

Geometrie 4/5/17

6) Paraboloidi iperbolici

$$z = x^2 - y^2$$

Cipabolico: $\bar{Z} : z w = x^2 - y^2$

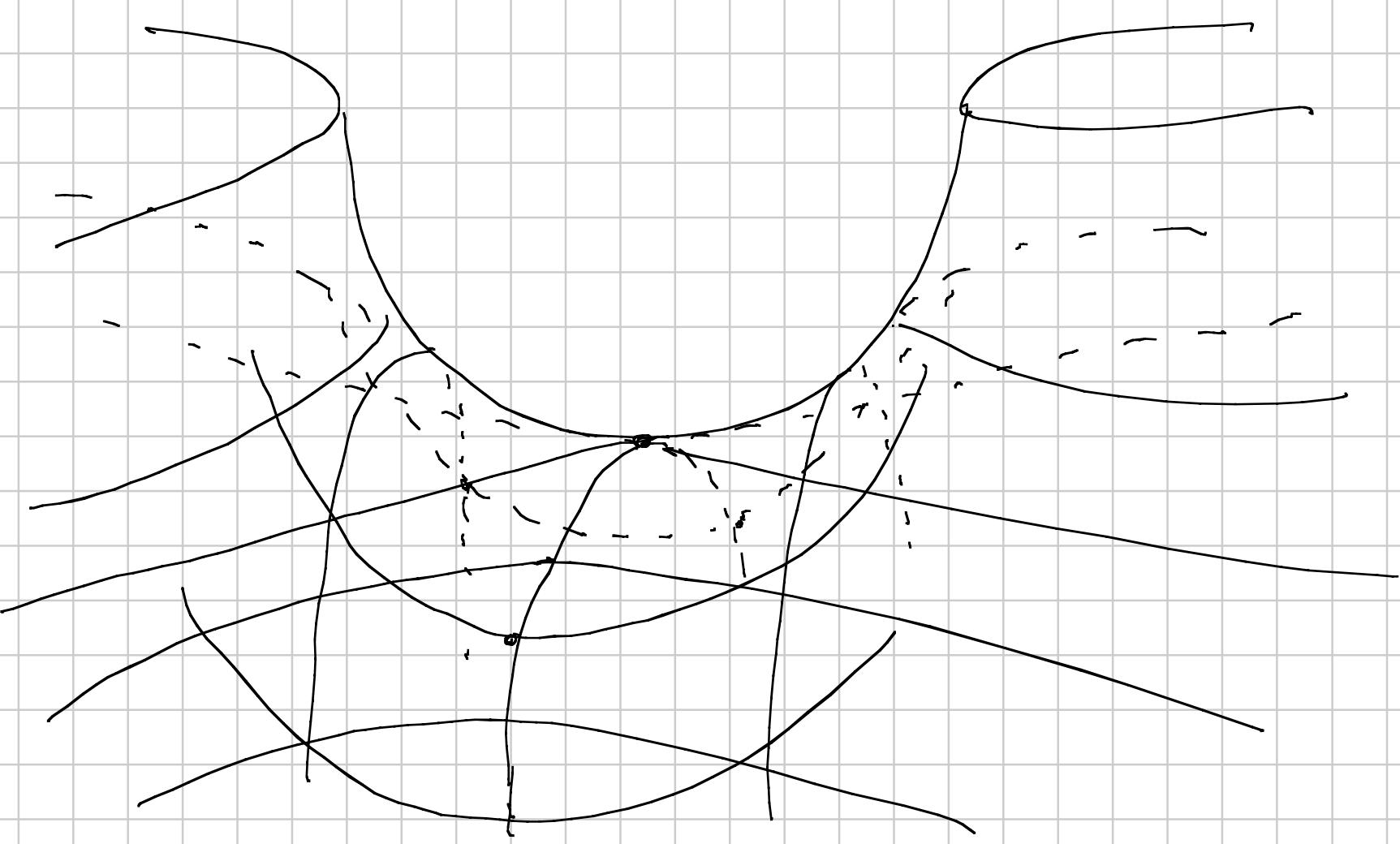
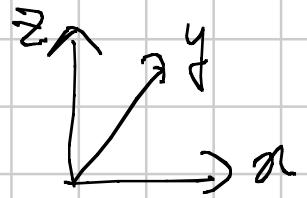
$$(z+w)(z-w) = x^2 - y^2$$

