

Verificare che la quadrica $Q: 7x^2 - 48xy - 7y^2 + 25z^2 - 10z + 2 = 0$ è di rotazione e trovarne il sottospazio di rotazione

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & -5 \\ 0 & 7 & -24 & 0 \\ 0 & -24 & -7 & 0 \\ -5 & 0 & 0 & 25 \end{pmatrix} \quad \left| \begin{array}{ccc} (7-\lambda) & -24 & 0 \\ -24 & (-7-\lambda) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (25-\lambda) \end{array} \right| = (25-\lambda) \left| \begin{array}{cc} (7-\lambda) & -24 \\ -24 & (-7-\lambda) \end{array} \right| \begin{matrix} (25-\lambda) \\ \\ \end{matrix} = (\lambda-49-576) = (25-\lambda)(\lambda^2-625) =$$

autovalori: -25
 ma 1
 mg 1

$$U_{25} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -18 & -24 & 0 \\ -24 & -32 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} l \\ m \\ n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} -18l - 24m = 0 \\ l = -\frac{24}{18}m = -\frac{4}{3}m \end{matrix}$$

poli di p.i. principali relativi a $\lambda = -25$.

$$\alpha (-4, \beta, \text{qualsunque numero}) = (-4\alpha, 3\alpha, \beta)$$

due lin. indep.: $(-4, 3, 0), (0, 0, 1)$

asse di rot. piani principali relativi a $\lambda = -25$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -4 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} -44x - 117y = 0 \\ -5 + 25z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha(-44x - 117y) + \beta(-5 + 25z) = 0$$

Il/9/2009 es. 1b: dare per quali valori di λ Q_λ è di rotazione e trovarne il sottospazio di rotazione.

$$Q_\lambda = \gamma x^2 + \gamma y^2 + \gamma z^2 + 2(\gamma+2)xy + 2(\gamma+2)yz - 2\gamma xz - \gamma = 0$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -\gamma & -\gamma & 0 & 0 \\ -\gamma & \gamma(\gamma+2) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & (\gamma+2)\gamma & \gamma(\gamma+2) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (\gamma+2)\gamma & \gamma \end{pmatrix}$$

Max

$$\begin{vmatrix} (\gamma-\lambda) & (\gamma+2) & 0 \\ (\gamma+2) & (\gamma-\lambda) & (\gamma+2) \\ 0 & (\gamma+2) & (\gamma-\lambda) \end{vmatrix} = (\gamma-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} (\gamma-\lambda) & (\gamma+2) \\ (\gamma+2) & (\gamma-\lambda) \end{vmatrix} - (\gamma+2) \begin{vmatrix} (\gamma+2) & (\gamma+2) \\ 0 & (\gamma-\lambda) \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= (\gamma-\lambda) \left((\gamma-\lambda)^2 - (\gamma+2)^2 \right) - (\gamma+2)(\gamma+2)(\gamma-\lambda) =$$

$$= (\gamma-\lambda) \left((\gamma-\lambda)^2 - 2(\gamma+2)^2 \right) = (\gamma-\lambda) (\gamma-\lambda + \sqrt{2}\gamma + 2\sqrt{2}) (\gamma-\lambda - \sqrt{2}\gamma - 2\sqrt{2}) =$$

$$= (\gamma-\lambda) \left((1+\sqrt{2})\gamma + 2\sqrt{2} - \lambda \right) \left((1-\sqrt{2})\gamma - 2\sqrt{2} - \lambda \right)$$

autovalori:
 $\lambda_1 = \gamma$
 $\lambda_2 = (1+\sqrt{2})\gamma + 2\sqrt{2}$
 $\lambda_3 = (1-\sqrt{2})\gamma - 2\sqrt{2}$

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2$$

$$\gamma = (1+\sqrt{2})\gamma + 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\sqrt{2}\gamma = -2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\gamma = -2$$

