$$\Gamma: \times_{1}^{2} - 2 \times_{1} \times_{2} + \times_{2}^{2} - 2 \times_{1} + 4 \times_{L} + 1 = 0$$

Clasificati din pet de vedere metric (prin izometri)

Ref:
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $-D$ $S = det + = 0$ $-D$ $\int \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{2} \frac$

det (A-> Iz) =0 (=) | 1-> -1 |=0 (1->)2-1=0

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \not\leftarrow D - v_1 - v_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} v_1 = x \\ v_2 = -x \end{cases}, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \iff V_1 - V_2 = 0 \implies V_1 = V_2 = x \text{ at } R$$

Efectusion rotation:

$$\begin{vmatrix}
x_1' &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(x_1 - x_1) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(x_1 + x_1) \\
x_1' &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(x_1 + x_1) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(x_1 + x_1)
\end{vmatrix}$$

$$+ (\Gamma) : 2(x_1')^{1} - \sqrt{1}(x_1' + x_1') + 2\sqrt{1}(-x_1' + x_1') + 1 = 0$$

$$2(x_1')^{1} - 3\sqrt{1}(x_1' + x_1') + 1 = 0$$

$$2(x_1')^{1} + \sqrt{1}(-3x_1' + x_1') + 1 = 0$$

$$2(x_1')^{1} + \sqrt{1}(-3x_1' + x_1') + 1 = 0$$

$$2(x_1')^{1} + \sqrt{1}(x_1' + x_1') + \sqrt{1}(x_1' + x_1') + 1 = 0$$

$$2(x_1')^{1} + \sqrt{1}(x_1' + x_1') + \sqrt{1}(x_1' + x_1') + 1 = 0$$

$$2(x_1')^{1} + \sqrt{1}(x_1' + x_1') + \sqrt{1}(x_1' + x_1') + 1 = 0$$

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$$2(x_1')^{1} + \sqrt{1}(x_1' + x_1') + \sqrt{1}(x_1' + x_1') + 1 = 0$$

$$2(x_1')^{1} + \sqrt{1}(x_1' + x_1') +$$

Proprietatile optice de conicelor:

1. Proprietates optica a elipsei

[P] Tongenta si normale le elipsa E in pot. Mo sunt bisectoerele & determinate de suporturile rerela focule ale lui Mo.

Jem: Fie elipsa E: x + y2 -1=0, b= a-x Mo (xo, yo) ∈ E € > xo az + yo -1 = 0

Fre F(x,0) si F'(x,0) focurele elipsei E. Suportirile rerela focale sunt dreptele:

MoF: y-0= Jo (x-x) (=> yox- (xo-x) J-xyo=>

MoF1: y-0 = yo (x+R) => yo x-(xo+R) J+RJo =>

Jack: X=0 = P DF'M. F isosal, tayente MoT ete oursoutet, icor normale Mo N este verticata (converde cu oy).

Pp. ×0≠0 zi avem identitatile:

 $\sqrt{y_o^2 + (x_o + z)^2} = \frac{\alpha^2 + z \times \alpha}{2}, \quad \sqrt{y_o^2 + (x_o - z)^2} = \frac{\alpha^2 - z \times \alpha}{2} = \alpha - e \times \alpha$

 $t_{g_{n_o}}: \frac{x_o \times}{a^2} + \frac{y_o y}{b^2} = 1$ $t_o = \frac{b^2}{y_o} \left(-\frac{x_o}{a^2} \times + 1 \right)$

 $m_{tg_n} = -\frac{b^2}{g^2} \cdot \frac{\chi_e}{2\pi}$ $\int cr: m_{tg} \cdot m_{nor} = -1 \left(\perp \right)$

Resulto co: $m_{nor} = \frac{a^2}{b^2} \frac{y_0}{x_0}$; nor $y - y_0 = \frac{a^2}{b^2} \frac{y_0}{x_0} (x - x_0)$

 $\frac{13.0 \times -(\times.0 + k)3 + k3.01}{\sqrt{3.2 + (\times.0 + k)^2}} = \frac{-3.0 \times +(\times.0 - k)3 + k3.01}{\sqrt{3.2 + (\times.0 - k)^2}}$

Resulte et : ponte normalei este egal un pente bivect.

