

SERI MATERI KULIAH

Aljabar Linear Elementer



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ALJABAR LINEAR ELEMENTER

PERMUTASI DAN DEFINISI DETERMINAN MATRIKS



Permutasi dan Definisi Determinan Matriks

Permutasi → susunan yang mungkin dibuat menurut suatu aturan dengan memperhatikan urutan tanpa adanya penghilangan atau pengulangan.

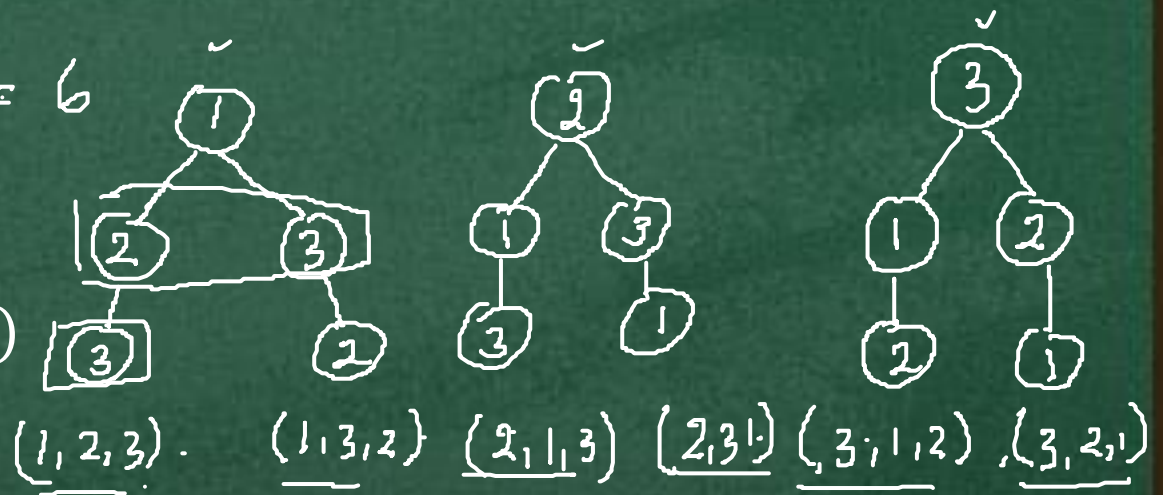
$$4! = \overset{4}{\text{—}} \times \overset{3}{\text{—}} \times \overset{2}{\text{—}} \times \overset{1}{\text{—}} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

Contoh :

$$\overset{3}{\text{—}} \times \overset{2}{\text{—}} \times \overset{1}{\text{—}} = 6$$

Permutasi dari $\{1, 2, 3\}$ adalah

$(1, 2, 3), (1, 3, 2), (2, 1, 3), (2, 3, 1), (3, 1, 2), (3, 2, 1)$



Inversi dalam Permutasi

→ Jika bilangan yang lebih besar mendahului bilangan yang lebih kecil dalam urutan permutasi.

Permutasi Genap \leftarrow Jumlah invers adalah bil. genap

Permutasi Ganjil \leftarrow Jumlah invers adalah bil. ganjil

Contoh :

Jumlah invers pada permutasi dari $\{1, 2, 3\}$

$$(\underline{1}, \underline{2}, \underline{3}) \rightarrow \underline{0} + \underline{0} = 0 \rightarrow \text{genap}$$

$$(\underline{1}, \underline{3}, \underline{2}) \rightarrow \underline{0} + \underline{1} = 1 \checkmark \rightarrow \text{ganjil}$$

$$(\underline{2}, \underline{1}, \underline{3}) \rightarrow \underline{1} + \underline{0} = 1 \rightarrow \text{ganjil}$$

$$(\underline{2}, \underline{3}, \underline{1}) \rightarrow \underline{1} + \underline{1} = 2 \rightarrow \text{genap}$$

$$(\underline{3}, \underline{1}, \underline{2}) \rightarrow \underline{2} + \underline{0} = 2 \rightarrow \underline{\text{genap}}$$

$$(\underline{3}, \underline{2}, \underline{1}) \rightarrow \underline{2} + \underline{1} = \underline{3} \rightarrow \text{ganjil}$$

Definisi Determinan Matriks

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \quad n \times n$$

- Hasil kali elementer $A \rightarrow$ hasilkali n buah unsur A tanpa ada pengambilan unsur dari baris/kolom yang sama.

- **Contoh :**

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

- Ada 6 (3!) hasil kali elementer dari matriks A , yaitu:

$$\underline{a_{11}} \underline{a_{22}} \underline{a_{33}}, \quad \underline{a_{11}} \underline{a_{23}} \underline{a_{32}}, \quad \underline{a_{12}} \underline{a_{21}} \underline{a_{33}},$$

$$\underline{a_{12}} \underline{a_{23}} \underline{a_{31}}, \quad \underline{a_{13}} \underline{a_{21}} \underline{a_{32}}, \quad \underline{a_{13}} \underline{a_{22}} \underline{a_{31}}$$

Hasil kali elementer bertanda

$$+ a_{11} a_{22} a_{33} \quad (1, 2, 3) = 0 + 0 = 0$$

$$- a_{11} a_{23} a_{32} \quad (1, 3, 2) = -1$$

$$- a_{12} a_{21} a_{33}$$

$$a_{12} a_{23} a_{31} \quad (2, 3, 1) = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$a_{13} a_{21} a_{32} \quad (3, 1, 2) = 2$$

$$- a_{13} a_{22} a_{31} \quad (3, 2, 1) = 2 + 1 = 3$$

$\det(A)$

Perhatikan...
Tanda (+/-) muncul sesuai hasil klasifikasi permutasi indeks kolom, yaitu : jika genap \rightarrow + (positif)
jika ganjil \rightarrow - (negatif)

Jadi, Misalkan $A_{n \times n}$ maka determinan dari matriks A didefinisikan sebagai jumlah dari semua hasil kali elementer bertanda matriks tersebut. ✓

Notasi : $\det(A)$ atau $|A|$

Contoh :

Tentukan Determinan matriks

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}_{3 \times 3}$$

Jawab :

Menurut definisi :

$$\det(A_{3 \times 3}) = \underbrace{a_{11} a_{22} a_{33}}_+ - \underbrace{a_{11} a_{23} a_{32}}_- - \underbrace{a_{12} a_{21} a_{33}}_+ + \underbrace{a_{12} a_{23} a_{31}}_+ + \underbrace{a_{13} a_{21} a_{32}}_- - \underbrace{a_{13} a_{22} a_{31}}_-$$

atau

$$|A| = \begin{array}{ccc|cc} \begin{array}{c} + \\ - \\ + \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} + \\ - \\ + \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} + \\ - \\ + \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} + \\ - \\ + \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} + \\ - \\ + \end{array} \\ a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{31} & a_{33} \end{array}$$

Contoh :

Tentukan determinan matriks

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Jawab :

$$\begin{aligned} \det(B) &= \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -2 & 1 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (3)(1)(1) + (2)(0)(-2) + (-1)(1)(-2) - (-1)(1)(-2) - (3)(0)(-2) - (2)(1)(1) \\ &= 3 + 0 + (2 - 2) - 0 - 2 \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Terimakasih