

Definicija i osnovne osobine matrica

Def 1. Matrice su dvodimenzionalne šeme brijeva oblika:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & a_{m3} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \longrightarrow \text{Vrsta (red)} \\ \downarrow \text{Kolona} \end{array}$$

Koeficijenti a_{ik} su elementi matrice, gde je:

$$\begin{array}{l} 1 \leq i \leq m \\ 1 \leq k \leq n \end{array}$$

Elementi matrice $a_{i1}, a_{i2}, \dots, a_{in}$, pri čemu je $1 \leq i \leq m$, čine **i**-tu vrstu matrice.

Elementi matrice $a_{1k}, a_{2k}, \dots, a_{mk}$, pri čemu je $1 \leq k \leq n$, čine **k**-tu kolonu matrice.

Elementi $a_{11}, a_{22}, a_{33}, \dots, a_{mn}$ čine **glavnu dijagonalu** matrice.

Elementi $a_{1n}, a_{2n-1}, a_{3n-2}, \dots, a_{m1}$ čine **sporednu dijagonalu** matrice.

Matrica se kraće simbolički zapisuje: $A = [a_{ik}]_{m,n}$ i za nju se kaže da ima **m**-vrsta i **n**-kolona, tj. da je formata $m \times n$.

a13

Oblici matrica

Ukoliko je $m = n$, tj. ima isti broj redova i kolona, za matricu se kaže da je **kvadratnog** oblika, npr:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} 3 \times 3$$

Ukoliko je $m \neq n$, za matricu se kaže da je **pravougla**, npr:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 5 & 6 & 1 \end{bmatrix} 2 \times 4 \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} 4 \times 2$$

Specijalni slučajevi, a to su **vektori**:

- Matrice vrste ($1 \times n$) $A = [2 \ 4 \ 3 \ 1]$ - to je vektor dimenzija 1×4

- Matrice kolone ($m \times 1$) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$ - to je vektor dimenzija 3×1

Jedinična matrica (**I**) je kada su elementi na glavnoj dijagonali jedinice a ostali članovi nule, npr:

$$I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Nula matrica (**0**) je matrica gde su svi elementi matrice jednaki nuli, kao:

$$0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Simetrične matrice – gledano u odnosu na glavnu dijagonalu svi elementi sa leve i desne strane matrice su isti, kao:

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

Adjungovana matrica – obradićemo kao zasebnu celinu

Matrica **susedstva**– obradićemo kao zasebnu celinu

Inverzna matrica (**A⁻¹**) – obradićemo kao zasebnu celinu

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

Trougaona matrica:

- Gornje trougaona matrica (svi elementi ispod glavne dijagonale su jednaki nuli):

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

- Donje trougaona matrica (svi elementi iznad glavne dijagonale su jednaki nuli):

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

Def 2. Dve matrice su jednake ako su istog tipa (reda) i ako su im odgovarajući elementi jednaki.

Jednakost matrica ima osobine:

- Refleksivnost $A=A$
- Simetričnost $A=B \Rightarrow B=A$
- Tranzitivnost $A=B \wedge B=C \Rightarrow A=C$

Upoređuju se samo matrice istog reda !

$A=B$ Matrica A je jednaka matrici B samo ako su im svi članovi isti.

$A>B$ Samo ako su svi članovi matrice A veći od odgovarajućih članova matrice B.

Sabiranje matrica

Def 1. Zbir matrica $A[a_{ik}]_{m,n}$ i $B[b_{ik}]_{m,n}$ je matrica $C=A+B = [c_{ik}]_{m,n}$, gde je:

$$c_{ik} = a_{ik} + b_{ik}; \quad 1 \leq i \leq m \quad 1 \leq k \leq n$$

T1. Sabiranje matrica istog tipa (ranga) ima osobine:

- Komutativnosti $A+B = B+A$
- Asocijativnosti $(A+B)+C = A+(B+C)$

Primer 1.

