Aducirea la forma canonica a conicelor (d=0) Cuadrice studiate pe ceuatii reduse Ext \hat{y} planul euclidian \mathcal{E}_2 se considera conica: $\Gamma: f(x) = 3x_1^2 - 6x_1x_2 + 3x_2^2 + 2x_1 + 2x_2 - 2 = 0$ La se aduca la o forma camonica, utilizand izometri. SOL $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -3 \\ -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -3 & 1 \\ -3 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\mathcal{O} = \det A = 0, \quad \Delta = -12 \neq 0 \text{ (conica nedegenerata)}$ $\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ -3 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 (-6) = -12$ $Q : \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad Q(x) = 3x_1^2 - 6x_1x_2 + 3x_2^2$ Solinomul caracteristic: 2-Tr(A) 2+det A=0 $\Rightarrow \lambda^{2} - 6\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_{1} = 6 \quad \lambda_{2} = 0$ $\bigvee_{\lambda_{1}} = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^{2} \mid Ax = 6x \right\} = \left\{ x (1_{1} - 1) \mid x \in \mathbb{R}^{2} \right\}$ $(A - 6J_{2})X = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -3 \\ -3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 24 \\ 22 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $-X_1 - X_2 = 0 \Rightarrow X_2 = -X_1$ 9'===(1,-1) • $\sqrt{\lambda_2} = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^2 / A \ X = 0 \right\} = \left\{ \frac{x(\eta_1)}{x_1} \right\} \times (-3)^{\frac{3}{3}} \left(\frac{3}{3} - \frac{3}{3} \right) \left(\frac{x_1}{x_2} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ & = 1 (1/1) $\theta: X = RX'$, $R = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in SO(2)$ rotatie notative $\begin{pmatrix} x_1^2 \\ \chi_2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1^{\prime} \\ \chi_2^{\prime} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (x_1^{\prime} + x_2^{\prime}) \\ x_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (-x_1^{\prime} + x_2^{\prime}) \end{cases}$ $\Theta(\Gamma): Gx^{12} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}(x_1' + x_2') + \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}(-x_1' + x_2') - 2 = 0$ $6x^{12} + \frac{4}{12}x_2' - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow 3x^{12} + \frac{2}{12}x_2' - 1 = 0$

$$\theta(\Gamma) = 3\sqrt{\frac{2}{1-1}} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{2}{1-1}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{1-1}} \\ \sqrt{\frac{2$$

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2. In planul cuclidian Ez se consulera conica
    Sax aduca la forma canonica, utilizand izometrii.
A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}
          \delta = 0, \Delta = 0 (conica degenerata).

Q: \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}, Q(x) = \left( x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 + x_2^2 \right) (forma fatratica)
          Polinomul caracteristic: \lambda^2 - 2\lambda = 0
    · VA = {x \in R2 | AX=2X } = {x/(1/1) | x \in R }
                                    (A-2J_2)X = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \chi_1 \\ \chi_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} 
            e' = 1 (111).
    V_{A_2} = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^2 / A x = 0 \right\} = \left\{ x_2(-1/1) / x_2 \in \mathbb{R}^2 \right\}.
                                    \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \chi_1 \\ \chi_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}
            8/=1/(-1/1)
       \theta: X = RX
R = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in SO(2).
rotatie
             \Theta(\Gamma): 2x_1^{12} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}(x_1^2 - x_2^2) + \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}(x_1^2 + x_2^2) - 3 = 0.
    \theta(\Gamma): 2x_1^{12} + \frac{4}{112}x_1^{1} - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1^{12} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{112}x_1^{1} - \frac{3}{2} = 0
           \left(x_{1}^{1} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}\right)^{2} - 2 = 0
         \begin{cases} \alpha_1'' = \alpha_1' + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \alpha_2'' = \alpha_2' \end{cases}
   \mathcal{Z}: X' = X'' + X_0, X_0 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}

