Příklad (1.)

Let  $\mathbb{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{3\times 3}$  be a non-singular matrix. Show that

$$\frac{1}{2}\left((\operatorname{tr}\mathbb{A})^2 - \operatorname{tr}\left(\mathbb{A}^2\right)\right) = \operatorname{tr}(\operatorname{cof}\mathbb{A}),$$

where  $\operatorname{cof} \mathbb{A}$  denotes the cofactor matrix to matrix  $\mathbb{A}$ ,  $\operatorname{cof} \mathbb{A} := (\det \mathbb{A}) \mathbb{A}^{-T}$ . There are several ways how to prove this identity, you may, for example, use the Schur decomposition theorem.

Důkaz

Víme, že pro  $\mathbb{A}$  existuje Schurův rozklad ve tvaru  $\mathbb{A} = \mathbb{Q} \cdot \mathbb{U} \cdot \mathbb{Q}^{-1}$ , kde  $\mathbb{Q}$  je unitární a  $\mathbb{U}$  je horní trojúhelníková matice, která má na diagonále vlastní čísla. Tedy

$$\operatorname{tr} \mathbb{A} = \operatorname{tr} (\mathbb{Q} \mathbb{U} \mathbb{Q}^{-1}) = \operatorname{tr} (\mathbb{Q}^{-1} \mathbb{Q} \mathbb{U}) = \operatorname{tr} \mathbb{U} = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3.$$

Obdobně tr $(\mathbb{A}^2)=\lambda_1^2+\lambda_2^2+\lambda_3^2$ a tr $(\mathbb{A}^{-1})=\lambda_1^{-1}+\lambda_2^{-1}+\lambda_3^{-1},$ neboť

$$\mathbb{A}^2 \mathbf{v}_i = \mathbb{A} \cdot \mathbb{A} \mathbf{v}_i = \mathbb{A} \cdot \lambda_i \mathbf{v}_i = \lambda_i^2 \mathbf{v}_i,$$

$$\mathbf{v}_i/\lambda_i = \mathbb{I}\mathbf{v}_i/\lambda_i = \mathbb{A}^{-1}\mathbb{A}\mathbf{v}_i/\lambda_i = \mathbb{A}^{-1}\mathbf{v}_i.$$

Tedy na levé straně rovnosti máme:

$$\frac{1}{2}\left((\lambda_1+\lambda_2+\lambda_3)^2-(\lambda_1^2+\lambda_2^2+\lambda_3^2)\right)=\lambda_1\cdot\lambda_2+\lambda_1\cdot\lambda_3+\lambda_2\cdot\lambda_3.$$

Na pravé pak (víme, že det  $\mathbb{A} = \lambda_1 \cdot \lambda_2 \cdot \lambda_3$ , například z toho, že v definici det zvolíme vlastní vektory) díky linearitě stopy a tr  $\mathbb{B} = \operatorname{tr} \mathbb{B}^T$ :

$$\operatorname{tr}\operatorname{cof} \mathbb{A} = \operatorname{tr} \left( \mathbb{A}^{-T} \operatorname{det} \mathbb{A} \right) = (\operatorname{det} \mathbb{A}) \cdot (\operatorname{tr} \mathbb{A}^{-T}) = \lambda_1 \cdot \lambda_2 \cdot \lambda_3 \cdot (\lambda_1^{-1} + \lambda_2^{-1} + \lambda_3^{-1}),$$

čehož roznásobením dostaneme to samé, co máme na levé straně.

 $P\check{r}iklad$  (2.)

Let  $\mathbb{A}, \mathbb{B} \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3}$  be non-singular matrices such that  $\mathbb{A} + \mathbb{B}$  is non-singular matrix as well. Show that

a) 
$$\det(\mathbb{A} + \mathbb{B}) = \det \mathbb{A} + \operatorname{tr}(\mathbb{A}^T \operatorname{cof} \mathbb{B}) + \operatorname{tr}(\mathbb{B}^T \operatorname{cof} \mathbb{A}) + \det \mathbb{B}$$

b) 
$$(\mathbb{A} + \mathbb{B})^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(\mathbb{A} + \mathbb{B})}$$
.

$$\cdot \left( \mathbb{A}^2 + \mathbb{B}^2 + \mathbb{A}\mathbb{B} + \mathbb{B}\mathbb{A} - (\mathbb{A} + \mathbb{B})\operatorname{tr}(\mathbb{A} + \mathbb{B}) + \frac{1}{2} \left( (\operatorname{tr}(\mathbb{A} + \mathbb{B}))^2 - \operatorname{tr}(\mathbb{A} + \mathbb{B})^2 \right) \right)$$

The Cayley-Hamilton theorem might be useful.

