(a) Demientre que dut
$$\left(\frac{A}{O}\right) = aut(A) \cdot aut(B)$$

Danostremos este mismo resultado pera Axxx, Bexe, Cxxe,
que implica la que queremo dumostrar par el casa K= el (= n)

Sea
$$M = \left(\frac{A + C}{O + B}\right) = \left(m_{ij}\right)_{m \times m}$$
 $(K+l=m)$

con $m_{ij} = 0 \quad \forall (i,j) \in \{K+1,..., m \} \times \{1,..., K\}$

$$\Rightarrow dit(M) = \sum_{\sigma \in S_m} sig(\sigma) \prod_{i=1}^m m_{i,\sigma(i)} = \emptyset$$

Pero sabemon que si para algún $i \in \{k+1,..., m\}$, $\sigma(i) \in \{1,...,k\} \Rightarrow Mi, \sigma(i) = 0 \Rightarrow podemon quitar del sumatorio todos las <math>\sigma$ que umplan esto.

Non quedemn con aquellar de la forma: $\sigma: i \in \{K+1, ..., m\}$ (A) $\sigma(i) \in \{K+1, ..., m\}$ es decir, si $i \in \{1, ..., k\}$

Por lo que podemos expresar o como (producto) composición de dos permutaciones $P \in S_{m-K}$, $S \in S_K$

 $\sigma = \rho \circ \delta$, ρ ; permuta los eleventos $\{k+1,...,m\}$ y δ ; permta los eleventos $\{1,...,k\}$

$$\Rightarrow sig(\sigma) = sig(\rho) \cdot sig(s)$$

$$\bigotimes = \sum_{\beta \in S_{m-K}} \sum_{s \in S_{K}} \left(sig(\beta) \cdot sig(s) \right) \xrightarrow{K} m_{i,s(i)} \xrightarrow{m} m_{i,p(i)} = \sum_{s \in S_{m-K}} \sum_{s \in S_{K}} \left(sig(\beta) \cdot sig(s) \right) \xrightarrow{i=1} m_{i,s(i)} \xrightarrow{m} m_{i,p(i)} = \sum_{s \in S_{m-K}} \sum_{s \in S_{K}} \left(sig(\beta) \cdot sig(s) \right) \xrightarrow{i=1} m_{i,s(i)} \xrightarrow{m} m_{i,s(i)} = \sum_{s \in S_{m-K}} \sum_{s \in S_{K}} \left(sig(\beta) \cdot sig(s) \right) \xrightarrow{i=1} m_{i,s(i)} \xrightarrow{m} m_{i,s(i)} = \sum_{s \in S_{m-K}} \sum_{s \in S_{K}} \left(sig(\beta) \cdot sig(s) \right) \xrightarrow{i=1} m_{i,s(i)} \xrightarrow{m} m_{i,s(i)} = \sum_{s \in S_{m-K}} \sum_{s \in S_{K}} \left(sig(\beta) \cdot sig(s) \right) \xrightarrow{i=1} m_{i,s(i)} \xrightarrow{m} m_{i,s(i)} = \sum_{s \in S_{m-K}} \sum_{s \in S_{K}} \left(sig(\beta) \cdot sig(s) \right) \xrightarrow{i=1} m_{i,s(i)} \xrightarrow{m} m_{i,s(i)} = \sum_{s \in S_{m-K}} \sum_{s \in S_{K}} \left(sig(\beta) \cdot sig(s) \right) \xrightarrow{i=1} m_{i,s(i)} \xrightarrow{m} m_{i,s(i)} = \sum_{s \in S_{m-K}} \sum_{s \in S_{K}} \left(sig(\beta) \cdot sig(s) \right) \xrightarrow{i=1} m_{i,s(i)} \xrightarrow{m} m_{i,s(i)} = \sum_{s \in S_{m-K}} \sum_{s \in S_{m-K}} \left(sig(\beta) \cdot sig(s) \right) \xrightarrow{m} m_{i,s(i)} \xrightarrow{m} m_{i,s(i)} = \sum_{s \in S_{m-K}} \sum_{s \in S_{m-K}} \left(sig(\beta) \cdot sig(s) \right) \xrightarrow{m} m_{i,s(i)} = \sum_{s \in S_{m-K}} \sum_{s \in S_{m-K}} \left(sig(\beta) \cdot sig(s) \right) \xrightarrow{m} m_{i,s(i)} = \sum_{s \in S_{m-K}} \sum_{s \in S_{m-K}} \left(sig(\beta) \cdot sig(s) \right) \xrightarrow{m} m_{i,s(i)} = \sum_{s \in S_{m-K}} \sum_{s \in S_{m-K}} \left(sig(\beta) \cdot sig(s) \right) \xrightarrow{m} m_{i,s(i)} = \sum_{s \in S_{m-K}} \sum_{s \in S_{m-K}} \left(sig(\beta) \cdot sig(s) \right) \xrightarrow{m} m_{i,s(i)} = \sum_{s \in S_{m-K}} \sum_{s \in S_{m-K}} \left(sig(\beta) \cdot sig(s) \right) \xrightarrow{m} m_{i,s(i)} = \sum_{s \in S_{m-K}} \sum_{s \in S_{m-K}} \left(sig(\beta) \cdot sig(s) \right) \xrightarrow{m} m_{i,s(i)} = \sum_{s \in S_{m-K}} \sum_{s \in S_{m-K}} \left(sig(\beta) \cdot sig(s) \right) \xrightarrow{m} m_{i,s(i)} = \sum_{s \in S_{m-K}} \sum_{s \in S_{m-K}} \left(sig(\beta) \cdot sig(s) \right) \xrightarrow{m} m_{i,s(i)} = \sum_{s \in S_{m-K}} \sum_{s \in S_{m-K}} \left(sig(\beta) \cdot sig(s) \right) \xrightarrow{m} m_{i,s(i)} = \sum_{s \in S_{m-K}} \sum_{s \in S_{m-K}} \sum_{s \in S_{m-K}} \sum_{s \in S_{m-K}} \left(sig(\beta) \cdot sig(s) \right) \xrightarrow{m} m_{i,s(i)} = \sum_{s \in S_{m-K}} \sum_$$

$$= \sum_{\beta \in S_{m-K}} \left(sig(\beta) \cdot \prod_{i=KH}^{m} m_{i} \rho(i) \cdot \sum_{\delta \in S_{K}} sig(\delta) \cdot \prod_{i=1}^{K} m_{i} \beta(i) \right)$$

$$= \left[\sum_{f \in S_{n-K}} sig(f) \prod_{i=K+1}^{m} (m_{i}, f(i)) \right] \left[\sum_{s \in S_{k}} sig(s) \prod_{i=1}^{K} m_{i, s(i)} \right]$$

= dut (A). dut (B).

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