

Matriks

Definisi : Matriks adalah susunan objek dalam bentuk empat persegi (yg diletakkan diantara tanda kurung)

Matriks biasa dinotasikan dengan huruf kapital : A, B, ...

Contoh :

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -5 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \end{bmatrix}$$

Matriks A dr atas terdiri dari 3 baris dan 4 kolom

a_{23} disebut entri/element unsur matriks A yg terletak di baris 2 kolom 3

$$(a_{23} = -1)$$

Ukuran matriks dituliskan sebagai ordo matriks yaitu banyak baris banyak kolom. Jadi untuk matriks A dr atas ordonya 3×4 .

Kesamaan dua Matriks .

Dua matriks A dan B dikatakan sama hanya jika
 $\text{ordo}(A) = \text{ordo}(B)$ dan $a_{ij} = b_{ij} \quad \forall i, j$.

Operasi Matriks

1. Perkalian dengan skalar

Misal A sebarang matriks dan α skalar ($\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$), maka
 $\alpha A = B$, dr mana $b_{ij} = \alpha a_{ij}$.

Contoh :

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -5 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$-3A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -9 & 15 & -18 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & -6 \\ -\frac{3}{2} & 0 & 0 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

2. Penjumlahan dua Matriks

$$A + B = C \text{ di mana } c_{ij} = a_{ij} + b_{ij}$$

Syarat : ordo A = ordo B

3. Perkalian dua Matriks

$$\underbrace{A_{n \times p}}_{= \quad \quad \quad} \times \underbrace{B_{p \times m}}_{= \quad \quad \quad} = C_{n \times m}, \quad c_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^p a_{i \times k} \cdot b_{kj}$$

Syarat : banyak kolom A = banyak baris B

Contoh :

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 4}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ -1 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}_{4 \times 2}$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 2}$$

Maka :

$$A \times B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ -1 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 2} = D$$

$$d_{21} = 0 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot (-1) + 2 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 0 = 1$$

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 19 \\ 1 & 6 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C + D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 19 \\ 1 & 6 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 19 \\ 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Dalam hal ini

$$A + C \neq$$

$$B \times A \neq$$

Strukтур perkalian Matriks

Misal A, B, C adalah matriks² yang memenuhi sifat-sifat perkalian.

1. $A(B+C) = AB + AC$
2. $A(BC) = (AB)C$
3. (Pada umumnya) $AB \neq BA$

Matriks Transpose

Jika A matriks dengan ordo $m \times n$, maka transpose dari A adalah $A^T = (a_{j|i})$ bujurkan $n \times m$, yang diperoleh dengan cara menyusun ulang entrⁱ matriks A dimana baris menjadi kolom dan sebaliknya.

Contoh : $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ maka $A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

Sifat :

1. $(A+B)^T = A^T + B^T$
2. $(A^T)^T = A$
3. $\alpha (A^T) = (\alpha A)^T, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$
4. $(AB)^T = B^T A^T$

Bebberapa Jenis Matriks

1. Matriks nol = matriks dimana semua entri^{i,j} nol
 A matriks nol $\rightarrow a_{ij} = 0 \quad \forall i, j$.
2. Matriks bujur sangkar = matriks kwadrat = matriks dg ordo $n \times n$
3. Matriks diagonal = matriks kwadrat dengan $a_{ij} = 0, i \neq j$.
4. Matriks skalar = matriks diagonal dengan $a_{ii} = k, k \in \mathbb{R}$
5. Matriks identitas = matriks skalar dg $k = 1$

$$I_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, I_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, I_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

6. Matriks segitiga \equiv matriks kwardrat dr mana

$$\text{or} \quad \begin{array}{ll} \cdot a_{ij} = 0 & \forall i > j \rightarrow \text{segitiga bawah} \\ \cdot a_{ij} = 0 & \forall i < j \rightarrow \text{segitiga atas} \end{array}$$

