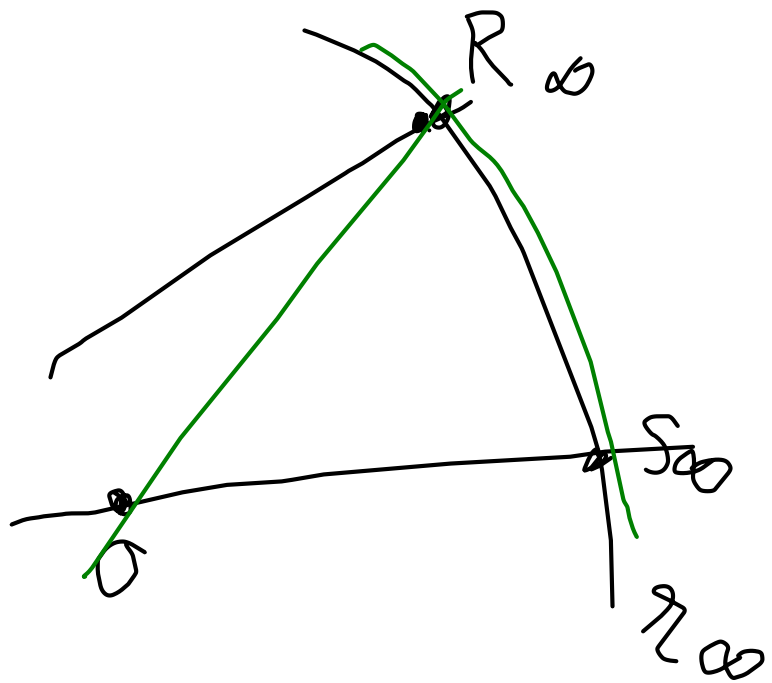


Trovare il fascio  $\mathcal{F}$  di iperbolici aventi  
 $\mathcal{L}: x-3y+1=0$  come asintoto, il secondo asintoto  
 parallelo ad  $\mathcal{L}^*: x+y+z=0$ , passanti per  $O=(0,0)$ .  
 $S_{\infty} \equiv (0,1,-1)$        $R_{\infty} \equiv (0,3,1)$



$$\Gamma_1 = \mathcal{L} \cup \mathcal{L}^* \quad (x-3y+1)(x+y) = 0$$

$$(x_1-3x_2+1)(x_1+x_2) = 0$$

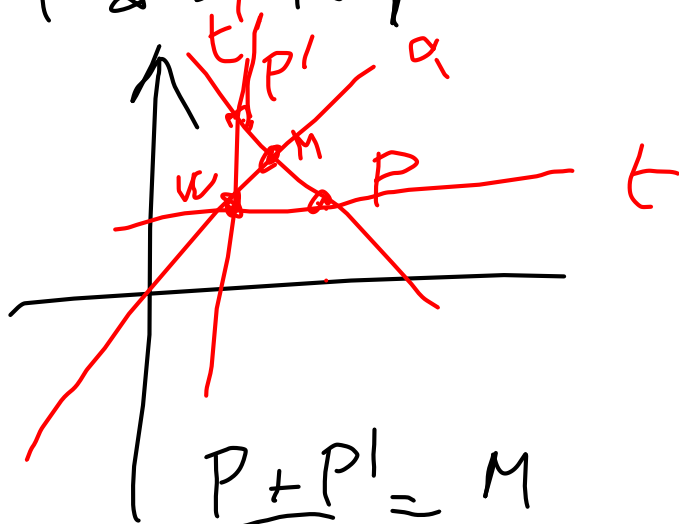
$$\Gamma_2 = O R_{\infty} \cup \mathcal{L}_{\infty} \quad (x_1-3x_2)x_0 = 0$$

$$\mathcal{F}: \lambda(x_1-3x_2+x_0)(x_1+x_2) + \mu(x_1-3x_2)x_0 = 0$$

$$\lambda(x-3y+1)(x+y) + \mu(x-3y) = 0$$

Trovare la conica  $\Gamma$  avente come asse  
 $a: x-y=0$  e passante per  $P \equiv (2,1)$  e per  $Q \equiv (3,5)$ .  
 avente in  $P$  tangente  $t: y-1=0$

