

## Teorema di Binet

$$A, B \in M_n(\mathbb{K}) \implies \det(AB) = \det A \det B$$

(det è moltiplicativo)

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## Cofattore

$$A = (a_{ij}) \in M_n(\mathbb{K}) \rightsquigarrow a_{ij}^* \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (-1)^{i+j} \det A_{ij}$$

Cofattore di  $a_{ij}$

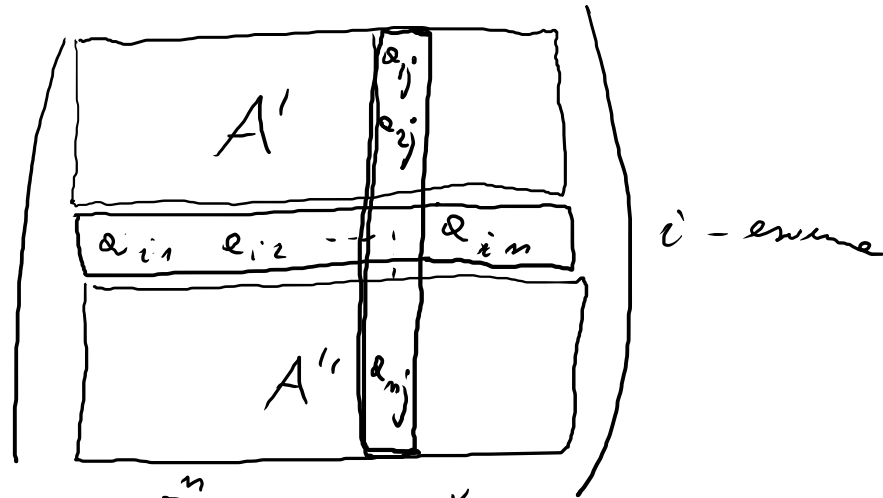
$M_{n-1}(\mathbb{K}) \ni A_{ij}$  matrice ottenuta da  $A$  eliminando la riga  $i$  e la colonna  $j$

$$\text{Cof } A = A^* \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} {}^t (a_{ij}^*)$$

# Formule di Laplace

$$A \in M_n(K)$$

$$A =$$



$$\det A = \sum_{h=1}^n (-1)^{i+h} a_{ih} \underbrace{|A_{ih}|}_{n-1} = \sum_{h=1}^n a_{ih} a_{ih}^*$$

(Sviluppo di  $\det A$   
secondo la  $i$ -esima  
riga)

$$\det A = \sum_{h=1}^n (-1)^{j+h} a_{hj} |A_{hj}| = \sum_{h=1}^n a_{hj} a_{hj}^*$$

(Sviluppo di  $\det A$   
secondo la  $j$ -esima  
colonna)

Esempio

1)

$$\begin{vmatrix} \textcircled{-1} & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} - 4 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -11 - 48 = -59$$

2)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 & 5 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} \textcircled{2} & 1 \\ -3 & 5 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ -3 & 0 & 5 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= 2 \left( -2(-11) + 13 \right) - 2 \cdot 12 = 70 - 24 = 46$$

# Dimostrare delle formule di Laplace

1° step

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ a_{21} & & & \\ \vdots & & & \\ a_{n1} & & & \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{c} \boxed{A' = A_{11}} \end{array}$$

Sviluppo secondo la 1ª riga

Verif. che in questo caso particolare

$$a_{1j} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{se } j=1 \\ 0 & \text{se } j \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\det A = \sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma_n} \text{sgn}(\sigma) \underbrace{a_{1\sigma(1)} a_{2\sigma(2)} \dots a_{n\sigma(n)}}_{\text{se } \sigma(1) \neq 1} =$$

||  
⊙ se  $\sigma(1) \neq 1$

$$\boxed{A' = A_{11}}$$

$$= \sum_{\substack{\sigma \in \Sigma_n \\ \sigma(1)=1}} \text{sgn}(\sigma) \underbrace{a_{2\sigma(2)} \dots a_{n\sigma(n)}}_{\text{non compare indice 1}}$$

