

Seri bahan kuliah Algeo #8

Determinan

(bagian 1)

Bahan kuliah IF2123 Aljabar Linier dan Geometri

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Definisi determinan

- Misalkan A adalah matriks berukuran $n \times n$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

- Determinan matriks A dilambangkan dengan

$$\det(A) = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

Determinan matriks 2 x 2

Untuk matriks A berukuran 2 x 2:

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

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

Contoh 1: Matriks A berikut $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ memiliki determinan

$$\det(A) = (3)(4) - (2)(-1) = 12 + 2 = 14$$

Determinan matriks 3 x 3

Untuk matriks A berukuran 3 x3:

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

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

maka $\det(A) = (a_{11}a_{22}a_{33} + a_{12}a_{21}a_{31} + a_{13}a_{21}a_{32}) - (a_{13}a_{22}a_{31} + a_{11}a_{23}a_{32} + a_{12}a_{21}a_{33})$

Contoh 1: Matriks A berikut $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 4 & -2 & 5 \\ -3 & -1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$ memiliki determinan

$$\begin{aligned} \det(A) &= \{ (2)(-2)(7) + (1)(5)(-3) + (3)(4)(-1) \} - \\ &\quad \{ (3)(-2)(-3) + (2)(5)(-1) + (1)(4)(7) \} \\ &= -28 - 15 - 12 - 18 + 10 - 28 = -91 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 4 & -2 & 5 \\ -3 & -1 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & -2 \\ -3 & -1 \end{matrix}$$

Determinan Matriks Segitiga

1. Matriks segitiga atas (*upper triangular*): semua elemen di bawah diagonal utama adalah nol

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ 0 & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33} & a_{34} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a_{44} \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \det(A) = a_{11}a_{22}a_{33}a_{44}$$

2. Matriks segitiga bawah (*lower triangular*): semua elemen *di atas* diagonal utama adalah nol

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & 0 & 0 \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & 0 \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} & a_{44} \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \det(A) = a_{11}a_{22}a_{33}a_{44}$$

- Secara umum, untuk matriks segitiga A berukuran $n \times n$,

$$\det(A) = a_{11}a_{22}a_{33}\cdots a_{nn}$$

Contoh 2. Determinan matriks

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

adalah $\det(A) = (3)(4)(-2)(1) = -24$

Contoh 2. Determinan matriks identitas

$$I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

adalah $\det(A) = (1)(1)(1)(1) = 1$

Aturan Determinan

- Misalkan A adalah matriks $n \times n$. Matriks B adalah matriks yang diperoleh dengan memanipulasi matriks A. Bagaimana determinan B?

• A $\xrightarrow{\text{Kalikan sebuah baris dengan } k}$ B , maka $\det(B) = k \det(A)$

• A $\xrightarrow{\text{Pertukarkan dua baris}}$ B , maka $\det(B) = -\det(A)$

• A $\xrightarrow{\text{Sebuah baris ditambahkan dengan } k \text{ kali baris yang lain}}$ B , maka $\det(B) = \det(A)$

Table 1

Relationship	Operation
$\begin{vmatrix} ka_{11} & ka_{12} & ka_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = k \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$ <p style="text-align: center;">$\det(B) = k \det(A)$</p>	The first row of A is multiplied by k .
$\begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$ <p style="text-align: center;">$\det(B) = -\det(A)$</p>	The first and second rows of A are interchanged.
$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} + ka_{21} & a_{12} + ka_{22} & a_{13} + ka_{23} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$ <p style="text-align: center;">$\det(B) = \det(A)$</p>	A multiple of the second row of A is added to the first row.

Contoh 3: Misalkan $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ dan sudah dihitung pada Contoh 1 bahwa

$$\det(A) = (3)(4) - (2)(-1) = 12 + 2 = 14$$

Misalkan B diperoleh dengan mengalikan baris pertama A dengan 2,

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 4 \\ -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \text{ maka } \det(B) = (6)(4) - (4)(-1) \\ = 24 + 4 = 28 = 2 \times \det(A)$$

Misalkan B diperoleh dengan mempertukarkan baris pertama dengan baris kedua,

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ maka } \det(B) = (-1)(2) - (4)(3) \\ = (-2) - 12 = -14 = -\det(A)$$

