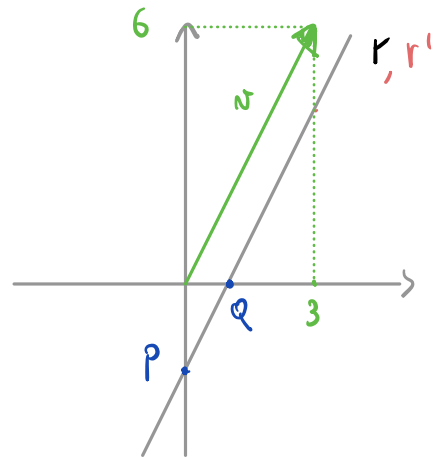


SOLUZIONI Foglio VI

- Geometria affine

1. $r: \begin{cases} x = 1+t \\ y = 2t \end{cases} \quad (0, -2) \in r$



• Sia $P = (0, -2)$.

Allora $\begin{cases} 0 = 1+t \\ -2 = 2t \end{cases} \quad t = -1$ è soluzione di entrambe.

• Consideriamo due punti sulle rette r :

$P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad Q = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \pi = 0 + W = 0 + \langle w \rangle$

$Q, P \in 0 + \langle w \rangle \Rightarrow P - Q \in \langle w \rangle$

$P - Q = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow \langle w \rangle = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$

$v = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \in \langle w \rangle \quad ; \quad v = -1/3 w$

• Consideriamo la retta $r': \begin{cases} x = 3t \\ y = -2 + 6t \end{cases}$

$r: \quad y = 2(x-1) = 2x - 2$

$$\boxed{-2x + y = -2}$$

$r': \quad y = -2 + 6(x/3) = -2 + 2x$

$$\boxed{-2x + y = -2}$$

$r = r'$

Trova P: $3x_1 - 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)x_1 = 7$

$$9x_1 + 4x_1 = 21$$

$$x_1 = 21/13$$

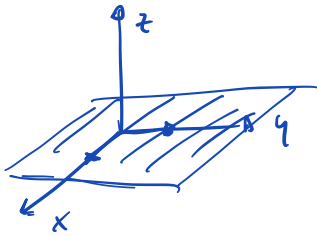
$$x_2 = -\frac{2}{3}x_1 = -\frac{14}{13}$$

$$\Rightarrow P = \begin{pmatrix} 21/13 \\ -14/13 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$v = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$q: P + \lambda v = \begin{pmatrix} 21/13 \\ -14/13 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

4.



Piano xy : $\langle e_1, e_2 \rangle$

Piano // al piano xy :

$$\text{Sic } O = (0, 0, 0)^T$$

$$H: O + \langle e_1, e_2 \rangle \quad \text{t.c. } \begin{cases} 0_z \neq 0 \\ 0_x, 0_y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$H: \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ z \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \mu \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \in H_z \quad \Leftrightarrow \exists \lambda, \mu: \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ z \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \lambda \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \mu \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Per z diversi valori piano H_z diverso!
 λ, μ parametri.

Equazione Cartesiana

Perch'è il piano parallelo a H_z e

parallelo per $\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}$: $ax + by + cz = 0$

Prendiamo due punti non allineati e troviamo a, b, c
 $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ b = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow cz = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{1 \cdot z = 0}$

Noi vogliamo che passi per $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$: $1 \cdot z = d$
 $1 \cdot 0 = d$
 $\Rightarrow \boxed{z = 0}$ un piano // a $z = 0$
 e passante per $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\Rightarrow \boxed{d = 0}$

5. Equazione cartesiana del piano in $\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{R}}^3$ contenente il punto $Q = (-1, 0, 1)$ e // al piano $2x_1 - x_3 = 2/3$

Vogliamo il piano passante per Q con giacitura data dalla giacitura di $\Pi: 2x_1 - x_3 = 2/3$

I parametri $\{a=2, b=0, c=-1\}$ sono i coefficienti di giacitura del piano Π .

