

← Determinanti

Def.: Sia $A \in M_{\mathbb{R}}(n)$, A è detta

i) triangolare superiore

se $a_{ij} = 0 \quad i > j \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 & 3 & 7 \\ 0 & -1 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

ii) triang. inf.

se $a_{ij} = 0 \quad i < j \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 5 & 6 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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→ dividiamo $M_{\mathbb{R}}(u)$ in SSV per ↑:

tutte o tre glb insieme (SSV) contengono \mathcal{O}_u !

SS1? (chiusura +)

SS2? (chiusura +)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \text{somma in } M_{\mathbb{R}}(u)$$

$$\forall u \in \mathbb{R}, \forall A, B \in \mathcal{G}^+ = \{A \in M_{\mathbb{R}}(u) \mid a_{ij} = 0 \quad i > j, \quad i, j = 1 \dots u\}$$

$$\Rightarrow A+B \in \mathcal{G}^+, \quad \lambda A \in \mathcal{G}^+$$

$$\mathcal{G}^+ = \{A \in M_{\mathbb{R}}(u) \mid a_{ij} = 0 \quad i > j, \quad i, j = 1 \dots u\}$$

$$\mathcal{G}^- = \{A \in M_{\mathbb{R}}(u) \mid a_{ij} = 0 \quad i < j, \quad i, j = 1 \dots u\}$$

$$\mathcal{D} = \{A \in M_{\mathbb{R}}(u) \mid a_{ij} = 0 \quad i \neq j, \quad i, j = 1 \dots u\}$$

→ sono SSV di $M_{\mathbb{R}}(u)$ tra!

$$\dim \begin{pmatrix} d_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & d_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & d_3 \end{pmatrix} = 3 = \dim \langle v_1, v_2, v_3 \rangle?$$

$$\text{Oss.: } \mathcal{D} = \mathcal{G}^+ \cap \mathcal{G}^-$$

$$\mathcal{G}^+ \oplus \mathcal{G}^- \text{ No! } \rightarrow \mathcal{G}^+ \cap \mathcal{G}^- \neq \mathcal{O}$$

$$\mathcal{G}^+ + \mathcal{G}^- = M_{\mathbb{R}}(u) \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 7 \\ 2 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 7 \\ 0 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{La quindi } M_{\mathbb{R}}(u) = \mathcal{G}^+ + \mathcal{G}^- \in \mathcal{G}^+ \in \mathcal{G}^-$$

se fosse stato in \mathcal{D} ci sarebbe stata una sola versione per generare invece qui possiamo usare matrici alternative! (scambiare numeri etc...)

$\oplus \Rightarrow$ una sola C.L. per ottenere finale

$\otimes \Rightarrow$ possibile avere più modi!

$$\text{Oss.: } \sup_{A+B} |A+B| = |A|+|B|?$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \quad \neq \quad |A+B| \neq |A|+|B|$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

il det. di una mat. triang. è facile! → per glb zero

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 8 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 8 \\ 0 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 8 \\ 0 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = -18$$

det = det^T → anche per le altre mat. tr.

$$\begin{vmatrix} d_1 & 0 \\ 0 & d_2 \end{vmatrix} = d_1 \begin{vmatrix} d_2 & 0 \\ 0 & d_3 \end{vmatrix} = d_1 d_2 d_3 \rightarrow \text{basta la diagonale!}$$

alg. di transf. $M_{\mathbb{R}}(u)$ in det triangolare

→ Moser o Gauss

Moser di Gauss (per righe) → su $A \in M_{\mathbb{R}}(u)$

1) Scambio due righe (cambia segno det.)

2) Aggiungo a una riga un'altra riga o la (det. non cambia per \oplus)

perché le 1^a riga, se il 1° elemento è nullo, possiamo riga.

2^a riga a 1°

3^a riga a 1°

4^a riga a 1°

quando incontriamo uno-zero, scambiamo la riga con la prima!

→ in prima riga abbiamo 1° elem. ≠ 0

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \cdot 1^a \text{ riga } 1^o \text{ elem. } \neq 0 \checkmark \\ \cdot \text{ aggiungo alle righe successive la prima } \cdot \alpha: \\ \text{in modo da avere il } 1^o \text{ numero nullo.} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} A^2 - 2A^1 \\ A^3 - A^1 \end{matrix}$$

ripeto sulla 2^a senza toccare la 1^a

→ ripeto sulla 3^a senza toccare la 2^a

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{non serve}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{non serve}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -7 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{non serve}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -7 \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow \text{per il det. siamo molto più veloci!} = 1 \cdot (-1) \cdot (-7) = 7$$

forata mat. tr.!!

Teorema di Binet

Dati $A, B, C \in M_{\mathbb{R}}(u)$

$|AB| = |A||B|$ detum. del prodotto è prod. determinanti

Oss.: $\det I_n = 1 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad |A| = -5$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad |B| = 2$$

$$|AB| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 \end{$$