

DETERMINAN SUATU MATRIKS

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Determinan matriks A : $|A|$ = jumlah semua perkalian elementer matriks A.

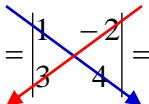
Matriks yang dapat dihitung determinannya harus merupakan matriks bujur sangkar.

Matriks yang determinannya = 0, disebut matriks singular.

1.DETERMINAN MATRIKS ORDE DUA

Contoh: Hitunglah determinan dari matriks : $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

Jawab: $|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \text{biru} - \text{merah} = (1)(4) - (-2)(3) = 10$

A diagram showing a 2x2 matrix with elements 1, -2, 3, and 4. A blue arrow points from the top-left element (1) to the bottom-right element (4). A red arrow points from the top-right element (-2) to the bottom-left element (3). The text 'biru - merah' indicates that the determinant is calculated as the product of the blue path minus the product of the red path.

BEBERAPA SIFAT DETERMINAN

1.Jika salah satu baris/kolom dikalikan bilangan k, maka nilai determinannya juga dikalikan k.

Contoh :

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow |A| = (1)(4) - (2)(3) = 4 - 6 = -2$$

Baris 1 dikalikan 2, maka :

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow |A| = (2)(4) - (4)(3) = 8 - 12 = -4$$

2.Tiap kali terjadi pertukaran baris/kolom, nilai determinannya dikalikan dengan (-).

Contoh :

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow |A| = (3)(5) - (2)(4) = 15 - 8 = 7$$

Baris 1 ditukar dengan baris 2, maka :

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow |A| = (4)(2) - (5)(3) = 8 - 15 = -7$$

3.Jika terdapat baris/kolom yang seluruh elemennya nol, maka nilai determinannya = 0.

Contoh :

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow |A| = (5)(0) - (3)(0) = 0$$

4. Nilai determinan tidak berubah, jika salah satu baris/kolom ditambah dengan perkalian suatu bilangan k dengan baris/kolom lainnya.

Contoh :

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow |A| = (2)(4) - (3)(1) = 8 - 3 = 5$$

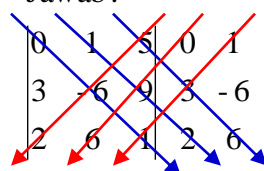
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{b_2 + 2b_1} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 10 \end{vmatrix} = (2)(10) - (3)(5) = 20 - 15 = 5$$

2.DETERMINAN MATRIKS ORDE TIGA

Khusus orde tiga digunakan Aturan Sarrus.

Contoh: Hitunglah determinan dari matriks : $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 5 \\ 3 & -6 & 9 \\ 2 & 6 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Jawab:



$$\begin{aligned} |A| &= \{ \text{biru} \} - \{ \text{merah} \} \\ &= \{ (0)(-6)(1) + (1)(9)(2) + (5)(3)(6) \} - \{ (5)(-6)(2) + (0)(9)(6) + (1)(3)(1) \} \\ &= \{ 0 + 18 + 90 \} - \{ -60 + 0 + 3 \} = 108 + 57 = 165 \end{aligned}$$

3.DETERMINAN MATRIKS ORDE EMPAT KEATAS

a.MENGUNAKAN SIFAT-SIFAT

Dengan menggunakan OBE (Operasi Baris Elementer) matriksnya diubah menjadi matriks segitiga atas/bawah, kemudian seluruh elemen diagonal utama dikalikan.

Contoh : Hitunglah determinan dari matriks : $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 & -2 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 & 5 \\ 3 & 7 & 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

Jawab:

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 5 & -2 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 & 5 \\ 3 & 7 & 5 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{b_{12}} (-) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 5 & -2 & 6 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 & 5 \\ 3 & 7 & 5 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{smallmatrix} b_2-3b_1 \\ b_3-2b_1 \\ b_4-3b_1 \end{smallmatrix}} (-) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 8 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{b_4+1b_2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{b_4-3b_3} (-) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -6 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$|A| = (-)(1)(-1)(3)(-6) = -18$$

Cara ini juga dapat diterapkan pada matriks ordo tiga maupun ordo dua, sbb. :

Ordo tiga :

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 5 \\ 3 & -6 & 9 \\ 2 & 6 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{b_{12}} = - \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -6 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 \\ 2 & 6 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 \\ 2 & 6 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{b_3-2b_1} = -3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 10 & -5 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{b_3-10b_2} = -3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & -55 \end{vmatrix} = (-3)(-55)(1) = 165$$

Ordo dua :

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{b_2-3b_1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 10 \end{vmatrix} = (1)(10) = 10$$

b.EKSPANSI LAPLACE/KOFAKTOR

Pilih baris/kolom yg angkanya paling kecil.

Dari contoh pada poin a diatas kita ekspansi baris 2 :

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 & -2 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 & 5 \\ 3 & 7 & 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{Gunakan rumus: } |A| = \sum (-1)^{i+j} M_{ij}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 |A| &= (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 5 & -2 & 6 \\ 4 & 1 & 5 \\ 7 & 5 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + (2) \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -2 & 6 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 3 & 5 & 3 \end{vmatrix} - (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 5 & 6 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 7 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + (1) \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 5 & -2 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 7 & 5 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= (-1)(-78) + (2)(-42) + (1)(-12) + (1)(0) = 78 - 96 = -18
 \end{aligned}$$

c. METODE CHIO

Syarat : $a_{11} \neq 0$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 & -2 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 & 5 \\ 3 & 7 & 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 |A| &= \frac{1}{(a_{11})^{n-2}} \begin{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} \\ \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 3 & 7 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \frac{1}{(3)^{4-2}} \begin{vmatrix} (3)(2) - (5)(1) & (3)(-1) - (-2)(1) & (3)(1) - (6)(1) \\ (3)(4) - (5)(2) & (3)(1) - (-2)(2) & (3)(5) - (6)(2) \\ (3)(7) - (5)(3) & (3)(5) - (-2)(3) & (3)(3) - (6)(3) \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \frac{1}{(3)^2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & -3 \\ 2 & 7 & 3 \\ 6 & 21 & -9 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{9} \left[\frac{1}{(1)^{3-2}} \begin{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 7 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \\ \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 6 & 21 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 6 & -9 \end{vmatrix} \end{vmatrix} \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{9} \left[\frac{1}{1} \begin{vmatrix} (1)(7) - (-1)(2) & (1)(3) - (-3)(2) \\ (1)(21) - (-1)(6) & (1)(-9) - (-3)(6) \end{vmatrix} \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{9} \begin{vmatrix} 9 & 9 \\ 27 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{9} \{ (9)(9) - (9)(27) \} = \frac{1}{9} \{ 81 - 243 \} = \frac{1}{9} \{ -162 \} = -18
 \end{aligned}$$

Soal-soal untuk dicoba sendiri :

1. Diketahui matriks : $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & x \\ 4 & x & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

Jika A adalah matriks singular, berapakah nilai x yg mungkin ?

2. Carilah determinan matriks berikut ini :

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 & -3 \\ -2 & 2 & -2 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

3. Hitunglah determinan dari matriks : $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$