

$$x^2 + 6xy + 9y^2 - 4y + 5 = 0$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ -2 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \text{ non deg.}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -3 \\ -3 & \lambda - 9 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 9) - 9 = \lambda^2 - 10\lambda + 9 - 9 = \lambda(\lambda - 10)$$

$$(0 \ 1 \ 3) \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ -2 & 3 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$-6 + 10x + 30y = 0$$

$$U_0: \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -3 \\ -3 & -9 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} l \\ m \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathcal{B}_{U_0} = (3, -1)$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ -2 & 3 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \quad |M_0| = 0$$

parabola

$$U_{10}: \begin{pmatrix} 9 & -3 \\ -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} l \\ m \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-3l + m = 0$$

$$\mathcal{B}_{U_{10}} = (1, 3)$$

$$(0 \ 3 \ -1) \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ -2 & 3 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$2x_0 = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 + 6xy + 9y^2 - 4x + 5t = 0 \\ t=0 \end{array} \right\} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (x+3y)^2 = 0 \\ t=0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$P_{\infty} = (0, 3, -1)$$

$l \quad m$

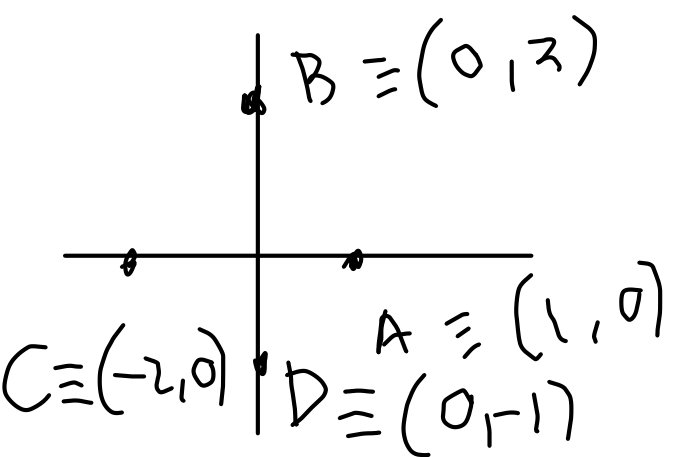
$$(0 \ 1 \ 3) \cdot A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

asse

$$(l', m') \sim (1, 3)$$

$$Q_{\infty} = (0, 1, 3)$$

rappresenta la  
direzione ortogonale  
a quella comune a  
tutti i diametri,  
in particolare  
all'asse



Trovare il fascio  $\mathcal{F}$  di coniche per  $A, B, C, D$ .

$$\Gamma_1 = AC \cup BD$$

$$AC: y=0 \quad BD: x=0$$

$$\Gamma_2 = AB \cup CD$$

$$AB: \frac{x-1}{0-1} = \frac{y-0}{3-0} \quad 3x-3+y=0$$

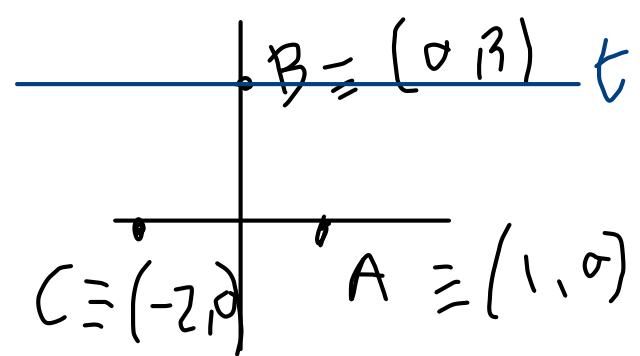
$$CD: \frac{x+2}{0+2} = \frac{y-0}{-1-0} \quad x+2+y=0$$

$$\Gamma_1: xy=0$$

$$\Gamma_2: (3x+y-3)(x+2y+2)=0$$

$$\mathcal{F}: \lambda xy + \mu (3x+y-3)(x+2y+2)=0$$

$$k = \frac{\lambda}{\mu} \quad kxy + ( \quad )( \quad ) = 0$$



Trovare il fascio  $\mathcal{F}$  di coniche per  
A, B, C, tangenti in B a  $t: y=3$

