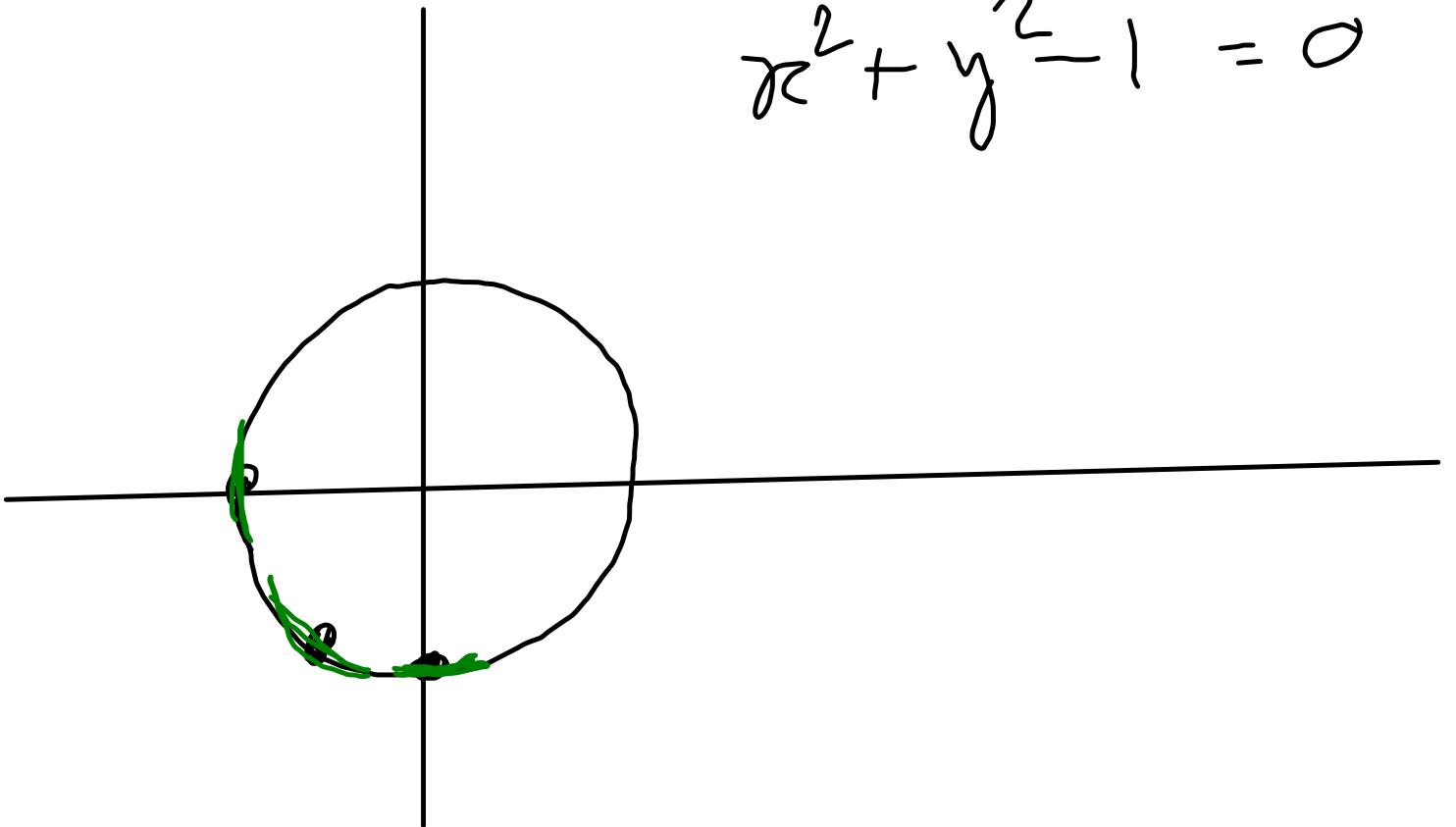


$$\text{tang: } \frac{y - y_0}{x - x_0} = f'(x_0) \quad \frac{x - x_0}{1} = \frac{y - y_0}{f'(x_0)}$$

$$[l, n] \sim \left(1, f'(x_0) \right)$$

$$\text{norm: } 1(x - x_0) + f'(x_0)(y - y_0) = 0$$

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



$f(x, y) = 0$ $P_0 = (x_0, y_0)$ dove $f'_y \neq 0$

In un opportuno intorno di P_0 la stessa

curva si può esprimere come

$$y = F(x) \text{ con } F'(x_0) = -\frac{f'_{xy}(x_0, y_0)}{f'_y(x_0, y_0)}$$

La tangente in P_0 è dunque

$$y - y_0 = F'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$
$$y - y_0 = -\frac{f'_{xy}(x_0, y_0)}{f'_y(x_0, y_0)}(x - x_0)$$

