

SOLUZIONI : 11.1.2010

$$1) \text{ vette} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{con } t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$c = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{L} \Leftrightarrow \exists t \text{ t.c.} \begin{cases} 5 = 1+2t \\ 2 = 0+t \\ 1 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$t=2 \text{ e' soluzione} \\ \Rightarrow \underline{\text{VERO!}}$$

$$\text{ii)] vettore } \perp \text{ al piano} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow$  equazione:

$$2(x-1) + 1 \cdot (y-0) + 0 \cdot (z-1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x+y-2 = 0$$

$$\text{iii)] } \mathcal{L}: \begin{cases} x = 1+2t \\ y = 0+t \\ z = 1 \end{cases}$$

sostituisco  
nell'equaz. :

$$\begin{cases} 1+2t + 1 = 2 \\ 1+2t + t - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

dis

$\Rightarrow$  rette incidenti

SOLUZIONE:  $t=0 \Rightarrow \text{rns} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

(2)

$$S: \begin{cases} x + z = 2 \\ x + y - z = 0 \end{cases}$$

Polniamo  $z = t$  per metà

$$x = 2 - z = 2 - t$$

$$y = z - x = t - (2 - t) = -2 + 2t$$

$$\Rightarrow S: \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

IV] Sie p la rette  $\perp$  a s e er:

$$\text{vettore di } p = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}$$

$$p \perp R \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2a + b = 0$$

$$p \perp S \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Leftrightarrow -a + 2b + c = 0$$

CDE:

$$\begin{cases} 2a + b = 0 \\ -a + 2b + c = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} b &= -2a \\ c &= a - 2b = a + 4a = 5a \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Polo } a = 1 \Rightarrow b = -2 ; c = 5$$

$$\text{eq. di } \pi : \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}_+ + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

(3)

(2)

$$B-A = v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C-A = v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\pi : \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha_1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha_2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

con  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\text{vektoren } v \perp \pi \Leftrightarrow v \perp v_1 \quad . \\ v \perp v_2$$

$$v = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad \& \quad \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} -a - b = 0 \\ a - 2b - 3c = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$a = -b$$

$$3c = a - 2b = -3b$$

$$\text{Pkt. } b = 1 \quad \text{s. f.} \quad$$

$$v = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(4)

Einerz. d.  $\Pi$ :

$$-1 \cdot (x-2) + 1 \cdot (y-2) - 1 \cdot (z-1) = 0$$

$$-x + y - z = -1$$

$\sigma$ , epiisolutesche:  $x-y+z-1=0$

i]

$$D \in \Pi \Leftrightarrow 1-1=0 \quad \underline{\text{O.K.}}$$

ii]  $v = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

iii] sostituiendo  $x = 1+t$   
 $y = -2t$  nell'ep. di  $\Pi$   
 $z = -t+4$

$$(1+t) - (-2t) + (-t+4) - 1 = 0$$

$$2t+4=0$$

$$t=-2$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 1 + (-2) = -1$$

$$y = -2(-2) = 4 \quad \nabla \cap \Pi = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 4 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$z = -(-2)+4 = 6$$

(5)

$$3) -x^2 + y^2 + 4yz + 5z^2 = 0$$

i)

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det \tilde{A} = 0$$

!!

conica degenera

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad \det(A) = -1(20-4) = -16$$

signature di  $A = - + +$

$\Rightarrow$  cono reale

ii)  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Q \\ * = 1 \end{array} : \quad -1 + y^2 + 4yz + 5z^2 = 0 \right.$

Usando le coordinate  $y, z$  la metrice  
della conica diventa:

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(\tilde{A}) = -1$$

$$\text{signature } \tilde{A} = + + -$$

$\Rightarrow$  ellisse reale

(6)

$$4) d(A, \Gamma) = \sqrt{3}$$

ep:  $(x-4)^2 + (y-0)^2 + (z-1)^2 = 3$

$$5) \tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda & 2\lambda \\ \lambda & 4 & 0 \\ 2\lambda & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(\tilde{A}) = -15\lambda^2 - 4 < 0 \quad \forall \lambda$$

$\Rightarrow$  Ogni conica del fascio è  
non degenera

)  $\exists$  Parabola  $\Leftrightarrow \det(\tilde{A}) \neq 0$   
 $\det(A) = 1$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda \\ \lambda & 4 \end{pmatrix} = 4 - \lambda^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda = \pm 2$$

$\Rightarrow$  Per  $\lambda = \pm 2$  si ha una parabola

(i) Non  $\exists$  circonferenze  $C \in \mathcal{F}$  poiché  
 $\forall \lambda$  i.e. coeff. di  $x^2 \neq$  coeff. di  $y^2$

iii) Non  $\exists$  concave degree perché  
 $\det(\tilde{A}) \neq 0 \quad \forall \lambda$

iv) Soluzioni  $x=1$   
 $y=1$

$$1 + 2\lambda + 4 + 4\lambda - 1 = 0$$

$$\lambda = -\frac{2}{3}$$

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⑥  $A = \begin{pmatrix} t & t & 2 \\ t & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & t & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\det(A) = -t^2 + 3t - 2$$

$$\det(A) = 0 \Leftrightarrow t = 1, 2$$

i)  $\exists!$  sol.  $\Leftrightarrow t \neq 1, 2$

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Studiamo  $\text{rk}(A:b)$ . Per  $t=1, 2 \text{ rk}(A)=2$

$$\text{Per } t=1: (A:b) = \left( \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$\text{rk}(A:b)=3$  poiché  $\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 3 \neq 0$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rk}(A:b)=3 > 2 = \text{rk}(A)$$

(8)

Per  $t=2$ 

$$(A:b) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 & : & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & : & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & : & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{rk}(A:b) = 3 \quad \text{perché} \quad \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \neq 0$$

$\Rightarrow$  anche per  $t=2$  non  $\exists$  soluz. dip.

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7)  $\det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow$  sono lin.  
DIP.

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8)  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$

i) Polare di  $(Q)$ :

$$(3, 4, 1) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 7x + 23y - 2z = 0$$

ii)  $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{-8} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -10 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

Polare di  $\alpha$ :

$$\begin{pmatrix} -10 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -8 \\ 0 \\ -20 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow (-8:0:-20) = (4:0:1)$$

$$z=1$$

$$y=0$$

$$x=5$$

$$P_1: \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

OPPURE

(S)

Polare di  $P_1$ :

$$R_1: 5x + 5y - 2z = 0$$

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$$z=1$$

~~$$x=0$$~~

$$y=5$$

$$P_2: \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Polare di  $P_2$ :

$$R_2: 5x + 25y - 2z = 0$$

$$R_1 \cap R_2: \begin{cases} 5x + 5y - 2z = 0 \\ 5x + 25y - 2z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{II}-\text{I}: 20y = 0 \quad y=0$$

$$z=1$$

$$x = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$P = \left( \frac{2}{5} : 0 : 1 \right)$$