

Valori di k tali che polare di (11) risulti

$$e \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} k-1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & k-1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{cioè } y = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$(1 \ 1 \ 1) A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad (k \ 1 \ k+1) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$kx + y + (k+1) = 0$$

quest'ultima deve essere $y + \frac{1}{2} = 0$

$$rk \begin{pmatrix} k & 1 & k+1 \\ 0 & 1 & +\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = 1$$

MAI $k=0$ ma det minore $2 \times 2 \neq 0$

for $a = 1$ $y = -1$

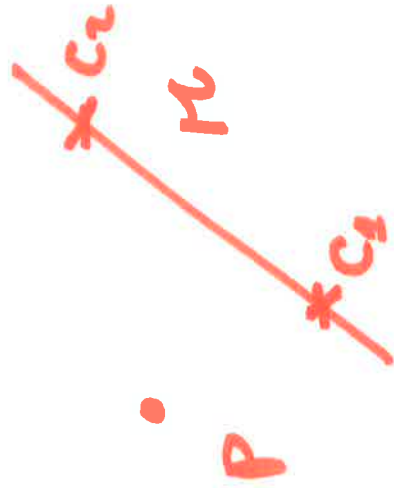
$$y = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$rk \begin{pmatrix} k & 1 & k+1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 1$$

$$k=0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (1 \ 1 \ 1) A \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \\ (1 \ 1 \ 1) A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$(1 \ 1 \ 1) A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$



$$[0 \ 2 \ 1] \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$(2a_{12} + a_{13} \quad 2a_{22} + a_{23} \quad 2a_{32} + a_{33}) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$[0 \ 1 \ 1] A \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow (a_{12} + a_{13}, a_{22} + a_{23}, a_{32} + a_{33}) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$(2+i \quad 1+i \quad 0) A \begin{pmatrix} 2+i \\ 1+i \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad [a_{11}(2+i) + (1+i)a_{12} \quad a_{12}(2+i) + (1+i)a_{22} \quad a_{23}(2+i) + a_{33}(1+i)] \begin{pmatrix} 2+i \\ 1+i \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$4a_{22} + 2a_{23} + 2a_{33} = 0$$

$$(1) \quad 4a_{22} + 4a_{23} + a_{33} = 0$$

$$(a_{22} + a_{23}) + (a_{23} + a_{33}) = 0$$

$$(2) \quad a_{22} + 2a_{23} + a_{33} = 0$$

$$(3) \quad [a_{12}(2+i) + a_{22}(1+i)](1+i) + [a_{11}(2+i) + (1+i)a_{12}] \quad (2+i) = 0$$

$$2(1+i)(2+i)a_{12} + (1+i)^2 a_{22} + (2+i)^2 a_{11} = 0$$

$$2(1+3i)a_{12} + (2i)a_{22} + (3+4i)a_{11} = 0$$

$$[2a_{12} + 3a_{11} = 0] \quad [3a_{12} + 2a_{22} + 4a_{11} = 0]$$

$a_{11} \quad a_{12} \quad a_{13} \quad a_{22} \quad a_{23} \quad a_{33}$

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

matrice del sistema.

a_{13} è libero.

$$a_{33} = -4(a_{12} + a_{23})$$

$$-4a_{12} - 4a_{23} = -a_{22} - 2a_{13}$$

$$a_{33} = -1(a_{22} + 2a_{13})$$

$$-2a_{22} - 3a_{13} = 0$$

$$a_{22} = \frac{3}{2}a_{13}$$

$$a_{12} =$$

$$a_{33} = -4 \cdot \frac{5}{2} = -10$$

e continuando si trovano i coeff.

