SNS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Kurumbapalayam (Po), Coimbatore – 641 107

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Topic: 1.11 – NATURE OF QUADRATIC FORM

Reduction of quadratic form to canonical form by orthogonal transformation – Nature of quadratic form.

Quadratic form:

A homogeneous polynomial of the second degree in any number of variables is called a quadratic form.

Eg: $2x_1^2 + 3x_2^2 - x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 + 5x_1x_3 - 6x_2x_3$ is a quadratic form of three variables.

Note: The matrix corresponding to the quadratic form is

$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{Coeff } x_1^2 & \frac{1}{2}\text{coeff. } x_1x_2 & \frac{1}{2}\text{coeff. } x_1x_3 \\ \frac{1}{2}\text{coeff. } x_2x_1 & \text{coeff. } x_2^2 & \frac{1}{2}\text{coeff. } x_2x_3 \\ \frac{1}{2}\text{coeff. } x_3x_1 & \frac{1}{2}\text{coeff. } x_3x_2 & \text{coeff. } x_3^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Problem:

Write the matrix of the quadratic form

$2x_1^2 - 2x_2^2 + 4x_3^2 + 2x_1x_2 - 6x_1x_3 + 6x_2x_3$

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Soln:

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} \text{coeff.}\,x_1^2 & \frac{1}{2}\text{coeff.}\,x_1x_2 & \frac{1}{2}\text{coeff.}\,x_1x_3 \\ \frac{1}{2}\text{coeff.}\,x_2x_1 & \text{coeff.}\,x_2^2 & \frac{1}{2}\text{coeff.}\,x_2x_3 \\ \frac{1}{2}\text{coeff.}\,x_3x_1 & \frac{1}{2}\text{coeff.}\,x_3x_2 & \text{coeff.}\,x_3^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Here $x_2x_1 = x_1x_2$
$x_3x_1 = x_1x_3$
$x_2x_3 = x_3x_2$

$$\therefore Q = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \\ -3 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

write the matrix of the quadratic form
$2x^2 + 8z^2 + 4xy + 10xz - 2yz$

Soln:

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} \text{coeff.}\,x^2 & \frac{1}{2}\text{coeff.}\,x.y & \frac{1}{2}\text{coeff.}\,xz \\ \frac{1}{2}\text{coeff.}\,yx & \text{coeff.}\,y^2 & \frac{1}{2}\text{coeff.}\,yz \\ \frac{1}{2}\text{coeff.}\,zx & \frac{1}{2}\text{coeff.}\,zy & \text{coeff.}\,z^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 5 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 5 & -1 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

write the quadratic form corresponding to the following symmetric matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

Soln:

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$\therefore$ General form is

$$a_{11}x_1^2 + a_{22}x_2^2 + a_{33}x_3^2 + 2(a_{12})x_1x_2 + 2(a_{33})x_2x_3 + 2a_{13}x_1x_3$$

$$= 5x_1^2 + x_2^2 + 3x_3^2 - 2x_1x_2 + 4x_1x_3 + 8x_2x_3 .$$

Quadratic form as a product of Matrices.

Let $A = [a_{ij}]$, $X = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$ and $\bar{x}^T = [x_1, x_2 \cdots x_n]$

If we have a quadratic form $Q = \sum\limits_{j=1}^{n} \sum\limits_{i=1}^{n} a_{ji}x_ix_j$,

where $a_{ij} = a_{ji}$ then Q can be expressed as

$\underline{Q = \bar{x}^T A x}$, where the symmetric matrix

$A = (a_{ij}) = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$ is called the
matrix of the Q.F.

Canonical form of a quadratic form.

Let $Q = x^T Ax$ be a quadratic form in

n variables $x_1, x_2 \cdots x_n$

Let $X = NY$ be a orthogonal linear transformation,

where N is a normalized matrix

Now $Q = x^T Ax = (NY)^T A(NY)$

$$= Y^T (N^T A N Y) ;$$

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$$= Y^T D Y$$

$$= (y_1, y_2 \cdots y_n) \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \lambda_1 y_1^2 + \lambda_2 y_2^2 + \cdots \lambda_n y_n^2$$

(ie) ∴ which is the canonical form of the quadratic form

Note: This form is also called diagonalization of the quadratic form (or) to express the quadratic form as 'Sum of Squares'.

Nature of Quadratic form:

Rank of A:

when the quadratic form is reduced to the canonical form it contain only r terms which is the rank of A

Index of the Q.F (s):

The number of positive square terms in the canonical form is called the index of the quadratic form.

Signature of the Q.F

The difference of number of positive and negative square terms is called the signature of the quadratic form [= s−(r−s) =2s−r]

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Note :

The quadratic form $Q = x^T A x$ in n variables is said to be

(i) positive definite, if $r = n$ and $s = n$ (or) if all the eigenvalues of A are positive.

(ii) negative definite, if $r = n$ & $s = 0$ (or) if all the eigenvalues of A are $-ve$.

(iii) positive Semidefinite, if $r < n$ and $s = r$

(or) if all the Eigenvalues of $A \geqslant 0$ & atleast one Eigenvalue is zero.

(iv) Negative Semidefinite if $r < n$ & $s = 0$ (or) if all the eigenvalues of $A \leq 0$ & atleast one Eigenvalue is zero.

(v) Indefinite, in all other cases (or) if A has both $+ve$ & $-ve$ Eigenvalues

Test for Nature of a Quadratic form through principal minors.

Let $A = [a_{ij}]$ be the matrix of the quadratic form in n variables $x_1, x_2 \dots x_n$ Then A is a square Symmetric matrix of order n.

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Let $D_1 = |a_{11}|$

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$$

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$$D_n = |A|$$

Here $D_1, D_2 \dots D_n$ are the principal minors of A

(i) The Q.F is positive definite if $D_1, D_2 \dots D_n$ are all +ve i.e) $D_n > 0 \; \forall n$.

(ii) The Q.F is –ve definite if $D_1, D_3 \dots$ are all –ve and $D_2, D_4, D_6 \dots$ are all +ve

i.e) $(-1)^n D_n > 0 \; \forall n$.

(iii) The Q.F is +ve semi-definite if $D_n \geq 0$ & atleast one $D_i = 0$

(iv) The Q.F is –ve semi-definite if $(-1)^n D_n \geq 0$ & atleast one $D_i = 0$.

(v) The Q.F is indefinite in all other cases.