

Es. 10 b $C: \begin{cases} z=0 \\ y=x^2 \end{cases} \quad V \equiv (0,0,1)$
 Cano Σ con direzione C e vertice V .

$P \equiv (\alpha, \alpha^2, 0) \quad \forall P_\alpha: \frac{x-0}{\alpha-0} = \frac{y-0}{\alpha^2-0} = \frac{z-1}{0-1} = \beta$

$$\left. \begin{cases} x = \alpha\beta \\ y = \alpha^2\beta \\ z = 1 - \beta \end{cases} \right\} \begin{cases} x = \alpha\beta \\ y = \alpha^2\beta \\ \beta = 1 - z \end{cases} \left. \begin{cases} x = \alpha(1-z) \\ y = \alpha^2(1-z) \end{cases} \right\} \begin{cases} \alpha = \frac{x}{1-z} \\ y = \alpha^2(1-z) \end{cases}$$

$$y = \frac{x^2}{(1-z)^2} \quad (z-1) \text{ crossed out}$$

$$\boxed{x^2 - y(1-z) = 0}$$

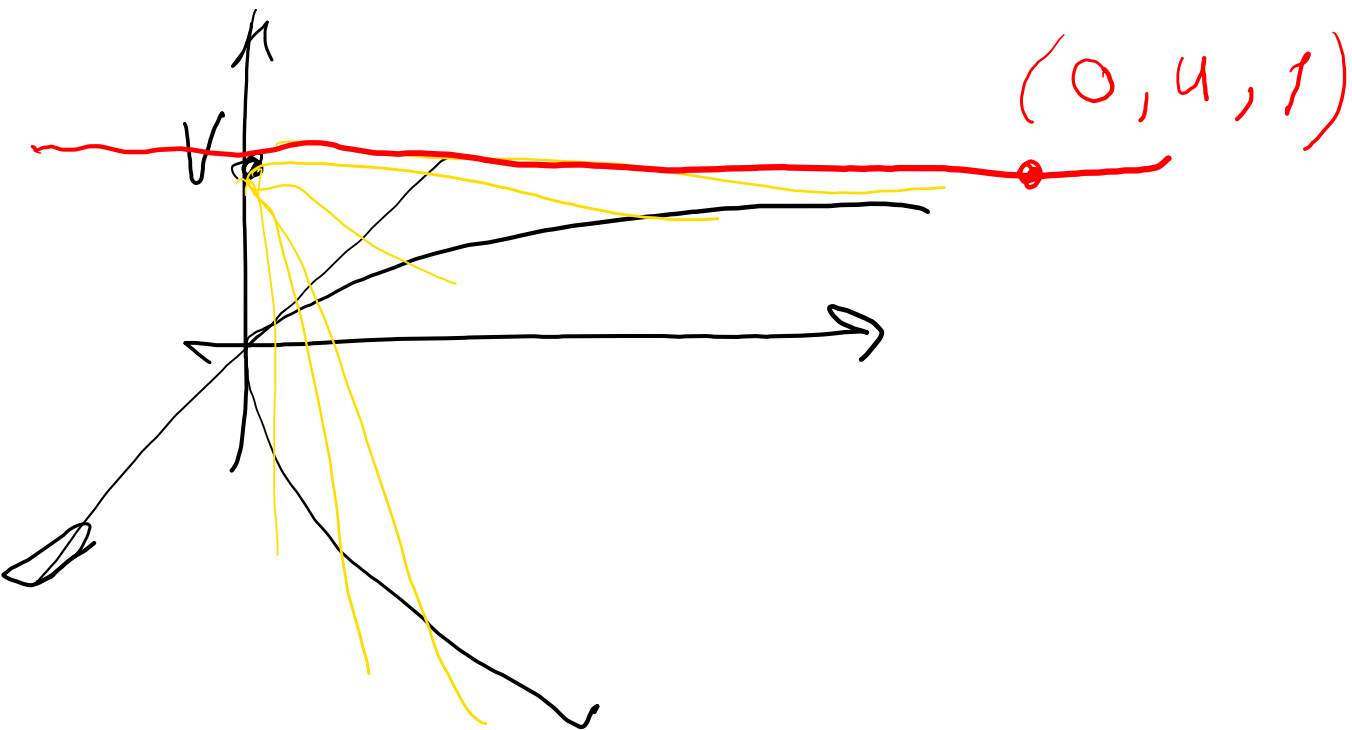
$$\begin{vmatrix} (1-z) & 0 & -y \\ (1-z) & -x & 0 \\ 0 & (1-z) & -x \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(1-z)(x^2 - y(1-z)) = 0$$

