1. Determine uma equação reduzida e classifique as cónicas definidas pelas equações:

(a)
$$x^2 + y^2 - 2xy + 2x + 4y + 5 = 0$$
;

Equeção metricial da cómica:

$$x^{T}AX + BX + 5 = 0 \quad \text{onde} \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad X = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

1) Diagonalização entosonal de A:

1.1) Valores propriets de A:
$$|A-\lambda I| = 0 \Leftrightarrow |A-\lambda I| = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

1.2) Subespaços próprios de A:

$$U_{2} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} x \\ -x \end{bmatrix} : x \in IR \right\} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

$$U_0 = \left\{ \times \in \mathbb{R}^2 : A \times = 0 \right\}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L_2 := L_2 + L_1$$

$$u_0 = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} x \\ u \end{bmatrix} : x \in \mathbb{R} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

1.3) construção duma metir Portogonal diagonalizante:

$$\begin{aligned} & \times_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, & \| \times_1 \| = \sqrt{2} \end{aligned} \qquad \forall_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{Vetor proprio associado a } \lambda = 2, & \| Y_1 \| = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$& \times_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, & \| \times_2 \| = \sqrt{2} \end{aligned} \qquad \forall_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{Vetor proprio associado a } \lambda = 0, & \| Y_2 \| = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ 2 & 2 \\ -\sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \text{ into somel e } P^T + P = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

com
$$\hat{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{x} \\ \hat{y} \end{bmatrix}$$
, a equeção (*) toma a sequinte forma

$$2\hat{x}^{2} + \left[24\right] \left[\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right] \left[\hat{x}\right] + 5 = 0$$

$$\langle = \rangle$$
 $2\hat{\chi}^2 + \begin{bmatrix} -\sqrt{2} & 3\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\chi} \\ \hat{y} \end{bmatrix} + 5 = 0$

$$\langle = \rangle 2 \hat{\chi}^2 - \sqrt{2} \hat{\chi} + 3\sqrt{2} \hat{\chi} + 5 = 0$$
 (**)

$$(**) \stackrel{(**)}{=} 2 \left(\hat{x}^{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \hat{x}^{2} + \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \right)^{2} - \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \right)^{2} \right) + 3\sqrt{2} \hat{y}^{2} + 5 = 0$$

$$\stackrel{(=)}{=} 2 \left(\hat{x}^{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \right)^{2} - 2 \cdot \frac{2}{16} + 3\sqrt{2} \hat{y}^{2} + 5 = 0$$

$$(=)$$
 $2(\hat{x} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4})^2 + 3\sqrt{2}\hat{y} + \frac{20}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = 0$

$$(=) 2\left(\frac{\hat{x}-\sqrt{2}}{4}\right)^2+3\sqrt{2}\left(\frac{\hat{y}}{y}+\frac{19}{12\sqrt{2}}\right)=0$$

4) Hudenga de Venievel
$$\hat{x} = \hat{x} - \sqrt{\frac{2}{4}}$$

$$\hat{y} = \hat{y} + \frac{19}{13\sqrt{2}}$$

$$2\tilde{\chi}^{2} + 3\sqrt{2}\tilde{g} = 0 \iff \tilde{g} = -\frac{2}{3\sqrt{2}}\tilde{\chi}^{2}$$

(=)
$$\tilde{y} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}\tilde{x}^2$$
 Equação reduzida de uma parábola.