Seminatio T6

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Simplificar la signiente mádrica:

$$x^2 - 2xy + y^2 - 2xz + 2yz + 2^2 + \sqrt{6}x = 0$$

1) Esperio ofin no euclideo:

Nuestra cuadrina es:

$$\S\left((\times, Y, \overline{z})\right) = \mathbb{Q}\left((\times, Y, \overline{z})\right) + \mathbb{L}\left((\times, Y, \overline{z})\right) = 0$$

Vomos a simplificar la parte cuadratica. Definimos una forma bilineal g tol que; $M_{BC}(g) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - 1 - 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $g((x, y, z), (x, y, z)) = Q((x, y, z)) \Rightarrow M_{BC}(g) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Como es simétrica con coeficientes en R. es diogondirable. La diagonalizarios por el métado de Craus:

La diagonolizamos por el masor

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

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & -1 & | & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 &$$

(signiente cora)

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$$C_3'=C_3+C_1$$
 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ de monera que:

$$D = t PAP \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 100 \\ 000 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 100 \\ 120 \\ 101 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 111 \\ -111 \\ -111 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 111 \\ 010 \\ 001 \end{pmatrix}$$

simplificado la emoción, que De esta monera, hemos ahora es:

$$Q((x', y', z')) = (x')^2$$
 con

Asi:

$$\{((x', y', 2')) = (x')^2 + \sqrt{6}(x) = 0 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x')^{2} + \sqrt{6}(x') + \sqrt{6}(y') + \sqrt{6}(2') = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(X' + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \right)^{2} + \sqrt{6} (Y') + \sqrt{6} (Z') - \frac{6}{2} = 0$$

Tomonos:

Tomonos:
$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \\ z_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{6} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \\ z_1 \end{pmatrix} = 2$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -\sqrt{6} \\ y_1 = y_1 \\ z_1 = z_1 \end{cases}$$

momera que: De

$$g((x'', y'', 2'')) = (x'')^2 + \sqrt{6}(y'') + \sqrt{6}(z'') - \frac{3}{2} = 0$$

$$L((x'', y'', z''))$$

$$\begin{cases} x''' = x'' \\ y''' = \sqrt{6}(y'') + \sqrt{6}(z'') \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} x'' = x''' \\ y'' = \frac{y'''}{\sqrt{6}} - 2''' \\ z''' = 2'' \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \chi'' \\ \gamma'' \\ 2'' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{6} & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \chi''' \\ \gamma''' \\ 2''' \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\{((x'', y'', 2''')) = (x''')^2 + y''' - \frac{3}{2} = 0$$

Tomomos el último combio:

$$\begin{cases} x''' = x'V \\ y''' = \frac{3}{2} - y'V \end{cases} \iff \begin{pmatrix} x''' \\ y''' \\ 2'''' = 2''V \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x''' \\ y''' \\ 2''' \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x''' \\ y''' \\ 2''' \end{pmatrix}$$

Findmente:
$$\left\{\left(\left(x^{iv},y^{iv},2^{iv}\right)\right)=\left(x^{iv}\right)^{2}-\left(y^{iv}\right)=0\right\} = \left(x^{iv}\right)^{2}=\left(y^{iv}\right)$$

Vermos cuál es el nuevo sistema de referencia, subiendo que para el combio de coordenados es:

$$M_{\beta c}(x) = M_{\beta c}(\tilde{OR}) + P_{\tilde{\beta}} \gamma^{\beta c} M_{\tilde{\beta}}(x)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
x \\
y \\
2
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
4 & 4 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
x' \\
y' \\
2'
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 4 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
x'' \\
y'' \\
y'' \\
y'' \\
0 & 0 & 1
\end{pmatrix}
= \begin{pmatrix}
-\sqrt{k_1} \\
0 \\
0 \\
0 & 0
\end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & \sqrt{k_1} & 1 \\
0 & \sqrt{k_2} & 1
\end{pmatrix}
= \begin{pmatrix}
-\sqrt{k_1} \\
0 \\
0 \\
0 & 0
\end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix}
1 & \sqrt{k_2} & 0 \\
0 & \sqrt{k_2} & 1 \\
0 & 0 & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
x'' \\
y'' \\
0 \\
0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
= \begin{pmatrix}
-\sqrt{k_2} \\
0 \\
0 \\
0 \\
0
\end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix}
1 & -\sqrt{k_2} & 0 \\
0 & \sqrt{k_2} & -1 \\
0 & 0 & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
x'' \\
y'' \\$$