Fascio  $\mathcal{F}$  con asse  $a$  e per  $P$  con tangente in  $P$   $t$



Trovo il simmetrico risp. ad  $a$ :  
 retta per  $P \perp a: x-2 = \frac{y-1}{-1} \Rightarrow y+x-3=0$

$$M \begin{cases} y=x \\ x+y-3=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y=x \\ 2x-3=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow M \equiv \left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right)$$

$$P' = 2M - P = (3, 3) - (2, 1) = (1, 2)$$

$$\frac{P+P'}{2} = M$$

$$W: \begin{cases} y=x \\ y=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=1 \\ y=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow W \equiv (1, 1)$$

$$t' = P'W: \frac{x-1}{1-1} = \frac{y-1}{2-1} \Rightarrow \frac{x-1}{0} = y-1$$

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

$$\Gamma_2 = PP' \text{ 2 volte}$$

$$(y-1)(x-1)=0 \quad \& \quad \lambda(y-1)(x-1) + \mu(y+x-3)^2 = 0$$

$$(y+x-3)^2 = 0 \quad \text{passaggio per } Q: \lambda(5-1)(3-1) + \mu(5+3-3)^2 = 0$$

$$8\lambda + 25\mu = 0$$

$$8\lambda + 25\mu = 0 \quad (\lambda, \mu) \approx (25, -8)$$

$$\Gamma : 25(y-1)(x-1) - 8(y+x-3)^2 = 0$$

Retta  $\} z : (a+bi)x + (c+di)y + (e+fi) = 0$

Considero la coniugata  $\} \bar{z} : (a-bi)x + (c-di)y + (e-fi) = 0$

Interseco. Il sistema  $\} \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{è equivalente a} \\ \text{summa} \\ \text{differenza} \end{array} \right\}$

$$\} +2ax + 2cy + 2e = 0$$

$$\text{equiv. a} \} ax + cy + e = 0$$

$$\} 2bi x + 2di y + 2fi = 0$$

$$\} bx + dy + f = 0$$

intersez. di rette reali,

(eventualmente improprie)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{q: } (1+i)x + (2i)y = 0 \\ \text{r: } (1-i)x + (-2i)y = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

