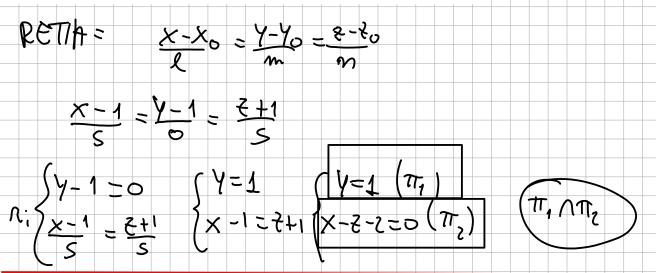


```
2) Data una retta e un piano, stabilire se la retta r è contenuta nel piano \pi:
 a) r:\begin{cases} 2y-z &= -1\\ x-y &= -3 \end{cases}, \pi: x+y-z-2=0
 b) r : \begin{cases} x - y - z = 0 \\ x + y + z = -2 \end{cases}, \pi : 2x + y + z - 4 = 0
 P. GENERICO DI 2 OPP. SISTEMA
P. GENERICO
 \begin{cases} x - 4 = -1 \\ x = 4 - 3 \end{cases} 
  P. generico Sula retta (4-3, 4, 24+1) -> (-2, 1, 3)
  Sos. Nel Pigno \pi: x+y-z-2=0
 -> 11 -3 -5=0
  -1-3-2 =0
      -6=0 ASSURDO RZ TT
 La rette mon è contenute nel piamo
b) r:\begin{cases} x-y-z = 0 \\ x+y+z = -2 \end{cases}, \pi: 2x+y+z-4=0
 P. generico = (2+4, 4, -1-4) +2
             (s(-1,1,-z)
  sost. mel piono
  2 (-1) + 1-2 -4=0
   -2 +1-2-4 =6
      -1=0 ASSVEDO RET
```

3) Dato un punto fissato  $P_0 = (1, 1, -1)$ , determinare la retta passante per  $P_0$  avente parametri direttori (5,0,5).



4) Date le seguente rette e i seguenti piani, trovare i parametri direttori di ciascuno:

a) 
$$r_1:\begin{cases} x+y &= 2\\ x+y+z &= 2 \end{cases}$$
;  $r_2:\begin{cases} 2x-3z+1 &= 0\\ x-y+2z-1 &= 0 \end{cases}$ ;  $r_3\begin{cases} x &= 0\\ y &= z-3 \end{cases}$ 

b) 
$$\pi_1 : 2x + y - 3z + 1 = 0$$
;  $\pi_2 : x - z = 0$ ;  $\pi_3 : x + y + 4 = 0$ 

$$\begin{array}{c}
\Lambda_1: \left\{ \times + 4 \right\} = 1 \\
\left\{ \times + 4 \right\} = 1
\end{array}$$

Omogeni & O

$$\begin{cases} x' + 4' = 2t' \\ x' + 4' + 2' = 2t' \\ t' = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x' = -4' \\ x' + 4' + 2' = 2t' \\ t' = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x' = -4' \\ t' = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x' = -4' \\ t' = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x' = -4' \\ t' = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x' = -4' \\ t' = 0 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

Vettere gerenie = (-y', y', 0,0) Vr. = (-1,1,0) P.Ol.

$$2zi$$
  $\begin{cases} 2x - 32 + 1 = 0 \\ x - 32 \end{cases} = 0 \begin{cases} 2x' - 32' + 1' = 0 \end{cases}$ 

Vett. generico. = (x, -x,x,c)  $\overline{V}_{R} = (1, -1, 1)$  -sdiventa  $\overline{V}_{S} = (1, -1, 1)$ x-2=4+2=2-0 -> x-2=-4-2= 2  $S: \{x \neq z = -4 \neq z \}$   $\{x + y = 0 \}$   $\{T_1\}$   $\{x + y = 0 \}$   $\{T_2\}$   $\{x + y + z = 0 \}$   $\{T_2\}$   $\{x + y + z = 0 \}$   $\{T_2\}$   $\{x + y + z = 0 \}$   $\{T_2\}$ t LS passonte per Ps  $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} x - x_0 = y - y_0 \\ \hline \end{array} \right\} = \left( \begin{array}{c} x - z \\ \hline \end{array} \right)$ Vs = (1,-1,1) Vs Vt =0 Vs = (2,m,n) Vx=(l',m',n')  $(l, m, n) \cdot (l', m', n') = 0$ (1,-1,1) (l',m',m')=02 - m + n = 0 12 - 1m' + 1n'= 6 & = m'-n' Infinite rette ortogonali mello spazio! Un V<sub>t</sub> = (1,1,0), V<sub>t</sub> generies = (m'-n', m', n')

