

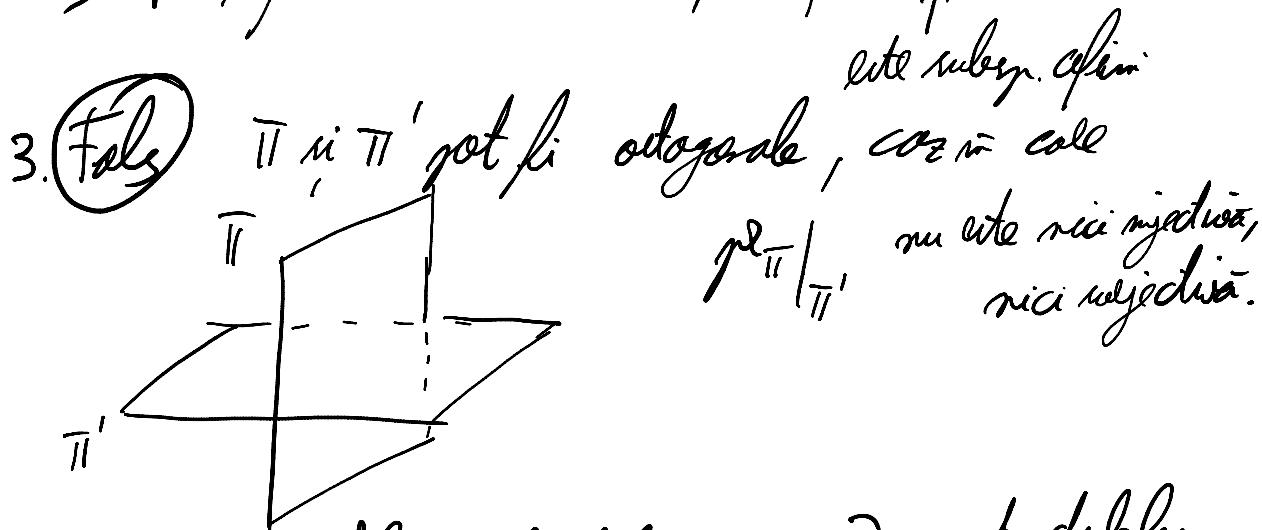
Adevărat
I 1. este de solvare

$$f(x, y, z) = A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} + b \text{ unde } A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \in M_{2,3}(\mathbb{R})$$

$$b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

cels \Rightarrow Poate aplicație afină

2. Fals: M poate fi des o dreaptă, $M = d \subset \mathbb{R}^2$
 $\Rightarrow M$ infinită (evident) și $A_f(M) = M$



4. Fals Hiperboloidul cu o jumătate este dublu solidat \Rightarrow secțiune de dreptă. (este nedegenerat)

5. Adevărat Alegem $P = S^{m-1} = \left\{ (x_1, \dots, x_m) \in \mathbb{R}^m \mid \sum_{i=1}^m x_i^2 = 1 \right\}$.

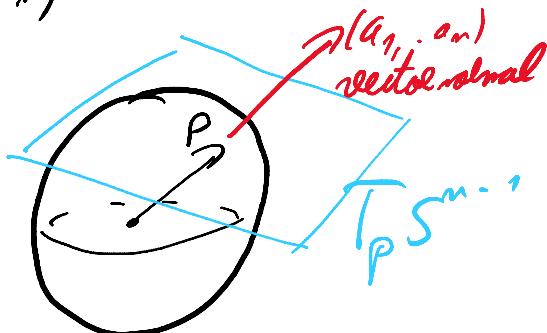
Atunci, în punctul $P = (x_1, \dots, x_m) \in S^{m-1}$,

Atunci, în punctul $P = (x_1, \dots, x_m) \in \Sigma$,

$$T_P S^{m-1} : \sum_{i=1}^m a_i(x_i - a_i) = 0$$

$$\left(\text{calculat după formula } P: F(x_1, \dots, x_m) = 0 \Rightarrow T_P P: \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i}(P) (x_i - a_i) = 0 \right)$$

Pe alte cuvinte, $P = (a_1, \dots, a_m)$ este vector normal pentru $T_P S^{m-1}$.



Fie acum un hiperplan Π : $a_1x_1 + \dots + a_mx_m + b = 0$

$$(a_1, \dots, a_m) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{Fie } M = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^m a_i^2} = \|(a_1, \dots, a_m)\| \neq 0$$

$$\text{Atunci } (a_1, \dots, a_m) = \frac{1}{M} (d_1, \dots, d_m).$$

$$\text{Atunci } \Pi: a_1x_1 + \dots + a_mx_m + \frac{b}{M} = 0$$

deci $\Pi \parallel T_P S^{m-1}$, unde $P = (a_1, \dots, a_m)$.