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_3$$

$$\gamma = (1-\sqrt{2})\gamma - 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$-\sqrt{2}\gamma = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\gamma = -2$$

$$\lambda_2 = \lambda_3$$

$$(1+\sqrt{2})\gamma + 2\sqrt{2} = (1-\sqrt{2})\gamma - 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\cancel{\gamma} + \sqrt{2}\gamma + 2\sqrt{2} = \cancel{\gamma} - \sqrt{2}\gamma - 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$2\sqrt{2}\gamma = -4\sqrt{2}$$

$$\gamma = -2$$

Solo per $\gamma = -2$ ha un autovale di mult. ≥ 1 : $\lambda = -2$ di mult. = 3

$$\begin{pmatrix} (\gamma-2) & (\gamma+2) & 0 \\ (\gamma+2) & (\gamma-2) & (\gamma+2) \\ 0 & (\gamma+2) & (\gamma-2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -\gamma & -\gamma & 0 & 0 \\ -\gamma & \gamma(\gamma+2) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & (\gamma+2)\gamma(\gamma+2) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \gamma(\gamma+2)\gamma & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\gamma = -2 \quad U_{-2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} l \\ m \\ n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

ogni $(l, m, n) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ è autovettore relativo a $\lambda = -2$ (per $\gamma = -2$)

Tre autovettori lin. indep.:

$$(1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 1)$$

Tre piani principali:

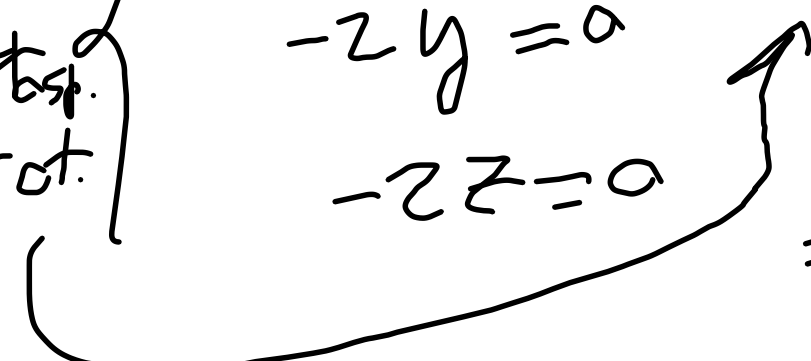
$$(a, 1, 0, 0), (0, c, 1, d), (0, 0, a, 1)$$

Tutti i piani principali sono per sottosp. d. rat. = centro

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 2 - 2x &= 0 \\ -2y &= 0 \\ -2z &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{sottosp.} \\ \text{di rot.} \end{array}$$





Quadrica a centro:

$\lambda_1 \neq 0$
 $\lambda_2 \neq 0$
 $\lambda_3 \neq 0$

- ellissoide: Q_{∞} è n. deg. in mag. M_{∞} def.
 - + $\lambda_1 > 0, \lambda_2 > 0, \lambda_3 > 0$
 - $\lambda_1 < 0, \lambda_2 < 0, \lambda_3 < 0$
- iperboloidi: Q_{∞} è n. deg. reale M_{∞} indef.
 - + $\lambda_1 > 0, \lambda_2 > 0, \lambda_3 < 0$
 - $\lambda_1 < 0, \lambda_2 < 0, \lambda_3 > 0$
- par. ellittico: Q_{∞} 1 solo punto
 M_{∞} segn. $(z, \alpha) = (0, z)$
 - + $\lambda_1 > 0, \lambda_2 > 0$
 - $\lambda_1 < 0, \lambda_2 < 0$

