ANA OX ALGERRA LEWEAR II - 21/01/2021



SEDA A = (aij) (uma materz Quadrada DE OR

DEM NXN COM ENTRADAS SOBRE UM CORPO F.

PARA CADA PAR (i,j), I = i,j = N, DEFINA A MATERZ

A COMO A MATERZZ OR ORDEM (N-1)x(N-1) OBTRDA

ORRETZRAR A ZZNHA i E A COUNA j OZ A.

TITUNO I (S- A (1 2 3) ELCAN

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} z & 3 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

DEFINICAD 2. DIFFENIMOS O determinante or una matriz $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$ sobre un corpo F, com $n \ge 1$, or mantizea znoutiva:

ii) (SEN>1, ENTAS

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

=
$$(-1)^{1+1}$$
 det $(A_{11}) + \cdots + (-1)^{1+n}$ det (A_{1n}) .

Exemple 3. a)
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$
, EVEL $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ det $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ and $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ and

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

= $(-1)^2 a_{12} \det(A_{12}) =$
= $(-1)^2 a_{12} \det(A_{12}) =$

$$det(B) = (-1)^{1+1} \cdot 1 \cdot det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + (-1)^{1+2} \cdot 2 \cdot det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 6 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + (-1)^{1+2} \cdot 2 \cdot det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 6 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + (-1)^{1+2} \cdot 2 \cdot det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 6 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + (-1)^{1+2} \cdot 2 \cdot det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 6 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + (-1)^{1+2} \cdot 2 \cdot det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 6 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + (-1)^{1+2} \cdot 2 \cdot det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 6 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + (-1)^{1+2} \cdot 2 \cdot det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 6 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + (-1)^{1+2} \cdot 2 \cdot det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 6 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + (-1)^{1+2} \cdot 2 \cdot det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 6 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + (-1)^{1+2} \cdot 2 \cdot det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 6 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + (-1)^{1+2} \cdot 2 \cdot det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 6 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + (-1)^{1+2} \cdot 2 \cdot det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 6 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + (-1)^{1+2} \cdot 2 \cdot det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 6 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + (-1)^{1+2} \cdot 2 \cdot det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 6 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + (-1)^{1+2} \cdot 2 \cdot det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 6 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + (-1)^{1+2} \cdot 2 \cdot det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 6 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + (-1)^{1+2} \cdot 2 \cdot det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 6 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + (-1)^{1+2} \cdot 2 \cdot det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 6 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + (-1)^{1+2} \cdot 2 \cdot det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 6 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + (-1)^{1+2} \cdot 2 \cdot det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 6 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + (-1)^{1+2} \cdot 2 \cdot det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 6 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + (-1)^{1+2} \cdot 2 \cdot det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 6 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + (-1)^{1+2} \cdot 2 \cdot det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 6 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + (-1)^{1+2} \cdot 2 \cdot det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 6 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + (-1)^{1+2} \cdot 2 \cdot det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 6 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + (-1)^{1+2} \cdot 2 \cdot det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 6 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + (-1)^{1+2} \cdot 2 \cdot det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 6 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + (-1)^{1+2} \cdot 2 \cdot det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 6 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + (-1)^{1+2} \cdot 2 \cdot det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 6 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + (-1)^{1+2} \cdot 2 \cdot det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 6 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + (-1)^{1+2} \cdot 2 \cdot det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 6 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + (-1)^{1+2} \cdot 2 \cdot det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 6 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + (-1)^{1+2} \cdot 2 \cdot det \begin{pmatrix}$$

$$+(-1)^{1+3}$$
 1. $\det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 5 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + (-1)^{1+4}(-1) \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 5 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} =$

= ...

PRODUCES 4. i) SE
$$A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$$
, com $n > 1$, Final

$$det(A) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} (-1)^{i_0+j} a_{i_0 j} det(A_{i_0 j}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (-1)^{i_0 j_0} a_{i_0 j_0} det(A_{i_0 j_0}),$$

ONDR is F 10 SAD ZNIRIZZOS FUTRE LE M.

ii)
$$S_R = (a_{ij})_{n \times n} = B = (b_{ij})_{n \times n} = B_{ij}$$

$$det(A,B) = det(A). det(B).$$

$$\det\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

. SE A É MA MATIRZE TRZANGULAR SUPERZOR (ZU FREZOR), FINTAS O DETERMENANTE OF A É O PRO DUZO DOS FLEMENTOS DA OZAGONAL PRINCZPAL.

$$= (-1)^{n} a_n \det(A_n) = \cdots =$$

· SPE B = (bij) NXN R' UMA MATRIZZ OBTIDA DE A=(a;j) NXN AO MULTIPLICAR UMA LINHA DE A POR UM ESCALAR C E F, ENTAS

$$det(B) = c \cdot det(A)$$
.

NOTE OUR B = E.A, ONDE E E OBTZDA DE IN AO MULTZPLZCAR A CENHA RESPECTZVA DE IN POR C.

$$\Rightarrow det(A) = det(A^t)$$

. Sr
$$B = (b_{ij})_{n\times n}$$
 r obtable DE $A = (a_{ij})_{n\times n}$ AD

SOMER A LZNHA i COM A LZNHA K MULTZPLZCADA

POR UM FISCALAR C, FINTAS (i # k)

 $det(B) = det(A)$.

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 5 & z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

NOTE QUE B = EA, ONOR E E OBTIDA DE IN AO SOMRE A ZENHA I COM A ZENHA K MILTZ PLZCADA POR UM ESCAME C E F, ASSZM

Ex:
$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
, Thus, $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 5 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

. Sr $B = (bij)_{n \times n}$ r obtain $A = (aij)_{n \times n}$ A test are A sented i com A sample k, rives det(B) = -1. det(A),

DEFENSES 5. (ADJUNTA) DADA UMA MATIEZZ $A = (a_{ij})_{u \times u}$ SORRE UM CORPO F, DEFENA A MATIRZZ adj(A) PELA
TRANSPOSTA DA MATIRZZ $C = (c_{ij})_{u \times u}$, ONDE

$$c_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} \cdot \det(A_{ij}),$$

OU SEJA,

$$E_{x}$$
: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} & (-1)^{1+2} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} & (-1)^{1+3} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (-1)^{2+1} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} & (-1)^{2+2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} & (-1)^{2+3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2H & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3+2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3+3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

کمی

$$\partial di(A) = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 0 & 3 \\ 4 & -1 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

E

$$A \cdot \partial c_{1}(A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 0 & 3 \\ 4 & -1 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Comp
$$det(A) = 3$$
, secure Que

 $A \cdot \partial dj(A) = [det(A)] I_N$

Proposition 6. Or $A = (a_{ij})_{NKN}$ sorrer un corpo

 F , five

 $A \cdot \partial dj(A) = [det(A)] \cdot I_N \cdot I$

A.
$$det(A) = \frac{1}{det(A)}$$
. A. $adj(A) \stackrel{?.6}{=}$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{det(A)} \cdot det(A) \cdot I_{N} =$$

$$= I_n$$