## Notas de aula ECT2202 T03 2022-02-08 Aula 23 — Diagonalização de f. quadraticas

Toda forma quadrática é diagonalizável numa base ortonormal.

Existe base D em que 
$$\begin{bmatrix} q \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Ness_2 \quad b \in Se^2 : \quad \begin{bmatrix} \omega \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ b \end{bmatrix}$$

$$q(\omega) = \begin{bmatrix} \omega \\ b \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} q \\ 0 & \lambda_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} q \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \lambda_1 a^2 + \lambda_2 b^2$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} a & b \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} q \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \lambda_1 a^2 + \lambda_2 b^2$$

Acurva de nível
$$q(0) = \lambda_1 a^2 + \lambda_2 b^2 = 1$$

$$\frac{a^2}{(1/2)} + \frac{b^2}{(1/2)} = 1$$

Pontos críticos de funções de duas variáveis.

Uma variável, série de Taylor 
$$g: \mathbb{R}^{-3} \mathbb{R}$$
 
$$g(x) \approx g(x_0) + g'(x_0)(x - x_0) + g''(x_0)(x - x_0) + O(x - x_0)$$

Se x₀ for ponto crítico

Se 
$$x_0$$
 for ponto crítico
$$g(x) \approx g(x_0) + g''(x_0) (x - x_0)^T \rightarrow Perihols.$$

$$(anst) = (anstriction en x_0)$$

$$f(x,y) \approx f(x_0,y_0) + \langle \overrightarrow{\nabla} f(x_0,y_0), (\Delta x, \Delta y) \rangle + \langle (\Delta x, \Delta y) | H(\Delta x, \Delta y) \rangle$$

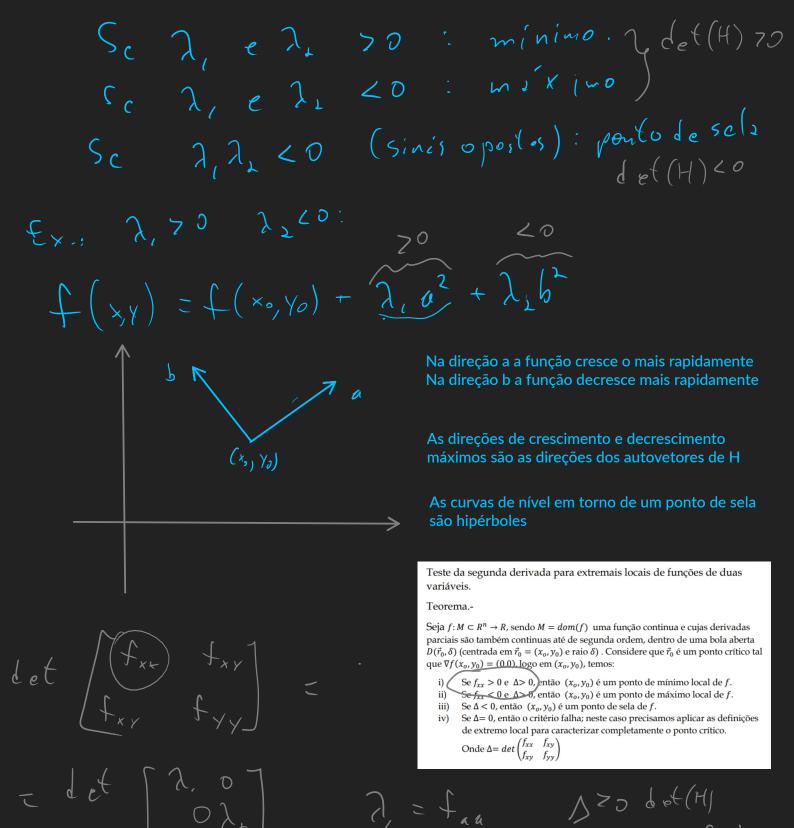
$$=f(x_0,y_0)+\frac{1}{2}\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(\Delta x)^2+\frac{1}{2}\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(\Delta y)^2+\frac{1}{2}\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x\partial y}\Delta x\Delta y$$

$$f(x,y)=f(x_0,y_0)+\frac{1}{2}\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(\Delta x)^2+\frac{1}{2}\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x\partial y}\Delta x\Delta y$$

$$con \quad [9]=H$$

Numa base em que H é diagonal.

