

Lineare Algebra I

für die Fachrichtung Informatik

Wintersemester 2023/24

Def 5.3.1 (Determinante)
 $n \in \mathbb{N}$

K Körper

$$A = (a_{ij}) \in K^{n \times n}$$

$$\det A = \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{S}(n)} \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma) \cdot a_{\sigma(1),1} \cdots a_{\sigma(n),n}$$

$\in K$

Leibniz-Formel

z.B.: $n=2$

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

$$\det A = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{21}a_{12}$$

z.B. $n=4$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} & a_{44} \end{pmatrix}$$

z.B. $n=1$

$$\mathcal{J}(1) = \{id\}$$



$$\det(a_{11}) = a_{11}$$

z.B. $n=2$

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

$$\det A = +a_{11}a_{22} - a_{21}a_{12}$$

$$\mathcal{J}(2) = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 1: } \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \bullet & \bullet \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \text{id} \\ (+1) \end{array} , \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 2: } \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \bullet & \bullet \\ \hline \end{array} \\ (12) \\ (-1) \end{array} \right\}$$

z.B. $n=3$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{J}(3) = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 1: } \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \text{id} \\ +1 \end{array} , \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 2: } \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ \hline \end{array} \\ (132) \\ +1 \end{array} , \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 3: } \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ \hline \end{array} \\ (123) \\ +1 \end{array} , \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 4: } \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ \hline \end{array} \\ (13) \\ -1 \end{array} , \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 5: } \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ \hline \end{array} \\ (23) \\ -1 \end{array} , \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 6: } \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ \hline \end{array} \\ (12) \\ -1 \end{array} \right\}$$

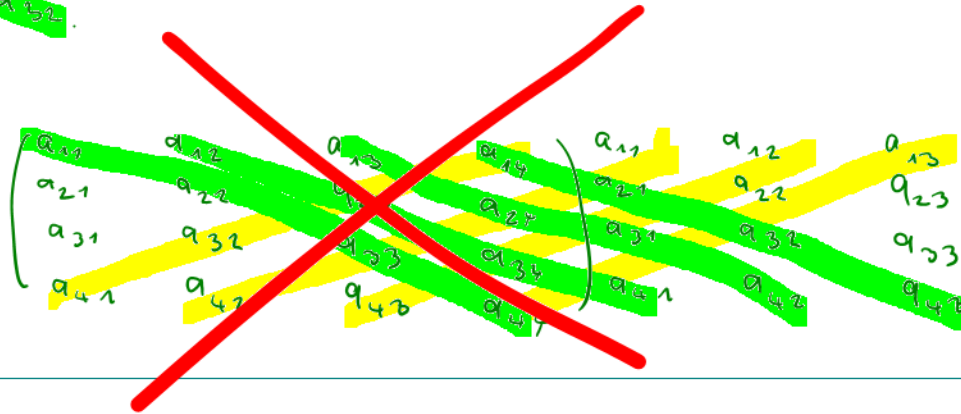
$$\det A =$$

$$+ a_{11}a_{22}a_{33} + a_{31}a_{12}a_{23} + a_{21}a_{32}a_{13}$$

$$- a_{31}a_{22}a_{13} - a_{11}a_{32}a_{23} - a_{21}a_{12}a_{33}$$

Anmerkung: Sarrus-Regel

**gilt NUR
für $n=3$**



$n=4$

$$|\mathcal{S}(4)| = 4! = 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 24$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} & a_{44} \end{pmatrix}$$

$\det A =$ Summe von 24 Termen, 12 mit Vorzeichen +
12 mit Vorzeichen -

(für die praktische Rechnung leider völlig ungeeignet...)

