

เมทริกซ์เอกฐาน

เมทริกซ์เอกฐาน = เมทริกซ์ ที่ $\det = 0$

Singular Matrix

เมทริกซ์ผกผัน (Adjoint Matrix)

$$\text{adj } A = [C_{ij}(A)]^t$$

$$C_{ij}(A) = (-1)^{i+j} M_{ij}(A)$$

$$M_{ij}(A) = \det \begin{matrix} \text{ตัดแถวที่ } i \\ \text{ตัดหลักที่ } j \end{matrix} \text{ ออ}$$

EX 49 หา adj ของ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 3 \\ -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

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

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

$$C_{11}(A) = (-1)^{1+1} M_{11}(A) = (-1)^2 |2| = 2$$

$$C_{12}(A) = (-1)^{1+2} M_{12}(A) = (-1)(-4) = 4$$

$$C_{21}(A) = (-1)^{2+1} M_{21}(A) = (-1)|3| = -3$$

$$C_{22}(A) = (-1)^{2+2} M_{22}(A) = 6$$

$$\text{adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} \end{bmatrix}^t = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ -3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}^t = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2) B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -6 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{adj } B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 6 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C_{11}(B) = \underline{(-1)^{1+1}} 2 = 2$$

$$C_{12}(B) = 1$$

$$C_{21}(B) = 6$$

$$C_{22}(B) = 3$$

$$\text{adj } B = \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} \end{bmatrix}^t = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 6 & 3 \end{bmatrix}^t = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 6 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$3) C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & -2 \\ -2 & 7 & 4 \\ 3 & -4 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C_{11}(C) = \underline{(-1)^{1+1}} \begin{vmatrix} 7 & 4 \\ -4 & -6 \end{vmatrix} = -42 - (-16) = -26$$

$$C_{12}(C) = \underline{(-1)^{1+2}} \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ 3 & -6 \end{vmatrix} = -(-12 - 12) = 0$$

$$C_{13}(C) = -13$$

$$C_{21}(C) = 38$$

$$C_{22}(C) = 0$$

$$C_{23}(C) = 19$$

$$C_{31}(C) = 34$$

$$C_{32}(C) = 0$$

$$C_{33}(C) = 7 - (-10) = 17$$

$$\text{adj}(C) = \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & C_{13} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} & C_{23} \\ C_{31} & C_{32} & C_{33} \end{bmatrix}^t = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{-26} & \underline{0} & \underline{-13} \\ \underline{38} & \underline{0} & \underline{19} \\ \underline{34} & \underline{0} & \underline{17} \end{bmatrix}^t$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \underline{-26} & \underline{38} & \underline{34} \\ \underline{0} & \underline{0} & \underline{0} \\ \underline{-13} & \underline{19} & \underline{17} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$4) D = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

จำนวน

$$C_{11}(D) = 2$$

จำนวน

$$C_{12}(D) = -(-4 - 1) = 5$$

$$C_{13}(D) = -1$$

จำนวน

$$C_{21}(D) = -(-4) = 4$$

จำนวน

$$C_{22}(D) = 3$$

จำนวน

$$C_{23}(D) = -(0 - (-2)) = -2$$

จำนวน

$$C_{31}(D) = -5$$

จำนวน

$$C_{32}(D) = -9$$

สมาชิก $C_{33}(D) = -1$

$$\text{adj } D = \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & C_{13} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} & C_{23} \\ C_{31} & C_{32} & C_{33} \end{bmatrix}^t = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{2} & \underline{5} & \underline{-1} \\ \underline{4} & \underline{3} & \underline{-2} \\ \underline{-5} & \underline{-9} & \underline{-1} \end{bmatrix}^t$$

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

อินเวอร์สของเมทริกซ์ (A^{-1})

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \cdot \text{adj } A$$

$\det A \neq 0$

A ทั่วไปเป็นเมทริกซ์ 10x10

Ex 50 จงหา อินเวอร์สของเมทริกซ์ ของเมทริกซ์ต่อไปนี้

1) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 3 \\ -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ $\det A = 24 \neq 0$

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

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \frac{1}{24} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

2) $B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -6 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ $\underline{\det B = 0}$

$\therefore B^{-1}$ ไม่สามารถหาได้

$$3) C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & -2 \\ -2 & 7 & 4 \\ 3 & -4 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \det C = 0$$

$\therefore C^{-1}$ ไม่สามารถหาได้

$$4) D = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \det D = \boxed{-7}$$

$$\text{adj } D = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & -5 \\ 5 & 3 & -9 \\ -1 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore D^{-1} = \frac{1}{-7} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & -5 \\ 5 & 3 & -9 \\ -1 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \text{adj } A$$

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