Apl. Fie wadrica:

Γ: 5x²-y²+²²+4×y+6×2+2×+4y+62-8=0

Aduceti cuadrice Γ la σ forme cononice prin
itometrii (i.e. realizeti closificaree isometrice a
anadricei Γ)

Rez: Aven $A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & -8 \end{pmatrix}$

S = det Az = 0 (deci, nu existà centru unic) Δ = det A = 16 ≠0 (auchia Γ este ne degenerate)

· Determinam valarile propri si subspectile propri corep.

- Ec. caracteristics: $\det (+_3 - \lambda I_3) = 0 \iff D = \lambda - 5\lambda - 14\lambda = 0$ $\lambda_1 = 0$ $\lambda_2 = 7$ $\lambda_3 = -2$

La fel ca û apl. outerioare determinan subsp. proprii:

$$V_{\lambda_1} = \{ (1, 2, -3) / (1) \} = \langle (1, 2, -3) \rangle$$
 $V_{\lambda_2} = \{ \beta (4, 1, 2) / \beta \in \mathbb{R} \} = \langle (4, 1, 2) \rangle$
 f_{λ_1}

Consideram:
$$\begin{cases} e_1 = \frac{f_1}{uf_1 u} = \frac{1}{V_{15}} (1, 2, -3) \\ e_2 = \frac{f_2}{uf_2 u} = \frac{1}{V_{21}} (4, 1, 2) \\ e_3 = \frac{f_3}{uf_3 u} = \frac{1}{V_6} (1, -2, -1) \end{cases}$$

Efective rotatia:
$$\Gamma\left(x^{1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{15}}(x+2y-3z)\right)$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{21}}(4x+y+2z)$$

$$z' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{22}}(x-2y-z)$$

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{15}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{15}} & -\frac{3}{\sqrt{15}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{22}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{22}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{22}} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R + R = I_{3}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{22}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{22}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{22}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{22}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{22}}$$

$$=D \int x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} x' + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} j' + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} z'$$

$$y = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} x' + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} j' - \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} z'$$

$$2 = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} x' + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} j' - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} z'$$

core se poéte pune sub forma:

$$7 \left(y' + \frac{12}{7\sqrt{21}}\right)^{2} - 2\left(2^{2} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{6}}\right)^{2} - \frac{8}{\sqrt{15}}\left(x' + \frac{293\sqrt{15}}{392}\right) = 0$$

$$= P \left(\text{tor} \right) \left(\Gamma \right) : \frac{7 y''^2 - 2 z''^2 - \frac{8}{\sqrt{n}} x'' = 0}{\frac{1}{7} - \frac{2}{2} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{8}{\sqrt{n}} x' = 0}$$

$$= D \Gamma \text{ regressints un } \frac{PARABOLOiD}{PARABOLOiD} \text{ HIPER BOLIC.}$$

Adreati aucdrice [la o forme redusa

Rez:
$$A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Evident: J = det A3 = 0 = P \(\text{un} \) are centre unic $\Delta = \det A = 0 = D \Gamma$ cuadrice degenerata

La fel ca in ap! precedente, determinen volonile proprie zi subsp. progrii coresp. matrici tz.

- Ec. caracteristice:

- Ec. can actenshite:

$$det (t_3 - \lambda I_3) = 0 \iff \lambda - 6\lambda^2 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 (\lambda - 6) = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = 0, m_1 = 1$$

$$\lambda_2 = 6, m_2 = 1$$

$$\lambda_3 = 1 ((\lambda, \beta) - \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta)/\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\lambda_4 = 1 \times (1,1,2)/\beta \in \mathbb{R}^3 = \langle (1,1,2) \rangle$$

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Din V, extragem 2 vectori proprii linier indep. $\begin{cases} x = 2 \\ \beta = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow f_1 = (2,0,-1)$ $\begin{cases} x = 1 \\ 3 = -1 \end{cases} - 0 \quad f_1 = (1, -1, 0)$ Utilizen procedeul de ortonormalizere Gram-Schmidt obtine o best atonomete (in V) pornind de le ber 1+1,+23 Aven: e, = £1 = 1/5 (2,0,-1) e'= fi- <fi,e,>e, $= (1,-1,0) - \frac{2}{5} (2,0,-1) = \frac{1}{5} (1,-5,2)$ $e_2 = \frac{e_2}{4e_1^2 h} = \frac{3}{150} \cdot \frac{1}{150} (1_5 - 5_5^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{350}} (1_5 - 5_5^2)$ $e_3 = \frac{f_3}{\mu f_1 \mu} = \frac{1}{V_6} (1,1,2)$ Le, ez, e, 3 beza ortonormeta Efection rotation: $\begin{cases}
x' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(-2x + 2) & R = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{15} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\
y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(x - 5y + 22) & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\
2' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(x + y + 22) & R \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}
\end{cases}$ Obtinem: => R-1= +7 r(1): 212-16x'+16y'+2162'+1=0 €D (2'+ 16)2- V6 x'+ V6 y'-5 = 0

Efection isometic

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

=D (ior)(r); $2^{-1}2\sqrt{3} \times -5 = 0$ (=> $2^{-1}2\sqrt{3} \left(\times + \frac{5}{2\sqrt{3}} \right) = 0$

Efectue tous lotio:
$$\begin{cases} x'' = x'' + \frac{5}{2\sqrt{3}} \\ y'' = y'' \\ z''' = z'' \end{cases}$$

Obtinem

=> [reprezenta un <u>CILINDRU PARABOLIC</u>.