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} & a_{44} \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & a_{14} a_{23} a_{32} a_{41} - a_{13} a_{24} a_{32} a_{41} - a_{14} a_{22} a_{33} a_{41} + a_{12} a_{24} a_{33} a_{41} + a_{13} a_{22} a_{34} a_{41} - a_{12} a_{23} a_{34} a_{41} - a_{14} a_{23} a_{31} a_{42} + a_{13} a_{24} a_{31} a_{42} + \\ & a_{14} a_{21} a_{33} a_{42} - a_{11} a_{24} a_{33} a_{42} - a_{13} a_{21} a_{34} a_{42} + a_{11} a_{23} a_{34} a_{42} + a_{14} a_{22} a_{31} a_{43} - a_{12} a_{24} a_{31} a_{43} - a_{14} a_{21} a_{32} a_{43} + a_{11} a_{24} a_{32} a_{43} + \\ & a_{12} a_{21} a_{34} a_{43} - a_{11} a_{22} a_{34} a_{43} - a_{13} a_{22} a_{31} a_{44} + a_{12} a_{23} a_{31} a_{44} + a_{13} a_{21} a_{32} a_{44} - a_{11} a_{23} a_{32} a_{44} - a_{12} a_{21} a_{33} a_{44} + a_{11} a_{22} a_{33} a_{44} \end{aligned}$$

Satz 5.2.5 (Transformationsformel für alt. Abbildungen)

K Körper

V, W Vektorräume über K , $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$\omega: V^n \rightarrow W$ alternierend.

$$(u_1, \dots, u_n) \in V^n$$

$$(v_1, \dots, v_n) \in V^n$$

$$\omega(u_1, \dots, u_n) \leftarrow \text{bekannt}$$

$$\omega(v_1, \dots, v_n) \leftarrow \text{gesucht}$$

Falls $v_1, \dots, v_n \in \text{LH}_K(u_1, \dots, u_n)$

Dann

$$\omega(v_1, \dots, v_n) = \Delta \cdot \omega(u_1, \dots, u_n).$$

Wenn $v_j = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_{i,j} u_i$ $\alpha_{i,j} \in K$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{1,1} & \dots & \alpha_{1,n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \alpha_{n,1} & \dots & \alpha_{n,n} \end{pmatrix}$$

Dann

$$\Delta = \det A = \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{S}(n)} \text{sgn}(\sigma) \cdot \alpha_{\sigma(1),1} \cdot \alpha_{\sigma(2),2} \cdots \alpha_{\sigma(n),n}$$

Bw: $\omega(v_1, \dots, v_n)$

$$v_j = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_{ij} u_i$$

$$= \omega\left(\sum_{i_1=1}^n \alpha_{i_1 1} u_{i_1}, \dots, \sum_{i_n=1}^n \alpha_{i_n n} u_{i_n}\right)$$

$$= \sum_{i_1=1}^n \dots \sum_{i_n=1}^n \omega(\alpha_{i_1 1} u_{i_1}, \dots, \alpha_{i_n n} u_{i_n})$$

$$= \sum_{\sigma: \{1, \dots, n\} \rightarrow \{1, \dots, n\}} \omega(\alpha_{\sigma(1), 1} u_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, \alpha_{\sigma(n), n} u_{\sigma(n)})$$

$$= \sum_{\sigma: \{1, \dots, n\} \rightarrow \{1, \dots, n\}} \alpha_{\sigma(1),1} \alpha_{\sigma(2),2} \dots \alpha_{\sigma(n),n} \underbrace{\omega(u_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, u_{\sigma(n)})}_{=0,}$$

wenn $\sigma(k) = \sigma(l) \quad k \neq l$

$$= \sum_{\sigma \in S(n)} \alpha_{\sigma(1),1} \alpha_{\sigma(2),2} \dots \alpha_{\sigma(n),n} \underbrace{\omega(u_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, u_{\sigma(n)})}_{= \text{sgn}(\sigma) \cdot \omega(u_1, \dots, u_n)}$$

$$= \left(\sum_{\sigma \in S(n)} \text{sgn}(\sigma) \cdot \alpha_{\sigma(1),1} \alpha_{\sigma(2),2} \dots \alpha_{\sigma(n),n} \right) \cdot \omega(u_1, \dots, u_n)$$

$$\sigma: \{1, \dots, n\} \rightarrow \{1, \dots, n\}$$

injektiv

$\Rightarrow$ bijektiv.

