

Geometrie 28/5/15

6/7/13 Q6: Trovare parabole con pts e ∞ $[2:1:0]$.

Parabole: luogo $Y = X^2$ con X, Y coord. opportune

Per $Y = X^2$ il pts e ∞ è $X^2 = 0$

cioè $X = 0$ ($Y = 1$) $\Rightarrow [0:1:0]$
nelle coord X, Y

$\Rightarrow$ Vgl. zu Transformation X, Y t.c.

$$X=0, Y=1 \text{ die } [2:1:0]$$

Pseudo

$$X = x - 2y$$

$$Y = y$$

$$\Rightarrow y = (x - 2y)^2$$



ve berechnen

funct. affine $\perp$ x, y
punkt von $\perp$ $\perp$ $\perp$

$$k(x-2y) + h$$

CURVE SIMPLICI?

6/7/13 E2(A)

$$\alpha: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\alpha(t) = \begin{pmatrix} t^3 + 6t^2 + 5t + 2 \\ t^2 - 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

simplex?

$$\alpha(t_2) = \alpha(t_1) \Rightarrow t_2 = t_1$$

$$\text{II comp: } \alpha(t_2) = \alpha(t_1) \Rightarrow t_2 = \pm t_1$$

$$t_2 = t_1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$t_2 = -t_1$$

I copy: $(-t_1)^3 + 6(-t_1)^2 + 9(-t_1) + 2$
 $= t_1^3 + 6t_1^2 + 9t_1 + 2$

$$\Rightarrow 2(t_1^3 + 9t_1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow t_1(t_1^2 + 9) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow t_1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow t_2 = -t_1 = 0 = t_1$$

OK

Libro E[26] 2.(A)

$$\alpha(t) = \begin{pmatrix} te^t \\ t^2 \\ e^{2t} \end{pmatrix}$$

semplice?

$$z'(t) = 2 \cdot e^{2t} > 0 \quad \forall t$$

$\Rightarrow z$ crescente $\Rightarrow \text{Si}$

Libro [24] E2(A)

$$\alpha: [-\pi/2, \pi/2] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\alpha(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos t \\ t^2 \\ \sin 2t \end{pmatrix} - \text{Provare che } \tilde{\alpha} \text{ } \text{è semplice} \\ \text{e chiusa.}$$

$$\text{Chiusa: } \alpha(-\pi/2) = \alpha(\pi/2)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \pi^2/4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \pi^2/4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

OK

Semplice e diretta: gli unici due t_1, t_2 distinti tali che $\alpha(t_1) = \alpha(t_2)$ sono gli estremi.

$$\alpha(t_1) = \alpha(t_2) \quad \text{cioè} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \cos t_1 \\ t_1^2 \\ \sin(2t_1) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos t_2 \\ t_2^2 \\ \sin(2t_2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\gamma(t_1) = \gamma(t_2) \Rightarrow t_2 = \pm t_1 \quad \text{Suppongo } t_2 = -t_1.$$

$$z(t_2) = z(t_1) \Rightarrow \sin(2t_1) = -\sin(2t_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin(2t_1) = 0 \Rightarrow 2t_1 = k\pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\Rightarrow t_1 = k \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Domínio de α é $[-\pi/2, \pi/2]$

$$\Rightarrow t_1 = -\pi/2 \quad t_2 = \pi/2 \quad \underline{OK} \text{ estremo.}$$

$$t_1 = 0 \quad t_2 = 0 \quad \text{non distin.}$$

$$t_1 = \pi/2 \quad t_2 = -\pi/2 \quad \underline{OK} \text{ estremo.}$$

Liko [23] 2.(A)

$$\alpha: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\alpha(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 2t - \cos t \\ t + 2 \sin t \\ t^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

symplectic?

$$\alpha(t_1) = \alpha(t_2) \quad \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} \quad t_2 = -t_1$$

$$\stackrel{X}{\Rightarrow} 2 \cdot (-t_1) - \cos(-t_1) = 2t_1 - \cos(t_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow t_1 = 0 \Rightarrow t_2 = t_1$$

Si-

Esame 28/6/14. Queri -

1. $X = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^4 : 1 \text{ equaz. lin.}\} \quad (\dim X = 3)$ -

Se $f: X \rightarrow X$ lin. ha solo 2 autoval

-5 e 7 si conclude che f è diago
oppure no?

