

### BÀI 3: ĐỊNH THỨC. ỨNG DỤNG ĐỊNH THỨC

B1: a) Cho ma trận  $A$  cỡ  $4 \times 4$  có  $\det A = \frac{1}{2}$ . Tìm  $\det(2A)$ ,  $\det(-A)$ ,  $\det(A^2)$  và  $\det(A^{-1})$

b) Cho ma trận  $A$  cỡ  $3 \times 3$  có  $\det A = -1$  hãy tìm  $\det(\frac{1}{2}A)$ ,  $\det(-A)$ ,  $\det(A^2)$ ,  $\det(A^{-1})$

Giải:

a) Ta có:  $A_{4 \times 4}$  có  $\det A = \frac{1}{2} (\neq 0)$

$$\rightarrow \det(2A) = 2^4 \cdot \det A = 8$$

$$\rightarrow \det(-A) = (-1)^4 \det A = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow \det(A^2) = \det A \cdot \det A = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\rightarrow \det(A^{-1}) = \frac{1}{\det A} = 2$$

b) Ta có:  $A_{3 \times 3}$  có  $\det A = -1 (\neq 0)$

$$\rightarrow \det\left(\frac{1}{2}A\right) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \cdot (-1) = -\frac{1}{8}$$

$$\rightarrow \det(-A) = (-1)^3 \cdot (-1) = 1$$

$$\rightarrow \det(A^2) = \det A \cdot \det A = 1$$

$$\rightarrow \det(A^{-1}) = \frac{1}{\det A} = -1$$

B2. Các khẳng định sau đúng hay sai?  
Hãy giải thích với nêu phản ví dụ nếu sai.

- a,  $\det(I + A) = 1 + \det A$
- b,  $\det(ABC) = \det A \det B \det C$
- c,  $\det(4A) = 4 \det A$
- d,  $\det(AB - BA) = 0$

Giải:

a, SAI

Ví dụ: Cho  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

Ta có:

$$VT = \det\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}\right)$$

$$= \det \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 4$$

$$VP = 1 + \det A = 1 + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 1 + (-2) = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow VT \neq VP$$

$$\Rightarrow \det(I + A) \neq 1 + \det A$$

b, ĐÚNG

c, SAI

Ví dụ: cho  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

(2)

Ta có:

$$VT = \det(4A) = \det \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 20 \\ 12 & 8 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -208$$

$$VP = 4 \det A = 4 \cdot \det \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 4 \cdot (-13) = -52$$

$$\Rightarrow VT \neq VP$$

$$\Rightarrow \det(4A) \neq 4 \det A$$

d, SAI

Ví dụ: cho  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

Ta có:

$$\Rightarrow AB = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 9 \\ 15 & 23 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow BA = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 16 & 22 \\ 9 & 14 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow AB - BA = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 9 \\ 15 & 23 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 16 & 22 \\ 9 & 14 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -9 & -13 \\ 6 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \det(AB - BA) = \det \begin{bmatrix} -9 & -13 \\ 6 & 9 \end{bmatrix} = -3 \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \det(AB - BA) \neq 0$$

(3)

B3: Biết rằng  $\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & k \end{vmatrix} = 10$ , tính:

a.  $\begin{vmatrix} 2a & 2b & 2c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & k \end{vmatrix}$

b.  $\begin{vmatrix} a+d & b+e & c+f \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & k \end{vmatrix}$

c.  $\begin{vmatrix} 2a+d & 2b+e & 2c+f \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & k \end{vmatrix}$

d.  $\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c+3b \\ d & e & f+3e \\ g & h & k+3h \end{vmatrix}$

Giải:

a.  $\begin{vmatrix} 2a & 2b & 2c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & k \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & k \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot 10 = 20$

b.  $\begin{vmatrix} a+d & b+e & c+f \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & k \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{h_1 - h_2} \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & k \end{vmatrix}$

$= 10$



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$$c) \begin{vmatrix} 2a+d & 2b+e & 2c+f \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & k \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{h_1 - h_2 \rightarrow h_1} \begin{vmatrix} 2a & 2b & 2c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & k \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 2 \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & k \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot 10 = 20$$

$$d) \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c+3b \\ d & e & f+3e \\ g & h & k+3h \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c+3b \\ d & e & f+3e \\ g & h & k+3h \end{vmatrix}$$

