

INVERZNA MATRICA

Minor (u oznaci M_{ij}) elementa a_{ij} determinante reda n jeste determinanta matrice reda $n-1$ koja se dobija izostavljanjem i -te vrste i j -te kolone iz date matrice.

Kofaktor (u oznaci A_{ij}) elementa a_{ij} determinante reda n definišemo sa $A_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} \cdot M_{ij}$

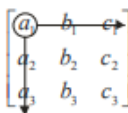
Primer

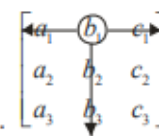
Ako posmatramo matricu $\begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{bmatrix}$, njeni minori i kofaktori će biti:

Minori:

$$\begin{aligned} M_{11} &= \begin{vmatrix} b_2 & c_2 \\ b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}, & M_{12} &= \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}, & M_{13} &= \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & b_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} \\ M_{21} &= \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & c_1 \\ b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}, & M_{22} &= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & c_1 \\ a_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}, & M_{23} &= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_3 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} \\ M_{31} &= \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & c_1 \\ b_2 & c_2 \end{vmatrix}, & M_{32} &= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & c_2 \end{vmatrix}, & M_{33} &= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Kako smo dobili recimo minor M_{11} ?

Oznaka 11 nam govori da poklapamo prvu vrstu i prvu kolonu: , ono što ostane stavimo u malu determinantu.

Minor M_{12} dobijamo kad poklopimo prvu vrstu i drugu kolonu (12): , ostaje $\begin{vmatrix} a_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$, itd.

Kofaktori:

$$\begin{aligned} A_{11} &= (-1)^{1+1} M_{11} = + \begin{vmatrix} b_2 & c_2 \\ b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}; & A_{12} &= (-1)^{1+2} M_{12} = - \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}; & A_{13} &= (-1)^{1+3} M_{13} = + \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & b_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} \\ A_{21} &= (-1)^{2+1} M_{21} = - \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & c_1 \\ b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}; & A_{22} &= (-1)^{2+2} M_{22} = + \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & c_1 \\ a_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}; & A_{23} &= (-1)^{2+3} M_{23} = - \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_3 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} \\ A_{31} &= (-1)^{3+1} M_{31} = + \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & c_1 \\ b_2 & c_2 \end{vmatrix}; & A_{32} &= (-1)^{3+2} M_{32} = - \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & c_2 \end{vmatrix}; & A_{33} &= (-1)^{3+3} M_{33} = + \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Sta možemo primetiti kod kofaktora što se tiče znakova?

Pa, znaci idu naizmenično, kao kad smo razvijali determinante:
$$\begin{bmatrix} + & - & + \\ - & + & - \\ + & - & + \end{bmatrix}$$

Najpre ćemo reći nešto o **adjungovanoj** matrici.

Naka je data matrica $A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \cdot & & & \\ \cdot & & & \\ \cdot & & & \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$, ili skraćeno zapisana $A = \|a_{ij}\|_{n \times n}$.

Matricu $\|A_{ij}\|^T$, gde su A_{ij} kofaktori elemenata a_{ij} matrice A , nazivamo **adjungovana** (pridružena) matrica za matricu A i označavamo je sa :

$$adj A = \|A_{ij}\|^T = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & \dots & A_{n1} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & \dots & A_{n2} \\ \cdot & & & \\ \cdot & & & \\ \cdot & & & \\ A_{1n} & A_{2n} & \dots & A_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

Primer

Data je matrica $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$. Odrediti njenu adjungovanu matricu $adj A$.

Najpre tražimo kofaktore...Onda njih poredjamo u matricu...

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \boxed{1} & \boxed{5} & \boxed{0} \\ \boxed{0} & 3 & 2 \\ \boxed{1} & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow A_{11} = + \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 6$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \boxed{1} & \boxed{5} & \boxed{0} \\ 0 & \boxed{3} & 2 \\ 1 & \boxed{0} & 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow A_{12} = - \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -(-2) = 2$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \boxed{1} & \boxed{5} & \boxed{0} \\ 0 & 3 & \boxed{2} \\ 1 & 0 & \boxed{2} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow A_{13} = + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -3$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \boxed{1} & 5 & 0 \\ \boxed{0} & \boxed{3} & \boxed{2} \\ \boxed{1} & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow A_{21} = - \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -10$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \boxed{5} & 0 \\ \boxed{0} & \boxed{3} & \boxed{2} \\ 1 & \boxed{0} & 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow A_{22} = + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & \boxed{0} \\ \boxed{0} & \boxed{3} & \boxed{2} \\ 1 & 0 & \boxed{2} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow A_{23} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -(-5) = 5$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \boxed{1} & 5 & 0 \\ \boxed{0} & 3 & 2 \\ \boxed{1} & \boxed{0} & \boxed{2} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow A_{31} = + \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 10$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \boxed{5} & 0 \\ 0 & \boxed{3} & 2 \\ \boxed{1} & \boxed{0} & \boxed{2} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow A_{32} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -2$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & \boxed{0} \\ 0 & 3 & \boxed{2} \\ \boxed{1} & \boxed{0} & \boxed{2} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow A_{33} = + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 3$$

Šad ove vrednosti menjamo u : $adjA = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & A_{31} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & A_{32} \\ A_{13} & A_{23} & A_{33} \end{bmatrix}$, pa je $adjA = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -10 & 10 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 \\ -3 & 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

Sad možemo definisati i *inverznu matricu*.