$$z^2 - w^2 = x^2 - y^2$$

$$x^2 + w^2 = y^2 + z^2$$

iperboloidi
proiettivo

$$z = x^2 - y^2$$



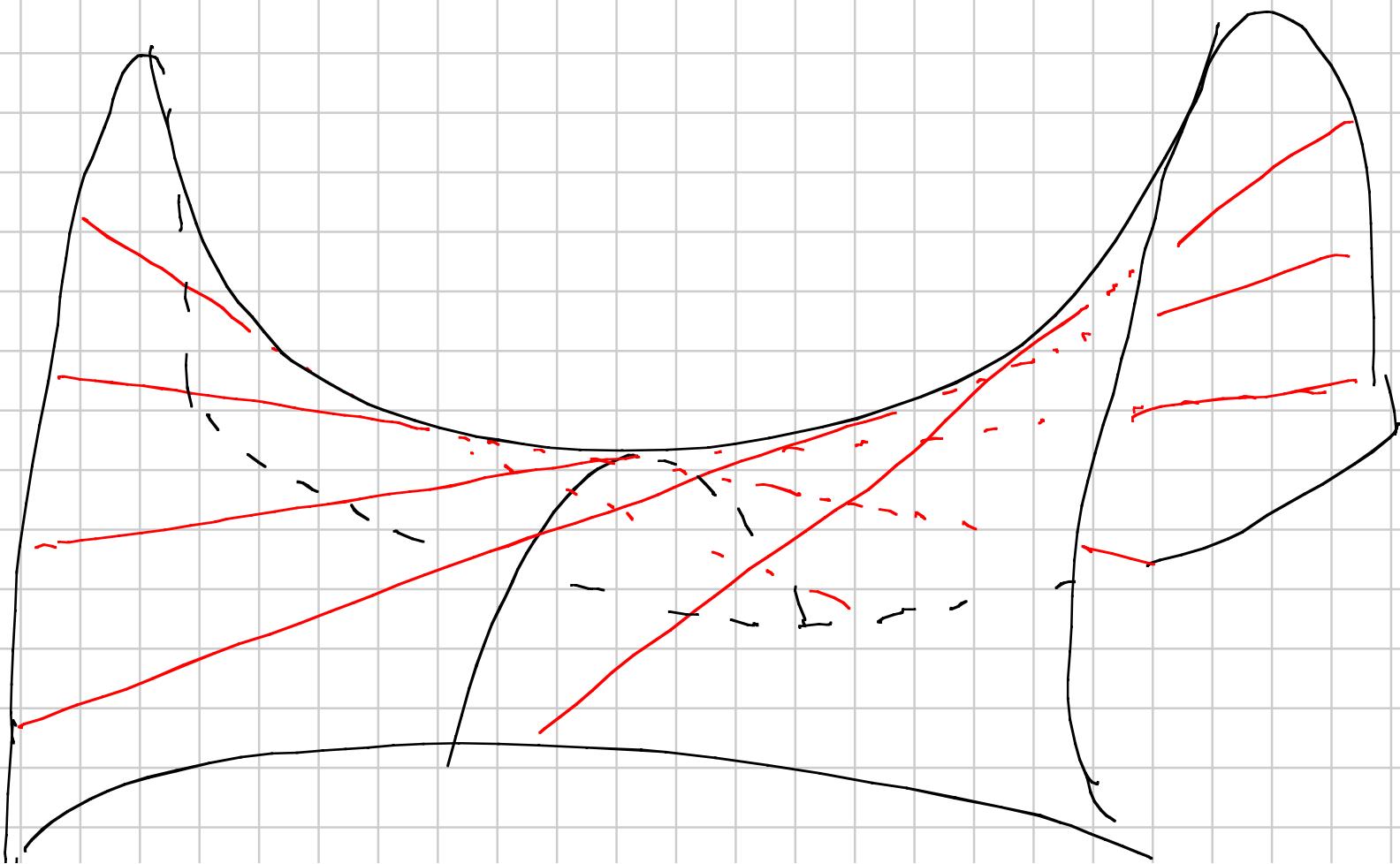
ipaboloid a sella

$$z = x - y^2$$

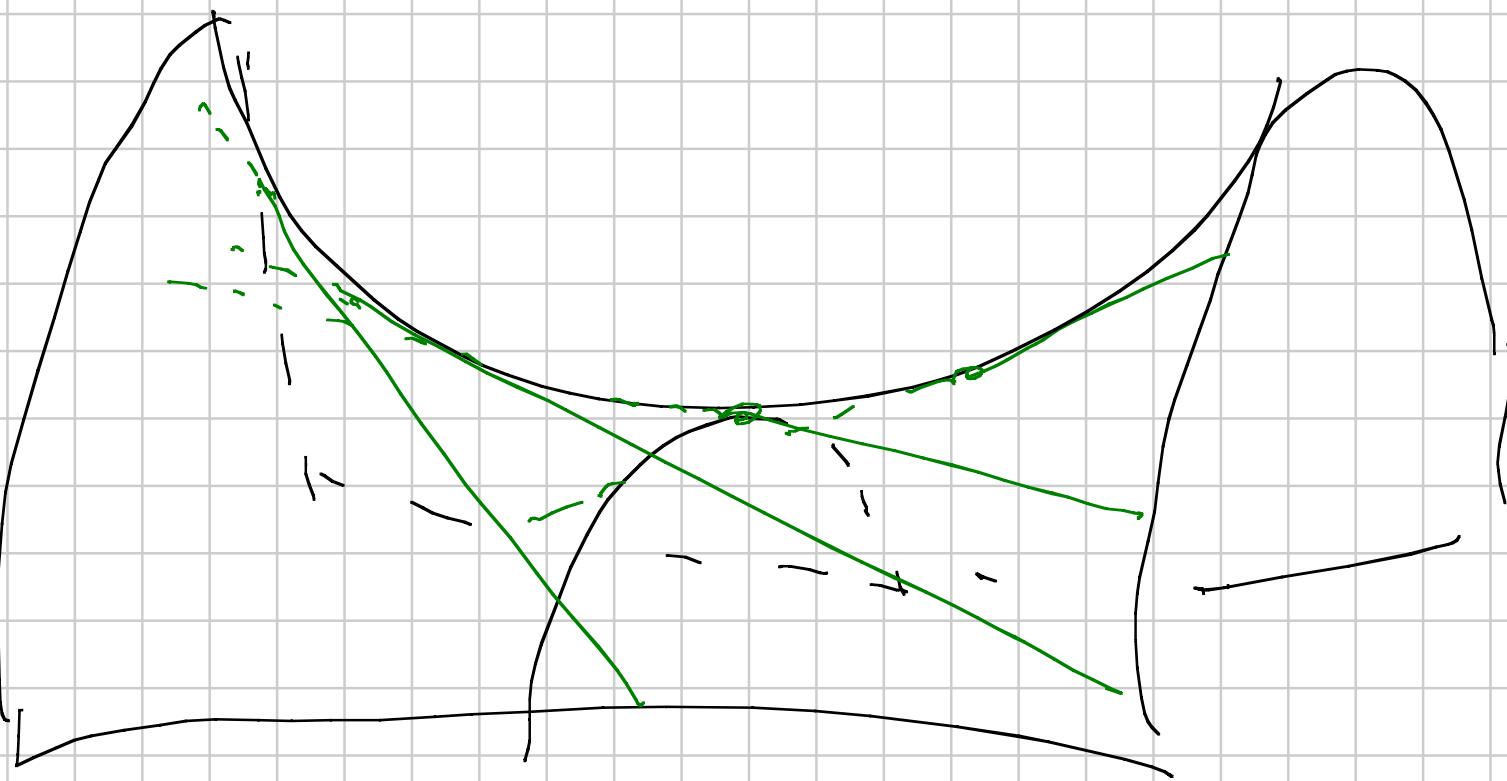
$$z = (x+y)(x-y)$$

Interazione con piano $x-y=c$

è la retta $z=c(x+y)$



Skizze: $x+y=c \cap$ solle = welche $f=c(x-y)$

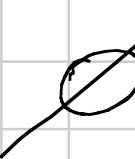


Riassumiamo i 6 modelli con $\phi \in \infty$ e analisi

1) \emptyset $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 1 = 0$

$$\mathcal{L}_\infty = \emptyset \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

2) ellisoidi $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$

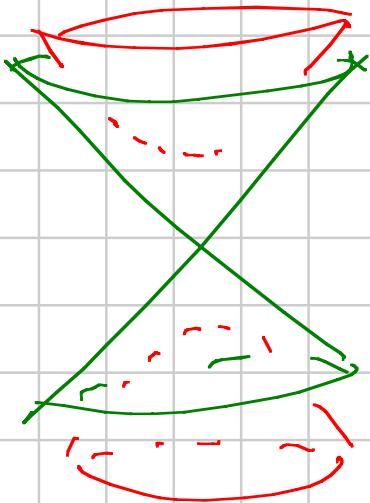
$$\mathcal{L}_\infty : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 0$$