Paraboloidi

$\lambda_1 \neq 0$
 $\lambda_2 \neq 0$
 $\lambda_3 = 0$

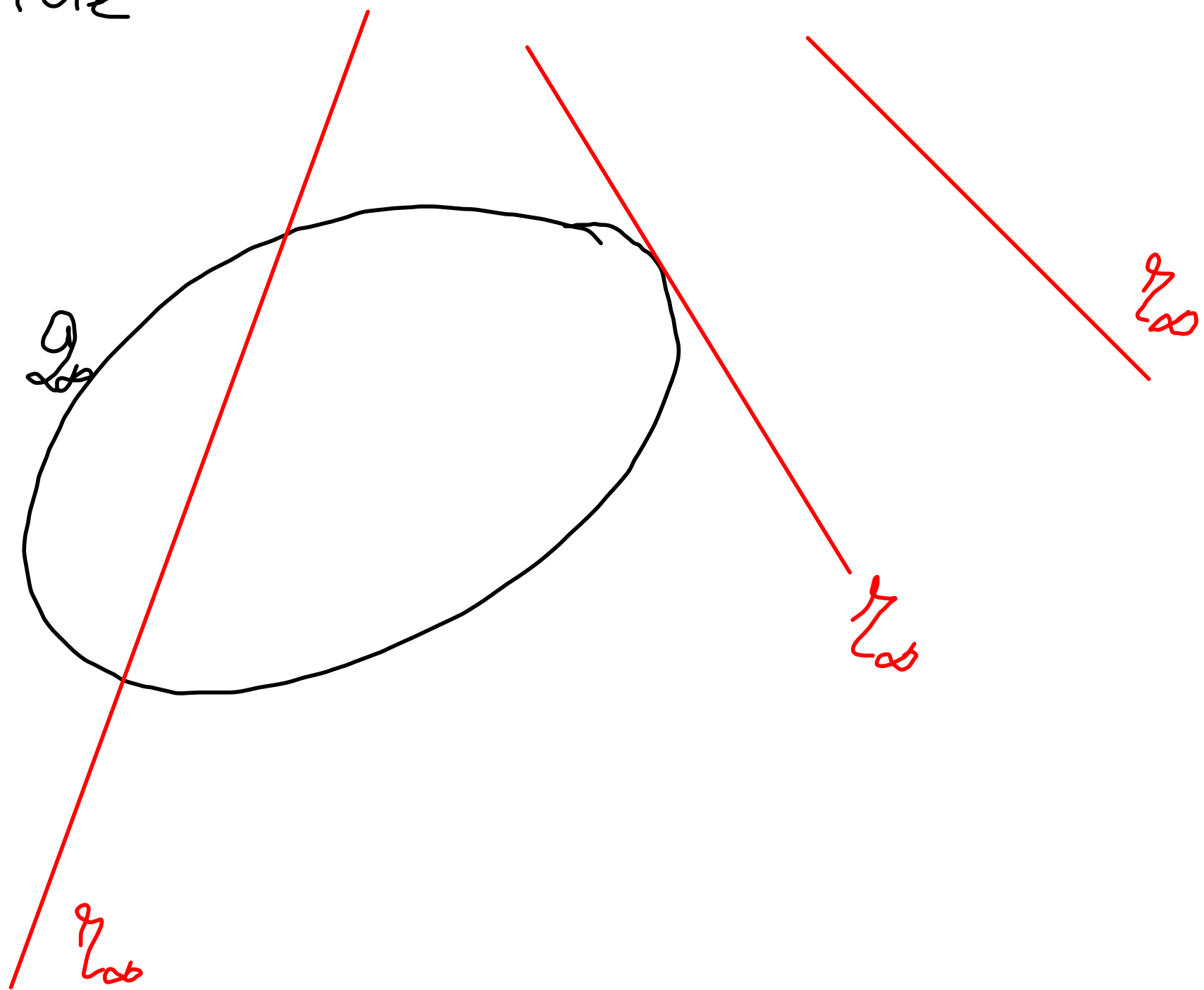
- par. iperbolica: Q_{∞} 2 rette
 M_{∞} segn. $(1, 1)$ $\lambda_1 > 0, \lambda_2 < 0$

Se voglio sapere quali sono le possibili coniche
 date da sezioni piane di una fissata quadrica,
 confronto la retta impropria q_∞ del piano π
 con la conica all'infinito Q_∞ della quadrica Q .

