

Örnekler

ör: A'da aşağıdaki determinantları bulun.

$$1) A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, 2) B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, 3) C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ -3 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Cöz: 1) $|A| = 1 \cdot 4 - 2 \cdot 3 = -2$

$$2) |B| = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} - 3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2(4-1) - 3(2-3) = 6 + 3 = 9$$

$$3) |C| = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} - (-3) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} - 1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ = 2(8-3) + 3(4-9) - (1-6) = 10 - 15 + 5 = 0$$

ör: $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $|A| = ?$

Cöz: $|A| = -6 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -6(2 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 4 & 0 \end{vmatrix}) = (-12) \cdot (-12) = 144$

ör: $\begin{vmatrix} t & 4 \\ 5 & t-8 \end{vmatrix} = t(t-8) - 20 = t^2 - 8t - 20$

ör: $\begin{vmatrix} t-1 & 2 \\ 3 & t-2 \end{vmatrix} = (t-1)(t-2) - 6 = t^2 - 3t + 2 - 6 = t^2 - 3t - 4$

ör: $\begin{vmatrix} t-1 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & t & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & t-3 \end{vmatrix} = (t-1)t(t-3)$

ör: $\begin{vmatrix} 4 & -3 & 5 \\ 5 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 5 \\ 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} - 1 \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ 5 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \\ = 2(0 - 10) + 4(8 + 15) = -20 + 92 = 72$

$$\text{Ör : } \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \text{ i.e } \begin{vmatrix} a_1 + 2b_1 - 3c_1 & a_2 + 2b_2 - 3c_2 & a_3 + 2b_3 - 3c_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

nedir?

$$\underline{\text{Cev}}: \begin{vmatrix} a_1 + 2b_1 - 3c_1 & a_2 + 2b_2 - 3c_2 & a_3 + 2b_3 - 3c_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 2b_1 & 2b_2 & 2b_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} -3c_1 & -3c_2 & -3c_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 3 + 0 + 0 = 3$$

$$\text{Ör : } A = \bar{A}^{-1} \text{ i.e } |\det(A)| = \pm 1 \text{ dir gösterir. } |\det(\bar{A})| = \frac{1}{|\det(A)|} \Rightarrow |\det(\bar{A})|^2 = 1 \Rightarrow |\det(\bar{A})| = \pm 1.$$

$$\underline{\text{Cev}}: A = \bar{A}^{-1} \Rightarrow |\det(A)| = |\det(\bar{A}^{-1})| = |\det(\bar{A})| = \frac{1}{|\det(A)|}$$

Ör : A ve B, n×n matrisler i.e

$$\text{a) } \det(A^T B^T) = \det(A) \cdot \det(B^T) \text{ dir.}$$

$$\text{b) } \det(A^T B^T) = \det(A^T) \det(B) \text{ dir.}$$

$$\underline{\text{Cev}}: \det(A) = \det(A^T) \text{ olgunun bozulugo o.g. Ayraca}$$

$$\det(AB) = \det(A) \cdot \det(B) \text{ dir.}$$

$$\det(A^T B^T) = \det(A^T) \cdot \det(B^T) = \det(A) \det(B^T)$$

$$\text{a) } \det(A^T B^T) = \det(A^T) \cdot \det(B^T) = \det(A^T) \det(B) = |\det(A)| |\det(B)| \text{ dir.}$$

$$\text{b) } \det(A^T B^T) = \det(A^T) \det(B^T) = \det(A^T) \det(B) = |\det(A)| |\det(B)| \text{ dir.}$$

$$\text{Ör : } |\det(A)| = 2 \text{ i.e } \det(A^T) = ?$$

$$\det(A^T) = (\det(A))^T = 2^5 \text{ yada } A \text{ tersi olup dir.}$$

$$\text{Ör : } A^2 = A \text{ i.e } |\det(A)| = 1 \text{ yada } A \text{ tersi olup dir.}$$

$$\underline{\text{Cev}}: |A^2| = |\det(A)| \Rightarrow |\det(A)|^2 = |\det(A)| \Rightarrow |\det(A)| = 0 \text{ yada } |\det(A)| = 1 \text{ dir.}$$

|\det(A)| = 0 re A nun tersi yoktur.

