

FORELESNING 5

EIVIND ERIKSEN

FEB 3, 2015

ELE 3719

MATEMATIKK

Plan:

- ① Diagonalisering
 - ② Kvadratiske former
-

Person:

[MKF] 2.1-2.3

① Diagonalisering.

Eko: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 4 \\ 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Eigenverdier: $|A - \lambda I| = \begin{vmatrix} 7-\lambda & 4 \\ 4 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$

DRALESLÅTTEN

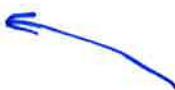
$$\lambda^2 - 8\lambda - 9 = 0$$

$$\lambda = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{64 - 4(-9)}}{2}$$

$$= 4 \pm 5$$

$$\lambda_1 = 9, \lambda_2 = -1$$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$



Eigenvektorer:

$$\lambda = 9: \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ 4 & -8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -2x + 4y &= 0 \\ 4x - 8y &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_1 = \sqrt{5} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 2y \\ y \text{ fri} \end{cases} \quad x = (2y) = y \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(mots 1 lin. uavh. vektor
fra Eq pga. 1 fri variabel)

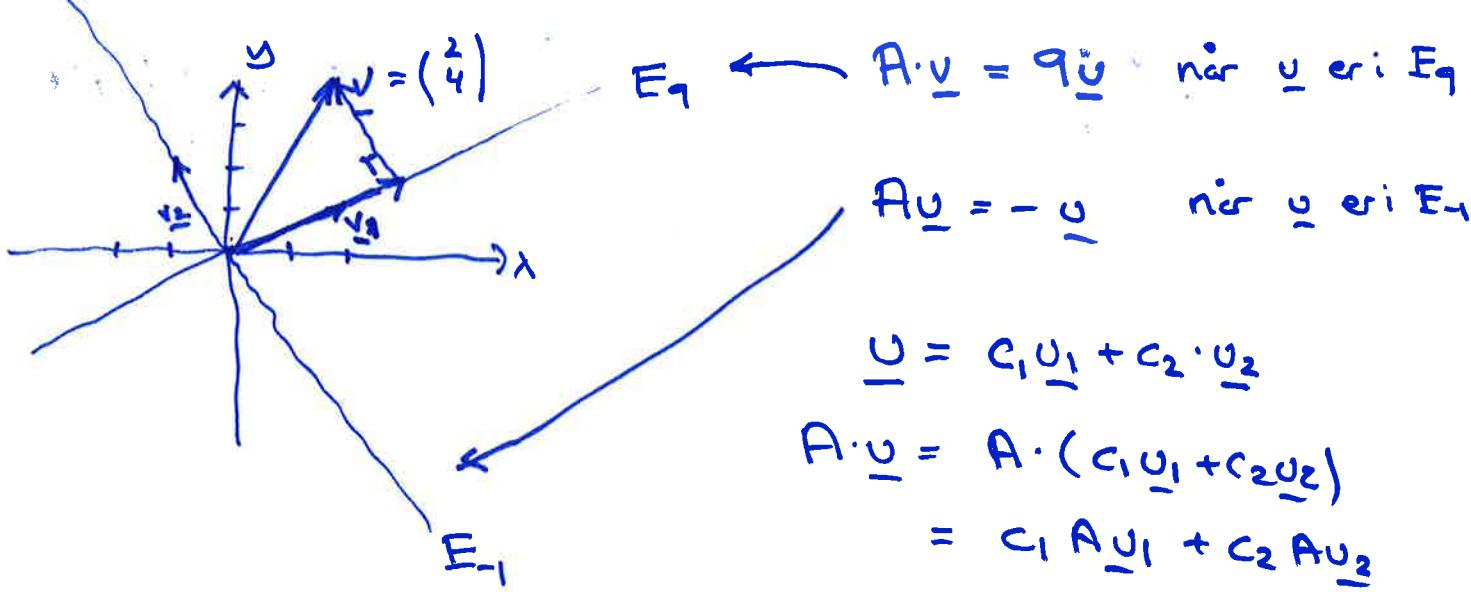
$$\lambda = -1: \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 4 \\ 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 8x + 4y &= 0 \\ 4x + 2y &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{8}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -y/2 \\ y \text{ er fri} \end{cases} \quad x = (-y/2) = y \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1/2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} y \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 4 \\ 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 30 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \cdot \underline{u} = -\underline{u} \quad \text{når } \underline{u} \text{ er i } E_1$$

$$\underline{u} = c_1 \underline{u}_1 + c_2 \cdot \underline{u}_2$$

$$A \cdot \underline{u} = A \cdot (c_1 \underline{u}_1 + c_2 \underline{u}_2)$$

$$= c_1 A \underline{u}_1 + c_2 A \underline{u}_2$$

$$= c_1 \cdot 9 \underline{u}_1 + c_2 \cdot (-1) \underline{u}_2$$

$$= 9 c_1 \cdot \underline{u}_1 + (-1) c_2 \cdot \underline{u}_2$$

$$A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 9c_1 \\ -c_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Defn: A er diagonalsesbar hvis det finnes en matrise P som er invertibel (P^{-1} finn) og slik at

$$P^{-1} \cdot A \cdot P = D$$

er en diagonal matrise.