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

$A + B = C$

$$\begin{aligned} a_{11}+b_{11}&=c_{11} \\ a_{12}+b_{12}&=c_{12} \\ a_{21}+b_{21}&=c_{21} \\ a_{22}+b_{22}&=c_{22} \end{aligned}$$

Primer 2.

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

T2. Nula matrica (0) je neutralni element za sabiranje matrica, tj. važi:

$$A+0 = 0+A = A$$

Oduzimanje matrica

Def 2. Razlika matrica $A[a_{ik}]_{m,n}$ i $B[b_{ik}]_{m,n}$ je matrica $C=A-B = [c_{ik}]_{m,n}$, gde je:

$$c_{ik} = a_{ik} - b_{ik}; \quad 1 \leq i \leq m \quad 1 \leq k \leq n$$

Primer 3.

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

$A - B = C$

$$\begin{aligned} a_{11}-b_{11}&=c_{11} \\ a_{12}-b_{12}&=c_{12} \\ a_{21}-b_{21}&=c_{21} \\ a_{22}-b_{22}&=c_{22} \end{aligned}$$

Množenje matrice

Skalarom (brojem, konstantom)

Def 1. Matrica se množi skalarom α tako što se množi svaki član te matrice sa tim skalarom.

$$\alpha \bullet [a_{ik}]_{m,n} = [\alpha a_{ik}]_{m,n}$$

Primer 4.

$$\frac{1}{2} \bullet \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 7 \\ 2 & 4 & 8 \\ 16 & 12 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3/2 & 1/2 & 7/2 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 8 & 6 & 3/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

T1. Operacija množenja matrice skalarom, gde su α, β skalari a A,B matrice, ima sledeće osobine:

$$\alpha(A+B) = \alpha A + \alpha B$$

$$\beta(A+B) = \beta A + \beta B$$

$$(\alpha, \beta) \bullet A = \alpha(\beta A)$$

$$1 \bullet A = A$$

Proizvod matrica

Def 2. Proizvod matrica $A[a_{ik}]_{m,n}$ i $B[b_{ik}]_{m,p}$ je matrica $C[c_{ik}]_{m,p}$.

$$C = A \bullet B = C[c_{ik}]_{m,p} \quad \text{pri čemu je}$$

$$c_{ik} = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}b_{jk} \quad 1 \leq i \leq m \quad 1 \leq k \leq p$$

Zapis može da glasi i ovako: $A_{(mk)} \bullet B_{(kn)} = C_{(mn)}$

Primer 5.

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

$$a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12}b_{21} = c_{11}$$

$$a_{11}b_{12} + a_{12}b_{22} = c_{12}$$

$$a_{21}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{21} = c_{21}$$

$$a_{21}b_{12} + a_{22}b_{22} = c_{22}$$

$$C = A \times B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 9 \\ 5 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

Može i ovakav zapis (veoma je praktičan):

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{B} \\
 \downarrow \\
 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \\
 \leftarrow \\
 \begin{array}{cc}
 \text{A} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 9 \\ 5 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \text{C}
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

Primer 6.

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \leftarrow \\
 \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5*1+(-2)*2 & 5*0+(-2)*(-1) & 5*3+(-2)*1 \\ 3*1+2*2 & 3-0+1*(-1) & 3*3+1*1 \\ 1*1+(-2)*2 & 1*0+(-2)*(-1) & 1*3+(-2)*1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 13 \\ 5 & -1 & 10 \\ -3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
 \begin{array}{cc}
 3 \times 2 & 2 \times 3
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

T2. Za množenje matrice ne važi zakon komutativnosti:

$$A \times B \neq B \times A$$

Primer 7.

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

Ukoliko za neke matrice važi $AB = BA$ onda su one komutativne matrice.

T3. Za množenje matrice važe sledeće osobine:

- Asocijativnost $(AB)C = A(BC)$
- Desna distributivnost $(A+B)C = AC + BC$
- Leva distributivnost $A(B+C) = AB + AC$
- Množenje skalarom $\alpha(AB) = (\alpha A)B = A(\alpha B)$
- Neutralni element za množenje matrica je jedinična matrica (I) $AI = IA = A$

Napomena: Za razliku od skalara gde važi da je: $ab=0 \Leftrightarrow a=0 \vee b=0 \vee a,b=0,$
za matrice važi: $AB=0 \quad A,B \neq 0$

Primer 8.