b) dato 
$$P_0 = (1, 0, -3), r : \begin{cases} 2x + y = -3 \\ 2x + y + z = 0 \end{cases}$$

Omeginizes
$$\begin{cases}
2x + y = 0 & (y = -2x) \\
2x + y + t = 0 & (x - 3x + t = 0) \\
t = 0
\end{cases}$$

6) Dato un punto  $P_0$ e un piano  $\pi$ , determinare il piano  $\pi_{\parallel}$  passante per  $P_0$  e parallela al piano  $\pi$ 

a) dato 
$$P_0 = (0, 2, 0), \pi : x + y = 0$$

$$\nabla_{n}(\pi) = (1,1,0) \qquad \nabla_{n} = (1,1,0)$$

$$T_{1} = \alpha \times + 5 + 0 + 0 = 0$$

$$\times + 4 + 0 + 0 = 0$$

$$0 = (0,2,0)$$

b) dato 
$$P_0 = (1, 1, -3), \pi : 2x + 2y + 2z$$

$$V_{H} = \begin{pmatrix} 2, 7, 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1, 1, 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V_{H} = \begin{pmatrix} 1, 1, 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \stackrel{\sim}{\sim} \qquad P_1 + P_0.$$

$$2x + 6y + C + C + C = 0$$

$$x + y + 2 + C + C \Rightarrow \qquad (mpomyo i) \qquad passaggio per location (1) = 10$$

$$1 + 1 - 3 + C \Rightarrow \qquad (mpomyo i) \qquad passaggio per location (1) = 10$$

7) Data una retta r un punto  $P_0$ e un piano  $\pi$ , determinare la retta  $t_1$  passante per  $P_0$ , ortogonale al piano  $\pi$  e il piano  $\pi_{\perp}$  passante per  $P_0$ , ortogonale alla retta r

X+Y+2+126 m

7a) Data una retta 
$$r: \begin{cases} x-y+z &= 0 \\ x+y+z-2 &= 0 \end{cases}$$
,  $P_0 = (0,0,1)$ ,  $\pi: x+3y-1=0$ 

1 = 3 - 2 = 1

7b) Data una retta 
$$r: \begin{cases} y+z &= 0 \\ 3x-z-1 &= 0 \end{cases}$$
 ,  $P_0 = (1,-1,1)$  ,  $\pi: x+y-z=0$ 

$$t_1: \frac{\times -0}{1} = \frac{4 - 0}{3} = \frac{2 - 1}{0}$$

$$\begin{cases} \times -1 & = 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & = 0 \end{cases}$$