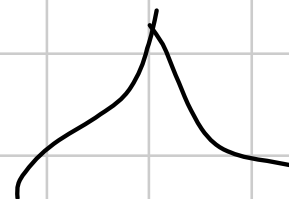
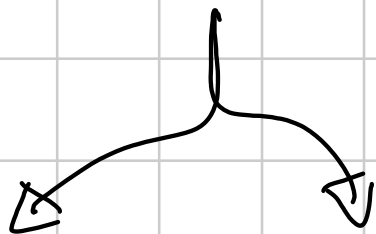
Se X avesse $\dim = 2$ so che

$f: X \rightarrow X$ ha 2 autoval. contanti con u.a.

Sapendo che sono -5 e 7 concludo che entrambi hanno $m.a. = 1 \Rightarrow f$ è diagonale

Il valore di $X = 3$. Quindi ho le possibilità:

$$m.a.(-5) = 1 \quad m.a.(7) = 2$$



$$m.g.(-5)=1$$

$$m.g.(7)=1$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c|cc} -5 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 7 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 \end{array} \right)$$

non diago

$$m.g.(-5)=1$$

$$m.g.(7)=2$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c|cc} -5 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 \end{array} \right)$$

diago

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} 7 & & \\ & -5 & 1 \\ & & -5 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} 7 & & \\ & -5 & 0 \\ & & -5 \end{array} \right)$$

$\Rightarrow$ Non posso dire nulla -

2. Trovare tutti i vett. di $\mathbb{C}^2$ con

(1) unitari (2) $\perp \begin{pmatrix} 3-i \\ 1+2i \end{pmatrix}$ (3) some coord $\in \mathbb{R}$

(3) $\begin{pmatrix} z \\ 1-z \end{pmatrix}$ poi posso moltiplicare per $k \in \mathbb{R}$

$$(2) (3+i)z + (1-2i)(1-z) = 0$$

$$z = \frac{1-2i}{1-2i-3-i} = \frac{1-2i}{-2-3i}$$

$$= \frac{(1-2i)(-2+3i)}{4+9} = \frac{4+7i}{13}$$

$$1-z = \frac{9-7i}{13}$$

$$(1) \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{16+49}} \begin{pmatrix} 4+7i \\ 9-7i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3. [t-1 : 3-t : t+1] = [-2 : 1 : -3] \text{ per } t = \dots ?$$

NO

$$t - 1 = -2$$

$$\frac{t-1}{-2} = \frac{3-t}{1}$$

$$t - 1 = -6 + 2t$$
$$t = 5$$

Vedo se va bene: $[4 : -2 : 6] \neq [-2 : 1 : -3]$

Si

$$4. \quad 2x^2 + 2(1-t)xy + (t+3)y^2 + 2\sqrt{5}y + 2 = 0$$

ellisse per ... ?

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1-t & 0 \\ 1-t & t+3 & \sqrt{5} \\ 0 & \sqrt{5} & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad d_1 > 0 \quad \forall t$$

$\Rightarrow$ ho autov. (+?)?

È ellisse se (+) - oppure se

$$d_2 > 0 \quad \text{e} \quad d_3 < 0$$

$$d_2 = 2t + 6 - t^2 + 2t - 1 = -t^2 + 4t + 5$$

$$d_2 > 0 \quad \text{se} \quad t^2 - 4t - 5 < 0 \quad (t-5)(t+1) < 0$$

$$-1 < t < 5$$

$$d_3 = \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1-t & 0 \\ 1-t & t+3 & \sqrt{5} \\ 0 & \sqrt{5} & 2 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= 2 \cdot (-t^2 + 4t + 5) - \sqrt{5} \cdot (2\sqrt{5})$$

$$= -2t^2 + 8t + 10 - 10 = 2t(4-t)$$

$$d_3 < 0 \text{ so } t(t-4) > 0$$

$$t < 0 \vee t > 4$$

In conclusion:

$$-1 < t < 0 \vee 4 < t < 5$$

5. Classif. cone $4x^2 - z^2 - 4xy - 2yz + 4x = 0$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 4 & -2 & 0 & 2 \\ -2 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ \hline 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$d_2 < 0$$

$$d_3 = -4 + 4 = 0$$

$\Rightarrow$ parab. iprob.

