

$$S: \begin{cases} a'_1 x_1 + \dots + a'_n x_n = 0 & \text{?} = n-1 \\ a^{n-1}_1 x_1 + \dots + a^{n-1}_n x_n = 0 \end{cases}$$

La generica soluzione è

$$\alpha (|M_1|, -|M_2|, |M_3|, \dots, (-1)^{n-1} |M_n|)$$

dove M_j è il minore ottenuto dalla matrice incompleta A cancellando la j -esima colonna

DIM -

$$A' = \begin{pmatrix} a'_1 & a'_2 & \dots & a'_n \\ a^{n-1}_1 & a^{n-1}_2 & \dots & a^{n-1}_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$0 = \det A' = a'_1 |M_1| + a'_2 (-|M_2|) + \dots$$

PROBL

$$A^3 \quad \eta: \begin{cases} 2x + y - z - 2 = 0 \\ x - 3y + z + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$P \equiv (1, 2, 3)$$

Trovare il piano Π per $q \in P$.

Generico piano per q :

$$\alpha(2x + y - z - 2) + \beta(x - 3y + z + 1) = 0$$

Impongo passaggio per P :

$$\alpha(2 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 2 - 1 \cdot 3 - 2) + \beta(1 \cdot 1 - 3 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 3 + 1) = 0$$

$$\alpha(2 + 2 - 3 - 2) + \beta(1 - 6 + 3 + 1) = 0$$

$$-\alpha - \beta = 0 \quad (\alpha, \beta) \sim (1, -1)$$

$$1(2x + y - z - 2) + (-1)(x - 3y + z + 1) = 0$$

$$\Pi: \boxed{x + 4y - 2z - 3 = 0}$$

$$k = \frac{\beta}{\alpha}$$

$$(2x + y - z - 2) + k(x - 3y + z + 1) = 0$$

(1, 2, 3)

$$(2 + 2 - 3 - 2) + k(1 - 6 + 3 + 1) = 0$$

$$-1 - k = 0 \quad k = -1$$

$$+\infty + 1 = +\infty = +\infty + 2$$

\Downarrow

$$1 = 2$$

\mathcal{A}^3

$\eta:$

$$2x + y - z - 2 = 0$$

$$x - 3y + z + 1 = 0$$

$$S: \begin{cases} x = 3t - 1 \\ y = -5t \\ z = 2t + 4 \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{(2, min)} \sim \text{(3, -5, 2)} \\ \text{trovare il} \\ \text{piano } \Pi \end{array}$$

passante per η e $\parallel S$.

Generico piano per η :

$$\alpha(2x + y - z - 2) + \beta(x - 3y + z + 1) = 0$$

$$(2\alpha + \beta)x + (\alpha - 3\beta)y + (-\alpha + \beta)z - 2\alpha + \beta = 0$$

\nwarrow a
 \nwarrow b
 \nwarrow c

$$s) \Pi' \Leftrightarrow 3(2\alpha + \beta) - 5(\alpha - 3\beta) + 2(-\alpha + \beta) = 0$$

$$-\alpha + 20\beta = 0$$

$$\alpha = 20\beta \quad \text{scdfgo } \beta = 1$$

$$\Pi' : \boxed{41x + 17y - 19z - 39 = 0} \quad \alpha = 20$$