## Příklad (1.)

We already know that

$$\varepsilon_{ijk}\varepsilon_{imn} = \delta_{jm}\delta_{kn} - \delta_{jn}\delta_{km},$$

and let us further assume that we also know that

$$\varepsilon_{ijk}\varepsilon_{lmn} = \det \begin{bmatrix} \delta_{il} & \delta_{im} & \delta_{in} \\ \delta_{jl} & \delta_{jm} & \delta_{jn} \\ \delta_{kl} & \delta_{km} & \delta_{kn} \end{bmatrix}.$$

Show that

$$\varepsilon_{ijk}\varepsilon_{ijn} = 2\delta_{kn},$$
  

$$\varepsilon_{ijk}\delta_{lm} = \varepsilon_{jkm}\delta_{il} + \varepsilon_{kim}\delta_{jl} + \varepsilon_{ijm}\delta_{kl}.$$

 $D\mathring{u}kaz$ 

První rovnici vysčítáme přes j=m, čímž dostaneme (v menšenci víme, že  $\delta_{ac}\delta_{cb}=\delta_{ab}$ , neboť ze součtu může být výraz nenulový jen pro c=a, a pak je jedna právě tehdy, když b=c:=a):

$$\varepsilon_{ijk}\varepsilon_{ijn} = \delta_{ij}\delta_{kn} - \delta_{in}\delta_{kj} = 3 \cdot 1 \cdot \delta_{kn} - \delta_{kn} = 2\delta_{kn}.$$

Využijeme první dokazovanou rovnost, poté druhou rovnost ze zadání (a nakonec  $\varepsilon_{xyz}=-\varepsilon_{yxz}$ ):

$$\varepsilon_{ijk}\delta_{lm} = \frac{\varepsilon_{ijk}\varepsilon_{abl}\varepsilon_{abm}}{2} = \frac{\det(\dots)\varepsilon_{abm}}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{\varepsilon_{abm}(\delta_{ia}\delta_{jb}\delta_{kl} + \delta_{ib}\delta_{jl}\delta_{ka} + \delta_{il}\delta_{ja}\delta_{kb} - \delta_{ia}\delta_{jl}\delta_{kb} - \delta_{ib}\delta_{ja}\delta_{kl} - \delta_{il}\delta_{jb}\delta_{ka})}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{\varepsilon_{ijm}\delta_{kl} + \varepsilon_{kim}\delta_{jl} + \varepsilon_{jkm}\delta_{il} - \varepsilon_{ikm}\delta_{jl} - \varepsilon_{jim}\delta_{kl} - \varepsilon_{kjm}\delta_{il}}{2} = \varepsilon_{ijm}\delta_{kl} + \varepsilon_{kim}\delta_{jl} + \varepsilon_{jkm}\delta_{il}.$$

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

The Cayley-Hamilton theorem might be useful.

Důkaz (a)

Použijeme C–H ve tvaru  $(\det \mathbb{A})\mathbb{I} = \mathbb{A}^3 - (\operatorname{tr} \mathbb{A})\mathbb{A}^2 + (\operatorname{tr} \operatorname{cof} \mathbb{A})\mathbb{A}$ , linearitu tr a  $\operatorname{tr}(\mathbb{A}\mathbb{B}) = \operatorname{tr}(\mathbb{B}\mathbb{A})$ :

$$3(\det(\mathbb{A} + \mathbb{B}) - \det \mathbb{A} - \det \mathbb{B}) =$$

$$= \underbrace{\operatorname{tr} \left( (\mathbb{A} + \mathbb{B})^3 - \mathbb{A}^3 - \mathbb{B}^3 \right)}_{=3 \operatorname{tr}(\mathbb{A}^2 \mathbb{B}) + 3 \operatorname{tr}(\mathbb{B}^2 \mathbb{A})} + \underbrace{\operatorname{tr} \left( -(\operatorname{tr}(\mathbb{A} + \mathbb{B}))(\mathbb{A} + \mathbb{B})^2 + (\operatorname{tr} \mathbb{A})\mathbb{A}^2 + (\operatorname{tr} \mathbb{B})\mathbb{B}^2 \right)}_{=-(\operatorname{tr} \mathbb{B})(\operatorname{tr} \mathbb{A}^2) - (\operatorname{tr} \mathbb{A})(\operatorname{tr} \mathbb{B}^2) - 2(\operatorname{tr}(\mathbb{A} + \mathbb{B}))(\operatorname{tr} \mathbb{A} \mathbb{B})} + \underbrace{\operatorname{tr} \left( (\operatorname{tr} \operatorname{cof}(\mathbb{A} + \mathbb{B}))(\mathbb{A} + \mathbb{B}) - (\operatorname{tr} \operatorname{cof} \mathbb{A})\mathbb{A} - (\operatorname{tr} \operatorname{cof} \mathbb{B})\mathbb{B} \right)}_{=2}$$

