

1-(a). $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ perform Gaussian elimination.

Input: $E_1: 2X_1 + X_3 + 2X_4 = a_{1,5}$
 $E_2: X_1 + X_2 + 2X_4 = a_{2,5}$
 $E_3: 2X_1 - X_2 + 3X_3 + X_4 = a_{3,5}$
 $E_4: 3X_1 - X_2 + 4X_3 + 3X_4 = a_{4,5}$

Step 2-3. diagonal element of B_2 is 0 so we have to exchange \Rightarrow swap E_1 and E_2 .

Step 4. diagonal element $\neq 1$ element $\neq 1$ \Rightarrow $\frac{1}{a_{ii}}$ \Rightarrow $\frac{1}{2}$.

Let $m_{ji} = a_{ji}/a_{ii}$, then $E_j = E_j - m_{ji} \cdot E_i$

① $E_2 = E_2 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot E_1$, ② $E_3 = E_3 - \frac{2}{2} \cdot E_1$, ③ $E_4 = E_4 - \frac{3}{2} E_1$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{1,5} \\ a_{2,5} - \frac{1}{2}a_{1,5} \\ a_{3,5} \\ a_{4,5} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{1,5} \\ a_{2,5} - \frac{1}{2}a_{1,5} \\ a_{3,5} - a_{1,5} \\ a_{4,5} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & \frac{5}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{1,5} \\ a_{2,5} - \frac{1}{2}a_{1,5} \\ a_{3,5} - a_{1,5} \\ a_{4,5} - \frac{3}{2}a_{1,5} \end{pmatrix}$$

Step 2. diagonal element $\frac{2}{3}$ 0 이 된 것이 없으므로 가장 가까운 것만 have exchange $\frac{1}{2}$.

$$\textcircled{4} E_3 \leftrightarrow E_4$$

Step 4 다시 진행.

$$\textcircled{5} E_3 = E_3 - \frac{1}{1} E_2$$

$$\textcircled{6} E_4 = E_4 - \frac{-1}{1} E_2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{1,5} \\ a_{2,5} - \frac{1}{2}a_{1,5} \\ a_{4,5} - \frac{3}{2}a_{1,5} \\ a_{3,5} - a_{1,5} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{1,5} \\ a_{2,5} - \frac{1}{2}a_{1,5} \\ a_{4,5} - \frac{3}{2}a_{1,5} + a_{3,5} - a_{1,5} \\ a_{3,5} - \frac{1}{2}a_{1,5} \end{pmatrix}$$

Step 2. diagonal element $\frac{2}{3}$ 0 이 된 것이 없으므로 가장 가까운 것만 have exchange $\frac{1}{2}$.

$$\textcircled{7} E_3 \leftrightarrow E_4$$

Step 4 다시 진행

$$\textcircled{8} E_4 = E_4 - \frac{2}{\frac{1}{2}} E_3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{1,5} \\ a_{2,5} - \frac{1}{2}a_{1,5} \\ a_{3,5} - a_{1,5} + a_{2,5} - \frac{1}{2}a_{1,5} \\ a_{4,5} - \frac{3}{2}a_{1,5} + a_{2,5} - \frac{1}{2}a_{1,5} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{1,5} \\ a_{2,5} - \frac{1}{2}a_{1,5} \\ a_{3,5} - a_{1,5} + a_{2,5} - \frac{1}{2}a_{1,5} = -\frac{3}{2}a_{1,5} + a_{2,5} + a_{3,5} \\ a_{4,5} - \frac{3}{2}a_{1,5} + a_{2,5} - \frac{1}{2}a_{1,5} - 4a_{3,5} + 4a_{1,5} + 4a_{2,5} - 2a_{1,5} \\ = 5a_{2,5} - 4a_{3,5} + a_{4,5} \end{pmatrix}$$

Step 8 Set $x_n = a_{n,n+1}/a_{nn}$. (Start backward substitution.)