Conica in $\mathbb{P}^2 \mathbb{R}$ per i punti

$$P = [0 \ 2 \ 1] \quad Q = [2+i \ 1+i \ 0] \quad R = [0 \ 1 \ 1]$$

P e Q sono punti reali $[2+i \ 1+i \ 0]$

immaginario

$$[(2-i \ 1-i \ 0)]$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{cc} 2+i & 1+i \\ 2-i & 1-i \end{array} \right| =$$

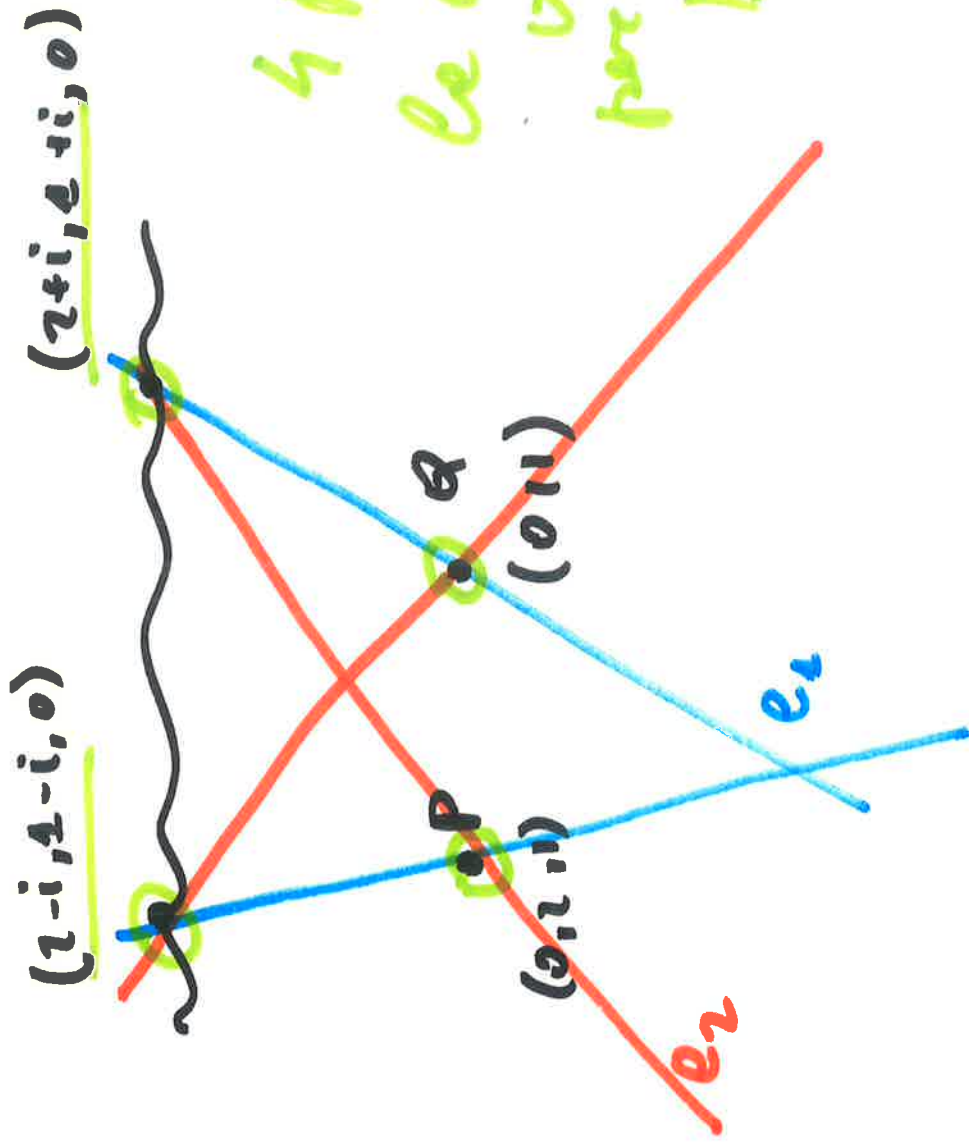
$$= (2+i)(1-i) - (1+i)(2-i)$$

$$= \cancel{2} - i - \cancel{2} + i - i \neq 0$$

1) In particolare la conica deve passare per P, Q, R ed anche \bar{Q}

perché è una curva reale.