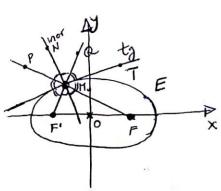
Obs: Proprietate geometrice auteriocie coresponde unitorula: fenomen optic : rezele de lumino ce pouvesc dinti-o suiso fixate inti-unul din focerele unei oglinzi eliptice sunt reflectate de oglinde in cetalett focor.

Propriétate anchoge ovem si pertu hijorbola, respective

P2 Tangenta si normale le o hiperboli tt in jot. Ma sont bivectoerele & determinate de suporturile roselor fecche de lui Ma.

P3) Tanzenta si normale la o parobola l'a pet. Mo sunt bisectorele & determinate de suportal roccei focale a lui Mo si de paralela (II) prin Mo la axa parobolei.

Fig. Pi



Geometrie si algebra liniora

[Cuadrice] (în spatjul enclidion IR3)

Fire enactrical
$$f(x,y,z)$$

 $\Gamma: x^2 + 5y^2 + z^2 + 2 \times y + 6 \times z + 2yz - 2x + 6y + 2z = 0$
So se aduce enactrica Γ le o forme conomice
prin itometri.
Rez: Avem $A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 5 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
 $S = \det A_3 = -36 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \Gamma$ are central unic.
 $A = \det A = 30 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \Gamma$ unactrical unic preclusivel sistent:
Determinen coordonatele centralis unic preclusivel sistent:
Determinen coordonatele centralis unic preclusivel sistent:
 $S_1 = 0$
 $S_2 = 0$
 $S_3 = 0$
 $S_4 = 0$
 $S_4 = 0$
 $S_5 = 0$
 $S_6 = 0$
 $S_7 = 0$

Determiném volonile proprie zi subspetiile proprie coneg. matricei Az Valorile progra · Ec. careteristice: (resolvere m IR) $\det (+_3 - \times I_3) = 0 \iff \lambda^3 - 7 \times 2 + 36 = 0 \iff \frac{\lambda_i = 3}{\lambda_i = 6}$ P(>) (polinomul caracteristic) m,=m,=m,=1 (multiplicatelile algebrice) $V_{\lambda_1=3} = \left\{ v \in \mathbb{R}^3 / t_3 v = \lambda v \right\}$ $\begin{pmatrix} \chi_1 \\ \chi_2 \\ \chi_3 \end{pmatrix} \left(t_3 - \lambda_1 I_3 \right) v = O_{(31)}$ $\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \times_1 \\ \times_2 \\ \times_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ G=D $\begin{cases} -2 \times_1 + \times_2 + 3 \times_3 = 0 \\ \times_1 + 1 \times_1 + \times_3 = 0 \end{cases}$ -> sistem linior omogen | -> $det (t_3 - \lambda_1 I_3) = 0$ $3 \times_1 + \times_2 - 2 \times_3 = 0$ -> admite si sol we note $(\Delta_p) = \Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -5 \neq 0 = 0 \text{ rg}(A_3 - \lambda_1 \overline{A}_3) = 2$ I minor principal - x, xz necunoscrite principale X3 = x x EIR nec recondora Rescuien sistemal $\int -2x_1 + y_2 = -3x \left| \frac{1}{-2} \right| = 0.5x_1 = 5x$ $\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 = -x \\ -0 \right| x_1 = x \end{cases}$ Deci: 1 = 3 = { < (1,-1,1) / x < |R} = < (1,-1,1) > Analog, ostinem: Vx= c = 1 p(1,2,1)/p = |R) = < (1,2,1)> V>3=-2 = { V(-1,0,+1) / YEIR} = (10,+1)>

Folosind grocedent de oitonormalizare Gram-Schmidt vom obtine o bezi ortorormeté pornirel de le bese St, tz, tz } formata din vectori proprii.

Oss: f. Ifz i.e. {f, fz, fs} bar ortogonala. $f_1 \perp f_3$

În consecintă, trebuie door să normam vectorii f, tests pentra a obtine basa ortonormetà cantata.

