



MATHEMATICS for UPSC CSE MAINS

TOPIC: 2017 Solution (Analytical Geometry)-Part 2

Reduction of 2nd degree Eq' to stand. form.

Procedure:-

$$F(x, y, z) = ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 + 2fyz + 2gzx + 2hxy + 2ux + 2vy + 2wz + d = 0$$

(i) Identify the coeffi. like {a, b, c, f, g, h, u, v, w} & d.

(ii) Make Discriminating Cube :-

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & h & g \\ h & b & f \\ g & f & c \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\lambda^3 - \lambda^2(a+b+c) + \lambda(bc+ca+ab - f^2 - g^2 - h^2) - \delta = 0$$

$$\text{where } \delta = \{abc + 2fgh - af^2 - bg^2 - ch^2\}$$

⇒ Three values of λ ; $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$

Now Cases :-

① All three values are non-zero & diff.

(i) Now calculate $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 0$

\Rightarrow $\begin{cases} \text{eqn} \\ \text{in 3 variable} \end{cases} \Rightarrow (x, y, z) \text{ centre}$

$$(ii) \Rightarrow [d' = ux + vy + wz + q]$$

$$iii) \text{ Reg. eqn} = [\lambda_1 x^2 + \lambda_2 y^2 + \lambda_3 z^2 + d' = 0]$$

② If one value of λ is zero, & other two are diff.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} al + bm + cn = 0 \\ bl + dm + fn = 0 \\ cl + fm + bn = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

from any two eqn : calculate

$$\frac{l}{-} = \frac{m}{-} = \frac{n}{-}$$

$$ii) K = ul + vm + wn = \boxed{\quad} \xrightarrow{\text{Zero y}} \xrightarrow{\text{Zero x}}$$

$$\left\{ \lambda_1 x^2 + \lambda_2 y^2 + \lambda_3 z^2 = 0 \right\}$$

Repeat step 1.

Que:- 4(a) Reduce the following eqⁿ to the stand. form
is Marked. and hence determine the Nature of the
conicoid :

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - yz - zx - xy - 3x - 6y - 9z + 21 = 0$$

Sol.ⁿ

$$\text{Given Conicoid : } x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - yz - zx - xy - 3x - 6y - 9z + 21 = 0$$

$$a = b = c = +1, f = g = h = \frac{-1}{2}, u = \frac{-3}{2}, v = -2, w = \frac{-9}{2}$$

Now

$$d = 21.$$

Discriminating cube is given by

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a-\lambda & h & g \\ h & b-\lambda & f \\ g & f & c-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & \frac{-1}{2} & \frac{-1}{2} \\ \frac{-1}{2} & 1-\lambda & \frac{-1}{2} \\ \frac{-1}{2} & \frac{-1}{2} & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^3 - \lambda^2 (3) + \lambda (3 - \frac{3}{4}) - (\lambda + \frac{-1}{4}) \frac{3}{4} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^3 - 3\lambda^2 + \frac{9}{4}\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow 4\lambda^3 - 12\lambda^2 + 9\lambda = 0$$

$$\lambda (4\lambda^2 - 12\lambda + 9) = 0$$

$$\lambda = 0, 4\lambda^2 - 12\lambda + 9 = 0$$

$$4\lambda^2 - 6\lambda - 6\lambda + 9 = 0$$

$$2\lambda(2\lambda - 3) - 3(2\lambda - 3) = 0$$

$$(2\lambda - 3)^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}$$

Now one value of λ is zero,

so the dir. ratio is ~~not~~ correspond to

it.

$$\begin{vmatrix} a-\lambda & h & g \\ h & b-\lambda & f \\ g & f & c-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} al + hm + gn &= 0 \\ hl + bm + fn &= 0 \\ gl + fm + cn &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow 2l - m - n &= 0 \quad \text{--- (1)} \\ \Rightarrow -l + 2m - n &= 0 \quad \text{--- (2)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{l}{3} = \frac{m}{3} = \frac{n}{3}$$

$$\langle l, m, n \rangle = \langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle$$

to Reduced eqⁿ:

$$\lambda_1 x^2 + \lambda_2 y^2 + 2kz = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3}{2}(x^2 + y^2) + (-16)z = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow [3(x^2 + y^2) - 32z = 0] \text{ Ans}$$



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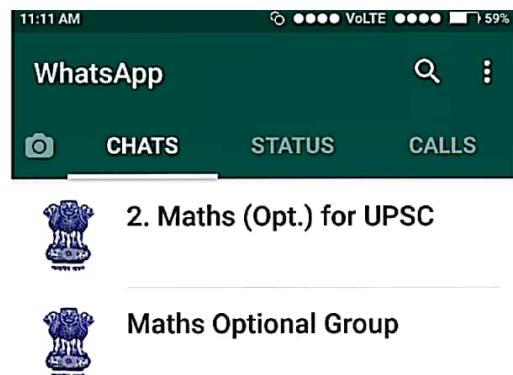
The general equation of second degree

$$F(x, y, z) \equiv ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 + 2fyz + 2gzx + 2hxy + 2ux + 2vy + 2wz + d = 0$$

can be reduced to any of the following forms :

1. $Ax^2 + By^2 + Cz^2 = 1$: Ellipsoid
2. $Ax^2 + By^2 - Cz^2 = 1$: Hyperboloid of one sheet
3. $Ax^2 - By^2 - Cz^2 = 1$: Hyperboloid of two sheets
4. $Ax^2 + By^2 + Cz^2 = 0$: Cone
5. $Ax^2 + By^2 = 2Cz$: Elliptic paraboloid
6. $Ax^2 - By^2 = 2Cz$: Hyperbolic paraboloid
7. $A(x^2 + y^2) + Cz^2 = 1$: Ellipsoid of revolution
8. $A(x^2 - y^2) + Cz^2 = 1$: Hyperboloid of revolution
9. $A(x^2 + y^2) = 2Cz$: Paraboloid of revolution
10. $Ax^2 + By^2 + d = 0$: Elliptic cylinder
11. $Ax^2 - By^2 + d = 0$: Hyperbolic cylinder
12. $Ax^2 - By^2 = 0$: Pair of intersecting planes
13. $Ax^2 + Bx + C = 0$: Pair of parallel lines
14. $y^2 = Ax$: Parabolic cylinder

Contact



- <https://chat.whatsapp.com/IJHg2IZtihRGwNiaBc9L2B>