$$f'_{xc}(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + f'_{yc}(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0) = 0$$

$$x_1 = x \quad x_2 = y \quad x_3 = 1$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & y & 1 \\ f_1(\bar{u}) & f_2(\bar{u}) & 0 \\ f'_1(\bar{u}) & f'_2(\bar{u}) & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} P &= (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = f_1(u) \\ y = f_2(u) \\ \text{per } u = \bar{u} \end{array} \right. \\ &\text{ottenuto} \\ &f_3(u) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{vmatrix} (x - f_1(\bar{u})) & (y - f_2(\bar{u})) & 0 \\ f_1(\bar{u}) & f_2(\bar{u}) & 1 \\ f'_1(\bar{u}) & f'_2(\bar{u}) & 0 \end{vmatrix} &= 0 \\ &- \left((x - f_1(\bar{u})) f'_2(\bar{u}) - (y - f_2(\bar{u})) f'_1(\bar{u}) \right) = 0 \\ (y - \bar{y}) f'_1(\bar{u}) - (x - \bar{x}) f'_2(\bar{u}) &= 0 \\ \frac{x - \bar{x}}{f'_1(\bar{u})} &= \frac{y - \bar{y}}{f'_2(\bar{u})} \end{aligned}$$

Trovare gli zintaci di
 $C: 4x^2y - y^3 + 6xyt - 8yt^3 = 0$

$f(t, x, y) = 4x^2y - y^3 + 6xyt - 8yt^3$
 $f_t = 6xy - 16yt + 3t^2$
 $f_x = 8xy + 6yt$
 $f_y = 4x^2 - 3y^2 + 6xt - 8t^2$

	$P_{1\infty}$	$P_{2\infty}$	$P_{3\infty}$
f_t	0	12	-12
f_x	0	16	-16
f_y	4	-8	-8

$\begin{cases} x_0 \leftrightarrow t \\ x_1 \leftrightarrow x \\ x_2 \leftrightarrow y \end{cases}$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} y(4x^2 - y^2) = 0 \\ t = 0 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} y = 0 \\ y = 2 \\ y = -2 \end{array}$

$\begin{array}{l} 0t + 0x + 4y = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{array} P_{1\infty} = (0, 1, 0)$

$\begin{array}{l} 112t + 16x - 8y = 0 \\ 3 + 4x - 2y = 0 \end{array} P_{2\infty} = (0, 1, 2)$

$\begin{array}{l} -112t - 16x - 8y = 0 \\ 3 + 4x + 2y = 0 \end{array} P_{3\infty} = (0, 1, -2)$

Ese 4: $y = x^2$ e $y = -x^3$. Trovare i punti di intersezione delle tangenti a C^1 in punti uguali ascissa

$$P_\alpha \equiv (\alpha, \alpha^2) \in C^1 \quad Q_\alpha \equiv (\alpha, -\alpha^3)$$

Tang. a C^1 in P_α :

$$\begin{aligned} t_\alpha: y - \alpha^2 &= 2\alpha(x - \alpha) \\ y - \alpha^2 &= 2\alpha x - 2\alpha^2 \\ \alpha^2 - 2\alpha x + y &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C^1: y &= -x^3 \\ y + \alpha^3 &= -3\alpha^2(x - \alpha) \\ y + \alpha^3 &= -3\alpha^2 x + 3\alpha^3 \\ 2\alpha^3 - 3\alpha^2 x - y &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L: \begin{cases} 2\alpha^3 - 3\alpha^2 x - y = 0 \\ \alpha^2 - 2\alpha x + y = 0 \\ -\alpha^3 - 3\alpha^2 x - y \end{cases} &\quad \alpha^2 - 2\alpha x + y \\ (-\alpha - 1)y + \alpha(2\alpha^2 - y) &= 0 \\ \alpha^2 - 2\alpha x + y &= 0 \\ y(4y^2 - 3\alpha^2 y + 6\alpha y + y - 4\alpha^3) &= 0 \\ 4(y^2 - 2\alpha^2 y + \alpha^4) &= 0 \\ 4(y - \alpha^2)^2 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a'_1 x_1 + \dots + a'_n x_n = 0 \\ a''_1 x_1 + \dots + a''_n x_n = 0 \\ \vdots \\ \begin{vmatrix} a'_1 & \dots & a'_n \\ a''_1 & \dots & a''_n \end{vmatrix} = 0 \\ \vdots \\ \begin{vmatrix} a^{n-1}_1 & \dots & a^{n-1}_n \end{vmatrix} \end{array} \right.$$

$S_\alpha | =$
 $\lambda |M_1| - |M_2|, \dots, (-1)^{m_1}$
 M_1 ottenuto
 cancellando la
 colonna

sviluppo lungo la 1^a riga (quella segnata)
 $a'_1 |M_1| + a''_2 (-1) |M_2| \dots = \alpha$
 Allora ~~a''_2~~ è una soluzione stellare 1^a eq.
 ~~$a'_1 \dots a'_n$~~ ... ~~$a''_1 \dots a''_n$~~ è sol. stellare 2^a eq ecc ecc.

