

$M$  - macierz ortogonalna

$$\text{tzn. } M^{-1} = M^T$$

$$M \cdot M^{-1} = Id \text{ więc}$$

$$M \cdot M^T = Id$$

$$\det(M \cdot M^T) = \det(Id)$$

$$\det(M) \cdot \det(M^T) = 1$$

ale dla danej macierzy

$$\det(M) = \det(M^T) \text{ więc}$$

$$\det(M) \cdot \det(M) = 1$$

$$\det^2(M) = 1$$

$$\det(M) = 1 \vee \det(M) = -1.$$

[Z lematu 11.8]

$$\text{Jeśli } F \text{ jest izometrią to } \det(F) \in \{1, -1\}$$