置控の例 
$$\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\sigma(1)$   $\sigma(2)$   $\sigma(3)$   $\sigma(4)$ 

互換の回の交点はかならず"奇数個になる Sgn(i,j)=-1

$$S_2 = \{1, (1,2)\}, S_3 = \{1, (\frac{123}{231}), (\frac{123}{312}), (\frac{1,2}{1,3}), (\frac{1,3}{2,3})\}$$

$$S_3 = \{1, (\frac{123}{231}), (\frac{123}{312}), (\frac{1,2}{1,3}), (\frac{1,3}{2,3})\}$$

行列式の定義 nxn行列A=[aij]に対け、

$$|A| = \det A = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} sgn(\sigma) a_{1\sigma(i)} a_{2\sigma(2)} \cdots a_{n\sigma(n)}$$

$$\bigcirc$$
  $|A^T| = |A|$ 

転置は行列の行と列の立場交換するので、行列式の行につけての性質は 行についても成立し、 新についての性質は記さればする、

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{In } \bigcirc \text{In } \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma) \ \alpha_{\sigma(i)} = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma) \ \alpha_{1\sigma(i)} = \alpha_{n\sigma(n)} \\ & = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma) \ \alpha_{1\sigma(i)} = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma) \\ & = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma) \ \alpha_{1\sigma(i)} = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma) \\ & = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma) \ \alpha_{1\sigma(i)} = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma) \\ & = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma) \ \alpha_{1\sigma(i)} = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma) \\ & = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma) \ \alpha_{1\sigma(i)} = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma) \\ & = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma) \ \alpha_{1\sigma(i)} = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma) \\ & = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma) \ \alpha_{1\sigma(i)} = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma) \\ & = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma) \ \alpha_{1\sigma(i)} = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma) \\ & = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma) \ \alpha_{1\sigma(i)} = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma) \\ & = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma) \ \alpha_{1\sigma(i)} = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma) \\ & = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma) \ \alpha_{1\sigma(i)} = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma) \\ & = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma) \ \alpha_{1\sigma(i)} = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma) \\ & = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma) \ \alpha_{1\sigma(i)} = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma) \\ & = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma) \ \alpha_{1\sigma(i)} = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma) \\ & = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma) \ \alpha_{1\sigma(i)} = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma) \\ & = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma) \ \alpha_{1\sigma(i)} = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma) \\ & = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma) \ \alpha_{1\sigma(i)} = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma)$$

(1) 多重線形性 (行列式はるの中の列ベクトルたら (行べかれたら)のかけ算 のようなものである。)

Qi= Bb+8cのとき

 $|a_1,...,\beta + \gamma c_1,...,\alpha_n| = \beta |a_1,...,b_1,...,\alpha_n| + \gamma |a_1,...,c_n,...,\alpha_n|$ (= k 12 a, ... (βb+rc) ... an = βa, ... b ... an + γ a, ... c ... an 21/27 n 3.)

以上は到についての多重線形性、智についても成立している。

(2) 交代性: j+kにかれて,

• 
$$\alpha_{j} = \alpha_{k}$$
  $25$  日"  $|\alpha_{1}, ..., \alpha_{k}, ..., \alpha_{n}| = 0$ 
  
(3) 单行列内行列式:  $|E| = 1$ .  $|\alpha_{\sigma(i)}, ..., \alpha_{\sigma(n)}| = sgn(\sigma) |\alpha_{1}, ..., \alpha_{n}|$ 

4 ある列 (行)のスカラー倍も別の列 (行)に足しても行列式は不変: 
$$3$$
 $| \dots, \alpha_{j}, \dots, \alpha_{k+d}, \dots | = | \dots, \alpha_{j}, \dots, \alpha_{k, \dots} | + d | \dots, \alpha_{j}, \dots, \alpha_{j}, \dots |$ 
 $= | \dots, \alpha_{j}, \dots, \alpha_{k, \dots} |$ 