Luin:
$$e_1 = \frac{f_1}{uf_1u} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1,-1,1)$$

$$e_2 = \frac{f_2}{uf_2u} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(1,2,1)$$

$$e_3 = \frac{f_3}{|f_3u|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-1,0,1)$$

Efection rotation $\int_{0}^{\infty} x'' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (x' - y' + z')$ $y'' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (x' + 2y' + z')$ $z'' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (-x' + z')$

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} & -\sqrt{3} & \sqrt{3} \\ \sqrt{7} & \sqrt{7} & \sqrt{7} \\ \sqrt{7} & \sqrt{7} & \sqrt{7} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R^{+} = I_{3}$$

$$R^{+$$

[λ, x"+λ2y"+λ3t"+ Δ=0] =DΓ este un HIPERDOLOiD CU O PÂNZĂ.

Apl. Fie wadrica:

Γ: 5x²-y²+²²+4×y+6×2+2×+4y+62-8=0

Aduceti cuadrice Γ la σ forme cononice prin
itometrii (i.e. realizeti closificaree isometrice a
anadricei Γ)

Rez: Aven $A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & -8 \end{pmatrix}$

S = det Az = 0 (deci, nu existà centru unic) Δ = det A = 16 ≠0 (auchia Γ este ne degenerate)

· Determinam valarile propri si subspectile propri corep.

- Ec. caracteristics: $\det (+_3 - \lambda I_3) = 0 \iff D = \lambda - 5\lambda - 14\lambda = 0$ $\lambda_1 = 0$ $\lambda_2 = 7$ $\lambda_3 = -2$

La fel ca in apl. outerioare determinem subsp. proprii:

$$V_{\lambda_1} = \{ (1, 2, -3) / (1) \} = \langle (1, 2, -3) \rangle$$
 $V_{\lambda_2} = \{ \beta (4, 1, 2) / \beta \in \mathbb{R} \} = \langle (4, 1, 2) \rangle$
 f_{λ_1}

Consideram:
$$\begin{cases} e_1 = \frac{f_1}{uf_1 u} = \frac{1}{V_{15}} (1, 2, -3) \\ e_2 = \frac{f_2}{uf_2 u} = \frac{1}{V_{21}} (4, 1, 2) \\ e_3 = \frac{f_3}{uf_3 u} = \frac{1}{V_6} (1, -2, -1) \end{cases}$$

Efective rotatia:
$$\Gamma\left(x^{1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{15}}(x+2y-3z)\right)$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{21}}(4x+y+2z)$$

$$z' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{22}}(x-2y-z)$$

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{15}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{15}} & -\frac{3}{\sqrt{15}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{22}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{22}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{22}} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R + R = I_{3}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{22}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{22}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{22}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{22}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{22}}$$

$$=D \int x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} x' + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} j' + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} z'$$

$$y = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} x' + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} j' - \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} z'$$

$$2 = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} x' + \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} j' - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} z'$$

core se poète pune sub forma:

$$7(y'+\frac{12}{7\sqrt{21}})^{2}-2(2(-\frac{3}{\sqrt{6}})^{2}-\frac{8}{\sqrt{15}}(x'+\frac{293\sqrt{15}}{392})=0$$

$$= P \left(\text{tor} \right) \left(\Gamma \right) : \frac{7 y'' - 2 z''^2 - \frac{8}{\sqrt{n}} x'' = 0}{\frac{1}{7} - \frac{2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} - \frac{8}{\sqrt{n}} x'' = 0$$

$$= D \Gamma \text{ regressints on } \frac{PARABOLOiD}{\sqrt{n}} \text{ HIPER BOLIC.}$$

[Ap] Fie anadrice:

Adreati aucdrice [la o forme redusa

Rez:
$$A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Evident: J = det A3 = 0 = P \(\text{un} \) are centre unic $\Delta = \det A = 0 = D \Gamma$ cuadrice degenerata

La fel ca in ap! precedente, determinen volonile proprie zi subsp. progrii coresp. matrici tz.