$$= \det A' = 1 \cdot |A_{11}|$$

2° step

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \boxed{A'} & \begin{matrix} a_{2i} \\ \vdots \\ a_{ni} \end{matrix} & \boxed{A''} \end{pmatrix}$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{i-1} \quad \uparrow \quad i\text{-esima colonna}$

$$\underline{\underline{(A' | A'') = A_{1i}}}$$

Con  $(i-1)$  scambi di colonne otteniamo

$$\underline{\underline{\det A = (-1)^{i-1} \det B = (-1)^{i-1} |A' | A''| \xrightarrow{\quad} = (-1)^{i+1} |A_{1i}| \quad \checkmark}}$$

$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ a_{2i} & \boxed{A'} & \boxed{A''} \\ \vdots & & \\ a_{ni} & & \end{pmatrix}$

3<sup>o</sup> step

$$A = \left( \begin{array}{c|c|c} \boxed{A'} & \begin{array}{c} * \\ * \\ * \end{array} & \boxed{A''} \\ \hline 0 \dots 0 & 1 & 0 \dots 0 \\ \hline \boxed{B'} & \begin{array}{c} * \\ * \\ * \end{array} & \boxed{B''} \end{array} \right) \left. \begin{array}{l} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} (i-1) \text{ rows} \\ i\text{-th row} \end{array}$$

j-th column

So reduce to case 2

$$\rightsquigarrow B = \left( \begin{array}{c|c|c} 0 \dots 0 & 1 & 0 \dots 0 \\ \hline \boxed{A'} & \begin{array}{c} * \\ * \\ * \end{array} & \boxed{A''} \\ \hline \boxed{B'} & \begin{array}{c} * \\ * \\ * \end{array} & \boxed{B''} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\det A = (-1)^{i-1} \det B = \overbrace{(-1)^{j-1}} \cdot (-1)^{i-1} \left| \begin{array}{c|c} A' & A'' \\ \hline B' & B'' \end{array} \right| = \underline{(-1)^{i+j}} \left| A_{ij} \right|$$

formule de Laplace  
sur la i-eme vge d. A ✓

4<sup>o</sup> step (caso generale)

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

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A' \\ \boxed{a_{i1} \quad a_{i2} \quad \dots \quad a_{in}} \\ A'' \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{i-esima riga}$$

$$A^{(i)} = a_{i1} e_1 + a_{i2} e_2 + \dots + a_{in} e_n$$

$(e_1, \dots, e_n)$  base canonica di  $\mathbb{K}^n$   
(vettore riga)

Verifichiamo le formule di  
Laplace per lo sviluppo  
secondo la  $i$ -esima  
riga

Multilinearità di det

$$\det A = a_{i1} \begin{vmatrix} A' \\ e_1 \\ A'' \end{vmatrix} + a_{i2} \begin{vmatrix} A' \\ e_2 \\ A'' \end{vmatrix} + \dots + a_{in} \begin{vmatrix} A' \\ e_n \\ A'' \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(-1)^{i+1} |A_{i1}| \quad \text{i det}$$

$$(-1)^{i+2} |A_{i2}|$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} A' \\ e_2 \\ A'' \end{vmatrix} + \dots + a_{in} \begin{vmatrix} A' \\ e_n \\ A'' \end{vmatrix}$$

Lo stesso come nel caso 3 ✓





Esempio

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & i & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 3i \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} i & -1 \\ 2 & 3i \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{\text{(Laplace)}}{=} -3 + 2 = -1$$

