

Adjungovaná matice

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Sarrusovým pravidlem spočteme} \\ |A| = 9 + 50 + 0 - 45 - 0 - 12 = 2 \end{array}$$

$$\text{adj}(A)_{1,2} = (-1)^{1+2} \begin{vmatrix} \cdot & 2 & 5 \\ * & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & 5 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 5 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 19$$

$$\text{adj}(A) = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 19 & -15 \\ -6 & -12 & 10 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{adj}(A) = \begin{pmatrix} 9/2 & 19/2 & -15/2 \\ -3 & -6 & 5 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Cramerovo pravidlo

Soustavu $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b} = (7, 4, 9)^T$ lze vyřešit pomocí determinantů:

$$|A_{1 \rightarrow \mathbf{b}}| = \begin{vmatrix} 7 & 2 & 5 \\ 4 & 3 & 0 \\ 9 & 5 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 4, \quad |A_{2 \rightarrow \mathbf{b}}| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 7 & 5 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 9 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \quad |A_{3 \rightarrow \mathbf{b}}| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 7 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 5 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = 2$$

$$\text{odtud } \mathbf{x} = \frac{1}{|A|} (|A_{1 \rightarrow \mathbf{b}}|, |A_{2 \rightarrow \mathbf{b}}|, |A_{3 \rightarrow \mathbf{b}}|) = \frac{1}{2} (4, 0, 2)^T = (2, 0, 1)^T$$