Infatti, sia $\Gamma = \pi \cap Q$ la conica sezione; m'interessa
 sapere se π è tangente o no a Q e m'interessa $\Gamma \cap q_\infty$

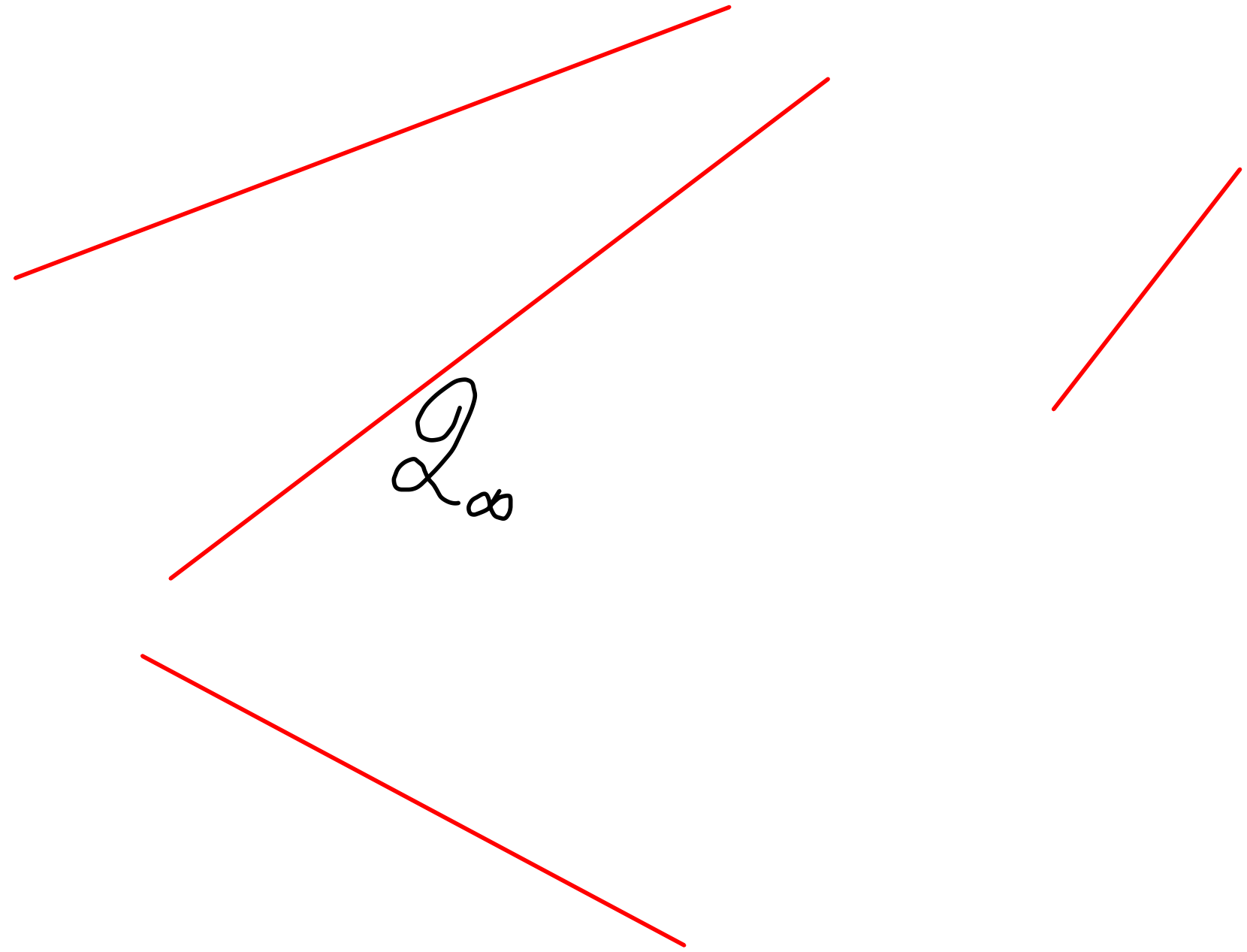
$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma \cap q_\infty &= (Q \cap \pi) \cap (\pi \cap \pi_\infty) = Q \cap \pi_\infty \cap \pi = \\ &= (Q \cap \pi_\infty) \cap (\pi_\infty \cap \pi) = Q_\infty \cap q_\infty \end{aligned}$$