Důkaz (a)

Z definice determinantu a linearity smíšeného součinu (smíšený součin je invariantní vůči cyklické záměně vektorů a první vektor je vždy sám jako první složka skalárního součinu, který je v první složce lineární):  $\det(A+B) =$ 

$$=\frac{(A+B)\mathbf{v}\cdot(A+B)\mathbf{u}\times(A+B)\mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{u}\times\mathbf{w}}=\frac{A\mathbf{v}\cdot A\mathbf{u}\times A\mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{u}\times\mathbf{w}}+\frac{A\mathbf{v}\cdot A\mathbf{u}\times B\mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{u}\times\mathbf{w}}+\frac{A\mathbf{v}\cdot B\mathbf{u}\times A\mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{u}\times\mathbf{w}}+$$

$$+ \ \frac{A\mathbf{v} \cdot B\mathbf{u} \times B\mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w}} + \frac{B\mathbf{v} \cdot A\mathbf{u} \times A\mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w}} + \frac{B\mathbf{v} \cdot A\mathbf{u} \times B\mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w}} + \frac{B\mathbf{v} \cdot B\mathbf{u} \times A\mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w}} + \frac{B\mathbf{v} \cdot B\mathbf{u} \times B\mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w}} + \frac{B\mathbf{v} \cdot B\mathbf{u} \times A\mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w}} + \frac{B\mathbf{v} \cdot B\mathbf{u} \times A\mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w}} + \frac{B\mathbf{v} \cdot B\mathbf{u} \times A\mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w}} + \frac{B\mathbf{v} \cdot B\mathbf{u} \times A\mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w}} + \frac{B\mathbf{v} \cdot B\mathbf{u} \times A\mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w}} + \frac{B\mathbf{v} \cdot B\mathbf{u} \times A\mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w}} + \frac{B\mathbf{v} \cdot B\mathbf{u} \times A\mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w}} + \frac{B\mathbf{v} \cdot B\mathbf{u} \times A\mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w}} + \frac{B\mathbf{v} \cdot B\mathbf{u} \times A\mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w}} + \frac{B\mathbf{v} \cdot B\mathbf{u} \times A\mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w}} + \frac{B\mathbf{v} \cdot B\mathbf{u} \times A\mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w}} + \frac{B\mathbf{v} \cdot B\mathbf{u} \times A\mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w}} + \frac{B\mathbf{v} \cdot B\mathbf{u} \times A\mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w}} + \frac{B\mathbf{v} \cdot B\mathbf{u} \times A\mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w}} + \frac{B\mathbf{v} \cdot B\mathbf{u} \times A\mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w}} + \frac{B\mathbf{v} \cdot B\mathbf{u} \times A\mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w}} + \frac{B\mathbf{v} \cdot B\mathbf{u} \times A\mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w}} + \frac{B\mathbf{v} \cdot B\mathbf{u} \times A\mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w}} + \frac{B\mathbf{v} \cdot B\mathbf{u} \times A\mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w}} + \frac{B\mathbf{v} \cdot B\mathbf{u} \times A\mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w}} + \frac{B\mathbf{v} \cdot B\mathbf{u} \times A\mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w}} + \frac{B\mathbf{v} \cdot B\mathbf{u} \times A\mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w}} + \frac{B\mathbf{v} \cdot B\mathbf{u} \times A\mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w}} + \frac{B\mathbf{v} \cdot B\mathbf{u} \times A\mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w}} + \frac{B\mathbf{v} \cdot B\mathbf{u} \times A\mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w}} + \frac{B\mathbf{v} \cdot B\mathbf{u} \times A\mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w}} + \frac{B\mathbf{v} \cdot B\mathbf{u} \times A\mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w}} + \frac{B\mathbf{v} \cdot B\mathbf{u} \times A\mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w}} + \frac{B\mathbf{v} \cdot B\mathbf{u} \times A\mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w}} + \frac{B\mathbf{v} \cdot B\mathbf{u} \times A\mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w}} + \frac{B\mathbf{v} \cdot B\mathbf{u} \times A\mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w}} + \frac{B\mathbf{v} \cdot B\mathbf{u} \times A\mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w}} + \frac{B\mathbf{v} \cdot B\mathbf{u} \times A\mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w}} + \frac{B\mathbf{v} \cdot B\mathbf{u} \times A\mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w}} + \frac{B\mathbf{v} \cdot B\mathbf{u} \times A\mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w}} + \frac{B\mathbf{v} \cdot B\mathbf{u} \times A\mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w}} + \frac{B\mathbf{v} \cdot B\mathbf{u} \times A\mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w}} + \frac{B\mathbf{v} \cdot B\mathbf{u} \times A\mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w}} + \frac{B\mathbf{v} \cdot B\mathbf{u} \times A$$