Ta có:

$$A^T = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c+3b \\ d & e & f+3e \\ g & h & k+3h \end{vmatrix}$$

Ta có:

$$A^T = \begin{bmatrix} a & d & g \\ b & e & h \\ c+3b & f+3e & k+3h \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{h_3 - 3h_2 \rightarrow h_3} \begin{bmatrix} a & d & g \\ b & e & h \\ c & f & k \end{bmatrix}$$

Lại có:

$$(A^T)^T = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & k \end{bmatrix}$$

Mà  $(A^T)^T = A$

(5)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2e \\ f \\ k \end{vmatrix}$$

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$$\Rightarrow \det A = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & k \end{vmatrix} = 10$$

B4. Tính các định thức sau theo phương pháp phân phụ đại số:

$$a, \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 5 \\ 4 & 0 & -4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$b, \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$c, \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

Giải:

$$a, \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 5 \\ 4 & 0 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}C_{11} + a_{12}C_{12} + a_{13}C_{13}$$

$$= 0 \cdot C_{11} + 0 \cdot C_{12} + 1 \cdot C_{13}$$

$$= C_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -8$$

Vậy  $\det A = -8$

$$b, \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}C_{11} + a_{12}C_{12} + a_{13}C_{13}$$

$$= 1 \cdot C_{11} + 2 \cdot C_{12} + 3 \cdot C_{13}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} - 2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + 3 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

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$$= -7 - 2 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 5$$

$$= 6$$

Vậy  $\det A = 6$

$$c, \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = a_{31}C_{31} + a_{32}C_{32} + a_{33}C_{33}$$

$$= 7C_{31} + 0C_{32} + 0C_{33}$$

$$= 7 \cdot (-1)^{41} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 7 \cdot (-3) = -21$$

Vậy  $\det A = -21$

B5. Tìm định thức của  $U, U^{-1}, U^2$

a,  $U = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & d \end{bmatrix}$

b,  $U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 6 \\ 0 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

Giải:

a,  $\det U = \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & d \end{vmatrix} = ad$

$\therefore \det U^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad} \det \left( \frac{1}{ad} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ 0 & a \end{bmatrix} \right)$

(Với  $ad \neq 0$ )

$$= \frac{1}{(ad)^2} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} d & -b \\ 0 & a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(ad)^2} \cdot ad = \frac{1}{ad} \quad (\text{Với } ad \neq 0)$$

$$a) \det U^2 = \det U \cdot \det U = (\det U)^2$$

Giải :  $a) \det U = \det$

$$a) \det U^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det U}$$

$$a) \det U^2 = (\det U)^2$$

$$b) a) \det U = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 & 6 \\ 0 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}C_{11} + a_{12}C_{12} + a_{13}C_{13}$$

$$= 1 \cdot C_{11} + 0 \cdot C_{12} + 0 \cdot C_{13}$$

$$= (-1)^2 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 6$$

$$a) \det U^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det U}$$

Ta có:  $U^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det U} \cdot C^T = \frac{1}{6} C^T$

$$C_{11} = (-1)^2 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 6$$

$$C_{12} = (-1)^3 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$C_{13} = (-1)^4 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$C_{21} = (-1)^3 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 6 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -12$$

$$C_{22} = (-1)^4 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 3$$

$$C_{23} = (-1)^5 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$C_{31} = (-1)^4 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 6 \\ 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 8$$

(8)



$$C_{32} = (-1)^5 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ 0 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = -5$$

$$C_{33} = (-1)^6 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2$$

$\Rightarrow$  Ma trận phản phụ đại số của  $U$  là:

