

FØRELESNING 16

EIVIND ERIKSEN

MAR 07 2013

ELE3719 **BI**

MATEMATIKK

PLAN:

- ① Klassifisering av kvadratiske former
- ② Optimering og andregradsfunksjoner

Lærebok:

[MKF] 2.2-2.3

① Kvadratiske former

Repetisjon: En kvadratisk form er en funksjon $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ som kan skrives $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = c_{11}x_1^2 + c_{12}x_1x_2 + \dots + c_{nn}x_n^2$ (alle ledd har grad 2).

f kvadratisk form

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

→

$f(\underline{x}) = \underline{x}^T A \underline{x}$ for en entydig symmetrisk matrise A ($n \times n$)

A kalles den symmetriske matrisen til den kvadratiske formen

Ex: $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + 2xy + y^2 - z^2$ → $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

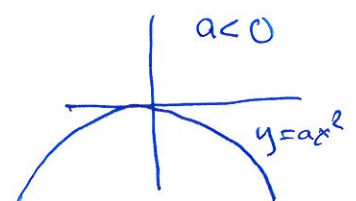
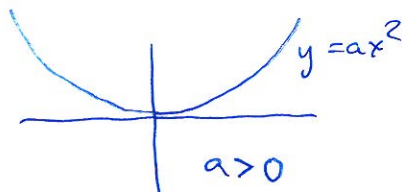
Klassifisering av kvadratiske former.

Ex:

$n=1$

$$Q(x) = ax^2$$

$$A = (a)$$



$Q(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ kvadratisk form med symmetrisk matrise A .

Defn.

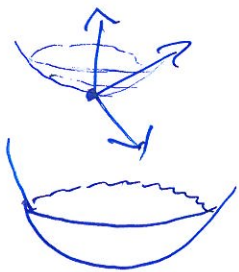
- 1) Q (også A) kaldes positiv semidefinit hvis $Q(\underline{x}) = Q(x_1, \dots, x_n) \geq 0$ for alle $\underline{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$.
- 2) Q (også A) kaldes negativ semidefinit hvis $Q(\underline{x}) \leq 0$ for alle $\underline{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$.
- 3) Q (også A) kaldes indefinit ellers (dvs at $Q(\underline{x})$ tar både positive og negative verdier)

Merk:

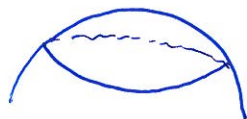
* $Q(\underline{0}) = 0$

Q kaldes positiv definit hvis $Q(\underline{x}) > 0$ for alle $\underline{x} \neq \underline{0}$
— 11 — negativ definit " $Q(\underline{x}) < 0$ for alle $\underline{x} \neq \underline{0}$

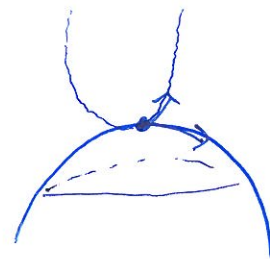
* Grati



positiv
(semi)definit
min



negativ
(semi)definit
max



indefinit
sadel

Ex: Inga kryssladd

$$Q(x, y, z) = ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 \quad (a, b, c \text{ er tall})$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$$

positivt semidefinit: $Q(\underline{x}) \geq 0 \iff a, b, c \geq 0$

positiv definit: $Q(\underline{x}) > 0 \text{ for } \underline{x} \neq 0 \iff a, b, c > 0$

negativt semidefinit: $Q(\underline{x}) \leq 0 \iff a, b, c \leq 0$

negativt definit: $Q(\underline{x}) < 0 \text{ for } \underline{x} \neq 0 \iff a, b, c < 0$

indefinit: a, b, c inneholder både positive og negative tall

Ex: $Q(\underline{x}) = 2x^2 + 3y^2 + 4z^2 \leftarrow \text{pos. defn.}$
min i (0, 0, 0)

$Q(\underline{x}) = 2x^2 - 3y^2 + 4z^2 \leftarrow \text{indefinit}$
 $Q(1, 0, 0) = 2 > 0$
 $Q(0, 1, 0) = -3 < 0$
sadel i (0, 0, 0)

$$Q(\underline{x}) = x^2 + 2xy + y^2 - z^2$$

Merk: Når Q ikke har kryssladd (A diagonal)
 så er a, b, c (diagonalen i A) alternat egenverdier til A .