3) parabol. ell $z = x^2 + y^2$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_\infty : x^2 + y^2 &= 0 \\ &= \{[0:0:1]\}\end{aligned}\quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 0 & -1/2 \\ & & -1/2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

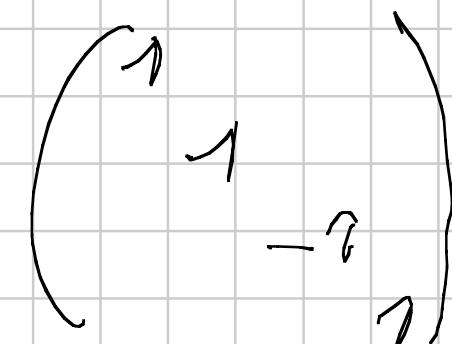
4) iperb. ell
(2 folde)

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

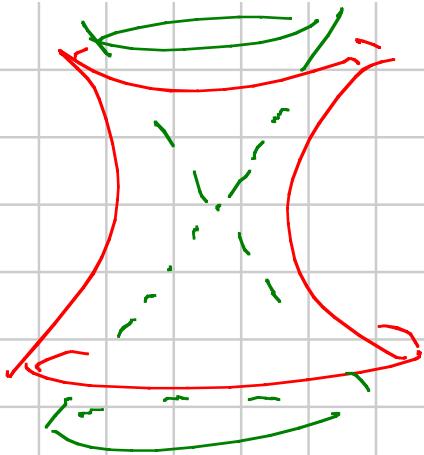


$$\text{Lös: } z^2 = a^2 - x^2 - y^2$$

f' ulice conica
proiektiva
non deg.
non vuote



5) iperb. iperbolico $x^2 + y^2 = 1 + z^2$



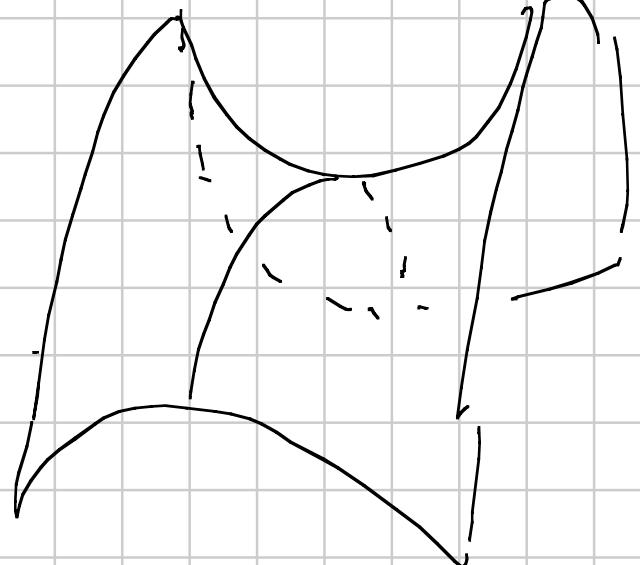
∂_∞ : cone
surface



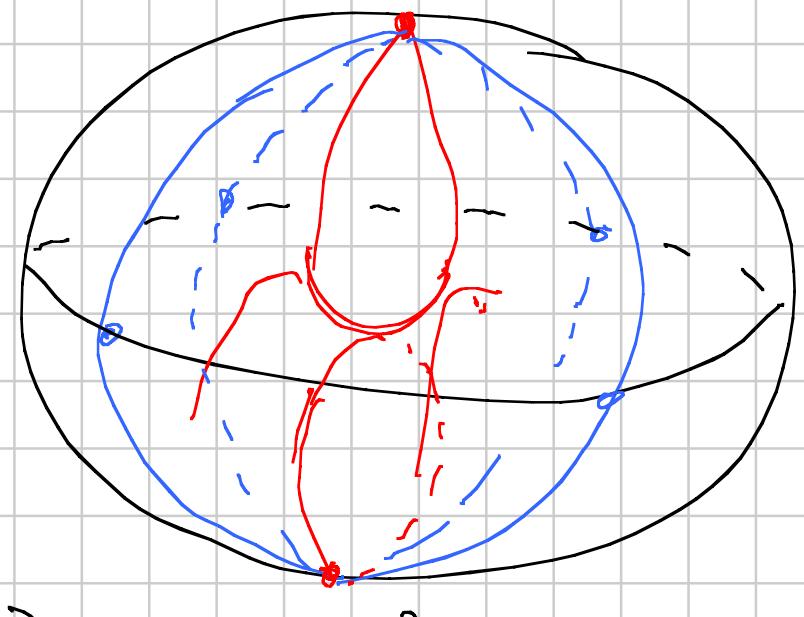
6) parabol. ipab. $z = x^2 - y^2$

$$\mathcal{L}_\infty : x^2 - y^2 = 0 \quad x = \pm y$$

due nette distinte
in $\mathbb{P}^2(\mathbb{R})$



dispono \mathbb{R}^3 come se fosse finito.