- Ec. caracteristice:

- Ec. can actenshite:

$$\det (t_3 - \lambda I_3) = 0 \iff \lambda^3 - 6\lambda^2 = 0$$

$$\det (t_3 - \lambda I_3) = 0 \iff \lambda^2 (\lambda - 6) = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 (\lambda - 6) = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = 0, m_1 = 1$$

$$\lambda_2 = 6, m_2 = 1$$

$$\lambda_3 = \frac{1}{2} (\lambda - 6) = 0$$

$$\lambda_4 = \frac{1}{2} (\lambda - 6) = 0$$

$$\lambda_4 = \frac{1}{2} (\lambda - 6) = 0$$

$$\lambda_5 = \frac{1}{2} (\lambda - 6) = 0$$

$$\lambda_7 = \frac{1}{2} (\lambda - 6) = 0$$

$$\lambda_8 = \frac{1}$$

Din V, extragem 2 vectori proprii linier indep. $\begin{cases} x = 2 \\ \beta = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow f_1 = (2,0,-1)$ $\begin{cases} x = 1 \\ 3 = -1 \end{cases} - 0 \quad f_1 = (1, -1, 0)$ Utilizen procedeul de ortonormalizere Gram-Schmidt obtine o best ottonormete (in V) pornind de le ber 1+1,+23 Aven: e, = f1 = 1/5 (2,0,-1) e'= fi- <fi,e,>e, $= (1,-1,0) - \frac{2}{5} (2,0,-1) = \frac{1}{5} (1,-5,2)$ $e_2 = \frac{e_2}{4e_1^2 h} = \frac{3}{150} \cdot \frac{1}{150} (1_5 - 5_5^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{350}} (1_5 - 5_5^2)$ $e_3 = \frac{f_3}{\mu f_1 \mu} = \frac{1}{V_6} (1,1,2)$ Le, ez, e, 3 beza ortonormeta Efection rotation: $\begin{cases}
x' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(-2x + 2) & R = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{15} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\
y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(x - 5y + 22) & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\
2' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(x + y + 22) & R \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}
\end{cases}$ Obtinem: => 1 = t7 r(1): 212-16x'+16y'+2162'+1=0 €D (2'+ 16)2- V6 x'+ V6 y'-5 = 0

Efection isometic

$$i \begin{cases} x'' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(x'-y') \\ y'' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(x'+y') \\ z''' = \frac{2}{2} + \sqrt{6} \end{cases}$$

=D (ior)(r); $2^{-1}2\sqrt{3} \times -5 = 0$ (=> $2^{-1}2\sqrt{3} \left(\times + \frac{5}{2\sqrt{3}} \right) = 0$

Efectue tous lotio:
$$\begin{cases} x'' = x'' + \frac{5}{2\sqrt{3}} \\ y'' = y'' \\ z''' = z'' \end{cases}$$

Obtinem

=> [reprezenta un <u>CILINDRU PARABOLIC</u>.

Apl. Fie paraboloidul hiperbolic P de comotie.

a) Aratatiça: (7) 2 familie de dr. generatore de prebalaidales hipabolic Pjai. pri ficure pet. al la ptress o unia guestore die fiere familie { Peste o suprofeté deble riglaté } În plus, (+) e generatoire din accessi femilie sont dr. necoplance b) (t) pot al parebolaidalis hiparbolice Peste regulat si

plant tangent in ficere pet contine cele 2 dr. generatione core tree grin acel punct.

Nol: a) Fie familiele de dr. (dx), solps, x, yell de ee:

$$d_{\lambda} = \begin{cases} \lambda - \frac{7}{4} = 2 \\ \lambda - \frac{7}{4} = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$d_{\lambda} = \begin{cases} \lambda - \frac{7}{4} = 2 \\ \lambda - \frac{7}{4} = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$d_{\lambda} = \begin{cases} \lambda - \frac{7}{4} = 2 \\ \lambda - \frac{7}{4} = 2 \end{cases}$$

Vous demonstre ca orice dr. din femilie de dr. {dx}x este

gueratoure a paraboloidushii hiperbolic Facand produsul membre en membre el cela e el che unei

dr. $d\lambda$ ji simplificend on $\lambda (\lambda \neq 0) = 0$ $\frac{\chi^2}{a^2} - \frac{\gamma^2}{b^2} = 27$

Interpretores geometrico: (t) pet al una de da, x70 esto pet.