Prop 5.3.4:

$$n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$A \in K^{n \times n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \det(A^T) = \det A$$

Beweisidee:
 $n=3$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}^T = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & a_{31} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & a_{32} \\ a_{13} & a_{23} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{ccc} a_{11} & a_{22} & a_{33} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} + \begin{array}{ccc} a_{31} & a_{12} & a_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} - \begin{array}{ccc} a_{21} & a_{32} & a_{13} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \\ & - \begin{array}{ccc} a_{31} & a_{22} & a_{13} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} + \begin{array}{ccc} a_{11} & a_{32} & a_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} - \begin{array}{ccc} a_{21} & a_{12} & a_{33} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \end{aligned}$$

K Körper

Idea:

$$\det A = \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{P}(n)} \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma) \cdot \dots$$

$$= \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{P}(n)} \overbrace{\operatorname{sgn}(\sigma^{-1})}^{= \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma)} \cdot \dots$$

$$= \det(A^T)$$

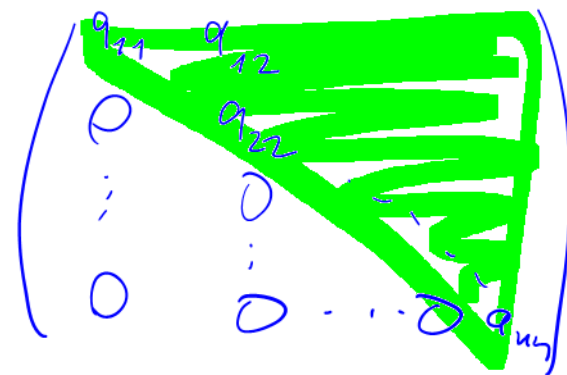
Def 5.3.5

$$n \in \mathbb{N}$$

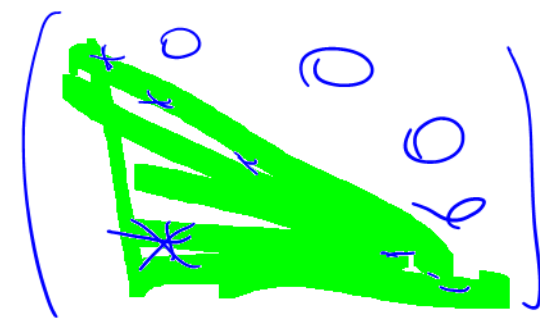
$$A = (a_{ij}) \in K^{n \times n}$$

K Körper

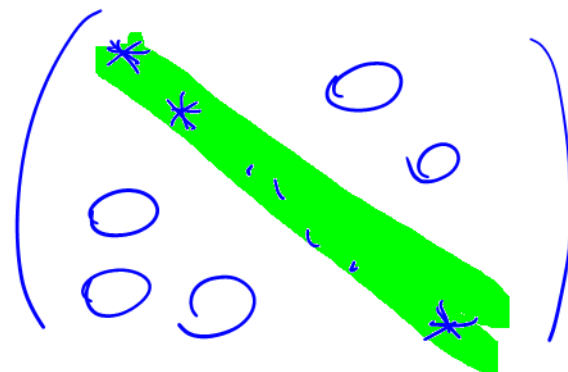
(a) A heie ~~obere Dreiecksmatrix~~
wenn $\forall i > j : a_{ij} = 0$



(b) A heie ~~untere Dreiecksmatrix~~
wenn $\forall i < j : a_{ij} = 0$



(c) A heie ~~Diagonalmatrix~~
wenn $\forall i \neq j : a_{ij} = 0$



Prop 5.3.6

K Körper

$$n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$A = (a_{ij}) \in K^{n \times n}$$