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

Def 3. Množenje matrice i vektora je uvek vektor.

Primer 9.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad D = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A \times \vec{D} = \vec{P}$$

$$a_{11}d_1 + a_{12}d_2 = p_1$$

$$a_{21}d_1 + a_{22}d_2 = p_2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1*5 + 2*5 \\ 1*5 + 2*5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 15 \\ 15 \end{bmatrix}$$

Može i ovakav zapis (veoma je praktičan):

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & D & \\ & \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} & \downarrow \\ \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\hspace{1cm}} \\ A \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 15 \\ 15 \end{bmatrix} & P \end{array}$$

Transponovana matrica (A^T)

Def 1. Transponovana matrica matrice A je matrica A^T . Vrste i kolone zamene svoja mesta, tj. zarotiraju se u odnosu na glavnu dijagonalu.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & a_{m3} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^T = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & a_{31} & \dots & a_{m1} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & a_{32} & \dots & a_{m2} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & a_{3n} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

T1. Operacija transponovanja ima sledeće osobine:

- $(A^T)^T = A$
- $(A+B)^T = A^T + B^T$
- $(\alpha A)^T = \alpha A^T$; $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$
- $(AB)^T = B^T A^T$

Stepenovanje kvadratne matrice

Def 1. Stepenovanje kvadratne matrice definiše se pomoću:

1. $A^n = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right\}$

2. $A^m \bullet A^n = A^{m+n}$ m, n su nenegativni celi brojevi

3. $(A^m)^n = A^{mn}$

Determinante

Prilikom rešavanja sistema jednačina javila se potreba za determinantama. Determinanta je broj, rešenje, matricni broj. Obeležava se pomoću dve uspravne crte $\left| \right|$.

Determinanta I reda, po definiciji glasi:

$$|a| = a$$

Determinanta II reda:

$$\begin{aligned} ax + by &= e \quad /d \\ cx + dy &= f \quad /(-b) \\ \underline{adx + bdy} &= ed \quad (+) \\ \underline{-bcx - bdy} &= -fb \\ \underline{adx - bcx} &= ed - fb \\ (ad - bc)x &= ed - fb \end{aligned}$$

$ad - bc = \Delta$ - **determinanta sistema**

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = ad - bc$$

$$x = \frac{ed - fb}{\Delta}$$

$$\Delta x = \begin{vmatrix} e & b \\ f & d \end{vmatrix} = ed - fb \quad \text{- det. člana x}$$

$$x = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta} \quad \text{- rešenje jednačina}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ax + by &= e \quad /(-c) \\ \underline{cx + dy} &= f \quad /(a) \\ \underline{-acx - bcy} &= -ec \quad (+) \\ \underline{acx + ady} &= fa \\ \underline{ady - bcy} &= fa - ec \\ (ad - bc)y &= fa - ec \end{aligned}$$

$ad - bc = \Delta$ - **determinanta sistema**

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = ad - bc$$

$$y = \frac{af - ce}{\Delta}$$

$$\Delta y = \begin{vmatrix} a & e \\ c & f \end{vmatrix} = af - ce \quad \text{- det. člana y}$$

$$y = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta} \quad \text{- rešenje jednačina}$$

Znači, determinanta II reda po definiciji glasi:

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = ad - bc$$

Primer 10.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

Matrica A

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

Determinanta matrice A

Determinanta n-tog reda, razvijanjem po bilo kojoj vresti ili koloni (Laplasovi razvoji):

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}K_{11} + a_{12}K_{12} + \dots + a_{1n}K_{1n} = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{1j}K_{1j}$$

K – je kofaktor i po definiciji glasi:

$$K_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} |D_{ij}|$$

gde je D_{ij} determinanta tog reda ili se drugačije zove **subdeterminanta**. Determinanta reda a_{11} je sve što ostane kada se precrta prva vrsta i prva kolona, i to je subdeterminanta tog reda.