\mathbb{Q}_{ab} di un iperboloido



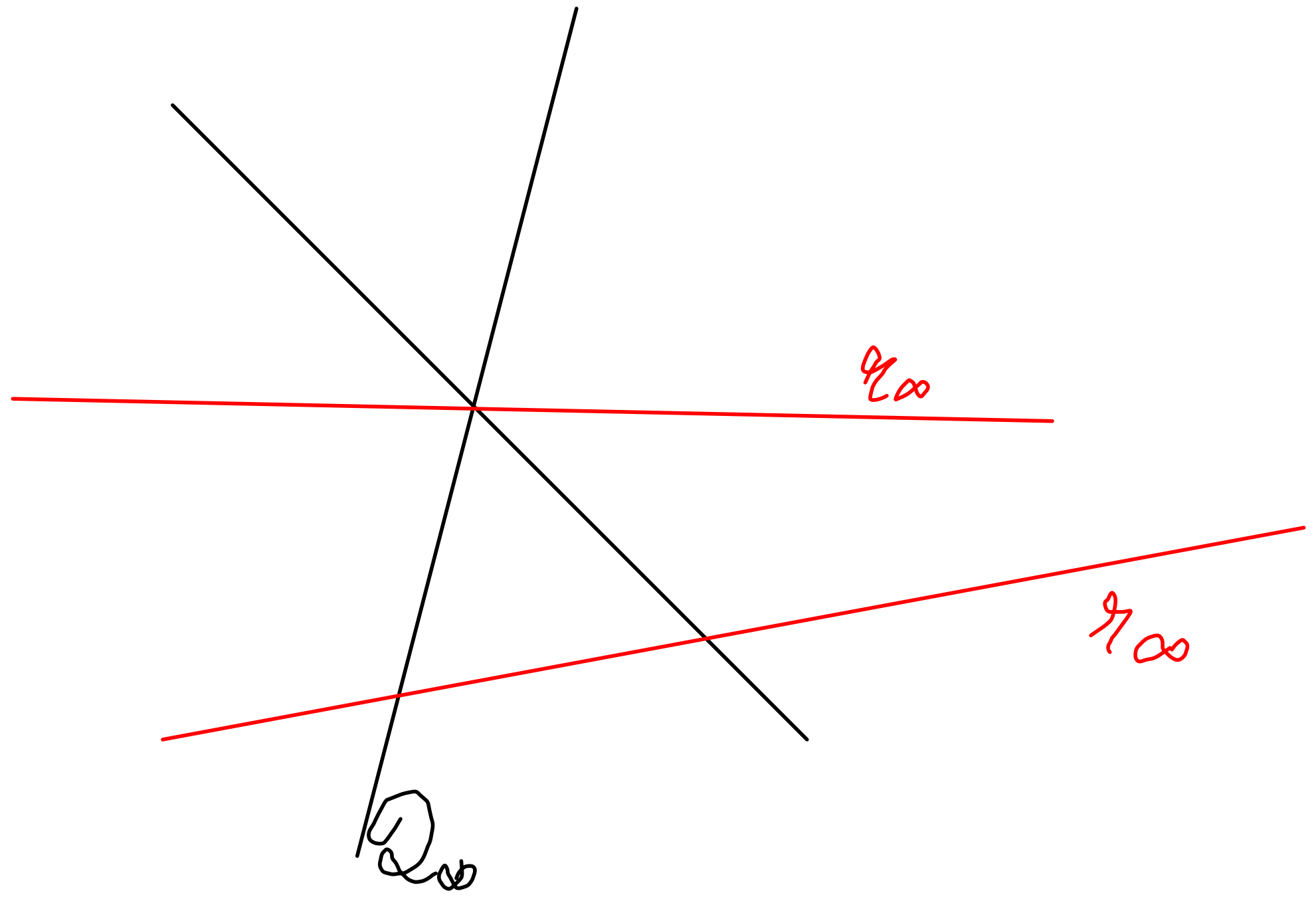
\mathbb{T}_{ab}

Q_{∞} di un ellissoide



