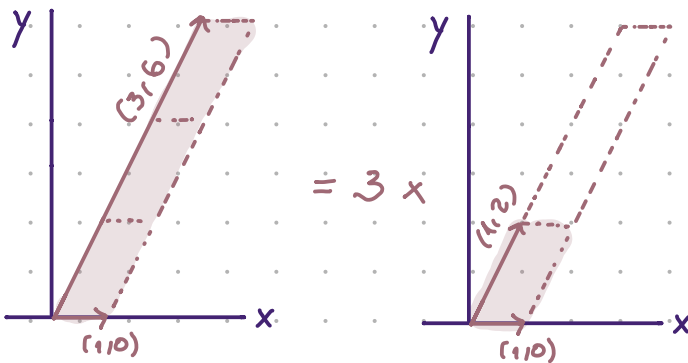


Determinante é uma função que a uma matriz quadrada A associa um n° real, $\det(A)$ ou $|A|$.

Propriedades: (exemplos)

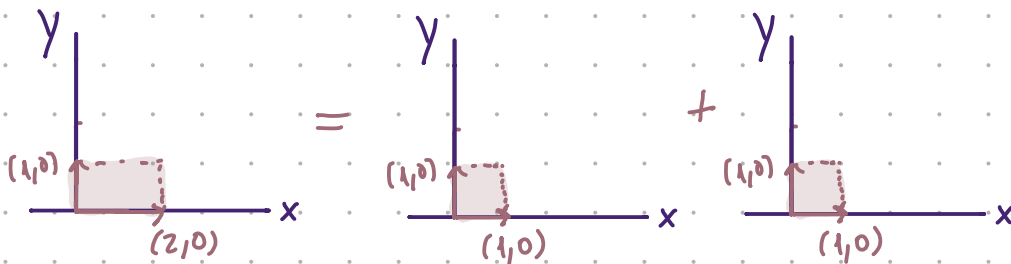
$$\bullet \det(I_n) = 1$$

$$\bullet \det\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \times 1 \\ 0 & 3 \times 2 \end{pmatrix} = 3 \det\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\bullet \det\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \det\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \det\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 1 + 1 = 2 \quad \text{ou} \quad \det\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \det\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 2$$

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$



$$\bullet \det\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = - \det\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = -1 \rightarrow \text{troca a orientação}$$

Exemplo Sabendo que $\det(C_1, C_2, C_3) = 7$ calcule

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \det(2C_3, 2C_1, C_2) &= - \det(2C_1, 2C_3, C_2) \\ &= - (- \det(2C_1, C_2, 2C_3)) \\ &= \det(2C_1, C_2, 2C_3) \\ &= 2 \cdot 2 \det(C_1, C_2, C_3) \\ &= 4 \cdot 7 \\ &= 28 \end{aligned}$$

Determinante 2x2

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

Ex 3 ①

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \cdot 2 - 3 \cdot 1 = -3 \quad , \quad \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \cdot 7 - 4 \cdot 5 = 21 - 20 = 1$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \sin \alpha & -\cos \alpha \\ \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \end{vmatrix} = \sin \alpha \cdot \sin \alpha - (-\cos \alpha) \cdot \cos \alpha = \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$$

Determinante 3x3 - Regra de Sarrus

Ex 3 ①

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 7 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 3 + 0 \cdot 0 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 7 \cdot 2 - 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 0 - 2 \cdot 0 \cdot 1 - 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 0 = 3$$

Dada uma matriz $A_{n \times n} = [a_{ij}]$ a matriz M_{ij} , tem ordem $(n-1) \times (n-1)$.
Obtêm-se eliminando a linha i e coluna j de A .

Exemplo

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 7 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad M_{2,3} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ eliminar } L_2, C_3, \quad M_{3,1} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ eliminar } L_3, C_1, \quad M_{1,1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Menor de a_{ij} é o $\det(M_{ij})$

Exemplo

Menor de a_{23} é $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot 0 - 7 \cdot 0 = 0$

Menor de a_{31} é $\begin{vmatrix} 7 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 14 - 1 = 13$

Menor de a_{11} é $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 3 - 2 \cdot 0 = 3$

Cofator de a_{ij} $A_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} \det(M_{ij})$

Exemplo

Cofator de a_{23} , $A_{23} = (-1)^{2+3} \det(M_{23}) = 0$
" " a_{31} , $A_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} \det(M_{31}) = 13$
" " a_{11} , $A_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} \det(M_{11}) = 3$

Teorema de Laplace

$A_{n \times n}$ então o desenvolvimento a partir da

... linha i

ou ... coluna j

$$\det(A) = a_{i1}A_{i1} + \dots + a_{in}A_{in}$$

$$\det(A) = a_{1j}A_{1j} + \dots + a_{nj}A_{nj}$$

Exemplo

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1^+ & 7^- & 1^+ \\ 0^- & 1^+ & 2^- \\ 0^+ & 0^- & 3^+ \end{bmatrix}$$

desenvolvimento a partir da...

... linha 1

$$\det(A) = a_{11}A_{11} + a_{12}A_{12} + a_{13}A_{13}$$

$$= 1(-1)^{1+1} \underbrace{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix}}_{=3} + 7(-1)^{1+2} \underbrace{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix}}_{=0} + 1(-1)^{1+3} \underbrace{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}}_{=0}$$

$$= 3$$

... coluna 3

$$\det(A) = +0 \begin{vmatrix} 7 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} - 0 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + 3 \underbrace{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}_{=1} = 3$$

FP3

①

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0^+ & 7^- & 1^+ \\ 4^- & 1^+ & 2^- \\ 1^+ & 7^- & 3^+ \end{vmatrix} = +0 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 7 & 3 \end{vmatrix} - 4 \underbrace{\begin{vmatrix} 7 & 1 \\ 7 & 3 \end{vmatrix}}_{=7 \cdot 3 - 7} + 1 \underbrace{\begin{vmatrix} 7 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}}_{=7 \cdot 2 - 1} = -4 \cdot 14 + 13 = -43$$

Corolário: O determinante de matrizes triangulares é igual ao produto da diagonal.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 3 = 6$$

$$= 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot 3 = 6$$

ou
pelo
Teorema
de Laplace
pela 1ª coluna