



Analytical Geometry and Linear Algebra II, Lab 10

Symmetric matrices

Positive definite matrices and minima

How I spent last weekend



Positive Definite Matrices



Positive Definite Matrices

Five tests



Positive definite matrices are the best. How to test S for $\lambda_i > 0$?

Test 1 Compute the **eigenvalues** of S : All eigenvalues positive

Test 2 The **energy** $x^T S x$ is positive for every vector $x \neq 0$

Test 3 The **pivots** in elimination on S are all positive

Test 4 The upper left **determinants** of S are all positive

Test 5 $S = A^T A$ for some matrix A with independent columns

Positive Definite Matrices

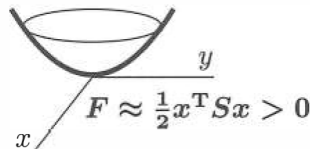
Important Application: Test for a Minimum

Does $F(x, y)$ have a minimum if $\partial F/\partial x = 0$ and $\partial F/\partial y = 0$ at the point $(x, y) = (0, 0)$?

For $f(x)$, the test for a minimum comes from calculus: df/dx is zero and $d^2f/dx^2 > 0$. Two variables in $F(x, y)$ produce a symmetric matrix S . It contains *four second derivatives*. **Positive d^2f/dx^2 changes to positive definite S :**

**Second
derivatives**

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} \partial^2 F/\partial x^2 & \partial^2 F/\partial x\partial y \\ \partial^2 F/\partial y\partial x & \partial^2 F/\partial y^2 \end{bmatrix}$$



$F(x, y)$ has a minimum if $\partial F/\partial x = \partial F/\partial y = 0$ and S is positive definite.

Reason: S reveals the all-important terms $ax^2 + 2bxy + cy^2$ near $(x, y) = (0, 0)$. The second derivatives of F are $2a, 2b, 2b, 2c$. For $F(x, y, z)$ the matrix S will be 3 by 3.

Reference material



- Lecture 28, Positive Definite Matrices and Minima
- *"Introduction to Linear Algebra"*, pdf pages 349–374
6.4 – Symmetric, 6.5 – Positive Definite matrices
- *"Linear Algebra and Applications"*, pdf pages 355–376
Positive Definite Matrices 6.1, 6.2

Deserve "A" grade!

– Oleg Bulichev

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🏢 Room 105 (Underground robotics lab)