Na první a poslední člen použijeme zase definici determinantu. Další členy "otočíme" invariantností smíšeného součinu vůči cyklické záměně, použijeme "Nanson formula" a definici kofaktoru a nakonec transponováním dostaneme matici doprostřed skalárního součinu:  $\det(A+B)=$ 

$$= \det A + \frac{\mathbf{w}^T \cdot (B^T \cdot \operatorname{cof} A) \cdot \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{u}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w}} + \frac{\mathbf{u}^T \cdot (B^T \cdot \operatorname{cof} A) \cdot \mathbf{w} \times \mathbf{v}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w}} + \frac{\mathbf{v} \cdot (A^T \cdot \operatorname{cof} B) \cdot \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w}} +$$

$$+\frac{\mathbf{v}\cdot (B^T\cdot \operatorname{cof} A)\cdot \mathbf{u}\times \mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{v}\cdot \mathbf{u}\times \mathbf{w}}+\frac{\mathbf{u}\cdot (A^T\cdot \operatorname{cof} B)\cdot \mathbf{w}\times \mathbf{v}}{\mathbf{v}\cdot \mathbf{u}\times \mathbf{w}}+\frac{\mathbf{w}\cdot (A^T\operatorname{cof} B)\cdot \mathbf{v}\times \mathbf{u}}{\mathbf{v}\cdot \mathbf{u}\times \mathbf{w}}+\operatorname{det} B$$

Nyní už stačí jen dokázat  $\frac{\mathbf{u}^T \cdot C \cdot \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{w}} + \frac{\mathbf{v}^T \cdot C \cdot \mathbf{w} \times \mathbf{u}}{\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{w}} + \frac{\mathbf{w}^T \cdot C \cdot \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}}{\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{w}} = \operatorname{tr} C$ . V definici determinantu je, že platí pro libovolná nezávislá  $\mathbf{u}$ ,  $\mathbf{v}$  a  $\mathbf{w}$ . My si tedy můžeme zvolit  $\mathbf{u} = e_1$ ,  $\mathbf{v} = e_2$  a  $\mathbf{w} = e_3$ . Tím pádem se snažíme ukázat  $e_1^T \cdot C \cdot e_1 + e_2^T \cdot C \cdot e^2 + e_3^T \cdot C \cdot e_3 = \operatorname{tr} C$ , což je jistě pravda.

Důkaz (b)

Z C-H, kam dosadíme koeficienty odvozené na přednášce, velmi triviální úpravou rovnic (matice není singulární, tedy jí i jejím determinantem můžeme dělit) dostaneme

$$\mathbb{C}^{-1} = \frac{1}{c_3} \mathbb{C}^2 - \frac{c_1}{c_3} \mathbb{C} + \frac{c_2}{c_3} \mathbb{I} = \frac{1}{\det \mathbb{C}} \mathbb{C}^2 - \frac{\operatorname{tr} \mathbb{C}}{\det \mathbb{C}} \mathbb{C} + \frac{\operatorname{tr} \operatorname{cof} \mathbb{A}}{\det \mathbb{A}} \mathbb{I}.$$

Tam můžeme dosadit  $\mathbb{C} = \mathbb{A} + \mathbb{B}$ :

b) 
$$(\mathbb{A} + \mathbb{B})^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(\mathbb{A} + \mathbb{B})} \cdot ((\mathbb{A} + \mathbb{B})^2 - (\mathbb{A} + \mathbb{B}) \operatorname{tr}(\mathbb{A} + \mathbb{B}) + \operatorname{tr}\operatorname{cof}(\mathbb{A} + \mathbb{B})).$$

To můžeme roznásobit a dosadit z prvního příkladu:

$$(\mathbb{A} + \mathbb{B})^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(\mathbb{A} + \mathbb{B})}.$$

$$\cdot \left( \mathbb{A}^2 + \mathbb{B}^2 + \mathbb{A}\mathbb{B} + \mathbb{B}\mathbb{A} - (\mathbb{A} + \mathbb{B})\operatorname{tr}(\mathbb{A} + \mathbb{B}) + \frac{1}{2} \left( \left(\operatorname{tr}(\mathbb{A} + \mathbb{B})\right)^2 - \operatorname{tr}(\mathbb{A} + \mathbb{B})^2 \right) \right)$$