$$\mathbb{R}^3 \leftrightarrow \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^3 : \|x\| < 1 \right\}$$
$$x \mapsto \frac{x}{1 + \|x\|}$$

$$P^2(\mathbb{R}) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 : \|x\| = 1\}$$

$x_n - x$

Teo: ogni quadrica affine non degenere in \mathbb{R}^3

$$(L = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 : t \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 0\}) \quad \begin{array}{l} A \in M_{4 \times 4} \\ \text{simmetrico} \\ \det(A) \neq 0 \end{array}$$

può essere trasformata tramite cambi di coord.
oppure in una delle 6 classificazioni

(transit) $M = \begin{pmatrix} N & v \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ + cambi se puo e epihet

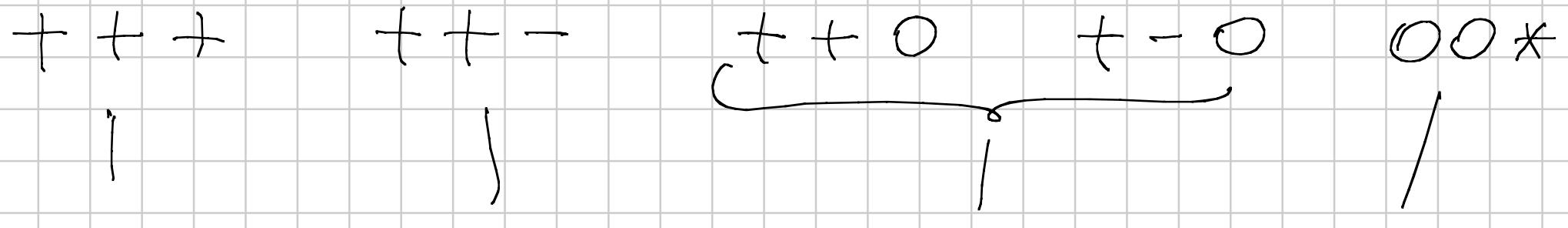
la matrice A diventa una delle 6

$$\left(\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & 1 \\ & -1 & 1 \end{smallmatrix} \right) \left(\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & -1 \\ & -1 & 1 \end{smallmatrix} \right) \left(\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 0 & -1/2 \\ & -1/2 & 0 \end{smallmatrix} \right)$$
$$\left(\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & & \\ & -1 & 1 \\ & 1 & -1 \end{smallmatrix} \right) \left(\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & & \\ & -1 & -1 \\ & 1 & -1 \end{smallmatrix} \right) \left(\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & & \\ & -1 & 0 \\ & 0 & -1/2 \\ & -1/2 & 0 \end{smallmatrix} \right).$$

Quattro se $A = \begin{pmatrix} Q & b \\ E_p & c \end{pmatrix}$ i segni degli autovetori di $A - d \cdot Q$ dicono quale dei

6 modelli si trovano

Dico: Possibilità per i segni degli
autovetori di Q (e cioè di
cambiarne segno all'ep.)



autonol d'A

++ + +

++ + -

autonal A

++ + - (++ - +)

++ - -



transite ($\begin{smallmatrix} N & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{smallmatrix}$) two.

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 0 & 0 & * \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & * \\ 0 & 0 & * & * \\ * & * & * & * \end{array} \right)$$

$N \neq 0$; $\det = 0$



primo mi ricorda poco via entropia

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 & * \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & 0 & * \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3 & * \\ * & * & * & * \end{pmatrix}$$

poi con queste due multipli

$$\begin{pmatrix} \pm 1 & 0 & 0 & * \\ 0 & \pm 1 & 0 & * \\ 0 & 0 & \pm 1 & * \\ * & * & * & * \end{pmatrix}$$

poi con traslazioni

$$\begin{pmatrix} \pm 1 & & \\ & \pm 1 & \\ & & \pm 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

infine con simmetrie

$$\begin{pmatrix} \pm 1 & & \\ & \pm 1 & \\ & & \pm 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

che a meno di cambio segno \rightarrow rendono C

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right)$$

~~(X)~~ Con ortog + omogenee vi' ricordano q

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & * \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & * \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & * \\ * & * & * & * \end{array} \right)$$

poi con traslet su ay q

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \pm 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & * \\ 0 & 0 & * & * \end{pmatrix}$$

infine con

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & a & b \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} a$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & \pm i & \\ & & \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i/2 \\ -i/2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Oss: se ho $\mathcal{L} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 : t(\gamma) A(\gamma) = 0\}$

e $d_3 = 0$ non posso concludere che c'è un parabolide: devo verificare che $d_4 \neq 0$.

