

①

~dawa nbeba no 10110

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

$$(x \ y \ z) \begin{matrix} \text{A} \\ \left(\begin{array}{ccc} a & b & c \\ \text{d} & d & e \\ c & e & f \end{array} \right) \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} + (g \ h \ i) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} + M = 0$$

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$$\begin{aligned} a &= 2 & 2b &= 4 \rightarrow b = 2 \\ d &= 2 & 2c &= -2 \rightarrow c = -1 \\ 2e &= -2 \rightarrow e = -1 & f &= 5 \\ g &= 1 & h &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$(x \ y \ z) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} + (1 \ -1 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} + 0 = 0$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 \\ -1 & -1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2)

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = 0$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \lambda & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 - \lambda & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 5 - \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (2 - \lambda)[(2 - \lambda)(5 - \lambda) - 1] - 2[2(5 - \lambda) - 1] - 1[-2 + (2 - \lambda)]$$

$$= \lambda(\lambda - 6)(\lambda - 3) = 0$$

יש שלושה ערכי עצם: $\lambda = 0$, $\lambda = 3$, $\lambda = 6$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \lambda = 0 \\ \text{ראו} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

ממשווא $(1, -1, 0)$ נובע $c = 0$ ויש

$$v_1 = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0 \right)$$

(3)

$\lambda = 3$ $\sqrt{3}$ $\sqrt{3}$ $\sqrt{3}$ $\sqrt{3}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

(2,3)

$R_3 \rightarrow R_3 + R_2$
 $R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - 2R_1$

$$a - 2 + 1 = 0$$

$$b = 1 \quad c = 1 \quad \sqrt{c}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$a = 1$$

$$V_2 = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)$$

$\lambda = 6$ $\sqrt{3}$ $\sqrt{3}$ $\sqrt{3}$ $\sqrt{3}$

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

(2,3)

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -6 & -3 \\ 0 & 6 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

(4)

b=1 c=2

a + 1 - 2 = 0

a=1

העברנו את הממוקד

v3 = (1/sqrt(6), 1/sqrt(3), -2/sqrt(6))^T

העברנו את הממוקד

P = (1/sqrt(2), 1/sqrt(6), 1/sqrt(3); -1/sqrt(2), 2/sqrt(6), 1/sqrt(3); 0, -2/sqrt(6), 1/3)

(x y z) P^t D P (x y z)^T + (1 -1 0) (x y z)^T

P^t (x y z)^T = (x' y' z')^T

(x' y' z') D (x' y' z')^T + (1 -1 0) P^t (x' y' z')^T

(x' y' z') (0 6 0; 0 3 0; 0 0 2) (x' y' z')^T + (1 -1 0) (x' + y' - 2z')

6y'^2 + 3z'^2 + 2x' = 0

התנאי הנדרש הוא $\langle r_u, r_v \rangle = 0$

$$g = \begin{pmatrix} e^u & 0 \\ 0 & e^v \end{pmatrix}$$

$r_u - r_v$ וקטור המישור r_u וקטור r_v \perp $r_u - r_v$

$$\langle r_u, r_u \rangle = e^u$$

$$\langle r_v, r_v \rangle = e^v$$

$$\langle r_u, r_v \rangle = 0$$

התנאי הנדרש הוא $\langle Ar_u + Br_v, r_u - r_v \rangle = 0$

$$\langle Ar_u + Br_v, r_u - r_v \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle Ar_u, r_u - r_v \rangle + \langle Br_v, r_u - r_v \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow A \langle r_u, r_u \rangle - B \langle r_v, r_v \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle r_u, r_v \rangle = 0$$

$$A e^u - B e^v = 0 \Rightarrow A e^u = B e^v$$

$$B = A e^{u-v} \Leftrightarrow A = B e^{v-u}$$

$$1 = \| A r_u + A e^{u-v} r_v \|^2 = A^2 e^u + A^2 e^{2u-2v} e^v$$

$$A = \left(e^u + e^{2u-v} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

התנאי הנדרש הוא $\langle r_u, r_v \rangle = 0$

5 free

(... ..)
 \mathbb{R}^2
 $k(s) \leq 1$

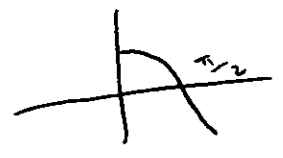
$$\langle \dot{\gamma}(s_1), \dot{\gamma}(\frac{\pi}{4}) \rangle \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$d(\gamma(0), \gamma(\frac{\pi}{2})) \geq \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

Proof by

$$\langle \dot{\gamma}(s_1), \dot{\gamma}(\frac{\pi}{4}) \rangle = \|\dot{\gamma}(s_1)\| \|\dot{\gamma}(\frac{\pi}{4})\| \cos(\angle(\dot{\gamma}(s_1), \dot{\gamma}(\frac{\pi}{4})))$$

$$= \cos(\angle(\dot{\gamma}(s_1), \dot{\gamma}(\frac{\pi}{4})))$$



$\alpha(s_1) - \alpha(\frac{\pi}{4})$

$$\cos(\alpha(s) - \alpha(\frac{\pi}{4})) \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$



$$\alpha'(s) \geq \frac{\pi}{4} \iff \alpha(s) - \alpha(\frac{\pi}{4}) \geq \frac{\pi}{4}$$



$$\frac{\alpha(s) - \alpha(\frac{\pi}{4})}{s - \frac{\pi}{4}} = \alpha'(s) = 1 \leq 1$$

$$\left| \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \dot{\gamma}(\frac{\pi}{4}) \cdot \dot{\gamma}(s) ds \right|$$

$$= \|\dot{\gamma}(\frac{\pi}{4})\| \|\gamma(\frac{\pi}{2}) - \gamma(0)\|$$

$$= \|\gamma(\frac{\pi}{2}) - \gamma(0)\|$$

... ..
 $\frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}}$