Primer 11. Determinanta trećeg reda

$$\begin{aligned} \det A &= \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^2 a_{11} \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^3 a_{12} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^4 a_{13} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix} \\ &= a_{11}(a_{22}a_{33} - a_{23}a_{32}) - a_{12}(a_{21}a_{33} - a_{23}a_{31}) + a_{13}(a_{21}a_{32} - a_{22}a_{31}) \\ &= a_{11}a_{22}a_{33} + a_{12}a_{23}a_{31} + a_{13}a_{21}a_{32} - a_{11}a_{23}a_{32} - a_{12}a_{21}a_{33} - a_{13}a_{22}a_{31} \end{aligned}$$

Postoji skraćeni postupak (Sargosovo pravilo) za izračunavanje determinante trećeg reda. Dopisuju se dve kolone i počne razvijanje na sledeći način:

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

Osobine determinanti

T1. $\det A = \det A^T$

Primer 11.

$$A = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}$$

$$A^T = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}$$

T2. Ako u determinanti A međusobno promene mesta dve vrste (kolone) determinanta menja znak.

Primer 12.

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{11} & a_{12} \end{vmatrix} = + \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{21} \\ a_{12} & a_{11} \end{vmatrix}$$

T3. Determinanta se množi skalarom α tako što se pomnoži svaki element jedne vrste (kolone) tim skalarom.

Primer 13.

$$\alpha \bullet \det A = \alpha \bullet \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha a_{11} & \alpha a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ \alpha a_{21} & \alpha a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha a_{11} & a_{12} \\ \alpha a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \alpha a_{12} \\ a_{21} & \alpha a_{22} \end{vmatrix}$$

T4. Ako su elementi jedne vrste (kolone) proporcionalni elementima druge vrste (kolone) tada je determinanta jednaka nuli (0).

Primer 14.

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ \alpha a_{21} & \alpha a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = \alpha \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = \alpha (a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}) = 0$$

Primer 15.

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 4 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot 8 - 4 \cdot 4 = 16 - 16 = 0$$

Primer 16.

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot 6 - 4 \cdot 3 = 12 - 12 = 0$$

Primer 17.

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 7 & 6 \\ 3 & 18 & 18 \\ -2 & 3 & -12 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot 18 \cdot (-12) + 7 \cdot 18 \cdot (-2) + 6 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 - 6 \cdot 18 \cdot (-2) - 18 \cdot 3 \cdot 1 - (-12) \cdot 7 \cdot 3$$

$$\Delta = -216 - 252 + 54 + 216 - 54 + 252$$

$$\Delta = 0$$

U primeru 17. prva i treća kolona su proporcionalne, jer je prva kolona pomnožena sa tri upravo treća kolona, tako da je determinanta jednaka nuli.

T5. $\det A = \det A^{(1)} + \det A^{(2)}$

Primer 18.

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 7 & 3 \\ 11 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 7 \cdot 2 - 3 \cdot 11 = 14 - 33 = -19$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 7 & 3 \\ 11 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3+4 & 3 \\ 5+6 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ 5 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 6 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 6 - 15 + 8 - 18 = -9 - 10 = -19$$

T6. $\det(A \cdot B) = \det(A) \cdot \det(B)$

Primer 19.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(A \cdot B) = \det \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \det \left(\begin{bmatrix} 8 & 9 \\ 12 & 19 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \det \begin{vmatrix} 8 & 9 \\ 12 & 19 \end{vmatrix} = 8 \cdot 19 - 9 \cdot 12 = 152 - 108 = 44$$

$$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot 2 - 2 \cdot 3 = 2 - 6 = -4$$

$$\det B = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot 2 - 5 \cdot 3 = 4 - 15 = -11$$

$$\det A \cdot \det B = (-4) \cdot (-11) = 44$$

T7. Determinanta ne menja vrednost ako se elementi jedne vrste (kolone) pomnože nekim skalarom (brojem) i dodaju drugoj vrsti (koloni).

