

5 Gennaio 2021 ore 10:30

Titolo nota

05/01/2021

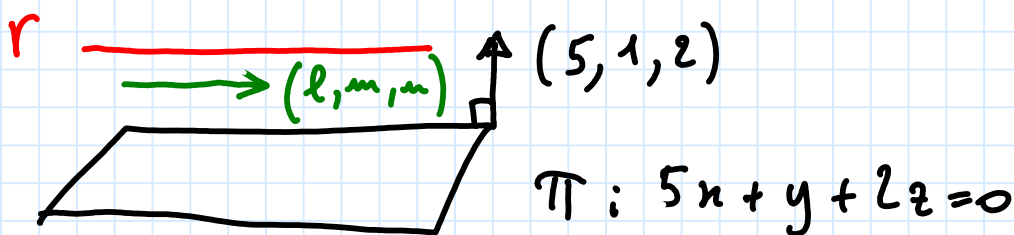
Buongiorno!

Io ci sono. Fatevi sentire che arrivo subito...

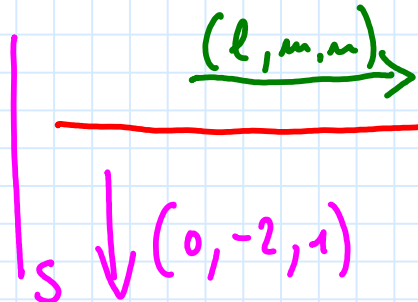
retta r passante per $A(1, 0, 0)$
parallela al piano $5x + y + 2z = 0 \leftarrow \Pi$
e perpendicolare alla retta

$$S: x - 1 = y + 2z + s = 0 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \nearrow 0 \ l_s \\ \rightarrow -2 \ m_s \\ \searrow 1 \ m_s \end{matrix}$$

$$r: \begin{cases} x = l \cdot t + 1 \\ y = m \cdot t + 0 \\ z = n \cdot t + 0 \end{cases} \quad (l, m, n) // r$$



$$(l, m, n) \perp (5, 1, 2) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 5l + 1m + 2n = 0 \\ 0 \cdot l - 2 \cdot m + 1 \cdot n = 0 \\ m = 2 \cdot n \end{cases}$$



$$5l + m + 2 \cdot (2m) = 0$$

$$l+m=0$$

scelgo $l=1$ e $m=-1$; $n=2m=-2$

$$(l, m, n) = (1, -1, -2)$$

$$A(1, 0, 0)$$

$$t = -y$$

$$r: \begin{cases} x = t+1 \\ y = -t \\ z = -2t \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} x = -y+1 \\ z = 2y \end{cases}$$

$$v: \begin{cases} x+y-1=0 \\ 2y-z=0 \end{cases}$$

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

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; P_A(\lambda) = \dots = \lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 3 = (\lambda-3) \cdot (\lambda+1)$$

$\lambda_1 = 3$ $\lambda_2 = -1$

autovettori per $\lambda_1 = +3$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x - y = 0$$

$$x = y$$

auto soluzione $(x, y) = (x, x) = x(1, 1) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

autovettore $x(1, 1) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$

auto VERSORE

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (1, 1) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)$$

$$\Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix};$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$\det C = +1$
rotazione

$$[-2 \quad -4] \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix} = [-3\sqrt{2} \quad -\sqrt{2}] \quad 45^\circ \text{ antiorario}$$

dopo la rotazione

$$3(x')^2 - 1(y')^2 - 3\sqrt{2}x' - \sqrt{2}y' - 2 = 0$$

$$3 \cdot \left(x' - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{3}{2} - 1 \cdot \left(y' + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} - 2 = 0$$

traslazione

$$\begin{cases} x'' = x' - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ y'' = y' + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$3 \cdot (x'')^2 - \frac{3}{2} - (y'')^2 + \frac{1}{2} - 2 = 0$$

$$3 \cdot (x'')^2 - (y'')^2 = \underbrace{2 + \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2}}_3$$