Devo vedere che $d_4 \neq 0$:

$$d_4 = \dots = 4$$

$\Rightarrow$ parab. iprob.

$$7. \int (2xy \, dx - 5y^2 \, dy)$$

$$\alpha: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \quad \alpha(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 3-t^2 \\ 1-2t \end{pmatrix}$$

FORMA

chiusa?

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (-5y^2) \neq \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (2xy)$$

|| ||
0 2x

NO

$$\int_0^1 (2 \cdot (3-t^2)(1-2t)(-2t) - 5(1-2t)^2(-2)) \, dt$$

$$= \dots = \int_0^1 (-8t^4 + 4t^3 + 64t^2 - 52t + 10) dt$$

$$= -\frac{8}{5} + 1 + \frac{64}{3} - 26 + 10 = \dots$$

Esame 7/6/14. Esercizio

$$1. A_k = \begin{pmatrix} 2k-3 & k-1 & 1 \\ k^2-3k+2 & k^2+k & k-1 \\ -2k^2+6k-6 & -2k^2+3k-3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

(A) provare che $\det(A_k) = 2k^4 + k^3 - 3k^2 - k + 1$.

Oss:

- Sarrus diretto: No
- Se dopo serve $\det(A_k)$ anche se non ho insight lo so

$$\text{III rigo} \rightarrow \text{III} + 2 \cdot \text{II}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2k-3 & k-1 & 1 \\ k^2-3k+2 & k^2+k & k-1 \\ -2 & 5k-3 & 2k \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{I col} \rightarrow \text{I} - \text{II}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} k-2 & k-1 & 1 \\ -4k+2 & k^2+k & k-1 \\ 1-5k & 5k-3 & 2k \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
 \left(\begin{array}{cc}
 -4k+2 & k^2+k- \\
 -(k-2)(k-1) & (k-1)(k-1) \\
 1-5k & 5k-3 \\
 -(k-2)2k & -(k-1)2k
 \end{array} \right) & \begin{array}{c} * \\ * \end{array} & \\
 & \searrow & \text{conti:}
 \end{array}$$

(B) trovare $p_{A_k}(t)$ sapendo $p_{A_k}(-1) = -2k^3(k+2)$

$$\text{S: } p_{A_k}(t) = t^3 - \underbrace{tr(A_k)}_{\text{facile}} \cdot t^2 + c_1 t - \underbrace{det(A_k)}_{\text{lo so dal test}}$$

$$(-1)^3 - (k^2 + 3k - 1) \cdot (-1)^2 + C_1 \cdot (-1) \\ = (2k^4 + k^3 - 3k^2 - k + 1) = -2k^4 - 4k^3$$

$\Rightarrow$ trova $C_1 \dots$

(c) Sapendo che ho $\lambda_1 = k+1$ $\lambda_2 = 2k-1$
trova λ_3

$$\lambda_3 = \text{tr}(A_k) - (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) = k^2 + \cancel{3k} - \cancel{1} - \cancel{k} - \cancel{1} - \cancel{2k} + \cancel{1} \\ = k^2 + 1$$

(D) Trouver le m.a.

