

Yuqori tartibli determinantlarni hisoblashning qulay usullari

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Annotatsiya: Bizga malumki 2-va 3- tartibli determinantlarni hisoblashning oson va qulay usullari ko'p. Ma'lumki yuqori tartibli yani 4-va undan yuqori tartibli determinantlarni aksariyat talabalar hisoblashga bir muncha qiynalishadi. Mazkur maqolada yuqori tartibli determinantlarni hisoblashning qulay usullarini qarab o'tamiz. Ushbu usullarga doir misollar qarab o'tamiz.

Kalit so'zlar: determinant, uchburchak, asosiy diogonal, to'ldiruvchilar, Vondermant determinant, rekurent munosabatlar

Convenient methods for calculating higher order determinants

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Abstract: As we know, there are many easy and convenient ways to calculate 2nd and 3rd order determinants. It is known that most students find it difficult to calculate determinants of higher order, i.e. 4th and higher order. In this article, we will look at convenient methods of calculating higher-order determinants. Let's look at examples of these methods.

Keywords: determinant, triangle, main diagonal, complements, Vondermant determinant, recurrent relations

Yuqori tartibli determinantlarni hisoblashda qo'llaniladigan ma'lum usullar juda ko'p hisoblashlarni bajarishni talab qiladi. Harfiy va sonli determinantlarning ma'lum bir ko'rinishlari uchun hisoblashning ba'zi bir usullari ishlab chiqilgan. Quyida yuqori tartibli determinantlarni hisoblashlarning olti xil usulini ko'rib o'tamiz.

1) Determinantni uchburchak usuliga keltirish usuli.

Bu usulning asosiy g'oyasi dioganaldan bir tomonda turgan barcha elementlar elementar almashtirishlarni bajarib nolga keltiriladi. Agar bosh dioganaldan bir tomonda yotgan elementlar nolga teng bo'lsa, bunday determinant bosh diagonaldagi barcha elementlar ko'paytmasiga teng bo'ladi. Agar determinantning yordamchi

diagonalidan bir tomonda yotgan barcha elementlar nolga teng bo'lsa u bunday determinant $(-1)^{n(n-1)/2}$ ishora bilan olingan diogonaldagi barcha elementlar ko'paytmasiga teng.

1-misol. Quyidagi n - tartibli determinantni uchburchak usuliga keltirib hisoblang.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & 2 & \dots & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 & \dots & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 & \dots & 2 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & \dots & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

Avvalo oxirgi satrni -1 ga ko'paytirib olib qolgan har satrdan ayirib olamiz. So'ng hosil bo'lgan determinantni so'ngi satridagi elementlardan boshqa har bir elementini -2 ga ko'paytirib olib so'ngi satrini har bir satriga qo'shib olamiz. Natijada bizda asosiy diogonalidan pasti nolga aylanib qoladi va determinantning qiymati asosiy diogonal elementlari ko

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & 2 & \dots & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 & \dots & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 & \dots & 2 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & \dots & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & -1 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & \dots & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & -1 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 3+(-1)(-2)(n-1) \end{vmatrix} = 3+2(n-1)$$

2) Determinantni determinantlar yig'indisiga yoyish usuli.

Bazi n -tartibli determinantlarni ikki yoki bir nechta determinantlarning yig'indisi ko'rinishida ifodalash orqali oson yul bilan hisiblash mumkin.

2-misol.

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a & b & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a & b & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & a & b \\ b & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & a \end{vmatrix}$$

Yechish:

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a & b & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a & b & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & a & b \\ b & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} = a \begin{vmatrix} a & b & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & a & b & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & a \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{n-1}b \begin{vmatrix} b & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ a & b & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & a & b & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & a & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & b \end{vmatrix} = aa^{n-1} + (-1)^{n-1}bb^{n-1} = a^n + (-1)^{n+1}b^n$$

