L15 Berähning av determinanter, egenskaper, Cramers regel

 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} & \cdots & a_{q,n} \\ 0 & a_{2,2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_{3,3} \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_{n,n} \end{pmatrix}$

det(A) = and cill + O(cin + ... + O(cin = and cill men Cin är ochsa delerminankn av en triangulär matris så på samma sätt få s det(A) = and et(And) = and et

är det (A) = produkten av diggonglelementen.

En viktig egenskap är hur determinanter påverkas av radoperationer: Man kan visa följande:

Teorem 3 (avsnitt 3.2)

For en nxn-matris Agalleratt

- a) Om B fås genom att addera en multipel av en rad i A till en annan rad i A, dav är det (B) = det(A)
- b) Om Blais genom att by hpials pao trao rader i A sao à' det (B) = - det (A)
- c) Om B fols genom att multiplicera elementen pao en rad i A med k sao àirde(B)= k-det(A).

Beris Sid 173 ; boken.

2

Pa^o det här sättet kan man alltid reducera en
nxn-matrisA till trappstegs form genom att göra
radbyten och genom att addera multipel av rad
till annan rad
$$A \sim \cdots \sim U = \begin{pmatrix} u_{11} & u_{22} \\ 0 & u_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{o}_{ch} da^{o}$$

är det(A) = $u_{11} & u_{22} & \cdots & u_{nin}$, sa^o

A inverterbar (=> olet(A) =0

Ex Uppg: 3.2.26 Använd determinanter för aft
avgöra om vektorerna är linjärt okeroende.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -6 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -7 \\ -9 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ -$$

)

Ex

Man kan se det pa^o flera sätt. Tex En radoperation till ger nollrad, vilket ger förre än n pivælement det (A) = det(U) = det(UT) = 0 eftersom tva^o av kolumnerag är lika, vilket ger lingärt beroende kolumner sa^o att UT ej är inverterbar och därmed det(VT) = 0.

Fall 1: On A interiar inverterbar sa följer att AB inter
är inverterbar, ty annars kan vi konstruera
$$D = B(AB)^{-1}$$

och fa $AD = A B(AB)^{-1} = In$ vilketger inverterbart A
enligt Theorem 8 på förra lektionen. Alltsa är
det (A) det (B) = $0 = det(AB)$
Fall 2: On A är inverterbar så är den radekvivalent
med In, så preus som förra lektionen kan vi skriva
EmEmir Ha = In
elementiarn matris $A = E_1^{-1} E_2^{-1} \cdots E_m^{-1}$
Enligt Teorem 3 (sid (D) så har en elemenlär matris determinent
det (E) = det (EIn) = $\begin{cases} det(In)=1 & on E motomer addea multiplica
udet(In)=k om Ernologiar att multiplica$

och det(EM) = det(E) det(M) föralla nxn-matriser M.

$$det (AB) = |AB| = |E_1^{-1} |E_2^{-1} \cdots |E_m^{-1} |B| =$$

$$= |E_1^{-1}| |E_2^{-1}| \cdots |E_m^{-1} |B| = |E_1^{-1}| |E_2^{-1}| \cdots |E_m^{-1}| \cdot |B| =$$

$$= |E_1^{-1}| |E_2^{-1}| \cdot |E_3^{-1}| \cdot |E_1^{-1}| \cdots |E_m^{-1}| \cdot |B| = |E_1^{-1}| |E_2^{-1}| \cdots |E_m^{-1}| \cdot |B| =$$

$$= |A| \cdot |B| \qquad V.5.V.$$

For en nxn-matrix
$$A = (\overline{a_1} \cdots \overline{a_n})$$
 och $\overline{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$, defining
 $A_k(\overline{x}) = (\overline{a_1} \ \overline{a_2} \cdots \overline{a_{k-1}} \ \overline{x} \ \overline{a_{k+1}} \cdots \overline{a_n})$
Teorem 7 Cramers regel (Avanisti 3.3)
For varje inverterbar nxn-matrix A och varje \overline{b} i \mathbb{R}^n
sac ges den unikg lösningen $\overline{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$ till $A\overline{x} = \overline{b}$ av
 $x_k = \frac{\det(A_k(\overline{b}))}{\det(A)}$