y el nuevo sistema es:

$$\widetilde{R} = \left(\left(\frac{-3}{2\sqrt{6}}, \frac{3}{2\sqrt{6}}, 0 \right), \left\{ (1,0,0), (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, 0), (0,-1,1) \right\}$$

Procedemos ahora a harerla en el espaio ofin enclidea.

2) Espais ofin euclides:

Nuestra cuadrica es:

Procedemos a simplificar la porte ucudrática. Para ella definimos coma forma bilineal y tal que:

 $g((x,y,z),(x,y,z)) = Q((x,y,z)) \Rightarrow M_{3c}(g) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

Defenimos un endonorfismo h tol que Mpsc(h) = Mpsc(g).

Cono Mpsc(h) es simética, h es autoodjuto. Como

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Mpsc(h) es simética respecto a una base ortonormal

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para el producto escolor estándor, entences sabemos que

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motivis (la diogonal son los valores propios). La

Primero colulomos los volores propios:

Colculomos los subesposios fundamentoles y tomomos vectores ortogonoles de ellos: V(3) = {veR3: Av = 3v} => $=) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3x \\ 3y \\ 3z \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x - y - 2 = 3x \\ -x + y + 2 = 3y \\ -x + y + 2 = 3z \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{cases}
-2x - y - 2 = 0 \\
-x - 2y + 2 = 0
\end{cases}$ $\begin{cases}
-2x - y - 2 = 0 \\
-x - 2y + 2 = 0
\end{cases}$ $\xrightarrow{E_3' = E_3 + E_2}$ $\begin{cases}
-2x - y - 2 = 0 \\
-x - 2y + 2 = 0
\end{cases}$ $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x + y + 2 = 0 \\ 2 = x + 2y \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3x + 3y = 0 \\ 2 = x + 2y \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -y \\ 2 = y \end{cases}$ $\Rightarrow V(3) = \{(-2, 2, 2) | 2 \in \mathbb{R}^2\} = \langle (1, -1, -1) \rangle$ Tomorros $V_1 = (1, -1, -1)$ (dim(V(3)) = 1)V(0) = {VER3: AV = 0} => $= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x - y - 2 & = 0 \\ -x + y + 2 & = 0 \\ x + y + 2 & = 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\Rightarrow V(0) = \{(2+\mu, 2, \mu)|2, \mu \in \mathbb{R}\} =$ = < (1,1,0),(1,0,1)> Tomones $V_2 = (2, 1, 0)$ $\left(V_2 \in V(0) \mid V_1 \in V(3) \Rightarrow V_2 \perp V_1\right)$

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Tomomos $V_3 \in V(6) \cap \langle V_2 \rangle^{\perp}$ con $\langle V_2 \rangle^{\perp} = \{ V \in \mathbb{R}^3 : V_2 \cdot V = 0 \}$

$$=) (1,1,0) \cdot (x,y,z) = 0 \Rightarrow x+y=0 \Rightarrow x=-y$$

$$\begin{cases} 1) & \times = -Y \\ 2) & \times = Y+2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 2y+2=0 \Rightarrow 2=-2y$$

$$= \frac{(2)}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{(2)}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{(2)}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{(2)}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{(2)}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{(2)}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{(2)}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1$$

Por construcción: V₁·V₂ = V₁·V₃ = V₂·V₃ = 0.