WENN

• A obere Dreiecksmatrix

ODER

• A untere Dreiecksmatrix

ODER

• A Diagonalmatrix

IST, DANN

$$\det A = a_{11} a_{22} \cdots a_{nn}.$$

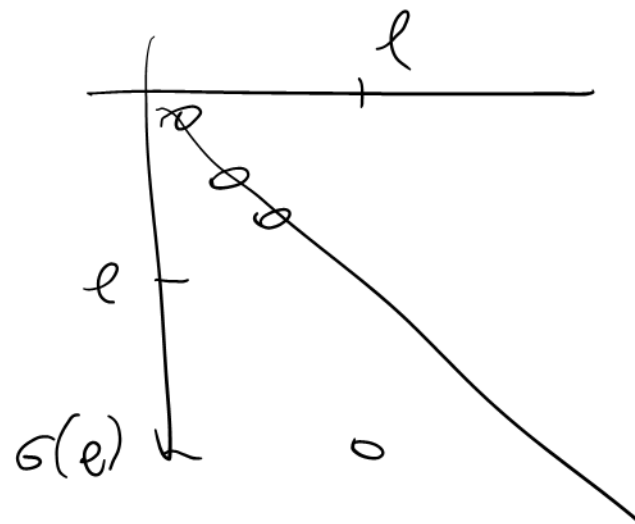
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ & \ddots & \\ & & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

Bw: FALLS A obw Δ -Matrix:

$$\sigma \in \mathcal{S}(n), \sigma \neq \text{id.}$$

$$\rightarrow \exists k: \sigma(k) \neq k$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists l: \sigma(l) > l.$$



$$\text{sgn}(\sigma) \cdot a_{\sigma(1)1} a_{\sigma(2)2} \cdots \underbrace{a_{\sigma(l)l}}_{=0} \cdots a_{\sigma(n)n} = 0$$

$$\sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{S}(n)} = \underbrace{\text{sgn}(\text{id}) a_{11} a_{22} \cdots a_{nn}}_{=0} + \sum_{\sigma \neq \text{id}} \underbrace{\quad}_{=0}$$

ACHTUNG:

$$\det(\lambda A) \neq \lambda \det A$$

$$\det(A+B) \neq \det A + \det B$$

$$\det: \mathbb{K}^{n \times n} \longrightarrow \mathbb{K}$$

ist NICHT LINEAR!

(für $n \geq 2$)

Satz 5.3.7

K Körper, $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

$$(a) \quad (K^n)^n \longrightarrow K : (v_1, \dots, v_n) \longmapsto \det(v_1 | v_2 | \dots | v_n)$$

ist alternierende n -lineare Abbildung $(V = K^n, W = K)$

$$(b) \quad (K^{1 \times n})^n \longrightarrow K (z_1, \dots, z_n) \longmapsto \det \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ \vdots \\ z_n \end{pmatrix}$$

ist alternierende n -lineare Abbildung $V = K^{1 \times n}, W = K$.

Bw: (b) folgt aus (a) und 5.3.4.

Wie zeigt man (a)?

Sei $k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$.

$$\det \left(\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{array} \right) = \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{P}(n)} \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma) \underbrace{a_{\sigma(1),1} a_{\sigma(2),2} \dots a_{\sigma(n),n}}_{\text{linear in der } k\text{-ten Spalte}}$$

$\Rightarrow$

linear in der k -ten Spalte.

Also ist $\boxed{w: (v_1, \dots, v_n) \mapsto \det(v_1 | \dots | v_n)}$
multilinear.

Es bleibt zu zeigen: $w(v_1, \dots, v_n) = 0$ falls $v_k = v_\ell$ $k \neq \ell$.

$$w(v_1, \dots, v_n) = \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{P}(n)} \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma) a_{\sigma(1),1} a_{\sigma(2),2} \dots a_{\sigma(n),n}$$

Zerlegen wir die Summe in die geraden
und die ungeraden Permutationen:

$$= \sum_{\substack{\sigma \in \mathcal{P}(n) \\ \operatorname{sgn} \sigma = 1}} \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma) a_{\sigma(1),1} a_{\sigma(2),2} \dots a_{\sigma(n),n} + \sum_{\substack{\sigma \in \mathcal{P}(n) \\ \operatorname{sgn} \sigma = -1}} \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma) a_{\sigma(1),1} a_{\sigma(2),2} \dots a_{\sigma(n),n}$$

Setzen

$\tau := (k, l)$ Transposition, die k und l vertauscht.

