

# Quadratic Forms and Definite Matrices

## Ch.16

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# Quadratic Forms

## Definition (Quadratic Form)

A quadratic form on  $\mathbb{R}^n$  is a real-valued function of the form

$$Q(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}^T A \mathbf{x}, \quad \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n, \quad A^T = A$$

For more detailed description, see Ch13 (section 3).

## Definiteness: Overview

When  $Q = \mathbf{x}^T A \mathbf{x}$  and  $A$  is a diagonal matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & a_{22} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

- Positive Definite (PD):  $a_{ii} > 0 \quad \forall i$
- Positive Semi Definite (PSD):  $a_{ii} \geq 0 \quad \forall i$
- Negative Definite (ND):  $a_{ii} < 0 \quad \forall i$
- Negative Semi Definite (NSD):  $a_{ii} \leq 0 \quad \forall i$
- Indefinite (ID):  $a_{ii} < 0$  for some  $i$ , and  $a_{ii} > 0$  for some  $i$

# Definite Symmetric Matrices

## Definition (PD,PSD,ND,NSD,ID)

Let  $A$  be an  $n \times n$  symmetric matrix and  $Q = \mathbf{x}^T A \mathbf{x}$ , then  $A$  is:

- ① PD if  $Q > 0 \ \forall \mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{0}$  in  $\mathbb{R}^n$
- ② PSD if  $Q \geq 0 \ \forall \mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{0}$  in  $\mathbb{R}^n$
- ③ ND if  $Q < 0 \ \forall \mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{0}$  in  $\mathbb{R}^n$
- ④ NSD if  $Q \leq 0 \ \forall \mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{0}$  in  $\mathbb{R}^n$
- ⑤ ID if  $Q > 0$  for some  $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  and  $Q < 0$  for some  $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$

# Principle Minors of a Matrix

## Definition (Principal Submatrix, Principal Minor)

Let  $A$  be an  $n \times n$  symmetric matrix.  $k$ th order principal submatrix of  $A$  is  $k \times k$  submatrix of  $A$  obtained by deleting  $n - k$  columns  $C_1, \dots, C_{n-k}$  and same  $n - k$  rows  $R_1, \dots, R_{n-k}$ .

$k$ th order principal minor of  $A$  is the determinant of  $k$ th order principal submatrix.

Note: the number of  $k$ th order principal submatrix can be  $nCk$ .