$$\Gamma_1 = t \cup AC$$

$$\Gamma_2 = AB \cup BC$$

$$AC: y=0 \quad t: y-3=0$$

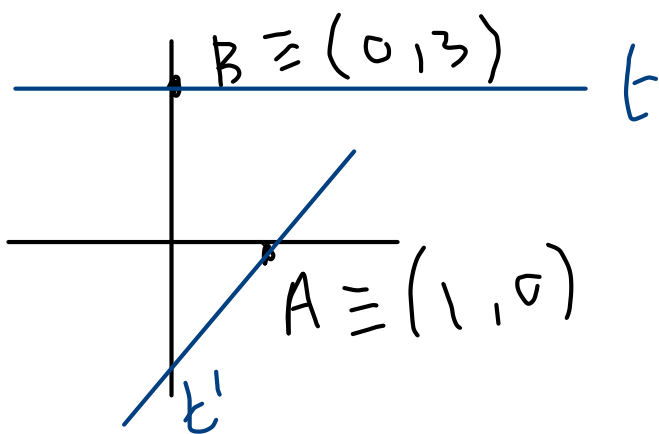
$$AB: 3x+y-3=0$$

$$BC: \frac{x-0}{-2-0} = \frac{y-3}{0-3} \quad -3x+2y-6=0$$

$$\Gamma_1: y(y-3)=0$$

$$\Gamma_2: (3x+y-3)(-3x+2y-6)=0$$

$$\mathcal{F}: \lambda y(y-3) + \mu (3x+y-3)(-3x+2y-6) = 0$$



Trovare il fascio  $\mathcal{F}$  di coniche per  $A \in B$ ,  
tangenti in  $A$  a  $t'$ :  $y = x - 1$  e in  $B$  a  $t$ :  $y = 3$

$$\Gamma_1 = t \cup t'$$

$$AB: 3x + y - 3 = 0$$

$$\Gamma_2 = AB \text{ contacta 2 volte}$$

$$\Gamma_1: (y-3)(y-x+1)$$

$$\Gamma_2: (3x+y-3)^2 = 0$$

$$\mathcal{F}: \lambda (y-3)(y-x+1) + \mu (3x+y-3)^2 = 0$$

date le rette  $r, s$  di eq.  $y=0, y=2x$  e la conica  $\Gamma: 2xy - y^2 - 2x + 3y + 4 = 0$ , trovare il fascio  $\mathcal{F}$  di coniche passanti per i punti di intersezione di  $\Gamma$  con  $r$  e  $s$ .

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$$\lambda y(y-2x) + \mu (2xy - y^2 - 2x + 3y + 4) = 0$$

