

Determinante (matrici con righe o colonne uguali.)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A^{(1)} \\ \vdots \\ A^{(i)} \\ \vdots \\ A^{(j)} \\ \vdots \\ A^{(n)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{(i)} = A^{(j)}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \underline{\text{Char } \mathbb{R} = 0} \\ \text{Char } \mathbb{Z}_2 = 2 \\ \text{Char } \mathbb{Z}_p = p \end{array} \right]$$

P.p. Se nel campo \mathbb{K} , ~~$2 \neq 0$ (\mathbb{K} ha caratteristica $\neq 2$)~~

$$\Rightarrow \det A = 0 \quad \text{e} \quad \exists i \neq j \quad \text{t.c.} \quad A^{(i)} = A^{(j)}$$

$$\det A = -\det A \Rightarrow 2 \det A = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$2 = 0 \Rightarrow \overline{1 = -1} \\ 1 - (-1) = 2 = 0$$

$$\boxed{\det A = 0} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{(~~se } 2 \neq 0~~)} \\ \text{in generale} \end{array} \right|$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det A = 1 - 1 = 0$$

Permutazione delle righe (o colonne)

$$A \in M_n(K)$$

$$\sigma \in \Sigma_n$$

\rightsquigarrow

$$A^\sigma \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{pmatrix} A^{(\sigma(1))} \\ \vdots \\ A^{(\sigma(n))} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det A^\sigma = \det A_\sigma = \text{sgn}(\sigma) \det A$$

\downarrow

$$A_\sigma = \left(A_{(\sigma(1))} \dots A_{(\sigma(n))} \right)$$

$$\text{sgn } \sigma = (-1)^k$$

$\det A^\sigma ?$

$\det A_\sigma ?$

$$\sigma = \tau_1 \dots \tau_k$$

τ_i trasposizioni

$\sigma = (i j)$
 $A^{(ij)}$
Scambio delle righe i e j

$$\det A^\sigma = (-1)^k \det A$$

||
 $\det A_\sigma$

Matrice cu una rigo (o coloana) nulla

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \vdots \\ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{pmatrix} \xleftarrow{\text{i-esime}} \Rightarrow \det A = 0$$

$$A^{(i)} = 0 \in K^m$$

$$\lambda A^{(i)} = A^{(i)}$$

$$\det A = \det \begin{pmatrix} A^{(1)} \\ \vdots \\ \lambda A^{(i)} \\ \vdots \\ A^{(m)} \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \det A \quad \forall \lambda \in K$$

$$\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \det A = 0$$

Operazioni elementari : effetti sul determinante

1) Scambio di due righe : $\det A$ cambia segno

2) $A^{(i)} \mapsto \lambda A^{(i)}$, per un i fisso : il $\det A$ viene moltiplicato per λ

$$A \rightsquigarrow A'$$

$$\underline{\underline{\det A' = \lambda \det A}}$$

3) Sommare ad una riga $A^{(i)}$ un'altra riga

$A^{(j)}$, $j \neq i$, moltiplicata per λ , $\lambda \in \mathbb{K}$

$$A \rightsquigarrow A'$$

$$(A')^{(i)} = \underline{A^{(i)}} + \lambda \underline{A^{(j)}}$$

$$(A')^{(k)} = A^{(k)} \quad \forall k \neq i$$

$$\det A' = \det A + \lambda \det$$

$$\det A' = \det A$$

~~$$\begin{pmatrix} A^{(1)} \\ \vdots \\ A^{(j)} \\ A^{(i)} \\ \vdots \\ A^{(n)} \end{pmatrix}$$~~

Calculo del det. el metodo de Gauss - Jordan

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \downarrow \\
 \left| \begin{array}{cccc|c}
 0 & 3 & -1 & 2 & \\
 1 & 0 & 4 & -1 & \\
 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & \\
 1 & -1 & 0 & 3 &
 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{c} \curvearrowright \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} = - \\
 \left| \begin{array}{cccc|c}
 1 & 0 & 4 & -1 & \\
 0 & 3 & -1 & 2 & \\
 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & \\
 1 & -1 & 0 & 3 &
 \end{array} \right| = - \\
 \left| \begin{array}{cccc|c}
 1 & 0 & 4 & -1 & \\
 0 & 3 & -1 & 2 & \\
 0 & 1 & -7 & 2 & \\
 0 & -1 & -4 & 4 &
 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \curvearrowright \\ \\ \end{array} = \\
 \left| \begin{array}{cccc|c}
 1 & 0 & 4 & -1 & \\
 0 & 1 & -7 & 2 & \\
 0 & 3 & -1 & 2 & \\
 0 & -1 & -4 & 4 &
 \end{array} \right| = \\
 \left| \begin{array}{cccc|c}
 1 & 0 & 4 & -1 & \\
 0 & 1 & -7 & 2 & \\
 0 & 0 & 20 & -4 & \\
 0 & 0 & -11 & 6 &
 \end{array} \right| = 4 \\
 \left| \begin{array}{cccc|c}
 1 & 0 & 4 & -1 & \\
 0 & 1 & -7 & 2 & \\
 0 & 0 & 5 & -1 & \\
 0 & 0 & -11 & 6 &
 \end{array} \right| = \\
 = 4 \left| \begin{array}{cccc|c}
 1 & 0 & 4 & -1 & \\
 0 & 1 & -7 & 2 & \\
 0 & 0 & 5 & -1 & \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & -11/5 \\
 \end{array} \right| = 4 \cdot 19 = 76
 \end{array}$$

