Algebra och Geometri 2017-11-27 Deferminanter

En determinant är ett tal som är kopplat till varje kvadratisk matris.

upplägg determinant bestämning för-2×2
tillämpning nxn

algebraisk geometrisk

I 2×2-matriser

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$$
Sate:

ats: det A = ad -bc $II 3 \times 3$ -matriser

Metod#1 Sauvrus regel (från Pierre Frédéric Souvrus)

 \mathcal{E}_{x} 1

A = 1-12/2-1 15715

III nxn-matriser

Allman metal (#2) Kofaktorutveckling.

leng.) Cofactor expansion Kofaktorutveckling. (trån P.S. de Laplace)

det A = (-28) + (-6) + 0 - 0 - 40 - (42) = -28 - 6 - 40 + 42 = -32svar

Begrepp#1 Minor

Def. Givet en nxn-matris A En minor som genereras av ett element alj EA är en deldeterminant som fås då rad i och kolonn j stryks bort. Ex.2 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1-2-0 \end{bmatrix}$ minoren $A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$ $M_{13} = \det \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 7 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$

 $\mathcal{E} \times .3$ [1 2 3 4] $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$ element [13 14 15 16]

Begrepp #2 Kofaktor

Def. Givet en minor Mij.

Den motsvarande kotaktorn

är (ij = (-1) Mij

tectenskiftare 1 eller -1 $E \times 2$ $C_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} M_{13} = M_{13}$

 $\mathcal{E}_{\times}.3$ $\mathcal{C}_{32} = (-1)^{3+2} M_{32} = -M_{32}$

Minnesregel $\begin{bmatrix} + & + \\ - & + \\ + & - \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} + & - & + \\ - & + & - \\ + & - & + \end{bmatrix}$

Generellt [+-+--]
+-+

langs en valfri rad eller en valtri kolonn.

$$det. ave 2x2-mat$$

$$det A = \sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{k}; C_{k}; det A = 4(-7-10)+3(14-2)+0$$

$$= 4(-17)+3\cdot12 = -68+36=-32$$
Syar

minoren Mis

Alt#2 KFU längs kolonn 2 ger det
$$A = -\frac{3}{17} + \frac{22}{17} + \frac{40}{17} - 5 \frac{40}{22} = \cdots = -32$$

2 Triangular matris (endast 0 or ovanfor eller nedanfor thuvuddiagonalen.

$$\mathcal{E}_{\times}$$
. det $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 6 & 37 & 102 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = 1 \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 37 & 102 \\ 0 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = 1 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 = \frac{72}{5}$ Svar $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = 1 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 = \frac{72}{5}$ Svar $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = 1 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 = \frac{72}{5}$ Svar $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = 1 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 = \frac{72}{5}$ Svar $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = 1 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 = \frac{72}{5}$ Svar $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = 1 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 = \frac{72}{5}$ Svar $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = 1 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 = \frac{72}{5}$ Svar $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = 1 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 = \frac{72}{5}$ Svar $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = 1 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 = \frac{72}{5}$ Svar $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = 1 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 = \frac{72}{5}$ Svar $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = 1 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 = \frac{72}{5}$ Svar $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = 1 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 = \frac{72}{5}$ Svar $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = 1 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 = \frac{72}{5}$ Svar $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = 1 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 = \frac{72}{5}$ Svar $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = 1 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 = \frac{72}{5}$ Svar $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = 1 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 = \frac{72}{5}$ Svar $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = 1 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 = \frac{72}{5}$ Svar $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = 1 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 = \frac{72}{5}$ Svar $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = 1 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 = \frac{72}{5}$ Svar $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = 1 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 = \frac{72}{5}$ Svar $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = 1 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 = \frac{72}{5}$ Svar $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = 1 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 = \frac{72}{5}$ Svar $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = 1 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 = \frac{72}{5}$ Svar $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = 1 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 = \frac{72}{5}$ Svar $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = 1 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 = \frac{72}{5}$ Svar $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = 1 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 = \frac{72}{5}$ Svar $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = 1 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 = \frac{72}{5}$

Generellt Låt A vara triangulär. det A = produkten av huvuddiagonalelemanten

Metod #3 Radoperationer

Låt A vara en nxn-matris. Då gäller:

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Allmänna räknelagar

- 1. det(AB)=detAdetB men det(A = B) = detA = detB
- 2. det(Am) = (detA) Ann. Am= AA...A (mst. fouttorer)
- 3. $\det(A^{-1}) = \frac{1}{\det A}$
- 4. det (AT) = det App Stukan

Några algebraiska tolkningar av determinant

Låt A vara en n×n-matris. Om detA = Ogäller allt följande:

- Pl. A ar inverterbour, dus A finns: A = Tadja Avenitt 5.3.
- 2. Ekv. systemet Az = b har en unik lösning enligt: Z=Ab
- 3. A (på trappstegstorm) har n ledande element, d.v.s. rank A=n (enligt satsen om lösbarhet).
 4. Alla kolonner i A är linjärtoberoende.

Stuban 16 övning 384