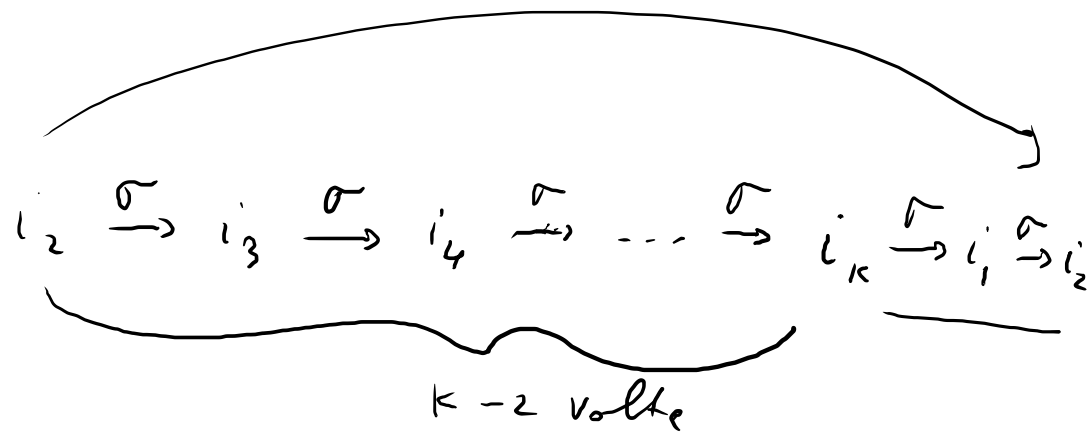
Gauss-Jordan

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 3i \\ 3 & i & -1 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 3i \\ 0 & i & -1 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 3i \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} = -1 \end{aligned}$$

3<sup>o</sup> esercizio, foglio 8

$\sigma \in \Sigma_n$   $k$ -wobe  $\Rightarrow \boxed{\sigma^k = \text{id}}$

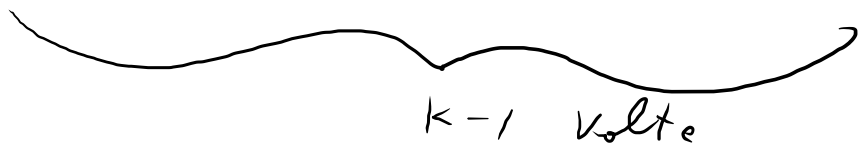
$\sigma^k = \underbrace{\sigma \cdot \sigma \cdot \dots \cdot \sigma}_{k \text{ volte}}$



$\sigma = (i_1 \ i_2 \ \dots \ i_k)$

$\sigma^k(j) = j$   $\forall j \notin \{i_1, \dots, i_k\}$

$\sigma^k(i_1) = i_1$   $i_1 \xrightarrow{\sigma} i_2 \xrightarrow{\sigma} i_3 \xrightarrow{\sigma} \dots \xrightarrow{\sigma} i_k \xrightarrow{\sigma} i_1$



$\sigma^k(i_2) = i_2$

$\sigma^k(i_j) = i_j \quad \forall j$

$\Rightarrow \sigma^k(j) = j$   
 $\forall j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$

Induzione su  $n$

$n = 1$   $\Sigma_1 = \{id\}$  ovvio (base dell'induzione)

Supponiamo che sia vero  $\forall \Sigma_m$   $m < n$ ,  $n > 1$

$\sigma \in \Sigma_n$   $k$ -ciclo

$\sigma = (i_1 \ i_2 \ \dots \ i_k)$

5 - foglio 8

$$A(t) = \begin{pmatrix} t & -2 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & t \end{pmatrix}, t \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$\det A(t) = - \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} + t \begin{vmatrix} t & -2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 3 + t(t-4) =$$

$$= \underline{\underline{t^2 - 4t + 3}}$$

$$\operatorname{rg} A(t) =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 \\ t & -2 & -1 \\ 3 & 0 & t \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{t}{2} - 2 & -1 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} & t \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \\ & \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} & t \\ 0 & \frac{t}{2} - 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} & t \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{-2t}{\frac{t}{2} - 2} - 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$