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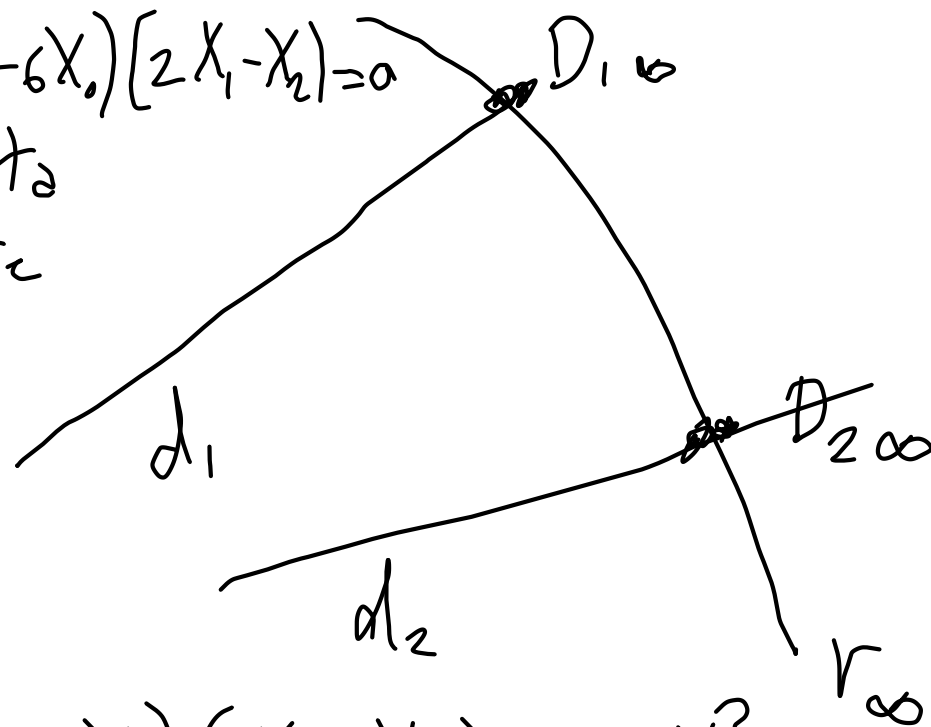
Data l'ellisse  $\mathcal{E}: 5x^2 + 5y^2 + 6xy + 10x + 6y - 11 = 0$   
trovare il fascio di coniche passanti per i vertici di  $\mathcal{E}$ .

Date le rette  $d_1: x+2y-6=0$ ,  $d_2: 2x-y=0$ , trovare il fascio di iperboli aventi  $d_1$  e  $d_2$  come asintoti.

$$h_1 = d_1 \vee d_2: (x_1 + 2x_2 - 6x_0)(2x_1 - x_2) = 0$$

$$h_2 = D_{1\infty} D_{2\infty} \text{ tangente } 2 \text{ volte}$$

$$x_0^2 = 0$$

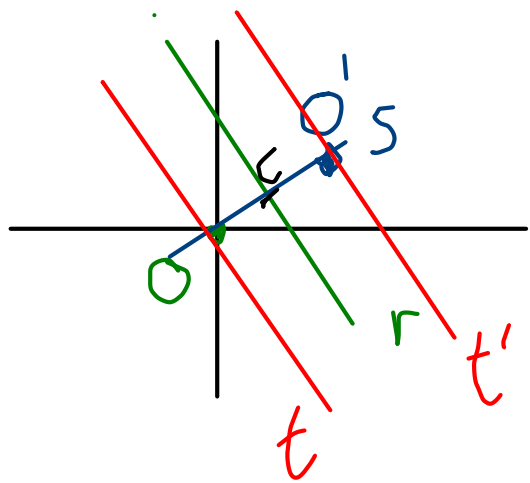


$$\mathcal{H}: \lambda (x_1 + 2x_2 - 6x_0)(2x_1 - x_2) + \mu x_0^2 = 0$$

$$\lambda (x + 2y - 6)(2x - y) + \mu = 0$$

Dati  $d_1: x+2y-6=0$ ,  $d_2: 2x-y=0$ ,  $A \equiv (1,1)$ , trovare il fascio di iperboli passanti per  $A$ , aventi  $d_1$  come asintota e il secondo asintoto parallelo a  $d_2$ .

Trovare il fascio  $\mathcal{F}$  di coniche aventi per asse  $r: 2x+y-2=0$  e aventi un vertice nell'origine.



$r_1: t \cup t'$

$r_2: s$  contato 2 volte

$s$ : retta per  $O$ ,  $\perp r$

$$\frac{x-0}{2} = \frac{y-0}{1} \quad x-2y=0$$

$$C = r \cap s \quad \begin{cases} 2x+y=2 \\ x-2y=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 5y=2 \\ x-2y=0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y = \frac{2}{5} \\ x = \frac{4}{5} \end{cases} \quad C \equiv \left( \frac{4}{5}, \frac{2}{5} \right)$$

$$\frac{O + O'}{2} = C \quad O' = 2C - O \quad O' \equiv \left( \frac{8}{5}, \frac{4}{5} \right) - (0,0) = \left( \frac{8}{5}, \frac{4}{5} \right)$$

