

ตัวอย่างเช่น : เมทริกซ์จัตุรัส → จำนวนจริง

$$\begin{array}{c} 1 \times 1 \\ 2 \times 2 \\ 3 \times 3 \\ \vdots \end{array}$$

1x1

$$A = [a]$$

$$\det A = |a| = a$$

2x2

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det B = \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = ad - cb$$

3x3

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$= aei + bfg + cdh - gec - hfa - idb$$

Ex 92

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

$$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -2 & 2 & | & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & | & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & | & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (3)(1)(3) + (-2)(-1)(2) + (2)(0)(1) \\ &\quad - (2)(1)(2) - (1)(-1)(3) - (3)(0)(-1) \\ &= 9 + 4 + 0 - 4 + 3 - 0 = 12 \end{aligned}$$

$$2) B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 & -3 \\ -5 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det B = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -2 & -3 & | & -1 & -2 \\ -5 & -3 & 0 & | & -5 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 6 + 0 + 15 - 18 - 0 - 20 \\ &= -17 \end{aligned}$$

Ex 33 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

1) $\det A = 6 - 4 = 2$

2) $\det B = 2 - (-2) = 4$

3) $\det(AB) = ?$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \\ = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\det(AB) = 8 - 0 = 8$ ← *imply*

4) $(\det A)(\det B) = (2)(4) = 8$ ←

$\boxed{\det(AB) = (\det A)(\det B)}$

5) $\det A^t = ?$

$$A^t = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\det A^t = 6 - 4 = 2$

6) $\det B^t = ?$

$$B^t = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\det B^t = 2 - (-2) = 4$

$A^t \neq A$

$\boxed{\det A^t = \det A}$

7) $\det A^{-1}$

A^{-1} เป็นอินเวอร์สของ A

$A \square = I$ หรือ $\square A = I$

อินเวอร์ส ??

$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \text{adj} A$
 สูตรอินเวอร์ส
 $\det A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A}$
 ใน A^{-1} กรณี 2×2

$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$

$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad-bc} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}$

เช่น

$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \therefore A^{-1} = \frac{1}{6-4} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$\det A^{-1} = \begin{vmatrix} 3/2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$= \frac{3}{2} - 1 = \frac{1}{2}$

$\therefore \det A^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}$

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

$$8) \det B^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det B} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\det B^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det B}$$

$$9) \det A^2 = ?$$

$$A^2 = AA = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 10 \\ 10 & 13 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det A^2 = 104 - 100 = 4$$

$$10) (\det A)^2 = (2)^2 = 4 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{imh} \\ \text{el} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$(\det A)^k = \det(A^k)$$

$$11) \det(A+B) = ?$$

$$A+B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(A+B) = 15$$

$$12) \det A + \det B = 2 + 4 = 6$$

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

$$13) \det(A-B)$$

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

$$\det(A-B) = 1 - 4 = -3$$

$$14) \det A - \det B = 2 - 4 = -2$$

$$\boxed{\det(A-B) \neq \det A - \det B}$$

$$15) \det(2A) = ?$$

$$2A = 2 \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 4 \\ 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(2A) = 24 - 16 = 8 \quad \leftarrow \text{12 เท่า}$$

$$16) 2 \det A = 2(2) = 4 \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\boxed{\det(kA) \neq k \det A}$$

$$17) \det(3A) = ?$$

$$3A = 3 \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 6 \\ 6 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(3A) = 54 - 36 = 18 \quad \leftarrow \text{12 เท่า}$$

$$18) 3 \det A = 3(2) = 6 \quad \leftarrow$$

$$19) \det(4A) = ?$$

$$4A = 4 \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 8 \\ 8 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det 4A = 96 - 64 = 32 \quad \leftarrow \text{16 เท่า}$$

$$20) 4^2 \det A = 4^2(2) = 16 \times 2 = 32 \quad \leftarrow$$

ถ้า A มีขนาด $n \times n$

$$\boxed{\det(kA) = k^n \det A}$$

EX 34

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

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

$$2) \det(2A) = 2^3 \det(A) = 8(1) = 8$$

$$3) 2 \det A = 2(1) = 2$$

$$4) \det 3A = 3^3 \det(A) = 27(1) = 27$$

$$5) 27 \det A = 27(1) = 27$$

สมบัติเกี่ยวกับ det

$$\textcircled{1} \det(AB) = (\det A)(\det B)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \det(A^t) = (\det A)^t$$

$$\det A^t = (\det A)$$

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

$$\det A^k = (\det A)^k$$

$$\textcircled{3} \det(kA) = k^n \det A$$

$$\textcircled{4} \det(I) = 1$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

5) ถ้า k คูณ 11m (คูณ) ใจ

$$\det B = k \cdot \det A$$

คูณ 5
คูณ 3

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

$$\det A = 4 - 6 = -2 \quad -2 \times 5$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 10 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det B = 20 - 30 = -10 \quad -2 \times 3$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ 3 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det C = 12 - 18 = -6 \quad -6$$

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 6 \\ 6 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det D = 24 - 36 = -12$$

$$(-2)(2)(3) = -12$$

6) สลับ 11m (คูณ) ใจ

$$\det B = -\det A$$

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

$$\det A = -2$$

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

$$\det B = 6 - 4 = 2$$

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

$$\det C = 6 - 4 = 2$$

7) มี '0' 11m (คูณ) ใจ ทุก 11m (คูณ)

$$\det A = 0$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 3 & 9 & 0 \\ 2 & 7 & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -5 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det A = 0$$

8) มี 100 แถว (คอล) คู่ใดคู่หนึ่ง ที่ใช้สีเหมือนกันทั้ง 2 คู่กับ 1 แถวกับ 1 คอล

$$\det A = 0$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 6 & 8 & 3 \\ 4 & 2 & 5 & 7 \\ 6 & 4 & 8 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \det A = 0$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 3 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det B = 12 - 12 = 0$$

9) $A = \begin{bmatrix} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{bmatrix}$

B = แถวแรก มี k แถวคูณ 1 แถวคู่ (คอล) ใน row A
 และ แถว นอก กับ 1 แถว (คอล) คู่ B
 1 แถว (คอล) เริ่มต้น ไม่เปลี่ยน 1 แถว

$$\det B = \det A$$

เช่น $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad \det A = -2$

$B = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 2 \\ 15 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad \det B = 28 - 30 = -2$

$C = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 6 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad \det C = -20 - (-18) = -2$

(16) A เป็นเมทริกซ์ Δ

- Δ หมู $[\begin{smallmatrix} \square & \square \\ 0 & \square \end{smallmatrix}]$
- Δ สี่ง $[\begin{smallmatrix} \square & \square \\ \square & \square \end{smallmatrix}]$
- Δ หมู หก = Δ สี่ง $[\begin{smallmatrix} \square & \square & \square \\ 0 & \square & \square \\ 0 & 0 & \square \end{smallmatrix}]$

det A = ผลคูณของเส้นทแยงมุมหลัก

16.4

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

$$\det A = 4(2)(-1) = -8$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 2 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det B = -40$$

สลับ

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 6 & 3 \\ 2 & 7 & 1 \\ 2 & 7 & 1 \\ 0 & 6 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det C = -48$$

$$\det C \rightarrow 48$$