2) Ho punti impropri imm. e coniugati \Rightarrow è una ellisse.



$$e_1: [(i-1)x_1 + (2-i)(x_2 - 2x_3)] [(-1-i)x_1 + (2+i)(x_2 - x_3)] = 0$$

$$e_2: [(i-1)x_1 + (2-i)(x_2 - x_3)] [(-1-i)x_1 + (2+i)(x_2 - 2x_3)] = 0$$

CONCA GENERALE: $\alpha e_1 + \beta e_2 = 0$

$\mathbb{P}^3_{\mathbb{R}}$ $\forall k \in \mathbb{R}$ che

$$\pi: kx + y + (k+1)z + t = 0$$

$$\sigma: k^2x + ky + 2z - 3 = 0$$

$$\pi \cap \sigma \subseteq [x_4 = 0].$$

vogliamo che $\pi \not\parallel \sigma$ e $\pi // \sigma$

$$\text{ma } \pi // \sigma \Leftrightarrow \text{rk} \begin{pmatrix} k & 1 & k+1 \\ k^2 & k & 2 \end{pmatrix} = 1$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & k+1 \\ k & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 - k^2 - k$$

$$\text{rk Matrice} = 1 \Leftrightarrow k = 1, -2$$

$$\text{per } k=1 \text{ il sistema diventa } \begin{cases} x+y+z+t=0 \\ x+y+2z-3=0 \end{cases} \quad \text{non}$$

ci sono soluzioni proprie $\Rightarrow \pi \cap \sigma \subseteq [x_4 = 0]$.

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & -2 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{rk}(A|B) = 2 \neq$$
$$\text{rk}(A) = 1$$

RISPOSTA PER $k = +4, -2$

Due piani hanno intersezione tutta impropria \Leftrightarrow sono paralleli e distinti. \Leftrightarrow i coeff. della matrice incompleta sono prop nelle 2 righe ma quelli della completa non lo sono.

$$\text{rk}(A) = 1, \text{rk}(A|B) = 2.$$

$$C_k: (k+1)(xy) + kxz + yz = 0$$

$$x_3 = z$$

1) Si determinini per quali k le poteri v_i di $(0:z:i)$ e $(0:z:-i)$ risultano in.

2) Si determinini le k che V_k il centro di C_k sia in l_0 .

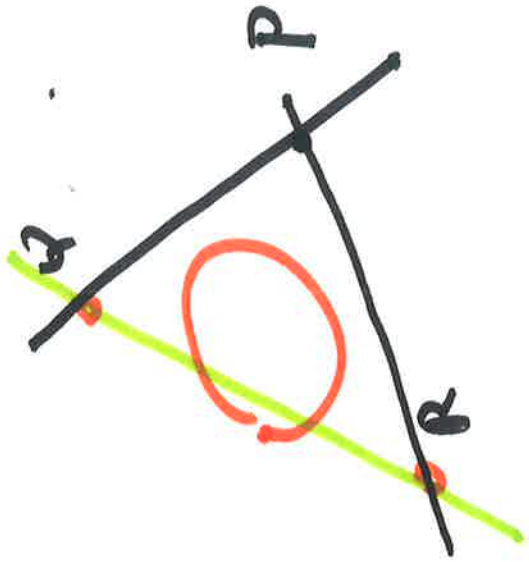
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & k+1 & k \\ k+1 & 0 & 1 \\ k & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[-3(k+1) - 4k \quad k-3 \quad k-3] \quad \begin{matrix} k-3 \\ k-3 \\ k-3 \end{matrix}$$

$$[1-3-4]A \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & k-3 & k-3 \\ k-3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & k-3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$



$$2(k-3) + i(k-3) = 0$$

$$2(k-3) - i(k-3) = 0$$

entram be no diff. 2 lts

$$\Leftrightarrow k=3$$

$$(1 \ 0 \ 0)A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = (k+1)x_2 + kx_3 = 0$$

$$(0 \ 1 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = (k+1)x_1 + x_3 = 0$$

$$x_3 = -(k+1)x_2$$

$$(k+1)x_2 + k(k+1)x_1 = 0$$

$$(k+1)(x_2 - kx_1) = 0$$

$$x_2 = kx_1$$

$$G = [(x_1, kx_1, -(k+1)x_1)]$$

$$x_1 \neq 0$$

$$\text{we } k=0 \Rightarrow G = (1, 0, -1)$$

$$\text{we } k=1 \Rightarrow G = (1, 1, -2)$$

we solve per $(1, 0, -1)$
 $(1, 1, -2)$.

$$(-1, 0)$$

$$(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$$

$$\frac{x+1}{-\frac{1}{2}+1} = \frac{y-0}{-\frac{1}{2}-0} = \frac{z-0}{-\frac{1}{2}-0} \Rightarrow \boxed{2(x+1) = -2y}$$

si affine tale che $\pi = [(0, 1, 1); \mathcal{L}(\bar{e}_1 + \bar{e}_2, \bar{e}_3)]$

abbia eq. $z=0$.

