Potatah smolda ima vsaka matrika A aditiven inverz $-A \mid k$ je evolitino doloten in za katerega velja A + (-A) = 0

Ali obstaja multiplikativen invert?

ēlimo A·X = I

to realma sterila remo, do je $\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = 1$ in $\frac{1}{x} \cdot x = 1$

Dej: Naj bo A poljubna mxn matrika.

Poten & nxm madnée X pravins LEVI INVERt matnée A, Te je X A = In in nxm matné Y pravins DE SNI INVERT hotrise A, Te je A Y = Im.

PRINER:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad X = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 & 0 & \alpha \\ -3 & 0 & 1 & b \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} X \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 & 0 & a \\ -3 & 0 & 1 & b \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{I}_{z} \end{array}$$

X je levi invert modnike A, modnik X je nestoniho mugo (alb lobbo i tobereno poljubno)

Kako je pa t desnim invertom? $Y = \begin{bmatrix} y_{11} & y_{12} & y_{13} & y_{14} \\ y_{21} & y_{22} & y_{23} & y_{24} \end{bmatrix}$

ielimo Ay= I

$$A \cdot Y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_{n} & y_{12} & y_{23} & y_{14} \\ y_{23} & y_{24} & y_{25} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{bmatrix} \neq I$$

tak y ne obstaja => A nima deranega inverza.

 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \qquad X = Y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$

12REK Nay bo A mxn matrice Potem

- Ima A desni inverz ce in samo ce r(A)=m
- ima A levi inverz ce in samo ce r(A)=n

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} V_2 - 4 V_1$$

$$V_3 - 3 V_1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 - 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} V_3 + V_2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 - 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

12REK: Le Ima matrika A oba, levi inv. X in desmino Y, poten

- 1) je A kvadratna
- λ .) X = Y

Dolaz 1) Predpostavimo, da imamo matrio A velilosti hixin an sta XIY Potem po prejsydu izrem J desmi invert, ie r(A)=m In 7 levi inverz, ie r(A)=n. Torey m=n =) A bradratua.

> 2.) Predpostavino, da je A kvadratna matrika velizosti h×n n Sta X, Y ustrezua inverza.

$$X = X \cdot I_n = X(A \cdot y) = (XA)y = I_n Y = y$$

In kvadratue matrice lable povemo se rec.

12REK: Ce je A matriza velizosti nxn , potem so nasleduje tractie esvivalenthe:

- 1) A ima levi inverz
- 2) A ima desni inverz
- 3.) r(A) = n
- 4) Hermitska matrika matrike A je In
- 5.) A product elementarnih matur

Ce Ima bradratia matriza A enostransiz inverz (LaLD) poten ima duostranszi inverz in tega imenujemo emostauno INVERZ. Inverz je Cuolitino doloten, oznatimo ga t A-1.

Ce ima matrika A invert, potem pravimo, da je matrika A OBRNLJIVA.

Ce je A obrhjiva nxn matrika potem je tudi A-1 obrhjiva matrika.

$$A^{-1} \cdot A = I = A A^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 A je invert A^{-1} $(A^{-1})^{-1} = A$

Kako najdemo invert? A nxn matribe

$$E_{k} \dots E_{l} E_{l} A = I_{h}$$

$$E_{l} \dots E_{l} E_{l} A A^{-1} = I_{h} A^{-1}$$

$$A^{-1} = E_{l} \dots E_{l} E_{l} I$$

Primer Poisate in verz d A = \[1 2 3 \\ 1 3 4 \\ \]

$$A \mid T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

DN proverite, da ge

LASTNOSTI INVERZA:

- 1.) $(A^{-1})^{-1} = A$
- 2) ce sta AB obragivi matriki potem je obragiv tadi produkt AB
 In velja (AB)-1 = B-1 A-1

Prevering: $A(r_5 B^-)A^{-1} = A I A^{-1} = A A^{-1} = I$ I to he vely a za Vsoto matrix!

