2 = x_3 = \frac{1+i\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ x_4 = x_5 = \frac{1-i\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{array} \right\} S'_{\text{C}}$$

T1) Ap!. Calculeți determinantul de ordinul  $n$ :

$$\Delta_n = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & a & a & \dots & a \\ a & -1 & a & \dots & a \\ a & a & -1 & \dots & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a & a & a & \dots & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

Rez:  $\Delta_n = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & a & a & \dots & a \\ a+1 & -a-1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ a+1 & 0 & -a-1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a+1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & -a-1 \end{vmatrix} =$

$L_2' = L_2 - L_1$   
 $L_3' = L_3 - L_1$   
 $\vdots$   
 $L_n' = L_n - L_1$

$$= C_1 + C_2 + \dots + C_n = \begin{vmatrix} (n-1)a-1 & a & a & \dots & a \\ 0 & -a-1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -a-1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & -a-1 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= [(n-1)a-1] (-a-1)^{n-1} = \underline{(-1)^{n-1} (a+1)^{n-1} [(n-1)a-1]}$$

$$\text{Deci: } \Delta_n = (-1)^{n-1} (a+1)^{n-1} [(n-1)a-1]$$

A<sub>6</sub> Să se calculeze determinantul:

$$a) \Delta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 \\ x_2 & x_3 & x_4 & x_1 \\ x_3 & x_4 & x_1 & x_2 \\ x_4 & x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \end{vmatrix}, \text{ unde } x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \text{ sunt} \\ \text{răd. ec.: } x^4 + ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

$$\underline{\text{Rez:}} \Delta_1 = \begin{matrix} (x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4) \\ C_1 + C_2 + C_3 + C_4 \end{matrix} \left\{ \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 \\ 1 & x_3 & x_4 & x_1 \\ 1 & x_4 & x_1 & x_2 \\ 1 & x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \end{vmatrix} \right\}$$

Por. cf. rel. lui Viète:  $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta_1 = 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} b) \Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ x_2 & x_3 & x_1 \\ x_3 & x_1 & x_2 \end{vmatrix}, \text{ unde } x_1, x_2, x_3 \text{ sunt răd. ec.} \\ x^3 - 2x^2 + 2x + 17 = 0$$

Ex. Verificati egalitatile:

$$a) \begin{vmatrix} x & y & z \\ x^2 & y^2 & z^2 \\ yz & zx & xy \end{vmatrix} = (x-y)(y-z)(z-x)(xy+yz+zx)$$

$$b) \begin{vmatrix} a+b & b+c & c+a \\ a^2+b^2 & b^2+c^2 & c^2+a^2 \\ a^3+b^3 & b^3+c^3 & c^3+a^3 \end{vmatrix} = 2abc(a-b)(b-c)(c-a)$$

Ex. Fie  $A_n \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ ,  $n \geq 2$

care are 1 pe diagonala principala,

2 pe pozitile  $(1,2), (2,3), \dots, (n-1,n), (n,1)$

si 0 pe restul pozitilor. Notam cu:  $\Delta_n = \det(A_n)$

a) Calculati  $\Delta_3$  si  $\Delta_4$

b) Generalizati pt.  $\Delta_n$ .

Rez: a)  $\Delta_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 + 8 = 9$

$$\Delta_4 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= 1 \cdot (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ -4 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 - 16 = -15$$



$$b) \Delta_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1, 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0, 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{Det. } \begin{matrix} \text{C}_1 \\ \text{C}_1 \end{matrix} 1 \cdot (-1)^2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \cdot (-1)^{n+1} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1, 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$\Delta \quad \Delta'_{n-1} \qquad \qquad \Delta''_{n-1}$

$$= \Delta'_{n-1} + (-1)^{n+1} 2 \Delta''_{n-1}$$

$$\text{Dar: } \Delta'_{n-1} = 1^{n-1} = 1$$

$$\Delta''_{n-1} = 2^{n-1}$$

$$\text{Deci: } \boxed{\Delta_n = 1 + (-1)^{n+1} \cdot 2^n}, n \geq 2$$

1) Fie  $A_n \in M_n(\mathbb{R}), n \geq 2$

2) care are 1 pe diagonale principale,

3 pe pozițiile  $(1,2), (2,3), \dots, (n-1,n), (n,1)$

și 0 pe restul pozițiilor. Notăm cu  $\Delta_n = \det(A_n)$ .

a) Calculați  $\Delta_3$  și  $\Delta_4$ .

b) Generalizați pt.  $\Delta_n$ .

Ex 1. Fie  $A_n \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $n \geq 3$   $\{\Delta_n = \det A_n\}$

- at.  $A_n$  are
- 1) 3 pe orice poziție de pe diag. principală;
  - 2) 2 pe pozițiile  $(1,2), (2,3), \dots, (n-1,n)$ ;
  - 3) 1 pe pozițiile  $(2,1), (3,2), \dots, (n,n-1)$ ;
  - 4) 0 pe toate celelalte poziții.

Arătați că : a)  $\Delta_n = 3\Delta_{n-1} - 2\Delta_{n-2}$ ,  $(\forall) n \geq 3$   
 b)  $\Delta_n = 2^{n+1} - 1$ ,  $(\forall) n \geq 3$ .

Rez: a)  $\Delta_n = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{L1}]{\text{Dev.}}$

$$= 3 \cdot (-1)^2 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \cdot (-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 3\Delta_{n-1} - 2 \cdot 1 \cdot (-1)^2 \Delta_{n-2} = 3\Delta_{n-1} - 2\Delta_{n-2}$$

Deci:  $\boxed{\Delta_n = 3\Delta_{n-1} - 2\Delta_{n-2}, (\forall) n \geq 3} \rightarrow \text{rel. de recurență (determinant recurent)}$

b)  $\Delta_n - 3\Delta_{n-1} + 2\Delta_{n-2} = 0$

$$r^2 - 3r + 2 = 0 \begin{cases} r_1 = 1 \\ r_2 = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta_n = A r_1^n + B r_2^n$$

$$\Delta_n = A \cdot 1^n + B \cdot 2^n$$

$$= B \cdot 2^n + A, A, B \in \mathbb{R} \text{ ct.}$$

Calculăm :

$$\begin{array}{l} \Delta_3 = 15 = B \cdot 2^3 + A = 8B + A \quad (1) \\ \Delta_4 = 31 = B \cdot 2^4 + A = 16B + A \quad (2) \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} (2)-(1) \\ \Rightarrow 8B = 16 \\ \Rightarrow B = 2 \\ A = -1 \end{array} \right.$$

Deci :  $\Delta_n = 2 \cdot 2^n - 1 = 2^{n+1} - 1, (\forall) n \geq 3$

$$\boxed{\Delta_n = 2^{n+1} - 1, (\forall) n \geq 3}$$

Ⓙ Fie  $A_n \in M_n(\mathbb{R}), n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 3$   $\{ \Delta_n = \det A_n \}$

ai.  $A_n$  are :

- 1) 4 pe orice poziție de pe diagonala principală;
- 2) 3 pe pozițiile  $(1,2), (2,3), \dots, (n-1,n)$ ;
- 3) 1 pe pozițiile  $(2,1), (3,2), \dots, (n,n-1)$ ;
- 4) 0 pe toate celelalte poziții.

a) Determinați o relație de recurență pt.  $\Delta_n$ .

b) Calculați (efector)  $\Delta_n, n \geq 3$   
 $n \in \mathbb{N}$