

Geometrie 22/4/2020

Quadriche : modelli affini delle quadriche non degeneri:

$\emptyset$, ellissoide, iperb. iperb., iperb. ell., parab. iperb., parab. ell.

$$\mathcal{Q} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 : {}^t(x) \cdot A \cdot (x) = 0\} \quad A \in M_{4 \times 4} \text{ simm, } \underline{\det \neq 0}.$$

Quadriche proiettive con def: (in $\mathbb{P}^3(\mathbb{R}) = \mathbb{R}^3 \cup \mathbb{P}^2(\mathbb{R})$)

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + w^2 = 0 \quad \emptyset$$

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

$$\underline{x^2 + y^2 = z^2 + w^2}$$

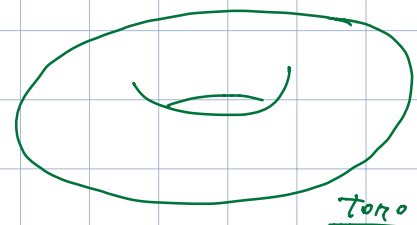
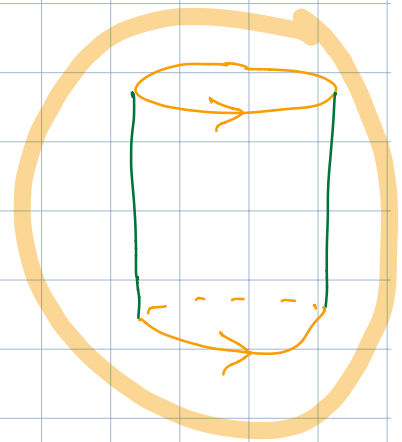
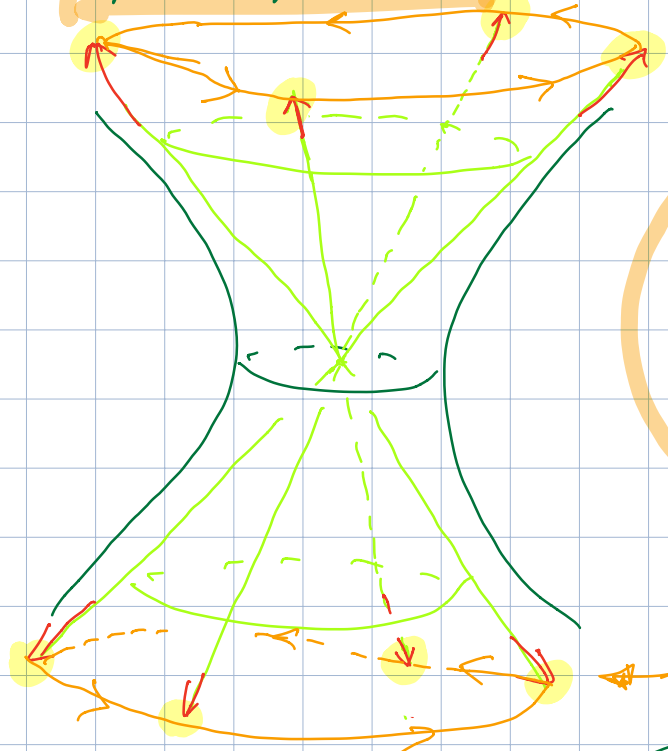
$\subset \mathbb{R}^3 = \{w=1\}$ ellissoide proiettivo

$$\cap \{w=1\}$$

$$: \underline{x^2 + y^2 = z^2 + 1}$$

iperb. a 1 foglio

iperboloide proiettivo.



toro

$$\mathcal{L} \leadsto \overline{\mathcal{L}} \quad \mathcal{L}_\infty = \overline{\mathcal{L}} \setminus \mathcal{L}$$

completamento parte a ∞

$$\emptyset \quad x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 1 = 0 \quad \leadsto \quad x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + w^2 = 0 \quad \emptyset$$

ellipsoide $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \quad \leadsto \quad x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = w^2 \quad \overline{\mathcal{L}} = \text{ellipsoide proiettivo}$