Naka je A kvadratna matrica reda n . Ako postoji matrica A^{-1} reda n takva da je $A \cdot A^{-1} = A^{-1} \cdot A = I_n$, gde je

I_n jedinična matrica reda n , tada kažemo da je A^{-1} inverzna matrica matrice A .

Formula po kojoj tražimo inverznu matricu je :

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

Naravno, treba reći da inverzna matrica postoji ako i samo ako je $\det A \neq 0$.

Inverzna matrica je, ako postoji, jedinstvena!

Primer

Odrediti inverznu matricu matrice $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 4 & -5 & 2 \\ 5 & -7 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

Radimo po formuli: $B^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det B} \cdot \text{adj}B$

Najpre tražimo $\det B$, jer ta vrednost mora biti različita od nule da bi postojala inverzna matrica...

$\det B = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 4 & -5 & 2 \\ 5 & -7 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$ koristimo Sarusov postupak...

$$\det B = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 4 & -5 & 2 \\ 5 & -7 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 4 & -5 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 4 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot (-5) \cdot 3 + (-3) \cdot 2 \cdot 5 + 1 \cdot 4 \cdot (-7) - (-3) \cdot 4 \cdot 3 - 2 \cdot 2 \cdot (-7) - 1 \cdot (-5) \cdot 5 =$$
$$= -30 - 30 - 28 + 36 + 28 + 25 = -88 + 89 = 1$$

$$\boxed{\det B = 1}$$

Dalje tražimo **adi B**.

$$\text{adj}B = \begin{bmatrix} B_{11} & B_{21} & B_{31} \\ B_{12} & B_{22} & B_{32} \\ B_{13} & B_{23} & B_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} \boxed{2} & \boxed{-3} & \boxed{1} \\ \boxed{4} & -5 & 2 \\ \boxed{5} & -7 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow B_{11} = + \begin{vmatrix} -5 & 2 \\ -7 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -15 - (-14) = -1$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} \boxed{2} & \boxed{-3} & \boxed{1} \\ 4 & \boxed{-5} & 2 \\ 5 & \boxed{-7} & 3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow B_{12} = - \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 5 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -[12 - 10] = -2$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} \boxed{2} & \boxed{-3} & \boxed{1} \\ 4 & -5 & \boxed{2} \\ 5 & -7 & \boxed{3} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow B_{13} = + \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -5 \\ 5 & -7 \end{vmatrix} = -28 - (-25) = -3$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} \boxed{2} & \boxed{-3} & \boxed{1} \\ 4 & -5 & \boxed{2} \\ 5 & -7 & \boxed{3} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow B_{13} = + \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -5 \\ 5 & -7 \end{vmatrix} = -28 - (-25) = -3$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} \boxed{2} & -3 & 1 \\ \boxed{4} & \boxed{-5} & \boxed{2} \\ \boxed{5} & -7 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow B_{21} = - \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ -7 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -[-9 - (-7)] = 2$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & \boxed{-3} & 1 \\ \boxed{4} & \boxed{-5} & \boxed{2} \\ 5 & \boxed{-7} & 3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow B_{22} = + \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 6 - 5 = 1$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & \boxed{1} \\ \boxed{4} & \boxed{-5} & \boxed{2} \\ 5 & -7 & \boxed{3} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow B_{23} = - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 5 & -7 \end{vmatrix} = -[-14 - (-15)] = -1$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} \boxed{2} & -3 & 1 \\ \boxed{4} & -5 & 2 \\ \boxed{5} & \boxed{-7} & \boxed{3} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow B_{31} = + \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ -5 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -6 - (-5) = -1$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & \boxed{-3} & 1 \\ 4 & \boxed{-5} & 2 \\ \boxed{5} & \boxed{-7} & \boxed{3} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow B_{32} = - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & \boxed{1} \\ 4 & -5 & \boxed{2} \\ \boxed{5} & \boxed{-7} & \boxed{3} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow B_{33} = + \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 4 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = -10 - (-12) = 2$$

Poredjamo kofaktore u matricu $\text{adj} B$.

$$\text{adj}B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ -3 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ sada se vraćamo u formulu } B^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det B} \cdot \text{adj}B, \text{ pa je :}$$

$$B^{-1} = \frac{1}{1} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ -3 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow B^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ -3 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ako za matricu A postoji inverzna matrica, kažemo da je matrica A regularna matrica.

U protivnom, za matricu A kažemo da je **singularna** (neregularna).

Evo nekoliko pravila koja važe za regularne matrice:

- 1) $(A^{-1})^T = (A^T)^{-1}$
- 2) $(A \cdot B)^{-1} = B^{-1} \cdot A^{-1}$
- 3) $(A_1 \cdot A_2 \cdot \dots \cdot A_n)^{-1} = A_n^{-1} \cdot \dots \cdot A_2^{-1} \cdot A_1^{-1}$

Ako za kvadratnu matricu A važi da je $A^T = A^{-1}$, onda nju nazivamo *ortogonalna matrica*.

PRIMERI

Odredi inverznu matricu matrica

$$\mathbf{D} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 5 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{E} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$