Geometica 20231124 = Dotom: unuti D.F.: Sia A & MIR (n), A & dotta i) triangolar, superiors

so $a_{ij} = 0$ is j = 0So $a_{ij} = 0$ is j = 0So $a_{ij} = 0$ is j = 0 $\begin{cases} 5 & 3 & 7 \\ 0 & -1 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{cases}$ At altra quando trasposta!

So $a_{ij} = 0$ is j = 0 $\begin{cases} 5 & 3 & 7 \\ 0 & -1 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{cases}$ At A^{T} se A & ii) N i) allo stesso tempo. - (020) iii) diagonale · In e sous dagonel: _ dividious SUR delle Mp (4) in SSV per 1: lath a tra gli : usiam (ssu) cratengous en! 551? (chiusure +) ~ 552? (chiusure +) $\begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \text{ Im } M_{1/2}(4)$ YNEIL, YA, BE & + = } A < HIL (u) | a:j = 0 i > j, ij = 1...n} => A+B 6 2, LA & 2+ $\frac{2}{2} + \frac{2}{3} \left\{ A \in H_{VL}(u) \mid a_{ij} = 0 \quad i = j \quad i, j = 1 \dots u \right\}$ $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$ D. { u | " i * i * j " } som SSV de Mm (4) sun! $\delta: m \begin{pmatrix} d_1 & d_2 \\ 0 & d_3 \end{pmatrix} = 3 - Span \left(\underbrace{v_1, \underbrace{v_2, v_3}}_{2} \right)?$ Ossv.: D. 2+1 6-8+ @ 8- No! → 8+18- + 01 $2^{+} + 2^{-} = M_{R}(u) \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 7 \\ 2 & 5 & 8 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ L. quind Mp(u) = 2+2- 62 6 se fosse stato : a @ a sarethe stata una sole versione per generare invece que possiamo usare matrice alternativi! (scombians novai ete...) (+) => une sole C.L. per reflect finals (=> possibile accorpius mod! Ossv.: | A+B| = | A| + | B| ? $\begin{vmatrix} 100 \\ 210 \\ 101 \end{vmatrix} = 1$ 000 | 100 | 50 : I det. de una mat. tiang. à facile! -> pa-gli 2501 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 & 7 \\ 0 & 3 & 5 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \begin{vmatrix} 35 & 8 \\ 06 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 35 & 8 \\ 06 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = - 18$ alo! = det - so ouche per le altre mat. Le. () \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac · alg. I trast. Mar(4) in the triangular - HOSSE OF GAUSS Mosse do Gauss (per righe) -> Su AcMm (u) 1) Scampio duc righe (combio segus det.) 2) Aggiunge a une riga un'altra riga e le (det. une asubia per 3) pronts le 1ª vign, si il 1° cleur à unbe, prossione vign. n 2° 1'9° n quarde incontro una-unile 1º, scambio le uga con la purme! - in puns son reglisité d'en to (1) 0 2) - 1 right 1' clim \$ 0 \ 2 -1 1 1 3 4) - agginngo all ughe stressor he prime ox:

in mode the area of 1° namero auth. $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} A^2 - 2A^1$ ripoto sulle sonza Lecare le 12 - ripid salla 3ª some bacano la 2ª 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 103 | 103 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | (trovata mat. to!) . Toomen & Binch Date A, B, C & MIR (4) |AB| = |A| |B| determ. del probletà è pred. determinanti Oss.: det In = 1 Yne N* $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \qquad |A| = -5$ $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad |B| = -10$ $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad |B| = -10$ [AB| = 14|-3 2 = -18+6 = -10 Par le paper del det: Ac Mar (u) {A', A2...} bu. dp => |A|=0 contropposta: lAl # 0 => {A'...} lin. indep A & Investibile Prop. Bank Sia AE Maz (a) juncatibils AX = On allow (Al xo cauche Ma sol le sol Canel. [A"] . 1 (A) D:m: 3! A-1 | AA-1 = 10 Sc growef => |A(|A-1) = |In| = 1 => Jot A = 0

[AA-1] = |A||A-1|

Let A-1 = 1

Jot A gund si à invertibile si det A to Esiste met. alternatio per seriore inversione? AB : uvertibile => né A né B possero avere det = 0 altument sixt von sauchte valle: |AN| = |A1|B1 gulvali es $|2A| = |(2A'|2A^2)| = 2|(A'|2A^2)| = 4|(A'|A^2)|$ => A ∈ MIR (2) |2A| = 2" |A| Le perche s: apple sealer (2) su ogn colonne! A & Mp (n) laAl . 2" |Al 1-A1 = (-1) | A1 \ ordere par 1-A1 = |A1 \ ordere dispar |-A1 = - |A1 Fga. Gu. mahio INVEUTIBILI Sin AEGL (m, 1/2) LA i inno-blok solo si l + 0 $(\lambda A)^{-1} = \frac{1}{L} A^{-1}$ (LA)A" = L(AA") = LIn (LA) 1 A-1 = 1/2 (AA-1) = IL Es: Sia A & MIL (4) | | Al = -3 12A1 = 24 | A1 = 16 | A1 = -48 2A1? 1-A1? (-A1 = (-1) + (A1 = 1A1 = -3 1AT/? 1AT/= 1A1 = -3 $|A^{-1}|^{2}$ $|A^{-1}|^{2} = \frac{1}{3}$ r> 5 gr. bn. mat. snvcd. T. Cromer (no d:m) Sia A & Mor (u) invova. ossia: A & GC (u, 12) $=> (A^{-1})_{ij} = \frac{(-1)^{i+j} |(A^{\dagger})_{ij}|}{|A|} \rightarrow complement algebrase$ $=|A_{ji}|$ $=|A_{ji}|$ non usars per calcolere l'inversa de grand untra! Es: Mat zxz:nv. $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow A^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad-bc} \begin{pmatrix} +d & -b \\ -c & +a \end{pmatrix}$ |A| |A| $|A| = \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (A^{-1})_{ij} & \frac{(-1)^{i+j}|(A^{T})_{ij}|}{|A|} & \frac{(A^{-1})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|}{|A|} & \frac{(A^{-1})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|}{|A|} & \frac{(A^{-1})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|(A^{T})_{ij}|$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{vmatrix} A_{ji} \end{vmatrix}$ $A : \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \qquad -3 \qquad A^{-1} = \frac{1}{12} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{12} & \frac{2}{12} \\ -\frac{1}{12} & \frac{2}{12} \end{pmatrix}$ (A) = 10+2 = 12 $A^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ -s omode po- 2x2, non 3x3+ Ex.: A = (| 0 |) A-1. ([e,]B|...) dove B= {(i), (i), (i)}

 $A^{-1} = \frac{(-1)^{i+j}}{|A|} |(A^{\tau})_{(i,j)}| A_{\tau} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$

non con quests le moter.?

usace segu a scarhier par velocité!

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

|Q| s | 2 2 -2 | -1 0 1 | 1 2 -2 |

visolvians una 3x3 usando Mossi de Ganss + Cramer?