$$\int : x_1^2 - 2x_1 \times 2 + x_2^2 - 2x_1 + 4x_2 + 1 = 0$$

Clasificati din pet. de vedere metric (prin izometri)

Ref: 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
  $-D$   $S = det + = 0$   $-D$   $\int \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{2} \frac$ 

det (A-> Iz)=0 (=) | 1-> -1 |=0 (1->)2-1=0

$$\langle -1 \rangle^2 - 2 \rangle = 0$$
  
 $\lambda(\lambda - 2) = 0$   $\langle \lambda \rangle_2 = 0$  relouile proprii

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \neq D - V_1 - V_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} V_1 = x \\ V_2 = -x \end{cases} \times \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \iff V_1 - V_2 = 0 \implies V_1 = V_2 = x \text{ at } R$$

Efectusion rotation:

$$\begin{vmatrix}
x_1' &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(x_1 - x_1) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(x_1 + x_1) \\
x_1' &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(x_1 + x_1) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(x_1 + x_1)
\end{vmatrix}$$

$$+ (\Gamma) : 2(x_1')^{1} - \sqrt{1}(x_1' + x_1') + 2\sqrt{1}(-x_1' + x_1') + 1 = 0$$

$$2(x_1')^{1} - 3\sqrt{1}(x_1' + x_1') + 1 = 0$$

$$2(x_1')^{1} + \sqrt{1}(-3x_1' + x_1') + 1 = 0$$

$$2(x_1')^{1} + \sqrt{1}(-3x_1' + x_1') + 1 = 0$$

$$2(x_1')^{1} + \sqrt{1}(x_1' + x_1') + \sqrt{1}(x_1' + x_1') + 1 = 0$$

$$2(x_1')^{1} + \sqrt{1}(x_1' + x_1') + \sqrt{1}(x_1' + x_1') + 1 = 0$$

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$$2(x_1')^{1} + \sqrt{1}(x_1' + x_1') +$$

## Proprietatile optice de conicelor:

1. Proprietates optica a elipsei

[P] Tongenta si normale le elipsa E in pot. Mo sunt bisectoerele & determinate de suporturile rerela focule ale lui Mo.

Jem: Fie elipsa E: x + y2 -1=0, b= a-x Mo (xo, yo) ∈ E € > xo az + yo -1 = 0

Fre F(x,0) si F'(x,0) focurele elipsei E. Suportirile rerela focale sunt dreptele:

MoF: y-0= Jo (x-x) (=> yox- (xo-x) J-xyo=>

MoF1: y-0 = yo (x+R) => yo x-(xo+R) J+RJo =>

Jack: X=0 = P DF'M. F isosal, tayente MoT ete oursoutet, icor normale Mo N este verticata (converde cu oy).

Pp. ×0≠0 zi avem identitatile:

 $\sqrt{y_o^2 + (x_o + z)^2} = \frac{\alpha^2 + z \times \alpha}{2}, \quad \sqrt{y_o^2 + (x_o - z)^2} = \frac{\alpha^2 - z \times \alpha}{2} = \alpha - e \times \alpha$ 

 $t_{g_{n_o}}: \frac{x_o \times}{a^2} + \frac{y_o y}{b^2} = 1$   $t_o = \frac{b^2}{y_o} \left( -\frac{x_o}{a^2} \times + 1 \right)$ 

 $m_{tg_n} = -\frac{b^2}{g^2} \cdot \frac{\chi_e}{2\pi}$   $\int cr: m_{tg} \cdot m_{nor} = -1 \left( \perp \right)$ 

Resulto co:  $m_{nor} = \frac{a^2}{b^2} \frac{y_0}{x_0}$ ; nor  $y - y_0 = \frac{a^2}{b^2} \frac{y_0}{x_0} (x - x_0)$ 

 $\frac{1 y_{0} \times - (\times_{0} + \lambda) y_{0} + \lambda y_{0})}{\sqrt{y_{0}^{2} + (\times_{0} + \lambda)^{2}}} = \frac{-y_{0} \times + (\times_{0} - \lambda) y_{0} + \lambda y_{0})}{\sqrt{y_{0}^{2} + (\times_{0} - \lambda)^{2}}}$ 

Resulte et : ponte normalei este egal un pente bivect.

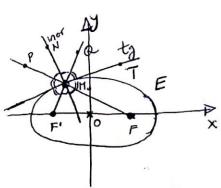
Obs: Proprietate geometrice auteriocie coresponde unitorula: fenomen optic : rezele de lumino ce pouvesc dinti-o suiso fixate inti-unul din focerele unei oglinzi eliptice sunt reflectate de oglinde in cetalett focor.

Propriétate anchoge ovem si pertu hijorbola, respective

[P2] Tangenta si normale le o hiperboli # û jot. Ma sunt bivectoerele & determinate de suporturile roselor fecche de lui Ma.