$$t: 2x+y=0 \quad t': 2\left(x-\frac{8}{5}\right) + \left(y-\frac{4}{5}\right) = 0 \quad 2x+y-4=0$$

$$\mathcal{F}: \lambda(2x+y)(2x+y-4) + \mu(x-2y)^2 = 0$$

Detta  $P$  la parabola tale che:  $\begin{matrix} x = \alpha \\ y = 2\alpha - 2 \end{matrix}$   
 1)  $V = (0, 1)$  vertice, 2)  $d: y = 2x - 2$  diametro, 3)  $d$  coniugata alla direttrice  
 trovarla.

Costruisco il fascio  $\mathcal{F}$  di parabole tale che 1) e 2).

Il centro (che è anche il punto di tangenza con  $r_\infty$ ) di tutte le parabole di  $\mathcal{F}$  è il punto improprio di  $d$ :  $D_\infty = (0, 1, 2)$

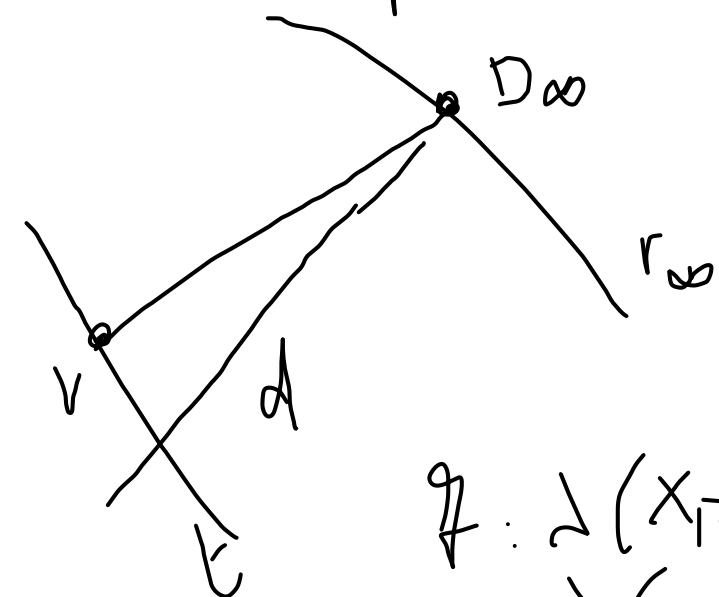
Allora  $VD_\infty$  è l'asse di tutte le parabole  
 $t$ , retta per  $V$ ,  $\perp VD_\infty$ , è tangente a tutte loro

$$VD_\infty: \frac{x-0}{1} = \frac{y-1}{2} \quad 2x - y + 1 = 0 \quad \text{asse} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \Gamma_1 = t \vee r_\infty \\ \Gamma_2 = VD_\infty \end{array} \right.$$

