

$A \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R})$

$$\det A = \sum_{P \in S_n} \text{sign } P \underbrace{a_{1\rho(1)} \cdots a_{n\rho(n)}}_{\text{circled}}$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}}{}$$

$$\det(a_m) = a_{11}$$



Teorema di Laplace

$$\det A = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i(j)} [A_{ij}]$$

colonna di  $a_{ij}$   
 con  $j$  fissato  
subtrazione

dove  $A_{ij}$  è definito come

$$(-1)^{i+j} \det M_{ij}$$

si dice che si ottiene da  $A$  cancellando la

Corresponds to  
rows i-ème e  
to columns j-ème.

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

Selecting j = 1

$$\begin{aligned} \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} &= \underbrace{Q_{11} A_{11}}_{1} + \underbrace{Q_{21} A_{21}}_{2} + \underbrace{Q_{31} A_{31}}_{3} \\ &= 1 \cdot (-1)^{1+1} \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + 2(-1)^{2+1} \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \\ &\quad + 1 \cdot (-1)^{3+1} \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \\ &= 1 - 2 + 4 = 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$A = \left( \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline 1 \\ \hline \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & a_{12} & -1 \\ 4 & a_{22} & 3 \\ 1 & a_{32} & 1 \\ \hline \end{array} \right)$$

$$\det A = 4 \cdot 1 \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + 1 \underline{(-1)} \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

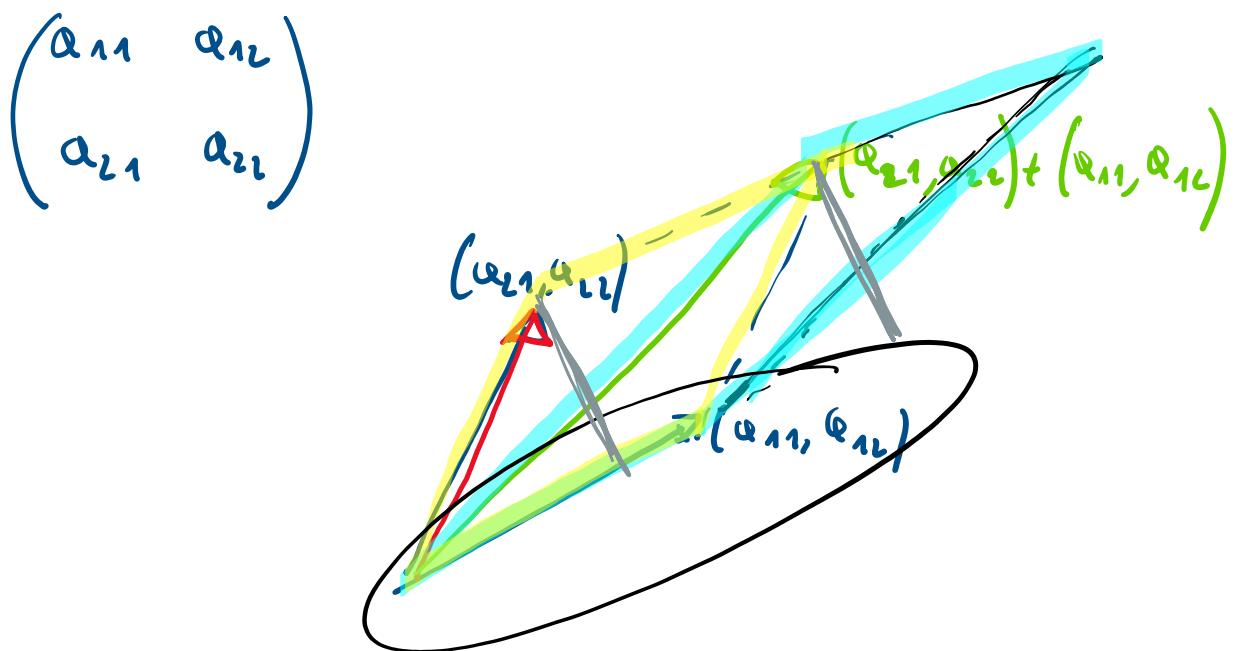
$$= 8 - 5 = 3$$

$$\det A = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} A_{ij} \quad \text{per } i \text{ feste Substitution}$$

$$A = \left( \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 0 & -1 \\ \hline 2 & 4 & 3 \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array} \right)$$

$$\det A = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 + (-1) \cdot 1 \cdot (-2) =$$

$$= 1 + 2 = 3$$



1) Si,  $B$  es matriz obtendrá  
 de  $A$  sumando en múltiplo  
 $A_2$  en las lados  $(\text{columnas})$ . Allora  
 $\det A = \det B$

