## I) Metoda lui lacobi

1) Soviem matricea oseficientilor (11.7) A=(a;) ij=m atapata formei patratice definità in(11.6)

@ Calculan minorii diggonali principali: D, Dz, ..., D, ai matricei A, en alabiile:

A= 
$$\frac{a_{11}}{a_{12}}$$
  $\frac{a_{12}}{a_{12}}$   $\frac{a_{11}}{a_{12}}$   $\frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}}$   $\frac{a_{12}}{a_{12}}$   $\frac$ 

$$\frac{\Delta_0 = 1}{\Delta_1 = \alpha_{11}}$$

$$\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{12} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \dots & \alpha_{11}^{n} \\ \alpha_{11} & \dots & \alpha_{11}^{n} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \dots & \alpha_{11}^{n} \\ \alpha_{11} & \dots & \alpha_{11}^{n} \\ \alpha_{11} & \dots & \alpha_{11}^{n} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_1 = \Delta_1 =$$

ordinal 1,2,..., n ai matricei A.

3 Daca:

60 (4) bito, i=1, v. oblinem forma canonica asociada formei patralice nf n cu formula lui lual

(En acest con metoda lui la obi nu "functionata")

a) Metode bui la colà ore dout reajuneuri (lube):

(1) vu "functioneaxo" entotamuna (daro (3) s;=0, nu putem aplica formula lui lacobi (11.11)

(2) nu ne "spune" cire ount formele liniare Ziji= hu (18,9) (dar vici nu ne inderesea ? !!!)

b) carform "Tou n' relatiber (21) observan co netado lui lacola me va fundiona gentru: (1) formele patratice remipositiv ni reminegative definite (cf. [1, (3)d; => (3) biso!!!) lis) o parte a formelor potratio vedefinide ca semu (cele ou dicoid; >0 mi de=0!!! (20 /20)

Fie o forma patratica "f" definite de rel (MG") a carei forma canonica assciata este data de Lormula lui lacabi (12.2). Atunci, dara:

a) b1>0; b2>0; --; b4>0 (+1+,--+) => f(x1,x2,...,x1) este positio-definito

b) b, co, b2 co, b3 >0, --- (-,+,-,+,-)=> f(x1,72,-,x1) este regative definite

() bito, i=1,n in once alté combination de semme decat in casul es seu b) => foc, 20, -- sur este redefinite ca semu

d) (7) bi=0, ie/1,2,-, n3 => nu putem precisa tipul (semnul (natura) formei po brotice for, x2,--, 201) (wetoda Qui boolsi me "functione ato" in a ast caz - o putem m solimb so aplicam unmatoarea metoda, a lui Gauss, care "functione ato " cutot duanna)

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^{3}} f(x^{1/3}x^{5/3}x^{3}) = 3x_{5}^{1} + x_{5}^{5} + 3x_{5}^{3} - \mu x^{1}x^{5} + x^{5}x^{3}$$

$$(1) \{ \xi : \mathbb{R}_{3} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \}$$

 $\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{x_1}{x_2} \frac{x_2}{x_3} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{x_1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{x_2}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{x_2}{\sqrt{2}$ 

do à conf. T, forma patratica de vedefinita ca semu ((3) d, >0 m (3) d2 <0).

$$\frac{\int dx^{1/2}x^{5/2}x^{3/2}}{\int dx^{1/2}x^{5/2}x^{5/2}} = 3\pi x^{1/2} + 3\pi x^{5/2} - 2x^{5/2} - \mu x^{1/2}x^{5/2} + 5\pi x^{1/2}x^{3/2} - 3\pi x^{5/2}$$

$$(7) \begin{cases} dx^{1/2}x^{5/2}x^{5/2} + 3\pi x^{5/2} - 2x^{5/2} - \mu x^{1/2}x^{5/2} + 5\pi x^{1/2}x^{3/2} - 3\pi x^{5/2}x^{3/2} \\ dx^{5/2} + 3\pi x^{5/2}x^{5/2} - 2\pi x^{5/2} - 2\pi x^{5/2} - 2\pi x^{5/2}x^{5/2} - 2\pi x^{5/$$

a fla forma canonica assciato (metoda lui lacoti mu"mage") deci nu putem afla tipul forma

