

$$+ \sum_{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_n} \text{sign}(\sigma) a_{1\sigma(1)} \cdots a_{j\sigma(j)} \cdots a_{n\sigma(n)}$$

$$= \det \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_j \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} + \det \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a'_j \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & a_1 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \lambda & a_j \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \lambda & a_n \end{pmatrix} = \dots = \lambda \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_j \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} \quad \checkmark$$

(D2) alternierend:

Sei $a_j = a_k$ ($j \neq k$).

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_+} \text{sign}(\sigma) \cdot \prod(\sigma) + \sum_{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_-} \text{sign}(\sigma) \cdot \prod(\sigma)$$

mit $\prod(\sigma) := \prod_{i=1}^n a_{i\sigma(i)}$

$$\mathcal{S}_+ := \{\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_n \mid \sigma(j) > \sigma(k)\}$$

$$\mathcal{S}_- := \{\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_n \mid \sigma(j) < \sigma(k)\}$$

Wir haben Bijektion:

$$\mathcal{S}_+ \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathcal{S}_-$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \sigma & \mapsto & \sigma' := (\sigma(j) \ \sigma(k)) \circ \sigma \\ (\sigma'(j) \ \sigma'(k)) \circ \sigma' & \longleftarrow & \sigma' \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sign}(\sigma') &= \underbrace{\text{sign}(\sigma(j) \ \sigma(k))}_{-1} \cdot \text{sign}(\sigma) \\ &= -\text{sign}(\sigma) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi(\sigma') &= \prod_{i=1}^n a_{i\sigma'(i)} \\ &= \left(\prod_{\substack{i=1 \\ i \neq j, k}}^n a_{i\sigma'(i)} \right) \cdot a_{j\sigma'(j)} a_{k\sigma'(k)} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \left(\prod_{\substack{i=1 \\ i \neq \bar{j}, k}}^n a_{i\sigma(i)} \right) \underbrace{a_{j\sigma(k)}} \underbrace{a_{k\sigma(j)}}$$

$$a_j = a_k$$

$$= \left(\prod_{\substack{i=1 \\ i \neq \bar{j}, k}}^n a_{i\sigma(i)} \right) \underbrace{a_{k\sigma(k)}} \underbrace{a_{j\sigma(j)}}$$

$$= \pi(\sigma)$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_+} \text{sign}(\sigma) \cdot \pi(\sigma) + \sum_{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_+} \underbrace{-\text{sign}(\sigma)} \cdot \underbrace{\pi(\sigma)}_{\pi(\sigma)}$$

$$= 0.$$

□

Beweis, Teil II: \det ist
einzigartig!

Sei $f: M(n \times n, K) \rightarrow K$ eine
Abb., die (D1) - (D3) erfüllt.

$$e_j = (0 \dots 0 \underset{j}{1} 0 \dots 0)$$

$$f \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} = f \begin{pmatrix} \sum_j a_{1j} e_{j1} \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{D1}{=} \sum_j a_{1j} f \begin{pmatrix} e_{j1} \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \dots = \sum_{\substack{D1 \\ j_1, \dots, j_n \\ \text{(jeweils von} \\ 1 \text{ bis } n)}} a_{1j_1} \cdot a_{2j_2} \cdot \dots \cdot a_{nj_n} \cdot f \left(\begin{array}{c} e_{j_1} \\ \vdots \\ e_{j_n} \end{array} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{\substack{j_1, \dots, j_n \\ \text{alle } j_i \text{ verschieden} \\ j_i \in \{1, \dots, n\}}} a_{1j_1} \cdot a_{2j_2} \cdot \dots \cdot a_{nj_n} \cdot f \left(\begin{array}{c} e_{j_1} \\ \vdots \\ e_{j_n} \end{array} \right)$$

$$= a_{1\sigma(1)} \cdot \dots \cdot a_{n\sigma(n)} \cdot f \left(\begin{array}{c} e_{\sigma(1)} \\ \vdots \\ e_{\sigma(n)} \end{array} \right)$$

Notiz
zu D2

$$= \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} a_{1\sigma(1)} \cdot \dots \cdot a_{n\sigma(n)} \cdot \text{sign}(\sigma) \cdot \underbrace{f \left(\begin{array}{c} e_1 \\ \vdots \\ e_n \end{array} \right)}_{\substack{1 \\ (D3)}}$$

$$= \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \text{sign}(\sigma) \prod_{i=1}^n a_{i\sigma(i)} \quad \square$$

Beweis:

$$\det({}^t A) = \sum_{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_n} \text{sign}(\sigma) \prod_{i=1}^n a_{\sigma(i), i}$$

$$\text{sign}(\sigma^{-1})$$

$$\text{sign}(\sigma)^{-1}$$

Gruppen-
homo.