6. **Adevărat** Fie $\mathcal{C}: P(x, y) = 0$, unde $P \in \mathbb{C}[x, y]$, $\deg P \geq 1$.

$$\Rightarrow \bar{P}_n \cdot P(x, y) = 0, \text{ unde } P(x, y) = 2^{\deg P} \cdot P\left(\frac{x}{2}, \frac{y}{2}\right).$$

$\Rightarrow \bar{C} : P^h(x, y, z) = 0$, unde $P^h(x, y, z) = 2^{nug} \cdot P\left(\frac{x}{2}, \frac{y}{2}\right)$.
 (conogenital lui P)

Perche la infinit de lui C : puncte care verste
 $P^h(x, y, z) = 0$ si $z = 0$.

$$P^h(x, y, z) = \underbrace{Q(x, y)}_{\text{partea fractiei}} + 2 S(x, y, z);$$

Cum P^h este conogenital cu Q , $Q(x, y) \neq 0$.

$$\begin{cases} P^h(x, y, z) = 0 \\ z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow Q(x, y) = 0 \leftarrow \text{relatia conogenita}$$

\Rightarrow de doua sau niciun punct de radacini
 puncte proiective $[x:y]$

(Explicatie: $\begin{cases} \text{daca } Y = 0 \Rightarrow X = 1 - \text{o punctul siu} \\ \text{daca } Y \neq 0 \Rightarrow [x:y] = \left[\frac{x}{y}:1\right] = [t:1] \end{cases}$

$$\Rightarrow Q(t, 1) = 0 \leftarrow \text{relatia intre o radicalitate} \\ \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{niciun punct de radacini}$$

II 1. a) $\pi_1 : 2x - 6y + 3z + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow m_{\pi_1} = (2, -6, 3)$

$$\pi_2 : 4x - 12y + 6z - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow m_{\pi_2} = (4, -12, 6)$$

proportional

$\rightarrow \pi_1 \parallel \pi_2$

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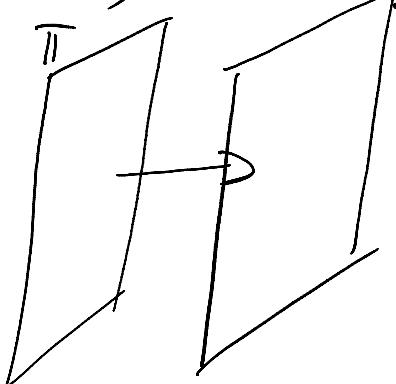
In \mathbb{R}^3 , $\pi_1 \neq \pi_2$ evident $\left(\frac{2}{-3} \neq \frac{1}{2} \right)$

b) Puten algo o translate or direction
vector in normal:

$$\pi_1: 4x - 12y + 6z + 4 = 0$$

$$\pi_2: 4x - 12y + 6z - 3 = 0$$

$$\text{Obersc} \vec{A} = (-1, 0, 0) \in \pi_1$$



$$(-1, 0, 0) + \lambda(4, -12, 6) \in \pi_2 (=)$$

$$4(-1) - 12 \cdot 0 + 6 \cdot 0 + \lambda(4 \cdot 4 + 12 \cdot -12 + 6 \cdot 6) - 3 = 0$$

$$(=) \quad \lambda \cdot (4^2 + 12^2 + 6^2) = 7$$

$$(=) \quad \lambda = \frac{7}{4^2 + 12^2 + 6^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Alegem } \varphi = \frac{7}{4^2 + 12^2 + 6^2} \cdot (4, -12, 6)$$

$$\text{si } T_\varphi(\pi_1) = \pi_2 \Rightarrow T_\varphi \in \mathcal{M}.$$

c) Evident \mathcal{M} nu abgeschw.,

$$T_\vartheta \circ T_\varphi \notin \mathcal{M}$$

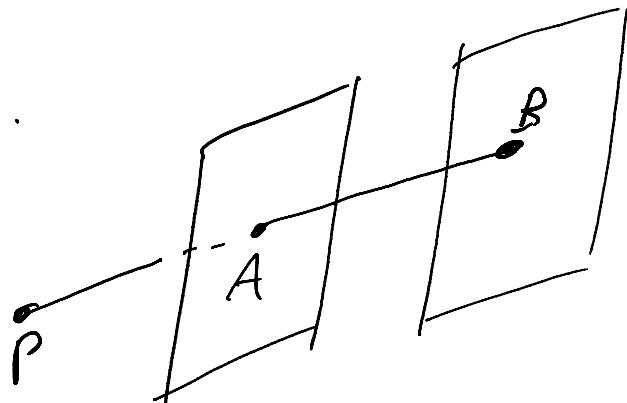
$$((T_v \circ T_v)(\pi) \neq \pi_2)$$

- d) • M conține o infinitate de izometrii:
 De exemplu, pentru orice $B \in \pi_2$, $T_{AB} \in M$.
 • M conține o infinitate de izometrii care
 sunt izometrii:

Alegem $P \in \mathbb{R}^3$ arbitral, $P \notin \pi_1 \cup \pi_2$.

$$\text{ci } \text{fie } B = PA \cap \pi_2.$$

$$\text{Fie } \lambda = \frac{\|PB\|}{\|PA\|} \quad (\text{cu semn})$$



$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{Y}_{P,\lambda}(\pi_1) = \pi_2$$

\Rightarrow o infinitate de omotropii.

$$2. P: x^2 + 2y^2 - z^2 + 2xy - 4yz + 6x - 4y + 2z - 7 = 0$$

$$a) (x^2 + 2xy + 6x) + 2y^2 - z^2 - 4yz - 4y + 2z - 7$$

$$= (x+y+3)^2 - y^2 - 9 - 6y + 2y^2 - z^2 - 4yz - 4y + 2z - 7$$

$$= x^2 + (y^2 - 4xz - 10yz) - z^2 + 2z - 16$$