

Cálculo 3 - 2023.2

Aula 26: matrizes definidas

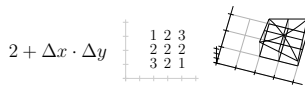
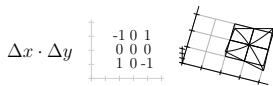
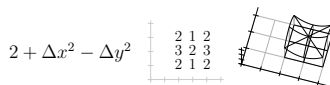
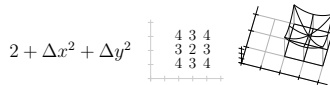
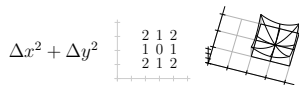
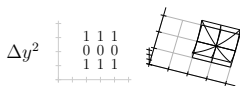
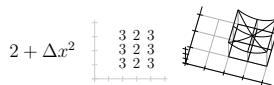
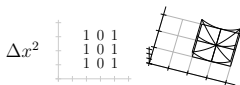
Eduardo Ochs - RCN/PURO/UFF

<http://anggtwu.net/2023.2-C3.html>

Links

- [Strang4cap3p42](#) (p.159) 3 Orthogonality
- [Strang4cap3p42](#) (p.196) Orthogonal Matrices
- [Strang4cap5p5](#) (p.260) 5 Eigenvalues and Eigenvectors
- [Strang4cap5p12](#) (p.267) Eigshow
- [Strang4cap5p42](#) (p.312) Every symmetric matrix ... has real eigenvalues
- [Strang4cap5p42](#) (p.312) Its eigenvectors can be chosen to be orthonormal
- [Strang4cap6p5](#) (p.345) 6 Positive Definite Matrices
- [Strang4cap6p15](#) (p.355) Cholesky decomposition
- [Bort11p15](#) (p.379) O polinômio de Taylor de ordem 2
- [Bort11p16](#) (p.380) matriz Hessiana
- [Bort11p19](#) (p.383) 11.3 Formas quadráticas e matrizes definidas
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- [StewPtCap14p65](#) (p.851) Teste da segunda derivada; $D(a,b)$

Exemplos com numerozinhos



Versão mega-rápida das páginas 365–394 do Bortolossi

Links:

<http://angg.twu.net/LATEX/2022-2-C3-funcoes-homogeneas.pdf>

<http://angg.twu.net/2022.2-C3/C3-quadros.pdf#page=17>

Digamos que:

$$\begin{aligned} r_1, r_2, r &\in \mathbb{R}, & r_1 &\neq r_2, \\ \alpha &\in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha &> 0, \\ \beta, \gamma &\in \mathbb{R}, & \gamma &> 0, \\ r_3 &= \beta + i\gamma, & r_4 &= \beta - i\gamma, \\ z(x, y) &= dx^2 + exy + fy^2, \\ h(x) &= z(x, 1). \end{aligned}$$

Então:

- se $h(x) = (x - r_1)(x - r_2)$ então $(0, 0)$ é um ponto de sela,
- se $h(x) = \alpha(x - r_1)(x - r_2)$ então $(0, 0)$ é um ponto de sela,
- se $h(x) = -\alpha(x - r_1)(x - r_2)$ então $(0, 0)$ é um ponto de sela,
- se $h(x) = (x - r)^2$ então $(0, 0)$ é $z = x^2$,
- se $h(x) = \alpha(x - r)^2$ então $(0, 0)$ é $z = x^2$,
- se $h(x) = -\alpha(x - r)^2$ então $(0, 0)$ é $z = -x^2$,
- se $h(x) = (x - r_3)(x - r_4)$ então $(0, 0)$ “tem concavidade pra cima”,
- se $h(x) = \alpha(x - r_3)(x - r_4)$ então $(0, 0)$ “tem concavidade pra cima”,
- se $h(x) = -\alpha(x - r_3)(x - r_4)$ então $(0, 0)$ “tem concavidade pra baixo”.

Se $z = z(x, y) = ax^2 + bxy + cy^2$

e $M = \begin{pmatrix} z_{xx} & z_{xy} \\ z_{xy} & z_{yy} \end{pmatrix}$

então $z_{xx} = 2a$

$z_{xy} = b$

$z_{yy} = 2c$

$M = \begin{pmatrix} 2a & b \\ b & 2c \end{pmatrix}$

Se $z = z(x, y)$

$x = x(t)$

$y = y(t)$

$x_{tt} = 0$

$y_{tt} = 0$

então $z_{tt} = z_{xx}x_t x_y + 2z_{xy}x_t y_t + z_{yy}y_t y_t$

e $z_{tt} = \begin{pmatrix} x_t \\ y_t \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} z_{xx} & z_{xy} \\ z_{xy} & z_{yy} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_t \\ y_t \end{pmatrix}$

Se $c = \cos \theta$

$s = \sin \theta$

$\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}$

$x_1 = \begin{pmatrix} c \\ s \end{pmatrix}$

$x_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -s \\ c \end{pmatrix}$

$S = \begin{pmatrix} | & | \\ x_1 & x_2 \\ | & | \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c & -s \\ s & c \end{pmatrix}$

$A = S\Lambda S^{-1}$

então $S^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} c & s \\ -s & c \end{pmatrix}$

$S \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = x_1, \quad S^{-1}x_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$S \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = x_2, \quad S^{-1}x_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$Ax_1 = S\Lambda S^{-1}x_1 = \lambda_1 x_1$

$Ax_2 = S\Lambda S^{-1}x_2 = \lambda_2 x_2$

$x_1^T A x_1 = \lambda_1$

$x_2^T A x_2 = \lambda_2$

Se além disso

tudo temos $M = A = SAS^{-1}$

então quando $\begin{pmatrix} x_t \\ y_t \end{pmatrix} = x_1 = \begin{pmatrix} c \\ s \end{pmatrix}$

temos $z_{tt} = \lambda_1$

e quando $\begin{pmatrix} x_t \\ y_t \end{pmatrix} = x_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -s \\ c \end{pmatrix}$

temos $z_{tt} = \lambda_2$.