Resultat:

$Q(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ kvadratisk form med symmetrisk matrise A
La $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$ være egenverdier til A . Da har vi:

BI

$$\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n \geq 0 \iff \text{pos. semidefint}$$

$$\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n \leq 0 \iff \text{neg. semidefint}$$

ellers (dvs både positive og negative egenverdier) \iff indefint

$$\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n > 0 \iff \text{pos. defn.}$$

$$\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n < 0 \iff \text{neg. defn.}$$

Ex: $Q(x) = x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 + x_2^2 + 2x_3^2$ $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

Egenverdier for A : $\begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$

$$(2-\lambda) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (2-\lambda) \cdot (\lambda^2 - 2\lambda) = 0$$

$$\lambda = 2 \text{ eller } \lambda^2 - 2\lambda = 0$$

$$\lambda = 0, \lambda = 2$$

Q er positiv-semidefinit men ikke pos. defn.

$$Q(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x_1 + x_2)^2 + 2x_3^2 = u_1^2 + 0u_2^2 + 2u_3^2 = u_1^2 + 2u_3^2$$

Variabelskifte:

$$\begin{aligned} u_1 &= x_1 + x_2 \\ u_2 &= x_1 - x_2 \\ u_3 &= x_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= \frac{u_1 + u_2}{2} \\ x_2 &= \frac{u_1 - u_2}{2} \\ x_3 &= u_3 \end{aligned}$$

Bevís for resultat: Grob skisse

Enhver kvadratisk form kan skrives om til $\lambda_1 u_1^2 + \lambda_2 u_2^2 + \dots + \lambda_n u_n^2$
ved å gjøre et "lurt" variabel bytte.

② Derivasion av andregradsfunktion

$$Q(x_1, \dots, x_n) = a_{11}x_1^2 + a_{12}x_1x_2 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n^2 \quad \text{kvadratisk form}$$

$$= \underline{x}^T \cdot A \cdot \underline{x}$$

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \underbrace{a_{11}x_1^2 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n^2}_{\text{andregradsfunktion}} + b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + \dots + b_nx_n + c$$

$$= \underline{x}^T A \underline{x} + B \underline{x} + c, \quad B = (b_1 \ b_2 \ \dots \ b_n)$$

Ex: $f(x,y) = \underbrace{2x^2 + 3xy - y^2}_{\text{grad 2}} + \underbrace{4x - y}_{\text{grad 1}} + \underbrace{7}_{\text{grad 0}}$

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

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3/2 \\ 3/2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = (4 \ -1), \quad c = 7$$

Derivasion:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} f'_1 \\ f'_2 \\ \vdots \\ f'_n \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial \underline{x}}$$

Resultat:

i) $f(\underline{x}) = \underline{x}^T A \underline{x}$ kvadr. form:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \underline{x}} = 2A \cdot \underline{x}$$

ii) $f(\underline{x}) = B \underline{x}$ linear form:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \underline{x}} = B^T$$

Ex: $f(x,y) = 2x^2 + 3xy - y^2 + 4x - y + 7$

$$= \underbrace{\underline{x}}^T \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3/2 \\ 3/2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}}_A \underline{x} + \underbrace{(4 \ -1)}_B \cdot \underline{x} + \underbrace{7}_C$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \underline{x}} = 2A \cdot \underline{x} + B^T = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} f'_x \\ f'_y \end{pmatrix} = \underline{\underline{\begin{pmatrix} 4x + 3y + 4 \\ 3x - 2y - 1 \end{pmatrix}}}$$

Stationäre punkte:

$$f = \underline{x}^T A \underline{x} + B \underline{x} + C \implies \frac{\partial f}{\partial \underline{x}} = 2A \underline{x} + B^T$$

Stationäre pkt:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \underline{x}} = 2A \underline{x} + B^T = \underline{0}$$

$$2A \cdot \underline{x} = -B^T$$

$$A \cdot \underline{x} = -\frac{1}{2} B^T$$

TD möglicher: i) $|A| \neq 0$: $\underline{x} = A^{-1} \cdot (-\frac{1}{2} B^T) = -\frac{1}{2} A^{-1} \cdot B^T$
et stationärer punkt

ii) $|A| = 0$: ingen lösningar (stationäre pkt)
 eller oändelig många

Ex: $f(x, y, z) = 2xy - z^2 = \underline{x}^T A \underline{x}$

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

Eigenwert: $\begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (-1-\lambda) \cdot (\lambda^2 - 1) = 0$
 $\lambda = -1, \lambda = \pm 1$

\Rightarrow A indefinit

Stationäre pnt: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2Ax = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \underline{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\underline{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

erste stasi. pnt
= Sadel pnt.

Appendiks: Ortogonal diagonalisering og klassifikasjon av kvadratiske former.



$$Q(\underline{x}) = Q(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \underline{x}^T A \underline{x} \quad \text{med symmetrisk matrise } A \quad (n \times n)$$

kvadratisk form

i) Vi har n egenverdier for A , $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$, og vi kan alltid finne n lineært uavhengige egenvektorer $\underline{v}_1, \underline{v}_2, \dots, \underline{v}_n$ slik at $A \underline{v}_i = \lambda_i \cdot \underline{v}_i$.
La

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} \quad P = \begin{pmatrix} | & | & & | \\ \underline{v}_1 & \underline{v}_2 & \dots & \underline{v}_n \\ | & | & & | \end{pmatrix}$$

