

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = ad - bc.$$

3x3: SARRUS - stability

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 5 \\ 7 & 8 \end{vmatrix}$$

Diagram showing the Sarrus rule for a 3x3 matrix. The first matrix has elements 1, 2, 3 in the first row; 4, 5, 6 in the second row; 7, 8, 9 in the third row. The second matrix has elements 1, 2 in the first row; 4, 5 in the second row; 7, 8 in the third row. Red lines connect the first row of the first matrix to the second row of the second matrix, and the second row of the first matrix to the third row of the second matrix. Green lines connect the first row of the first matrix to the third row of the second matrix, and the second row of the first matrix to the first row of the second matrix. A green circle with a minus sign is below the first matrix, and a red circle with a plus sign is below the second matrix.

$$\det = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 1 \cdot 5 \cdot 9 + 2 \cdot 6 \cdot 7 + 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 8 \\ & - 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 - 1 \cdot 6 \cdot 8 - 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 9 = \\ & = 45 + 84 + 96 - \\ & - 105 - 48 - 72 = \underline{\underline{0}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 2 & 5 & 9 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{aligned} & 1 \cdot 5 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 9 \cdot 3 + 5 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 - \\ & - 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 3 - 1 \cdot 9 \cdot 2 - 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = \\ & = 5 + 81 + 20 - \\ & - 75 - 18 - 6 = 106 - 99 = \underline{\underline{7}} \end{aligned}$$

Gauss-elimináció.

① Egyl sorból $(-)$ egy másik sorhoz hozzáadva
a determináns nem változik.

②
$$\begin{vmatrix} * & & \\ ca_1 & \dots & ca_n \\ * & & \end{vmatrix} = c \cdot \begin{vmatrix} * & & \\ a_1 & \dots & a_n \\ * & & \end{vmatrix}$$

sorok száma n lehet ekkor.

③ sorrendet a det előjelet vált.

[A matrikát orlépeltől is szabad.]

Első n főátló alatt nullák:

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & & * \\ 0 & \dots & \\ \vdots & \dots & \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & a_n \end{vmatrix} = a_1 a_2 \dots a_n$$

Felső Δ -alakú determinánsa
a főátló elemei szorzata.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 & -6 \\ 0 & -6 & -12 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot (-3) \cdot 0 = 0$$

1. sa 4x-öt
 ⊖ 2. sa 3-öt
 1. sa 7x-öt
 ⊖ 3. sa 3-öt

2. sa 2x-öt
 ⊖ 3. sa 3-öt

Alternatív út

$$\rightarrow = (-3) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -6 & -12 \end{vmatrix} = \text{újraszámolás}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 2 & 5 & 9 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -7 & -14 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)(-7) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 7 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 7 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 7$$

FORCERE!

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \updownarrow \\ \updownarrow \\ \updownarrow \end{matrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \updownarrow \\ \updownarrow \end{matrix} = (-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

? Use

$$= \boxed{-1}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \updownarrow \\ \updownarrow \\ \updownarrow \end{matrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -8 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= (-2)^3 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & +4 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 8 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & +1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \updownarrow \\ \updownarrow \end{matrix} = -8 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -6 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-8) \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot (-6) = \underline{48}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 8$$

also sat
⊖ tössi

$$\begin{vmatrix} 6 & 6 & 6 & 6 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 6 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 6 \cdot 8 = 48$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \text{H} \quad \begin{matrix} 3 \text{ Felcso} \\ 2. \text{ det} \end{matrix}$$

also sat
⊕ tössi

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & a \\ a & x \end{vmatrix} = ?$$

4x4

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 2 & & \\ & & 3 & \\ & & & \ddots \\ & & & & u \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{H}{=} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & \dots & 2 \\ & & & & 1 \\ & & & & & \ddots \\ & & & & & & u-2 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\underline{-2(u-2)!}}$$

2. scz
⊖ falls.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{2. \text{ scz}}{=} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{1. \text{ scz } 2 \times \text{ st}}{=} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{\oplus 2. \text{ scz}}{=} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

⊖ a fällt. 1. scz 2x st
⊕ 2. scz

$$= (-1) \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 = \boxed{-4}$$

6. $\begin{vmatrix} e & i & n & a \end{vmatrix}$ \forall Wohlgeordnet
7-fel orientiert

1. Fall: 7 | det.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 3 & 11 & 9 \\ 3 & 6 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 7 \begin{vmatrix} e & i & n & a \end{vmatrix} \checkmark$$

1. scz \oplus
a fällt
7-fel orientiert als 1. scz!