Dem:
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1/2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3/2 \\ 1/2 & 3/2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

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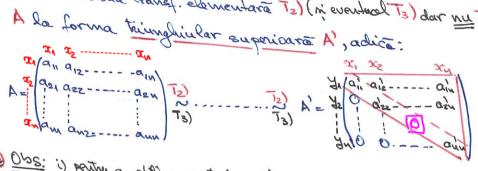
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patrotice este posidio de finita (sau, decarea δ1, δ2, δ3 >0 =) forma patrolica este pos de f.)

## 11) Metoda lui Gaus

- 1 roien natricea coeficienților (11.7) A=(aj))ij=in asociato formei potratice defruito de (11.6");
- (a) folosind a doua branef. elementara T2) (ni eventaal T3) dar nu T1) aducem matricea coeficienti br

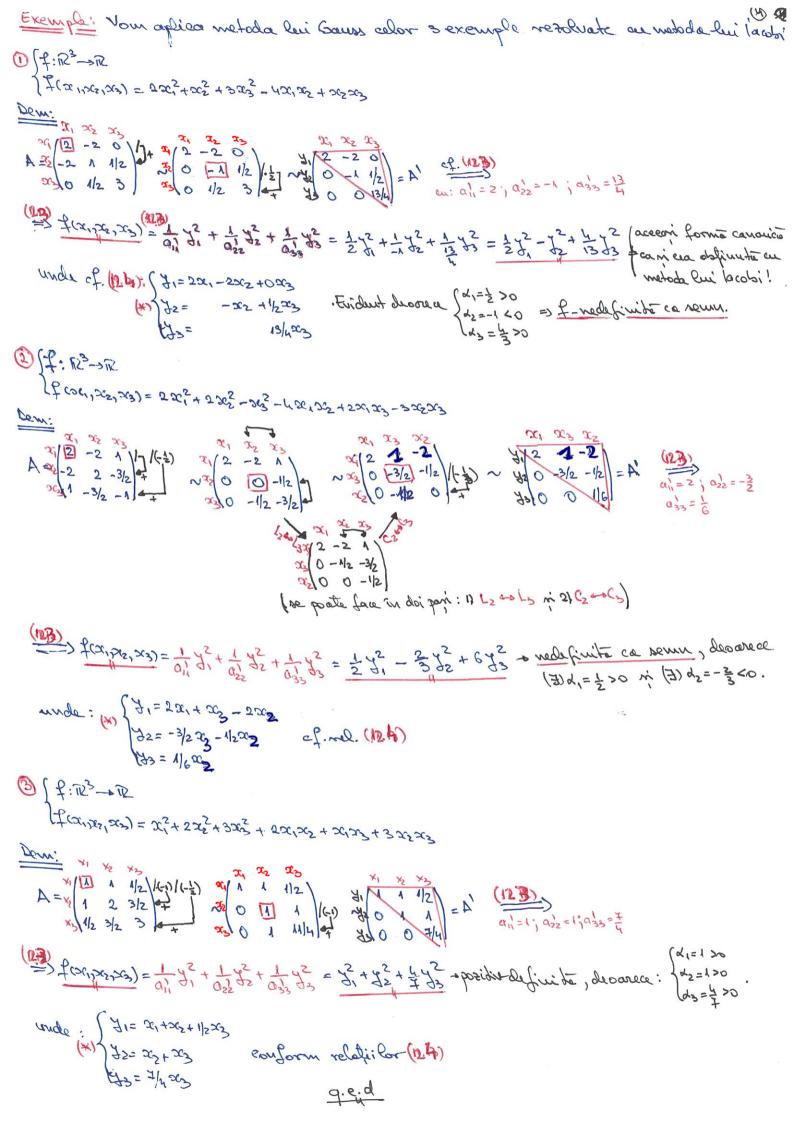


- Obs: i) pertre a obline matrica d' nu aven voie so foldoin transf. elev. To) (adice inmultire a unei livi en un scalar nevel (40) platet);
  - ii) transf. elem. [3] (administra liviilor who ele Lisali) refolocate rumai pentue a adera un privat +0, dar automat n'obligatione trebuie so solvintain între ale n'e coloane le correminant man. C. so C.
- (11.6") re obline en formula lui Gauxi:

i) metoda lui Gauss "Lanctionero" intotaleanna n' in plus ne furnizearo si expresile formelor liviare "Ji, i=1, i (nu co ne ar interesa!)

ii) daca pe diagonala principala a natriai triungluidore A exista elemente que o atenci in formula lui Baux (11.12) termenel " 1 y 2" ne inlacingte cu termenel " 0 y 1" ne inlacingte cu termenel " 0 y 1" ne inlacingte cu termenel 1100 yin, adica:

$$\frac{000}{100}: \quad d_{i} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{a_{ii}^{1}} & a_{ii}^{1} \neq 0 \\ 0 & a_{ii}^{1} = 0 \end{cases}$$



ii) en fast unei forme satratice, i ne pot atasa o infinitate de forme distincte (in nousal ca valoarea numerica a arefrientilor de x21 - 1 du este diferito); dar semuel arefrientilor x;, i=1,10 n' positie lot on forma canonice me se modifice !! Deci evident me se modifice tipul/semal formai patratice (as & in abound quot lucru!)

