

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 + (a+1)x + 9 \\ -x^2 - ax \\ \hline // \quad \quad \quad x + 9 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 + a \\ \hline x \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 + a \\ -x^2 - 9x \\ \hline // \quad \quad \quad -9x + a \\ + 9x + 81 \\ \hline // \quad \quad \quad a + 81 \\ -81 \end{array}$$

$\xrightarrow{\quad}$

$$\begin{array}{r} x + 9 \\ \hline x - 9 \end{array}$$

$\xrightarrow{\quad}$

$$\begin{array}{r} -9x - 81 = 0 \\ x = -9 \end{array}$$

$\xrightarrow{\quad}$

Radici comuni $\Leftrightarrow a + 81 = 0 \Leftrightarrow a = -81$

DEF (x, y) è detta omogenea di grado n se

$$\forall t \in \mathbb{R} \quad f(tx, ty) = t^n f(x, y)$$

PRCP - f omogenea \Rightarrow $f(x, y) = 0$ è un'unione
di rette contenenti l'origine.

Sia $\bar{P} \equiv (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \in C$, cioè $f(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = 0$

Sia P_t generico punto della retta \overline{OP} :

$$P_t \equiv (t\bar{x}, t\bar{y}). \quad f(t\bar{x}, t\bar{y}) = t^n f(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = t^n 0 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow P_t \in C$$

$$C_a : y = a x^2 \quad C'_a : y = a x^3$$

$$a x^2 - y = 0 \quad a x^3 - y = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x^3 & -y \\ x^2 & -y \end{vmatrix} = -x^3 y + x^2 y$$

$$\begin{array}{r} ax^3 - y \\ -ax^3 + xy \\ \hline xy - y \end{array}$$

$$\text{I uogo: } x^2 y (1 - x) = 0$$

$$y(x-1) = 0$$

$$C_a : y = a x^2$$
$$C_a' : x = a$$
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y = a x^2 \\ x = a \end{array} \right\} y = x^3$$

$$q: \frac{x - x_0}{\sqrt{f''}} = \frac{y - y_0}{m=1}$$

\hookrightarrow normale ad r per (x_0, y_0) $\Leftrightarrow (x - x_0) + 1(y - y_0) = 0$

$$t: y - y_0 = f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

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

tang. in (x_0, y_0)

normale in (x_0, y_0) :

$$(x - x_0) + f'(x_0)(y - y_0) = 0$$