Primer 20.

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 4 & 1 \\ 4 & 6 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \cdot 6 \cdot (-3) + 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 4 \cdot (-1) - 1 \cdot 6 \cdot 1 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot (-1) - 4 \cdot 4 \cdot (-3) = -72 + 8 - 4 - 6 + 8 + 48 = -18$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 4 & 1 \\ 4 & 6 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 4 & 1 \\ 5 & 5 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 5 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & -3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 0 \cdot 5 \cdot (-3) + 4 \cdot (-1) \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 0 \cdot (-1) - 1 \cdot 5 \cdot 2 - 0 \cdot (-1) \cdot (-1) - 4 \cdot 0 \cdot (-3) = 0 - 8 - 0 - 10 - 0 + 0 = -18$$

Rešavanje n-linearnih jednačina sa n-nepoznatih

$$\begin{aligned}a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n &= b_1 \\a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n &= b_2 \\&\dots \\a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n &= b_m \\&\dots \\a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n &= b_n\end{aligned}$$

Sistem jednačina ima rešenja ako je determinanta različita od nule $\Delta \neq 0$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_{x_i} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & b_1 & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & b_2 & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & b_n & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$x_i = \frac{\Delta_{x_i}}{\Delta}$$

- x_i - rešenje jednačina
- Δ_{x_i} - determinanta člana x
- Δ - determinanta sistema

Primer 21. Rešiti sistem dve jednačine sa dve nepoznate ?

$$\begin{aligned}4x + y &= 5 \\3x - 2y &= 12\end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 3 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 4*(-2) - 1*3 = -8 - 3 = -11$$

$$\Delta_x = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 12 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 5*(-2) - 1*12 = -10 - 12 = -22$$

$$\Delta_y = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 12 \end{vmatrix} = 4*12 - 5*3 = 48 - 15 = 33$$

$$x = \frac{\Delta_x}{\Delta} = \frac{-22}{-11} = 2$$

$$y = \frac{\Delta_y}{\Delta} = \frac{33}{-11} = -3$$

Primer 22. Rešiti sistem tri jednačine sa tri nepoznate ?

$$\begin{aligned}2x + 4y + z &= 4 \\3x + 6y + 2z &= 4 \\4x - y - 3z &= 1\end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 6 & 2 \\ 4 & -1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot 6 \cdot (-3) + 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 + 1 \cdot 3 \cdot (-1) - 1 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 - 2 \cdot 2 \cdot (-1) - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot (-3) = -36 + 32 - 3 - 24 + 4 + 36 = 9$$

$$\Delta_x = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 4 & 1 \\ 4 & 6 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -72 + 8 - 4 - 6 + 8 + 48 = -18$$

$$\Delta_y = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -24 + 32 + 3 - 16 - 4 + 36 = 27$$

$$\Delta_z = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 & 4 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 \\ 4 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 12 + 64 - 12 - 96 + 8 - 12 = -36$$

$$X = \frac{\Delta_x}{\Delta} = \frac{-18}{9} = -2$$

$$Y = \frac{\Delta_y}{\Delta} = \frac{27}{9} = 3$$

$$Z = \frac{\Delta_z}{\Delta} = \frac{-36}{9} = -4$$

Adjungovana matrica

Def 1. Neka je data kvadratna matrica A dimenzija $n \times n$.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

Adjungovana matrica matrice A je:

$$\text{adj } A = \text{adj}[a_{ik}] = [A_{ik}]^T = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & \dots & A_{n1} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & \dots & A_{n2} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ A_{1n} & A_{2n} & \dots & A_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

A_{ik} – Kofaktor a_{ik} matrice A .

Primer 23. Napisati adjungovanu matricu matrice A .