Nach 5.1.11 gilt: $\{\sigma \in \mathcal{P}(n) \mid \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma) = -1\} = \{\sigma \circ \tau \mid \sigma \in \mathcal{P}(n)\}$

$$\sum_{\substack{\sigma \in \mathcal{P}(n) \\ \text{sgn } \sigma = 1}} \text{sgn}(\sigma) a_{\sigma(1),1} a_{\sigma(2),2} \dots a_{\sigma(n),n} + \sum_{\substack{\sigma \in \mathcal{P}(n) \\ \text{sgn } \sigma = -1}} \text{sgn}(\sigma) a_{\sigma(1),1} a_{\sigma(2),2} \dots a_{\sigma(n),n}$$

$$= \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{A}(n)} \text{sgn}(\sigma) a_{\sigma(1),1} a_{\sigma(2),2} \dots a_{\sigma(n),n} + \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{A}(n)} \underbrace{\text{sgn}(\sigma \circ \tau)}_{\substack{\text{sgn}(\sigma) \cdot \text{sgn}(\tau) \\ = -1}} a_{\sigma \circ \tau(1),1} a_{\sigma \circ \tau(2),2} \dots a_{\sigma \circ \tau(n),n}$$

$$= \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{A}(n)} \text{sgn}(\sigma) a_{\sigma(1),1} a_{\sigma(2),2} \dots a_{\sigma(n),n} - \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{A}(n)} \text{sgn}(\sigma) a_{\sigma \circ \tau(1),1} a_{\sigma \circ \tau(2),2} \dots a_{\sigma \circ \tau(n),n}$$

$$= 0.$$

(Details siehe Skript)



Z.B.:

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{(G3)}{=} 2 \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} 1 \cdot (-1) \\ \leftarrow \end{matrix}$$

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

$$\stackrel{(G2)}{=} 2 (-1) \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 6 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= 2 (-1) \cdot 1 \cdot 6 \cdot (-3) = 36$$

(Achtung: In der Vorlesung stand hier $-36 \dots$)

Satz 5.3.9

K Körper

$$n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\forall A, B \in K^{n \times n}:$$

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

Bw:

$$A = \left(\begin{array}{c|c|c} |u_1| & \dots & |u_n| \end{array} \right)$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & \dots & b_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{m1} & \dots & b_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AB = \left(\begin{array}{c|c|c} |v_1| & \dots & |v_n| \end{array} \right)$$

$$v_h = \sum_{i=1}^n b_{hi} \cdot u_i$$

$$\omega : (\mathbb{R}^n)^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$(w_1, \dots, w_n) \longmapsto \det(|w_1| \dots |w_n|)$$

alternierend.

$$\det(AB) = \omega(v_1, \dots, v_n) = \Delta \cdot \omega(u_1, \dots, u_n)$$

$$\Delta = \det B \quad = \det B \cdot \det A$$

$$= \det A \cdot \det B$$



Satz 5.3.10

$$n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$A \in K^{n \times n}$$

K Körper

A invertierbar



$$\det A \neq 0$$

Bzw. " $\Rightarrow$ ": A invertierbar

$$\exists B: AB = \mathbb{1} = BA.$$

$$\det(AB) = \det \mathbb{1}$$

$$\det A \det B = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \det A \neq 0.$$