- 3.) $\bar{c}e$ se A obrnýiva matriza, potem je A^m tradi obrnýiva matriza 1h velým $(A^m)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^m$
- 4.) The geta obrahisa matrica, potem je transponiranca A^T that obrahisa matrica in velia $(A^T)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^T$ $I = I^T = (A A^{-1})^T = (A^{-1})^T A^T$ $|e_{VI}| |hver_{F}| = d A^T$

DETERMINANTA KUADRATNE MATRIKE

VSAK KVAdrotn mature lahko priredimo neko stevilo, ki ma pravimo DETERMINANTA. Za modriko A = [aij]nxa determinanto oznacimo z det(A) oz razsirjen oberk

Ea h=1 in hez je definicija determinante euostavna: $|a_{10}| = a_{11} \quad \text{in} \quad \left| \begin{array}{c} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{array} \right| = a_{10} a_{22} - a_{12} a_{21}$

Primer:
$$det([-6]) = |-6| = -6$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot 1 - (-3) \cdot 4 = 2 + 12 = 14$$

$$det(A) = a_{11} a_{22} a_{33} + a_{12} a_{23} a_{31} + a_{13} a_{21} a_{32} - a_{12} a_{21} a_{32} - a_{13} a_{22} a_{31} - a_{11} a_{23} a_{32}$$

Kay lahles povems o zopornyem izrazn?

- 6 clenou
- VSKk člen je zmražek 3 koeficientov 12 matrike A
- 1 indebi so ledno 1,2,3
- 2. Indeloi 1,2,3 2,3,1 3,1,2 2,1,3 3,2,1 1,3,2 predstavýajo VSEH 6 nožnost 12 jih imamo, da tatvistimo stevila 1,2,3.
- 3 dem imajo predenak + in 3 -

Obstaga nez venec ...

- thenou je toliko bolikor je razlitnih razvrstiku stevil 1,-, n
- VSAE den bo imel n boessia entor
- Inamo dolociti inderse

Kalo dolosimo predznate?

Pri tem nam pomagajo PERMUTACIJE

PERMUTACIE

Permutacija je bijezaja množice $\{1,2,...,n\}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$ t.j. neza razvrstitev stevie 1,2,...,n.

Primer

Permutanja od [1,2,3) je hpr. 3,2,1

ce imamo n elementor {1,2,-, n} lables konstruiramo posameros permutanjo tako, da & za viazo mesto adesim leateremo elemento "ga damo".

Za 1. meslo imo n možnosti

Zn 2. nesto imano (n-1) moznosti

2n 3. mesto inamo (h-2) možnosti

2n n. tomesto imamo 1 moznost

Stupaj imamo torej

n (n-1)(n-z) ···-1 permutaaj

Obicajno permutacijo zapišemo Est

 $\mathcal{J}_{\lambda} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 7 & 3 & \cdots & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

Primer: (1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8) at (1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8) at (8 3 2 6 5 1 4 7)

poemstavljen zapis (18746532) (18746)(23)(5)

tapis m'emblicen (lahlo tarnemo « pobjubnim elementon)

(46532187)

Vrstni red se chranja "cikliëno"

1-18-7-14-6-5-3-2

1-78-7-96 2-93 5

Parnost permutacije je tista, ki nam določa predznak Posamez hega člena

Kako določino parnost permutacije?

Deg Stevici $\mathcal{P}(i)$ in $\mathcal{I}(j)$ trovita INVERZIJO, is get in $\mathcal{I}(i) > \mathcal{I}(j)$.

Primer: (1234567)

 $\pi(z) = 5$ $\pi(3) = 1$ $\pi(3) = 1$

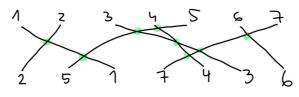
=> 5 in 1 tvorita inverzijo.

Def Predanak permutacije T, Sigh(T) = (-1)Te je Sigh(T) = 1 je T soda permutacija

Te je Sigh(T) = -1 je T liha permutacija

Kako prestyemo USE inverzije?

