

## Örnekler

Ör: Aşağıdaki determinantları bulunuz.

1)  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ , 2)  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 13 \\ 3 & 21 \\ 0 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$ , 3)  $C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 13 \\ -3 & 21 \\ -1 & 34 \end{bmatrix}$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ör :  $A = \bar{A}^T$  iye  $\det(A) = \mp 1$  dir gösteriy.

Çöz :  $A = \bar{A}^T \Rightarrow |A| = |\bar{A}^T| \Rightarrow |A| = \frac{1}{|A|} \Rightarrow |A|^2 = 1 \Rightarrow |A| = \mp 1$ .

Ör :  $A$  ve  $B$  n x n matrisler iye

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

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

Çöz :  $\det(A) = \det(A^T)$  olduğunu biliyoruz. Ayrıca

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

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

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

Ör :  $|A| = 2$  iye  $\det(A^5) = ?$

$$\det(A^5) = (\det(A))^5 = 2^5$$

Ör :  $A^2 = A$  iye  $|A| = 1$  yada  $A$  tersinir değildir.

Çöz :  $|A^2| = |A| \Rightarrow |A|^2 = |A| \Rightarrow |A| = 0$  yada  $|A| = 1$  dir.  
 $|A| = 0$  iye  $A$  nın tersi yoktur.

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

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

c)  $\begin{vmatrix} -1 & -2a & -2 \\ -2 & 4 & 2b \\ a & 4 & 3b \end{vmatrix}$  d)  $\begin{vmatrix} a+1 & a+2 & 2+3b \\ -1 & 1 & b \\ a & 2 & 3b \end{vmatrix}$  determinantları hesaplayınız.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$= (b-a)(c-a) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & bc \\ 0 & 1 & -c \\ 0 & 0 & c-b \end{vmatrix} = (b-a)(c-a)(c-b) \quad \text{--- (4)}$

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

$= (b-a)(c-a) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 \\ 0 & 1 & b+a \\ 0 & 0 & -b+c \end{vmatrix} = (b-a)(c-a)(c-b) \quad \text{--- (4) *}$

⊙ ve ⊙\* eşit olduğunu için verilen determinantlar eşittir.

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

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

$\Rightarrow x = -1, x = 1, x = -2$  olur.



Ör : A tersinir ise  $\text{ek}(A)$  nin de tersinir olduğunu gösteriniz. A yi n x n li kare matris alınız.

Çöz : A tersinir ise  $\det(A) \neq 0$  dir.

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

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

$\det(A) \cdot \det(\text{ek}(A)) = \det(A)^n$  dir.  $\det(A) \neq 0$  olduğundan da

$\det(\text{ek}(A)) = \det(A)^{n-1}$  elde ederiz.  $\det(A)^{n-1} \neq 0$  olduğu

için  $\text{ek}(A)$  da tersinir olur.

Soru : A n x n li kare matris olsun.  $\text{ek}(A)$  tersinir ise A nin de tersinir olduğunu gösteriniz.

Ör : A n x n li tersinir matris olsun.

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

Çöz : A tersinir ise  $\text{ek}(A)$  da tersinirdir.

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

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

Diğer yandan

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

~~okur. Buradan  $\text{ek}(A^{-1}) = \frac{A^{-1}}{\det(A^{-1})}$~~

çarparak  $\text{ek}(A^{-1}) = \det(A^{-1}) \cdot A$  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 :  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$  matrisi veriliyor.

1)  $\det(A) = ?$  5)  $\det(A^{-1}) = ?$

2)  $\det(A^{-1}) = ?$

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

4)  $\det(\text{ek}(A^{-1})) = ?$

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

2)  $\det(A^{-1}) = \frac{1}{\det(A)} = \frac{1}{4}$

3)  $\det(\text{ek}(A)) = \det(A)^{n-1}$  old. bilgiyoruz.  $n=3$  olduğundan

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

5)  $\text{ek}(A^{-1}) = \frac{A}{\det(A)} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & 1/4 & 0 \\ 1/4 & 1/2 & 1/4 \\ 0 & 1/4 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$

4)  $\det(\text{ek}(A^{-1})) = \det(\text{ek}(A)^{-1}) = \frac{1}{\det(\text{ek}(A))} = \frac{1}{16}$

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

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

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

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

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

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