Da vil

$$\begin{aligned} A \cdot P &= A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} | & | & & | \\ \underline{v}_1 & \underline{v}_2 & \dots & \underline{v}_n \\ | & | & & | \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} | & | & & | \\ A \underline{v}_1 & A \underline{v}_2 & \dots & A \underline{v}_n \\ | & | & & | \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} | & | & & | \\ \lambda_1 \underline{v}_1 & \lambda_2 \underline{v}_2 & \dots & \lambda_n \underline{v}_n \\ | & | & & | \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} | & | & & | \\ \underline{v}_1 & \underline{v}_2 & \dots & \underline{v}_n \\ | & | & & | \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & 0 \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ 0 & & \ddots \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} = PD \end{aligned}$$

Dvs: $\boxed{AP = PD}$. Dessuten er $|A| \neq 0$ siden $\{\underline{v}_1, \underline{v}_2, \dots, \underline{v}_n\}$ er lineært uavhengige, så $AP = PD \Rightarrow P^{-1}AP = P^{-1}PD = D$

$$\text{Dvs } \boxed{P^{-1}AP = D}$$

ii) Når $\underline{u} = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ \vdots \\ u_n \end{pmatrix}$ og $\underline{v} = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{pmatrix}$ er to n -vektorer, definerer vi indreprodukt eller prikkprodukt som

$$\langle \underline{u}, \underline{v} \rangle = \underline{u} \cdot \underline{v} = u_1 v_1 + u_2 v_2 + \dots + u_n v_n$$

Vi sier at en mengde $\{\underline{u}_1, \underline{u}_2, \dots, \underline{u}_n\}$ av vektorer er ortonom

$$\text{dersom } \begin{cases} \underline{u}_i \cdot \underline{u}_i = 1 & \text{for } i=1, 2, \dots, n \\ \underline{u}_i \cdot \underline{u}_j = 0 & \text{for } i \neq j, i, j=1, 2, \dots, n. \end{cases}$$

Dersom dette er tilfellet, så har vi at matrisen $U = (\underline{u}_1 | \underline{u}_2 | \dots | \underline{u}_n)$ oppfyller

$$U^T \cdot U = \begin{pmatrix} \underline{u}_1 \\ \underline{u}_2 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} | & | & & | \\ \underline{u}_1 & \underline{u}_2 & \dots & \underline{u}_n \\ | & | & & | \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix} = I$$

Dette betyr at $U^{-1} = U^T$.



iii) Hvis egenvektorene i i) er en ortonormal mengde, så kan vi skrive

$$P^{-1} = P^T \Rightarrow P^T A P = D \text{ eller } A = P D P^T$$

Dermed får vi:

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

Med variabelbyttet $\underline{y} = P^T \underline{x} \iff \underline{x} = P \cdot \underline{y}$ har vi derfor

$$Q(\underline{x}) = (P^T \underline{x})^T D (P^T \underline{x}) = \underline{y}^T D \cdot \underline{y} = \lambda_1 y_1^2 + \lambda_2 y_2^2 + \dots + \lambda_n y_n^2$$

iv) Egenvektorene i i) kan alltid velges slik at de danner en ortonormal mengde når A er symmetrisk.

Eks: $Q = x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 + x_2^2 - x_3^2$

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

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Var-
Skifte:

$$\begin{cases} y = P^T x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} x \\ \text{dvs } y_1 = x_3, y_2 = \frac{x_2 - x_1}{\sqrt{2}}, y_3 = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{\sqrt{2}} \end{cases}$$

Kvadr-
form:

$$\begin{cases} Q = x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 + x_2^2 - x_3^2 \\ = \lambda_1 \cdot y_1^2 + \lambda_2 \cdot y_2^2 + \lambda_3 \cdot y_3^2 \\ = -y_1^2 + 2y_3^2 \end{cases}$$

Eigenverdier: $\begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (-1-\lambda)(\lambda^2 - 2\lambda) = 0$
 $\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = 0, \lambda_3 = 2$

$\lambda = -1$: $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \underline{x} = \underline{0} \rightarrow \underline{x} = x_3 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\underline{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (Sjekk $\underline{v}_1 \cdot \underline{v}_1 = 1$. ok)

$\lambda = 0$: $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \underline{x} = \underline{0} \rightarrow \underline{x} = x_2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\underline{v}_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ (Sjekk $\underline{v}_2 \cdot \underline{v}_1 = 0$. ok
 Sjekk $\underline{v}_2 \cdot \underline{v}_2 = 1$. ok med koeff $1/\sqrt{2}$)

$\lambda = 2$: $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \underline{x} = \underline{0} \rightarrow \underline{x} = x_2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\underline{v}_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ (Sjekk $\underline{v}_1 \cdot \underline{v}_3 = 0$. ok
 $\underline{v}_2 \cdot \underline{v}_3 = 0$ ok
 $\underline{v}_3 \cdot \underline{v}_3 = 1$. ok)