Come si fa dato A a copiare
quale quadrica è definita da $\begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ t & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ t & 1 \end{pmatrix}^T = 0$?

Se d_1, d_2, d_3, d_4 sono $\neq 0$ ok.

In questo basta $d_2 \neq 0$ (ma se $d_4 \neq 0$).
Infatti:

$d_2 > 0 \Rightarrow Q$ ha due autoval concordi se serve
cambiare segno, e li' supporto ++. One

$d_3 \begin{cases} > 0 \\ = 0 \\ < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow Q: \begin{cases} +++ \\ + + 0 \\ + + - \end{cases}$ \Rightarrow parab. ell.

$d_4 \begin{cases} > 0 \\ < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A: + + + + \\ vuoto \\ A: + + - - \\ ellissoidi \\ A: + + - - \\ ipab. ipab \\ A: + + - + \\ ipab. ell \end{cases}$

$d_2 < 0 \Rightarrow Q$ ha due autoval disconci

$> 0 \rightarrow$ conclude come sopra

d_3
 $\begin{cases} < 0 \\ = 0 \\ > 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow Q : + - 0 \Rightarrow$ parab. iperb.

SUGGERIMENTO: non mandare e

me un'& schema sui spazj di $d_1 \downarrow d_2 \downarrow d_3 \downarrow d_4$

una ricordare che si usano d_1, d_2, d_3, d_4
per cogliere f. se poi degli autowol di Q e A
e due punti se poi l'anno lo classifca.

Oss: se dopo qualche puntata delle
coordinate ho $d_2 \neq 0$ tutto va bene -

Ex:

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

$$d_2 = 0$$

$$d_2 = 0$$

$d_2 < 0 \Rightarrow$ coloco $d_3 < d_4 <$ condado

Caso escluso: d_2 risuone nullo per
qualsiasi permutazione delle coordinate.

In tal caso basta il segno di d_1, d_3, d_4 ,
poiché si ha necessariamente $d_1 \neq d_3 \neq 0$.

Ese 11.2.1 - Classificare le coniche date

$$\bullet \quad \cancel{x^2 + 2xy - y^2} + 2x - \sqrt{3} = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$d_2 = -2 < 0$$

\Rightarrow dep. o iparbole

$$d_3 = \sqrt{3} + 0 + 0 + 1 + \sqrt{3} + 0 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{iparbole}$$

$$\bullet \quad \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1/2 & -5/2 \\ -1/2 & -3 & 5 \\ -5/2 & 5 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$d_2 = -6 - \frac{1}{4} < 0$$

$$d_3 = 18 + \frac{25}{4} + \frac{25}{4} + \frac{75}{4} + \frac{3}{4} - 50$$

$$= 18 + \frac{25}{2} + \frac{39}{2} - 50 = 18 + 32 - 50 = 0$$

\Rightarrow \overline{e} degener.

$$2x^2 - xy - 3y^2 - 5x + 10y - 3 = 0$$

$$(x+y-3)(2x-3y+1) = 0 \quad : \text{ due rette incidenti}$$

①

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 7 & -\frac{3}{2} \\ 2 & -\frac{3}{2} & -\sqrt{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$d_2 = 35 - \frac{1}{4} > 0$$

$$d_1 > 0$$

$$d_3 = -35\sqrt{11} + 6 + 6 - 28 + 4\sqrt{11} - \frac{45}{4}$$

$$= -31\sqrt{11} - 16 - \frac{45}{4} < 0$$

ellissy

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -3 & 2 \\ -3 & 3 & -5/2 \\ 2 & -5/2 & -19 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$d_2 = 0$$

as $d_3 \neq 0$ it is parabolic

$$d_3 = -17 + 15 + 15 - 12 + 17 - \frac{75}{4} \neq 0$$

parabolic

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$d_2 = 0$$

$$d_3 = \pm 4 \neq 0 \quad \text{parabole}$$

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

$$d_2 < 0$$

$$d_3 \neq 0 \quad \text{Hyperbole}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad d_3 = 0 \quad \text{degener}$$