Det. kifejtése

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

2 sorát, ontopót ki lehet venni.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 4 & 6 \\ 7 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \cdot 9 - 7 \cdot 6 = 36 - 42 = \underline{\underline{-6}}$$

→ A det., ami [2] hely (1. sor 2. eleméért + a 2. sor 8).
 Negatívum a szorzat előjele: $(-1)^{1+2} = -1$.
 $(-1) \cdot (-6) = 6$.

ELŐJELES ALDETERMINÁNS.

$$[1] \text{- hely} \quad + \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 8 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = 45 - 48 = -3$$

$$[3] \text{- hely} \quad + \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 7 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = 32 - 35 = -3$$

1. sor vezérlő
 KIFEJTÉS:

\sum elem. (előjeles)
 = det.

$$1 \cdot (-3) + 2 \cdot (6) + 3 \cdot (-3) = -3 + 12 - 9 = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

+	-	+
-	+	-
+	-	+

(i. sor i. eleméért)
 $(-1)^{i+j}$

3. 0 overlap merit

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{vmatrix} &= 3 \cdot \left(+ \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 7 & 8 \end{vmatrix} \right) + 6 \left(- \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 7 & 8 \end{vmatrix} \right) + 9 \cdot \left(+ \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 5 \end{vmatrix} \right) = \\ &= 3(-3) + 6(- (1 \cdot 8 - 2 \cdot 7)) + 9(1 \cdot 5 - 2 \cdot 4) = \\ &= -9 + 6(-6) + 9(-3) = \underline{\underline{0}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 2 & 5 & 9 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} &= 3 \left(- \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 9 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \right) + 5 \left(+ \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \right) + 2 \left(- \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 2 & 9 \end{vmatrix} \right) = \\ &= 3(-25) + 5(-14) + 2(-1) = \\ &= 75 - 70 + 2 = \underline{\underline{7}} \end{aligned}$$

VAN DER MONDE - det.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 \\ 1 & x_2 & x_2^2 \\ 1 & x_3 & x_3^2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & x_2 - x_1 & x_2^2 - x_1 x_2 \\ 1 & x_3 - x_1 & x_3^2 - x_1 x_3 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} x_2 - x_1 & x_2^2 - x_1 x_2 \\ x_3 - x_1 & x_3^2 - x_1 x_3 \end{vmatrix} = \textcircled{*}$$

ÖTLET:

az utolsó sorleppal kezdve

Vonleppöl \ominus az első x_1 -reoszt!

kifejtés az
1. sor szerint

2. sorból $x_2 - x_1$
3. sorból $x_3 - x_1$ kiemellhető $\textcircled{*} = (x_2 - x_1)(x_3 - x_1)$.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_2 \\ 1 & x_3 \end{vmatrix} = (x_2 - x_1)(x_3 - x_1) \cdot (x_3 - x_2)$$

2x2-es Vandermonde

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 & x_1^3 \\ 1 & x_2 & x_2^2 & x_2^3 \\ 1 & x_3 & x_3^2 & x_3^3 \\ 1 & x_4 & x_4^2 & x_4^3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{vmatrix} = (x_2 - x_1)(x_3 - x_1)(x_4 - x_1) \dots$$

3x3 VANDERMONDE

4×4 -0s end mese

$$(x_2 - x_1)(x_3 - x_1)(x_4 - x_1)(x_3 - x_2)(x_4 - x_2)(x_4 - x_3).$$

\nearrow
 3×3 -cs
 x_2, x_3, x_4 van a
3 roshan!

H indel ci val :

$n \times n$ -0s ze

$\sqrt{P \in C}$:

$\neq 0$, le $\exists \lambda \in \mathbb{C}$
 x_i zülösötö.

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & x_1 & x_1^{n-1} \\ 1 & x_2 & x_2^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n & x_n^{n-1} \end{array} \right) \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (x_i - x_j).$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & & & \\ c & a & b & & 0 \\ & c & a & b & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & c & a & b \\ & & & & c & a \end{vmatrix}$$

TRI DIAGONALIS

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$n \times n : D_n$

1. sor
szelit =
& ferkeu

$$D_1 = |2| = 2$$

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 3$$

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

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

D_2
1. sor
szelit & if.

HF: $D_n = 2D_{n-1} - D_{n-2}$

$$D_3 = 2 \cdot D_2 - D_1 = 2 \cdot 3 - 2 = 4$$

$$D_4 = 2 \cdot D_3 - D_2 = 2 \cdot 4 - 3 = 5$$

Seitei $D_n = n+1$
HF indukcioual
bit.