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

iprob. 1 folde ipربولico

$$x^2 + y^2 = z^2 + 1 \quad \leadsto \quad x^2 + y^2 = z^2 + w^2$$

$\overline{\mathcal{L}}$ ipربولico proiettivo

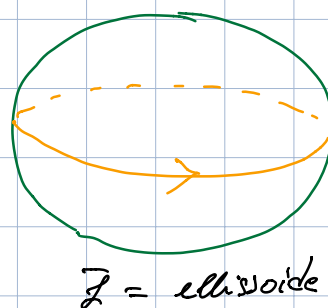
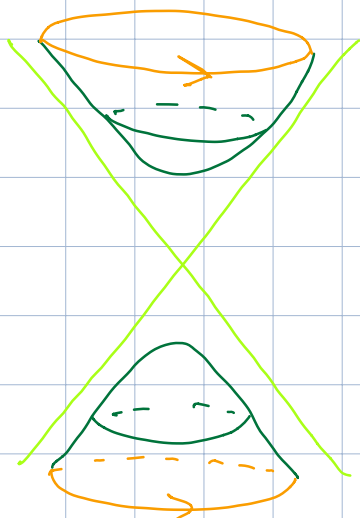
$\mathcal{L}_\infty: x^2 + y^2 = z^2$ unica conica non deg. (circonfenza)

iprob. 2 folde elliptico

$$x^2 + y^2 + 1 = z^2 \quad x^2 + y^2 + w^2 = z^2$$

$\overline{\mathcal{L}}$ ellipsoide proiettivo

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



parab. ellittico

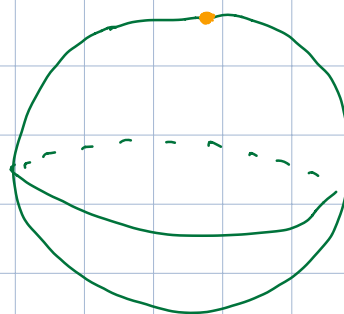
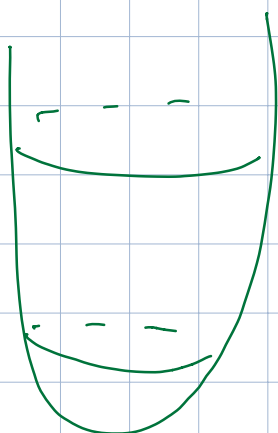
$$z = x^2 + y^2 \leadsto zw = x^2 + y^2$$

$$\begin{cases} z = u+v \\ w = u-v \end{cases} \quad u^2 - v^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