Interpretores geometrico: (t) pet al una de da, x70 esto pet.

of perobolishul is hiperbolic P.

$$\int ac\bar{a} = 0 = 0 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda = 0 \\ 2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

 $\frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}} - \frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}} = 22 \iff (\frac{x}{a} - \frac{y}{b})(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b}) = 22$

You to pot. al dr. do este pe P. În conscietă, toete deptele dir familia de dr. { dx} sout generatoire de jarablaich hi hijakt.

Analogo se demonstreañ ca even acelogi resultat pt. fem. de dr. ldj. S.

Aratom a (t) Mo(x, x, 20) CP, (1)! x, elk ai Mo edx.

(S)
$$\begin{cases} 2\lambda = \frac{x_0}{a} - \frac{7}{5} \\ \lambda \left(\frac{x_0}{a} + \frac{7}{5} \right) = \frac{2}{6} \end{cases}$$

(S) sistem competibil determinat (are sol. unica).

Cond. de competibilitate a sist. est celivalent en MoET.

To plus, sistemal are o singuic necurescrite si are rangel,

În conducie, prin Ho trece o unice generatoere a parabolicale doù are sol unice. higerbolie P, die familia {dx}.

Analog, pentra Edysy.

Doné de gueratoire du accept femilie de generatoire à parboloidului hijabolie P nu jet fi concurente decem a resulte ce prin pet, la de consurert Mo e P on treu 2 generation de access familie &.

Vom demonstre ce: 2 dr. generatoore din accessi familie un sunt nici perdele.

Fre > #1/2, presugunem dx, Ndx2

$$\frac{d}{\lambda} : \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4} \times -\frac{17}{6}y & -2 \\ \frac{\lambda}{6} \times +\frac{\lambda}{6}y - 2 \end{cases} = 0$$

$$\operatorname{dir} d_{\lambda} = \overrightarrow{n_{1}} \times \overrightarrow{n_{1}} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{l} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ \overrightarrow{l}_{a} & -\overrightarrow{l}_{5} & 0 \\ \overrightarrow{l}_{a} & \overrightarrow{l}_{6} & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (\overrightarrow{l}_{5} , + \overrightarrow{l}_{a}, \frac{2\lambda}{ab})$$

$$d_{\lambda_1} \otimes d_{\lambda_2} \Leftarrow 0$$
 $\frac{2\lambda_1}{ab} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 \otimes \lambda_2$

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{3f}{3x} = 2\frac{x}{a^2} \\
\frac{3f}{3x} = -2\frac{f^2}{b^2} \\
\frac{3f}{3x} = -2
\end{cases}$$

$$2f = 3f = 3f = 3f = 0$$

$$2x = 3f = 0$$

Devi, toete get puoboloidului hiperbolie P sunt regulite

Planel ty a no le P se suie;

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = 0$$

Anolog, se procedica si ou dr. dy din a 2-a familie de gen,

! Proprietati similare sont relebile si pentre hiposoloidal cu o panze.

$$\frac{\chi^{2}}{a^{2}} + \frac{\chi^{2}}{5^{2}} - \frac{z^{2}}{c^{2}} - 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{\chi^{2}}{a^{2}} - \frac{z^{2}}{c^{2}} = 1 - \frac{\chi^{2}}{5^{2}}$$

$$\left(\frac{\chi}{a} - \frac{z}{c}\right)\left(\frac{\chi}{a} + \frac{z}{c}\right) = \left(1 - \frac{\chi}{5}\right)\left(1 + \frac{\chi}{5}\right)$$

$$d\lambda \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda}{\alpha} - \frac{\lambda}{\xi} = \lambda \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{5}\right) \\ \lambda \left(\frac{\lambda}{\alpha} + \frac{\lambda}{\xi}\right) = 1 + \frac{\lambda}{5} \end{cases}$$

$$d\lambda \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda}{\alpha} - \frac{\lambda}{\xi} = \lambda \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{5}\right) \\ \lambda \left(\frac{\lambda}{\alpha} + \frac{\lambda}{\xi}\right) = 1 + \frac{\lambda}{5} \end{cases}$$

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