Il piano $\Pi_0: 2x_1 + 0 \cdot x_2 - 1 \cdot x_3 = 0$ è il piano di giacitura.

$$\Pi: 2x_1 - x_3 = 2/3 \Leftrightarrow x_1 = 1/3 + 1/2 x_3$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \in \Pi \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 + 1/2 x_3 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + x_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + x_3 \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

\Rightarrow La giacitura Π_0 è data dalla $\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$

$$\Rightarrow \Pi_Q: Q + \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \in \Pi_Q \Leftrightarrow \exists \lambda, \mu: \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_Q + \lambda \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}_N + \mu \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1/2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_W = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a N_1 + b N_2 + c N_3 = 0 \\ a W_1 + b W_2 + c W_3 = 0 \\ a Q_1 + b Q_2 + c Q_3 = d \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} b = 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}a + c = 0 \\ -a + c = d \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -2c = -2/3 d \\ +2c + c = d \\ c = d/3 \end{cases}$$

Un'equazione cartesiana per Π_Q è:

$$-2/3 d x_1 + 0 \cdot x_2 + d/3 x_3 = d$$

con $d \neq 0$ qualsiasi.

Allora $\Pi_Q : -2/3 x_1 + 1/3 x_3 = 1$

6. Equazioni param. e cartesiane della retta in A^3 passante per P e $\parallel r$.

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} -10 \\ -10 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix} \quad r = \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ -18 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$r : P + \langle r \rangle \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \in r \Leftrightarrow \exists \lambda : \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = P + \lambda r$$

$$r : \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -10 \\ -10 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ -18 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{eq. parametrica}$$

OSS :
$$\begin{aligned} x &= x_0 + \lambda a \\ y &= y_0 + \lambda b \\ z &= z_0 + \lambda c \end{aligned} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \frac{x-x_0}{a} = \frac{y-y_0}{b} = \frac{z-z_0}{c}$$

$$\bullet \quad \frac{x+10}{10} = \frac{y+10}{-18}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{1}{10}x + 1 + \frac{1}{18}y + \frac{10}{18} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{10}x + \frac{1}{18}y = -\frac{14}{9}$$

$$\bullet \quad \frac{1}{10}x + 1 = \frac{z}{3} - \frac{10}{3}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{1}{10}x - \frac{z}{3} = -13/3$$

d'intersezione di questi due piani dà l'equazione cartesiana della retta.

7. r, s complanari $\Leftrightarrow \exists \pi : r \subset \pi, s \subset \pi$

$$r: \begin{cases} x_1 = 1+t \\ x_2 = 2t \\ x_3 = 8-t \end{cases} \quad s: \begin{cases} x_1 = 1-z \\ x_2 = 3+z \\ x_3 = 5z \end{cases}$$

$$r: \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} + t \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}}_v \quad s: \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + z \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}}_w$$

• $v \parallel w$? \rightarrow NO (non sono parallele)

• $v \nparallel w$. Allora r coplanare $s \Leftrightarrow$ intersecano

Dunque, la soluzione $\begin{cases} 1-z = 1+t \\ 3+z = 2t \\ 5z = 8-t \end{cases} ?$

i) $z = -t$

ii) + i) $3-t = 2t \Rightarrow 3t = 3 \Rightarrow t = 1$

i) + ii) + iii) $-5 \cdot 1 = 8 - 1 = 7$ Imp.

Allora sono skew.

8. Equazione cartesiana del piano in \mathbb{A}^3 contenente la retta di equazioni cartesiane

$$\begin{cases} x+2y = 3 \\ 2y+3z = 4 \end{cases} \quad \text{e} \quad \parallel \text{ a } v = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

• troviamo le giaciture di $r: \begin{cases} x+2y = 3 \\ 2y+3z = 4 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0}$$

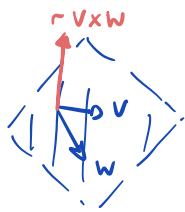
↑
free

$$\Rightarrow W = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -3/2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = \langle w \rangle$$

$$2y + 3z = 0 \rightarrow y = -3/2 z$$

$$x + 2(-3/2 z) = 0 \rightarrow x = 3z$$

Equazione del piano : $\pi : 0 + \lambda v + \mu w$



Equazione del piano cartesiana e dove
degli x, y, z t.c. $(x, y, z) \cdot (v \times w) = 0$

\Rightarrow calcoliamo

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} x & y & z \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & -3/2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$0 = x(-2 + 3/2) - y(2 - 3) + z(-3 + 6)$$

$$0 = -1/2 x + y + 3z$$

Chiediamo punti per il pto di int. tra le rette

es. $P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

troviamo d.t.c. $d = -1/2 \cdot 1 + 2 + 3 \cdot 0$
 $= 3/2$

\Rightarrow

$$\pi : -1/2 x + y + 3z = 3/2$$

9. A_1^3 , $P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $Q = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $R_\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$
Piano affine π_α passante per P, Q, R_α