last elem. \rightarrow

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{1,5} \\ a_{2,5} - \frac{1}{2}a_{1,5} \\ -\frac{3}{2}a_{1,5} + a_{2,5} + a_{3,5} \\ 5a_{2,5} - 4a_{3,5} + a_{4,5} \end{pmatrix}$$

(9) $x_1 = a_{1,n+1}/2 = \frac{1}{2} a_{1,n+1} = \frac{1}{2} a_{1,5}$
 (10) $x_2 = a_{2,n+1}/1 = a_{2,n+1} = a_{2,5} - \frac{1}{2} a_{1,5}$
 (11) $x_3 = a_{3,n+1}/\frac{1}{2} = 2 a_{3,n+1} = -3a_{1,5} + 2a_{2,5} + 2a_{3,5}$
 (12) $x_4 = a_{4,n+1}/1 = a_{4,n+1} = 5a_{2,5} - 4a_{3,5} + a_{4,5}$.

Step 9 For $i = n-1, \dots, 1$ set $x_i = [a_{i,n+1} - \sum_{j=i+1}^n a_{ij}x_j] / a_{ii}$.

(13) $x_3 = [a_{3,n+1} - \sum_{j=4}^4 a_{3j}x_j] / a_{33} = [-\frac{3}{2}a_{1,5} + a_{2,5} + a_{3,5} - 0] / \frac{1}{2} = -3a_{1,5} + 2a_{2,5} + 2a_{3,5}$

(14) $x_2 = [a_{2,n+1} - a_{23} \cdot x_3 - a_{24} \cdot x_4] / a_{22} = a_{2,5} - \frac{1}{2}a_{1,5} - (-\frac{1}{2}) \cdot (-3a_{1,5} + 2a_{2,5} + 2a_{3,5})$
 $- 1 \cdot (5a_{2,5} - 4a_{3,5} + a_{4,5}) = -2a_{1,5} - 3a_{2,5} + 5a_{3,5} - a_{4,5}$

(15) $x_1 = [a_{1,n+1} - a_{12} \cdot x_2 - a_{13} \cdot x_3 - a_{14} \cdot x_4] / a_{11} = \frac{1}{2}(a_{1,5} - 0 - (-3a_{1,5} + 2a_{2,5} + 2a_{3,5})$
 $- 2(5a_{2,5} - 4a_{3,5} + a_{4,5})) = (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2})a_{1,5} + (-1-5)a_{2,5} + (-1+4)a_{3,5} - a_{4,5}$
 $= 2a_{1,5} - 6a_{2,5} + 3a_{3,5} - a_{4,5}$

Step 10

$$\text{output } (X_1: 2a_{1,5} - 6a_{2,5} + 3a_{3,5} - a_{4,5}$$

$$X_2: -2a_{1,5} - 3a_{2,5} + 5a_{3,5} - a_{4,5}$$

$$X_3: -3a_{1,5} + 2a_{2,5} + 2a_{3,5}$$

$$X_4: 5a_{2,5} - 4a_{3,5} + a_{4,5}.)$$

1-(b)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Let $B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & \frac{3}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{New } A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & \frac{3}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{New } B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = L_1 \cdot \text{New } A.$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{3}{2} & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & \frac{3}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

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

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

Let $C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{4}{3} & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Now $C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{3}{2} & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{4}{3} & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{3}{2} & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

L · U

2. - (a) $\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$

(i) if $\det = 0$, singular.

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix} = 6 - 1 = 5 \neq 0. \text{ non singular.}$$

(ii) if $|a_{ii}| > \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}|$ ($i \neq j$), strictly diagonally dominant. (SDD)
 (first row) (second row)

$$|-2| > |1|, |-3| > |1| \quad \text{. SDD.}$$

(iii) if $X^T A X > 0$, positive definite.

$$\begin{aligned} (x_1 \ x_2) \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} &= (x_1 \ x_2) \begin{pmatrix} -2x_1 + x_2 \\ x_1 - 3x_2 \end{pmatrix} = x_1(-2x_1 + x_2) + x_2(x_1 - 3x_2) \\ &= -2x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 - 3x_2^2 \\ &= -(x_1 + x_2)^2 - 2x_2^2 - x_1^2 < 0 \end{aligned}$$

not positive definite.