$$\frac{(x'')^2}{1} - \frac{(y'')^2}{3} = +1$$

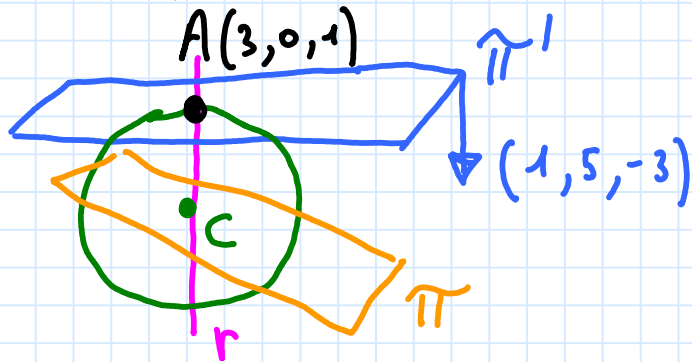
eq.
canonica

IPERBOLE

Sfera $C \in$ piano $\pi : 2y + 5 = 0$

\hookrightarrow tangente a π' : $x + 5y - 3z = 0$

nel punto $A(3, 0, 1) \in \pi'$



$$r : \begin{cases} x = 1 \cdot t + 3 \\ y = 5 \cdot t + 0 \\ z = -3 \cdot t + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\pi : 2y + 5 = 0$$

$$r \cap \pi : \begin{cases} x = t + 3 \\ y = 5t \\ z = -3t + 1 \\ 2y + 5 = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow 10t + 5 = 0 \Rightarrow t = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{2} + 3 = \frac{5}{2} ; y = -\frac{5}{2} ; z = -3\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + 1 = \frac{5}{2}$$

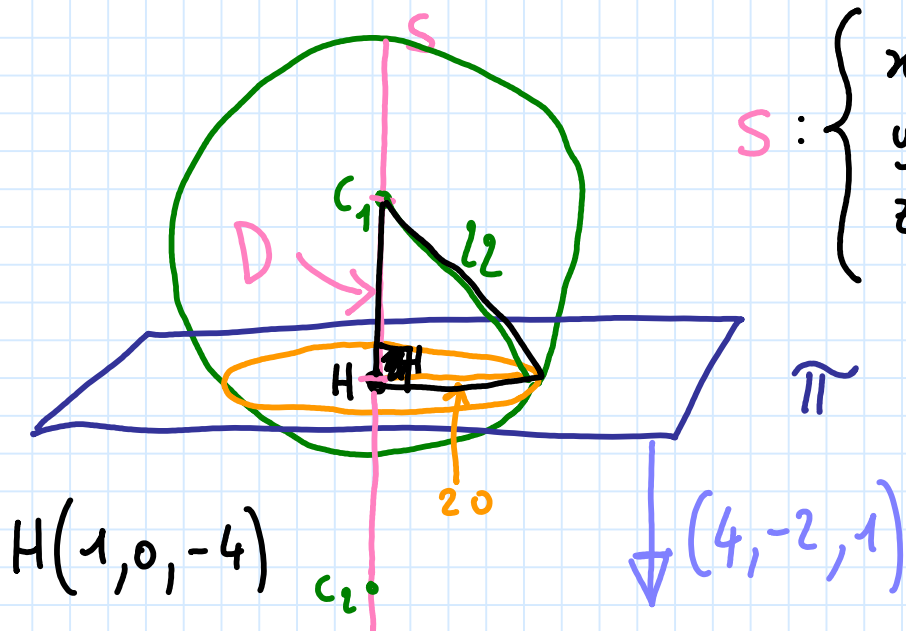
$$C\left(\frac{5}{2}, -\frac{5}{2}, +\frac{5}{2}\right)$$

$$d(A, C) = \dots = R$$

$$(x - x_c)^2 + (y - y_c)^2 + (z - z_c)^2 = R^2$$

2 sfere $R = 22$ che secano il piano $\pi : 4x - 2y + z = 0$ nella circonferenza di centro $H(1, 0, -4) \in \pi$ e raggio $r = 20$

$$S: \begin{cases} x = 4 \cdot t + 1 \\ y = -2 \cdot t + 0 \\ z = 1 \cdot t + (-4) \end{cases}$$



$$D = ? = \sqrt{22^2 - 20^2} = \sqrt{84}$$

$$C(4t+1, -2t, t-4)$$

$$d(C, H) = \sqrt{84}$$

$$d(C, H) = \sqrt{(4t)^2 + (-2t)^2 + (t)^2} = \sqrt{84}$$

$$16t^2 + 4t^2 + t^2 = 84$$

$$21t^2 = 84$$

$$t^2 = 4 \quad t = \pm 2$$

$$C(4t+1, -2t, t-4)$$

$$t_1 = +2 \Rightarrow C_1(9, -4, -2)$$

$$t_2 = -2 \Rightarrow C_2(-7, +4, -6)$$