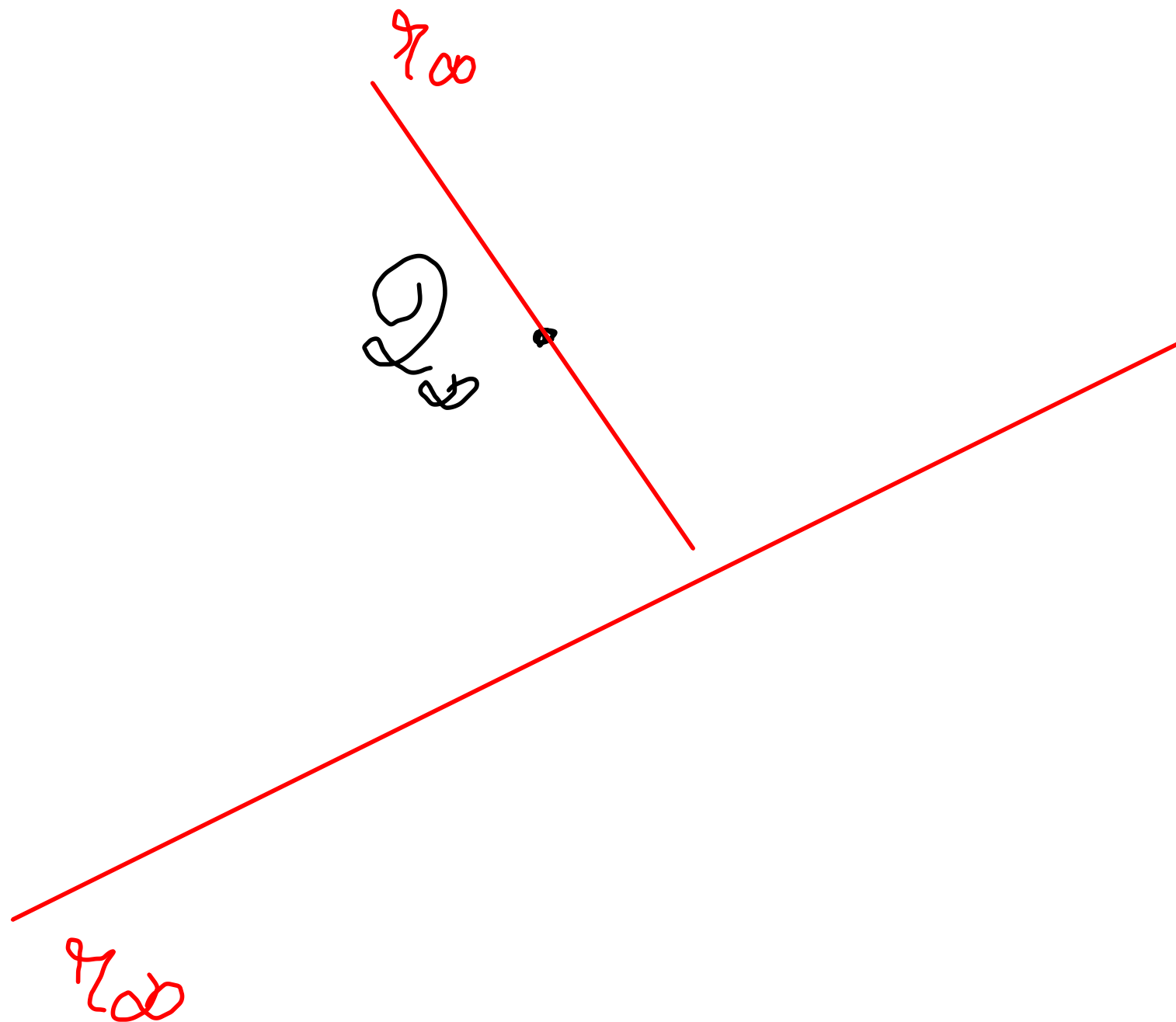
T_{∞}

\mathbb{Q}_∞ Paraboloida iperbolico



\mathbb{T}_∞

Q_∞ di paraboloida ellittica



π_∞