Eksempel: Vælg $P = \begin{pmatrix} \underline{v}_1 & \underline{v}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$. Da har vi:

$$AP = A \cdot (\underline{v}_1 | \underline{v}_2) = (A \underline{v}_1 | A \underline{v}_2) = (2 \underline{v}_1 | 2 \underline{v}_2)$$

$$= (\underline{v}_1 | \underline{v}_2) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = P \cdot D \quad \text{med } D = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AP = PD \iff P^{-1} AP = D$$

Så lenge P er invertibel, avs
når $\underline{v}_1, \underline{v}_2$ er
lineært uavhengige

(n × n-matrise)

A diagonalisierbar $\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{i) } n \text{ eigenverdier } \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n \\ \text{ii) } n \text{ lineært uafhængige} \\ \text{eigenvektorer} \\ \lambda \underline{v}_1, \underline{v}_2, \dots, \underline{v}_n \end{array} \right\}$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & 0 \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ 0 & & \ddots & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}, P = \begin{pmatrix} \underline{v}_1 & | & \underline{v}_2 & | & \dots & | & \underline{v}_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$B = \{\underline{v}_1, \underline{v}_2, \dots, \underline{v}_n\}$ (basis)
 n lineært uafhængige ~~eigenvektorer~~
 eigenvektorer

Teorem:

A er diagonalisierbar
 med $B = \{\underline{v}_1, \underline{v}_2, \dots, \underline{v}_n\}$
 ortonormal



A Symmetrisk

Best hvis vi kan
 velde B som en
ortonormal mængde:

- i) $\underline{v}_i \cdot \underline{v}_j = 0$ når $i \neq j$
- ii) $\|\underline{v}_1\| = 1$

I så fall er
 $P^{-1} = P^T$

Tolkning: Hvis $B = \{\underline{v}_1, \underline{v}_2\}$ er ortonormal basis
 av egenvektorer, så kan vi skrive:

$$\underline{v} = c_1 \underline{v}_1 + c_2 \underline{v}_2 \Rightarrow [\underline{v}]_B = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Da er

$$[A \cdot \underline{v}]_B = D \cdot [\underline{v}]_B$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} ac_1 \\ -c_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} q & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Betyr:

$$A\underline{v} = qc_1 \cdot \underline{v}_1 + (-c_2) \cdot \underline{v}_2$$

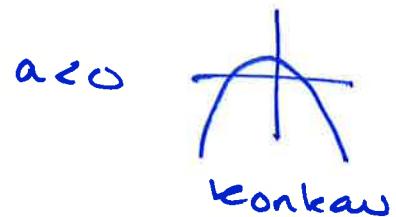
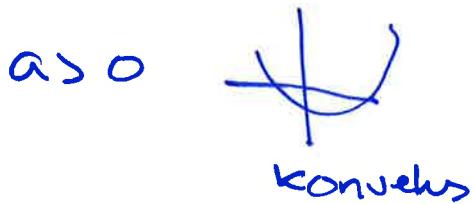
② Kvadratiske former (i n variable)

Eks: Annenradsfunksjon : er variabel:

$$f(x) = \underbrace{ax^2}_{\text{kuadr. form}} + \underbrace{bx}_{\text{linear form}} + \underbrace{c}_{\text{konstantledd}}$$

$$f'(x) = 2ax + b$$

$$f''(x) = 2a$$



Dekn: En kvadratisk form i n variable er et polynom der alle ledd har grad 2.

$$n=2: Q(x_1, y) = ax^2 + bxy + cy^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} n=3: Q(x_1, x_2, x_3) = & c_{11}x_1^2 + c_{12}x_1x_2 + c_{13}x_1x_3 \\ & . \quad c_{22}x_2^2 + c_{23}x_2x_3 \\ & . \quad . \quad + c_{33}x_3^2 \end{aligned}$$

Matriseform:

$$f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = f(\underline{x})$$

$$\underline{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

Annenradsfunksjon:

$$f(\underline{x}) = \underbrace{Q(\underline{x})}_{\text{kuadr. form}} + \underbrace{L(\underline{x})}_{\text{lin. form}} + \underbrace{c}_{\text{konstantledd}}$$

Eko: $Q(x_1, y) = 2x^2 + 6xy + 3y^2$

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

1 2

Symmetrisch
matrix, entstellt
gilt aus Q

$a_{11} = 2$
 $a_{22} = 3$
 $a_{12} \rightarrow xy$
 $a_{21} \rightarrow yx$
 $a_{12} + a_{21} = 6$

Kuadr. Form $\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\}$: n Variable $\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\}$ \leftrightarrow symmetrische $n \times n$ -Matrix

Elo: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\Rightarrow Q(x_1, x_2, x_3) =$

Symm. 3×3

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

Generiert er

$Q(\underline{x}) = \underline{x}^T \cdot A \cdot \underline{x}$, das A einer symmetrischen Matrix ist Q .