Padariapoli C: $y = x^2$ da $A = (3, 0)$ $P_\alpha \equiv (\alpha, \alpha^2)$

Es 13
tang. t_α zu C in P_α . . . $t_\alpha: y - \alpha^2 = 2\alpha(x - \alpha)$ $\frac{x - \alpha}{1} = \frac{y - \alpha^2}{2\alpha}$

norm. n_α da A : $n_\alpha: 1(x - 3) + 2\alpha(y - 0) = 0$

$t_\alpha: \begin{cases} \alpha^2 - 2x\alpha + y = 0 \\ 2y\alpha + x - 3 = 0 \end{cases}$

$\begin{array}{r} \cancel{\alpha^2 - 2x\alpha + y} \\ \cancel{4y^3 + 4x^2y - 12xy + x^2 - 6x + 9} \\ \hline 4y^2 \end{array} = 0$

Curva C :

$$\begin{cases} x = f(u) \\ y = \varphi(u) \\ z = \psi(u) \end{cases} \quad \tilde{P} \xrightarrow{\cong} \bar{u}$$

$$\cong (f(\bar{u}), \varphi(\bar{u}), \psi(\bar{u}))$$

tang. a C in \tilde{P} :

$$\frac{x - f(\bar{u})}{f'(\bar{u})} = \frac{y - \varphi(\bar{u})}{\varphi'(\bar{u})} = \frac{z - \psi(\bar{u})}{\psi'(\bar{u})}$$

piano normal a C in \tilde{P} :

$$f'(\bar{u})(x - f(\bar{u})) + \varphi'(\bar{u})(y - \varphi(\bar{u})) + \psi'(\bar{u})(z - \psi(\bar{u})) = 0$$

$$C: \begin{cases} x = \alpha \\ y = \alpha^2 \\ z = \alpha^3 \end{cases} \quad \bar{P} \equiv (z, 4, 8)$$

$$\text{Tang. in } \bar{P}: \frac{x-2}{1} = \frac{y-4}{4} = \frac{z-8}{12}$$

$$\text{Pfaffo norm. in } \bar{P}: 1(x-2) + 4(y-4) + 12(z-8) = 0$$

$$x + 4y + 12z - 114 = 0$$

I metodi per sapere se C :

$$\begin{cases} x = f(u) \\ y = g(u) \\ z = h(u) \end{cases}$$

e' piano.

Considero il generico piano $ax + by + cz + d = 0$

Formo la funzione composta $\Phi(u) = F(f(u), g(u), h(u)) = af(a) + bg(b) + ch(c) + d$ e impongo che sia identicamente nulla in u .

Se ottengo una quaterna (a, b, c, d) con $(a, b, c) \neq (0, 0, 0)$, queste determina il piano contenente C , altrimenti C e' sghemba.

$$C: \begin{cases} x = u \\ y = u^2 \\ z = u^3 \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} ax + by + cz + d &= 0 \\ \Phi(u) &= au + bu^2 + cu^3 + d \end{aligned}$$

$$\Phi(u) = 0 \forall u (\Rightarrow \text{tutti i coefficienti sono } = 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ b = 0 \\ c = 0 \\ d = 0 \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow C$ è sghemba

ESERCIZIO

$$P : \begin{cases} x = u^3 - 6u^2 \\ y = 3u \\ z = u - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$ax + by + cz + d = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(u) &= a(u^3 - 6u^2) + b(3u) + c(u - 1) + d = \\ &= au^3 - 6au^2 + 3bu + cu - c + d = \\ &= au^3 - 6au^2 + (3b + c)u - c + d \\ &= 0 \quad \forall u \iff \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ -6a = 0 \\ 3b + c = 0 \\ -c + d = 0 \end{cases} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a = 0 \\ c = k \\ b = -\frac{k}{3} \\ d = k \end{array} \right. \quad \text{per ogni } c \end{aligned}$$

Il piano contenente P è: $0x + \left(-\frac{k}{3}\right)y + kz + k = 0$
 con $k \neq 0$, per esempio $\boxed{-y + 3z + 3 = 0}$