

Linear Algebra II

Tutorial Sheet no. 13



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Exercise T1 (Warm-up: Determinant revisited)

We consider the real vector space V of symmetric, 2×2 real matrices.

- (a) Prove that $\det : V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a quadratic form.
- (b) Determine the matrix of the associated bilinear form with respect to the basis

$$\mathcal{B} = \left(B_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, B_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, B_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right).$$

- (c) Determine the principal axes and sketch the sets

$$\{\mathbf{v} \in V \mid \det \mathbf{v} = 1\}, \quad \{\mathbf{v} \in V \mid \det \mathbf{v} = -1\}.$$

(as subsets of \mathbb{R}^3 , when every matrix is identified with its coordinates w.r.t. the basis \mathcal{B}).

Exercise T2 (A quadric up to rotation/translation)

Consider the quadratic \mathbb{X} given by $3x^2 + 3y^2 - 2xy + 20x - 12y + 40 = 0$. Our goal is to find the principal axes and describe the graph of \mathbb{X} .

- (a) Regarding the quadratic part of the above equation as a quadratic form, diagonalise the associated symmetric bilinear form to obtain a basis for which the cross term xy vanishes.
- (b) Working in this new basis, eliminate the linear terms by a translation.
- (c) Describe \mathbb{X} .

Exercise T3 (Slicing a quadric)

Consider the quadric $\mathbb{X}_{\lambda,\mu}$ in \mathbb{R}^3 defined by

$$\mathbb{X}_{\lambda,\mu} := \{\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : \lambda(x_1^2 + x_2^2) + \mu x_3^2 = 1\},$$

where λ and μ are real parameters.

- (a) Determine the intersection of every $\mathbb{X}_{\lambda,\mu}$ with the plane defined by $x_3 = c \in \mathbb{R}$.
- (b) Prove that $\mathbb{X}_{\lambda,\mu}$ can be obtained by rotating the set

$$\mathbb{X}'_{\lambda,\mu} := \{\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x_1 = 0, \lambda x_2^2 + \mu x_3^2 = 1\}$$

about the x_3 -axis.

- (c) For each pair of values

	λ	μ
1.	-1	1
2.	1	-1
3.	2	1

sketch $\mathbb{X}_{\lambda,\mu}$ and $\mathbb{X}'_{\lambda,\mu}$.