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{odj } A = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & A_{23} \\ A_{31} & A_{32} & A_{33} \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & A_{31} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & A_{32} \\ A_{13} & A_{23} & A_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_{11} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot 0 - 3 \cdot 1 = -3 \quad A_{12} = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 5 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \cdot 0 - 1 \cdot 5 = -5 \quad A_{13} = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 5 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \cdot 3 - 2 \cdot 5 = 2$$

$$A_{21} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot 0 - 3 \cdot 3 = -9 \quad A_{22} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot 0 - 3 \cdot 5 = -15 \quad A_{23} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot 3 - 1 \cdot 5 = 1$$

$$A_{31} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot 1 - 3 \cdot 2 = -5 \quad A_{32} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot 1 - 3 \cdot 4 = -10 \quad A_{33} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot 2 - 1 \cdot 4 = 0$$

$$\text{odj } A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -5 & 2 \\ -9 & -15 & 1 \\ -5 & -10 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -9 & -5 \\ -5 & -15 & -10 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Matrice se mogu koristiti za predstavljanje ravnih grafova. Takve matrice se zovu matrice susedstva, i one su kvadratnog oblika.

Primer 24. Za graf na slici napisati matricu susedstva A i njenu adjungovanu matricu?

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ - matrica susedstva}$$

$$A_{11} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \text{-Ukoliki su u jednoj vrsti ili koloni sve nule tada je rešenje determinante nula.}$$

$$A_{12} = A_{13} = A_{14} = 0$$

$$A_{21} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 1*0*0 + 1*0*0 + 1*1*1 - 1*0*0 - 1*0*1 - 1*1*0 = 1$$

$$A_{22} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 1*0*0 + 1*0*0 + 1*1*1 - 1*0*0 - 1*0*1 - 1*1*0 = 1$$

$$A_{23} = 0$$

$$A_{24} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1*1*1 + 1*0*0 + 1*1*0 - 1*1*0 - 1*0*0 - 1*1*1 = 0$$

$$A_{31} = A_{32} = A_{33} = A_{34} = A_{41} = A_{42} = A_{43} = A_{44} = 0$$

$$\text{adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Inverzna matrica A^{-1}

Def 1. Inverzna matrica (A^{-1}) je inverzni elemenat za operaciju množenja matrica, ako važi:

$$A^{-1} \times A = A \times A^{-1} = I$$

Def 2. Kvadratna matrica A , koja ima inverznu matricu A^{-1} , naziva se regularana, a ukoliko nema onda je singularna kvadratna matrica.

T1. Kvadratna matrica $A = [a_{ij}]_1^n$ je regularna ako i samo ako je determinanta $\det A \neq 0$. U tom slučaju inverzna matrica se računa:

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

Primer 25. Naći inverznu matricu (A^{-1}) zadate matrice A .

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

$$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot (-4) \cdot 3 \cdot 1 = -24$$

$$A_{11} = \begin{vmatrix} -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -12 \quad A_{12} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad A_{13} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \quad A_{14} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$A_{21} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad A_{22} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 6 \quad A_{23} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad A_{24} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -6$$

$$A_{31} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad A_{32} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad A_{33} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -8 \quad A_{34} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$A_{41} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad A_{42} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad A_{43} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad A_{44} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -24$$

$$\text{adjA} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} & A_{14} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & A_{23} & A_{24} \\ A_{31} & A_{32} & A_{33} & A_{34} \\ A_{41} & A_{42} & A_{43} & A_{44} \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & A_{31} & A_{41} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & A_{32} & A_{42} \\ A_{13} & A_{23} & A_{33} & A_{43} \\ A_{14} & A_{24} & A_{34} & A_{44} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{adjA} = \begin{bmatrix} -12 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & -8 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -24 \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} -12 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & -8 & 0 \\ 0 & -6 & 0 & -24 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \frac{1}{-24} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -12 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & -8 & 0 \\ 0 & -6 & 0 & -24 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1/4 & 0 & 0 \\ -1/6 & 0 & 1/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/4 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$