a)
$$Q(x) = (x_1 - 2x_1)^2 - 2x_2^2 + 3x_3^2 - 6x_2x_3 = (x_1 - 2x_2)^2 - 2(x_2 + 2x_2x_3) + 3x_3^2 - 6x_2x_3 = (x_1 - 2x_2)^2 - 2(x_2 + 2x_2x_3) + 3x_3^2 = (x_1 - 2x_2)^2 - 2(x_1 - 2$$

b)
$$\begin{cases} \Delta_1 = | \neq 0 \end{cases}$$
 $\Delta_2 = | \frac{1}{2} | = 2 \neq 0 \end{cases}$ $\Delta_1 \neq 0, (t) (i = \frac{1}{3})$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_3 = \det A = -10 \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= 0 \quad \mathbf{Q}(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{\Delta_1} (\mathbf{x}_1^1)^2 + \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta_2} (\mathbf{x}_2^1)^2 + \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta_3} (\mathbf{x}_3^1)^2$$

$$\mathbf{Q}(\mathbf{x}) = (\mathbf{x}_1^1)^2 - \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x}_2^1)^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x}_3^1)^2, (t) \times = (\mathbf{x}_1^1, \mathbf{x}_2^1, \mathbf{x}_3^1) \in \mathbb{R}^3$$
to coord, in report on votes beta B'

e) Metade transf. ortogonale Determinan veloude grogori coreg. hi A Polinomal caresteristic este P(x)=-(x+1)(x-2)(x-5) Ec. carect. : P(x) = 0 => $\begin{cases} x_1 = -1 \\ >_2 = 2 \end{cases}$ velocite proprii $>_2 = 5$ V), = {x(2,2,1)/x = IR} = {xy/x = IR} V>2 = { p(-2,1,2) / pelk} = { pvz / pelk} V)3 = {8 (1,-2,2) /8 = [8 x 3 /8 = [8] B= 45, 5, 533 beza ortogonali (i.e. < vi, vj > = 0, (+) 1≤i≠j≤3) 7.0.6-5 B'= (1/4) 1/2) 1/3 } = /3(2,31), 3(-2/,2), 3(5-2,2) basé ortonormoté Aven: Q(x)= >1(x1)+>2(x1)+>3(x3) = -(x1)+2(x1)+5(x3), unde x=(x1,x1,x3) Digneture f. petratice se conserva, coord. bui x à report indiferent de métode folonte pt. aducero la cor sore ortonormot 3' o formo conanico. formaté dis vectori proprie sgu (a) = P-2 = 2-1 = 1 | TENA Acelogi emunt ca an apl precedente

pentin forma potatice a: 183-018,

writerment negative | Q(x) = 3x1+4x2+5x3+4xx2-4x2x3 (t)x=(xxxx)

[5]

Conice

Fie conice Γ de ecuatie: $x_1^2 - 3 \times_1 \times_2 + x_2^2 - 4 \times_1 + 2 \times_2 - 1 = 0$

Sa se aduce la o forme, cononice conice l' prin

Rez: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{3}{4} \end{pmatrix}$; $s = \det A = -\frac{5}{4}$

 $A' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3/2 & -2 \\ -3/2 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Delta = \det A' = \frac{3}{5}$

S<0 =0 \ reste HIPERBOLA (CLASIFICAREA CONICELOR)

Central conicii [este Po (x, x,), unde coord. (x, x,) se determine ca sol unico. a sest de ec liniore:

Letermine of Jot. Salta as
$$\sqrt{-3} \times \sqrt{-1} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -3x_1 + 2x_2 + 2 = 0 \\ x_1 = -\frac{2}{5} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_2 = -\frac{2}{5} \\ x_2 = -\frac{8}{5} \end{cases}$$

Jeai: Po(-2/5) - scentral coniceir

Efection touglots t:

$$t = x_1 - x_1$$
 $t = x_1 - x_1$
 $t = x_1 - x_2$
 $t = x_2 + x_2$
 $t = x_2 + x_3$
 $t = x_1 + x_2$
 $t = x_2 + x_3$
 $t = x_3 + x_4$
 $t = x_4 + x_4$