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TOO X = RX' = R(X"+X0) = RX"-1 RX0 $RX_0 = \frac{1}{12} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{12} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\mathbb{P}\left(-\frac{1}{2},-\frac{1}{2}\right)$ (coord. in raport ou reperul \mathcal{R}) $\mathcal{R} = \{0; e_1, e_2\} \xrightarrow{\theta} \mathcal{R}' = \{0; e_1', e_2'\} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{R}} \mathcal{R}'' = \{\mathcal{P}; e_1', e_2'\}$ rotatie translatie. (9===(11) = 15(-111) x '= x" 600 (Г): X"=± 52 $\frac{OBS}{a}\Gamma: X_1^2 + 2X_1X_2 + X_2^2 + 2X_1 + 2X_2 - 3 = 0$ $\Gamma: (x_1+x_2+3)(x_1+x_2-1)=0.$ $d_1: X_1+X_2-1=0 \Rightarrow X_1+X_2=1$ $d_2: X_1+X_2+3=0 =) \frac{X_1}{-3} + \frac{X_2}{-3} = 1$ b) Γ, 600(Γ) conice congruente metric

Cuadrice studiate pe ecuatii reduse. Ex & spatial euclidian E3 se considera paraboloidul hiperbolic $\mathcal{P}_h : \frac{x_1^2}{6} - \frac{x_2^2}{4} = 3x_3 \text{ si}$ planul $\pi : x_2 = 2$. Sa se afle intersectia dintre II si Ph. $\frac{SoL}{g_h} \cap \pi : \frac{x_1^2}{6} - \frac{4}{4} = 3x_3 \Rightarrow \frac{x_1^2}{6} = 3x_3 + 1$ $x_1^2 = 6 \beta x_3 + 1 = 18 (x_3 + \frac{1}{3})$; Parabola în planul TT Ex. In spatiul euclidian E3 se considera elipsoidul $\mathcal{E}: \frac{x_1^2}{C4} + \frac{x_2^2}{49} + \frac{x_3^2}{25} - 1 = 0$ si flanul II: x3 = 4. Sà se determine intersectia dintre TI si E. C10,0,5) (-8,0,0) $\frac{\text{SoL}}{2}$ \mathcal{E} : $\frac{x_1^2}{a^2} + \frac{x_2^2}{b^2} + \frac{x_3^2}{a^2} = 1$ a=8, b=7, c=5 B/0,-40) C'(0,0,-5)

Ex In yatuil euclidian Es se considera elipsoidell $E: \frac{x_1^2}{a^2} + \frac{x_2^2}{b^2} + \frac{x_3^2}{a^2} = 1$, a70,b70,c70si paraboloidul eliptic Pe: 2/2 + 2/2 = 2/3. La se determine intersectia dintre Esi Pe.

$$\mathcal{E} \cap \mathcal{G}_{e}:$$

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{x_{1}^{2}}{a^{2}} + \frac{x_{2}^{2}}{b^{2}} + \frac{x_{3}^{2}}{c^{2}} = 1 \\
\frac{x_{1}^{2}}{a^{2}} + \frac{x_{2}^{2}}{b^{2}} = 2x_{3}
\end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x_3^2}{x^2} + 2x_3 = 1$$

$$x_{3}^{2} + 2x_{3} \mathcal{R}^{2} - \mathcal{R}^{2} = 0 \Rightarrow (x_{3} + \mathcal{R}^{2})^{2} = \mathcal{R}^{2} + \mathcal{R}^{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_{3} + \mathcal{R}^{2} = \pm \mathcal{R} \sqrt{1 + \mathcal{C}^{2}} \Rightarrow x_{3} = -\mathcal{R}^{2} \pm \mathcal{R} \sqrt{1 + \mathcal{C}^{2}}$$

$$x_{3} \in (-\mathcal{R}_{1}\mathcal{R}) \Rightarrow \mathcal{T}: x_{3} = -\mathcal{R}^{2} + \mathcal{R} \sqrt{1 + \mathcal{C}^{2}} = \mathcal{R}^{2} + \mathcal{R} \sqrt{1 + \mathcal{C}^{2}} = \mathcal$$