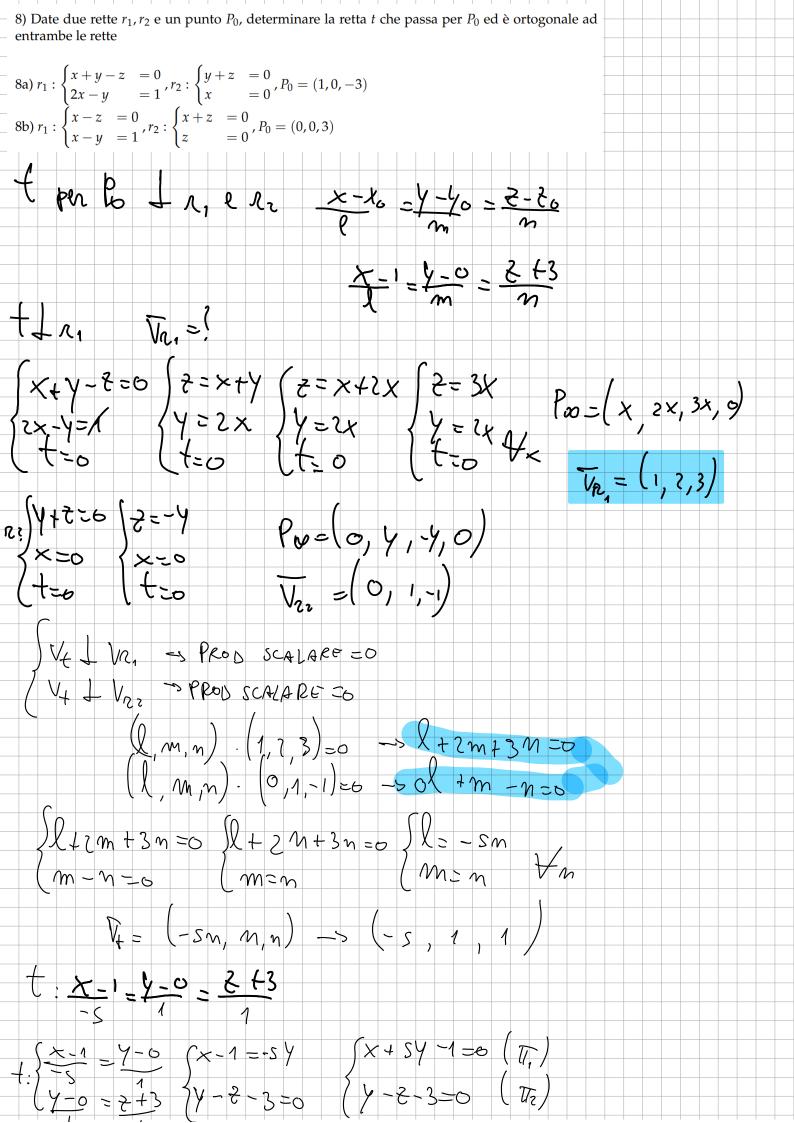
$$\begin{cases} \times -1 & = 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & = 0 \end{cases}$$

