

UNIT 2 – ORTHOGONAL TRANSFORMATION OF A REAL SYMMETRIC MATRIX

Quadratic form

DEFENITION OF QUADRATIC FORM:

A homogeneous polynomial of degree 2 with any number of variables are known as quadratic form

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2xy + 2yz + 2zx = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{co eff of } x^2 & \frac{1}{2} \text{co eff of } xy & \frac{1}{2} \text{co eff of } xz \\ \frac{1}{2} \text{co eff of } yx & \text{co eff of } x^2 & \frac{1}{2} \text{co eff of } yz \\ \frac{1}{2} \text{co eff of } zx & \frac{1}{2} \text{co eff of } zy & \text{co eff of } z^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

WORKING RULE:

STEP 1: Write the matrix o the quadratic form .then find $D=N^T AN$

By orthogonal transformation.

STEP 2: Find $Q = Y^T DY$

INDEX OF QUADRATIC FORM

The no of positive square terms in the canonical form is called the index of the quadratic form.It is denoted by p

SIGNATURE OF QUADRATIC FORM

The different of positive and negative square terms are called signature of quadratic terms .denoted by s

$$s=2p-r$$

NATURE OF QUDARTIC FORM :

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Positive definite Ex: 1,2,2

Negative definite Ex: -1,-2,-2

Semi Positive Ex: 0,1,2

Semi negative Ex: 0,-1,-2

Indefinite Ex: -1,1,2

-2,-1,1

Problems:

1. Find the nature of the given equation $2x^2 + 2xy + 3y^2 = 0$

STEP 1: The matrix form

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$c_1 =$ Sum Of Diagonal Elements

$$= 2+3 = 5$$

$$c_2 = |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 5$$

The characteristic equation is

$$\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 5 = 0$$

Here c_1 and c_2 are positive

Hence the nature of the given matrix is positive definite