I.maznost:



=) II je soda permutacija

II. $mo\bar{z}nost$: $\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\
2 & 5 & 1 & 7 & 4 & 3 & 6
\end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{cases}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\
2 & 5 & 1 & 7 & 4 & 3 & 6
\end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{cases}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\
2 & 5 & 1 & 7 & 4 & 3 & 6
\end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{cases}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\
2 & 5 & 1 & 7 & 4 & 3 & 6
\end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{cases}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\
2 & 5 & 1 & 7 & 4 & 3 & 6
\end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{cases}
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2 & 5 & 1 & 7 & 4 & 3 & 6
\end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{cases}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\
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\end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{cases}
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\end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{cases}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\
2 & 5 & 1 & 7 & 4 & 3 & 6
\end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{cases}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\
2 & 5 & 1 & 7 & 4 & 3 & 6
\end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{cases}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\
2 & 5 & 1 & 7 & 4 & 3 & 6
\end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{cases}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\
2 & 5 & 1 & 7 & 4 & 3 & 6
\end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{cases}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\
2 & 5 & 1 & 7 & 4 & 3 & 6
\end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{cases}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\
2 & 5 & 1 & 7 & 4 & 3 & 6
\end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{cases}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\
2 & 5 & 1 & 7 & 4 & 3 & 6
\end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{cases}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\
2 & 5 & 1 & 7 & 4 & 3 & 6
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1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\
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\end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{cases}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\
2 & 5 & 1 & 7 & 4 & 3 & 6
\end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{cases}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\
2 & 5 & 1 & 7 & 4 & 3 & 6
\end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{cases}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\
2 & 5 & 1 & 7 & 4 & 3 & 6
\end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{cases}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\
2 & 5 & 1 & 7 & 4 & 3 & 6
\end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{cases}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\
2 & 5 & 1 & 7 & 4 & 3 & 6
\end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{cases}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\
2 & 5 & 1 & 7 & 4 & 3 & 6
\end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{cases}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\
2 & 5 & 1 & 7 & 4 & 3 & 6
\end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{cases}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\
2 & 5 & 1 & 7 & 4 & 3 & 6
\end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{cases}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\
2 & 5 & 1 & 7 & 4 & 3 & 6
\end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{cases}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\
2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7
\end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{cases}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\
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\end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{cases}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\
2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7
\end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{cases}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\
2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7
\end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{cases}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\
2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7
\end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{cases}
1$

Sedaj labbo definiramo determinanto nxn matrize A:

Def:
$$det(A) = \sum_{T} sign(\pi) \Omega_{1\pi(i)} \Omega_{2\pi(i)} \cdots - \Omega_{n\pi(n)}$$

DN Zapisite izraz za det(A) Te je A=[aij]uxu.

MINORII IN KOFAKTORJI

Minor je neka poddeterminanta. Ĉe je $A = [aij]_{n \times n}$ potem je ij-ti minor Mij eusk determinanti podmatule A_1 k ostane po tem, ko V A precirtamo/odstranimo i-to Vrstico in j-ti stolpec. [ij]-ti kofaztor A_ij matule A je minor z ustreznim predznakom. $Aij = (-1)^{i+j} Mij$

Primer:
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M_{23} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \cdot a_{32} - a_{12} \cdot a_{31}$$

$$A_{23} = (-1)^{2+3} M_{23} = -a_{11}a_{32} + a_{12}a_{31}$$

5 pomoijo kojastorjev lahso izraiunamo determinanto po postopho, su mu pravimo RAZVOJ PO VRSTICI (ALI STO LPCU).

1)
$$\det(A) = \sum_{k=1}^{m} a_{ik} A_{ik}$$
 (razvoj po i-t vrstici)

2)
$$det(A) = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \alpha_{kj} A_{kj}$$
 (razvoj po j-tem stolpan)

Primer: 12 racunaymo determinanto matrike $A = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$

1) Razvoj po 1 vrsta:

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

$$= 1 \cdot (-1)^{41} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} z & -1 \\ 2 & z \end{vmatrix} + 2 \cdot (-1)^{1+2} \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 6 & z \end{vmatrix} + 0 \cdot (-1)^{1+3} \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 6 & z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 4 - (-2) - 2 \cdot (8 - (-6)) + 0$$

$$= 6 - 2 \cdot 12 = 6 - 28 = -22$$

2) Razvoj po 2 stolpan:

$$\det(A) = a_{12} A_{12} + a_{21} A_{22} + a_{32} A_{32}$$

$$= 2 \cdot (-1)^{1+2} \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 6 & z \end{vmatrix} + 2 \cdot (-1)^{2+2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 6 & z \end{vmatrix} + 2 \cdot (-1)^{3+2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 4 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -2 \cdot (8 - (-6)) + 2(2 - 0) - 2(-1 - 0)$$

$$= -2 \cdot 14 + 4 + 2 = 6 - 28 = -22$$