$$\text{sign}(\sigma)$$

$$= a_{\sigma(i), i}$$

$$= a_{\sigma(i), \sigma^{-1}(\sigma(i))}$$

$$= a_{j, \sigma^{-1}(j)}$$

$$= \sum_{\sigma^{-1} \in \mathfrak{S}_n} \text{sign}(\sigma^{-1}) \cdot \prod_{j=1}^n a_{j, \sigma^{-1}(j)}$$

$$= \sum_{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_n} \text{sign}(\sigma) \cdot \prod_{j=1}^n a_{j, \sigma(j)}$$

$$= \det(A)$$

□

$$\det(\dots, \overset{j}{a_{j,j}}, \dots, \overset{k}{a_{k,k}} + \lambda \overset{j}{a_{j,j}}, \dots)$$

$$\stackrel{D1}{=} \det(\dots, \overset{j}{a_{j,j}}, \dots, \overset{k}{a_{k,k}})$$

$$+ \lambda \det(\dots, \overset{j}{a_{j,j}}, \dots, \overset{j}{a_{j,j}})$$

0 wegen D2.

Beispiel:

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 & 7 \\ 3 & 0 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \curvearrowright \\ \end{array}$$

$$= -\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 & 7 \\ 3 & 0 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \left[\begin{array}{l} -3 \\ -3 \end{array} \right] \\ \left[\begin{array}{l} -3 \\ -3 \end{array} \right] \end{array}$$

$$= -\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \left[\begin{array}{l} +1 \\ \end{array} \right] \end{array}$$

$$= -\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \curvearrowright \end{array}$$

$$= +\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = -6$$

Beweis:

$$\text{Sei } B = (b_{ij}), A = (a_{ij}) = (\underline{a}_1, \dots, \underline{a}_n)$$

$$\underline{a}_i = \begin{pmatrix} a_{i1} \\ \vdots \\ a_{in} \end{pmatrix}$$

Dann ist

$$A \cdot B = \left(\sum_j a_{ij} b_{jk} \right)_{i,k}$$

$$= \left(\sum_{j=1}^n a_{j1} b_{j1}, \dots, \sum_j a_{jn} b_{jn} \right)$$

$$\det(A \cdot B)$$

$$= \det \left(\sum_j a_{j1} b_{j1}, \dots, \sum_j a_{jn} b_{jn} \right)$$

$$(D1) \quad = \sum_{j_1, \dots, j_n} b_{j_1 1} \cdots b_{j_n n} \det \left(\underline{a}_{j_1}, \dots, \underline{a}_{j_n} \right)$$

$$(D2) \quad = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} b_{\sigma(1)1} \cdots b_{\sigma(n)n} \det \left(\underline{a}_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, \underline{a}_{\sigma(n)} \right)$$

$$(D2) \quad = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} b_{\sigma(1)1} \cdots b_{\sigma(n)n} \text{sign}(\sigma) \det(\underline{a}_1, \dots, \underline{a}_n)$$

$$\det({}^t B)$$

$$\det(A)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{s.o.}}{=} \det(B) \cdot \det(A)$$

□

Beweis Kokovolar:

in K

$$\det(T^{-1}AT) = \det(T^{-1}) \cdot \det(A) \cdot \det(T)$$

$$= \det(A) \quad \square$$

ΓB ähnlich zu $A \Gamma$

$\Leftrightarrow \exists T$ inv. mit

$$\left[B = T^{-1}AT \right]$$

Beweis Invertierbarkeits-

Kriterium:

Falls A invertierbar, $\exists B$:

$$A \cdot B = E_n$$

$$\text{Also } \det(A \cdot B) = \det(E_n)$$

$$\det(A) \cdot \det(B) \stackrel{\text{M-Satz}}{=} 1$$

Beispiel:

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{1} & 0 & 8 \\ 2 & 7 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{(i)} \quad 1 \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} - 0 \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} + 8 \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 7 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= 000$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \boxed{0} & 8 \\ 2 & 7 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{(ii)} \quad -0 \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} + 7 \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 8 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} - 0 \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 8 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= 7 \cdot 6 = \underline{\underline{42}}$$

Vorzeichen $(-1)^{k+l}$ ergibt Schachbrettmuster:

$$\begin{pmatrix} + & - & + & - & + & - \\ - & + & - & + & - & + \\ + & - & + & - & + & - \\ - & + & - & + & - & + \\ + & - & + & - & + & - \\ - & + & - & + & - & + \end{pmatrix}$$

Beweis:

$$\det \left(\begin{array}{c|cccc} 1 & * & \text{---} & * \\ \hline 0 & & & \\ \vdots & & & \\ 0 & & & \end{array} \right) = \det(B)$$

*folgt aus
(Leibnizformel)*

Jetzt rechnen ...