P3) Tanzenta si normale la o parobola l'a pet. Mo sunt bisectorele & determinate de suportal roccei focale a lui Mo si de paralela (II) prin Mo la axa parobolei.

Fig. Pi



## Geometrie si algebra liniora

## [Cuadrice] (în spatjul enclidion IR3)

File emodrical 
$$f(x,y,z)$$

[ :  $x^2 + 5y^2 + z^2 + 2xy + 6xz + 2yz - 2x + 6y + 2z = 0$ 

So se aduce emodrica  $f$  lo o forme comonice

prin izometrii.

Rez: Avem  $f_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $f_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 5 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 
 $S = \det f_3 = -3c \neq 0 \Rightarrow f$  ore centru unic.

 $\Delta = \det f_3 = 3c \neq 0 \Rightarrow f$  (underical unic precolorial systems)

Determinan coordonatele centrals: unic precolorial systems.

Determinan coordonatele centrals: unic precolorial systems.

 $S = \det f_3 = -3c \neq 0 \Rightarrow f$  (and  $f_4 = 0 \Rightarrow f$ )  $f_4 = 0 \Rightarrow f$ 
 $f_4 = 0 \Rightarrow f$ 

Determiném volonile proprie zi subspetiile proprie coneg. matricei Az Valorile progra · Ec. careteristice: (resolvere m IR)  $\det (+_3 - \times I_3) = 0 \iff \lambda^3 - 7 \times 2 + 36 = 0 \iff \frac{\lambda_i = 3}{\lambda_i = 6}$ P(>) (polinomul caracteristic) m,=m,=m,=1 (multiplicatelile algebrice )  $V_{\lambda_1=3} = \left\{ v \in \mathbb{R}^3 / t_3 v = \lambda v \right\}$   $\begin{pmatrix} \chi_1 \\ \chi_2 \\ \chi_3 \end{pmatrix} \left( t_3 - \lambda_1 I_3 \right) v = O_{(31)}$  $\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \times_1 \\ \times_2 \\ \times_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ G=D  $\begin{cases} -2 \times_1 + \times_2 + 3 \times_3 = 0 \\ \times_1 + 1 \times_1 + \times_3 = 0 \end{cases}$  -> sistem linior omogen | ->  $det (t_3 - \lambda_1 I_3) = 0$  3x, +\in 1 -2 \times = 0 \rightarrow admite si tol. usuale  $(\Delta_p) = \Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -5 \neq 0 = 0 \text{ rg}(A_3 - \lambda_1 \overline{A}_3) = 2$ I minor principal - x, xz necunoscrite principale X3 = x x EIR nec recondora Rescuien sistemal  $\int -2x_1 + y_2 = -3x \left| \frac{1}{-2} \right| = 0.5x_1 = 5x$   $\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 = -x \\ -0 \right| x_1 = x \end{cases}$ Deci: 1 = 3 = { < (1,-1,1) / x < |R} = < (1,-1,1) > Analog, ostinem: Vx= c = 1 p(1,2,1)/p = |R) = < (1,2,1)> V>3=-2 = { V(-1,0,+1) / YEIR} = (10,+1)>

Folosind grocedent de oitonormalizare Gram-Schmidt vom obtine o bezi ortorormeté pornirel de le bese St, tz, tz } formata din vectori proprii.

Oss: f. Ifz i.e. {f, fz, fs} bar ortogonala.  $f_1 \perp f_3$ 

În consecintă, trebuie door să normam vectorii f, tests pentra a obtine basa ortonormetà cantata.

Luom: 
$$e_1 = \frac{f_1}{uf_1u} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1,-1,1)$$

$$e_2 = \frac{f_2}{uf_2u} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(1,2,1)$$

$$e_3 = \frac{f_3}{uf_3u} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-1,0,1)$$

Efection rotation  $\int_{0}^{\infty} x'' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (x' - y' + z')$   $y'' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (x' + 2y' + z')$   $z'' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (-x' + z')$ 

 $R = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} & -\sqrt{3} & \sqrt{3} \\ \sqrt{7} & \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{7} \end{pmatrix}$   $R^{\dagger} = I_{3}$   $= P \begin{cases} x' = \sqrt{3} \times '' + \sqrt{5} y'' - \sqrt{5} z'' \\ y' = -\sqrt{5} \times '' + \sqrt{5} y'' + \sqrt{5} z'' \end{cases}$   $= P \begin{cases} x' = \sqrt{3} \times '' + \sqrt{5} y'' - \sqrt{5} z'' \\ z' = \sqrt{3} \times '' + \sqrt{5} y'' + \sqrt{5} z'' \end{cases}$   $= P \begin{cases} x' = \sqrt{3} \times '' + \sqrt{5} y'' - \sqrt{5} z'' \\ z' = \sqrt{3} \times '' + \sqrt{5} y'' + \sqrt{5} z'' \end{cases}$ 

[λ, x"+λ2y"+λ3t"+ Δ=0] =DΓ este un HIPERDOLOiD CU O PÂNZĂ.