

Abbiamo visto ieri:

Teorema: Esiste un'unica funzione

$$\det: \text{Mat}_{m \times m}(\mathbb{K}) \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$$

( $\forall m \geq 1$ ) t.c.

$$(R1) \det(P_{ij}A) = -\det(A)$$

$$(R2) \det(D_i(\lambda)A) = \lambda \det(A)$$

$$(R3) \det(F_{ij}(c)A) = \det(A)$$

$$\forall A \in \text{Mat}_{m \times m}(\mathbb{K}), \forall i \neq j,$$

$$\forall \lambda, c \in \mathbb{K}, \lambda \neq 0 \text{ e t.c.}$$

$$\det(\mathbb{1}_m) = 1.$$

Esistenza: Abbiamo notato che la funzione

$$d^{(m)} = \sum_{\kappa=1}^m (-1)^{\kappa+1} a_{\kappa 1} d^{(m-1)}(A_{\kappa 1})$$

per  $m \geq 2$  e

$$d^{(1)} = \text{Id}_{\mathbb{K}}$$

ha le proprietà richieste.

Es:  $d^{(2)}$  ha le proprietà

richieste:

$$d^{(2)} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = ad - bc$$

$$d^{(2)}((a,b), (c,d))$$

$$d^{(2)}(d(a,b) + \beta(a',b'), (c,d))$$

$$= d^{(2)} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha a + \beta a' & \alpha b + \beta b' \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (\alpha a + \beta a')d - (\alpha b + \beta b')c$$

$$= (\alpha a + \beta a')d - (\alpha b + \beta b')c$$

$$= \alpha(ad - bc) + \beta(a'd - b'c)$$

$$= \alpha d^{(2)} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} + \beta d^{(2)} \begin{pmatrix} a' & b' \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

Quindi  $d^{(2)}$  è lineare nella prima riga.

$$d^{(2)}((a, b), \alpha(c, d) + \beta(c', d')) =$$

$$= d^{(2)} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ \alpha c + \beta c' & \alpha d + \beta d' \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= a(\alpha d + \beta d') - b(\alpha c + \beta c')$$

$$= \alpha(ad - bc) + \beta(ad' - bc')$$

$$= \alpha d^{(2)} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} + \beta d^{(2)} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c' & d' \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow d^{(2)}$  è lineare anche nella seconda riga.

$$d^{(2)} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ a & b \end{pmatrix} = ab - ba = 0$$

$\Rightarrow d^{(2)}$  è alterante.

$$d^{(2)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 1 - 0 = 1 \quad \blacksquare$$

Unicità: Sia  $f$  una f.ne multilineare e alterante sulle righe e che vale 1 sull'identità allora

$R = \text{rref}(A)$   $\begin{cases} \textcircled{1} R \text{ ha una riga nulla} \\ \textcircled{2} R = I_m \end{cases}$

$\textcircled{1} \Leftrightarrow \text{rg } A < n$

$\textcircled{2} \Leftrightarrow \text{rg } A = n \Leftrightarrow A \text{ invertibile}$

$$A \rightsquigarrow R = \text{rref}(A) = \begin{matrix} E_K & \dots & E_1 & A \\ \hline & & 0 & \end{matrix}$$

$$f(A) = c f(R) \begin{cases} \textcircled{1} 0 \\ \textcircled{2} c \end{cases}$$

COR: Sia  $V$  uno spazio vettoriale su  $\mathbb{K}$  di dimensione  $n$ .  
Sia  $\mathcal{B} = (v_1, \dots, v_n)$  una base di  $V$ .