(1) 
$$= 1$$
  $= 1$ 

(6) n汉正方行列 A, B 比约 L7, [AB]=[A|[B],

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & A = [a_{ij}], B = [b_{jk}], AB = (C_{ik}) & 922, C_{ik} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij}b_{jk}, & 9212 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|AB| = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} sgn(\sigma) C_{\sigma(i)1} \cdots C_{\sigma(n)n}$$

$$=\sum_{\sigma\in\mathcal{S}_n}\operatorname{Sgn}(\sigma)\left(\sum_{j_1=1}^n\alpha_{\sigma(i)j_1}b_{j_1}\right)\cdots\left(\sum_{j_n=1}^n\alpha_{\sigma(n)j_n}b_{j_nn}\right)$$

$$=\sum_{\tilde{J}_{1},...,\tilde{J}_{n}=1}^{n}\left(\sum_{\sigma\in S_{n}}sgn(\sigma)\,a_{\sigma(i)\,\tilde{J}_{1}}\cdots a_{\sigma(i)\,\tilde{J}_{n}}\right)\,b_{\tilde{J}_{1}}\cdots b_{\tilde{J}_{n}}n$$

$$= \sum_{\substack{j_1,\dots,j_n=1\\ \hat{a}_{1j_1},\dots,j_n=1\\ \hat{a}_{2j_1},\dots,j_n=1\\ \hat{a}_{nj_n},\dots,j_n=1} \begin{vmatrix} a_{1j_1} & a_{1j_1} & a_{1j_n} &$$

9.0,0,

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} k & 2 \\ r & s \end{bmatrix}$$
  $92 \neq AB = \begin{bmatrix} ap + br & a2 + bs \\ cp + dr & cq + ds \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix} aq & r \\ cq & d \end{bmatrix}$ 

## 行列式の筆な計算の仕る

①,②,④,⑤ 9 组升会为世区使う,

## 行列の基本性質 (7)

$$\begin{vmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \cdots & \alpha_{1,n-1} & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \alpha_{n-1,1} & \cdots & \alpha_{n-1,n-1} & 0 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & \alpha_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \cdots & \alpha_{1,n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \alpha_{n-1,1} & \cdots & \alpha_{n-1,n-1} \end{vmatrix} \times \alpha_{nn}$$

行列の基本性質 (7)
$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{1,n-1} & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n-1,1} & a_{n-1,n-1} & 0 \\ 0 & - & 0 & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{1,n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n-1,1} & a_{n-1,n-1} \end{vmatrix} \times a_{nn}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} A' & 0 \\ 0 & d \end{vmatrix} = |A'|d$$

$$[EG]$$
  $a_{n_1} = \cdots = a_{n_1 n_1} = 0$ ,  $a_{n_1} = \cdots = a_{n_1 n_1} = 0$ ,  $a_{n_1} = 1 \times 732$ ,

$$|A| = \sum_{\sigma \in S_{n}} S_{gn}(\sigma) \ \alpha_{1\sigma(i)} \cdots \alpha_{n-1,\sigma(n-1)} \ \alpha_{n\sigma(n)} \qquad \alpha_{n\sigma(n)} = 0 \text{ and } 0$$

司拝れて、 
$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{i1} \cdots a_{ij} \cdots a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 \cdots 1 \cdots 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} \cdots a_{nj} \cdots a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{i+j} \begin{vmatrix} A & \lambda i \cdot \hat{y} & \lambda \cdot \hat{y} \\ \hat{y} & \hat{y} & \hat{y} & \hat{y} \\ \hat{z} & \hat{z} & \hat{z} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{nn} \cdots a_{nj} \cdots a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{i+j} \begin{vmatrix} A & \lambda i \cdot \hat{y} & \lambda \cdot \hat{y} \\ \hat{y} & \hat{y} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \\ \hat{z} & \hat{z} & \hat{z} \end{vmatrix} = \Delta_{ij} + \bar{z} + \bar{z} + \bar{z}$$

章因子展開①
$$\sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij} \Delta_{kj} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} - a_{1j} \cdot a_{1n} \\ 0 - 1 - 0 \\ a_{n1} - a_{nj} \cdot a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} < k = \begin{vmatrix} A \cap \% k + 7 \cdot T \\ A \cap \% k + 2 \cdot T \cdot T \end{vmatrix} = \begin{cases} |A| & (i=k) \\ 0 & (i+k) \end{pmatrix} = |A| \delta_{ik}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij} \begin{bmatrix} 0, ..., 1, ..., 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{i1}, ..., a_{in} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{n} \Delta_{jk} a_{jk} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij} \begin{vmatrix} a_{1n} & a_{1n} \\ a_{n1} & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = A \cap \% k$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij} \begin{bmatrix} a_{1k} & a_{1k} \\ a_{n1} & a_{n1} \end{vmatrix} = A \cap \% k$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ik} \begin{bmatrix} a_{1k} & a_{2n} \\ a_{2n} & a_{2n} \end{bmatrix} = |A| \delta_{ik}$$

## 行列式の争因于展開(2) 全因于行列と呼ぶ

 $\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{kj} \Delta_{kj} = |A| \delta_{ik}, \quad \sum_{k=1}^{n} \Delta_{jk} a_{jk} = |A| \delta_{ik}$ 