2-(b) $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

i) if $\det = 0$, singular. ($i=3 \Rightarrow 3 \times 3$)

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^3 a_{ij} A_{ij} = a_{13} A_{13} + a_{23} A_{23} + a_{33} A_{33}$$

$$= 0 + 2 \cdot A_{23} + 4 \cdot A_{33} = 2 \cdot (-1)^{2+3} M_{23} + 4 \cdot (-1)^{3+3} M_{33}$$

$$= -2 M_{23} + 4 M_{33} = -2 \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} + 4 \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= -2 \cdot (4 - 1) + 4 \cdot (6 - 0) = -6 + 24 = 18 \neq 0.$$

nonsingular.

(first row)

(ii) $|2| > |1| + |0|$, (second row) $|3| > |2| + |0|$, (third row) $|4| > |1| + |2|$

S.p.b.

$$2-(b) \quad (iii) \quad X^T A X = (X_1 \ X_2 \ X_3) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \end{pmatrix} = (X_1 \ X_2 \ X_3) \begin{pmatrix} 2X_1 + X_2 \\ 3X_2 + 2X_3 \\ X_1 + 2X_2 + 4X_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (X_1(2X_1 + X_2) + X_2(3X_2 + 2X_3) + X_3(X_1 + 2X_2 + 4X_3))$$

$$= 2X_1^2 + X_1X_2 + 3X_2^2 + 4X_2X_3 + X_1X_3 + 4X_3^2$$

$$= (X_1 + \frac{1}{2}X_2)^2 + (X_1 + \frac{1}{2}X_3)^2 + \frac{11}{4}X_2^2 + 4X_2X_3 + \frac{15}{4}X_3^2$$

$$= (X_1 + \frac{1}{2}X_2)^2 + (X_1 + \frac{1}{2}X_3)^2 + (\frac{3}{2}X_2 + \frac{4}{3}X_3)^2 + \frac{5}{4}X_2^2 + \frac{71}{36}X_3^2 > 0.$$

positive definite -

2-(c)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (j=3 \text{ 2 21})$$

$$(i) \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^3 a_{ij} A_{ij} = a_{13} A_{13} + a_{23} A_{23} + a_{32} A_{32}$$

$$= 0 + 2 \cdot A_{23} + 2 \cdot A_{32} = 2 \cdot (-1)^{2+3} M_{23} + 2 \cdot (-1)^{3+2} M_{33} = -2 M_{23} + 2 M_{33}$$

$$= -2 \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = -2 \cdot (4 - 0) + 2 \cdot (8 + 1) = -8 + 18 = 10 \neq 0$$

non singular

(first row) (second row) (third row)

$$(ii) \quad |2| > |1| + |0|, \quad |4| > |-1| + |2|, \quad |2| \not> |2| + |0|, \quad \underline{\underline{\text{not Sbp}}}$$

$$(iii) \quad (x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3) \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 - x_2 \\ -x_1 + 4x_2 + 2x_3 \\ 2x_2 + 2x_3 \end{pmatrix} = (x_1(2x_1 - x_2) + x_2(-x_1 + 4x_2 + 2x_3) + x_3(2x_2 + 2x_3))$$

$$= 2x_1^2 - 2x_1x_2 + 4x_2^2 + 4x_2x_3 + 2x_3^2 = (x_1 - x_2)^2 + x_1^2 + \left(\frac{3}{2}x_2 + \frac{4}{3}x_3\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}x_2^2 + \frac{2}{9}x_3^2 > 0$$

positive definite.