$$\bar{L}: x^2 + y^2 + v^2 = u^2$$

ellissoide positivo

$$L_\infty: x^2 + y^2 = 0 \quad 1 \text{ pto: } [0:0:1]$$



$\bar{L}$ = ellissoide

parab. ipربولico

$$z = x^2 - y^2 \leadsto zw = x^2 - y^2$$

$$\begin{cases} z = u+v \\ w = u-v \end{cases} \quad u^2 - v^2 = x^2 - y^2$$

$$x^2 + v^2 = y^2 + u^2$$

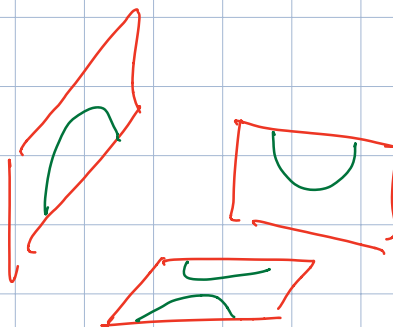
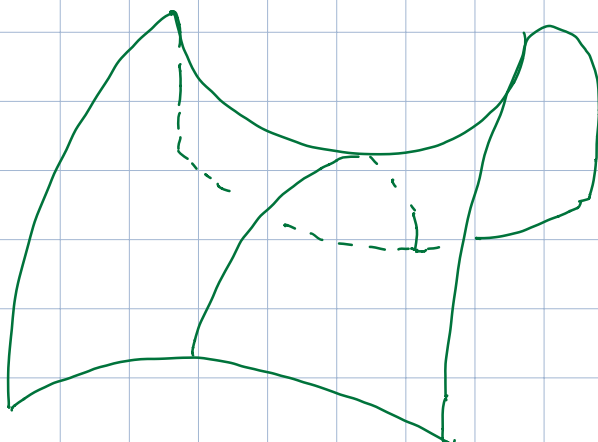
ipربولico positivo

$$L_\infty: x^2 - y^2 = 0 \quad x = \pm y \text{ in } \mathbb{P}^2(\mathbb{R})$$

due rette che si intersecano

in un punto

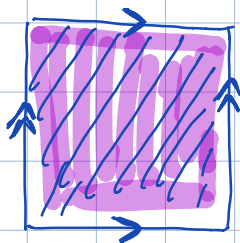
(rette in $\mathbb{P}^2(\mathbb{R})$
= $\mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{R})$ circunt.)



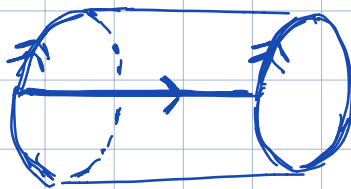
$z = x^2 - y^2$
 proiettando su $\mathbb{R}^2 \times \{0\}$ ho birezioni

$\Rightarrow \exists$ modo per appiattare  a $\mathbb{R}^2$ per ottenere 

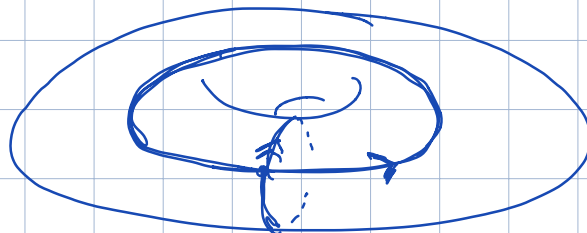
$\Rightarrow \exists \infty \subset$  il cui complement. $\cong \mathbb{R}^2$



$=$



$=$



toro $\setminus$  = quadro $\setminus$ bordo = $\mathbb{R}^2$.

Classificazione affine delle pratiche non degeneri

Teo: se $L = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3 : \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \cdot A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 0 \right\}$ A simm $\det \neq 0$
 allora esiste $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$, $\varphi \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = M \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} + v$
 t.c. $\varphi(L)$ $\cong$ una delle
 6 elencate sopra.

$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} M & v \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_N \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$

Att: dare che $L: 3x^2 - 5y^2 + z^2 + 2xy - 7xz + 11yz$
 $+ 4x - 5y + 6z - \sqrt{3} = 0$

è un iperboloide ipabolico

significa: $\exists \varphi$ t.c. $\varphi(L): x^2 + y^2 = z^2 + 1$
 $\varphi = \text{transf. affine}$

Dimo: $A = \begin{pmatrix} Q & t \\ t^t & c \end{pmatrix}$; azioni lasciate:

• $A \leadsto {}^t N \cdot A \cdot N$ $N = \begin{pmatrix} M & v \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
 $Q \leadsto {}^t M \cdot Q \cdot M$

• $A \leadsto k \cdot A$
 $Q \leadsto k \cdot Q$

Oss 1: con tali operazioni i segni degli autovalori di Q e A
 non cambiano oppure cambiano tutti insieme.

Oss 2: Q non può avere rango ≤ 1 ; altrimenti:

$A \xrightarrow{\text{trasformazione}} {}^t \begin{pmatrix} M & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} Q & t \\ t^t & c \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} M & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \vdots \\ 0 & q_3 & \vdots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix}$
 $\det = 0$
 c_I, c_{II} lin. dip.

