21) - Ch 6 - Def - Thms

Def, determinant

determinant Q被定义在Square matrix上 A Recursively defined 60:

V n×n motrix A, 并VA的一台;

Def (1) $\det A = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{j-1} & (-1)^{j+1} \text{ a.j.} (\det A_{ij}), n \neq 1 \\ a_{ij}, n = 1 \end{cases}$ $\text{At } A = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{j-1} & (-1)^{j+1} \text{ a.j.} (\det A_{ij}), n \neq 1 \\ a_{ij}, n = 1 \end{cases}$ $\text{At } A = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{j-1} & (-1)^{j+1} \text{ a.j.} (\det A_{ij}), n \neq 1 \\ a_{ij}, n = 1 \end{cases}$

along now i

其中Ajj表示matix A在去除第1行知第j列26 得到的 submatrix 子降.

Def(2)

The Laplace extension along a column

我们也可以必任意一列 广街展开来获得 det.

det $A = \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} L_{-i} j^{+i} a_{ij} (\det A_{ij})}{a_{ii}, n=1}\right) \xrightarrow{\text{App. Laplace}} expansion along column j}$

Def (Thm 13) 对于任意 square matrix A 治任意 row to un 进行的 Laplace expansion 的 结果都相同, 称为 square matrix A 的 determinant.

WS 21 A. Fact D (P3)

upper triangular / lower triangular matrix bis det 第 TT aii 所有 diagonal elements bis product

WS21A. Thm 1 Y nxn matrix ASB,

det (AB) = det (A) det (B)

| |Pf:使用Thm4和Foct-P7

WS4A. Corollary la

A invertible $\Rightarrow \det A \neq 0$ A det $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(A)}$

WSUA. Corollary 16

Similar matrices to det tala det (A) = det (S) det (B) det (S)

Def@ Determinent of linear transformation T.V-V. of WSZIA (finite dim)

任选 V 的一组basis P , (S选择无关, By by Goro 1b,

det []A = det SB-A det[]B det SA-B

det([T)p) 就是 determinant of T.

WSNA. Thm 2 VA det A = det AT

WS 21 A. Corollary of Thm 2

Y orthogonal matrix A, detA=±1

(也代表: orthogonal transformation 的 det 为土)

WSUA, Thm3

— iff A invertible ⇒ det(A)≠0

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ c\vec{a_1} & \vec{a_2} & \cdots & \vec{a_n} \end{bmatrix} = c \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \vec{a_1} & \vec{a_2} & \cdots & \vec{a_n} \end{bmatrix}$$

列同理:
$$\det \begin{bmatrix} -c\overrightarrow{\alpha_1}' - \\ -\overrightarrow{\alpha_2}' - \\ \vdots \\ -\overrightarrow{\alpha_2}' - \end{bmatrix} = c \det \begin{bmatrix} -\overrightarrow{\alpha_1}' - \\ -\overrightarrow{\alpha_2}' - \\ \vdots \\ \overrightarrow{\alpha_2}' \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det\begin{bmatrix} \vec{a} + \vec{b} & \vec{a} & \cdots & \vec{a} \\ | & | & | & | \end{bmatrix} = \det\begin{bmatrix} | & | & | & | \\ | & \vec{a} & \vec{a} & \cdots & \vec{a} \\ | & | & | & | \end{bmatrix} + \det\begin{bmatrix} | & | & | & | \\ | & \vec{b} & \vec{a} & \cdots & \vec{a} \\ | & | & | & | & | \end{bmatrix}$$

列岛理:
$$\det \begin{bmatrix} -\vec{c} + \vec{b} - \\ -\vec{k} - \end{bmatrix} = \det \begin{bmatrix} -\vec{c} - \\ -\vec{k} - \end{bmatrix} + \det \begin{bmatrix} -\vec{b} - \\ -\vec{k} - \end{bmatrix}$$

WS21A. Thm 4 Alternating Properties of det

交换 square A的任意西 row 对任意西 us | ②

det A' = - det A Einsi

WSUA. Corollary of Thm 4 ③

如果A中存两行 | 西列是语数差 () 中 linearly departent),

现任 det A=0 4000

计它是由 In进行一次 single elementary row operation得到的,即:代表一次初望直接

分为种: ① Eiej表示更换过行

② Eija)表示把i行的《倍加到j行

③ Eia 标把的起来a倍。

WS 21B. Thm | Velementary motorix EER, WAER NED

EA 得級的結果是对 Aitto E代表的 elementary operation.