Consideriamo le due direzioni :

$$Q - P : \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \quad e \quad R_\alpha - P : \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

Entrambe \in piano $\pi_\alpha : 0 + \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle + \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$
: $0 + \langle v \rangle + \langle w \rangle$

Alora $\underline{n}_\alpha = \underline{v} \times \underline{w}_\alpha$
 $= \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ -2\alpha \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & y & z \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ \alpha & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = x(-2) - y(0) + z(-2\alpha)$$

Equazione del piano :

$$\pi_\alpha : \underline{n} \cdot \underline{x} = \underline{n} \cdot \underline{P}$$

$$-2x_1 + 0 \cdot x_2 - 2\alpha x_3 = -2 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot -1 - 2\alpha \cdot 1$$

$$\pi_\alpha : -2x_1 - 2\alpha x_3 = -2\alpha$$

$$\alpha : r \begin{cases} y = 3 \\ x + z = 0 \end{cases} \quad \parallel \quad \Pi_\alpha : -2x_1 - 2\alpha x_3 = -2\alpha$$

$$\operatorname{rg} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 & -2\alpha \end{pmatrix} = \operatorname{rg} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 0 & \alpha \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & -2\alpha \end{pmatrix} \\ = \operatorname{rg} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 0 & \alpha \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2-2\alpha \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{!}{=} 2 \Leftrightarrow \alpha = 1$$

do. Equazioni parametriche / cart. delle rette r_α ponente per

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad Q_\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Q_\alpha - P : \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ \alpha-1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$\text{ed } r : P + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ \alpha-1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{\text{eq. par.}}$$

eq. cartesiane

$$\frac{x - P_x}{a} = \frac{y - P_y}{b} = \frac{z - P_z}{c}$$

$$\cdot \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{-1} \Rightarrow x + y = 2$$

$$\cdot \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{z-1}{\alpha-1} \Rightarrow x-1 - \frac{z}{\alpha-1} + \frac{1}{\alpha-1} = 0 \\ x + \frac{1}{1-\alpha} z = 1 - \frac{1}{\alpha-1} \\ = \frac{\alpha-2}{\alpha-1}$$

} : r

$$\alpha : r_\alpha \parallel S : 2x - y + 3z = 1$$

$$\operatorname{rg} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1/\alpha-1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{!}{=} 2$$

$$= \operatorname{rg} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1/\alpha-1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \operatorname{rg} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1/\alpha-1 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \operatorname{rg} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1/\alpha-1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 - \frac{2}{1-\alpha} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Chiedi zero} \quad 3 \left(1 - \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \right) = 0 \quad 1 - \alpha - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = 0$$

11. A^3 ,

$$r_1: \begin{cases} x + 2y = \alpha \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$r_2: \begin{cases} x - y = 1 \\ 2x + z = 0 \end{cases}$$

• $\alpha \mid r_1$ coplanar r_2

Lo checko \parallel : $\text{rg} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 3$

\Rightarrow Non sono parallele

Lo $r_1 \nparallel r_2$. Allora $\{ r_1 \text{ coplanar } r_2 \Leftrightarrow \text{secanti?}$

$$3 \stackrel{!}{=} \text{rg} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & \alpha \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{cases} 4 & \text{se } \alpha \neq -2 \\ 3 & \text{altrimenti} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \alpha = -2$$

12. $P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $P' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$

$$n = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad n' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$r = P + \langle n \rangle \quad r' = P' + \langle n' \rangle$$

• r, r' sono skew

proof : • vediamo che non sono \parallel :

$$\langle v \rangle \neq \langle n' \rangle$$

• Vediamo che non si intersecano

$$r: \begin{cases} x = 1 + \lambda \cdot 2 \\ y = 1 + \lambda(-1) \\ z = \sqrt{2} \lambda \end{cases}$$

$$r': \begin{cases} x = 1 + \mu \\ y = 2 + 3\mu \\ z = 3 + 2\mu \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1^{\text{th}}: 1 + 2\lambda &= 1 + \mu \\ 2\lambda &= \mu \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2^{\text{th}}: 1 - \lambda &= 2 + 6\lambda \\ 7\lambda &= -1 \quad \lambda = 1/7 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3^{\text{th}}: \sqrt{2} \cdot 1/7 &= 3 + 2 \cdot 2/7 \\ \sqrt{2}/7 &= 25/7 \quad \underline{\text{Imp}} \end{aligned}$$

Alkore now SKOL.