Theoreme de Binet

Per ogni $A, B \in M_n(\mathbb{K})$ vale:

$$\det \underline{(AB)} = \det A \cdot \det B$$

$$\left(\det(A+B) \neq \det A + \det B \right)$$

(in generale)

Dim

$$A, B \in M_n(\mathbb{K})$$

$$A = (a_{ij}), \quad B = (b_{ij})$$

$$\begin{aligned} (AB)^{(i)} &= \left(\sum_{h=1}^n \underbrace{a_{ih}} \underbrace{b_{h1}}, \sum_{h=1}^n \underbrace{a_{ih}} \underbrace{b_{h2}}, \dots, \sum_{h=1}^n \underbrace{a_{ih}} \underbrace{b_{hn}} \right) = \\ &= \sum_{h=1}^n a_{ih} \left(\underbrace{b_{h1}, b_{h2}, \dots, b_{hn}}_{B^{(h)}} \right) = \sum_{h=1}^n a_{ih} \underline{B^{(h)}} \end{aligned}$$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} B^{(1)} + \dots + a_{1n} B^{(n)} \\ a_{21} B^{(1)} + \dots + a_{2n} B^{(n)} \\ \dots \\ a_{m1} B^{(1)} + \dots + a_{mn} B^{(n)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{h_1=1}^n a_{1h_1} B^{(h_1)} \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{h_m=1}^n a_{mh_m} B^{(h_m)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(AB) = \sum_{h_1=1}^n a_{1h_1} \begin{vmatrix} B^{(h_1)} \\ \sum_{h_2=1}^n a_{2h_2} B^{(h_2)} \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{h_m=1}^n a_{mh_m} B^{(h_m)} \end{vmatrix} = \sum_{h_2=1}^n \sum_{h_1=1}^n a_{1h_1} a_{2h_2} \begin{vmatrix} B^{(h_1)} \\ B^{(h_2)} \\ \sum \dots \\ \vdots \\ \sum \dots \end{vmatrix} =$$

multilinearità
del det

$$= \det(AB) = \sum_{h_1, \dots, h_m=1}^m a_{1h_1} \dots a_{nh_m} \begin{vmatrix} B^{(h_1)} \\ \vdots \\ B^{(h_m)} \end{vmatrix}$$

1) Se $\frac{h_i = h_j}{\Downarrow}$ per un certo $i \neq j$

due i-esseme = due j-esseme $\Rightarrow \det = 0$

\Rightarrow Congruenze
due indici di somme
e due e due detenti

2) $h_1, \dots, h_m \rightsquigarrow \sigma \in \Sigma_m \quad \sigma(i) = h_i$

3) $\det(AB) = \sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma_m} a_{1\sigma(1)} \dots a_{m\sigma(m)}$

$$\begin{vmatrix} B^{(\sigma(1))} \\ \vdots \\ B^{(\sigma(m))} \end{vmatrix}$$

$\text{sgn}(\sigma) \det B$

$$= \sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma_m} \text{sgn}(\sigma) a_{1\sigma(1)} \dots a_{m\sigma(m)}$$

$\cdot \det A$

$$A, B \in \underline{M_n(\mathbb{K})} \Rightarrow \det(\underline{AB}) = \underline{\det A \cdot \det B} = \det B \cdot \det A = \det(BA)$$

Corollario $A \in \underline{GL_n(\mathbb{K})} \Rightarrow \det(A^{-1}) = (\det A)^{-1} \neq 0$

Dim $AA^{-1} = I_n \Rightarrow \det(AA^{-1}) = \det I_n = 1$

|| Teorema d. Binet

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

$$\Rightarrow \det(A^{-1}) \neq 0 \quad \text{e anche } \det A \neq 0$$

$$\text{e } \det(A^{-1}) = (\det A)^{-1}$$

Crolla $\det : GL_n(K) \rightarrow K^* := K - \{0\}$ è un
isomorfismo di gruppi moltiplicativi

Dim segue immediatamente dal teorema di Binet,

\det è $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{monomorfo} \Leftrightarrow n=1 \\ \text{epimorfo} \quad \forall n \geq 1 \end{array} \right.$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & & & 0 \\ & \lambda & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in \ker(\det) \quad \forall \lambda \in K$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & & & 0 \\ & \lambda & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\det} \lambda \quad \forall \lambda \neq 0$$

Cofattore

$$A \in M_n(\mathbb{K}) \quad A = (a_{ij})$$

Def A_{ij} = matrice $(n-1) \times (n-1)$ ottenuta da A cancellando la i -esima riga e la j -esima colonna

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{A'} & \begin{matrix} * \\ * \\ * \\ * \end{matrix} & \boxed{A''} \\ * & * & * & * \\ \boxed{B'} & \begin{matrix} * \\ * \\ * \\ * \end{matrix} & \boxed{B''} \end{pmatrix} \xleftarrow{i} \rightsquigarrow A_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} A' & A'' \\ B' & B'' \end{pmatrix}$$

Def Consideriamo un'entrata a_{ij} della matrice A .

Chiamiamo cofattore (o complemento algebrico) di a_{ij}

lo scalare: $\underline{a_{ij}^*} := (-1)^{i+j} |A_{ij}| \in \mathbb{K}$

Si chiama matrice cofattore (o matrice aggiunta) di A la
matrice

$$\underline{A^*} = \underline{\text{Cof}(A)} = \underline{\text{adj}(A)} := {}^t (a_{ij}^*)$$

E_s

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

$$a_{11}^* = (-1)^{1+1} \cdot 5 = 5, \quad a_{12}^* = -2$$

$$a_{21}^* = -(-3) = 3, \quad a_{22}^* = 1$$

$$\text{Cof } A = A^* = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$