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \underline{x}^T A \underline{x} &= (x \ y) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= (2x+3y \ 3x+3y) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= (2x+3y)x + (3x+3y)y \\
 &= 2 \cdot xx + \underbrace{3 \cdot y \cdot x}_{xy} + 3 \cdot xy + 3 \cdot yy \\
 &= 2x^2 + 6xy + 3y^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Definittitet

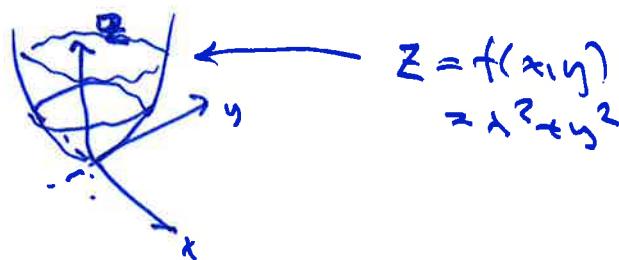
La $Q(x_1, \dots, x_n) = Q(\underline{x})$ være en kvadratisk form i n verdiene, og la A være den tilsvarende symmetriske matrisen.

- Q kallas positiv semidefinit hvis $Q(\underline{x}) \geq 0$ for alle $\underline{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$
- II - negativ semidefinit $\Leftrightarrow Q(\underline{x}) \leq 0$ for alle $\underline{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$
- II - indefinit hvis $Q(\underline{x})$ har både positive og negative verdier (dvs hverken positiv eller negativ semidefinit)

Spesialtilfeller:

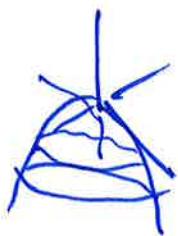
- Q kallas positiv definit hvis $Q(\underline{x}) > 0$ for alle $\underline{x} \neq \underline{0}$
- Q kallas negativ definit hvis $Q(\underline{x}) < 0$ for alle $\underline{x} \neq \underline{0}$.

Eks: $f(x_1, y) = x^2 + y^2$



$f(0, 0) = 0$
 $f(x_1, y) > 0$
 for $(x_1, y) \neq (0, 0)$
 \Downarrow
 pos. semidefinit
 pos. definit

Eks: $f(x,y) = -x^2 - y^2$



negativ definitt

$$f(x,y) = 2x^2 - 3y^2$$

$$f(1,0) = 2 > 0$$

$$f(0,1) = -3 < 0$$

indefinitt

Vi ser følgende:

Hvis $Q(x_1, \dots, x_n) = a_{11}x_1^2 + a_{22}x_2^2 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n^2$,

da har vi:

$a_{11}, a_{22}, \dots, a_{nn} > 0$: pos. definitt

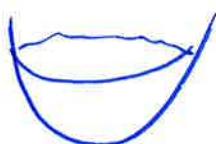
$a_{11}, a_{22}, \dots, a_{nn} \geq 0$: pos. semidefinitt

$a_{11}, a_{22}, \dots, a_{nn} < 0$: neg. definitt

$a_{11}, a_{22}, \dots, a_{nn} \leq 0$: neg. semidefinitt

$a_{11}, a_{22}, \dots, a_{nn}$ har

wedde positive og negative tall : indefinitt



Pos.
definitt

$$f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$$

$$a_{11}=1 \quad a_{22}=1$$



Pos.
Semidefinitt

$$f(x,y) = x^2$$

$$a_{11}=1 \quad a_{22}=0$$

Merk:

$$Q(x_1, \dots, x_n) = a_{11}x_1^2 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n^2 \quad \rightsquigarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & a_{22} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

diagonal matrise

Hva med følgende eksempel?