(图像)

elementary bansformation to 7 2022 determinant / 😛

O Einj: detA'= -detA (by 2)

@ Eiicas: det A' = a det A chy O)

3 Eijca): detA = detA (by 3)

 $\frac{\det \left[a_1 + k a_1 \quad a_2 - a_1 \dots a_n \right] = \det \left[a_1 \dots a_n \right] + \det \left[\frac{k a_1}{a_1} + \frac{a_2}{a_2} \dots a_n \right]}{\det A} = \cot A$

WS 21 B. Fact in P3

(1) 任何 elementary motorix都 invertible.

A inverse chelementary motorix. (代表文注本operato)

(2) (45) invertible matrix and product of elementary matrices

(意思也代表:任何可谨的 linear transformation 都是对些标进行
一条列的elementary operations)

Pf: Y invertible motify A, A是-推 elementary motifix
E1,...,EK的 product.
(图为 nefA=In => == E1,...,Eks.l. Ek... El A=In)

→ A= E, ... F, In

WS 21 A. Thm 5

(VVI, ... Vint ER*) (n-14 Man vector)

f: R* - R

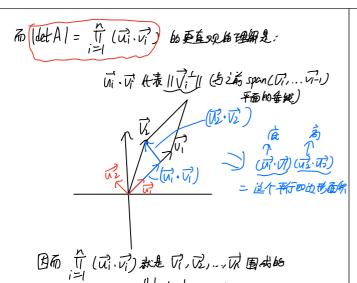
sending $\overrightarrow{R} \mapsto \det \begin{bmatrix} \overrightarrow{V}_1 - \overrightarrow{R} & \overrightarrow{V}_1 \\ \overrightarrow{V}_1 - \overrightarrow{R} & \overrightarrow{V}_1 \end{bmatrix}$ Let linear bonsformation

Of: A Laplace expansion & Aux

NS UB, Fact in PS $A \in \mathbb{R}^{NM} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ y \\ ... \\ y \end{bmatrix}$ 進行 QR factorization.

得到 $Q = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ y \\ ... \\ y \end{bmatrix}$, $R = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 \\ ... \\ y \\ ... \\ y \end{bmatrix}$ | Vac = Vac = 1 | Vac =

Pf. detA = det Q det R. 其中, detQ=11 图为 Q orthogonal det R = (证: 页) ··· (面: 页) 图为 它 diagonal.

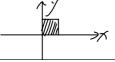


(天行体) parallelepiped 的 volumn,

我们由此于建义并得出;

WSAC Def O standard unit n-cube are 1/2/16 Def O 表示(tiei+...+ bneilostisi) sin int

the: R2 FB standard unit 2-cabe ##

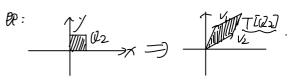


而我们可以理解:

WSZIC. Thm 2

-t linear bansformation T:R- - R &

简写: | detT| = (TEVN)



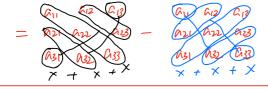
Book complements.

6-1

Thm 6.1.2 Samus's Rule

典 o 典之: 计算 Let (A), A 为 3 K3 matrix

$$\det(A) = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{21} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$$

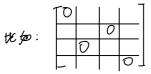


Aij 被称为一个minor, ed-A submatrix of A 即:去降i行与j列后的A.

Thm 6.1.5 Block matrices by determinant $\det \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} = \det (A) \det(D) - \det(B) - \det(C)$ (更高阶也一样,知酱 matrix det 同样加le)

另一鄉計算 determinant的方面;

の一个pattern 是在 square matrix 中自行选-fentry 在 使得额只选一个entry 的方案



3 - Tinversion # - Tr pattern & - TE take to to \$ 处于一个在左侧的元素的上侧的 情况

中一共有4个 inversion

(数inversion 的方式: H左至右对每个元差数,然后相加)

prod P = TT ai (PP n/z choven entries 1642)

Qu det A = & (sgn P) (prod P) (sgn P) (prod P) b648