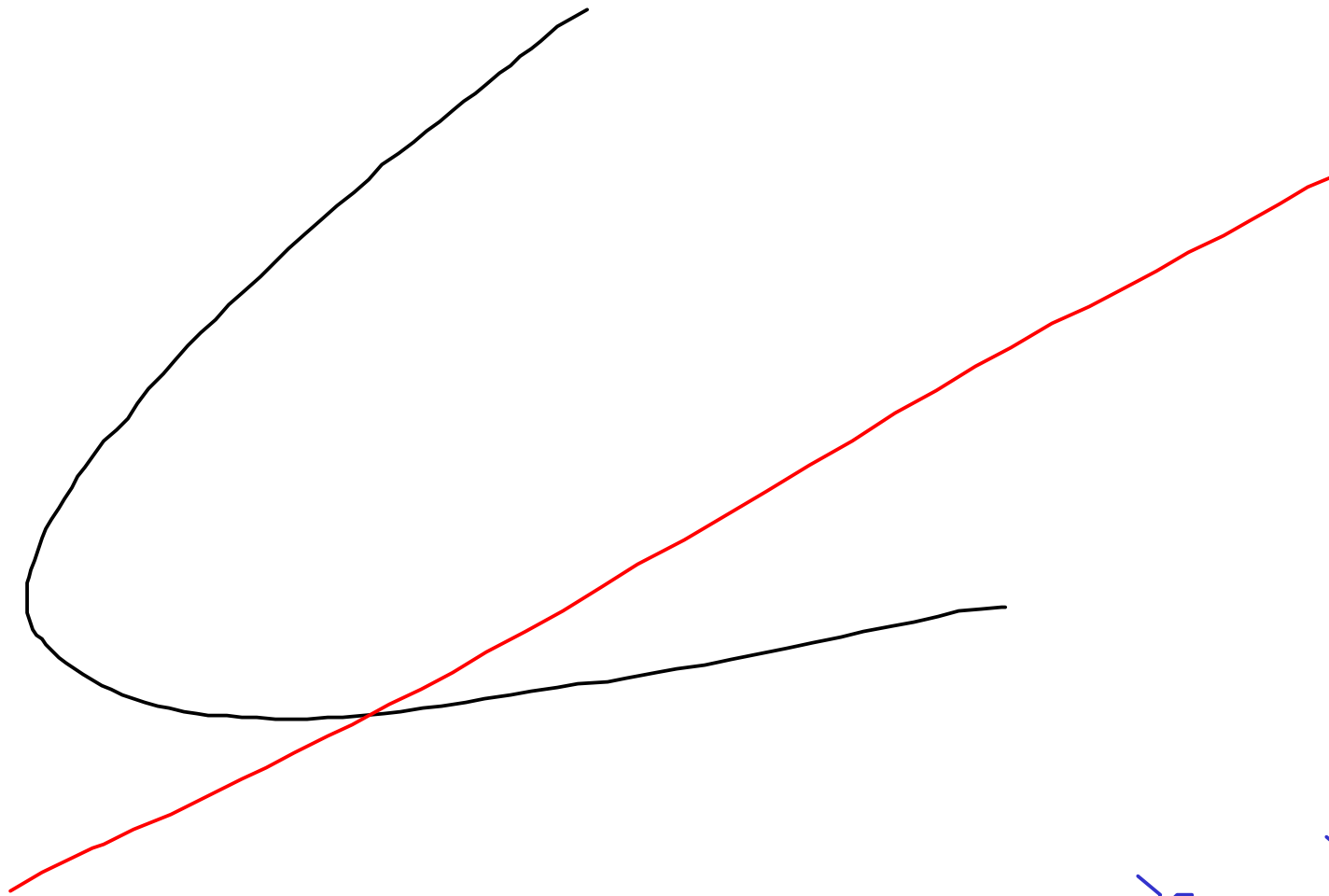


$$P \equiv (\bar{x}_0 - \bar{x}_n)$$

$$\mathcal{Z}(P) : (\bar{x}_0 - \bar{x}_n) \cdot A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$P \in \mathcal{Z}(P) \Leftrightarrow (\bar{x}_0 - \bar{x}_n) \cdot A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \bar{x}_0 \\ \vdots \\ \bar{x}_n \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P \in \mathcal{I}_m[f]$$



$$x^2 - 2xy + y^2 - 5x + 1 = 0$$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{||} \\ \text{||} \end{array} \right\} y = x$

$$x = \frac{x_1}{x_0}$$

$$y = \frac{x_2}{x_0}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cancel{x^2} - 2\cancel{x^2} + \cancel{x^2} - 6x + 1 = 0 \\ y = x \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{1}{6} \\ y = \frac{1}{6} \end{array} \right.$$

$$1) \quad X_1^2 - 2X_1X_2 + X_2^2 - 6X_1X_0 + X_0^2 = 0$$

$$2) \quad X_2 = X_1$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cancel{X_1^2} - 2\cancel{X_1^2} + \cancel{X_1^2} - 6X_1X_0 + X_0^2 = 0 \\ X_2 = X_1 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} X_0(-6X_1 + X_0) = 0 \\ X_2 = X_1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$X_0 = 0$$

$$X_1 = X_2$$

$$\text{scelgo } X_1 = 1$$

$$(0, 1, 1)$$

$$-6X_1 + X_0 = 0$$

$$X_2 = X_1$$

$$\text{scelgo } X_1 = 1$$

$$(6, 1, 1) \text{ pro.}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6}\right) \text{ dff}$$

$$1. \quad x - 2y + 3 = 0$$

$$2. \quad x + y - 5 = 0$$

$$\Gamma \quad (x - 2y + 3)(x + y - 5) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 - 2xy + 3x + \\ - 2xy - 2y^2 + 10y + \\ + 3x + 3y - 15 = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 - 4xy - 2y^2 + 6x + 3y - 15 = 0 \\ X_1^2 - 4X_1X_2 - 2X_2^2 + 6X_1 + 3X_2 - 15 = 0 \end{aligned}$$