3) Determinantning elementlarini o'zgartirish usuli

Bu usulda determinantning barcha elementlarini bitta songa o'zgartirish yo'li bilan barcha elementlarning algebraik to'ldiruvchilarini hisoblash qulay bo'lgan holga keltiriladi. Bu usul quyidagi xossa asoslandir: agar determinantning barcha elementlariga aynan bitta x sonini qo'shsak, u holda determinant x sonini d

$$d = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \qquad d' = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} + x & \dots & a_{1n} + x \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{n1} + x & \dots & a_{nn} + x \end{vmatrix}$$

bo'lsin d' ni birinchi satrga nisbatan ikkita determinantga ularning har birini esa ikkinchi satrga nisbatan ikkitadan determinantlarga yoyamiz. Barcha elementlari x ga teng bo'lgan satrlari bittadan ko'p bo'lgan determinantlarni shu satr bo'yicha yoyamiz. U holda isbot qilinishi kerak bo'lgan $d = d + x \sum_{i,j} A_{ij}$ tenglikni hosil qilamiz shunday qilib, d determinantni hisoblash d determinantni va uning algebratik to'ldiruvchilari yig'indisiga olib kelinadi.

4) n-tartibli determinantni Vondermantni determinantiga olib kelib hisoblash.

Vandermond determinanti deb

$$V_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 & x_1^3 & \dots & x_1^{n-1} \\ 1 & x_2 & x_2^2 & x_2^3 & \dots & x_2^{n-1} \\ 1 & x_3 & x_3^2 & x_3^3 & \dots & x_3^{n-1} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & x_n & x_n^2 & x_n^3 & \dots & x_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix}$$

Ko'rinishdagi determinantga aytiladi.

U quyidagi formula bilan hisoblanadi.

$$V_n = (x_2 - x_1)(x_3 - x_1) \dots (x_n - x_1)(x_3 - x_2)(x_4 - x_2) \dots (x_n - x_2) \dots (x_n - x_{n-1}) = \prod_{n \geq i > k \geq 1} (x_i - x_k)$$

Ba'zi determinantlarni vandermond determinantiga olib

kelish yo'li bilan hisoblash mumkin.

4-misol

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & x^2 & x^3 \\ 1 & y & y^2 & y^3 \\ 1 & z & z^2 & z^3 \\ 1 & t & t^2 & t^3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & x^2 & x^3 \\ 0 & y-x & y^2-x^2 & y^3-x^3 \\ 0 & z-x & z^2-x^2 & z^3-x^3 \\ 0 & t-x & t^2-x^2 & t^3-x^3 \end{vmatrix} = \\ = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & x^2 & x^3 \\ 0 & y-x & (y-x)(y+x) & (y-x)(y^2+yx+x^2) \\ 0 & z-x & (z-x)(z+x) & (z-x)(z^2+xz+x^2) \\ 0 & t-x & (t-x)(t+x) & (t-x)(t^2+tx+x^2) \end{vmatrix} = \\ = (y-x)(z-x)(t-x) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & x^2 & x^3 \\ 0 & 1 & y+x & y^2+yx+x^2 \\ 0 & 1 & z+x & z^2+zx+x^2 \\ 0 & 1 & t+x & t^2+tx+x^2 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (y-x)(z-x)(t-x) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & y+x & y^2+yx+x^2 \\ 1 & z+x & z^2+zx+x^2 \\ 1 & t+x & t^2+tx+x^2 \end{vmatrix} = \\
 &= (y-x)(z-x)(t-x) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & y+x & y^2+yx+x^2 \\ 0 & y-z & y^2-z^2+yx-zx \\ 0 & y-t & y^2-t^2+yx-tx \end{vmatrix} = \\
 &= (y-x)(z-x)(t-x) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & y+x & y^2+yx+x^2 \\ 0 & y-z & (y-z)(y+z+x) \\ 0 & y-t & (y-t)(y+t+x) \end{vmatrix} = \\
 &= (y-x)(z-x)(t-x)(y-z)(y-t) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & y+x & y^2+yx+x^2 \\ 0 & 1 & y+z+x \\ 0 & 1 & y+t+x \end{vmatrix} = \\
 &= (y-x)(z-x)(t-x)(z-y)(t-y) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & y+z+x \\ 1 & y+t+x \end{vmatrix} = \\
 &= (y-x)(z-x)(t-x)(z-y)(t-y)(t-z)
 \end{aligned}$$

5) Chiziqli ko'paytuvchilarga ajratish usuli.