Allora  $\exists!$  funzione

$$f : \underbrace{V \times \dots \times V}_{n = \dim V} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$$

multilineare, alternante t.c.

$$f(v_1, \dots, v_n) = 1.$$

dim: Definiamo

$$f(w_1, \dots, w_n) =$$

$$= \det(F_{\mathcal{B}}(w_1)^t, \dots, F_{\mathcal{B}}(w_n)^t)$$

$$= \det \left( \begin{array}{c} \hline F_{\mathcal{B}}(w_1) \\ \hline F_{\mathcal{B}}(w_2) \\ \hline \vdots \\ \hline F_{\mathcal{B}}(w_n) \\ \hline \end{array} \right)$$

$$f(-, \alpha u + \beta w, -)$$

$$= \det(-, F_{\mathcal{B}}(\alpha u + \beta w)^t, -)$$

$$= \det(-, \alpha F_{\mathcal{B}}(u)^t + \beta F_{\mathcal{B}}(w)^t, -)$$

$\uparrow$   
 $F_{\mathcal{B}}$   $\bar{e}$   
lineare  
 $t$   $\bar{e}$   
lineare

$$= \alpha \det(-, F_{\mathcal{B}}(u)^t, -) +$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \det \bar{e} \\ \text{multilineare} \end{array} + \beta \det(-, F_{\mathcal{B}}(w)^t, -)$$

$$= \alpha f(-, u, -) + \beta f(-, w, -)$$

$= 0$   $f$   $\bar{e}$  multilineare.

$$f(-, w, -, w, -) = \det(-, F_{\mathcal{B}}(w), -, F_{\mathcal{B}}(w), -) = 0$$

$$f(v_1, \dots, v_n) = \det(F_{\mathcal{B}}(v_1)^t, \dots, F_{\mathcal{B}}(v_n)^t) \Rightarrow g'(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \det(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$= \det(e_1^t, e_2^t, \dots, e_n^t)$$

$$= \det(\mathbb{1}_n) = 1.$$

$\Rightarrow f$  esiste.

Vediamo che  $f$  è unica:

Sia  $g$  una f.ne con le proprietà richieste.

Sia

$$g': \text{Mat}_{n \times n}(\mathbb{K}) \rightarrow \mathbb{K} \text{ t.c.}$$

$$g'(x_1, \dots, x_n) := g(F_{\mathcal{B}}^{-1}(x_1), \dots, F_{\mathcal{B}}^{-1}(x_n))$$

$g'$  è multilineare e alternante  
e  $g'(\mathbb{1}_n) = 1$ . (Esercizio!)

$$g(w_1, \dots, w_n) =$$

$$= g'(F_{\mathcal{B}}(w_1), \dots, F_{\mathcal{B}}(w_n))$$

$$= \det(F_{\mathcal{B}}(w_1), \dots, F_{\mathcal{B}}(w_n))$$

$$= f(w_1, \dots, w_n)$$

□

Tale f.ne si chiama determinante e si denota

$$\det: V \times \dots \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$$

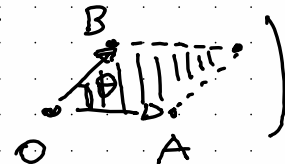
Il determinante 2x2  
come area ("orientata")

$$V = \mathcal{V}_0^2 = \{ \vec{OP} \mid P \in \mathbb{E}^2 \}$$

Sia  $B = (\vec{OA}, \vec{OB})$  una  
base di  $\mathcal{V}_0^2$  t.c.

Area parallelogramma  
generato da  $\vec{OA}$  e  $\vec{OB} =$

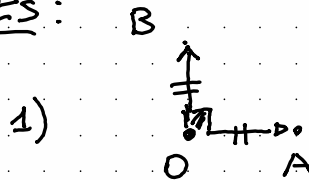
Area  $\left( \begin{array}{c} B \\ \nearrow \\ O \quad A \end{array} \right) =$



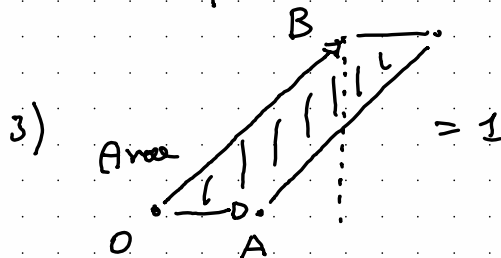
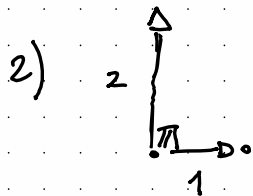
$$= |\vec{OA}| |\vec{OB}| \sin \hat{AOB} = 1$$