Ejemplo

$$\det \left( \begin{array}{|c|ccc|} \hline & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ \hline 1 & 2 & 4 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array} \right) =$$

$$\det \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 5 & 4 & 3 \\ 5 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array} \right) = -1 \cdot 1 \det \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \approx 3$$

$$\left( \quad \quad \quad \right)$$

2) Si,  $B$  una matriz obtenida de  
 $A$  multiplicando sus filas  
 por  $\lambda$ . Alloq.  
 (columnas)

$$\det B = \lambda \det A$$

3) Se  $B$  viene ottenuto da  $A$

permutando le sue righe con  
(escluso)

una permutazione d. segno 1 il determinante non cambia.

Se  $B$  viene ottenuto da  $A$

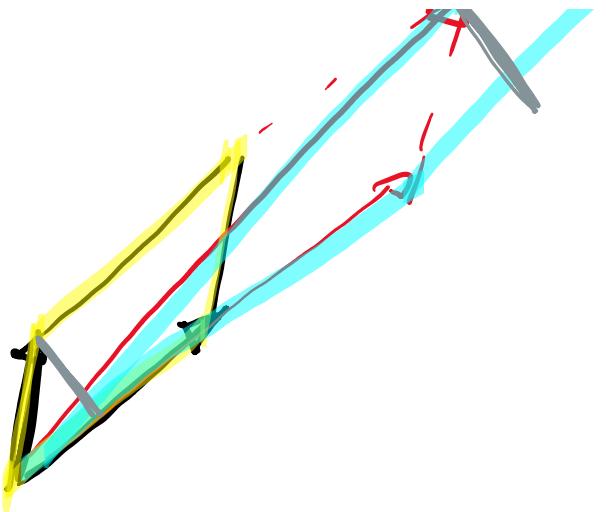
permutando le sue righe con  
(escluso)

una permutazione d. segno -1 il determinante cambia d. segno.

$$\left( \begin{array}{c|ccc} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\det \left( \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) =$$

$$= 0 + 4 - 2 - 3 + 4 - 0 = 8 - 5 = 3$$



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

$$= \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= - \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

Osservazione importante:

✓ strutturazione e rappresentazione.

Se  $A$  è una matrice  $n \times n$  ridotta

$$\det A = a_{11} \cdots a_{nn}$$

$$\det A = \sum_{p \in S_3} \text{sign } p \quad a_{1p(1)} a_{2p(2)} \quad a_{3p(3)}$$

Posso liberamente scegliere

$$\text{il caso } p(3) = 3$$

$$p(2) = 2$$

$$p(1) = 1$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & -3 & 5 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= - \det \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 2 & 0 & -3 & 5 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= - \det \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= -\det \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 4 & -1 & 15 \\ 0 & 9 & 6 & 20 \\ 0 & 9 & 5 & 21 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= -4 \det \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{15}{4} \\ 0 & 9 & 6 & 20 \\ 0 & 9 & 5 & 21 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= -4 \cdot 81 \det \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{15}{4} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{20}{9} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{5}{9} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= -324 \det \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{15}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{11}{12} & -\frac{55}{36} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{28}{36} & -\frac{12}{12} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= -\frac{324}{36^2} \det \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{15}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{33}{36} & -\frac{55}{36} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{28}{36} & -\frac{51}{36} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= -\frac{324 \cdot 11}{36^2} \det \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{15}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 28 & -51 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{8+3}{12} = \frac{11}{12}$$

$$\frac{20}{9} - \frac{15}{4} = \frac{80-135}{36} = -\frac{55}{36}$$

$$\frac{5}{9} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{20+9}{36}$$

$$\frac{28}{36} - \frac{15}{4} = \frac{28-45}{12} = -\frac{17}{12}$$

$$-\frac{51}{36} + 28 \cdot \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -\frac{324 \cdot 11 \cdot 3}{36^2} \det \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{15}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{5}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{8}{3} \end{pmatrix} = -51 + 29 \cdot \frac{5}{3} \\
 &= -\frac{324 \cdot 11 \cdot 3}{36^2} \cdot \frac{8}{3} = \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

