LH 4.5 Inverse matricer

A nun matrise

Def A er invertibel hvis det finnes en nxn matrisse B slik at

AB = In of BA = In.

Hvis A er invertibel balles B den inverse matrisen til A.

Lenna: Den inverse metrisen er entydig, his den eksisterer.

Eks like alle matriser er involité

A = (00) ir AB = (00) # IZ

for alle B.

Hvis A er invertibel skriver vi

A"=B

for den inverse matrison.

His A er invertibel er A' invertibel,

8 (A') = A.

Brevis Anta AB = In = BA, B = Ā'.

B er invertibel his ded finnes en C

med BC = In = CB.

Her kan in la C=A, Sa B=A.

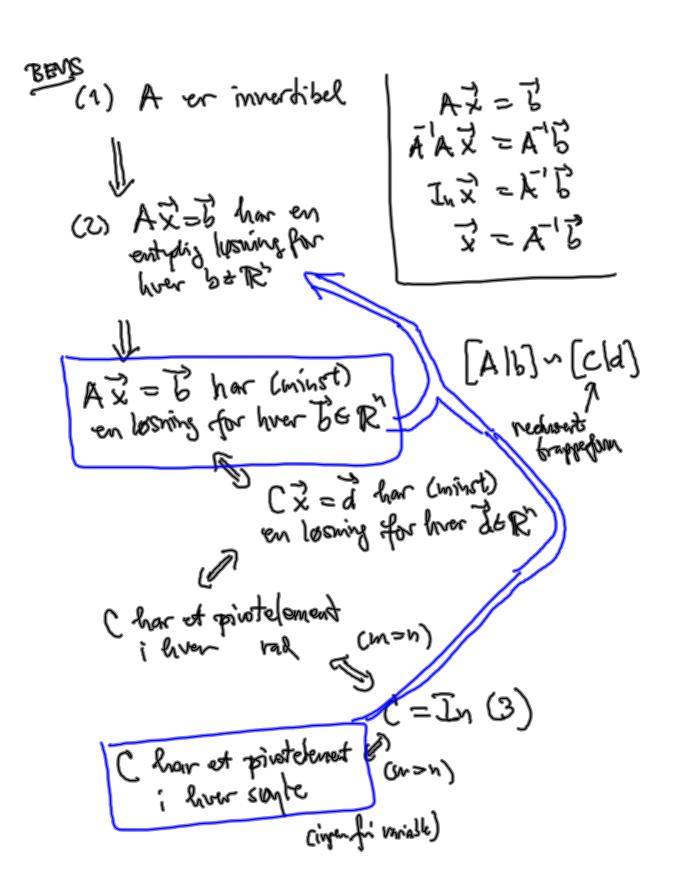
Hovedresultated om invertible matriser of (ifuringerystemer

Setning 4.5.4 La A voire en nxn matrise.

Følgende utsagn er eknivalente:

(1) A er invertibel.
(2) Likningssystemet AX=B har en @ entydis woring for how $E \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

(3) A er radeknishent med identitets-



Harrist at (1) => (2) (=> (3) Genetar à vise (2) => (1), Anta (2): at AX = B hav en entydig losing for hver be Rn. Motivagion: Suber B med AB=In. B=[x,1...-[x,n] B=[xn] ...- [xn] $AB = \begin{cases} A\vec{x}_1 | \cdots | A\vec{x}_n \end{cases}$ In = [e/ [... (em) Søylene i B skal

oppfylle

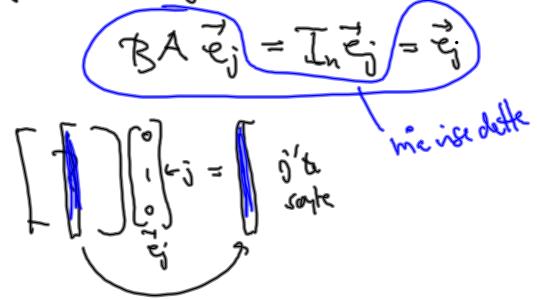
Ax, = en, ..., Ax, = en,

E, = (0)

[0]

Må vise at BA = In.

Note a vise at de j'te surpere er like
for liver (\le j \le n:



MAT1110

Skal vise: BAej = ej lejen. Ser på likningssystemet AZ = AZj hoyresiden Vet at det har 7. (bare) én løsning x. x = ej er en slik løsning NB: $\vec{x} = BA\vec{e}$ er oge en losning! AZ = A(BAZ;)=ABAZ; = Intej = Aej Ved antagelsen i (2) om at AZZZ har entydis løsning for 5 = Aēj ma de to losnivene ej = BA ej vare like. AED.

7

Menh En Men metrise A kan
ha en hogreinnes B, dus en nem metrice
med AB = Im (uten at BA = In.)

En men metrise A kan oggå the en
Jenstre inneo C (nem metrise) med

CA = In (uten at AC = Im).

Hvis A har venstre inner C og en
hogreinners B er

B = InB = CAB = CIm = C

Så B = C er en inner og A er invertibl.

Files
$$A = [1 \ 0]$$
 $B = [1]$

$$AB = [1 \ 0] = [1.1+0.0] = [1] = I_1$$

where $BA = [1][1 \ 0] = [1]$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0] = [1]$$

$$AB = [1 \ 0][1 \ 0]$$

$$AB = [1$$

His A er inredided er
$$A^{-1} \stackrel{?}{=} B$$

= $[\vec{x}_1| \cdots |\vec{x}_n]$

der $A\vec{x}_1 = \vec{e}_1, \cdots, A\vec{x}_n = \vec{e}_n$.

His lose disse in similtone likeriyetystemme.

($A \mid \vec{e}_1 \mid \cdots \mid \vec{e}_n$) $\sim [C \mid \vec{d}_1 \mid \cdots \mid \vec{d}_n]$

red. trapperform

this C idde har in spirotedementer

vor idde A invertibed.

Elbers er $C = In$ $S\hat{a}$

($A \mid \vec{e}_1 \mid \cdots \mid \vec{e}_n$) $\sim [In \mid \vec{d}_1 \mid \cdots \mid \vec{d}_n]$
 $A\vec{x}_1 = \vec{e}_1 \mid \cdots \mid \vec{e}_n$) $\sim [In \mid \vec{d}_1 \mid \cdots \mid \vec{d}_n]$
 $A\vec{x}_1 = \vec{e}_1 \mid \vec{e}_1 \mid \cdots \mid \vec{e}_n$
 $\vec{x}_1 = In \mid \vec{x}_1 \mid \cdots \mid \vec{x}_n$
 $\vec{x}_1 = In \mid \vec{x}_1 \mid \cdots \mid \vec{x}_n$
 $S\hat{a}$ is from an independent of $\vec{x}_1 \mid \vec{x}_1 \mid \cdots \mid \vec{x}_n$
 $S\hat{a}$ is from an independent of $\vec{x}_1 \mid \vec{x}_1 \mid \cdots \mid \vec{x}_n$
 $S\hat{a}$ is from an independent of $\vec{x}_1 \mid \vec{x}_1 \mid \cdots \mid \vec{x}_n$
 $S\hat{a}$ is from an independent of $\vec{x}_1 \mid \vec{x}_1 \mid \cdots \mid \vec{x}_n$ $\vec{x}_n \mid \vec{x}_n \mid$

Eks
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$
 Er A invertibel, $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ by is a fall, howev $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ of $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ and $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ reduction $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ A er ible invertibel trapped in $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}$$