$$x^2/(1-z) - y \quad | \quad x(1-z) - z$$

$$x^2 - y(1-z) = 0$$

$$\text{reste: } \frac{x^2 - y(1-z)}{1-z}$$



$$E_s: 10c \quad C: \left. \begin{array}{l} z=0 \\ y=x^2 \end{array} \right\} \quad g: \left. \begin{array}{l} x=2y \\ z=y^{-1} \end{array} \right\} \quad (e, u, v) \sim (2, 1, 1)$$

Cilindro S con direttrice C e generatrici $\parallel g$.

$$P_\alpha \equiv (\alpha, \alpha^2, 0) \quad P_\alpha R_\alpha: \frac{x-\alpha}{z} = \frac{y-\alpha^2}{1} = \frac{z-0}{1} = \beta$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = \alpha + z\beta \\ y = \alpha^2 + \beta \\ z = \beta \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = \alpha + z\beta \\ y = \alpha^2 + \beta \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \alpha = x - z\beta \\ y = \alpha^2 + \beta \end{array} \right\}$$

$$y = (x - z\beta)^2 + \beta$$

Parabola con vertice $O \equiv (0,0)$ e fuoco $F \equiv (0,f)$

$C: y = \frac{x^2}{4f}$

Circonferenza osculatrice in $O \rightarrow u=0$
 $C: \begin{cases} x=u \\ y=u^2/4f \end{cases}$

Generica circonferenza: $x^2 + y^2 + ax + by + c = 0$
 $G(x,y)$

$\Phi(u) = G(u, u^2/4f) = u^2 + \frac{u^4}{16f^2} + au + \frac{b \cdot u^2}{4f} + c$

$\Phi'(u) = \frac{u^3}{4f^2} + \frac{b \cdot u}{2f} + 2u + a$

$\Phi''(u) = \frac{3u^2}{4f^2} + \frac{b}{2f} + 2$

$\Phi'''(u) = \frac{3u}{2f^2}$

$\Phi^{IV}(u) = \frac{3}{2f^2}$

$\Phi'''(0) = 0$
 $\Phi^{IV}(0) \neq 0$

$\begin{cases} \Phi(0) = 0 \\ \Phi'(0) = 0 \\ \Phi''(0) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c = 0 \\ a = 0 \\ \frac{b}{2f} = -2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ b = -4f \\ c = 0 \end{cases}$

$x^2 + y^2 - 4fy = 0 \quad C \equiv (0, 2f)$

contatta di ordine 3

Es g e : $y = 1/x$ } $x = 1$
 $y = \frac{1}{x}$

Circ. oscul. a e in $A = (2, \frac{1}{2})$, $B = (1, 1)$

Ordine di contatto? $u = 2$ $u = 1$

Generica circ: $x^2 + y^2 + ax + by + c = 0$

$\Phi(u) = u^2 + au + \frac{b}{u} + \frac{1}{u^2} + c$
 $\Phi'(u) = 2u - \frac{b}{u^2} - \frac{2}{u^3} + a$
 $\Phi''(u) = \frac{2b}{u^3} + \frac{6}{u^4} + 2$
 $\Phi'''(u) = -\frac{6b}{u^4} - \frac{24}{u^5}$

$\Phi(z) = 0$
 $\Phi'(z) = 0$
 $\Phi''(z) = 0$

} $a = -\frac{49}{8}$
 $b = -\frac{19}{2}$
 $c = \frac{51}{4}$ in A

$\Phi^{IV}(u) = \frac{24b}{u^5} + \frac{120}{u^6}$
 $\Phi^V(u) = -\frac{120b}{u^6} - \frac{720}{u^7}$

