



## UNIT 2 – ORTHOGONAL TRANSFORMATION OF A REAL SYMMETRIC MATRIX

Quadratic form

### DEFINITION OF QUADRATIC FORM:

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

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

$\left[ \text{coeff of } x^2 \quad \frac{1}{2} \text{coeff of } xy \quad \frac{1}{2} \text{coeff of } xz \quad \frac{1}{2} \text{coeff of } yx \quad \text{coeff of } x^2 \quad \frac{1}{2} \text{coeff of } yz \quad \frac{1}{2} \text{coeff of } zx \right]$

### WORKING RULE:

**STEP 1:** Write the matrix of 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 QUADRATIC FORM :

Positive definite Ex: 1,2,2



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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

$$A = (2 \ 1 \ 1 \ 3)$$

$c_1 =$  Sum Of Diagonal Elements

$$= 2+3 =5$$

$$c_2 = |A| = |2 \ 1 \ 1 \ 3| =5$$

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