$$t: 1(x-0) + 2(y-1) = 0 \quad x + 2y - 2 = 0$$

$$\mathcal{F}: \lambda (X_1 + 2X_2 - 2X_0)X_0 + \mu (2X_1 - X_2 + X_0)^2 = 0$$

$$\lambda (x + 2y - 2) + \mu (2x - y + 1)^2 = 0 \quad k = \frac{\lambda}{\mu}$$



$$\lambda(x+2y-2) + \mu(2x-y+1)^2 = 0$$

$$k(x+2y-2) + 4x^2 + y^2 + 1 - 4xy + 4x - 2y = 0$$

$$4x^2 - 4xy + y^2 + (4+k)x + (2k-2)y + 1-2k = 0$$

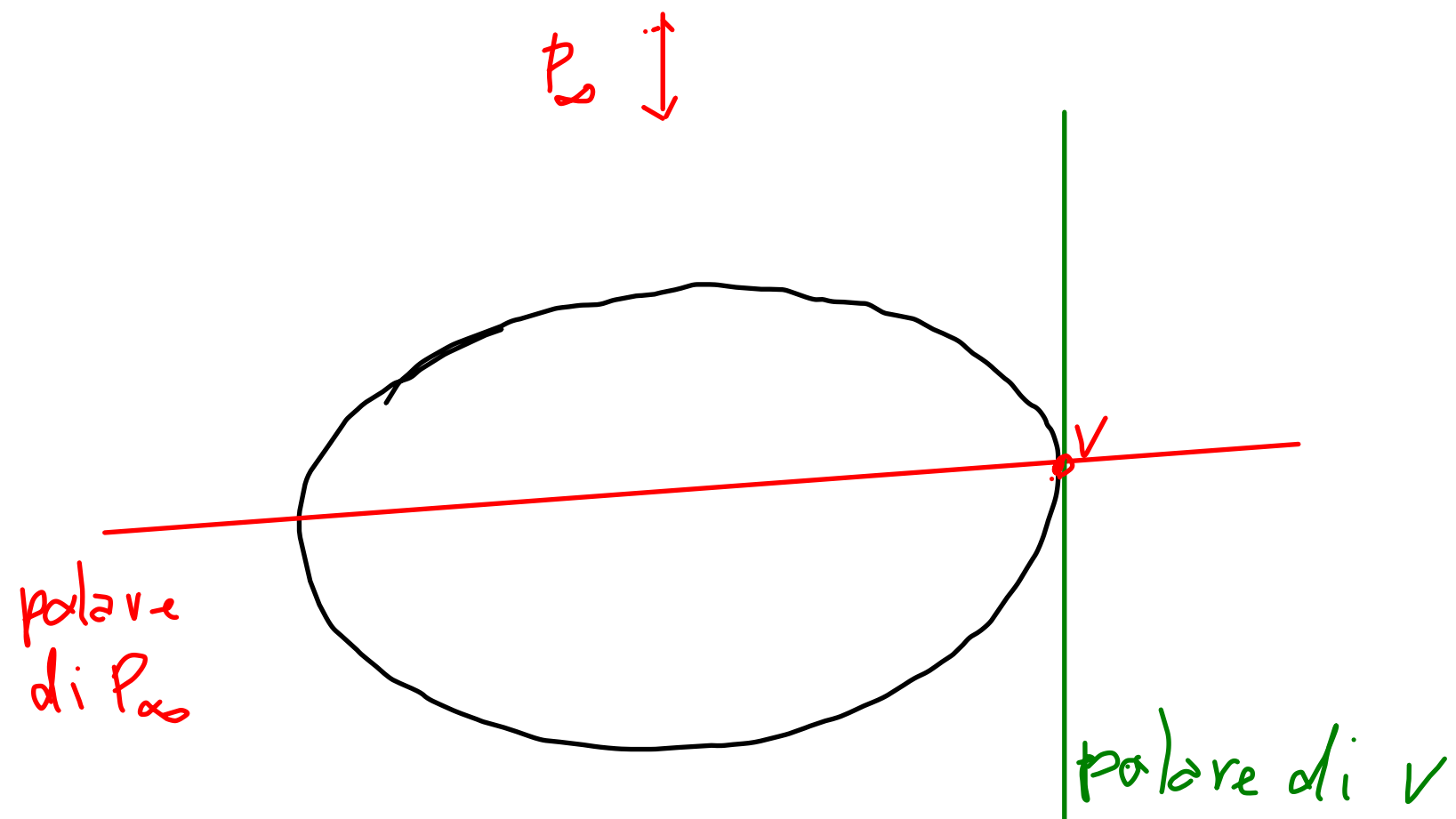
$$A_k = \begin{pmatrix} (1-2k) & (2+\frac{k}{2}) & (k-1) \\ (2+\frac{k}{2}) & 4 & -2 \\ (k-1) & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Impongo 3): d:  $y = 2x - 2$  dev'essere la polare  
di  $X_\infty \equiv (0, 1, 0)$ . Per farlo, trova un punto

proprio di d, per esempio  $D \equiv (0, -2)$  e impongo alla polare di  $X_\infty$   
di passare per D: polare di  $X_\infty$ ,  $(0, 0) A_k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = 0$

$$2 + \frac{k}{2} + 4x - 2y = 0 \quad \text{impongo passaggio per } D$$

$$2 + \frac{k}{2} + 0 + 4 = 0 \quad \frac{k}{2} = -6 \quad k = -12$$



Sia  $r: (a+ib)x + (c+id)y + (e+if) = 0$  una  
retta immaginaria.