Normalizamos para que V, V, = V2·V2 = V3·V3 = 1

$$W_1 = V_1 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$
; $W_2 = V_2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$; $W_3 = V_3 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$

Asi, la base { w2, w2, w3 } es ottonormal, de

monera que:
$$D = tPAP = P^{-1}AP$$

$$D = V_{3} \times V_{5} \times V_{6}$$

$$V_{7} \times V_{7} \times V_{7}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 300 \\ 000 \\ 000 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 & 1/3 & 1/3 \\ -1/3 & 1/3 & 1/3 \\ -1/3 & 0 & 2/3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 & 1/3 & 1/3 \\ -1/3 & 1/3 & -1/3 & 1/3 \\ -1/3 & 0 & 2/3 & 1/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Asi, tomondo:

Asi, Compandor.

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/53 & 51 & 56 \\ -1/53 & 51 & -1/56 \\ -1/53 & 0 & 1/56 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x^1 \\ y^1 \\ z^1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{15}x^1 + \frac{1}{15}y^1 + \frac{1}{15}z^1 \\ y = -\frac{1}{15}x^1 + \frac{1}{15}y^1 - \frac{1}{15}z^1 \\ z = -\frac{1}{15}x^1 + 0 + \frac{1}{15}z^1 \end{cases}$$

Y

$$f((x', y', z')) = 3(x')^{2} + \sqrt{6}(x) =$$

$$= 3(x')^{2} + \sqrt{2}(x') + \sqrt{3}(y') + (z') = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3(x')^{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}(x') + \sqrt{3}(y') + (2') = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$=) 3((x') + \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}})^{2} + \sqrt{3}(y') + (z') - \frac{1}{6} = 0$$

Tomonos:

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

Ahora queremos simplificor la pote lined con una P ortegoral ortogonal tal que $\begin{pmatrix} x''' \\ z''' \end{pmatrix} = P \begin{pmatrix} x''' \\ z''' \end{pmatrix}$. Usoremos que P ortegoral es P'' = tP y Si Wi es la i-esima columna de P, entorces P wi P i e P forma una base ortonormal para entorces P wi P i e P forma una base ortonormal P forma P formal P forma P formal P for

68.

$$\begin{cases} x''' = x'' \\ y''' = x(\sqrt{3}y'' + 2'') \\ 2''' = ax'' + by'' + c2'' \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x''' \\ y''' \\ 2''' \end{pmatrix} = \int_{-1}^{-1} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x'' \\ y'' \\ 2''' \end{pmatrix}$$

$$t \rho = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 13 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \rho = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$W_1 \cdot W_1 = 1$$
, se ample $W_1 \cdot W_2 = 0$, se ample $W_1 \cdot W_2 = 0$

$$w_1 \cdot w_2 = 0$$
 => $\alpha = 0$
 $w_1 \cdot w_3 = 0$ => $\alpha = 0$
 $w_2 \cdot w_2 = 1$ => $3\alpha^2 + \alpha^2 = 1$ => $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ => $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$

$$W_2 \cdot W_2 = 1$$
 \Rightarrow $(\sqrt{3}b + C) = 0 \Rightarrow C = -\sqrt{3}b$
 $W_2 \cdot W_3 = 0 \Rightarrow (\sqrt{3}b + C) = 0 \Rightarrow C = -\sqrt{3}b$

$$W_2 \cdot W_3 = 0$$
 =) $((13b + 0)^2 + 3b^2 = 1$ =) $b^2 + 3b^2 = 1$ =) $b = \pm \frac{1}{2}$
 $W_3 \cdot W_3 = 1$ =) $b^2 + 0^2 = 1$ =) $b^2 + 3b^2 = 1$ =) $b = \pm \frac{1}{2}$

tomomos
$$b = \frac{1}{2} \implies c = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

Asi obtenemos:

Así obtenemos:
$$\begin{pmatrix} x'' \\ y'' \\ z''' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\sqrt{3} \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x''' \\ y''' \\ z''' \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{con} \quad P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\sqrt{3} \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} ((x'', y'', 2''')) = 3(x''')^2 + \sqrt{(y''')} - \frac{1}{6} = 0 \end{cases} = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3}{2}(x''')^2 + (y''') - \frac{1}{12} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases}
x^{11} = x^{1V} \\
y^{11} = \frac{1}{12} - y^{1V} = y^{1V} \\
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