Seminar 13.

Conice ca LG Aducerea la forma canonica a conicelor su centru unic(8+0)

Ext Fie cercurile:

6, (0, R1): x12+x2+4x1+6x2=3

62 (02, R2): x12+x22-6x1+6x2=-9

Fice A,B pundele de intersectie ale celor 2 cercuri.

a) Ja se determine soordonatele junctelor 0, 4 02; sa se afle rayele R, R2

b) fa « determine ecuati a drupei AB. fa « arate ca este ferpendiculara pe linia centrelor

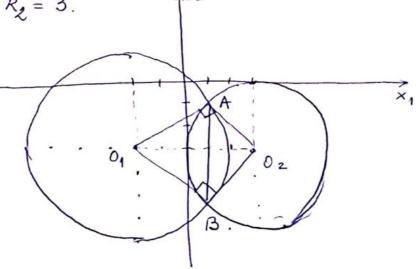
c) sa serie ecuatule to in A la 6, si 62.

a) & (A(a,b), /2): (x,-a)2+(x2-b)2=/22

• $C_1: X_1^2 + 4X_1 + X_2^2 + 6X_2 = 3 \implies$ $(X_1 + 2)^2 + (X_2 + 3)^2 = 3 + 4 + 9 = 16.$ $C_1(-2, -3), R_1 = 4.$

· 62: x12-6x1+x2+6x2=-9.

 $(x_1-3)^2 + (x_2+3)^2 = -9+9+9 = 9$ $O_2(3,-3) / R_2 = 3.$ 1^{x_2}



b)
$$6,06_2$$
 $\begin{cases} x_1^2 + x_2^2 + 4x_1 + 6x_2 = 3 \\ x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 6x_1 + 6x_2 = -9 \end{cases}$ $(-)$

AB:
$$x_1 = \frac{6}{5}$$
 => AB $\perp 0_1 0_2$.

c)
$$\{AB\} = 6.0 AB : \begin{cases} (x_1+2)^2 + (x_2+3)^2 = 16 \\ x_1 = \frac{6}{5} \end{cases}$$

$$= (x_2 + 3)^2 = 16 - \left(\frac{6}{5} + 2\right)^2 = 16 - \left(\frac{16}{5}\right)^2$$

$$(x_2 + 3)^2 = \left(4 - \frac{16}{5}\right)\left(4 + \frac{16}{5}\right) = \frac{4 \cdot 36}{25}$$

$$x_2 + 3 = \pm \frac{12}{5}$$
 \implies $x_2 = -3 - \frac{12}{5} = -\frac{27}{5}$

$$A\left(\frac{6}{5}, \frac{3}{5}\right), B\left(\frac{6}{5}, \frac{27}{5}\right)$$

$$O_{1}\left(\frac{-2}{1}-3\right) \cdot O_{2}\left(\frac{3}{1}-3\right) \cdot O_{3}\left(\frac{3}{5}+2\right) = \left(\frac{6}{5}+2\right) = \frac{4}{5}\left(\frac{4}{1}+3\right)$$

$$O_{1}A = \left(\frac{6}{5}+2\right) - \frac{3}{5}+3 = \left(\frac{16}{5} \cdot \frac{12}{5}\right) = \frac{4}{5}\left(\frac{4}{1}+3\right)$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
O_2 \overrightarrow{A} &= \left(\frac{6}{5} - 3_1 - \frac{3}{5} + 3\right) = \left(-\frac{9}{5}, \frac{12}{5}\right) = \frac{3}{5} \left(-3, 4\right) \\
 = O \implies
\end{array}$$

OBS. Ecuation to la o conica
$$\Gamma$$
 intr-un pet $P_0(x_1, x_2) \in \Gamma$.

1) $E: \frac{x_1^2}{a^2} + \frac{x_2^2}{b^2} = 1$ (procedeul de declublare)

1)
$$\mathcal{E}: \frac{x_1^2}{a^2} + \frac{x_2^2}{b^2} = 1$$
 (procedeul o

Ectq in Po la E:
$$\frac{x_1x_1^0}{a^2} + \frac{x_2 \cdot x_2^0}{b^2} = 1$$
.

2)
$$\mathcal{H}_{1}^{(2)} = \frac{\chi_{1}^{2}}{a^{2}} - \frac{\chi_{2}^{2}}{b^{2}} = 1$$
.

