

MATH 410

3.4.1

(a)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$1 > 0$$

$$\& \quad (2)(1) - (0)(0) = 2 > 0$$

so, it is positive definite.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Inner Product} &= (x_1 \ x_2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (x_1 \ 2x_2) \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= x_1 y_1 + 2x_2 y_2 \end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$0 - 2 < 0$$

not positive definite.

(c)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$1 - 4 = -3 < 0$$

not positive definite.

(d)

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

$$-10 - 9 < 0$$

not positive definite

(e)

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

$$3 - (1) = 2 > 0$$

$1 > 0$ it is positive definite.

$$\text{Formula Inner Product} = (x_1 \ x_2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

(f)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2 - (-1) = 3 > 0$$

$1 > 0$ it is positive definite.

$$\text{Formula Inner Product} = (x_1 \ x_2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

3.4.2

$$K = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$q(x) = x^T K x$$

$$(x_1 \ x_2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(x_1 + 2x_2 \quad 2x_1 + 3x_2) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_2 + 3x_2^2$$

$$x_1^2 + 4x_1x_2 + 3x_2^2$$

$$x^+ = (1, 1) \quad q(x^+) = 8 > 0$$

$$x^- = (-2, 1) \quad q(x^-) = 4 - 8 + 3 = -1 < 0$$

Hence, indefinite.

3.5.1

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$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = K$$

$$L_{21} = 1$$

$$L_{31} = 2$$

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

$$L_{32} = -1$$

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

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

Not +ve definite

d)

$$K = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} L_{21} = 1 \\ L_{31} = 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad L_{32} = -3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 \end{pmatrix} = U \quad D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{it is not} \\ \text{+ve} \\ \text{definite} \end{matrix}$$

3.5.2

e)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} L_{21} = 1 \\ L_{31} = 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} L_{32} = -1 \\ L_{42} = 1 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} L_{43} = \\ -2 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = U \quad D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

Not positive definite.

4.2.4

(a)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & b \\ b & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{if } (1)(4) - b^2 > 0$$

it is positive definite

$$4 - b^2 > 0$$

$$b^2 < 4$$

$$-2 > b > 2$$

(b)

$$A = LDL^T$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & b \\ b & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad L_{21} = b$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & b \\ 0 & 4 - b^2 \end{pmatrix} = U \quad L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ b & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 - b^2 \end{pmatrix} \quad L^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & b \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(c)

$$f(x, y) = x^2 + 2bxy + 4y^2 - 2y$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x + 2by = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2bx + 8y - 2 = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 2bx + 2b^2y &= 0 \\ 2bx + 8y - 2 &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$(2b^2 - 8)y + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow y = \frac{-2}{2b^2 - 8} = \frac{1}{4 - b^2}$$

$$x = \frac{-2by}{2} = -by = -b \left(\frac{1}{4 - b^2} \right)$$

$$x = \left(\frac{b}{b^2 - 4} \right)$$

4.4.2 @ Annual exp
Annual profit

12	14	17	21	26	30
60	70	90	100	100	120

$$60 = \alpha + \beta(12)$$

$$70 = \alpha + \beta(14)$$

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$$120 = \alpha + \beta(30)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 12 \\ 1 & 14 \\ 1 & 17 \\ 1 & 21 \\ 1 & 26 \\ 1 & 30 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 60 \\ 70 \\ 90 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 120 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^T A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 120 \\ 120 & 2646 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^T \vec{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 540 \\ 11,530 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 6 & 120 & 540 \\ 120 & 2646 & 11,530 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 20 & 90 \\ 120 & 2646 & 11,530 \end{array} \right]$$

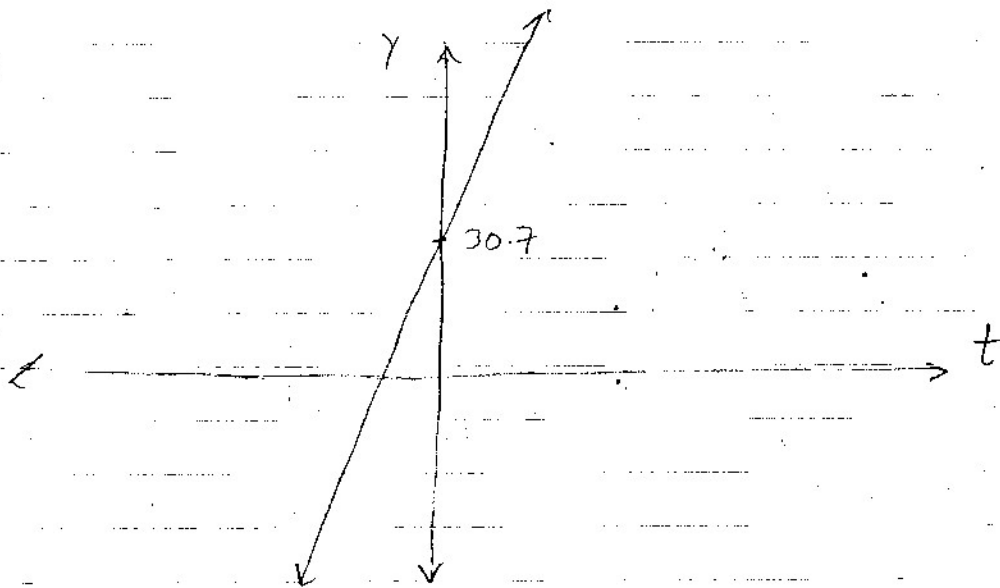
$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 20 & 90 \\ 0 & 246 & 730 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\beta = \frac{730}{246} = 2.97$$

$$\alpha = 30.7$$

$$y = 30.7 + 2.97t$$

b



c

$$y = 30.7 + 2.97(t)$$

$$y = 30.7 + 2.97(50)$$

$$y = 179.2$$

d

$$y = 30.7 + 2.97(100)$$

$$y = 327.7$$