Or : $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & b \\ a & 2 & 3b \end{vmatrix} = 4$ ine

a) $\begin{vmatrix} x^2 & ax & 2x \\ -x & 1 & b \\ ax & 2 & 3b \end{vmatrix}$, b) $\begin{vmatrix} x & a+bx & 2 \\ -x & 1-bx & b \\ ax & 2+abx & 3b \end{vmatrix}$

c) $\begin{vmatrix} -1 & -2a & -2 \\ -2 & 4 & 2b \\ a & 4 & 3b \end{vmatrix}$ d) $\begin{vmatrix} a+1 & a+2 & 2+3b \\ -1 & 1 & b \\ a & 2 & 3b \end{vmatrix}$ determinant form her applying

Cöz a) $\begin{vmatrix} x^2 & ax & 2x \\ -x & 1 & b \\ ax & 2 & 3b \end{vmatrix} = + \begin{vmatrix} x & a & 2 \\ -x & 1 & b \\ ax & 2 & 3b \end{vmatrix} = x^2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & b \\ a & 2 & 3b \end{vmatrix} = 4x^2$

b) $\begin{vmatrix} x & a+bx & 2 \\ -x & 1+bx & b \\ ax & 2+abx & 3b \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} x & a & 2 \\ -x & 1 & b \\ ax & 2 & 3b \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x & bx & 2 \\ -x & 1+bx & b \\ ax & abx & 3b \end{vmatrix}$

 $= + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & b \\ a & 2 & 3b \end{vmatrix} + x^2 b \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & +1 & b \\ 1 & a & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 4x + 4x^2 b$

c) $\begin{vmatrix} -1 & -2a & -2 \\ -2 & 4 & 2b \\ a & 4 & 3b \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2a & 2 \\ -2 & 4 & 2b \\ a & 4 & 3b \end{vmatrix} = -2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & 2b \\ a & 2 & 3b \end{vmatrix}$

 $= (-2)^2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & b \\ a & 2 & 3b \end{vmatrix} = -16$

d) $\begin{vmatrix} a+1 & a+2 & 2+3b \\ -1 & 1 & b \\ a & 2 & 3b \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & a & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & b \\ a & 2 & 3b \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a & 2 & 3b \\ -1 & 1 & b \\ a & 2 & 3b \end{vmatrix}$

 $= 4 + b \begin{vmatrix} a & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 4 + b \cdot 0 = 4$

Ör: $\begin{vmatrix} a-b & 1 & a \\ b-c & 1 & b \\ c-a & 1 & c \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & b \\ b & 1 & c \\ c & 1 & a \end{vmatrix}$ olduguunu gösterir.

Çöz: $\begin{vmatrix} a-b & 1 & a \\ b-c & 1 & b \\ c-a & 1 & c \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & a \\ b & 1 & b \\ c & 1 & c \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} -b & 1 & a \\ -c & 1 & b \\ -a & 1 & c \end{vmatrix} = 0 + \begin{vmatrix} -b & 1 & a \\ -c & 1 & b \\ -a & 1 & c \end{vmatrix}$

$$= - \begin{vmatrix} b & 1 & a \\ c & 1 & b \\ a & 1 & c \end{vmatrix} = -(-1) \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & b \\ b & 1 & c \\ c & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & b \\ b & 1 & c \\ c & 1 & a \end{vmatrix}$$

Ör: $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & bc \\ 1 & b & ca \\ 1 & c & ab \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 \\ 1 & b & b^2 \\ 1 & c & c^2 \end{vmatrix}$ olduguunu gösterir.

Çöz: $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & bc \\ 1 & b & ca \\ 1 & c & ab \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & bc \\ 0 & b-a & ca-bc \\ 0 & c-a & ab-bc \end{vmatrix} = (b-a)(c-a) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & bc \\ 0 & 1 & -c \\ 0 & 0 & c-b \end{vmatrix}$

$$= (b-a)(c-a) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & bc \\ 0 & 1 & -c \\ 0 & 0 & c-b \end{vmatrix} = (b-a)(c-a)(c-b)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 \\ 1 & b & b^2 \\ 1 & c & c^2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 \\ 0 & b-a & b^2-a^2 \\ 0 & c-a & c^2-a^2 \end{vmatrix} = (b-a)(c-a) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 \\ 0 & 1 & b+a \\ 0 & 1 & c+a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (b-a)(c-a) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 \\ 0 & 1 & b+a \\ 0 & 0 & -b+c \end{vmatrix} = (b-a)(c-a)(c-b)$$

$\textcircled{4}$ ve $\textcircled{4} \textcircled{4}$ esit oldugu icin verilen determinantlar esittir.

Ör: $\begin{vmatrix} x-1 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & x+2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & x+1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ ne x nedir?