π' deve essere $(\mathcal{O}', (\bar{e}'_1, \bar{e}'_2, \bar{e}'_3))$

tale che $\pi = [(0, 0, 0); \mathcal{L}(\bar{e}'_1, \bar{e}'_2)]$

$$\bar{e}'_1 = \bar{e}_1 + \bar{e}_2$$

$$\bar{e}'_2 = \bar{e}_3$$

$$\bar{e}'_3 = \bar{e}_2$$

COME ORIGINE PRENDO IL VECCHIO

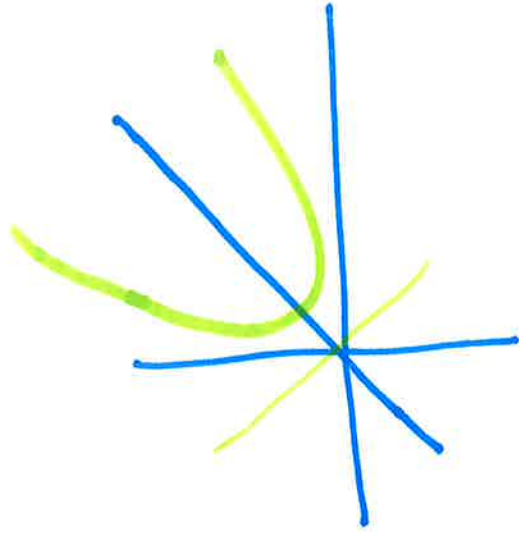
PUNTO $(0, 1, 1)$.

$$[\mathcal{O}' = (0, 1, 1) \quad \mathcal{B}' = (\bar{e}'_1 + \bar{e}'_2, \bar{e}'_3, \bar{e}'_2)]$$

Parabola con asse // alla retta $r: x - y = 3$.

Conica tg. retta impropria nel punto

$$[(1, 1, 0)] = r \alpha$$



$$(1 \ 1) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$a_{11} a_{22} = a_{12}^2$$

$$a_{11} + a_{12} + a_{12} + a_{22} = 0$$

$$2a_{12} = -a_{11} - a_{22}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 2xy + 1 = 0$$

$$\pi k(A) = 2 \sqrt{k}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \pi & k-2 & 1 & 0 & 1-k \\ \sigma & 3-k & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ \nu & 1 & 1 & k-2 & -2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} k-2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3-k & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & k-2 \end{vmatrix} = -2(k-2) - (3-k)(k-2) + 2$$

$$= (-5-k)(k-2) + 2 =$$

$$= -k^2 + 3k + 12$$

$$\begin{array}{cc}
 k-2 & 1-k \\
 \hline
 1 & 0 \\
 0 & 2 \\
 \hline
 3-k & 1 \\
 \hline
 4 & k-2 \quad -2
 \end{array}$$

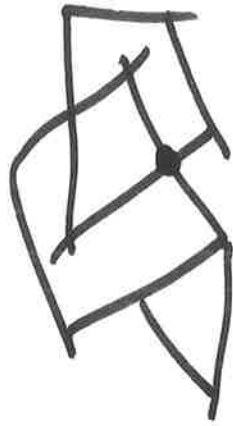
$$\begin{vmatrix} k-2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3-k & 0 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & k-2 \end{vmatrix} = (k-2) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 1 & k-2 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 3-k & 2 \\ 4 & k-2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -2(k-2) - (3-k)(k-2) + 2 =$$

$$= (k-2)(k-5) + 2$$

$$k^2 - 7k + 12 \quad \begin{array}{l} \swarrow k=3 \\ \searrow k=4 \end{array}$$

Se $K \neq 3, 4$: i 3 piani sono paralleli
di una stella propria



$$\kappa K = 3 \quad \kappa K(A|B) \quad \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{array} \right| =$$

$$= \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right| = 1 \neq 0$$

i 3 piani non hanno inv. propria



1 1 0
1 0 2
1 1 1

nessuno dei 3 piani è
parallelo ad un altro
 \Rightarrow stella impropria

$$k=h \Rightarrow \text{rk}(A)=2$$

$$\text{rk}(A|B)=2$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

• per $k=h$ i pivot sono elementi di un fascio

proprio. $\text{rk}(A) = \text{rk}(A|B) = 2$



• per $k=3$ stella impropria

• per $k \neq 3, h$ stella propria.