Bevis

För
$$A = (\overline{a_1} \ \overline{a_2} \ \cdots \ \overline{a_n})$$
 och $J_n = (\overline{e_1} \ \overline{e_2} \ \cdots \ \overline{e_n})$
Sä är
 $A \ J_k(\overline{x}) = A (\overline{e_1} \ \cdots \ \overline{e_{k-1}} \ \overline{x} \ \overline{e_{k+1}} \ \cdots \ \overline{e_n})$
 $= (A\overline{e_1} \ \cdots \ A\overline{e_{k+1}} \ A\overline{x} \ A\overline{e_{k+1}} \ \cdots \ \overline{An}) = A_i(\overline{b})$
 $= (\overline{a_1} \ \cdots \ \overline{a_{k-1}} \ \overline{b} \ \overline{a_{k+1}} \ \cdots \ \overline{a_n}) = A_i(\overline{b})$
 $det(A) \ det(I_k(\overline{x})) = det(Ak(\overline{b}))$
 $det(A) = det(J_k(\overline{x})) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ x_{k+1} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$
 $det(A) = det(J_k(\overline{x})) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ x_{k+1} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

 $\begin{array}{l} \underline{\mathsf{Ex}} & \mathsf{Uppgift} & 3.3.4 \\ \begin{cases} -5x_1 & +3x_2 = 9 \\ 3x_1 & -x_2 & =-5 \end{cases} & (=) \quad A\overline{x} = \overline{b} \quad \text{med} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \operatorname{och} \quad \overline{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} \\ A_1(\overline{b}) = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 3 \\ -5 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \operatorname{det}(A_1(\overline{b})) = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 3 \\ -5 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = -9 + 15 = 6 \\ A_2(\overline{b}) = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 9 \\ 3 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \quad \operatorname{det}(A_2(\overline{b})) = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 9 \\ 3 & -5 \end{pmatrix} = 25 - 27 = -2 \\ \operatorname{det}(A) = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = 5 - 9 = -9 \\ \end{array}$

$$x_{1} = \frac{\det(A_{1}(\overline{b}))}{\det(A)} = \frac{6}{-9} = -\frac{3}{2}$$
$$x_{2} = \frac{\det(A_{2}(\overline{b}))}{\det(A)} = \frac{-2}{-9} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{6}{-9} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

Kontroll:
 $\left[-5 \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) + 3 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{18}{2} = q\right]$

 $\left[-3 \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{10}{2} = -5\right]$

Stammer

$$\begin{array}{l} \hline Ex2 \ \text{sid} \ 178 \\ \hline \begin{cases} 35 \ x_1 \ -2x_2 \ = 9 \\ (-6x_1 \ +5x_2 \ = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{hitta lissning med (rames regel)} \\ \text{skriv pap formen} \quad A \overline{x} = b \quad \text{med} \ A = \begin{pmatrix} 35 \ -2 \\ -6 \ 5 \end{pmatrix}, \ \overline{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ A_1(\overline{b}) = \begin{pmatrix} 35 \ 9 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ A_1(\overline{b}) = \begin{pmatrix} -6 \ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ det(A) = 35^2 - 12 \ = 3(s^2 - 9) = 3(s-2)(s+2) \\ \text{Unik lissning} \iff A \text{ inverlerbar} \iff det(A) \neq 0 \ (=) \ s \neq \pm 2 \\ \hline \text{För} \quad s \neq \pm 2 \\ x_1 = \frac{\det A_1(\overline{b})}{\det(A)} = \frac{9 \ s + 2}{3(s-2)(s+2)} \\ x_2 = \frac{\det A_2(\overline{b})}{\det(A)} = \frac{9 \ s + 2}{3(s-2)(s+2)} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$de+(4)$$
 $3(5-2)(5+2)$ $(5-2)(5+2)$

