1

ASSIGNMENT 5

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Download all python codes from

https://github.com/balumurisandhyarani550/ Assignment5/tree/main/Assignment5

and latex-tikz codes from

https://github.com/balumurisandhyarani550/ Assignment5/tree/main/Assignment5

1 QUESTION No 2.18(QUAD FORMS)

Find the zero's of the quadratic polynomial $x^2 + 7x + 10$ and verify the relationship between the zero's and the coefficients.

2 SOLUTION

Given

$$y = x^2 + 7x + 10 \tag{2.0.1}$$

$$x^2 - y + 7x + 10 = 0 (2.0.2)$$

compare with standard form of equation

$$ax^2 + bxy + cy^2 + 2dx + 2ey + f = 0$$
 (2.0.3)

a=1 , b=0 , c=0 , $d=\frac{7}{2}$, $e=\frac{-1}{2}$, f=10 Here,

$$\mathbf{V} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{u} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{7}{2} \\ \frac{-1}{2} \end{pmatrix}, f = 10 \tag{2.0.4}$$

$$|V| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \tag{2.0.5}$$

Find the eigen values of corresponding V

$$|V - \lambda I| = 0 \tag{2.0.6}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & -\lambda \end{pmatrix} = 0 \tag{2.0.7}$$

$$\lambda = 0, 1 \tag{2.0.8}$$

Therefore, the corresponding roots are 0, 1. Eigen vectors corresponding to $\lambda = 0$, 1 respectively.

$$p_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.9}$$

$$p_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.10}$$

Using eigenvalue decomposition,

$$\mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.11}$$

Now.

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{u}^T + \eta \mathbf{p_1}^T \\ \mathbf{V} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{c} = \begin{pmatrix} -f \\ \eta \mathbf{p_1} - \mathbf{u} \end{pmatrix}$$
 (2.0.12)

 \therefore Vertex **c** is given by

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{7}{2} & -1\\ 1 & 0\\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{c} = \begin{pmatrix} -10\\ \frac{-7}{2}\\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.13}$$

$$\Longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{7}{2} & -1\\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{c} = \begin{pmatrix} -10\\ \frac{-7}{2} \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.14}$$

$$\implies \mathbf{c} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-7}{2} \\ \frac{-9}{4} \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.15}$$

Now,

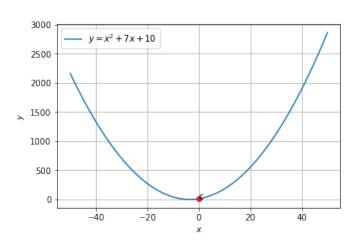


Fig. 2.1: $y = x^2 + 7x + 10$

$$\mathbf{p_1}^T \mathbf{c} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-7}{29} \\ \frac{2}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$
 (2.0.16)
= $\frac{-9}{4}$ (2.0.17)

and,

$$\mathbf{p_2}^T \mathbf{V} \mathbf{p_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (2.0.18)
= 1 (2.0.19)

 $\cdot \cdot \cdot$

$$(\mathbf{p_1}^T \mathbf{c})(\mathbf{p_2}^T \mathbf{V} \mathbf{p_2}) = \frac{-9}{4} < 0$$
 (2.0.20)

Hence,the given equation has real roots.