Apl. Fie paraboloidul hiperbolic P de comotie.

a) Aratatiça: (7) 2 familie de dr. generatore de prebalaidales hipabolic Pjai. pri ficure pet. al la ptress o unia guestore die fiere familie { Peste o suprofeté deble riglaté } În plus, (+) e generatoire din accessi femilie sont dr. necoplance b) (t) pot al parebolaidalis hiparbolice Peste regulat si plant tangent in ficere pet contine cele 2 dr. generatione core tree grin acel punct.

Nol: a) Fie familiele de dr. (dx), solps, x, yell de ee:

 $d_{r} = \begin{cases} r\left(\frac{x}{a} - \frac{y}{5}\right) = 2 \\ \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{5} = 2 \end{cases}$ $d_{\lambda}\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda \\ a \end{array} \right. - \frac{7}{6} = 2 \right\}$ $\left(\lambda\left(\frac{x}{a}+\frac{7}{5}\right)=2\right)$

Vous demonstre ca orice dr. din femilie de dr. {dx}x este

gueratoure a paraboloidushii hiperbolic Facand produsul membre en membre el cela e el che unei

dr. $d\lambda$ ji simplificend on $\lambda (\lambda \neq 0) = 0$ $\frac{\chi^2}{a^2} - \frac{\gamma^2}{b^2} = 27$

Interpretores geometrico: (t) pet al una de da, x70 esto pet.

Interpretores geometrico: (t) pet al una de da, x70 esto pet.

of perobolishul is hiperbolic P.

 $\int_{a}^{b} da = 0 \Rightarrow da = 0$

 $\sum_{a}^{L} - \frac{7}{6^{2}} = 22 \iff \left(\frac{\times}{a} - \frac{7}{6}\right) \left(\frac{\times}{a} + \frac{7}{6}\right) = 22$

You to pot. al dr. do este pe P. În conscietă, toete deptele dir familia de dr. { dx} sout generatoire de jarablaich hi hijakt.

Analogo se demonstreañ ca even acelogi resultat pt. fem. de dr. ldj. S.

Aratom a (t) Mo(x, x, 20) e P, (1)! x, el ai. no ed x.

(S)
$$\begin{cases} 2\lambda = \frac{x_0}{a} - \frac{7}{5} \\ \lambda \left(\frac{x_0}{a} + \frac{7}{5} \right) = \frac{2}{6} \end{cases}$$

(S) sistem competibil determinat (are sol. unica).

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x_0}{a} - \frac{7}{5} \right) \qquad \qquad \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x_0}{a} - \frac{7}{5} \right) = \frac{2c}{x_0 + 7}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{2c}{\frac{x_0}{a} + \frac{y_0}{5}} \qquad \qquad \iff \sum_{\alpha} \frac{1}{a} - \frac{y_0}{5} = 22c \iff Mo \in \Gamma$$

Cond. de competibilitate a sist. est celivalent en MoET.

To plus, sistemal are o singuic necurescrite si are rangel,

În conducie, prin Ho trece o unice generatoere a parabolicale doù are sol unice. higerbolie P, die familia {dx}.

Analog, pentra Edysy.

Doné de gueratoire du accept femilie de generatoire à parboloidului hijabolie P nu jet fi concurente decem a resulte ce prin pet, la de consurert Mo e P on treu 2 generation de

Vom demonstre ce: 2 dr. generatoore din accessi familie un access familie &. sunt nici perdele.

Fre > #1/2, presugunem dx, Ndx2

$$\frac{d}{\lambda} : \int \frac{1}{a} \times -\frac{17}{5} = 0$$

$$\frac{\lambda}{a} \times +\frac{\lambda}{5} = 0$$

$$\operatorname{dir} d_{\lambda} = \overrightarrow{n_{i}} \times \overrightarrow{n_{i}} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{l} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ \overrightarrow{l}_{a} & -\overrightarrow{l}_{5} & 0 \\ \overrightarrow{l}_{a} & \overrightarrow{l}_{6} & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (\overrightarrow{l}_{5} , + \overrightarrow{l}_{a}, \frac{2\lambda}{ab})$$

$$d_{\lambda_1} \otimes d_{\lambda_2} \Leftarrow 0$$
 $\frac{2\lambda_1}{ab} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 \ll 2$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2 \frac{X}{a^2} \\
\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = -\frac{2y}{b^2} \\
\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = -2
\end{array}$$

$$2f = 3f = 3f = 3f = 0$$

$$2x = 3f = 0$$

Devi, toete get puoboloidului hiperbolie P sunt regulite

Planel ty a no le P se suie;

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = 0$$

Anolog, se procedica si ou dr. dy din a 2-a familie de gen,

! Proprietati similare sont relebile si pentu hiposoloidul
cu o panze.

$$\frac{\chi^{2}}{a^{2}} + \frac{\chi^{2}}{5^{2}} - \frac{z^{2}}{c^{2}} - 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{\chi^{2}}{a^{2}} - \frac{z^{2}}{c^{2}} = 1 - \frac{\chi^{2}}{5^{2}}$$

$$\left(\frac{\chi}{a} - \frac{z}{c}\right) \left(\frac{\chi}{a} + \frac{z}{c}\right) = \left(1 - \frac{\chi}{5}\right) \left(1 + \frac{\chi}{5}\right)$$

Hiperboloidul ou o pouro este a suprofeté dubla rigleté.

Franchile de dr. generatione met (d.), , (d) }