

**Notação 5.1.** Representamos por  $A(i|j)$  a submatriz de  $A$  obtida por remoção da sua linha  $i$  e da sua coluna  $j$ .

**Exemplo 5.2.** Dada a matriz  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & -4 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ , temos que  $A(2|3) = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$   
e  $A(1|2) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ .

**Definição 5.3.** Seja  $A = [a_{ij}]$  uma matriz quadrada de ordem  $n$ . Chamamos **determinante** de  $A$ , e representamos por  $\det A$  ou  $|A|$ , ao escalar definido por

[i] Se  $n = 1$ , então  $\det A = a_{11}$ ;

[ii] Se  $n > 1$ , então  $\det A = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{1j} (-1)^{1+j} \det A(1|j)$ .

**Exemplo 5.4.** Se  $A = [2]$  e  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$  então  $\det A = 2$  e

$$\begin{aligned}\det B &= \sum_{j=1}^2 b_{1j} (-1)^{1+j} \det B(1|j) \\&= b_{11} (-1)^{1+1} \det B(1|1) + b_{12} (-1)^{1+2} \det B(1|2) \\&= 1 \times (-1)^2 \times \det [5] + 3 \times (-1)^3 \times \det [4] \\&= 5 - 12 \\&= -7.\end{aligned}$$

## determinantes

**determinante** de  $A$  (matriz de ordem  $n > 1$ ): **det**  $A$  – é o escalar definido por

$$\sum_{j=1}^n a_{1j} (-1)^{1+j} \det A(1|j).$$

[caso  $n=2$ ]

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

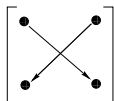
$$(-1)^{1+1} = 1$$

$$A(1|1) = [a_{22}]$$

$$(-1)^{1+2} = -1$$

$$A(1|2) = [a_{21}]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det A &= a_{11}(-1)^{1+1} \det A(1|1) + a_{12}(-1)^{1+2} \det A(1|2) \\ &= a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21} \end{aligned}$$



## determinantes

[caso  $n=3$ ]

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

$$A(1|1) = \begin{bmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(-1)^{1+1} = 1$$

$$\det A(1|1) = a_{22}a_{33} - a_{23}a_{32}$$

$$A(1|2) = \begin{bmatrix} a_{21} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(-1)^{1+2} = -1$$

$$\det A(1|2) = a_{21}a_{33} - a_{23}a_{31}$$

$$A(1|3) = \begin{bmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(-1)^{1+3} = 1$$

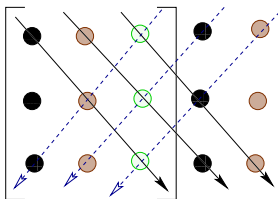
$$\det A(1|3) = a_{21}a_{32} - a_{22}a_{31}$$

$$\det A = a_{11}(-1)^{1+1} \det A(1|1) + a_{12}(-1)^{1+2} \det A(1|2) + a_{13}(-1)^{1+3} \det A(1|3)$$

## determinantes

$$\det A = a_{11}a_{22}a_{33} + a_{12}a_{23}a_{31} + a_{13}a_{21}a_{32} \\ - a_{13}a_{22}a_{31} - a_{11}a_{23}a_{32} - a_{12}a_{21}a_{33}$$

[regra de Sarrus]



## exemplos

**Exemplo 5.5.** Consideremos as matrizes

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, D = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 5 & 4 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}, F = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 5 \\ 3 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

Temos que  $\det A = 1 \times 4 - 2 \times 2 = 0$ ,  $\det B = -1 \times 0 - 2 \times 0 = 0$ ,

$\det C = 0 \times 4 - 0 \times 5 = 0$ ,  $\det D = -1 \times 4 - 2 \times 5 = -14$ ,

$\det E = 1 \times 4 \times 6 + 2 \times 5 \times 0 + 3 \times 0 \times 0 - 3 \times 4 \times 0 - 1 \times 5 \times 0 - 2 \times 0 \times 6 = 24$ ,

$\det F = 1 \times (-1) \times 6 + 0 \times 5 \times 3 + 1 \times 2 \times 0 - 1 \times (-1) \times 3 - 1 \times 5 \times 0 - 0 \times 2 \times 6 = -3$ .

Observemos que

1.  $\det A = \det B$ , mas  $A \neq B$ .
2.  $D = B + C$ , mas  $\det D \neq \det B + \det C$ .
3.  $\det E$  é igual ao produto dos elementos diagonais, mas o mesmo não acontece com  $F$ .