

# Assignment 6

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Download all python codes from

<https://github.com/sachinombdubey/Matrix-theory/Assignment6/codes>

and latex-tikz codes from

<https://github.com/sachinombdubey/Matrix-theory/Assignment6>

Finding the eigen vector matrix  $\mathbf{P}$  such that  $\mathbf{P}^T = \mathbf{P}^{-1}$ :

For  $\lambda_1 = 1$

$$(\mathbf{V} - \lambda_1 \mathbf{I})\mathbf{p}_1 = 0 \quad (2.0.11)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{p}_1 = 0 \quad (2.0.12)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{p}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.13)$$

[Choosing Orthonormal eigen vectors]

1 PROBLEM  
(Rams 3.4.1) find the Asymptotes of the following:

$$\mathbf{x}^T \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} - (4 \ 6) \mathbf{x} - 6 = 0 \quad (1.0.1)$$

For  $\lambda_2 = -1$

$$(\mathbf{V} - \lambda_2 \mathbf{I})\mathbf{p}_2 = 0 \quad (2.0.14)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{p}_2 = 0 \quad (2.0.15)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{p}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.16)$$

[Choosing Orthonormal eigen vectors]

2 SOLUTION  
Comparing the given equation with the form:

$$\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{V} \mathbf{x} + 2\mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{x} + f = 0 \quad (2.0.1)$$

We get:

$$\mathbf{x}^T \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} + 2(-2 \ -3) \mathbf{x} - 6 = 0 \quad (2.0.2)$$

where,

$$\mathbf{V} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.3)$$

$$\mathbf{u} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.4)$$

$$f = -6 \quad (2.0.5)$$

Here,  $|\mathbf{V}| = -1$ . Since  $|\mathbf{V}| < 0$  the given equation represents a hyperbola with center:

$$\mathbf{c} = -\mathbf{V}^{-1} \mathbf{u} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.6)$$

The characteristic equation of  $\mathbf{V}$  is:

$$|V - \lambda \mathbf{I}| = 0 \quad (2.0.7)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & -1 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad (2.0.8)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^2 - 1 = 0 \quad (2.0.9)$$

$$\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = -1 \quad (2.0.10)$$

By affine transformation  $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{P}\mathbf{y} + \mathbf{c}$ , Equation (2.0.1) can be written in the form:

$$\mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{D} \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{V}^{-1} \mathbf{u} - f \quad (2.0.18)$$

where,

$$\mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (2.0.19)$$

Thus, we can write:

$$\lambda_1 y_1^2 - (-\lambda_2) y_2^2 = \mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{V}^{-1} \mathbf{u} - f \quad (2.0.20)$$

The equation (2.0.20) represents a modified hyperbola, The equation of the asymptotes for (2.0.20) is:

$$(\sqrt{|\lambda_1|} \pm \sqrt{|\lambda_2|}) \mathbf{y} = 0 \quad (2.0.21)$$

Putting the values of  $\lambda_1$  and  $\lambda_2$  in equation (2.0.21),

we get the two asymptotes for (2.0.20):

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{y} = 0 \quad (2.0.22)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{y} = 0 \quad (2.0.23)$$

These are the asymptotes of our modified hyperbola. The asymptotes of our original hyperbola in equation (2.0.2) can be obtained using:

$$\left( \sqrt{|\lambda_1|} \pm \sqrt{|\lambda_2|} \right) \mathbf{P}^T (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{c}) = 0 \quad (2.0.24)$$

Putting the values of  $\lambda_1$ ,  $\lambda_2$  and  $\mathbf{P}$  in equation (2.0.24), we get the equations of the asymptotes of the original hyperbola with center at  $\mathbf{c}$ :

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \left( \mathbf{x} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \right) = 0 \quad (2.0.25)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = 5} \quad (2.0.26)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \left( \mathbf{x} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \right) = 0 \quad (2.0.27)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = -1} \quad (2.0.28)$$

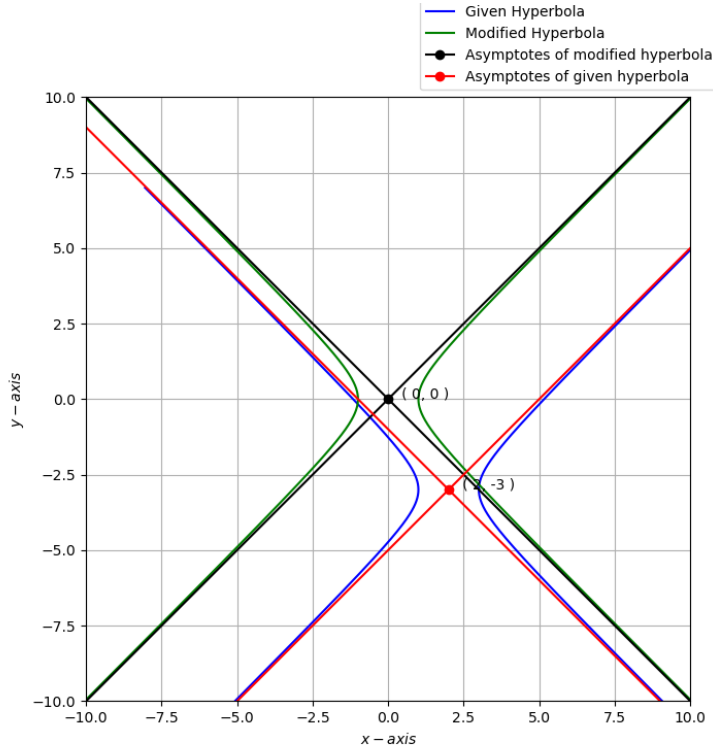


Fig. 0: Plot of the Asymtotes.