Cramers regel ger en explicit formel för elementen
i A-1 för en inverterbar matris A. Laut

$$A^{-1} = (\overline{x_1} \cdots \overline{x_n}).$$

 $Da^{\circ} \ \ddot{ar}$
 $(\overline{e_1} \cdots \overline{e_n}) = \overline{I_n} = A A^{-1} = A (\overline{x_1} \cdots \overline{x_n}) = (A\overline{x_1} \cdots A\overline{x_n})$
Alltsa^o \ddot{ar} kolumn k i A^{-1} lösningen till $A\overline{x_k} = \widehat{e_k}$
Elementet på rad r och kolumn k i A^{-1} fös alltsa^o
frän Cramers regel:
 $(A^{-1})_{r,k} = \frac{\det(A_r(\overline{e_k}))}{\det(A)}$ (*)
observera även att
 $\det(A_r(\overline{e_k})) = \det((\overline{a_1} \cdots \overline{a_{r-1}} \overline{e_k} \overline{a_{r_n}} \cdots \overline{a_n})),$
där utveckling längs kolumn r ger exakt en pollskilld tern:

$$det (Ar(\overline{e_{k}})) = (-1)^{k+r} det (A_{k,r}) = C_{k,r},$$

$$dvs (A^{-1})_{r,k} = \frac{(-1)^{k+r} det (A_{k,r})}{det(A)} = \frac{C_{k,r}}{det(A)}$$

.

Detta ger

Teorem 8
For en nxn-matrix
$$A$$
 ar
 $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{det(A)}$ adj(A)
for den adjungerade matrisen (adjoint matrix)
Adj $A = \begin{bmatrix} C_{1,1} & C_{2,1} & \cdots & C_{n,1} \\ C_{1,2} & C_{2,2} & \cdots & C_{n,2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ C_{1,n} & C_{2,n} & \cdots & C_{n,n} \end{bmatrix}$

Ex: Uppgift 3.3.15

в

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad det (A) = 3 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 = 6 \qquad \begin{pmatrix} + & - & + \\ - & + & - \\ + & - & + \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_{1,1} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2, \quad A_{1,2} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2, \quad A_{1,3} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -3 + 2 = -1$$

$$A_{1,1} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \quad A_{2,2} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 6, \quad A_{2,3} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ -2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 9$$

$$C_{1,3} = -1$$

$$A_{2,1} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \quad A_{2,2} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 6, \quad A_{2,3} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ -2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 9$$

$$C_{2,3} = -9$$

$$A_{3,1} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \quad A_{3,2} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \quad A_{3,2} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \quad A_{3,3} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 3$$

$$C_{3,1} = 0 \qquad C_{3,2} = 0 \qquad C_{3,3} = 3$$

$$A_{dj} A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 6 & 0 \\ -1 & -9 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \text{SVAR}: \quad A^{-1} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 6 & 0 \\ -1 & -9 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

|Determinanten| = area av parallellogram alternativt volym av parallellepiped



An tag att a och b är linjärt oberoende

$$A = \text{Para llellogrammels area} = \underbrace{A_1 + A_2}_{M=1} = \underbrace{A_1 + A_3}_{A_1 = A_1 + A_3} = \underbrace{A_1 + A_5}_{M=1} = \underbrace{A$$

Jay antog här att an =0, m en om så ejvarit fullet hade det kunnat fixas med radbyte, vilket byter tecken på determinanten. jort i Adam

Fran detta följer (med liknande resonemany för 3x3); Teorem 9 Om A är en 2x2-matris sao är (det(A)) = arean för parallellogrammet som ges av kolumnerna i A. (Om A ären 3x3-matris sa ar (det(A)) = = volymen för parallellepipeden som ges av kolumnerna i A. om P är parallellogrammet som ges av a, och az och om Tären linjär avbildning från IR tillik da lun Pskrings som mängden $P = \{s_1 \overline{a_1} + s_2 \overline{a_2} : 0 \le s_1 \le 1, 0 \le s_2 \le 1\}$ T avbildar dessa vektorer pao $T(s_1 \bar{a}_1 + s_2 \bar{a}_2) = s_1 T(\bar{a}_1) + s_2 T(\bar{a}_2)$ on That standardmatris M sao är alltao $T(s_1\overline{a_1}+s_2\overline{a_2})=s_1M\overline{a_1}+s_2M\overline{a_2}$, $0\leq s_1\leq 7$ Detta är ocksa ett parallellogram, med två sidor givna av Mai och Maz, och med arean det ([Mai Maz]) = det (M [ai az]) = det (M) det(A)= det(M), Arean for P.