Passi per ricondursi ai modelli:

• Con le spettrale $\leadsto Q = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & & \\ & a_2 & \\ & & a_3 \end{pmatrix}$

• Con riordinio e omotetie

$$Q \leadsto \begin{pmatrix} \pm 1 & & \\ & \pm 1 & \\ & & 0/\pm 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

• Con riordinio e cambio segno di tutti

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

1 2 3 4

• Con trasformazioni + dividere equaz. + omotetie

A: 1 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

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

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

$x^2 + y^2 = z^2 - 1$
ipub. 2 foida $x^2 + y^2 = z^2 + 1$
ipub. 1 foida

3 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & 0 \\ & 1 & & 0 \\ & & 0 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1/2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 4 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & 0 \\ & -1 & & 0 \\ & & 0 & -1/2 \\ & & -1/2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$z = x^2 + y^2$ parabol. ell. $z = x^2 - y^2$ parabol. ipub. $\square$

Data equazione $\leadsto A = \begin{pmatrix} Q & 1 \\ 1 & c \end{pmatrix}$: come decidere
 "che pratica è"

"Usare i d_1, d_2, d_3, d_4 per capire come sono
 i segni degli autovalori di Q e A "

ϕ : $(+++)+$ ellipside : $(+++)-$
 iperb. ell : $(++-)+$ iperb. ipb : $(++-)-$
 parab. ell : $(++0)$ parab. ipb : $(+-0)$
 $[A: +++-]$ $[A: +-+-]$

Δ
 $\det(A) \neq 0$

Come procedere se $d_2 \neq 0$:

$e \ d_4 \neq 0$

$d_2 > 0$; suppongo $Q: ++...$
 (altrimenti cambio segno)
 $\begin{pmatrix} + & + \end{pmatrix} \det > 0$
 $\begin{pmatrix} - & - \end{pmatrix} \det > 0$

$d_2 < 0$; suppongo $Q: +-...$

$d_3 > 0 \begin{cases} d_4 > 0 & (+++)+ \phi \\ d_4 < 0 & (+++)- \text{ellipside} \end{cases}$
 $d_3 < 0 \begin{cases} d_4 > 0 & (++-)- \text{iperb. 1 folde} \\ d_4 < 0 & (++-)+ \text{iperb. 2 folde} \end{cases}$
 $d_3 = 0 \rightarrow \text{parab. ell.}$
 $d_3 > 0 \begin{cases} d_4 > 0 & (+--)+ = (++)- \\ d_4 < 0 & (+--)- = (++)+ \end{cases}$
 $d_3 < 0 \begin{cases} d_4 > 0 & (+-+)- = (++)- \\ d_4 < 0 & (+-+)+ = (++)+ \end{cases}$
 $d_3 = 0 \rightarrow \text{parab. iperb.}$

A meno di riordinare le coordinate come d₂ posso avere:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \boxed{a} & \boxed{c} & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} \boxed{a} & \vdots & \boxed{c} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \boxed{c} & \vdots & \boxed{a} \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \boxed{a} & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \boxed{c} \end{pmatrix}$$



Se uno $\tilde{c} \neq 0$... come sopra (d₃ d₄ ok).

Se tutti $= 0$ caso particolare

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ c & b \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad ab = c^2 \Rightarrow a, b \geq 0 \quad c = \pm \sqrt{ab}$$

Se tutti i d₂ = 0 :

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} a & x\sqrt{ab} & y\sqrt{ac} \\ x\sqrt{ab} & b & z\sqrt{bc} \\ y\sqrt{ac} & z\sqrt{bc} & c \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x, y, z = \pm 1$$

$$a, b, c \geq 0$$

$$Q = 0 \Rightarrow \text{rank}(Q) \leq 1 \quad \underline{\text{No}}$$

$$x \cdot y \cdot z = 1 \Rightarrow z = x \cdot y \Rightarrow c_{\text{I}} = x \cdot \frac{\sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{a}} \cdot c_{\text{I}}$$

$$c_{\text{II}} = y \cdot \frac{\sqrt{c}}{\sqrt{a}} \cdot c_{\text{I}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(Q) \leq 1 \quad \underline{\text{No}}$$