Diciamo che una tale  
base è unitaria

Es:



$$|\vec{OA}| = |\vec{OB}| = 1$$



Per il collaudo al  
Teorema 7! f. me

$$A: \mathcal{V}_0^2 \times \mathcal{V}_0^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

t.c.  $A$  è bilineare,  
alternante e

$$A(\vec{OA}, \vec{OB}) = 1.$$

Prop.:

$|A(\vec{OP}, \vec{OQ})| =$  Area del  
parallelogramma  
generato da  
 $\vec{OP}$  e  $\vec{OQ}$ .

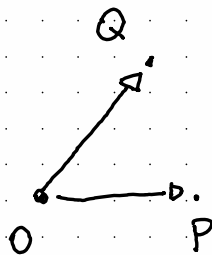
In particolare,

parallelogramma  
generato da  $\vec{OP}$  e  $\vec{OQ}$

$$\text{Area}(\mathcal{P}(\vec{OP}, \vec{OQ})) =$$

$$= |\det(F_B(\vec{OP}), F_B(\vec{OQ}))|$$

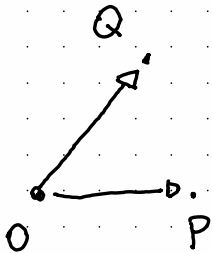
dim.: Studiamo le proprietà  
dell'area di un  
parallelogramma  $\mathcal{P}(\vec{OP}, \vec{OQ})$



$$\text{Area} (P(\vec{OP}, \vec{OQ})) =$$

$$= |\det (F_B(\vec{OP}), F_B(\vec{OQ}))|$$

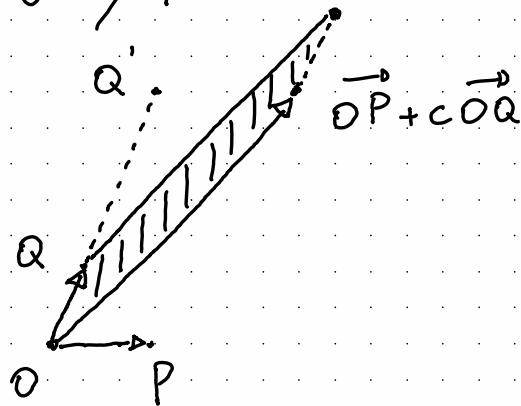
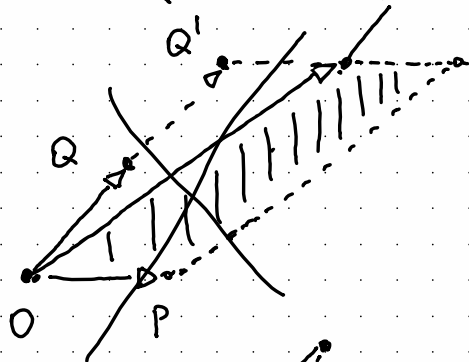
dim: Studiamo le proprietà dell'area di un parallelogramma  $P(\vec{OP}, \vec{OQ})$

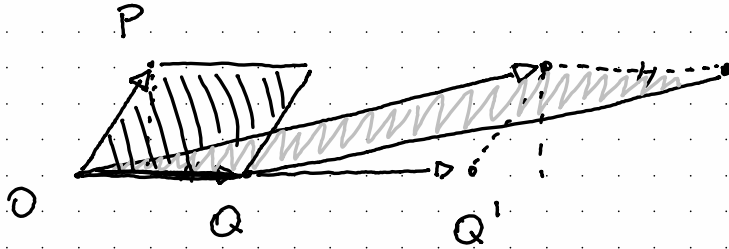


$$\begin{aligned} 1) \text{Area} (P(\vec{OP}, \vec{OQ})) &= \\ &= \text{Area} (P(\vec{OQ}, \vec{OP})). \end{aligned}$$