$x^2 + y^2 - \frac{49}{8}x - \frac{19}{2}y + \frac{51}{4} = 0$
 $\Phi(z) = \frac{45}{16} \neq 0$
 Ordine 2

in B

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \cancel{\Phi}(1) = 0 \\ \cancel{\Phi}'(1) = 0 \\ \cancel{\Phi}''(1) = 0 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} a = -4 \\ b = -4 \\ c = 6 \end{array}$$

$$\cancel{\Phi}'''(1) = 0 \quad \cancel{\Phi}^{(4)}(1) = 24 \neq 0$$

ordine \mathcal{N}_1
contatto 3

$$x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 4y + 6 = 0$$

$$y - y_0 = k(x - x_0)$$

$$f(x, y) = 0$$

$$y - y_0 = k(x - x_0)$$

$$(x - x_0) \frac{\partial f(x_0, y_0)}{\partial x} + (y - y_0) \frac{\partial f(x_0, y_0)}{\partial y} + \dots$$

$$f(x, y) = \cancel{f(x_0, y_0)} + \dots$$

"falsa potenza": scrivo

$$\left((x - x_0) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + (y - y_0) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) f(x_0, y_0) \text{ per}$$

$$\left((x - x_0) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + (y - y_0) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^2 f(x_0, y_0) \text{ per } (x - x_0)^2 \frac{\partial^2 f(x_0, y_0)}{\partial x^2} + 2(x - x_0)(y - y_0) \frac{\partial^2 f(x_0, y_0)}{\partial x \partial y} + (y - y_0)^2 \frac{\partial^2 f(x_0, y_0)}{\partial y^2}$$

eccetera

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left. \begin{aligned} y - y_0 &= k(x - x_0) \\ (x - x_0) \frac{d}{dx} + (y - y_0) \frac{d}{dy} \end{aligned} \right\} f(x_0, y_0) + \frac{1}{2} \left((x - x_0) \frac{d}{dx} + (y - y_0) \frac{d}{dy} \right)^2 f(x_0, y_0) + \dots \\
 & \dots + \frac{1}{(s-1)!} \left((x - x_0) \frac{d}{dx} + (y - y_0) \frac{d}{dy} \right)^{s-1} f(x_0, y_0) + \frac{1}{s!} \left((x - x_0) \frac{d}{dx} + (y - y_0) \frac{d}{dy} \right)^s f(x_0, y_0) + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left. \begin{aligned} y - y_0 &= k(x - x_0) \\ (x - x_0) \left(\frac{d}{dx} + k \frac{d}{dy} \right) \end{aligned} \right\} f(x_0, y_0) + \frac{1}{2} (x - x_0)^2 \left(\frac{d}{dx} + k \frac{d}{dy} \right)^2 f(x_0, y_0) + \dots \\
 & \dots + \frac{1}{(s-1)!} (x - x_0)^{s-1} \left(\frac{d}{dx} + k \frac{d}{dy} \right)^{s-1} f(x_0, y_0) + \frac{1}{s!} (x - x_0)^s \left(\frac{d}{dx} + k \frac{d}{dy} \right)^s f(x_0, y_0) + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

x_0 è radice ^{almeno} s -esima **per ogni k** se si annullano tutti i termini fin **qui**

questa succede \Leftrightarrow sono nulle tutte le derivate parziali di f calcolate in (x_0, y_0) fino a tutte quelle di ordine $s-1$.

Se anche solo una derivata parziale di ordine s non si annulla, la generica retta per (x_0, y_0) ha esattamente s punti d'intersezione raccolti lì.

Come trovo una tangente nel punto A ?
Corrisponde a un centro k per cui si annulla

anche $\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^s f(x_0, y_0)$ $\left(\beta \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^s f(x_0, y_0)$

$$k = +\frac{\alpha}{\beta}$$
$$\alpha(x-x_0) - \beta(y-y_0) = 0$$