Çöz: $\begin{vmatrix} x-1 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & x+2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & x+1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow (x+1) \begin{vmatrix} x-1 & 0 \\ -2 & x+2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow (x+1)(x-1)(x+2) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow x = -1, x = 1, x = -2 \text{ olur.}$$

Ör: A tersinin ne $\text{ek}(A)$ ının da tersinin olduğunu gösterin. A yi non li kare matris alımy.

Cöz: A tersinin ne $\det(A) \neq 0$ dir.

$A \cdot \text{ek}(A) = \det(A) \cdot I$ oldugunu biliyoruz. o halde

$\det(A \cdot \text{ek}(A)) = \det(\det(A) \cdot I)$ oldugundan

$\det(A) \cdot \det(\text{ek}(A)) = \det(A)^n$ dir. $\det(A) \neq 0$ oldugundan da $\det(\text{ek}(A)) = \det(A)^{n-1}$ elde ederiz. $\det(A)^{n-1} \neq 0$ oldugu icin $\text{ek}(A)$ da tersinin olur.

Soru: A non li kare matris olsun. $\text{ek}(A)$ tersinin ne

A nin da tersinin oldugunu gösterin.

Ör: A non li tersinin matris olsun.

$\text{ek}(A^{-1}) = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \cdot A = \text{ek}(A^{-1})$ oldugunu gösterin.

Cöz: A tersinin ne $\text{ek}(A)$ da tersinidir.

$A \cdot \text{ek}(A) = \det(A) \cdot I_n$ esitligini ek(A)⁻¹ ile carpanak

$A \cdot \text{ek}(A) \cdot \text{ek}(A)^{-1} = \det(A) \cdot \text{ek}(A)^{-1}$ elde ederiz. Buradan

$A \cdot I_n = \det(A) \cdot \text{ek}(A)^{-1}$ den $\text{ek}(A)^{-1} = \frac{A}{\det(A)}$ elde ederiz.

Diger yandan

$$A^{-1} \cdot \text{ek}(A^{-1}) = \det(A^{-1}) \cdot I_n$$

her iki tarafı A ile carpanak

~~$A^{-1} \cdot \text{ek}(A^{-1}) = \det(A^{-1}) \cdot A$~~

$\det(A^{-1}) \cdot A = \det(A^{-1}) \cdot \frac{\det(A)}{\det(A)}$ elde ederiz. Buradan da

$\text{ek}(A^{-1}) = \frac{A}{\det(A)}$ dir. o halde $\text{ek}(A)^{-1} = \text{ek}(A^{-1}) = \frac{A}{\det(A)}$ dir.

Ör : $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ matini vériliyor.

i) $\det(A) = ?$ ii) $\det(\bar{A}^{-1}) = ?$

iii) $\det(\bar{A}') = ?$

iv) $\det(\text{ek}(A)) = ?$

v) $\det(\text{ek}(\bar{A}'')) = ?$

Cöz i) $\det(A) = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} - 1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2(4-1) - 2 = 4$

ii) $\det(\bar{A}') = \frac{1}{\det(A)} = \frac{1}{4}$

iii) $\det(\text{ek}(A)) = \det(A)^{n-1}$ old. bilgisiyle, $n=3$ oldugu

icin $\det(\text{ek}(A)) = 4^2 = 16$ dir.

$$\text{iv) } \det(\text{ek}(\bar{A}'')) = \frac{\det(\bar{A}')}{\det(A)} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & 1/4 & 0 \\ 1/4 & 1/2 & 1/4 \\ 0 & 1/4 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

v) $\det(\text{ek}(\bar{A}'')) = \frac{1}{\det(\text{ek}(A))} = \frac{1}{16}$

Ör : $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{bmatrix}$ matini vériliyor. $\det(A) = 2$ ne

i) $\det(A^3) = ?,$ ii) $\det(3A \cdot A^T) = ?,$ iii) $\det(2 \cdot (2A)^{-1}) = ?$

Cöz : i) $\det(A^3) = (\det A)^3 = 2^3 = 8$

ii) $\det(3A \cdot A^T) = \det(3A) \cdot \det(A^T) = \det(3A) \cdot \det(A) = 3^3 \cdot (|A| \cdot |A|)$
 $= 3^2 \cdot 2^2$

iii) $\det((2 \cdot I_3)(2A)^{-1}) = \det(2I_3) \cdot \det(2A)^{-1}$

$$= 2^3 \cdot \frac{1}{\det(2A)} = 2^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2^3 \cdot 2} = \frac{1}{2}$$