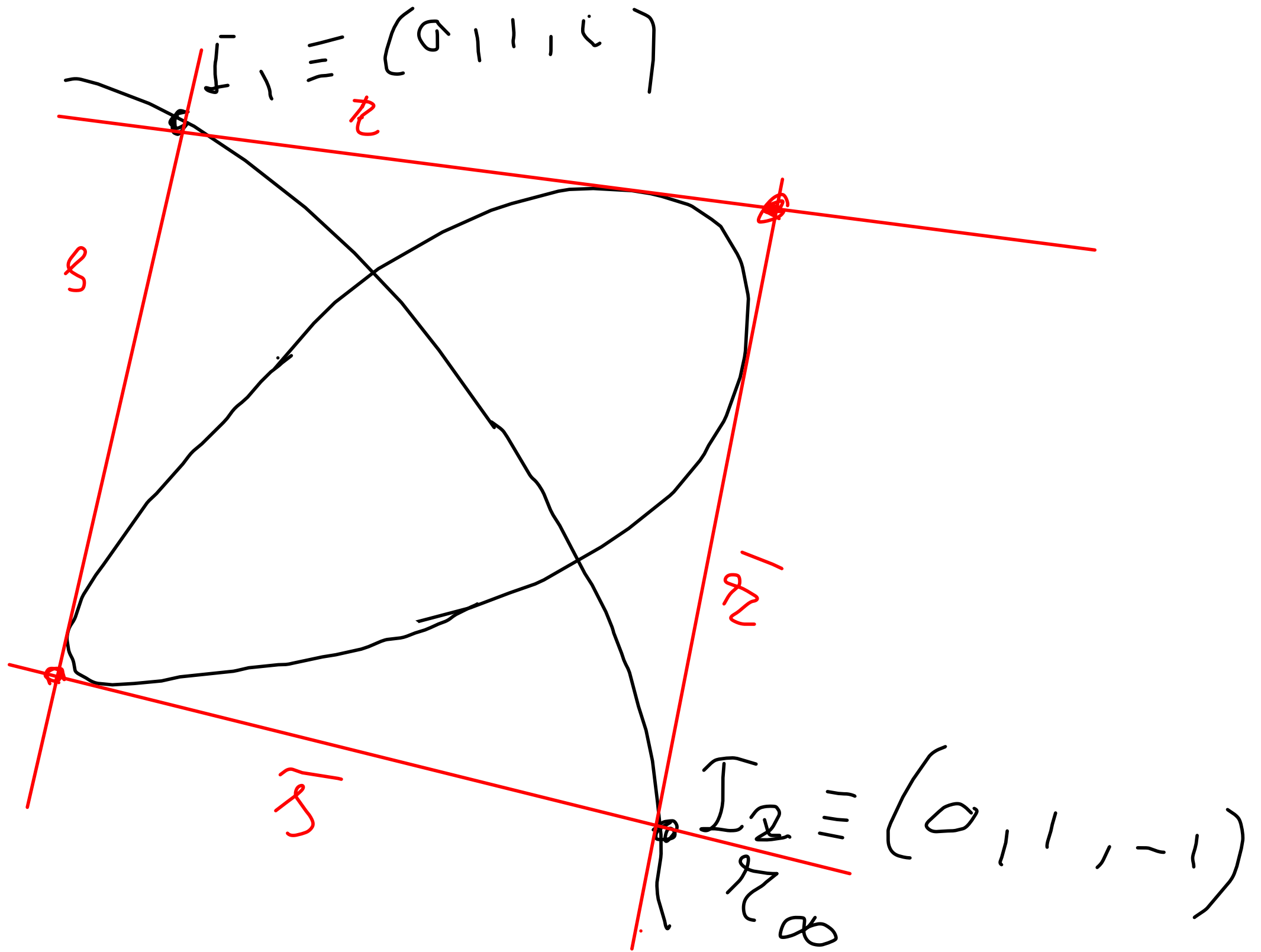
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{q: } (1+i)x + (2i)y = 0 \\ \text{r: } (1-i)x + (-2i)y = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x = 0 \\ 2ix + 4iy = 0 \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 0 \\ x + 2y = 0 \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} x = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

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

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} X_1^2 + X_2^2 + aX_1X_0 + bX_2X_0 + cX_0^2 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} X_0 = a \\ X_1^2 = -X_2^2 \\ X_0 = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} (0, i, 1) \sim (0, 1, -i) \\ (0, -i, 1) \sim (0, 1, i) \end{array}$$



Trovare il fascio di coniche passanti,  
per i punti d'intersezione di

$$\Gamma: x^2 - 6xy + y^2 - 4y - 5 = 0$$

con  $\ell: x + 2y - 1 = 0$  ed  $s: 3x - 5y = 0$

$$\mathcal{F}: \lambda(x^2 - 6xy + y^2 - 4y - 5) + \mu(x + 2y - 1)(3x - 5y) = 0$$

Polinomio :  $a_0 + a_1 x + \dots + a_n x^n$  grado = n

$a_0$  è un polinomio di grado = 0

○ è un polinomio a cui si assegna ○ nessun grado  
○ grado = ∞  
( - )

Da sapere sui polinomi,

$$a_0 + a_1 x + \dots + a_n x^n$$

In  $\mathbb{C}$  ha sempre radici  $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n$   
E' allora uguale a:

$$a_n (x - \beta_1) \dots (x - \beta_n)$$

---

per esempio  $x^3 - 5x^2 + 3x + 1$   
e' uguale a  $(x - \beta)(x - \gamma)(x - \delta) =$   
 $= x^3 + (-\alpha - \beta - \gamma)x^2 + (\alpha\beta + \alpha\gamma + \beta\gamma)x - \alpha\beta\gamma$

$$\begin{aligned} -5 &= -\alpha - \beta - \gamma \\ +3 &= \alpha\beta + \alpha\gamma + \beta\gamma \\ + &= -\alpha\beta\gamma \end{aligned}$$