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(11) \quad (10)$$

$$(1 \ 1) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \quad a_{11} + 2a_{12} + a_{22} = 1$$

$$(10) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \quad a_{11} = 1$$

$$(10) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad a_{11} + a_{12} = 0$$

matrix
product \rightarrow

$$a_{11} = 1 \quad a_{12} = -1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a_{22} = 1 - 1 + 2 = 2$$

Ellisse di centro $(1, 0)$ ed asintoto //

$$ix + y = 2$$

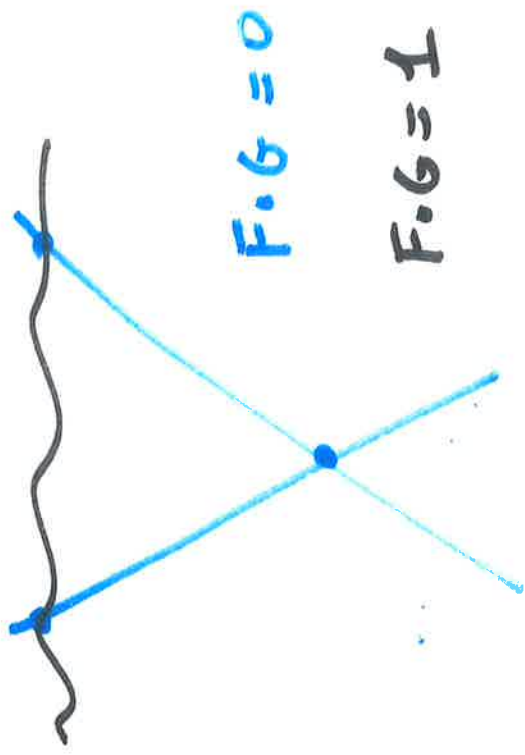
$$[(1, -i, 0)] = J\omega$$

ellisse dove emerge una circonferenza.

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

Ellisse di centro $(1, 0)$ ed asintoto //

$$[(1, zi, 0)]$$



[

$$[(1, 2i, 0)]$$

$$[(1, -2i, 0)]$$

$$(x-1) = 2i$$

$$y = 2i(x-1)$$

$$y = -2i(x-1)$$

$$[y - 2i(x-1)] [y + 2i(x-1)] = 1$$

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

$$\cancel{x^2 - 2x}$$

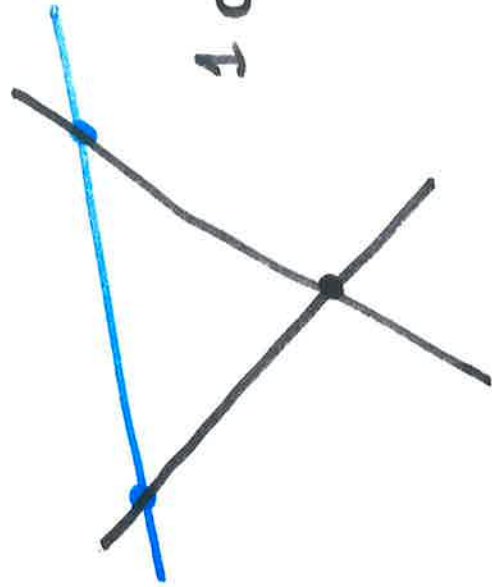
$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ -4 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$4x^2 - 8x + 4 + y^2 - 1$$

$$(100) = (4 \ 0 \ -4) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$x = 1 \quad y = 1$$

$$(010) = (0 \ 4 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad y = 0$$



1 CONICA DEGENERÈ

2) + CAMPIDARE TERMINÈ

NOTO AFFINCHÈ SIA

IRRIDUCIBILE