Ect fin Po la Ho:
$$\frac{x_1 x_1^{\circ}}{a^2} - \frac{x_2 x_2^{\circ}}{b^2} = 1$$

3)
$$34 = 2p x_1$$

Ec ty in Po in $9 : x_2 : x_2^\circ = p(x_1 + x_1^\circ)$

$$6_{1}: (x_{1}+2)^{2} + (x_{2}+3)^{2} = 16 \quad A \left(\frac{6}{5}, \frac{3}{5}\right)$$
Ec la in A la $G_{1}: (x_{1}+2)(\frac{6}{5}+2) + (x_{2}+3)(-\frac{3}{5}+3) = 16$

$$d_{1}: (x_{1}+2) \cdot \frac{16}{5} + (x_{2}+3) \cdot \frac{12}{5} = 16 \quad \frac{5}{4}$$

$$d_{1}: (x_{1}+2) \cdot 4 + (x_{2}+3) \cdot 3 = 20$$

$$d_{1}: (x_{1}+2) \cdot 4 + (x_{2}+3) \cdot 3 = 20$$

$$d_{1}: (x_{1}+3)^{2} + (x_{2}+3)^{2} = 9 \quad A \left(\frac{6}{5}, \frac{3}{5}\right)$$
Ec to in A la $G_{1}: (x_{1}-3)(\frac{6}{5}-3) + (x_{2}+3)(-\frac{3}{5}+3) = 9$

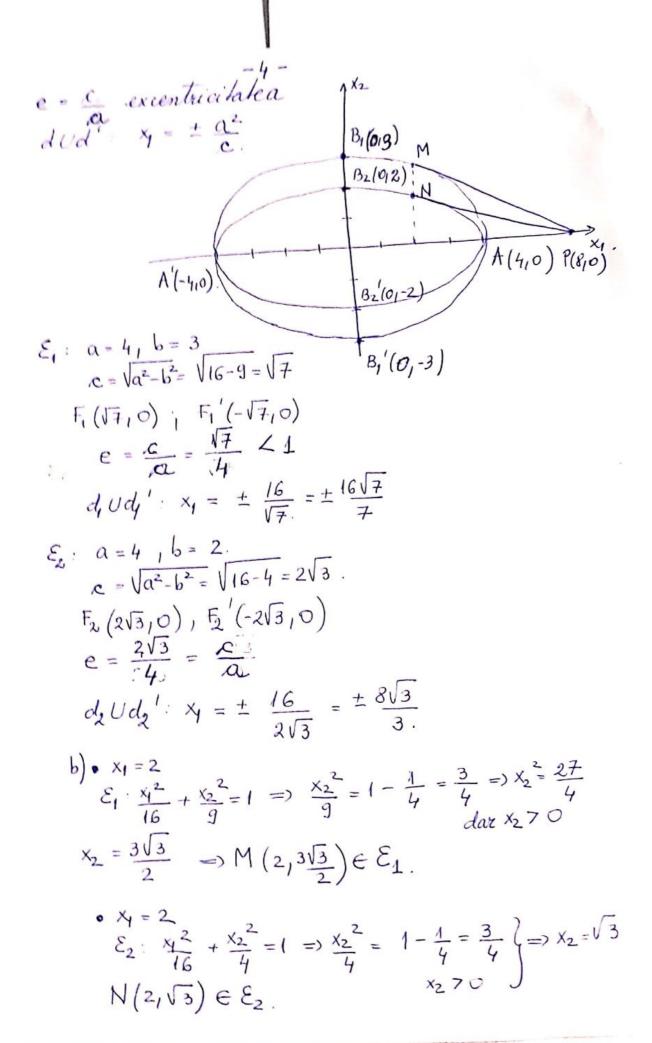
$$d_{2}: (x_{1}-3) \cdot \frac{9}{5} + (x_{2}+3) \cdot \frac{12}{5} = 9 \quad \frac{5}{3}$$

$$d_{2}: -3(x_{1}-3) + 4(x_{2}+3) = 15$$

$$d_{2}: -3x_{1} + 4x_{2} + 6 = 0 \cdot (d_{2} = AO_{1})$$

A(9,0), A'(-9,0); F(2,0)

B(0,6), B'(0,-6) F'(-c,0)



Ec to im M la
$$\varepsilon_1$$
. $\frac{x_1}{16} \cdot 2 + \frac{x_2}{9} \cdot \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} = 1$.