Bu usulining asosiy g'oyasi n-tartibli determinantlarga bir yoki bir nechta o'zgaruvchilarning m-tartibli ko'phadi sifatida qaraydi. Bevosita yoki ma'lum Almashtirishlarni bajarib determinant bo'linadigan m ta o'zaro tub bo'lgan Chiziqli ko'paytuvchilar topiladi. U holda determinant o'zgarmas ko'paytuvch S aniqligida shu chiziqli ko'paytuvchilarning ko'paytmasiga teng bo'ladi. O'zgarmas S soni mos ravishda determinantning hadi va chiziqli ko'paytuvchilar ko'paytmasidagi hadini solishtirish natijasida topiladi.

4-misol. n- tartibli determinantni hisoblang.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots & n \\ 1 & x+a & 3 & \dots & n \\ 1 & 2 & x+a & \dots & n \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots & x+a \end{vmatrix}$$

Determinantning diogonalidagi elementlari ko'paytmasi x ni eng katta (n-1)-darajasini saqlaydi. Demak, bu determinant x ning x=2-a, x=3-a,.....,x=n-a qiymatlarida bu determinantning mos holda 1-va2-,1-va3-,.....,1-va n-satrlari bir xil bo'ladi va natijada determinant nolga teng bo'ladi. Shunday qilib d determinant x+a-2,x+a-3,....,x+a-n ga bo'linadi. Demak

$$d=c(x+a-2)(x+a-3)....(x+a-n) \quad (1)$$

c sonini topish uchun bosh diagonalidagi elementlarini ko'paytirishda hosil bo'lgan x^(n-1)hadni (1) ning o'ng tomonidagi c x^(n-1) had bilan solishtiramiz. Bu

hadlar teng bo'lishi shartidan $c = 1$ ni va natijada $d = (x + a - 2)(x + a - 3) \dots (x + a - n)$ ni hosil qilamiz

6) Rekurrent munosabatlar usuli.

Bu usulda berilgan determinant xuddi shu ko'rinishdagi tartibi kichik bo'lgan bitta yoki bir nechta determinantlarga keltiriladi. Buning uchun determinant biror satr yoki ustun bo'yicha yoyiladi. Ba'zi hollarda ma'lum almashtirishlar bajarib determinant qulay ko'rinishga keltiriladi va so'ng satr yoki ustun bo'yicha yoyiladi. Determinantni xuddi shu ko'rinishlari pastki tartibli bitta yoki bir nechta determinant orqali ifodalovchi tenglikka rekurrent yoki qaytish munosibatlari deyiladi. Rekurrent munosibatdan matematik induksiya usulidan foydalanib berilgan determinantning umumiy ifodasi keltirib chiqariladi.

Bu usul quyidagi o'zgartirilgan shaklda ham qo'llanilishi mumkin: n -tartibli determinantlar orqali ifodalovchi rekurrent munosibatda, shu rekurrent munosibatdagi n ni $(n - 1)$ bilan almashtirgandagi ifodasi keltirib qo'yiladi; xuddi shunday $(n - 2)$ - tartibli ifodasi va h.k. qo'yib chiqiladi. Natijada n -tartibli determinantning umumiy ko'rinishi hosil bo'ladi. Bu ifodalashning to'g'riligi matematik induksiya usuli yordamida tekshirib ko'riladi.

5-misol. n -tartibli tartibli determinantni hisoblang.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 7 & 4 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 7 & 4 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 7 & 4 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 3 & 7 \end{vmatrix}$$

Yechish. Birinchi satr bo'yicha yoyib, $d_n = 7d_{n-1} - 12d_{n-2}$ ni hosil qilamiz. Bu rekurrent munosabatga muvofiq keluvchi $x^2 - 7x + 12 = 0$ kvadrat tenglama $\alpha = 3$, $\beta = 4$ ($\alpha \neq \beta$) ildizlarga ega. Demak, $d_n = c_1 3^n + c_2 4^n$. c_1 va c_2 koeffitsiyentlarni $c_1 = \frac{d_2 - \beta d_1}{\alpha(\alpha - \beta)}$, $c_2 = -\frac{d_2 - \alpha d_1}{\beta(\alpha - \beta)}$ formulalardan topamiz.

$$d_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 7 & 4 \\ 3 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = 37, \quad d_1 = 7, \quad \text{bo'lganligidan} \quad c_1 = -3, \quad c_2 = 4 \quad \text{bo'ladi. Demak,}$$

$$d_n = 4^{n+1} - 3^{n+1} \text{ bo'ladi. } \blacksquare$$

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