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{som svarer til } Q(x_1, y, z) = x_1^2 - 6x_2 + 3y^2 + z^2$$

kan gi både
positive og negative
bidrag

Vi kan diagonalisere A (med orthonormal basis av egenvektorer)

\Rightarrow Vi kan skrive Q som

$$Q = \lambda_1 \cdot u_1^2 + \lambda_2 \cdot u_2^2 + \dots + \lambda_n \cdot u_n^2$$

ved hjelp av diagonaliseringen.

$$\begin{aligned} &= 3u_1^2 \\ &+ 4u_2^2 \\ &- 2u_3^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} :$$

Eigenverdier:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 3-\lambda & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(3-\lambda) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & -3 \\ -3 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(3-\lambda) \cdot (\lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 8) = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = 3, \quad \lambda_2 = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4 \cdot (-8)}}{2} = 1 \pm 3$$

$$\lambda_1 = 3, \quad \lambda_2 = 4, \quad \lambda_3 = -2$$

Eigenvektoren:

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

$\lambda = 3$:

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$x = 0$
 $y = 0$
 $z \text{ frei}$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ y \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = y \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\lambda = 4$:

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

$x = -z$
 $y = 0$
 $z \text{ frei}$

$$\underline{x} = \begin{pmatrix} -z \\ 0 \\ z \end{pmatrix} = z \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left\| \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\| = \sqrt{2} \rightarrow \text{duler}$$

ist $\sqrt{2}$
 für $z \neq 0$
 Länge I.

$$\underline{v}_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\lambda = -2$:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$x = z$
 $y = 0$
 $z \text{ frei}$

$$\underline{x} = \begin{pmatrix} z \\ 0 \\ z \end{pmatrix} = z \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$B = \{\underline{v}_1, \underline{v}_2, \underline{v}_3\}$ orthonormal basis
 der Eigenvektoren

$$\underline{v}_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P = (\underline{v}_1 | \underline{v}_2 | \underline{v}_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Vergleiche $P^{-1} = P^T$.

Vet att: i) $P^{-1} \cdot A \cdot P = D$ med $D = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$

ii) $P^{-1} = P^T$

Dekonvolut: $\underline{x} = P \cdot \underline{u}$

$$\underline{u} = P^{-1} \cdot \underline{x} = P^T \cdot \underline{x}$$

$$P^T = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \underline{u} = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

(Klippat bort)

Vi har dessuten att:

$$Q(\underline{x}) = \underline{x}^T A \underline{x}$$

$$= (P\underline{u})^T A \cdot (P\underline{u})$$

$$= \underline{u}^T \cdot P^T A P \underline{u} = \underline{u}^T \cdot (P^{-1} A P) \underline{u}$$

$$= \underline{u}^T \cdot D \cdot \underline{u}$$

$$= \underline{u}_1^2 + 4\underline{u}_2^2 - 2\underline{u}_3^2$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_1 = x_2 \\ u_2 = \frac{x_3 - x_1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ u_3 = \frac{x_3 + x_1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{array} \right.$$

Q är indefinitt (såda $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 > 0, \lambda_3 < 0$)

Teoren

Hvis $Q(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ er en kvariatisk fun i n
~~n~~ n variabler, så ser vi på den kvariatiske
symmetriske matrisen A og dens egenverdier
 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$. Da har vi:

$$Q \text{ positiv semidefinit} \iff \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n \geq 0$$
$$\text{"" definit} \iff \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n > 0$$

$$Q \text{ negativ semidefinit} \iff \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n \leq 0$$
$$\text{"" definit} \iff \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n < 0$$

$$Q \text{ indefinit} \iff \text{vi har både positive og negative egenverdier}$$

Grunden er at Q kan skrives

$$Q = \lambda_1 \cdot u_1^2 + \lambda_2 \cdot u_2^2 + \dots + \lambda_n \cdot u_n^2$$

for nye variabler u_1, \dots, u_n .

En annengradsfunksjon i n variable kan skrives:

kuadr.	linear	konst.
--------	--------	--------

$$f(\underline{x}) = Q(\underline{x}) + L(\underline{x}) + C$$

$$= \underline{x}^T A \underline{x} + B \cdot \underline{x} + C$$

der A er symmetrisk $n \times n$ -matrise, B er $1 \times n$ -matrise

Linear form:

$$L(\underline{x}) = b_1 x_1 + b_2 x_2 + \dots + b_n x_n$$

$$= (b_1 \ b_2 \ \dots \ b_n) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = B \cdot \underline{x}$$

Vi kan skrive de partiell-deriverte til f

som

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \underline{x}} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix} = \underline{2A \cdot \underline{x} + B^T}$$

holder huss f er annengradsfunksjon

Stasjonære pkt:

$$2A \cdot \underline{x} + B^T = \underline{0} \quad \leftarrow \text{lineært system}$$

Konveks/konkav:

f konveks $\Leftrightarrow A$ positiv \leftarrow semidefn.

f konkav $\Leftrightarrow A$ negativ semidefnitt

alle stasjonære pkt er globale min

\uparrow
alle stasjonære pkt er globale maks