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 0 & 0 \\ -12 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & -5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow C^T = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -12 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow U^{-1} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -12 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \det U^{-1} = \det \left( \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -12 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$= \left( \frac{1}{6} \right)^3 \begin{vmatrix} 6 & -12 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{216} (a_{31} \cdot C_{31} + a_{32} \cdot C_{32} + a_{33} \cdot C_{33})$$

$$= \frac{1}{216} \cdot 2 \cdot C_{33}$$

$$= \frac{1}{108} \begin{vmatrix} 6 & -12 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{108} \cdot 18 = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\therefore \det U^2 = \det U \cdot \det U = 36$$

$$\text{Vậy: } \therefore \det U = \frac{36}{6} = 6$$

$$\therefore \det U^{-1} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\therefore \det U^2 = 36 \cdot \frac{1}{6} = 6$$

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BG: Chứng minh rằng:

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 \\ 1 & b & b^2 \\ 1 & c & c^2 \end{bmatrix} = (a-b)(b-c)(c-a)$$

Giải:

$$\therefore \text{Xét VT} = \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 \\ 1 & b & b^2 \\ 1 & c & c^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 \\ 1 & b & b^2 \\ 1 & c & c^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} h_2 - h_1 \rightarrow h_2 \\ h_3 - h_1 \rightarrow h_3 \end{array} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 \\ 0 & b-a & b^2-a^2 \\ 0 & c-a & c^2-a^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (b-a)(c-a) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 \\ 0 & 1 & b-a \\ 0 & 1 & c-a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (b-a)(c-a) (a_{11}c_{11} + a_{21}c_{21} + a_{31}c_{31})$$

$$= (b-a)(c-a) (1 \cdot c_{11} + 0 \cdot c_{21} + 0 \cdot c_{31})$$

$$= (b-a)(c-a) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b-a \\ 1 & c-a \end{vmatrix}$$

(10)

$$= (b-a)(c-a)(c-b) \\ = (a-b)(b-c)(c-a) = VP$$

$$\text{Vậy: } \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 \\ 1 & b & b^2 \\ 1 & c & c^2 \end{bmatrix} = (a-b)(b-c)(c-a)$$

Ta có điều phải chứng minh.

B7: Sử dụng công thức phân phối để tính tìm ma trận nghịch đảo của:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Giải:

$$\therefore \det A = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\underline{h_3 - 2h_2 \rightarrow h_3}} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a_{11}C_{11} + a_{12}C_{12} + a_{13}C_{13}$$

$$= 0 \cdot C_{11} + 2 \cdot C_{12} + 0 \cdot C_{13}$$

$$= 2 \cdot (-1)^2 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -2 \cdot 2 = -4$$

$$1) A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \cdot e^T = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot e^T$$

Ta có:

$$\begin{aligned} C_{11} &= 0 \\ C_{12} &= 4 \\ C_{13} &= -4 \\ C_{21} &= 4 \\ C_{22} &= -8 \\ C_{23} &= 4 \\ C_{31} &= -3 \\ C_{32} &= 4 \\ C_{33} &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow$  Ma trận phân phụ đại số của A là:

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & -4 \\ 4 & -8 & 4 \\ -3 & 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & -3 \\ 4 & -8 & 4 \\ -4 & 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & -3 \\ 4 & -8 & 4 \\ -4 & 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$



8: Tìm ma trận nghịch đảo của các ma trận sau:

$$a, A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b, B = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$c, C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Giải:

$$a, \text{ Ta có: } \det A = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \cdot C^T$$

Ta có ma trận phân phụ đại số của A là:

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow C^T = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

b) 1, Ta có:  $\det B = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^3 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow \det B = \frac{1}{64} \cdot 16 = \frac{1}{4}$$

Ta có ma trận phân phụ đại số của B là:

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -4 & 0 \\ -4 & 8 & -4 \\ 0 & -4 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -4 & 0 \\ -4 & 8 & -4 \\ 0 & -4 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow C^T = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

c, Ta có:  $\det C = -19$

$$C^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det C} C_1^T$$

Ta có ma trận phân phụ đại số của  $C$

$$C_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -6 & -2 & 3 \\ -17 & 7 & -1 \\ 10 & -3 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow C_1^T = \begin{bmatrix} -6 & -17 & 10 \\ -2 & 7 & -3 \\ 3 & -1 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow C^{-1} = -\frac{1}{19} \begin{bmatrix} -6 & -17 & 10 \\ -2 & 7 & -3 \\ 3 & -1 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$