ESEMPIO MATRICE ASSOCIATA  $3x^2 + 4y^2 - 6xy + 5x - 2y + 1 = 0$   $3(x_1)^2 + 4(x_2)^2 - 6x_1x_2 + 5x_0x_1 - 2x_0x_2 + (x_0)^2$ OMOGENEE COORDINATE

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{5/2} & \frac{5}{2} & -1 \\ \frac{1}{5/2} & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{2}{2} \\ -1 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_2 & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{2}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_2 & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_2 & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_1 & x_2 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_2 & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_2 & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_2 & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_2 & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_2 & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3$$

· VALE LO STESSO PROCEDIMENTO AL CONTRARIO

$$\frac{\det A}{\det A} = \det \left( \frac{1}{E} \cdot A' \cdot \tilde{E} \right) = \det \left( \frac{1}{E} \right) \cdot \det \left( \frac{1}{E} \right) \cdot \det \left( \frac{1}{E} \right)$$

$$= \det \left( \frac{1}{E} \cdot A' \cdot \tilde{E} \right) = \det \left( \frac{1}{E} \cdot A' \cdot \tilde{E} \right)$$

$$= \det \left( \frac{1}{E} \cdot A' \cdot \tilde{E} \right) = \det \left( \frac{1}{E} \cdot A' \cdot \tilde{E} \right)$$

$$= \det \left( \frac{1}{E} \cdot A' \cdot \tilde{E} \right) = \det \left( \frac{1}{E} \cdot A' \cdot \tilde{E} \right) = \det \left( \frac{1}{E} \cdot A' \cdot \tilde{E} \right)$$

## · RANGO DI CONICA

## 12.25 CONICA NON DEGENERE => 9(c) = 3

12, 27

CONICHE IMMAGINANE « REALI

LA DIPENOE DAL SUPPORTO

RICORA!!! NON DEGENERI

ESEMPIO

$$3x^{2}-6xy+4y^{2}-5x+3y=0$$
 G  
 $0=(0,0) \in I(G) \to I(G) \neq 0 \to REALE$ 

INTERSEZIONE CONICA - RETTA

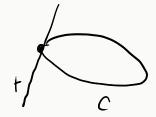
fEQ. CONICA { G €Q. RETA > { L

{2.1,0} PUNTI

12.28



ESTERNA

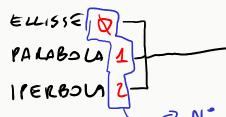


TANGENTE



SECANTE

12.29



RAPIDRIO CON LA SUITORIO
RETTA IMPROPRIA SIMPROPRIO

-> N° PUNTI SULLO INCROPRIS

RISPETTIVAMENTE ESTELNA, TANGENTE & SECANTE

TEOREMA 12.30 CLASSIFICATIONE

SIA C UNA CONICA NON DEGENERE CON M ASSOCIATA A RISPETTIVAMENTE CON RIFERIMENTO CARTESIAND R

C PARABORA SE HOO = 0 IPERBOLE SE AOO CO SE A 00 > 0 ELLISSE

A00 = COMPL. ALGEBRIG DI A (A00 = |011 011)

ESEMP10 C= x²- y²-4x+4y-9=0

 $A = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

CONTROLL SE É DEGENERE Let(A)= X > 4 + 4 + 7 > 9(A) = 3 NON DEGENERE

QUINDI CALLOLO A00 > 10-1 = -1 - 1 - 1 FERBOLE
TEO. 12.30

ESEMPIO PARAMETRICO

3Kx2 - y2 - Kxy - 3kx + KY = 0

 $A_{k} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 - \frac{2}{5}k \frac{k}{2} \\ -\frac{3}{5}k 3k - \frac{k}{2} \\ \frac{k}{2} - \frac{k}{2} 1 \end{pmatrix} = k^{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 - \frac{3}{2} & \frac{7}{2} \\ -\frac{3}{2} & 3 - \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{k}{2} - \frac{k}{2} 1 \end{pmatrix} = k^{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 - \frac{3}{2} & \frac{7}{2} \\ \frac{k}{2} - \frac{k}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} = k^{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 - \frac{3}{2} & \frac{7}{2} \\ \frac{k}{2} - \frac{k}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} = k^{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 - \frac{3}{2} & \frac{7}{2} \\ \frac{k}{2} - \frac{k}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} = k^{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 - \frac{3}{2} & \frac{7}{2} \\ \frac{k}{2} - \frac{k}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} = k^{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 - \frac{3}{2} & \frac{7}{2} \\ \frac{k}{2} - \frac{k}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} = k^{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 - \frac{3}{2} & \frac{7}{2} \\ \frac{k}{2} - \frac{k}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

 $= 0 + \frac{3}{8}k + \frac{3}{8}k - \frac{3}{4}k - \frac{9}{4} + 0 \implies -\frac{9}{4}k^{2} - -(\frac{3}{2}k)^{2}$ 

R70 NON DEGENERE!!

 $A_{00} = \begin{vmatrix} 3k - \frac{k^2}{2} \\ -\frac{k}{3} & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 3k - \frac{k^2}{4} \Rightarrow 12k - k^2 > 0$ 

-K ( K-12) >0

\*1 
$$A_{00} = \begin{vmatrix} Q_{11} & Q_{12} \\ Q_{12} & Q_{22} \end{vmatrix} = Q_{11} Q_{21} - (Q_{12})^2 - \frac{\Delta}{4}$$
  
 $A_{00} = 0 = \frac{\Delta}{4} = 0$  PARAB.  
 $A_{00} > 0 = 0 = \frac{\Delta}{4} = 0 = 0$  EUISSE  
 $A_{00} < 0 = 0 = 0 = 0$  IVERBOLE

12.32

12.33

## ESEMIIO

C) RETTA TANG. 
$$Q_{\epsilon}(0, i) \in I(c)$$

TORNO IN COORD. CARTESIANE:

$$= (X_0 \times_1 \times_2) \begin{pmatrix} -4y_0 - 2y_1 + 2y_1 \\ -2y_0 + y_1 \\ 2y_0 + 0 - y_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (-4y_0 - 2y_1 + 2y_1) \times_0 + (-2y_0 + y_1) \times_1 + (2y_0 - y_1) \times_2$$

$$= (-4y_0 - 2y_1 + 2y_1 = -2)$$

$$= (-2y_0 + y_1 = 1)$$

$$= (-2y_0 + y_1 =$$

LE POLARI DEI PUNTI IMPROPRI DI E<sup>2</sup> CENTRO -> CONTENUTO IN TUTT I DIAMETRI L> CENTRO DEI FASCIO DI DIAMETRI (RETTE)

```
LEGGE DI RECIPROCITA
  QETP => PETQ NO DIM
 DIM 12.35
 HP 3 d DIAMETRO DI C
CENTRO DI C
                                                74: CEJ
 PER HP, d= Tros CON POS PT. IMPROPRIS OF E2
  ", TIC = too (RETA IMPROPLIA)
  QVINOI POSE to -> PETTC
 LEGGE DI RECIPROCITA, SEGUE CETTP = d
 12.36 -> CALCOLO DEL CENTRO
 ESEMPIO
C: 3x2 - 4xy+2y2-4x+5=0
A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -7 & 0 \\ -2 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}
\det A \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{NON DEGETERE} \qquad \text{e} \quad A_{00} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} > 0 \quad C = \text{EUISSE}
 CENTRO => C = [AOD, AO1, AD2] =
                           = \begin{bmatrix} 2, - & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} -23 \\ 02 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2, +4, +4 \end{bmatrix}
```

C = (2,2)