Notas de aula ECT2202 T02 2022-02-15 Aula 25 — Superfícies Quadráticas



(c)
$$q(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 2(x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + x_2x_3)$$

- 3. Para cada forma quadrática da questão anterior, execute os seguintes passos:
 - (a) Obtenha os autovalores e respectivos autovetores da matriz da forma quadrática.
 - (b) Escreva a matriz diagonal, formada pelos autovalores.
 - (c) Verifique que os autovetores são ortogonais (considerando o produto interno usual)
 - (d) Normalize os autovetores e escreva a base ortonormal *B* de autovetores em que a forma quadrática é diagonal.
 - (e) Escreva a matriz mudança de base $[I]_C^B$, da base diagonal para a base canônica.
 - (f) Verifique que $[I]_C^B$ é uma matriz ortogonal $(A^{-1} = A^T)$.

Autovalores e autovetores de [q]

$$P_{4}(\lambda) = \det \begin{bmatrix} -\lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -\lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= -\lambda (\lambda^{2} - 1) - (-\lambda - 1) + (1 + \lambda)$$

$$= -\lambda^{3} + \lambda + \lambda + 1 + 1 + \lambda$$

$$= -\lambda^{3} + 3\lambda + \lambda \qquad \lambda = \lambda (\lambda_{1} - \lambda_{3})$$

$$Ansitz: \lambda_{1}^{2} = \lambda - 8 + (6 + \lambda) = 0 \qquad \lambda = \lambda \in \text{fait.}$$

$$\lambda_{1} \lambda_{3} = 1$$

$$Ansitz: \lambda_{2}^{2} = 1 = -1 + 3 + \lambda \neq 0 \quad \lambda_{1} = 1 \text{ nio of fait.}$$

$$\lambda_{2} = -1 = -(-1) - 3 + \lambda = 0 \quad \lambda_{1} = -7$$

$$= \text{fait.}$$

dois autovetores L.I. MULTIPLICIDADE GEOMÉTRICA DE λ =-1 É 2

Joz, 03 y é L.I. nes nio é ortogenst

$$O_{3} = (1, 0, -1)$$
 $O_{3} = (0, 1, -1)$

$$\mu_{2} = \sigma_{2} = (1, 0, -1)$$

$$= 0_3 - \frac{\langle \mu_2, 0_3 \rangle}{\langle \mu_2, \mu_2 \rangle} \mu_1$$

$$= (0, 1, -1) - \underbrace{\langle (1, 0, -1), (0, 1, -1) \rangle}_{2} (1, 0, -1)$$

$$= (0,1,-1) - \frac{1}{2}(1,0,-1) = (-\frac{7}{2},1,-\frac{7}{2}) = \mu,$$

$$(-1,2,-1) \geq \lambda u_s$$

$$B = d (0, \frac{1}{5}(1,0,-1), \frac{1}{5}(-1,1,-1))$$
 Serv
 $b \to se$
orthograms(

com autovalor 2

$$\int_{1}^{2} = \lambda$$

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$$\int_{1$$

$$-2x+y+\frac{x+y}{z}=0 \qquad (x)$$

$$-4x+2y+x+y=0$$

$$-3 \times + 3 \times = 0 = 5$$

$$2 = \times + \times = 2 \times = \times$$

$$2 = \times + \times = 2 \times = \times$$

$$(3) = (\times, \times, \times) = \times (1, 1, 1)$$
é autovetor associado ao autovalor 2

$$B = \left\{ \frac{1}{J_3} (1,1,1), \frac{1}{J_2} (1,0,-1), \frac{1}{J_6} (-1,2,1) \right\}$$
e ortonormal.

$$\begin{bmatrix}
 4 \\
 \end{bmatrix}_{B} = \begin{bmatrix}
 2 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & -1 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & -1
\end{bmatrix}$$

2. Escreva a matriz das formas bilineares simétricas que dão origem às formas quadráticas abaixo:

(a)
$$q(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 - 2x_1x_2 + 4x_1x_3 - x_2x_3$$

$$\begin{cases} 2^{-2} & det \begin{bmatrix} 1-\lambda & -1 & \lambda \\ -1 & 1-\lambda & -1/2 \\ 2 & -1/2 & 1-\lambda \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A+B\lambda & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} = (A+B\lambda) \\ (1-\lambda) \begin{bmatrix} (1-\lambda)^2 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} + ((\lambda-1)+1)+\lambda (\lambda-2) \begin{bmatrix} (1-\lambda) \\ 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= (1-2)^{3} - \frac{1}{4}(1-2) - (7-2) + 1 + 1 - 9(7-2) I$$

P++(c3/(4/0)

 $= -\lambda^{3} + 3\lambda^{2} - 3\lambda + 1 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}\lambda - 1 + \lambda + 1 + 1 - 4 - 9\lambda$ $= -\lambda^{3} + 3\lambda^{2} + A\lambda + B$