Calcoliamo ora i 1 determinante  
della matrice

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \left[ \begin{array}{ccccccccc|c}
 0 & 1 & & & & & & & & 1 \\
 1 & 1 & \cdots & & & & & & & \vdots \\
 1 & 1 & & \ddots & & & & & & \vdots \\
 \vdots & \vdots & & & \ddots & & & & & \vdots \\
 1 & 1 & & & & \ddots & & & & 1 \\
 & & & & & & \ddots & & & \\
 & & & & & & & \ddots & & \\
 & & & & & & & & \ddots & \\
 & & & & & & & & & 1
 \end{array} \right] = \left( \begin{array}{ccccccccc|c}
 0 & 1 & & & & & & & & 1 \\
 \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & & & & & & & \vdots \\
 0 & 1 & 1 & & & & & & & 0 \\
 \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & & & & & & \vdots \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & & & & & & 0 \\
 \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & & & & & \vdots \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & \ddots & & & & 0
 \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{ccccccccc|c}
 0 & 1 & & & & & & & & 1 \\
 \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & & & & & & & \vdots \\
 0 & 1 & 1 & & & & & & & 0 \\
 \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & & & & & & \vdots \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & & & & & & 0 \\
 \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & & & & & \vdots \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & \ddots & & & & 0
 \end{array} \right)
 \end{array}$$

$1000 \times 1000$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c}
 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\
 1 & 1 & 0 & 1
 \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c}
 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\
 0 & 1 & 0 & 1
 \end{array} \right), \quad \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c}
 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
 0 & 1 & 0 & 1
 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det A &= 1 \cdot (-1) \cdot (-1) + & \det &= 0 & \det &= 0 \\ &+ 1 \cdot (+1) \cdot (1) \\ &= 1 + 1 = 2 \end{aligned}$$

ATTENZIONE!

Si può dimostrare che

Teorema di Binet:

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

$\uparrow \uparrow$   
 $M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R})$

però, in genere, come abbiamo visto col nostro esempio,

$$\det(A + B) \neq \det A + \det B$$

$$\det A = \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & \cdots & \cdots & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & -1 \\ \vdots & & & & \\ 1 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & 1 & 0 \\ n-1 & n-1 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & n-1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= 999 \cdot \det \boxed{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & \cdots & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & \cdots & -1 \\ \vdots & & & & & \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & \cdots & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & \cdots & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$= 999 \det \boxed{\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & & & & \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}} \frac{998}{2} =$$

$$= -999 \det \boxed{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \cdots & \cdots & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & & & & & \\ -1 & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$\quad \quad \quad \boxed{1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ \cdots \ -1}$$

$$= 999 \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & & 0 \\ \vdots & 0 & -1 & 0 & & \vdots \\ \vdots & 0 & 0 & -1 & & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= -999$$

Teor.  $\det A = \det {}^t \bar{A}$

Supponiamo che  $A$  contenga  
un riga nulla.  
(colonna)

Quanto vale  $\det A$ ?  $\det A = 0$

Supponiamo che  $A$  contenga  
due righe uguali tra loro.  
(colonne)

Quanto vale  $\det A$ ?

$$\det A = 0$$

## Metodo alternativo per il calcolo della matrice inversa.

Teor.  $A^{-1}$  esiste se e solo se  
 $\det A \neq 0$ .

Se  $\det A \neq 0$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{^t(A_{ij})}{\det A}$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \cdot (-1) \cdot (-1) = 1$$

$$\frac{^t \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & A_{23} \\ A_{31} & A_{32} & A_{33} \end{pmatrix}}{\det A}$$