7. Matriks simetri $\equiv A = A^T$

Matriks antisimetri $\equiv A = -A^T$

8. Matriks Epsilonon \equiv Matriks sebarang dengan kondisi:

\Rightarrow (Jika ada) baris nol terletak dr bawah

- \Rightarrow baris tak nol :
- entrⁱ pertama yang tak nol harus 1
(disebut satuan utama)
. satuan utama baris berikutnya terletak
dr kolom yang lebih ke kanan

Contoh :

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{matriks Epsilonon Baris}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{matriks Epsilonon Baris Tereduksi}$$

Transformasi Elementer Pada kolom dan Baris suatu Matriks

1. Tukar tempat \equiv baris k_e-i / kolom k_e-i tukar tempat
dengan baris k_e-j / kolom k_e-j .

$$(b_i \leftrightarrow b_j \mid k_i \leftrightarrow k_j)$$

2. Perkalian dengan skalar \equiv baris $-i$ / kolom $-i$ ditiaklukan
 $\times (\lambda \in \mathbb{R}, \lambda \neq 0)$

$$(\alpha b_i \mid \alpha k_i)$$

3. Penjumlahan \equiv baris- i ditambah kelipatan baris- j / kolom- i ditambah kelipatan kolom- j
 $(b_i + \alpha b_j / k_i + \alpha k_j)$

Ketiga operasi tsb sering dikenal dengan sebutan OBE
 (Operasi Baris Elementer).

Teorema : $A_{n \times m} \xrightarrow[T]{OBE} A_{n \times m}^*$ jika andah Epsilon Baris / Epsilon Baris tereduksi

Contoh :

1. $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 5 & -3 & 7 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[b_1 \leftrightarrow b_3]{} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 5 & -3 & 7 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[b_2 - 5b_1]{} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & -13 & -13 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[b_3 - 2b_1]{} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & -13 & -13 \\ 0 & -3 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[b - 3b_2 + 13b_3]$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & -13 & -13 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[b_2 \cdot \frac{1}{-13}]{} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{Epsilon Baris}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[b_1 - 2b_2]{} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -7 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{Epsilon Baris Tereduksi}$$

2. $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & -2 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & -2 & 6 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[2b_2 - 3b_1]{} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & -12 & 2 & 6 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[b_3 - b_1]{} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & -12 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[b_1 \cdot \frac{1}{2}]{} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{6} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[b_2 \cdot -\frac{1}{12}]{} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{6} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[b_3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}]{} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{6} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{4} \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{6} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{4} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{Epsilon Baris}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc} 2 & 4 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & -12 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 3 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} b_1 + b_3 \\ b_2 - b_3 \\ b_3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \end{array}} \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 2 & 4 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & -12 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & \frac{3}{2} \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{3b_1 + b_2} \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 6 & 0 & 0 & 18 \\ 0 & -12 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} b_1 \cdot \frac{1}{6} \\ b_2 \cdot -\frac{1}{12} \end{array}}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{4} \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \text{Eselon Baris tereduksi}$$

DETERMINAN

Definisi : $f : M_{n \times n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $A \mapsto \det(A) = |A|$

$|A|$ disebut determinan dari matriks A .

Cara hitung determinan

Misal $A_{n \times n} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & & & \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$

Untuk setiap entri a_{ij} definisikan :

- ⇒ Minor $a_{ij} \equiv M_{ij}$, diperoleh dari $|A|$ dimana baris- i dan kolom- j dihapus
- ⇒ Kofaktor $a_{ij} \equiv A_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} M_{ij}$.

maka

$$|A| = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij} A_{ij} , \text{ untuk suatu } j.$$

atau

$$= \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} A_{ij} , \text{ untuk suatu } i.$$

Jadi $|A|$ dihitung secara rekursif .

untuk ordo - 2 $\rightarrow |A| = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$

$$|A| = \sum_{i=1}^2 a_{ij} A_{ij} \quad \text{untuk } i=1, 2$$

untuk $j=1$

$$|A| = a_{11} A_{11} + a_{21} A_{21}$$

$$= a A_{11} + c A_{21} = \frac{ad + c(-b)}{ad - bc}.$$

$$A_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} M_{11} = (-1)^2 |d| = d$$

$$A_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} M_{21} = (-1) |b| = -b$$