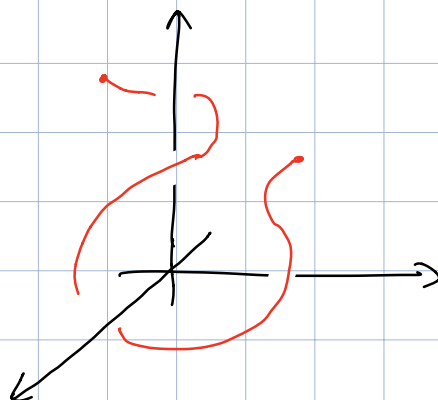
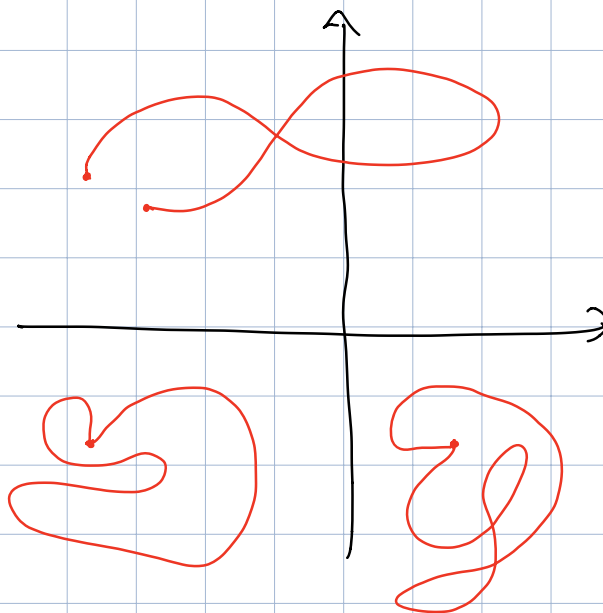
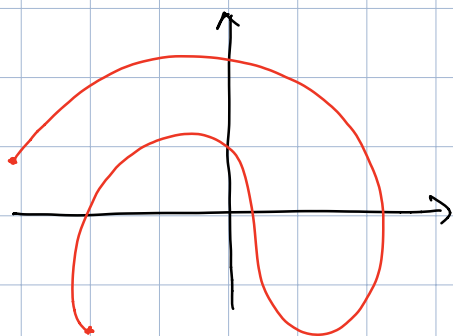
$$x \cdot y \cdot z = -1$$

$$\det(Q) = \det \begin{pmatrix} a & x\sqrt{ab} & y\sqrt{ac} \\ x\sqrt{ab} & b & z\sqrt{bc} \\ y\sqrt{ac} & z\sqrt{bc} & c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{matrix} abc & -abc \\ -abc & -abc \\ -abc & -abc \end{matrix} = -4abc < 0.$$

$$d_1 > 0 \quad d_3 < 0 \Rightarrow (+ + -) \quad \begin{cases} d_4 > 0 & (+ + -) - \\ d_4 < 0 & (+ + -) + \end{cases}$$



Curve nel piano e nello spazio

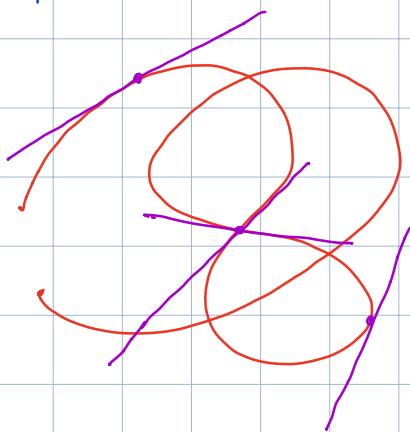


Def: chiamo curve parametrizzate in $\mathbb{R}^m$ una funzione $\alpha: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$; chiamo supporto di α la sua immagine. (α almeno continue)

Oss: chiedendo solo continue possiamo eccedere fatti anti-intuitivi: es: esiste $\alpha: [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$
 continuous surjective



Supponiamo sempre α almeno C^1 (componenti derivabili con derivate finite cont.)