Considero  $\overline{r}: (a-ib)x + (c-id)y + (e-if) = 0$   
interseco

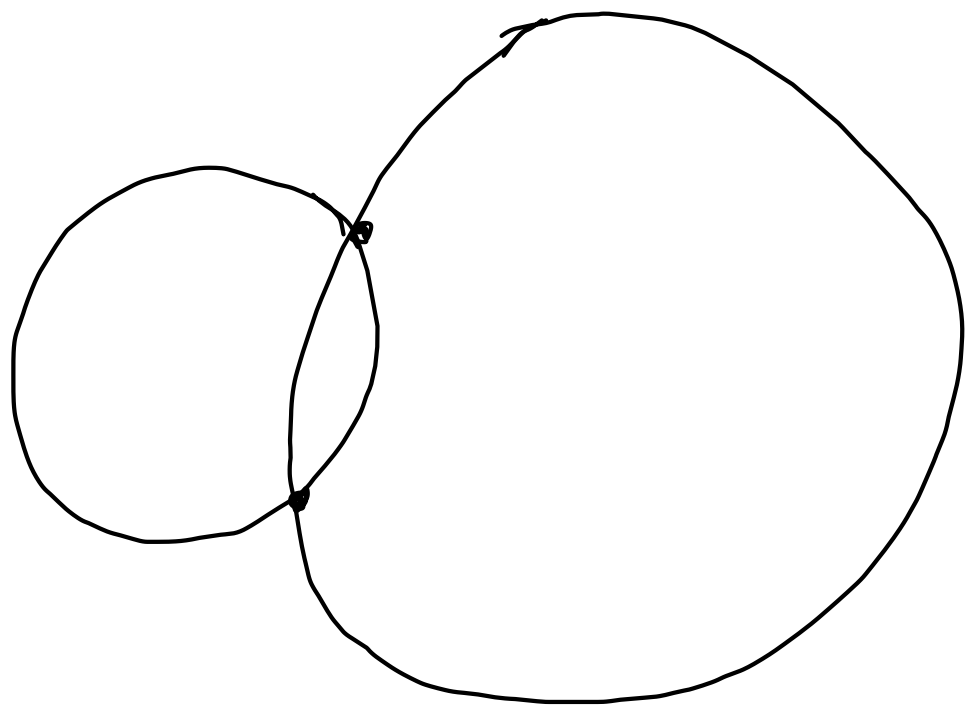
sum  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2ax + 2cy + 2e = 0 \end{array} \right.$

difference  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2ibx + 2idy + 2if = 0 \end{array} \right.$

equivalente:  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ax + cy + e = 0 \leftarrow \text{rette reali} \\ bx + dy + f = 0 \leftarrow \text{quindi l'intersezione} \\ \text{è un punto reale} \end{array} \right.$

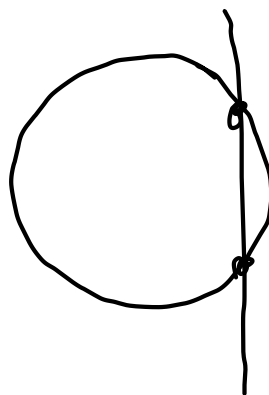
$$x^2 + y^2 + ax + by + c = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} X_1^2 + X_2^2 + a \cancel{X_1 X_0} + b \cancel{X_2 X_0} + c \cancel{X_0^2} = 0 \\ X_0 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} X_1^2 + X_2^2 = 0 \\ X_0 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} X_2 = \pm i X_1 \\ X_0 = 0 \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} (0, 1, i) \\ (0, 1, -i) \end{array}$$



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

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