$$x^2 - 2xy - 2y - 1 = 0 \quad [\dots]$$

$$(x-1) - 2y(x+1) = 0 \quad (x+1)(x-2y-1) = 0 \quad \text{die WIC reicht.}$$

$$5x^2 - 6xy + 5y^2 - 10x + 6y - k = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 & 3 & -5 \\ -3 & 5 & 3 \\ -5 & 3 & -k \end{pmatrix}$$

$$d_1 > 0$$

$$d_2 > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} d_3 &= -25k + 45 + \cancel{45} - 125 + 9k - \cancel{45} \\ &= -16k - 80 = -16(k+5) \end{aligned}$$

$$k > -5$$

$$d_3 < 0$$

ellipse

$$k < -5$$

$$d_3 > 0$$

\emptyset

$$k = -5$$

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

neu punkt

infatti:

$$5x^2 - 6xy + 5y^2 - 10x + 6y + 5 = 0$$

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

$$\begin{cases} x+y=1 \\ x-y=1 \end{cases} \quad (1,0)$$

$$x^2 + kxy - 3y^2 + 2x + y - 1 = 0$$

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

$$(d_1 > 0)$$

$$d_2 = -12 - k^2 < 0$$

$$d_3 = 24 + 2k + 2k + 24 + 2k^2 - 2$$

$$= 2(k^2 + 2k + 23) \neq 0$$

sample hyperbole

$$\bullet kx^2 + 4xy + y^2 - 4x - 2y + 5 = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} k & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & \textcircled{1} & -1 \\ -2 & -1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$d_1 = 1 > 0$$

$$d_2 = k - 4$$

$$\begin{aligned} d_3 &= 5k + 4 + 4 - 4 - 20 - k \\ &= 4k - 16 = 4(k - 4) \end{aligned}$$

$k > 4$ $d_1 > 0$ $d_2 > 0$ $d_3 > 0$ \emptyset

$k < 4$ $d_2 < 0$ $d_3 \neq 0$ parabole

$k = 4$ dégénère

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

$$(2x+y)^2 - 2(2x+y) + 5 = 0 \Rightarrow \emptyset$$

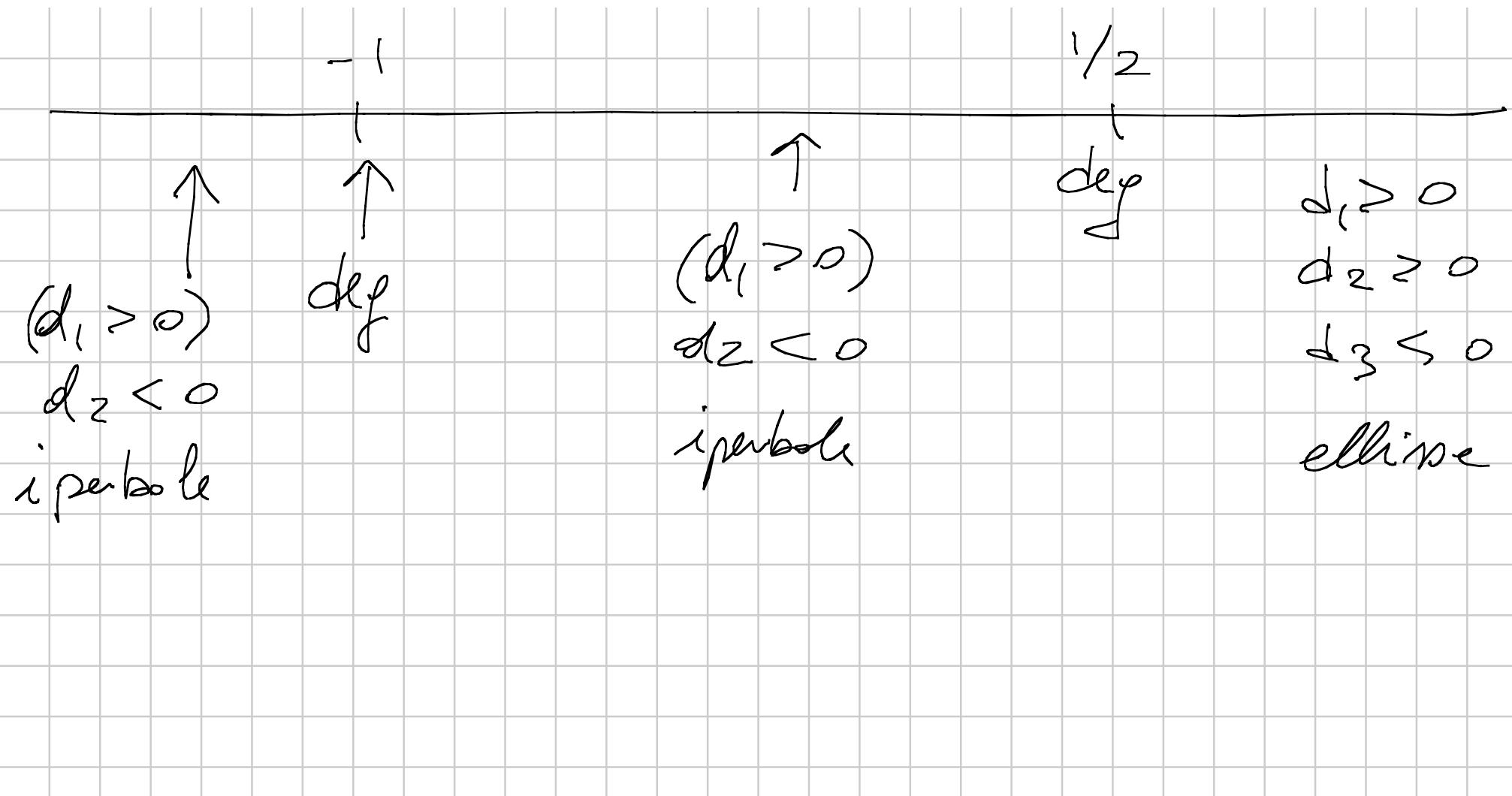
$$x^2 - 2xy + 2ky^2 + 2kx + 2y + 1 = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & k \\ -1 & 2k & 1 \\ k & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$d_1 > 0$$

