

1) Να υπολογισθεί η ορίζουσα των

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{και} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

χωρίς χρήση αναπτυγμάτων κατά γραμμή ή ετήλη.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{1^{\text{η}} \leftrightarrow 2^{\text{η}}} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{2^{\text{η}} \leftrightarrow 4^{\text{η}}} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\det(A') = -\det(A)$        $\det(A'') = -\det(A') = \det(A) = 6$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{1^{\text{η}} \leftrightarrow 3^{\text{η}}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} \Gamma_2 := \Gamma_2 - \Gamma_1 \\ \Gamma_3 := \Gamma_3 - 4\Gamma_1 \\ \Gamma_4 := \Gamma_4 - \Gamma_1 \end{array}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & -7 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} \Gamma_3 := \Gamma_3 + 4\Gamma_2 \\ \Gamma_4 := \Gamma_4 + 2\Gamma_2 \end{array}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -11 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\Gamma_4 := \Gamma_4 - \frac{2}{11}\Gamma_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -11 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 - \frac{2}{11} \cdot 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(A) = \ominus 1 \cdot 1 \cdot (-11) \cdot \left(6 - \frac{2}{11} \cdot 4\right) = 11 \cdot \left(6 - \frac{2}{11} \cdot 4\right) = 66 - 8 = 58$$

επειδή κάναμε αλλαγή δύο γραμμών 1 φορά

②  $A = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda+1 & 1 & 1 \\ \lambda+1 & \lambda & 3 \\ \lambda+1 & 1 & \lambda-1 \end{bmatrix}$  → Για ποια  $\lambda$  ο  $A$  δεν αντιστρέφεται;

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda+1 & 1 & 1 \\ \lambda+1 & \lambda & 3 \\ \lambda+1 & 1 & \lambda-1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[\Gamma_3 := \Gamma_3 - \Gamma_1]{\Gamma_2 := \Gamma_2 - \Gamma_1} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda+1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(A) = (\lambda+1)(\lambda-1)(\lambda-2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda = -1, \lambda = 1, \lambda = 2$$

③ Δείξτε ότι  $\forall x, y, z : \det \begin{vmatrix} x+y & x+z & y+z \\ z & y & x \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$

χωρίς αναπτύγματα κατά στήλη ή γραμμή.

$$\begin{bmatrix} x+y & x+z & y+z \\ z & y & x \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\Gamma_1 \leftrightarrow \Gamma_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ z & y & x \\ x+y & x+z & y+z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\Gamma_2 := z \cdot \Gamma_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & y-z & x-z \\ x+y & x+z & y+z \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\Gamma_3 := \Gamma_3 - (x+y) \cdot \Gamma_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & y-z & x-z \\ 0 & z-y & z-x \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\Gamma_3 := \Gamma_3 + \Gamma_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & y-z & x-z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Άρα  $\det(A) = 0$

4) Να βρεθεί η ορίζουσα του  $A+2I$  αν  $A^2+4A=-3I$ ,  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$

$$A^2+4A=-3I \Rightarrow A^2+4A+4I=-3I+4I \Rightarrow (A+2I)^2=I$$

$$\det(A+2I)^2 = \det I = 1$$

$$\det(A+2I) = \pm 1$$