2-(d)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 4 & -1 & 5 \\ 3 & 7 & 1.5 & 1 \\ 6 & -9 & 3 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

(i) $\det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 4 & -1 & 5 \\ 3 & 7 & 1.5 & 5 \\ 6 & -9 & 3 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{(j=4th)}{=} \sum_{i=1}^4 a_{ij} A_{ij} = 2 \cdot A_{14} + 5A_{24} + 5A_{34} + 7A_{44}.$

$$= -2M_{14} + 5M_{24} - 5M_{34} + 7M_{44} = -2 \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 4 & -1 \\ 3 & 7 & 1.5 \\ 6 & -9 & 3 \end{pmatrix} + 5 \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 7 & 1.5 \\ 6 & -9 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$- 5 \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ -2 & 4 & -1 \\ 6 & -9 & 3 \end{pmatrix} + 7 \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ -2 & 4 & -1 \\ 3 & 7 & 1.5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\stackrel{(i=1st)}{=} -2 \left(\sum_{j=1}^3 a_{ij} A_{ij} = -2A_{11} + 4A_{12} - A_{13} \right) + 5 \left(\sum_{j=1}^3 a_{ij} A_{ij} = 2A_{11} + 3A_{12} + A_{13} \right)$

$$- 5 \left(\sum_{j=1}^3 a_{ij} A_{ij} = 2A_{11} + 3A_{12} + A_{13} \right) + 7 \left(2A_{11} + 3A_{12} + A_{13} \right) = (4M'_{11} + 0M'_{12} + 2M'_{13})$$

$$+ (10M''_{11} - 15M''_{12} + 5M''_{13}) + (-10M'''_{11} + 15M'''_{12} - 5M'''_{13}) + (14M''''_{11} - 2M''''_{12} + 7M''''_{13})$$

$$= 4 \cdot (21 + 13.5) + 0(9 - 9) + 2(-27 - 42) + 10(21 + 13.5) - 15(9 - 9) + 5(-27 - 42)$$

$$- 10(18 - 24) + 15(-6 + 6) - 5(18 - 24) + 14(6 + 7) - 2(-3 + 3) + 7(-14 - 12)$$

$$= \cancel{+80} - \cancel{130} + 1560 - 345 + 60 + 30 + \cancel{182} - \cancel{182} = 1305 \neq 0. \text{ non-singular}$$

(ii) (first row)

$$|2| \neq |3| + |1| + |2|. \quad \underline{\underline{\text{not SDD}}}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 4 & -1 & 5 \\ 3 & 7 & 1.5 & 1 \\ 6 & -9 & 3 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(iii) x^T A x = (x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3 \ x_4) \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 + 2x_4 \\ -2x_1 + 4x_2 - x_3 + 5x_4 \\ 3x_1 + 7x_2 + 1.5x_3 + x_4 \\ 6x_1 - 9x_2 + 3x_3 + 7x_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= x_1(2x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 + 2x_4) + x_2(-2x_1 + 4x_2 - x_3 + 5x_4) + x_3(3x_1 + 7x_2 + 1.5x_3 + x_4) + x_4(6x_1 - 9x_2 + 3x_3 + 7x_4) \\ &= 2x_1^2 + x_1x_2 + 4x_1x_3 + 8x_1x_4 + 4x_2^2 + 6x_2x_3 - 4x_2x_4 + 1.5x_3^2 + 4x_3x_4 + 7x_4^2. \end{aligned}$$

... 7개의 항이 들어간다.

Theorem

A symmetric matrix A is positive definite if and only if each of its leading principal submatrices has a positive determinant.

Theorem 을 이용하여 submatrices of positive determinant 을 판별할 수 있다.

$$\textcircled{1} \det A_1 = \det(2) = 2 > 0. \quad \textcircled{2} \det A_2 = \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = (8 + 6) = 14 > 0.$$

$$\textcircled{3} \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ -2 & 4 & -1 \\ 3 & 7 & 1.5 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{(\lambda = 13288)}{=} \sum_{j=1}^3 a_{ij} A_{ij} = a_{11}A_{11} + a_{12}A_{12} + a_{13}A_{13}$$

$$= 2A_{11} + 3A_{12} + A_{13} = 2M_{11} - 3M_{12} + M_{13}$$

$$= 2 \cdot (6+7) - 3 \cdot (-3+3) + (-14-12) = 26 - 26 = 0. \neq 0$$

\therefore not positive definite.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 4 & -1 & 5 \\ 3 & 7 & 1.5 & 1 \\ 6 & -9 & 3 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$