Följer ur avsnitt 10.3 i Adams; För $A = (\bar{a} \ \bar{b} \ \bar{c}) = \begin{pmatrix} q_1 \ b_1 \ c_1 \\ a_2 \ b_2 \ c_2 \\ a_3 \ b_3 \ c_3 \end{pmatrix} schar$ $det (A) = c_1 \begin{vmatrix} a_2 \ b_2 \\ a_3 \ b_3 \end{vmatrix} - c_2 \begin{vmatrix} a_1 \ b_1 \\ a_3 \ b_3 \end{vmatrix} + c_3 \begin{vmatrix} a_1 \ b_1 \\ a_2 \ b_2 \end{vmatrix}$ och parallell epipeden med sidor givna av $\bar{a}_1 \ \bar{b}_1 \ \bar{c}_1$ har volym $V = \left| \overline{c} \cdot \left(\begin{vmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ b_3 \end{vmatrix} \right) = \left| \overline{c} \cdot \left(\begin{vmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \\ b_1 \end{vmatrix} \right) \right| = \left| \overline{c} \cdot \left(\begin{vmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ b_3 \\ b_1 \end{matrix} \right) \right| = \left| \overline{c} \cdot \left(\begin{vmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ b_3 \\ a_1 \ b_2 - a_2 \ b_1 \end{matrix} \right) \right| = \left| \det(A) \right|$

Från detta och liknande resonemang för IR3 fais Teorem 10 3×3 För en linjär avbildning T med 2x2 standardmatris M gäller att varje parallellogram P avbildas pao ett parallellogram med area area av T(P) = Idet (M)]. arean av P

Rule of Sarrus

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Sarrus' rule or **Sarrus' scheme** is a method and a memorization scheme to compute the determinant of a 3×3 matrix. It is named after the French mathematician Pierre Frédéric Sarrus.

Consider a 3×3 matrix

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix},$$

then its determinant can be computed by the following scheme:

Write out the first 2 columns of the matrix to the right of the 3rd column, so that you have 5 columns in a row. Then add the products of the diagonals

going from top to bottom (solid) and subtract the products of the diagonals going from bottom to top (dashed). This yields:

$$\det(M) = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22}a_{33} + a_{12}a_{23}a_{31} + a_{13}a_{21}a_{32} - a_{31}a_{22}a_{13} - a_{32}a_{23}a_{11} - a_{33}a_{21}a_{12}.$$

A similar scheme based on diagonals works for 2x2 matrices:

$$\det(M) = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{21}a_{12}$$

Both are special cases of the Leibniz formula, which however does not yield similar memorization schemes for larger matrices. Sarrus' rule can also be derived by looking at the Laplace expansion of a 3×3 matrix.

References

- Khattar, Dinesh (2010). The Pearson Guide to Complete Mathematics for AIEEE (http://books.google.de/books?id=7cwSfkQYJ_EC&pg=SA6-PA2) (3rd ed.). Pearson Education India. p. 6-2. ISBN 978-81-317-2126-1.
- Fischer, Gerd (1985). Analytische Geometrie (in German) (4th ed.). Wiesbaden: Vieweg. p. 145. ISBN 3-528-37235-4.