$$\frac{x_1}{8} + \frac{x_2}{6} = 1$$

Ec to in N la
$$\mathcal{E}_2$$
: $\frac{x_1}{16} \cdot 2 + \frac{x_2}{4} \cdot \sqrt{3} = 1$

$$\frac{d_2}{8} + \frac{x_2}{\sqrt{3}} = 1$$

$$d: \frac{x_1}{a} + \frac{x_2}{b} = 1$$
Ec pun taieture

si are asimptotele d,
$$Ud_2$$
: $2x_1 \pm x_2 = 0$

c) La se serie ec tangentei in A la hiperbola

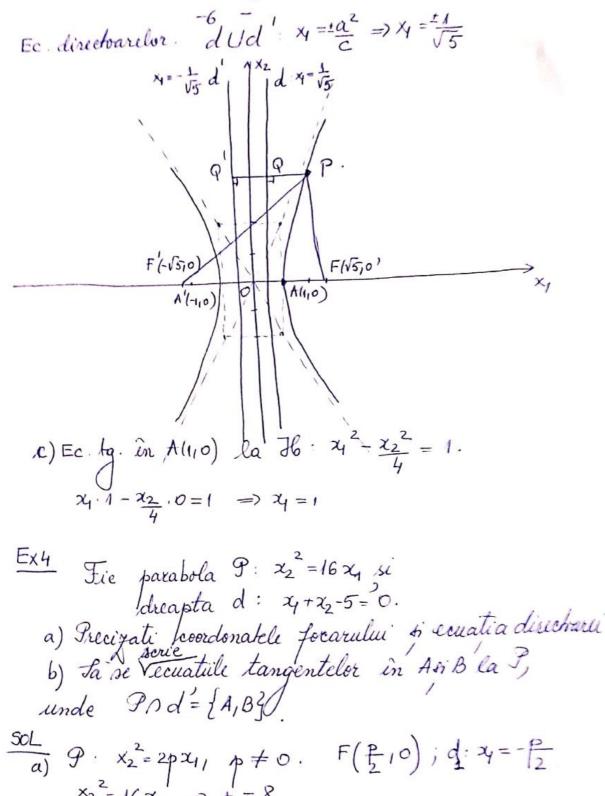
$$\frac{50L}{a}$$
 $\frac{\chi^2}{a^2} - \frac{\chi^2}{b^2} = 1$, $a70,b70$

$$d_1 U d_2 : x_2 = \pm \frac{b}{a} x_1$$
 (ec asimptotelor

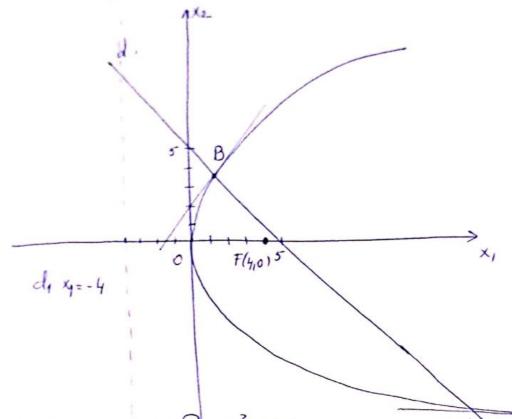
$$\Rightarrow \frac{b}{0} = 2 \Rightarrow b = 2$$

$$\mathcal{H} \cdot x^2 - \frac{x^2}{4} = 1$$

$$\mathcal{H} \cdot x_1^2 - \frac{x_2^2}{4} = 1.$$
b) $C^2 = a^2 + b^2 = 1 + 4 = 5 \Rightarrow C = \sqrt{5}$
 $A(1,0), A'(-1,0)$



Sol
a)
$$9 \cdot x_{2}^{2} = 2px_{11} \quad p \neq 0$$
. $F(\frac{p}{2}|0)$; $d: x_{1} = -\frac{p}{2}$
 $x_{2}^{2} = 16x_{1} \implies p = 8$.
 $F(\frac{4}{1},0)$, $d_{1}: x_{1} = -4$ so directions
b) $d \cap P: \begin{cases} x_{1} + x_{2} = 5 \implies x_{1} = 5 - x_{2} \\ x_{2}^{2} = 16x_{1} \implies x_{2}^{2} = 16(5 - x_{2}) \implies x_{2}^{2} + 16x_{2} - 80 = 0 \implies (x_{2} + 20)(x_{2} - 4) = 0 \end{cases}$



