

T6 - Curs

① $\mathcal{D}_1: \frac{x_1-1}{1} = \frac{x_2-2}{1} = \frac{x_3-3}{0}$

$\mathcal{D}_2: \frac{x_1-1}{3} = \frac{x_2}{0} = \frac{x_3-1}{2}$

a) $\mathcal{D}_1, \mathcal{D}_2$ necopl

b) ec. + comune, dist($\mathcal{D}_1, \mathcal{D}_2$)

a) $A \in \mathcal{D}_1 \Rightarrow A(1, 3, 2)$
 $B \in \mathcal{D}_2 \Rightarrow B(1, 0, 1)$ $\overrightarrow{AB} = (0, -3, -1)$

$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 - 3 = -3 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{necoplanare}$

b) $\mathcal{D}_1(x+1, x+3, 2)$ $u = (1, 1, 0)$

$\mathcal{D}_2(3x+1, 0, 2x+1)$ $v = (3, 0, 2)$

$\overrightarrow{P_1 P_2} (3x-1, -x-3, 2x-1)$

$\begin{cases} \langle \overrightarrow{P_1 P_2}, u \rangle = 0 \\ \langle \overrightarrow{P_1 P_2}, v \rangle = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3x - 2x = 3 \\ 11x - 3x = 2 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -5/13 \\ x = -27/13 \end{cases}$

$P_1(-\frac{14}{13}, \frac{12}{13}, 2), P_2(-\frac{2}{13}, 0, \frac{3}{13})$

$\overrightarrow{P_1 P_2}(\frac{12}{13}, -\frac{12}{13}, -\frac{23}{13})$

$\mathcal{D}_1: \frac{x_1 + \frac{14}{13}}{\frac{12}{13}} = \frac{x_2 - \frac{12}{13}}{-\frac{12}{13}} = \frac{x_3 - \frac{3}{13}}{-\frac{23}{13}}$

$\text{dist}(\mathcal{D}_1, \mathcal{D}_2) = \text{dist}(P_1, P_2) = \|\overrightarrow{P_1 P_2}\| = \frac{\sqrt{814}}{13}$

② curba $|x_1|^2 = 3x_2^2 \rightarrow 10x_1x_2 + 3x_2^2 + 4x_1 + 4x_2 + 4 = 0$

L-curva

$\mathcal{R}(0, e_1, e_2) \xrightarrow{\text{translate}} \mathcal{R}' = \{p_0; e_1, e_2\} \xrightarrow{\text{rotate}} \mathcal{R}'' = \{p_0; e'_1, e'_2\}$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -5 \\ -5 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \delta = \det A = 9 - 25 = -16 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{Center of mass.}$$

$$P_0 \text{ center } \begin{cases} 6x_1 - 10x_2 + 4 = 0 \\ -10x_1 + 6x_2 + 4 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x_1 = 1, x_2 = 1 \Rightarrow P_0 \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -5 & 2 \\ -5 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \Delta = \det \tilde{A} = -128.$$

$$\Theta: x = x_1, y = x_2 \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1' \\ x_2' \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Theta(\Gamma): 3x_1'^2 - 10x_1'x_2' + 3x_2'^2 + \frac{4}{\delta} = 0$$

$$Q(x) = 3x_1'^2 - 10x_1'x_2' + 3x_2'^2, \quad Q: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$P(\lambda) = \det(A - \lambda J_2) = \begin{vmatrix} 3 - \lambda & -5 \\ -5 & 3 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 9 - 6\lambda + \lambda^2 - 25 =$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 8, \lambda_2 = -2, \quad \lambda^2 - 16.$$

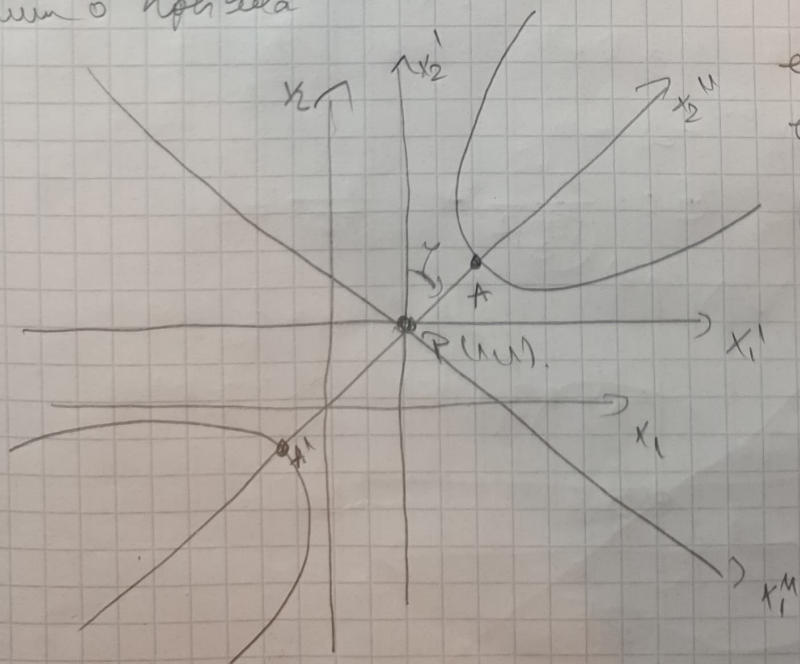
$$V_{\lambda_1} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid Ax' = 8x'\} \rightarrow A - 8J_2 = 0_2 \Rightarrow V_{\lambda_1} = \left\langle \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$V_{\lambda_2} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid Ax' = -2x'\} \Rightarrow A - 2J_2 = 0_2 \Rightarrow V_{\lambda_2} = \left\langle \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$\text{for } \mathcal{G} \text{ rotation, } \mathcal{G}: x' = R x'', \quad R = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \in SO(2)$$

$$\mathcal{G}(\Theta(\Gamma)): 8x_1''^2 - 2x_2''^2 + 8 = 0 \Rightarrow -x_1''^2 + \frac{x_2''^2}{4} = 1.$$

Form of hyperbola



$$e_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H: \frac{-x_1''^2}{1^2} + \frac{x_2''^2}{2^2} = 1.$$

$$f(0, 2), A'(0, -2).$$

$$(3) A(1,0), d_1, d_2: 2x_1 \pm x_2 = 0$$

$$\frac{ec}{a} H, e, ec, d_1$$

$$A(1,0) \Rightarrow A \text{ wt. hyp} \Rightarrow a=1$$

$$d_1, d_2: x_2 = \pm \frac{b}{a} x_1 \Rightarrow x_2 = \pm b x_1 \Rightarrow b=2$$

$$H = \frac{x_1^2}{1^2} - \frac{x_2^2}{2^2} = 1$$

(1) Γ direction:

$$c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$d, d': x_1 = \pm \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

(2) Excentricidade:

$$e = \frac{c}{a} = \sqrt{5}$$