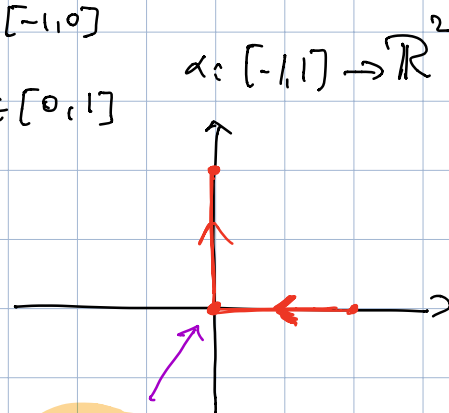
Azi per garantire che esiste sempre una retta tangente si richiede $\alpha'(t) \neq 0 \forall t$.
 α regolare

Non basta $\exists \alpha'$ per avere tangente:

$$Es(1): \alpha(t) = \begin{cases} (t^2, 0) & t \in [-1, 0] \\ (0, t^2) & t \in [0, 1] \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha'(t) = \begin{cases} (2t, 0) & t \in [-1, 0] \\ (0, 2t) & t \in [0, 1] \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha'(0) = (0, 0)$$

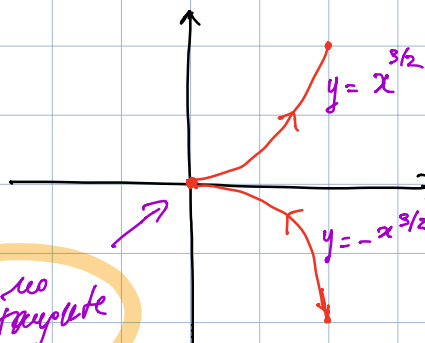


no
tangent

$$Es(2): \alpha(t) = (t^2, t^3) \\ t \in [-1, 1]$$

$$\alpha \in C^\infty$$

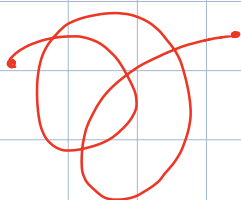
$$\alpha'(0) = (0, 0)$$



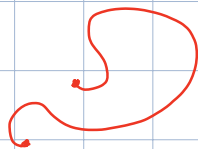
no
tangent

$\alpha: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ Curve continua $\tilde{\gamma}$ de H^1

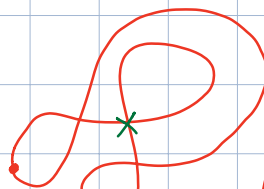
- semplice se $\tilde{\gamma}$ iniettiva
- chiusa se $\alpha(b) = \alpha(a)$
- semplice e chiusa se $\alpha(b) = \alpha(a)$ ed $\tilde{\gamma}$ iniettiva in $[a, b)$



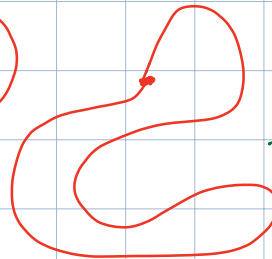
no semplice
no chiusa



semplice
no chiusa



no semplice
chiusa



semplice
e chiusa

Curiosità: visto che α continua può essere brutta.

Fatto: (Jordan-Schönflies)

Se α è una curva semplice e chiusa continua
allora $\text{Int}(\alpha)$ riparte $\mathbb{R}^2$ in due regioni,
di cui una è il bordo:

una limitata
e una no

