$$Y = 3x - 2y = 6$$
  
 $S = 3x - 2y = -2$ 

3x+2y=2 Si (q,b,c) Er => (1q, 1b, 1c) Er

\*Pana que sea un punto del infinito, debe igualanse a 0, por lo que 2=0 00 una solución =>

## GEOMETRÍA PROYECTIVA - HOJAZ

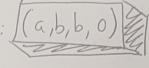
$$T_{1} = (0, -1, 1, -1)$$
  $T_{2} = (0, -1, 1, 1)$ 

$$L^{*} = \pi_{1} \cdot \pi_{2} - \pi_{2} \cdot \pi_{1}; \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -4 \\ 4 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} (0-114) - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -4 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (0-14-1) =$$

$$=\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -20 \end{pmatrix}; L^{\ddagger} = \begin{pmatrix} 2, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & -20 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
6 & 0 & 6 & 70 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 72 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 72
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
9 \\
9 \\
9
\end{pmatrix}
=
\begin{pmatrix}
0 \\
-2d \\
2d \\
2b - 2c
\end{pmatrix}
=
\begin{pmatrix}
0 \\
0 \\
0 \\
0
\end{pmatrix}$$

Si d=0, el vector con la solución eo: [(a,b,b,0)]



Este en l'infinito.

$$(4)$$
 $T_1 = (2-1-1-1)$ 

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 6001 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 -1 -1 -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 60002 \\ 0000 -1 \\ 0000 -1 \\ 0000 -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 60002 \\ 00000 \\ 2 -1 -1 -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 60002 \\ 0000 -1 \\ 0000 -1 \\ 0000 -1 \\ 0000 -1 \\ 0000 -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 60002 \\ 0000 -1 \\ 0000$$

Plano
ecs. recta 
$$\int \frac{x+y-1}{x-2=0} \int \frac{x=1-\lambda}{y=\lambda} \int \frac{(z-1,1-1)}{(z-1,1-1)} \int \frac{1}{z-1-\lambda} \int \frac{(z-1,1-1)}{(z-1,1-1)} \int \frac{($$

$$\frac{17 \cdot PQ}{P = (1,0,-1)} \quad Q = (-3,-2,-3) \qquad PQ = (-4,2,-2)$$

$$P \times Q = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} i - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -3 & -3 \end{vmatrix} j + \begin{vmatrix} 10 \\ -3 & -2 \end{vmatrix} k = (-2,6,-2)$$

$$L = (PQ, P \times Q) = (-4,-2:-2:6:-2)$$

$$P = L \cdot \Pi = \begin{pmatrix} 6 - 4 - 2 - 2 \\ 4 & 0 - 2 - 6 \\ 2 & 0 - 2 \\ 2 & 6 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

G-GOMETRIA PROYECTIVA. - HOJA 2

$$\begin{array}{lll}
P_{1} & P_{1} & P_{2} & P_{3} & P_{4} \\
P_{2} & P_{3} & P_{4} & P_{4} & P_{4} \\
P_{5} & P_{5} & P_{5} & P_{5} & P_{5} \\
P_{6} & P_{7} & P_{7} & P_{7} & P_{7} & P_{7} & P_{7} \\
P_{7} & P_{7} \\
P_{7} & P_{7} \\
P_{7} & P_{7$$