~~cara cepat~~ : (metoda Saarus)

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = ad - bc$$

untuk ordo - 3 $\rightarrow A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$

Untuk diperlukan $i=2$, maka

$$|A| = \sum_{j=1}^3 a_{ij} A_{ij}, \quad i=2$$

$$= a_{21} A_{21} + a_{22} A_{22} + a_{23} A_{23}$$

dengan :

$$A_{21} = (-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{22} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = -(a_{12} a_{33} - a_{13} a_{32})$$

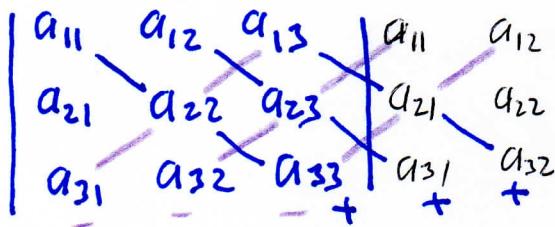
$$A_{22} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{13} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} a_{33} - a_{13} a_{31}$$

$$A_{23} = (-1)^5 \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix} = -(a_{11} a_{32} - a_{12} a_{31})$$

sehingga diperoleh

$$\begin{aligned}
 |A| &= -a_{21}(a_{12}a_{31} - a_{13}a_{32}) + a_{22}(a_{11}a_{33} - a_{13}a_{31}) \\
 &\quad + -a_{23}(a_{11}a_{32} - a_{12}a_{31}) \\
 &= a_{11}a_{22}a_{33} + a_{12}a_{23}a_{31} + a_{13}a_{21}a_{32} - a_{13}a_{22}a_{31} - a_{11}a_{23}a_{32} \\
 &\quad - a_{12}a_{21}a_{33}
 \end{aligned}$$

Cara cepat (metoda Sarrus)



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= a_{11}a_{22}a_{33} + a_{12}a_{23}a_{31} + a_{13}a_{21}a_{32} \\
 &\quad - a_{13}a_{22}a_{31} - a_{11}a_{23}a_{32} - a_{12}a_{21}a_{33}
 \end{aligned}$$

Pertanyaan : Cara sarrus hanya dapat digunakan untuk ordo-2 dan ordo-3, sedangkan ordo lebih tinggi tidak diperkenankan menggunakan cara ini.

Contoh :

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

Jika drptlth $i = 2$, maka

$$\begin{aligned}
 |A| &= \sum_{j=1}^3 a_{2j} A_{2j} = a_{21} A_{21} + a_{22} A_{22} + a_{23} A_{23} \\
 &= 4 \cdot (-7) + 5 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot (-4) = -22
 \end{aligned}$$

diketahui :

$$A_{21} = (-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -7$$

$$A_{22} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 2$$

$$A_{23} = (-1)^5 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -4$$

Jika $|A|$ dihitung dengan menggunakan metoda Sarrus : (5)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 4 & 5 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 2.5.4 + 1.1.(-2) + (-3).4.1 - (-3).5.(-2) \\ - 2.1.1 - 1.4.4 \\ = 40 - 2 - 12 - 30 - 2 - 16 = -22. (\text{sama}!) !$$

2.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 9 & 0 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & 0 & -3 & 1 \\ 6 & 14 & 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

Jika diperlakukan $J=3$ maka

$$|A| = \sum_{i=1}^4 a_{i3} A_{i3} = a_{13} A_{13} + a_{23} A_{23} + a_{33} A_{33} + a_{43} A_{43} \\ = 0 + 0 + (-3) \cancel{69} + 3 \cdot \cancel{24} \\ = -120$$

$$A_{33} = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 9 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 6 & 14 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = \cancel{34} - \cancel{24} + 56 - 24 + 56 - 24 \\ = \cancel{69}$$

$$A_{43} = - \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 9 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -(8 - 12 + 0 - 12 - 0 - 9) = \cancel{24}$$

Sifat² Determinan

1. $|A|=0$ jika terdapat baris atau kolom nol.
2. $|A|$ tidak berubah jika satu baris (kolom) dijumlah kelipatan baris (kolom) lain.
3. $|A|$ berubah menjadi α kaliya jika satu baris (kolom) dikalikan α ($\alpha \neq 0$) .
4. $|A|$ berubah tanda jika dua baris (kolom) tukar tempat

5. $|A| = \prod_{i=1}^n a_{ii}$, Jika A adalah matriks segitiga .

