

• Cramerovo pravilo za 2×2 sisteme

$$\begin{cases} ax+by=c \\ dx+ey=f \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} aex+bey=ce \\ dbx+eby=fb \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} ax+by=c \\ dx+ey=f \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} aex+bey=ce \\ dbx+eby=fb \end{cases}$$

$$(ae-db)x = ce-fb$$

$$x = \frac{ce-fb}{ae-db} = \frac{\det \begin{bmatrix} e & b \\ f & e \end{bmatrix}}{\det \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ d & e \end{bmatrix}}$$

Kofaktorska matrica za 2×2 matricu

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

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

$$\tilde{A}^T = \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$(\tilde{A}^T) = \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix} //$$

↳ petyava $\det I_i(\vec{x}) = x_i$

$$I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$I_1(\vec{x}) = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & 0 & 0 \\ x_2 & 1 & 0 \\ x_3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det I_1(x) = x_1 \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \underline{\underline{x_1}}$$

$$I_2(\vec{x}) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_1 & 0 \\ \cancel{0} & \cancel{x_2} & \cancel{0} \\ 0 & x_3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

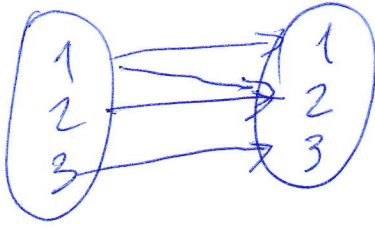
$$\det I_2(x) = x_2 \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \underline{\underline{x_2}}$$

$$I_3(\vec{x}) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & x_1 \\ 0 & 1 & x_2 \\ \cancel{0} & \cancel{0} & \cancel{x_3} \end{bmatrix}$$

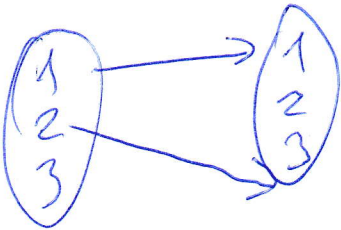
$$\det I_3(\vec{x}) = x_3 \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \underline{\underline{x_3}}$$

Bijectivne preslikave!

$$\mathbb{N}_3 = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

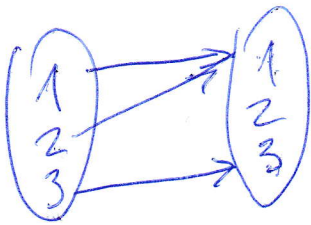


To ni funkcija, ker gresta
17 ena ven dve puščici



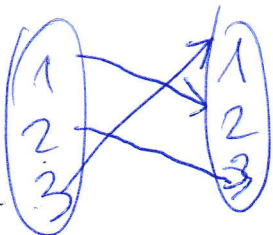
To ni funkcija, ker 17
3 ne gre ven nobena puščica

Pri funkcijah mora biti 17 vsakega elementa
prve množice ven natančno ena puščica



ni injektivna, ker se
dva različna elementa
preslikata v isti element

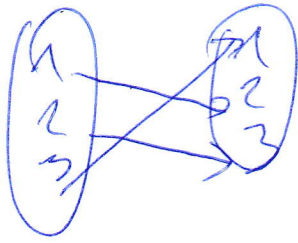
tudi ni surjektivna, ker v
2 ne gre nobena puščica



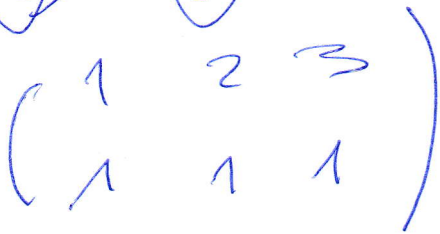
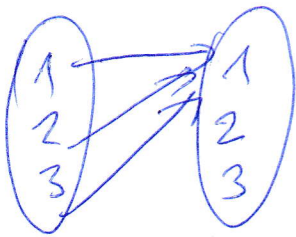
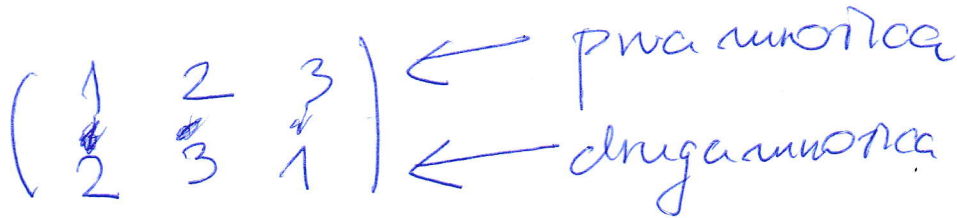
je injektivna, je surjektivna
Torej je bijectivna

Pri bijectivnih funkcijah gre v vsak element
druge množice natančno ena puščica

Preslikavo



konzo označi



$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ je bijektivna

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ni bijektivna

Koliko je preslikav iz \mathbb{N}_3 v \mathbb{N}_3 ?

1	gre lahko v	1, 2, 3	} To je množica 27 množic
2	- -	1, 2, 3	
3	- -	1, 2, 3	

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \det \begin{pmatrix} a[1,0] + b[0,1] \\ c[1,0] + d[0,1] \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= a \det \begin{pmatrix} [1 & 0] \\ c[1,0] + d[0,1] \end{pmatrix} + b \det \begin{pmatrix} [0 & 1] \\ c[1,0] + d[0,1] \end{pmatrix}$$

$$c \det \begin{pmatrix} [1 & 0] \\ [1 & 0] \end{pmatrix}$$

$$+ d \det \begin{pmatrix} [1 & 0] \\ [0 & 1] \end{pmatrix}$$

$$c \det \begin{pmatrix} [0 & 1] \\ [1 & 0] \end{pmatrix}$$

$$+ d \det \begin{pmatrix} [0 & 1] \\ [0 & 1] \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= ac \det \begin{pmatrix} [1 & 0] \\ [1 & 0] \end{pmatrix} + ad \det \begin{pmatrix} [1 & 0] \\ [0 & 1] \end{pmatrix}$$

$$+ bc \det \begin{pmatrix} [0 & 1] \\ [1 & 0] \end{pmatrix} + bd \det \begin{pmatrix} [0 & 1] \\ [0 & 1] \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= ad - bc$$

• A lahko signatura permutacije izračunamo brez deteminant?

Da,

1. korak ~~Vsako~~ Permutacijo zapisemo kot produkt disjunktnih ciklov
2. korak Vsak cikel zapisemo kot produkt transpozicij

Primer $\sigma \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = (143)(25)$

$$1 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 1$$

Temu rečemo cikel (143)

$$2 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 2$$

Temu rečemo cikel (25) (=transpozicija)

Vemo, da je $\text{sgn}(\sigma) = \text{sgn}[(143)(25)]$

$$= \text{sgn}(143) \text{sgn}(25)$$

$$\text{sgn}(25) = \det P_{2,5}$$

$$\text{sgn}(25) = -1$$

Če ima cikel dolžine 2, je njegova
signatura -1

Cikel (143) lahko zapisemo kot
produkt dveh transpozicij

$$\text{~~(143)~~ } (13)(14)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & \text{~~3~~} & 4 \\ 4 & 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right) = (1, 4)$$
$$= (13)$$

$$= \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right) = (143)$$

$$(143) = (13)(14)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{sgn}(143) = \underset{-1}{\text{sgn}(13)} \underset{-1}{\text{sgn}(14)} = \underline{\underline{1}}$$

Cikel dolžine 3 ima signaturo 0 1 .

~~4~~

-1

5

1