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2$$

$$k+1 = 2k-1$$

$$k=2$$

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_3$$

$$k+1 = k^2-1$$

$$k=-1, k=2$$

$$\lambda_2 = \lambda_3$$

$$2k-1 = k^2-1$$

$$k=2, k=0$$

Per $k \neq -1, 0, 2$ $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$ au m.a. = 1

$$\text{Per } k = -1 \quad \text{m.a.}(0) = 2 \quad \text{m.a.}(-3) = 1$$

$$k = 0 \quad \text{m.a.}(-1) = 2 \quad \text{m.a.}(1) = 1$$

$$k = 2 \quad \text{m.a.}(3) = 3$$

(E) Trovare le m.g. ... $k \neq -1, 0, 2$ m.g. = 1 tutte $\Rightarrow$ diago

$$k = -1 \quad \text{m.g.}(-3) = 1$$

$$\text{m.g.}(0) = \dim(\text{Ker}(0 \cdot I_3 - A_{(-1)}))$$

$$= 3 - \text{rank}(A_{(-1)} - 0 \cdot I_3) = 3 - \text{rank}$$

$$= 1 \quad \text{Non diago -}$$

può essere
1 o 2

$$\begin{pmatrix} -5 & -2 & 1 \\ 6 & 0 & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$k=0 \quad \text{m.g.}(1) = 1$$

$$\text{m.g.}(-1) = 3 - \text{rank} \left(A_0 - (-1)I_3 \right)$$

$$= 3 - \text{rank} \left(\begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \\ -6 & -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} + I_3 \right)$$

$$= 3 - \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ -6 & -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = 3 - 1 = 2$$

diago

$$k=2$$

→ provere 1,2,3

$$\text{m.g.}(3)$$

$$= 3 - \text{rank}(A_2 - 3 \cdot I_3) = \dots = 1$$

Non diago

$$2. \quad \alpha(s) = \begin{pmatrix} s + \log(1+s^2) \\ 2s - e^s \\ 3s^2 - \sin(s) \end{pmatrix}$$

(A) Dominio? $\mathbb{R}$

(B) Regolare: $\alpha'(s) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \frac{2s}{1+s^2} \\ 2 - e^s \\ 6s - \cos(s) \end{pmatrix}$

$$X'(s) = 0 \iff 1+s^2+2s=0 \iff s=-1$$

On $\gamma'(s) = 2 - e^{-1} \neq 0 \quad (e \neq 1/2)$

$\Rightarrow$ reg. curve

(c) Frenet in $s=0$

$$\alpha' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \frac{2s}{1+s^2} \\ 2 - e^s \\ 6s - \cos(s) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha'' = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2-2s^2}{(1+s^2)^2} \\ -e^s \\ 6 + \sin(s) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha''' = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-12s+4s^3}{(1+s^2)^3} \\ -e^s \\ \cos(s) \end{pmatrix}$$

NON SERVE
PER FRENET

$$\frac{-4s}{(1+s^2)^2} + (2-2s^2) \frac{(-2) \cdot (2s)}{(1+s^2)^3} = \frac{-4s-4s^3-8s+8s^3}{(1+s^2)^3}$$

$$\text{In } 0: \quad \alpha' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \alpha'' = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \quad \alpha''' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \alpha' \wedge \alpha'' = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -8 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b = \frac{1}{7\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -8 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \quad m = b \wedge t = \frac{1}{7\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ 2 \\ 13 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$t = m \wedge b \\ \Rightarrow m = b \wedge t$$

(D) χ, τ in $S=0$

$$\chi = \frac{\|\alpha' \wedge \alpha''\|}{\|\alpha'\|^3}$$

$$\tau = \frac{\langle \alpha' \wedge \alpha'' \mid \alpha''' \rangle}{\|\alpha' \wedge \alpha''\|^2}$$

ATTENZIONE

SONO

NUMERI

$$(E) \int_{\beta} (y dx + x dy) \quad \beta = \alpha \big|_{[0,1]}$$

$$= \int_0^1 (2s - e^s) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{2s}{1+s^2}\right) ds$$

Trace: chine? (Se s: $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$)

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(y)$$

Si

$$U(x, y) = x \cdot y$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\beta} \dots = x \cdot y \Big|_{\alpha(0)}^{\alpha(1)} = x \cdot y \Big|_{\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ * \end{pmatrix}}^{\begin{pmatrix} 1+\log 2 \\ 2-e \\ * \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$= (1+\log 2)(2-e)$$