$$d_2 = 2k - 1$$

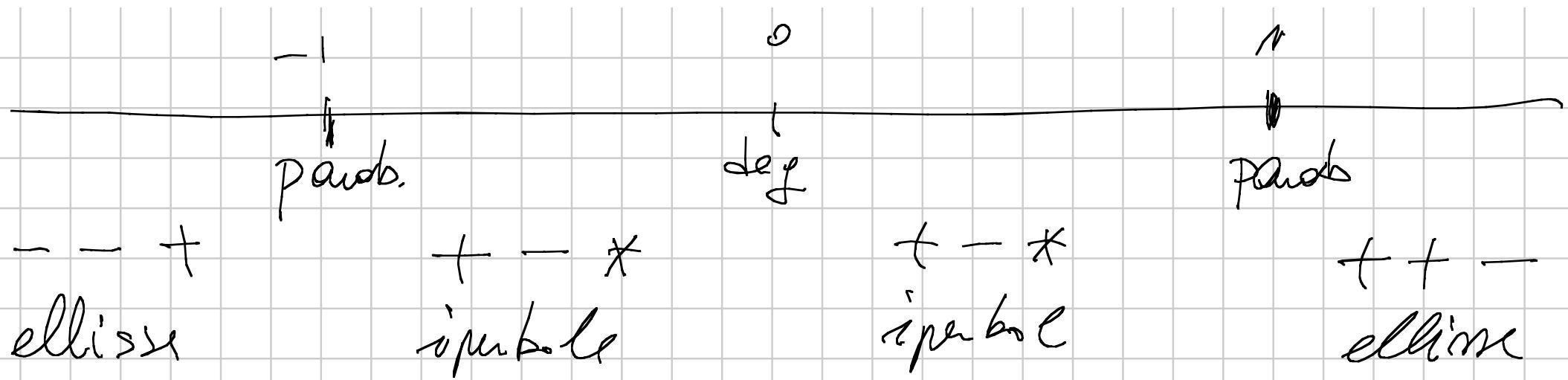
$$d_3 = \cancel{2k} - \cancel{k} - \cancel{k} - 2k^3 - 1 - 1 = -2(k^3 + 1)$$



$$\bullet (k+1)x^2 + (k-1)y^2 + 2kx + 2y - 1 = 0$$

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

$$d_3 = \cancel{1} - k^2 + 0 + 0 - k^3 \cancel{+ k} + 0 - k - 1 \\ = -k(k^2 + 1)$$



$$k=0$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} x &= y-1 \\ \varphi &= 1-y \end{aligned}$$

die rechte rezipient: