

$$C: x_0^2 + 4x_0x_1 + 5x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 + x_2^2 = 0$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{rg}(A) = 2$$

$$\mathbb{E}' = \{e_0, e_1 - 2e_0, e_2\}$$

$$A' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbb{E}'' = \{e_0, e_1 - 2e_0, e_2 - e_1 + 2e_0\}$$

$$A'' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

signature (2, 0)

$$D: x_0^2 + x_1^2 = 0$$

$\mathbb{RP}(\mathbb{E}'')$ rif. portato in cui $\mathcal{C}$ è canonica

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \longleftrightarrow f$$

$$x_0 \stackrel{*}{=} x_0' - 2x_1' + 2x_2'$$

$$x_1 \stackrel{*}{=} x_0' - x_2'$$

$$x_2 \stackrel{*}{=} x_2'$$

ES 2 FOLIO 101

$$C_1: 2x_1^2 - x_2^2 = 0$$

$$C_2: x_1^2 - 3x_2^2 = 0$$

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

entrambe hanno segnatura (1,1) quindi sono
proiettivamente equivalenti. $\mathbb{D}: x_1^2 - x_2^2 = 0$

$$C_1 \approx \mathbb{D} \approx C_2$$

con le congruenze possiamo determinare due proiettività
 C_1 e C_2 tali che

$$C_1^* A_1 C_1 = C_2^* A_2 C_2 = \mathbb{D} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_2 = (C_2)^{-1} C_1^* A_1 C_1 C_2^{-1} = {}^t (C_1 C_2^{-1}) A_1 (C_1 C_2^{-1})$$

$$P = C_1 C_2^{-1} \Rightarrow A_2 = P^* A_1 P$$

P è la proiettività cercata.

Bare in cui C_1 è canonica:

$$F_1 = \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e_1, e_1, e_2 \right\}$$

Base der $\mathbb{C}_2$ ist $\{e_1, e_2, e_0\}$:

$$F_2 = \left\{ e_1, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} e_2, e_0 \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow C_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad C_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow M = C_1 C_2^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(x) = \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} x_1 : \sqrt{3} x_2 : x_0 \right]$$

AFFINE

ES 11 FORNITO 10

$$x^2 + y^2 - 2xy - 4x + 4y + 6 = 0$$

(i)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det A = 0$$

$$\operatorname{rg} A = 2$$

$$\det A_0 = 0$$

$$\operatorname{rg} A_0 = 1$$

Parabola semplicemente degenere

2 punti immaginari

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \{e_1 + e_2, e_1\}$$

$$P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$y'^2 + 2 = 0$$

$$\leadsto y'' = \sqrt{2} y'$$

$$y''^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$P_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P = P_1 P_2 P_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & \sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$\begin{cases} x = (x' + \sqrt{2} y') + 2 \\ y = x' \end{cases}$$

ES 16 Foglio 10

$$x^2 + y^2 - 2xy + 2x - 2y = 0$$

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

$$\det A = 0$$

$$\operatorname{rg} A = 2$$

$$\det(A_0) = 0$$

$\Rightarrow C$ è parabola
punti reali
implicenti degeneri

$$P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$y'^2 - 1 = 0$$

- LETTE

$$y'^2 - 1 \geq 0 \iff (y' + 1)(y' - 1) = 0$$

$$P = P_1 P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{cases} x = |x| - 1 \\ y = x' \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x' = y \\ y' = x - y + 1 \end{cases}$$

Le due rette in cui C si spezza sono

$\mathcal{P}_1: y' + 1 = 0$

$$P_1: y' + 1 = 0 \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad P_2: x - y + 2 = 0$$

$$\eta_2: Y^1 - Y = 0$$

$$n_2: X - Y \geq 0$$

Alternativen:

$$x^2 + y^2 - 2xy + 2x - 2y = 0$$

$$(x-y)^2 + 2(x-y) = 0$$

$$(x-y)(x-y+2) \geq 0$$

PUNT 9 IMPROPRO

$$\hookrightarrow x_0 \in \mathbb{Q}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_0 = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 - 2xy + 2x \cancel{x_0} - 2y \cancel{x_0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_2 = 0 \\ (x-4)^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_0 = 0 \\ x = y \end{cases}$$

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

ES 18 FOCULO 10

$$xy - 3x - 2y + 4 = 0$$

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

$$\det A \neq 0 \rightarrow \operatorname{rg} A = 3$$

$$\det A_0 = -\frac{1}{4} < 0$$

$\Rightarrow C$ è una iperbole generale.

PUNTI IMPROPI

$$\begin{cases} x_1 x_2 - 3x_1 x_0 - 2x_2 x_0 + 4x_0^2 = 0 \\ x_0 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_0 = 0 \\ x_1 x_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$Q_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Q_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

CENTRO

$$A_0 x + \underline{a} = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{2} \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} y - \frac{3}{2} = 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} x - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$y = 3$$

$$x = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{centro } P_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

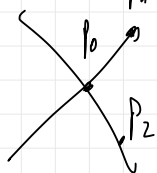
ASINTOTI : rette per il centro e un punto improprio

R_1 retta per P_0, Q_1 : $x = 2$

R_2 : $y = 3$

ES 21 FEBRUO 10

Una conica degenera e centro sono due
rette eventualmente coincidenti,



Per questo caso P_0, P_1, P_2 non
sono allineati $\Rightarrow$ la conica cercata

è unica ed è la conica formata dalle
rette per P_0 e P_1 e per P_0 e P_2

$$((2x+1)x - y - 1)(x - y - 1) = 0$$

retta P_0, P_1

retta
 P_0, P_2

EUCLIDEO

ES 24 Foglio 10

$$x^2 + y^2 - 2x + 4y + 6 = 0$$

Si sa già che è una parabola semplicemente
degenera e punti immaginari:

$$x^2 + y^2 = 0$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

pol. car. $x(x-2)$

$$\lambda_1 = 0 \leadsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_2 = 2 \leadsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\leadsto \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 & -2\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2\sqrt{2} & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2(y'^2 + 1) = 0$$

$$\leadsto \boxed{0 = 1}$$

$$P = P_1 P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -1 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

P_0

$$g: \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(x' + y') + 1 \\ y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(x' - y') - 1 \end{cases}$$

SDR zweifach

$$\tilde{F} = E P_0$$

$$Q' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

ES 32 FOLIO 10

$$x^2 + y^2 + 6xy + \frac{16}{\sqrt{2}}x = 0$$

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

$$\det A = 32 \Rightarrow \operatorname{rg} A = 3$$

$$\det A_2 = -8 < 0$$

C ist eine Hyperbel generabel

$$D \sim \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

polinomio car $(x-4)(x+2)$

$$\lambda_1 = 4$$

$$f_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_2 = -2$$

$$f_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 4 & -4 \\ 4 & 4 & 0 \\ -4 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P_2 = \left(\begin{array}{c|cc} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & +\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x'^2}{2} - y'^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} a = \sqrt{2} \\ b = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$P = P_1 P_2 P_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-x' + y' + 1) \\ y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(x' + y' - 3) \end{cases} \quad \leadsto \quad \begin{cases} x' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-x + y) + 2 \\ y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(x + y) + 1 \end{cases}$$

CENTRO

In forma canonica il centro è $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Il centro è } P_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Asintoti

$$x' \pm \frac{a}{b} y' = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \begin{cases} x' - \sqrt{2} y' = 0 \\ x' + \sqrt{2} y' = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$P_1: -(1 + \sqrt{2})x + (1 - \sqrt{2})y + 2(\sqrt{2} - 1) = 0$$

$$P_2: (\sqrt{2} - 1)x + (\sqrt{2} + 1)y + 2(\sqrt{2} + 1) = 0$$

PUNTI INPRODI

$$Q_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1-\sqrt{2} \\ 1+\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Q_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1+\sqrt{2} \\ 1-\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

ES 39 FOCOLLO 10

scrivendo il SAR PC' in cui $\mathcal{C}$ è in forma canonica

$$D: y^2 - 2px = 0$$

• $V = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ma in forma canonica il vertice è l'origine $\Rightarrow PC'(V, \mathbb{E}')$

• Ora in forma canonica è $\langle e_1' \rangle$
 $\Rightarrow e_1' = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$

Il vettore e_2' deve completare e_1' a un base ortonormale ed equivale con la base canonica

$$\Rightarrow e_2' = e_1'^{\perp} = \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

Quindi $\mathbb{E}' = \mathbb{E} C$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 1 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$ è l'isometria che porta
C in forma canonica.

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(x' - y') + 1 \\ y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(x' + y') + 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(x + y) - \sqrt{2} \\ y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-x + y) \end{cases}$$

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ in } \mathbb{R}C \rightsquigarrow Q = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} \\ -2\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \text{ in } \mathbb{R}C'$$

In $\mathbb{R}C'$ C ha equazione $y'^2 - 2px' = 0$

Imponendo il passaggio per Q:

$$0 - 2p\sqrt{2} = 0 \Rightarrow p = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$y'^2 - 4\sqrt{2}x' = 0$$

In $\mathbb{R}C$

$$C: x^2 + y^2 - 2xy - 8x - 8y + 16 = 0$$