Wenn A invertierbar,

$$\det(A^{-1}) = \frac{1}{\det A}$$

$$\det B = \frac{1}{\det A}$$

$$\text{"}\Leftarrow\text{"} : \omega : (K^n)^n \rightarrow K$$

$$\left((v_1, \dots, v_n) \mapsto \det(v_1 | \dots | v_n) \right) \text{ alternierend.}$$

$$A = (v_1 | \dots | v_n).$$

$$\omega(v_1, \dots, v_n) = \det A \neq 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow v_1, \dots, v_n \quad \text{lin. unabh.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{rg}(A) = n \quad \Rightarrow A \text{ invertierbar.}$$

Korollar 5.3.11

K Körper

$n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} GL(n, K) & \longrightarrow & (K^\times = K \setminus \{0\}, \cdot) = GL(1, K) \\ A & \longmapsto & \det A \end{array} \right)$$

ist ein Gruppenhomomorphismus.



Def: $SL(n, K) = \{ A \in GL(n, K) \mid \det A = 1 \} = \ker(\det)$

spezielle lineare Gruppe

Prop 5.3.13

$n \in \mathbb{N}$

$\sigma \in \mathcal{S}(n)$.

$$A_\sigma := \left(e_{\sigma(1)} \mid e_{\sigma(2)} \mid \dots \mid e_{\sigma(n)} \right) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$$

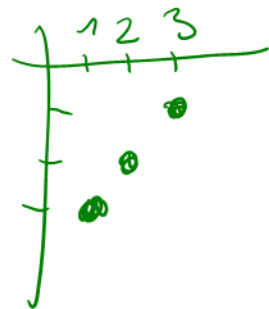
$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma) = \det A_\sigma$$

B-:

$$\det A_\sigma = \det \left(e_{\sigma(1)} \mid \dots \mid e_{\sigma(n)} \right)$$

5.2.4

$$= \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma) \cdot \underbrace{\det(e_1 \mid \dots \mid e_n)}_{=1}$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Def 5.3.14 Streichungsmatrix

K Körper

$$n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2.$$

$$A \in K^{n \times n}.$$

$$(k, l) \in \{1, \dots, n\} \times \{1, \dots, n\}.$$

Streichungsmatrix

$St_{(k, l)}(A)$ = Matrix, die man erhält, wenn man bei der Matrix A die k -te Zeile und die l -te Spalte streicht.

$$St_{(k, l)}(A) \in K^{(n-1) \times (n-1)}$$

z.B.:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 \\ 13 & 14 & 15 & 16 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{4 \times 4}$$

$$St_{(2,3)}(A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 9 & 10 & 12 \\ 13 & 14 & 16 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Satz 5.3.15

$$A \in K^{n \times n}, n \geq 2$$

$$l \in \{1, \dots, n\}$$

$$\det A = \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k+l} a_{k,l} \det(\text{St}_{(k,l)}(A))$$

Entwicklung nach l -ter Spalte.

z.B.: $l=3$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 3 & 0 & 7 \\ 6 & 2 & 0 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$A \in K^{n \times n}, n \geq 2$$

$$k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$$

$$\det A = \sum_{l=1}^n (-1)^{k+l} a_{k,l} \det(\text{St}_{(k,l)}(A))$$

Entwicklung nach k -ter Zeile.

~~$$+ 0 \det(\text{St}_{1,3}(A))$$~~

~~$$- 0 \det(\text{St}_{2,3}(A))$$~~

$$+ 1 \det \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 3 & 7 \\ 6 & 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

~~$$- 0 \det(\text{St}_{4,3}(A))$$~~

Def 5.3.16 Adjunkte

$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \quad A = (a_{ij})$$

$$A^{\#} = (\alpha_{ij})$$

$$\alpha_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} \det \left(\text{St}_{(j,i)}(A) \right)$$

z.B.: $n=2$

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

$$A^{\#} = \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix}.$$

Satz 5.3.17 Cramer'sche Regel

$$A A^{\#} = \det A \cdot \mathbb{1}$$

Wenn $\det A \neq 0$

Dann

$$A \left(\frac{1}{\det A} A^{\#} \right) = \mathbb{1}$$
$$= A^{-1}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} A^{\#}$$