$$f(x,y) = f(x_0,y_0) + \lambda_1 a^2 + \lambda_2 b^2$$



D= fxxfxy-fxy

Obtenha uma base em que a forma quadrática abaixo seja escrita como uma soma de quadrados

q(a,b)= ta²+b²/

Matriz sine trice:

$$q(x,y) = Ax^1 + Bxy - Cy^2$$

$$[q] = \begin{bmatrix} A & B/1 \\ B/2 & C \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 9 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -19/2 \\ -19/2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -5 \\ -5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Autovalores e autovetores da matriz [q]

$$p_4(\lambda) = det \begin{bmatrix} 1-\lambda & -5 \\ -5 & 1-\lambda \end{bmatrix} = (1-\lambda)^2 - 25 = 0$$

$$\chi^{2} - 2 \lambda + 1 - 25 = 0$$

$$\chi^{2} - 2 \lambda - 24 = 0$$

$$\chi_{1} = 6 \qquad \lambda_{2} = -4$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \lambda_1 \lambda_2 = -24$$

$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 2$$

Antovetores con 2, = 6:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -9 \\ -9 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = (\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = 9$$

The forces can 
$$\lambda_1 = 6$$
:
$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 & -9 \\
-5 & 1
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
\times \\
Y
\end{bmatrix} = 6\begin{bmatrix}
\times \\
Y
\end{bmatrix} = 5$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
-5 \times -5 & -5 & -5 \\
-5 \times -5 & -5 & -5
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
-5 \times -5 & -5 & -5 \\
-5 \times -5 & -5 & -5
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$O_1 = (X, -X) = \times (1, -1)$$

[q] é matriz simétrica e terá base ORTONORMAL que a diagonaliza

$$O_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (1,1)$$

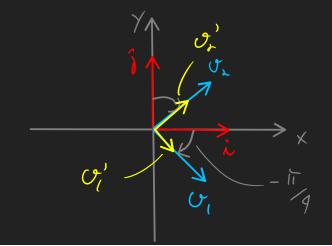
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -5 \\ -5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \times \\ \gamma \end{bmatrix} = -4 \begin{bmatrix} \times \\ \gamma \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\int_{-5x+y}^{-5y=-4x} \int_{-7x-5y=0}^{-7x-5y=0} = \int_{-7x-5y=0}^{-7x-5y=0$$

$$0_{3} = \times (1,1)$$
es co (no  $0_{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}}(1,1)$ 

$$N_s$$
 bise  $B = \left\{ u_s = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (1, -1), u_s = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (1, 1) \right\}$ 

$$[9]_{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 7 & 7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$q(v) = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & a^2 - 4 & b^2 \\ dispropolities do \\ (mas não é soma de quadrados) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{7/6} + \frac{b^2}{1/4} = \left(\frac{a}{1/6}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{b}{1/6}\right)^2$$

$$= 2 colher bis e B' en que is coor benedis sejan 
$$\begin{bmatrix} a \end{bmatrix}_B = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a \end{bmatrix}_B = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a \end{bmatrix}_B = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a \end{bmatrix}_B = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} =$$$$

Verificando:

$$B = \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (1,-1), \frac{7}{\sqrt{2}} (7,1) \right\}$$

$$[IJ_{C}] = \left[ [U,J_{C}] = [U,J_{C}] \right] = \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right] \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \left[ \frac{\cos^{-1}/4 - \sin^{-1}/4}{\cos^{-1}/4} \cos^{-1}/4 - \cos^{-1}/4 \right]$$

$$[IJ_{C}] = \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (1,-1), \frac{7}{\sqrt{2}} (1,1) \right]$$

 $P = \left[ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \end{array} \right]$  matriz ortogonal

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I} \end{bmatrix}_{\mathbf{B}}^{\mathbf{a}} = \mathbf{P}^{\mathbf{T}} = \mathbf{P}^{\mathbf{T}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Se 
$$\begin{bmatrix} \omega J_B = \begin{bmatrix} u \\ b \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \omega J_C = \frac{1}{J_D} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a J_C = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\chi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (a+b) \qquad \chi : \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (-a+b)$$

$$q(x,y) = x^{1} - (0xy + y^{2})$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (a+b)^{2} - 10 \frac{1}{3} (a+b) (-o+b) + \frac{1}{3} (-a+b)^{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( a^{2} + \lambda ab + b^{2} \right) - 5 \left( b^{2} - a^{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left( a^{2} - \lambda ab + b^{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= a^{2} + 5a^{2} + b^{2} - 5b^{2} = 6a^{2} - 7b^{2}$$

$$q(a,b) = (a^2 - 4b^2) = 7$$
  $a = \frac{7}{5}(x-y)$ 

$$q(a,b) = (6a^2 - 4b^2) = 7$$

$$= (6.1)(x-y)^2 - \frac{4}{3}(x+y)^2 \qquad (b = \frac{7}{\sqrt{3}}(x+y))$$



 $Ax^{2}+By^{2}+\left(z^{2}+Dxy+Exz+Fyz+Gx+Hy+5z+k=0\right)$   $\lambda_{1}a^{2}+\lambda_{2}b^{2}+\lambda_{3}c^{2}=1$   $\lambda_{1}\lambda_{1}>0 \quad \lambda_{3}<0$