External links

- Sarrus' rule at Planetmath (http://planetmath.org/encyclopedia/RuleOfSarrus.html)
- Linear Algebra: Rule of Sarrus of Determinants (http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4xFIi0JF2AM) at khanacademy.org

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Categories: Linear algebra

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Sarrus' rule: The determinant of the three columns on the left is the sum of the products along the solid diagonals minus the sum of the products along the dashed diagonals





regularize

Trying to keep track of what I stumble upon

June 24, 2011

Sarrus Rules for 4 x 4 (second try)

Posted by Dirk under <u>Math</u> | Tags: <u>Determinant</u>, <u>sarrus</u> [8] Comments

My colleague K.-J. Wirths came up with another Rule of Sarrus for 4×4 matrices. His suggestion is somehow closeto the original (at least graphically) and is easier to memorize. One has to use the "original" Rule of Sarrus for the 4×4 case but now three times. For the first case use the original matrix and for the next two case one has to permute two columns. Graphically this gives the following the pictures:





In principle this generalizes to larger $n \times n$ matrices. But beware: n! is large! For the 5×5 case one has a sum of 120 products but each "standard Sarrus" only gives 10 of them. Hence, one has to figure out 12 different permutations. In the $n \times n$ case one even needs to memorize $\frac{n!}{2n}$ permutation, let alone all the computations...

I am sure that somebody with stronger background in algebra and more knowledge about permutation groups could easily figure out what is going on here, and to visualize the determinants better.

Update: Indeed! Somebody with more background in algebra already explored how to generalize the Sarrus rule to larger matrices. Again it was my colleague K.-J. Wirths who found the reference and here it is:

• Обобщенное правило Саррюса, by С. Аршон, Матем. сб., 42:1 (1935), 121-128

and it is from 1935 already! If you don't speak Russian, in German it is

o "Verallgemeinerte Sarrussche Regel", S. Arschon, Mat. Sb., 42:1 (1935), 121-128

and if you don't speak German either, you can visit the page in <u>mathnet.ru</u> or to the page in the <u>Zentralblatt</u> (but it seems that there is no English version of the paper or the abstract available...) Anyway, you need (n - 1)!/2 permutations of the columns and apply the plain rule of Sarrus to all these (and end up, of course, with 2n(n - 1)!/2 = n! summands, each of which has n factors – way more than using LU of QR factorization.)

8 Responses to "Sarrus Rules for 4 x 4 (second try)"

1. <u>Sarrus Rules for 4 x 4 « regularize</u> Says:

September 7, 2011 at 2:00 pm

[...] a follow-up post, I have show a simpler visualization. Share this:TwitterFacebookLike this:LikeBe the first to like [...]

<u>Reply</u>

2. Sarrus rule, and extensions to higher orders « Alasdair's musings Says:

August 16, 2012 at 6:16 am

[...] rules don't originate with me, of course; you can see the same rule here. I'm sure I'm the seven millionth person to have done [...]

<u>Reply</u>

3. <u>Robin Whitty</u> Says:

November 18, 2013 at 6:34 pm

Very interesting! I've done a diagrammatic version of the 4×4 rule, based on an octagon: http://www.theoremoftheday.org/GeometryAndTrigonometry/Sarrus/Sarrus/Ax4.pdf

<u>Reply</u>

4. <u>chimpintrin</u> Says:



August 13, 2014 at 4:39 pm

The simplest method was found in October in the year 200, by the Mexican mathematical Gustavo Villalobos Hernandez of the University of Guadalajara. It is in Spanish in the following wikipedia page:

http://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regla_de_Villalobos

<u>Reply</u>

1. <u>Dirk</u> Says:

August 13, 2014 at 5:18 pm

Yeah, you can also permute the rows... Seems a bit simpler to memorize since one uses the same sign pattern that way.

<u>Reply</u>

1. chimpintrin Says:

August 13, 2014 at 7:20 pm

Thanks for your comment. Actually I do not speak English. I speak Spanish and Russian. I think it would be appropriate wikipedia page

https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regla_de_Villalobos

I could be in English. I could use a virtual translator, but are not very accurate.

Greetings

2. chimpintrin Says:

August 13, 2014 at 7:26 pm

Thanks for your comment. Actually I do not speak English. I speak Spanish and Russian. I think it would be appropriate wikipedia page

https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regla de Villalobos

I could be in English. I could use a virtual translator, but are not very accurate.

Greetings.

3. mehta satish Says:

August 17, 2014 at 9:39 am

thanks/ i have also tried similar – but this yours is better/easier please send some actual numerical solved showing actions /few things not clear

Create a free website or blog at WordPress.com. - The Connections Theme.





