## Aplicaciones a la Geometría Analítica.

Ecuación cuadrática general.

$$ax^{2} + bxy + cy^{3} + dx + ey = f, a \neq 0, b \neq 0, c \neq 0$$
 sistema Oxy

$$a' x'^{2} + c' y'^{2} + d' x' + e' y' = f'$$

\* ic. somévica

 $O(x'y')$ 

**Buscaremos otro** sistema, repecto del cual la ecuación sea

$$\begin{array}{lll}
\text{I)} & (\times y) \cdot \left(\frac{\lambda}{2} - \sum_{j=1}^{n} \binom{x}{j}\right) = (\alpha x + \frac{b}{2}y - \frac{b}{2}x + cy) \left(\frac{x}{j}\right) = \\
&= \alpha x^{2} + bxy + cy^{2} \\
\text{II)} & (d = 2) \binom{x}{j} = dx + cy \\
\text{La ecuación podrá escribirse en forma matricial} \\
\text{III)} & (\times y) \cdot \binom{\alpha}{2} - \frac{b}{2} \binom{x}{j} + (d = 2) \cdot \binom{x}{j} = f, \quad con \quad S = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \frac{b}{2} \\ \frac{b}{2} & c \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{matriz simétrica} \\
\text{IV)} & C \cdot \binom{x^{2}}{j^{2}} = \binom{x}{j}, \quad \left[C \cdot \binom{x^{2}}{j^{2}}\right]^{T} = \binom{x}{j} \\
& (x' y') \cdot c^{T} - (x y)
\end{array}$$

$$(x, \lambda,) \cdot c_{\perp} = (x, \lambda)$$

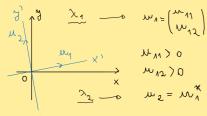
$$(x, \lambda,) \cdot c_{\perp} = (x, \lambda)$$

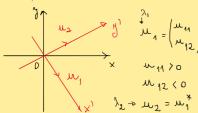
$$(x, \lambda,) \cdot c_{\perp} = (x, \lambda)$$

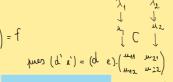
Transformación de la ec. cuadrática.
$$(x y) \cdot S \cdot {x \choose y} + (d c) {x \choose y} = f \qquad (0 \times y)$$

$$(x' y') \cdot c^{T} \cdot C \cdot {x \choose 0} \cdot c^{T} \cdot C \cdot {y' \choose y'} + (d c) \cdot C \cdot {x' \choose y'} = f$$

$$(x' y') \cdot {x \choose 0} \cdot {x \choose 0} \cdot {x' \choose y'} + (d' c') \cdot {x' \choose y'} = f$$









vector cruzado de v=(a,b) es v\*=(-b,a)