Část? upravíme pomocí \* příkladu a linearity tr na:

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

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

$$= (\operatorname{tr}\operatorname{cof}\mathbb{A})(\operatorname{tr}\mathbb{B}) + (\operatorname{tr}\operatorname{cof}\mathbb{B})(\operatorname{tr}\mathbb{A}) + (\operatorname{tr}\mathbb{A})^2(\operatorname{tr}\mathbb{B}) + (\operatorname{tr}\mathbb{A})(\operatorname{tr}\mathbb{B})^2 - (\operatorname{tr}(\mathbb{A}\mathbb{B}))(\operatorname{tr}(\mathbb{A} + \mathbb{B})).$$

Z příkladu \* je  $-(\operatorname{tr} \mathbb{B})(\operatorname{tr} \mathbb{A}^2) + (\operatorname{tr} \mathbb{B})(\operatorname{tr} \mathbb{A})^2 = (\operatorname{tr} \mathbb{B})(\operatorname{tr} \operatorname{cof} \mathbb{A})$  (a s prohozeným  $\mathbb{A}$  a  $\mathbb{B}$ ). Tedy dohromady ( $\operatorname{tr} \mathbb{A} = \operatorname{tr} \mathbb{A}^T$ )

$$3(\det(\mathbb{A} + \mathbb{B}) - \det\mathbb{A} - \det\mathbb{B}) = 3\left(\operatorname{tr}\left(\mathbb{A}^{2}\mathbb{B}\right) - (\operatorname{tr}\mathbb{A})(\operatorname{tr}\mathbb{A}\mathbb{B}) + (\operatorname{tr}\operatorname{cof}\mathbb{A})(\operatorname{tr}\mathbb{B})\right) + \stackrel{A \leftrightarrow B}{:} \stackrel{\dagger}{=} \operatorname{tr}\left((\operatorname{cof}\mathbb{A})^{T}\mathbb{B}\right) + \operatorname{tr}\left((\operatorname{cof}\mathbb{B})^{T}\mathbb{A}\right) = \operatorname{tr}\left(\mathbb{B}^{T}\operatorname{cof}\mathbb{A}\right) + \operatorname{tr}\left(\mathbb{A}^{T}\operatorname{cof}\mathbb{B}\right).$$

† z C-H: 
$$(\operatorname{cof} \mathbb{A})^T = (\det \mathbb{A})\mathbb{A}^{-1} = \mathbb{A}^2 - (\operatorname{tr} \mathbb{A})\mathbb{A} + (\operatorname{tr} \operatorname{cof} \mathbb{A})\mathbb{I}$$
.

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 \* příkladu:

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

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

 $P\check{r}iklad$  (\*) Let  $\mathbb{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{3\times 3}$  be a non-singular matrix. Show that  $\frac{1}{2}((\operatorname{tr}\mathbb{A})^2 - \operatorname{tr}\mathbb{A}^2) = \operatorname{tr}(\operatorname{cof}(\mathbb{A}))$ .

 $D\mathring{u}kaz$ 

Vezměme C–H ve tvaru (A není singulární, takže s ní můžeme vydělit)

$$-\mathbb{A}^2 + (\operatorname{tr}\mathbb{A})\mathbb{A} - (\operatorname{tr}\operatorname{cof}\mathbb{A})\mathbb{I} = (\det\mathbb{A})\mathbb{A}^{-1}$$

a vypusťme na to tr<br/> (ta je invariantní vůči transpozici a "tr-=-tr"):

$$-\operatorname{tr} \mathbb{A}^2 + (\operatorname{tr} \mathbb{A})^2 - 3(\operatorname{tr} \operatorname{cof} \mathbb{A})\mathbb{I} = \operatorname{tr} \left( (\operatorname{det} \mathbb{A})A^{-1} \right) = \operatorname{tr} \left( (\operatorname{det} \mathbb{A})A^{-T} \right) =: \operatorname{tr} \operatorname{cof} \mathbb{A}.$$