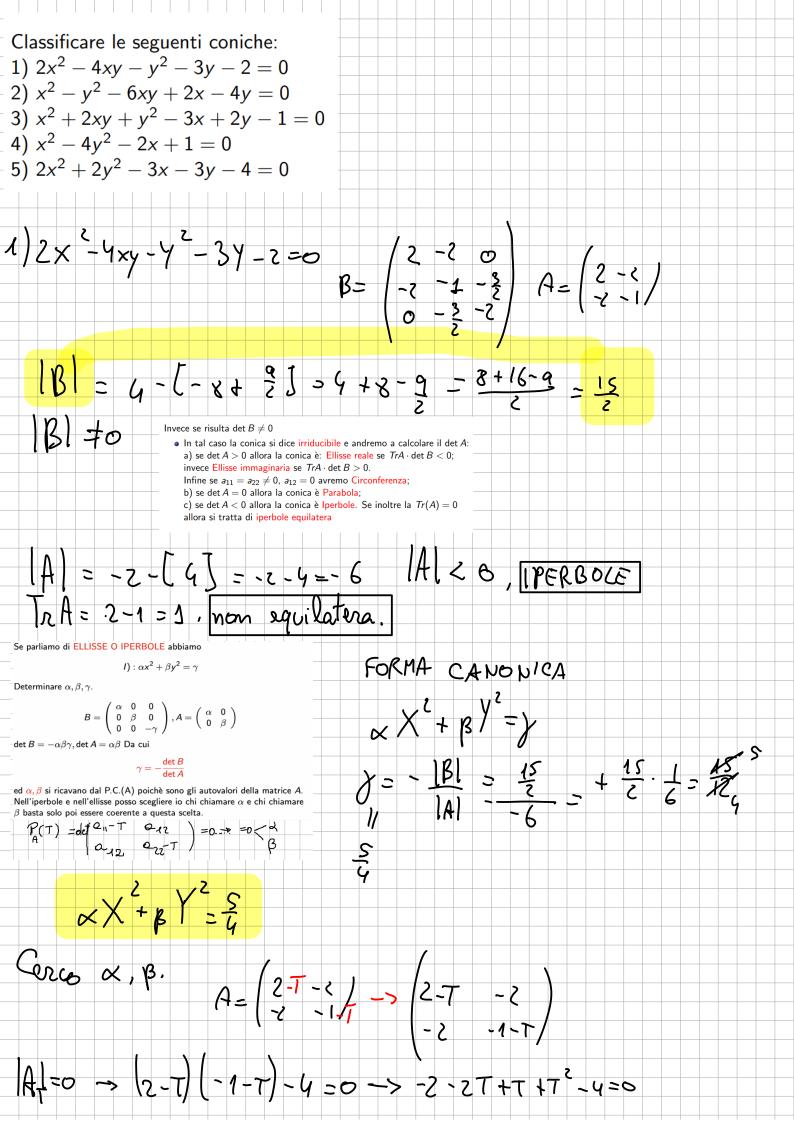
Result (0,0,1) & 
$$\pi_{1}$$
 is

 $\pi_{1}$  ox + by + C \(\frac{1}{2} + d = 0\)

 $-x + 2 + d = 0 - x$  lasson per  $6 - x - 0 + 1 + d = 0$ 
 $3x - 2 + 1 = 0$ 

The Data una retta  $r: \begin{cases} y + z & = 0 \\ 3x - z - 1 & = 0 \end{cases}$   $R_{0} = (1, -1, 1), \pi: x + y - z = 0$ 
 $\begin{cases} x - 2 + 1 = 0 \\ 3x - z - 1 & = 0 \end{cases}$   $R_{0} = (1, -1, 1), \pi: x + y - z = 0$ 
 $\begin{cases} x - 2 + 1 = 0 \\ 3x - z - 1 & = 0 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} x - 2 - 1 \\ 2 - 1 & = 0 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} x - 2 - 1 \\ 3x - 2 - 1 & = 0 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} x - 2 - 1 \\ 2 - 1 & = 0 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} x - 2 - 1 \\ 3x - 2 - 1 & = 0 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} x - 2$ 





2 SISTEMI

$$\begin{cases}
y = \frac{1}{10} \\
y = -\frac{1}{2} \\
y$$

$$\begin{cases}
x = \frac{-S - 2VS}{10} \\
Y = -\frac{1}{2} \times -\frac{3}{4}
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
x = \frac{-S + 2VS}{10} \\
Y = -\frac{1}{2} \times -\frac{3}{4}
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
x = \frac{-1}{2} \times -\frac{3}{4}
\end{cases}$$

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

Studiare i seguenti fasci di coniche:

1) 
$$hx^2 + hy^2 + 4hxy + 6x + 1 = 0, \forall h \in \mathbb{R}$$

2) 
$$x^2 + kxy + (1 - k)y^2 + ky - 1 = 0, \forall k \in \mathbb{R}$$

3) 
$$x^2 + 2(h-1)xy + y^2 + 2hx = 0, \forall h \in \mathbb{R}$$

4) 
$$(1+\lambda)x^2 + xy - 2(1+\lambda)x + \lambda = 0, \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