Menghitung determinan dengan reduksi baris

- Determinan matriks A dapat diperoleh dengan melakukan OBE pada matriks A sampai diperoleh matriks segitiga (segitiga bawah atau atas)

$$[A] \stackrel{\text{OBE}}{\sim} [\text{matriks segitiga bawah}]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \stackrel{\text{OBE}}{\sim} \begin{bmatrix} a'_{11} & a'_{12} & \dots & a'_{1n} \\ 0 & a'_{22} & \dots & a'_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \dots & a'_{3n} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a'_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{maka } \det(A) = (-1)^p a'_{11} a'_{22} \dots a'_{nn} \quad *)$$

p menyatakan banyaknya operasi pertukaran baris di dalam OBE

*) Asumsi tidak ada operasi perkalian baris dengan konstanta k

- Jika selama reduksi baris ada OBE berupa perkalian baris-baris matriks dengan k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m , maka

$$\text{maka } \det(A) = \frac{(-1)^p a'_{11} a'_{22} \dots a'_{mm}}{k_1 k_2 \dots k_m}$$

Contoh 4: Misalkan $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 5 \\ 3 & -6 & 9 \\ 2 & 6 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, determinan matriks A dihitung

dengan reduksi baris menggunakan OBE sebagai berikut

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 5 \\ 3 & -6 & 9 \\ 2 & 6 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R1 \leftrightarrow R2} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -6 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 \\ 2 & 6 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R3 - 2/3(R1)} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -6 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 10 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R3 - 10R2} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -6 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & -55 \end{bmatrix}$$

matriks segitiga atas

Ada satu operasi pertukaran baris, maka $p = 1$

$$\text{sehingga } \det(A) = (-1)^1 (3)(1)(-55) = 165$$

Contoh 5: Hitung determinan matriks $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 & 9 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -2 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Penyelesaian:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 & 9 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -2 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R1 \leftrightarrow R3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} R2 + R1 \\ R3 - 3R1 \\ R4 + R1 \end{matrix}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} R3 + R2 \\ R4 - 1/3(R2) \end{matrix}}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1/3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R4 + 1/6(R3)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 7/6 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ada satu operasi pertukaran baris, maka $p = 1$

sehingga $\det(A) = (-1)^1(1)(3)(6) \left(\frac{7}{6}\right) = -21$

Jika misalnya baris 1 terlebih dahulu dibagi dengan 3 sebagai berikut:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 & 9 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -2 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R1/3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -2 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} R2 + R1 \\ R3 - R1 \\ R4 + R1 \end{matrix}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R3 - R2/2}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & -5/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R4 + R3/3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & -5/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 7/6 \end{bmatrix}$$

Tidak ada operasi pertukaran baris, maka $p = 0$

Ada perkalian baris 1 dengan $1/3$

$$\text{sehingga } \det(A) = \frac{(-1)^0(1)(2)(-3)\left(\frac{7}{6}\right)}{1/3} = \frac{-7}{1/3} = -21$$

Teorema tentang determinan

1. Jika A mengandung sebuah baris nol atau kolom nol, maka $\det(A) = 0$

Contoh:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 6 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \det(A) = 0$$

2. Jika A^T adalah matriks transpose dari A , maka $\det(A^T) = \det(A)$

Contoh:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 4 & -2 & 5 \\ -3 & -1 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \det(A) = -91$$

$$A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & -3 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 3 & 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{aligned} \det(A) &= (2)(-2)(7) + (4)(-1)(3) + (-3)(1)(5) \\ &\quad - (-3)(-2)(3) - (2)(-1)(5) - (4)(1)(7) \\ &= -28 - 12 - 15 - 18 + 10 - 28 = -91 \end{aligned}$$

3. Jika $A = BC$ maka $\det(A) = \det(B)\det(C)$

4. Sebuah matriks hanya mempunyai balikan jika dan hanya jika $\det(A) \neq 0$

5. $\det(A^{-1}) = 1/\det(A)$

Bukti: $AA^{-1} = I$

$$\det(AA^{-1}) = \det(I)$$

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

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

THEOREM 2.3.8 Equivalent Statements

If A is an $n \times n$ matrix, then the following statements are equivalent.

- (a) A is invertible.
- (b) $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ has only the trivial solution.
- (c) The reduced row echelon form of A is I_n .
- (d) A can be expressed as a product of elementary matrices.
- (e) $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ is consistent for every $n \times 1$ matrix b .
- (f) $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ has exactly one solution for every $n \times 1$ matrix b .
- (g) $\det(A) \neq 0$.

Latihan

Tentukan determinan matriks2 berikut dengan OBE:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 40 & 10 & -1 & 0 \\ 100 & 200 & -23 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 & 0 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 4 & 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & 10 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 & 5 & 3 \\ -2 & -7 & 0 & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -4 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -4 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -4 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & -4 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$