2) Sia  $c > 0$

$$\text{Area} P(\vec{OP} + c\vec{OQ}, \vec{OQ})$$





$$\text{Area } \mathcal{P}(\vec{OP} + c\vec{OQ}, \vec{OQ}) = \text{Area} (\mathcal{P}(\vec{OP}, \vec{OQ}))$$

Sia  $c > 0$

$$\text{Area} (\mathcal{P}(c\vec{OP}, \vec{OQ})) = c \text{Area} (\mathcal{P}(\vec{OP}, \vec{OQ}))$$

$\Rightarrow$  Area  $(\mathcal{P}(-, -))$  è "bilineare" a meno del segno.

$$\text{Area } \mathcal{P}(\vec{OA}, \vec{OB}) = 1$$

$\uparrow$  Ipotesi:  $B = (\vec{OA}, \vec{OB})$  è  
unitaria  $\square$



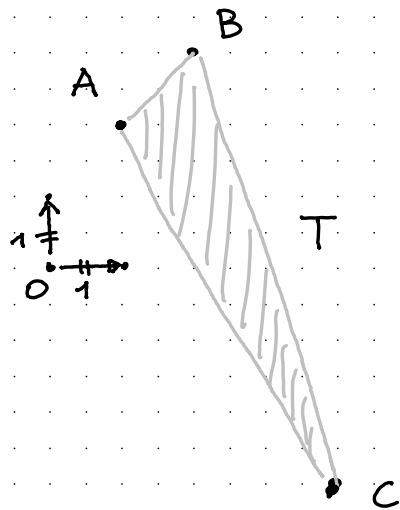
Es: Sia  $B$  una base unitaria di  $\mathcal{V}_0^2$ .  
 Calcolare l'area del triangolo di vertici  $A, B, C \in \mathbb{E}^2$  t.c.

$$F_B(\vec{OA}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F_B(\vec{OB}) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F_B(\vec{OC}) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sol.:



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area}(T) &= \frac{1}{2} \text{Area}(\mathcal{P}(\vec{AC}, \vec{AB})) \\ \vec{AC} &= \vec{OC} - \vec{OA} \\ &\downarrow \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left| \det \left( F_B(\vec{OC} - \vec{OA}), F_B(\vec{OB} - \vec{OA}) \right) \right| \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left| \det \left( \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right) \right| \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left| \det \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -5 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right| = \frac{1}{2} 8 = 4 \end{aligned}$$

## Tecniche di calcolo del determinante (n x n)

Prop.: Sia  $S$  una matrice a scala  $n \times n$

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} s_{11} & s_{12} & \dots & s_{1n} \\ 0 & s_{22} & & s_{2n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & s_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det S = s_{11} s_{22} \dots s_{nn}$$

dim: Se  $s_{11} s_{22} \dots s_{nn} \neq 0$ .

$$\det(S) = s_{11} s_{22} \dots s_{nn} \det(U)$$

dove

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & * & \dots & * \\ 0 & 1 & & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(s_{11}, s_{12}, \dots, s_{1n}) =$$

$$= s_{11} \left( 1, \frac{s_{12}}{s_{11}}, \frac{s_{13}}{s_{11}}, \dots, \frac{s_{1n}}{s_{11}} \right)$$

$$\det(U) = 1 \text{ perché}$$

$U$  può essere trasformato in  $I_n$  mediante operazioni elementari di tipo 3,

i.e.  $F_{ij}(c)$  che non cambiano il determinante.

Se  $s_{nn} = 0$  allora

$\text{rg } S < n$  e quindi

$$\det(S) = 0 = s_{11} \dots s_{nn}$$

□

Per calcolare  
 $\det(A)$

$A \sim_R S$ : a scala  
con l'algoritmo di  
Gauss.

Es:

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

"Fij"

$$\downarrow$$
$$\equiv \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & -4 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

"def d(s)"

$$\downarrow$$
$$\equiv \det \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ -4 & -2 \end{pmatrix} =$$

"Fij"

$$\downarrow$$
$$\equiv \det \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

"s"

$$\downarrow$$
$$\equiv -6$$

□