Considerem vectoris grogeri:

$$f_1 = (1,1) \quad \underline{Obs}: \langle f_1, f_2 \rangle = 0 \iff f_1 \perp f_2$$

$$f_2 = (1,1) \quad \underline{Obs}: \langle f_1, f_2 \rangle = 0 \iff f_1 \perp f_2$$

Norman vectori f, fe si obtinen un reger ortonormat.

$$\begin{cases} e_{1} = \frac{f_{1}}{4f_{1}} \\ e_{2} = \frac{f_{2}}{4f_{2}} \end{cases} - \nu \begin{cases} e_{1} = \frac{f_{2}}{4f_{2}} (f_{1}) \\ e_{2} = \frac{f_{2}}{4f_{2}} (f_{1}) \end{cases}$$

Efectuam rotation

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & +\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow m. \ rotatie$$

$$R^{t}_{x} = I_{1} - oR m. \ ortagonali$$

$$- oR^{-1} = t_{R} = \sum_{x_{1}}^{|X_{1}|} x_{1}^{x_{2}} = x_{2}^{x_{1}} (x_{1}^{x_{1}} - x_{2}^{x_{2}})$$

$$(x_{1}^{x_{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (x_{1}^{x_{1}} + x_{2}^{x_{2}})$$

$$(ret)(\Gamma): -\frac{1}{2}(x_1^n)^2 + \frac{5}{2}(x_1^n)^2 = 0 : \frac{3}{5} = 0 : \frac{$$

i.e. $-\frac{\left(x_{i}^{*}\right)^{2}}{5^{2}} + \frac{\left(x_{i}^{*}\right)^{2}}{5^{2}} - 1 = 0$, unde $0 = \sqrt{\frac{18}{5}}$, $b = \frac{\sqrt{18}}{5}$ Forms conomité a comité Γ

obtinute prin isometri (closist.

Temē: Acelegi cerinte co in aglicatio outeriorie pentre consca;

Ceninte suplimentere apl. 1 · Determinati (centrul), directule asimptote ale lui I si ec. planulai tangent la P tata pot. P(xi, xi) EF Rer: Arem: A = (1-2), B = (-1) Axele (directifle asimptote) TPT: x, x, -3 (x, x, +x, x,)+x, x, -4, x, +x, +2, x, +x, -1=0

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

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

Definitée mitais a conicilor nédezemente:

Local geométric al pet. din pland afin enclichia IR

gentra care raportal distantelar la un pet. fix F (focer)

Si la c dreopte fixe d (directoure) an F & d, este a

constante e e (0,00) (excentinate) este a conica nedegenerate.

Avem caranile: 1) e=1 - po conica este a PARABOLA

2) e e (0,1) - o conica este a ELISSA

3) e e (1,+00) - o conica este a HISERBOLA.

Consideran un reper ai. F este origines si prima axo de coordonéte (ox) este 1 d.

d:
$$x = R$$
, $x \neq 0$ ($F \notin d$)

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, $x \neq 0$ ($F \notin d$)
$$d: x = R$$
, $x \neq 0$ ($F \notin d$)

$$A = 0 |x^2 + y^2 = e |x - x|$$
 $A = 0 (1 - e^2) |x^2 + y^2 + 2x |e^2 |x - e^2|^2 = 0$

$$s = \left| \begin{array}{cc} 1 - e^2 & o \\ o & 1 \end{array} \right| = 1 - e^3$$

$$\delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 - e^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 - e^2 \qquad \begin{cases} f(x,y) = 0 \\ ec. \text{ one: conice} \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - e^2 & 0 & \kappa e^2 \\ 0 & 0 & -e^2 \kappa^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 - e^{2} & 0 & \kappa e^{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -e^{2} \kappa^{2} \end{vmatrix} = -e^{2} \kappa^{2} (1 - e^{2}) - \kappa^{2} e^{4} = -e^{2} \kappa^{2} + \kappa^{2} e^{4} - \kappa^{2} e^{4} = -e^{2} \kappa^{2} \neq 0$$

Δ ≠ = P P Conic NEDEGENERATA

- · [elips= 4=0 8>04=71-e2>0 => e + (0,1)
- « parabola ← P S = 0 ← P 1 e² = 0 = D e = 1
- . Phiperboli (=D 5<0 ←D 1-e² <0 =D e ∈ (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