5) 
$$(1+h)x^2 + y^2 - hy - 1 - h = 0, \forall h \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} P_{3}^{3} \rightarrow 1 P_{3}^{3}, \quad j \left(x, y, \bar{z}\right) = \left(-x - 2y, -x, -x + (h+3)z\right) \; h = lR \\ lnnj. key. \quad \mathcal{M}(j) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ ln (j) = -\left(z(h+3)\right) = -\left(zh+6\right) \\ -zh-6 \neq 0 \quad per \left(j=3\right) \\ +zh+\bar{z}^{3} \quad h \neq -3 \\ \\ dim lnnj=3, \quad dim ker j=m-j=0 \\ \text{mon i Scriptlive 2 inititive, endo merbiano} \\ Eq. cert. lnnj = \left\{\left(x, y, \bar{z}\right) \in R^{3} \mid x, y, \bar{z} \in R^{3}\right\} \; \text{St. } h \neq -3 \\ Eq. cert. kerj: \left\{\left(x, y, \bar{z}\right) \in R^{3} \mid x = y = 2 \Rightarrow 0\right\} \; \text{St. } h \neq -3 \\ h = -3 \quad \mathcal{M}(j) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \; \text{se. } z = 2 \Rightarrow 0 \\ \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \; \text{se. } z = 2 \Rightarrow 0 \\ \\ -2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \; \text{se. } z = 2 \Rightarrow 0 \\ \\ -2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \; \text{se. } z = 2 \Rightarrow 0 \\ \\ -2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \; \text{se. } z = 2 \Rightarrow 0 \\ \\ -2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \; \text{se. } z = 2 \Rightarrow 0 \\ \\ -2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \; \text{se. } z = 2 \Rightarrow 0 \\ \\ -2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \; \text{se. } z = 2 \Rightarrow 0 \\ \\ -2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \; \text{se. } z = 2 \Rightarrow 0 \\ \\ -2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \; \text{se. } z = 2 \Rightarrow 0 \\ \\ -2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 &$$

T=h+3 
$$m_{h+3} = 1 \Rightarrow g_{h+3} = 1$$
  $g_{e}^{2} \times g_{mp} = 1$   $g_{e}^{$ 

$$h(-\frac{1}{2}h)(\frac{1}{2}h) + h(\frac{1}{2}h)(-\frac{1}{2}h) - (\frac{1}{2}h)^2 + h(\frac{1}{2}h)^2 = h(-\frac{1}{2}h)(\frac{1}{2}h) + h(\frac{1}{2}h)(-\frac{1}{2}h) - (\frac{1}{2}h)^2 - h(\frac{1}{2}h)^2 = h(-\frac{1}{2}h)(\frac{1}{2}h) + h(\frac{1}{2}h)(-\frac{1}{2}h) - (\frac{1}{2}h)^2 - h(\frac{1}{2}h)^2 = h(-\frac{1}{2}h)(-\frac{1}{2}h) + h(\frac{1}{2}h)(-\frac{1}{2}h) - (\frac{1}{2}h)^2 - h(\frac{1}{2}h)^2 = h(-\frac{1}{2}h)(-\frac{1}{2}h) + h(\frac{1}{2}h)(-\frac{1}{2}h) - (\frac{1}{2}h)^2 - h(\frac{1}{2}h)^2 = h(\frac{1}{2}h)(-\frac{1}{2}$$

```
NON SO
                   A=(0,0,1) PIANO TI,: 2x-413=0
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         12 1×+4-8-3=0
              A'=? Simm. d. A, rispetto a Tr.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               V71,=(2,-1,3)
                   retta t che passa per A 1 mz
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 V+, = (1, 1, -1)
             DIST. PUMTO-PIANO
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  A=(0,0,1)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            11, 2x-4 +3=0
               BH = | ax + by + czo | = PoH = | 0 + 0 + 3 | Va+bitc
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     V 4+149
                 V_{OM} = \frac{3}{V_{14}} \Rightarrow \frac{3V_{14}}{14}
                    retta che passe per A, I Ttz
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  A (0,0,1)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                Vm,=(2,-1,0)
n: X-xo = Y-Yo = 2-80
\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}
\frac{\times}{2} = \frac{4}{1} = \frac{2}{5}
            \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}x - y \\ \frac{1}{2}x = -2y \\ \frac{1}
              Punto intersezione ne 77,
       \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} = 0 & (-1) - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} = 0 \\ -3y - 2 + 1 = 0 & (-6x - 9 - 2 + 1 = 0 - 8) - 6x - 2 - 2 = 0 - 8 = -6x - 8) \\ 2x - y + 3 = 0 & (y = 2x + 3) & (-1) - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}x = 0 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}x = 0 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac
```

$$\begin{cases} \frac{5}{2} \times + 3 = 0 & (\frac{5}{2} \times = -3) \times = -6 & (\frac{-6}{5}) - 8 = 0 \times = -6 \times =$$