6. $|A| = |A^T|$

Cara lain menghitung $|A|$, yaitu dengan bantuan OBE dengan menggunakan sifat² determinan .

Prinsip : Dengan menggunakan OBE, ubah matriks A menjadi matriks segitiga .

Contoh :

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \quad & \left| \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & b_2 - b_1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & b_3 - b_1 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & b_4 - 2b_1 \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right| \text{ } 3b_4 - b_2 \\ & = \frac{1}{3} \left| \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -5 \end{array} \right| \text{ } b_3 \leftrightarrow b_4 \\ & = -\frac{1}{3} \left| \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{array} \right| \\ & = -\frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 \cdot 3 \cdot -2 \cdot 2 = 9 . \end{aligned}$$

Matriks Invers

Definisi : Matriks $B_{n \times n}$ disebut invers dari $A_{n \times n}$ hanya jika $B A = A B = I_n$ (notari $B = A^{-1}$)

Dalam hal A^{-1} ada dikatakan A non singular, sebaliknya jika A^{-1} tidak ada dikatakan A singular

- ~~siswa~~ Sifat : 1. Jika ada, maka A^{-1} tunggal.
 2. $(A^{-1})^{-1} = A$
 3. $(A^T)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^T$

Cara menentukan A^{-1} .

1. Dengan bantuan Determinan

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \cdot \text{adjoint}(A) , \quad |A| \neq 0$$

adjoint(A) \equiv matriks kofaktor dari A

$$= \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \cdots & A_{1N} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{2N} \\ \vdots & & & \\ A_{N1} & A_{N2} & \cdots & A_{NN} \end{bmatrix}^T$$

dimana $A_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} M_{ij}$, kofaktor dari a_{ij} .

Contoh.

$$\text{Jika } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -2 + 6 - 2 + 2 - 3 + 4 = 5 \neq 0$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & A_{23} \\ A_{31} & A_{32} & A_{33} \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$A_{11} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -5 \quad A_{12} = -\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 5 \quad A_{13} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$A_{21} = -\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \quad A_{22} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad A_{23} = -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$A_{31} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 8 \quad A_{32} = -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -5 \quad A_{33} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -2$$

$$\text{adj}(A) = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 5 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 8 & -5 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 1 & 8 \\ 5 & 0 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 1 & 8 \\ 5 & 0 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

2. Penggunaan DBE.

Prinsip : 1. Tulis Matriks Penyelesaian $[A | I]$

2. Gunakan DBE untuk mendapatkan $[I | B]$

$$3. A^{-1} = B$$

Contoh :

$$1. A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow |A| = 1 \neq 0 \quad A^{-1} \text{ ada.}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{2b_2 - 3b_1} \left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 2 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{b_2 - b_1} \left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & -2 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{b_1 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 2 \end{array} \right] \quad A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2. A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 40 + 6 + 0 - 15 - 0 - 32 = -1 \neq 0$$

$$A^{-1} \text{ ada}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 8 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{b}_2 - 2\text{b}_1} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 5 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{b}_3 - \text{b}_1} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{b}_3(\cdot 1)} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -5 & 2 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 & -2 & -1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{b}_1 - 3\text{b}_3} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 0 & -14 & 6 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 13 & -5 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 & -2 & -1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{b}_2 + 3\text{b}_3} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 0 & -14 & 6 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 13 & -5 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 & -2 & -1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{b}_1 - 2\text{b}_2}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -40 & 16 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 13 & -5 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 & -2 & -1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{I}_3^6} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -40 & 16 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 13 & -5 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 & -2 & -1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{A}^{-1}}$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -40 & 16 & 9 \\ 13 & -5 & -3 \\ 5 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$