は行列を使って次のように書けるこ

$$A \Delta^T = |A| E$$
,  $\Delta^T A = |A| E$ ,

$$\frac{1}{|A|} \Delta^T A = \frac{1}{|A|} |A| E = E, \quad A \left(\frac{1}{|A|} \Delta^T\right) = \frac{1}{|A|} |A| \Delta^T = \frac{1}{|A|} |A| E = E, \quad \boxed{q.e.d}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
\boxed{31} & (n=2) & A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} & \alpha_{2} \stackrel{?}{>}, & \begin{cases} \Delta_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & d \end{bmatrix} = d, & \Delta_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ c & 0 \end{bmatrix} = -c, \\ \Delta_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & b \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = -b, & \Delta_{22} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = d, \\ \Delta_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & b \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = -b, & \Delta_{22} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = d,
\end{array}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \Delta^{T} = \frac{1}{ad-bc} \begin{bmatrix} d - b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & k \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_{II} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e & f \\ 0 & h & k \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} e & f \\ h & k \end{vmatrix}, \quad \Delta_{I2} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ d & 0 & f \\ g & 0 & k \end{vmatrix} = -\begin{vmatrix} d & f \\ g & k \end{vmatrix}, \quad \Delta_{I3} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ d & e & 0 \\ g & h & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} d & e \\ g & h \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_{21} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & b & c \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & h & k \end{vmatrix} = -\begin{vmatrix} b & c \\ h & k \end{vmatrix}, \Delta_{22} = \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & c \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 9 & 0 & k \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & c \\ g & k \end{vmatrix}, \Delta_{23} = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 9 & h & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ 9 & h \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_{31} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & b & c \\ 0 & ef \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b & c \\ ef \end{bmatrix}, \quad \Delta_{32} = \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 & c \\ d & 0 & f \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = -\begin{bmatrix} a & c \\ d & f \end{bmatrix}, \quad \Delta_{33} = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & 0 \\ d & e & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ d & e \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Delta = \begin{bmatrix} |ef| & -|df| & |de| \\ |hk| & -|gk| & |gh| \\ |-|hk| & |gk| & -|ab| \\ |ef| & -|ac| & |ab| \\ |ef| & -|ac| & |ab| \\ |de| \end{bmatrix} \qquad = \frac{1}{|A|} \Delta^{T}.$$

「例題」次の行列の全因子△jgと行列式と逆行列正成めよ。

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 8 \end{bmatrix}.$$

拿因子行列 
$$E$$
  $\triangle = [\triangle_{ij}]$  と書くと、 $\triangle = \begin{bmatrix} -8 & 10 & -3 \\ 8 & -13 & 6 \\ -3 & 6 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$  ゆえに、 $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} -8 & 8 & -3 \\ 10 & -13 & 6 \\ -3 & 6 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$  .

自分がも計覧してみよ

Aの第2列を

Cramér 
$$0$$
  $\hat{a}$   $\hat{b}$   $A = [a_{ij}], x = \begin{bmatrix} x_{ij} \\ \dot{x}_{ij} \end{bmatrix}, b = \begin{bmatrix} b_{ij} \\ \dot{b}_{ij} \end{bmatrix}$   $\lambda = \begin{bmatrix} b_{ij} \\ \dot{b}_{ij} \end{bmatrix}$ 

$$A > 1 = b \iff \begin{cases} a_{11} x_1 + \dots + a_{1n} x_n = b_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_{n1} x_1 + \dots + a_{nn} x_n = b_n \end{cases}$$

|A| +0と仮定する、このとき、A-1 = 1AI DT なのでこの方程式は

$$\alpha = A^{-1}b = \frac{1}{1A1}\Delta^{T}b$$

と解けるこれを成分で書くと

$$x_{\lambda} = \frac{1}{|A|} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \Delta_{j\lambda} b_{j} = \frac{1}{|A|} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{nn} &$$

$$x_j = \frac{|\alpha_1, \dots, \beta_j, \dots, \alpha_n|}{|A|}$$

$$\begin{array}{|l|l|}
\hline{A} & |A| = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & k \end{vmatrix} + 09 \times 2, \begin{cases} ax + by + cz = P \\ dx + ey + fz = q \end{cases} \quad 0 \xrightarrow{\text{A}} 1z$$

$$\chi = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} P & b & C \\ q & e & f \\ r & h & k \end{vmatrix}}{|A|}, \quad y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a & P & C \\ d & q & f \\ q & r & k \end{vmatrix}}{|A|}, \quad z = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a & b & P \\ d & e & q \\ q & h & r \end{vmatrix}}{|A|}.$$

$$\int \lambda (1 - \frac{16}{-5})$$

$$Z = \frac{-19}{-5}$$