$$(x_2(-20) = 8(x_1+25) =)$$

Ex5 (E2, (E2,47), 4) Fre conica [f(x1, x2) = 5x + 8x x x + 5x 2 - 18x - 18x 2 + 9 = 0 La la aduca la o forma canonica, utilizand exometra o' = det A = 25-16 = 9 = 0 (3! centrul) $\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 4 & -9 \\ 4 & 5 & -9 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 4 & -9 \\ 4 & 5 & -9 \end{vmatrix} = -9.9 \neq 0$ (conica medegenerata) CBS 870 - DF clipsa Letermina m contrul conicei $\rightarrow X_1 = 1 \Rightarrow X_2 = 1 \Rightarrow Po(1,1)$. R={0; e1, e2} -> R= {Po; e1, e2} -> R={B; e1, e2} $\theta: X = X' + X_0', X_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 6: X'=RX", RESO(2) $\theta(\Gamma): X'^T A X' + \frac{\Delta}{\Omega} = 0 \Rightarrow 5x_1'^2 + 8x_1'x_2' + 5x_2' - 9 = 0.$ $Q: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}, \quad Q(x) = 5x_1'^2 + 8x_1'x_2' + 5x_2'^2$ Aducem Q la o forma ranonica, utilizand metoda valorilor proprii P(A) = det(A-AI2)=0 => 12-T2(A) A+detA =0 $\lambda^{2} - 10\lambda + 9 = 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda - 9)(\lambda - 1) = 0.$

$$\lambda_{1} = 9, \quad \lambda_{2} = 1 - 9 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right$$

Ex Fre in Ez ronica

$$\Gamma$$
 = $f(x_1, x_2) = 3x_1^2 - 10x_1x_2 + 3x_2^2 + 4x_1 + 4x_2 + 4 = 0$
Γα se aducă la o formă ranonică, efectuând izometrii.

$$\frac{SE}{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -5 \\ -5 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -5 & 2 \\ -5 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S = \det A = 9 - 25 = -16 \times 2$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -5 & 2 \\ -5 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -5 & 2 \\ -5 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = 8 \cdot (-16) \neq 0$$

Il centrul Po,
$$\Gamma = \text{hiperbola}$$
.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 6x_1 - 10x_2 + 4 = 0 \\ -10x_1 + 6x_2 + 4 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3x_1 - 5x_2 = -2 \\ -5x_1 + 3x_2 = -2 \end{cases} \cdot 5$$

$$x_1 = 1 \implies x_2 = 1 . \qquad -16x_1 = -16$$

$$y=1 \Rightarrow x_2=1$$

•
$$\theta: X = X' + X_0$$
, $X_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\theta = \text{translatic}$
 $\theta(\Gamma): X'^T A X' + \frac{\Delta}{\sigma} = 0 \Rightarrow 3x_1'^2 - 10x_1'x_2' + 3x_2'^2 + 8 = 0$

$$Q: \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
, $Q(x) = 3x_1^2 - 10x_1^2 x_2^1 + 3x_2^2$

$$\lambda^2 - T_2(A) \lambda + det A = 0 = \lambda^2 - 6 \lambda - 16 = 0$$

$$(\lambda-8)(\lambda+2)=0.$$

$$\lambda_1 = 8$$
 , $\lambda_2 = -2$.

$$\lambda_{1} = 8, \quad \lambda_{2} = -2.$$

$$V_{A_{1}} = \left\{ \alpha \in \mathbb{R}^{2} \mid A \times = 8 \times \right\} = \left\{ x_{1}(1_{1}-1) \mid x_{1} \in \mathbb{R} \right\}.$$

$$\left(A - 8J_{2} \right) \times = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -5 & -5 \\ -5 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ \alpha_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X_{0} = -X_{1}$$

$$x_2 = -x_4$$
. $e'_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (1_1 - 1)$.

$$Y_{A_{2}} = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^{2} \middle| A X = -2X \right\} = \left\{ x_{1}(1/1) \middle| x_{1} \in \mathbb{R}^{2} \right\}$$

$$(A + 2J_{2})X = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 5 - 5 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X_{1} = X_{2} \qquad e_{1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1/1)$$

•
$$7: X' = RX''$$

$$R = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in SO(2)$$

$$8x_{1}^{"2}-2x_{2}^{"2}+8=0$$

$$36: -x_{1}^{"2}+\frac{x_{2}^{"2}}{4}=1. \qquad 0=1, b=2, x_{2}^{"1}$$

$$x_{2}, x_{2}^{1}. \qquad e_{1}^{'2}=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1/1).$$

$$x_{1}^{'2}+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1/1).$$

$$x_{2}^{'1}+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1/1).$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\alpha_{1} \\
\alpha_{2}
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
1 \\
\sqrt{2}
\end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix}
\alpha_{1} \\
-1 \\
1
\end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix}
\alpha_{1} \\
\alpha_{2}
\end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix}
1 \\
1
\end{pmatrix}$$