Ex. In sp. euclidian Ez se considerà elipsoidul $E: \frac{k_1^2}{4} + \frac{x_2^2}{9} + \frac{x_3^2}{10} - 1 = 0$ Ja se arate ca dreagta AB este to la E. $\frac{\text{SoL}}{\text{AB}}$: $\frac{x_{1}-2}{2-2} = \frac{x_{2}-3}{\frac{1}{2}-3} = \frac{x_{3}-6}{1-6} = t$ AB: $\begin{cases} x_1 = 2 \\ x_2 = 3 - \frac{5}{2} t \end{cases}$ ec. farametrice $x_3 = 6 - 5t, t \in \mathbb{R}$ $\varepsilon \cap AB: \frac{4}{4} + \left(\frac{3-\frac{5}{2}t}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{6-5t}{2}\right)^2 = 0$ $\begin{cases} 3 - \frac{5}{2}t = 0 \\ 6 - 5t = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow t = \frac{6}{5}$ ABN E= {M}, M (2,3-5,6,6-5.6) AB este la elipsoid in M.

 $\frac{E_X}{T}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{$

$$R = \operatorname{dist}^{-2}(0, \pi) = \frac{116 \cdot 0 - 15 \cdot 0 - 12 \cdot 0 + 75}{\sqrt{16^2 + 15^2 + 12^2}} = \frac{75}{\sqrt{625}} = \frac{7}{25}$$

$$\int (A(a,b,c),R) : (x_1 - a)^2 + (x_2 - b)^2 + (x_3 - c)^2 = R^2$$

$$\int (O(0,0,0),3) : x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 = 9$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Ex. }}{\text{Ai. }} + \frac{x_1^2}{3} + \frac{x_2^2}{3} + \frac{x_2^2}{3} - 1 = 0 \text{ si}$$

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tà se serve ecuatia planului to la Le in Mo(2,3,1) $\frac{Sol}{M_0 \in \mathcal{F}_e} = \frac{4}{4} + \frac{9}{9} = 2.1$ (A) Ec planului to in Mo: $\frac{x_1 \cdot 2}{4_2} + \frac{x_2 \cdot 3}{9_3} = x_3 + 1$. $\frac{x_1}{2} + \frac{x_2}{3} - x_3 - 1 = 0$.

Ex In speuclidian Ez se considera elipsoidul $\mathcal{E} / \frac{x_1^2}{1} + \frac{x_2^2}{9} + \frac{x_3^2}{8} - 1 = 0.$ La se determine planele to la E, care sunt darable en flanul $\pi: 3x_1 - 2x_2 + 5x_3 + 1 = 0$. 50L 50L Mo (x1, x2, x3) € E

Tto in Mo: T. X1X1 + X2: X2 + X3. X3 = 1 T, 11 T => NT, = RNT, RER*

$$\frac{\frac{x_1^{\circ}}{4}}{\frac{3}{3}} = \frac{\frac{x_2^{\circ}}{9}}{\frac{-2}{2}} = \frac{\frac{x_3^{\circ}}{8}}{\frac{5}{3}} = \frac{1}{8}$$

x= 12k; x=-18k; x3=40k $M_0 \in \mathcal{E} \implies K^2 \left(\frac{12^2}{4} + \frac{18^2}{9} + \frac{40^2}{9} \right) - 1 = 0$ $K^{2}(12.3 + 18.2 + 40.5) = 1 \Rightarrow K^{2} = \frac{1}{979} \Rightarrow K = \pm \frac{1}{4\sqrt{17}}$

 $M_{o}\left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{17}}, \frac{-9}{2\sqrt{17}}, \frac{10}{\sqrt{17}}\right), M_{o}\left(\frac{-3}{\sqrt{17}}, \frac{9}{2\sqrt{17}}, \frac{-10}{\sqrt{17}}\right)$ Llanele to in Mo si Mo sunt flancle ceruite.