iii) autil putem avece pentre o forma patratica farire, - , xi) diverse representari ale formelor cononice

(114) fox "xs" - 1x") = x" 3" + 45 35 + - + 4 x 3" = x" 3" + x 5 35 + - - + x" 3" = x" 3" + x 5 35 + . . . + x" 2" = ......

Deca:  $\begin{cases} d_{i} > 0 \implies d_{i} > 0, d_{i} > 0, \dots \\ d_{i} < 0 \implies d_{i} & d_{i} = 0, d_{i} < 0, \dots \\ d_{i} = 0 \implies d_{i} & d_{i} = 0, d_{i} = 0, \dots \end{cases}$ 

Ex: 50 consideran forma padrolica din ex.1: \\ \f(\families\_1\fix\_2\fix\_3\fix\_2\fix\_3\fix\_2\fix\_3\fix\_3\fix\_2\fix\_3\fix Cu metoda lui Gaus (pi i acobi) em oblima forma canonica associata:

 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 - 2x_2 \\ -1x_2 + \frac{1}{5} & 3 \end{pmatrix}$  and  $\begin{cases} x_1 + \frac{1}{5} & x_3 \\ -1x_2 & x_3 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x_1 - \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} \\ -1x_2 & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} \end{cases}$   $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 - 2x_2 \\ -1x_2 + \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{15} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{12} & x_3 \\ \frac{1}{12} & x_3 \end{pmatrix}^2 = \begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 + \frac{1}{5} & x_3 \\ -1x_2 & \frac{1}{5} & x_3 \end{cases}$   $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} \\ -1x_2 + \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} \end{cases}$   $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} \\ -1x_2 + \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} \end{cases}$   $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5$  $= \frac{3}{2} \left( \frac{x^{1} - x^{5}}{x^{1} - x^{5}} \right)^{2} - \left( \frac{x^{5} - \frac{5}{2}x^{3}}{x^{5}} \right)^{2} + \frac{1}{12} \left( \frac{x^{5}}{x^{5}} \right)^{2}$ 

= 3 A1 - A5 + 13 A5 mode: (\*1) \ \ A1 = x5 - 5x3 \ \ \ A1 = x1 - 25 \ \ \ \ A1 = x1 - 25