$$\frac{D8S}{G_1: \begin{cases} P = \lambda R \\ \lambda Q = S \end{cases}} G_2: \begin{cases} P = \mu S \\ \mu Q = R \end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{G}_{h}: \left(\frac{x_{1}}{2\sqrt{2}} - \frac{x_{2}}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \left(\frac{x_{1}}{2\sqrt{2}} + \frac{x_{2}}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = 2 \cdot x_{3}$$

$$G_{1} \cdot d_{2} = \begin{cases} \frac{x_{1}}{2\sqrt{2}} - \frac{x_{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = 2 \cdot \lambda \\ \lambda \left(\frac{x_{1}}{2\sqrt{2}} + \frac{x_{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = x_{3} \end{cases}, \quad G_{2} \cdot d_{1} : \begin{cases} \frac{x_{1}}{2\sqrt{2}} - \frac{x_{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = x_{3} \mu \\ \mu \left(\frac{x_{1}}{2\sqrt{2}} + \frac{x_{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\lambda_{1} \mu \in \mathbb{R}}{d} = \frac{x_{2}}{8} = \frac{x_{3}}{2} = \frac{x_{3}}{1} = t \implies \begin{cases} x_{1} = 8t \\ x_{2} = 2t \end{cases}$$

$$d \cap \mathcal{F}_h : \frac{3t^2}{8} - \frac{2^2t^2}{2} = 2 \cdot t \implies$$

 $8t^2 - 2t^2 = 2t \implies 6t^2 - 2t = 0 \implies t(3t - 1) = 0$

$$\begin{array}{c} \cdot \ 4=0 \Rightarrow O\left(0_{1}0_{1}0\right) \\ \cdot \ t_{2}=\frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow M\left(\frac{2}{3},\frac{1}{3},\frac{1}{3}\right) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 \end{array}$$

1)
$$O(0,0,0) \in d_{\lambda} = \lambda = 0$$
.
 $G_1: d_0: \begin{cases} \frac{x_1}{2\sqrt{2}} - \frac{x_2}{\sqrt{2}} = 0 \\ x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x_1 - 2x_2 = 0 \\ x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$

$$G_{\lambda}: \mu = \infty \quad d_{\infty}: \begin{cases} \frac{x_1}{2\sqrt{2}} + \frac{x_2}{\sqrt{2}} = 0 \\ x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 = 0 \\ x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

2)
$$M\left(\frac{8}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right)$$

 G_{1} $M \in d_{\lambda} \Rightarrow \frac{8}{3\sqrt{2}} - \frac{2}{3\sqrt{2}} = 2\lambda \Rightarrow \frac{2}{3\sqrt{2}} = 2\lambda \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}}$
 d_{1} $\frac{x_{1}}{3\sqrt{2}} : \begin{cases} \frac{x_{1}}{2\sqrt{2}} - \frac{x_{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2}{3\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{x_{1}}{2\sqrt{2}} + \frac{x_{2}}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = x_{3}. \end{cases} \begin{cases} \frac{x_{1}}{2} - x_{2} = \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{x_{1}}{12} + \frac{x_{2}}{6} = x_{3}. \end{cases}$
 G_{2} $M \in d_{1} \Rightarrow \frac{8}{32\sqrt{2}} - \frac{2}{3\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{3}M \Rightarrow \frac{2}{3\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{3}M$
 $\Rightarrow \mu = \sqrt{2}$
 d_{1} $\frac{x_{1}}{2\sqrt{2}} - \frac{x_{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{x_{3}}{3\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{3}M \Rightarrow \frac{2}{3\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{3}M$
 d_{1} $\frac{x_{1}}{2\sqrt{2}} - \frac{x_{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{x_{3}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{3}M \Rightarrow \frac{2}{3\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{3}M$