

Quadratice

$$Ax^2 + Bxy + Cxz + Dy^2 + Ez + Fz^2 + Gx + Hy + Iy + L = 0$$

$$X = \frac{x_1}{x_0} \quad Y = \frac{x_2}{x_0} \quad Z = \frac{x_3}{x_0}$$

$$Ax_1^2 + Bx_1x_2 + Cx_1x_3 + Dx_2^2 + Ex_2x_3 + Fx_3^2 + \underbrace{Gx_1x_0 + Hx_2x_0 + Ix_3x_0 + Lx_0^2}_{} = 0$$

$$\begin{matrix} & x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_0 \\ x_1 & A & B/2 & C/2 & G/2 \\ x_2 & B/2 & D & E/2 & H/2 \\ x_3 & C/2 & E/2 & F & I/2 \\ x_0 & G/2 & H/2 & I/2 & L \end{matrix} \neq 0$$

$$\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^3 \rightarrow M_{44} \left( \begin{array}{ccc} A & B/2 & C/2 \\ B/2 & D & E/2 \\ C/2 & E/2 & F \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} x = t \\ y = t \\ z = t \end{cases}$$

$\tau$

$$\begin{cases} x = t^1 + 1 \\ y = t^1 + 2 \\ z = t^1 + 3 \end{cases}$$

$\tau'$

$$\begin{cases} t = t^1 + 1 \\ t = t^1 + 2 \\ t = t^1 + 3 \end{cases}$$

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$$\begin{cases} \frac{x_1}{x_0} = t \\ \frac{x_2}{x_0} = t \\ \frac{x_3}{x_0} = t \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x_1}{x_0} = t^1 + 1 \\ \frac{x_2}{x_0} = t^1 + 2 \\ \frac{x_3}{x_0} = t^1 + 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = t x_0 \\ x_2 = t x_0 \\ x_3 = t x_0 \\ x_0 \text{ libera} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = t^1 x_0 + x_0 \\ x_2 = t^1 x_0 + 2 x_0 \\ x_3 = t^1 x_0 + 3 x_0 \\ x_0 \text{ libera} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} t x_0 = t^1 x_0 + x_0 \\ t x_0 = t^1 x_0 + 2 x_0 \\ t x_0 = t^1 x_0 + 3 x_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} t x_0 = s \\ t^1 x_0 = s^1 \end{cases}$$

(0, 1, 1, 1)

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = s \\ x_2 = s \\ x_3 = s \\ x_0 \text{ libera} \end{cases}$$

(0, s, s, s)

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = s^1 + x_0 \\ x_2 = s^1 + 2 x_0 \\ x_3 = s^1 + 3 x_0 \\ x_0 = 0 \end{cases}$$

(0, s<sup>1</sup>, s<sup>1</sup>, s<sup>1</sup>) (0, 1, 1, 1)

$$\begin{cases} (t^1 - t + 1) x_0 = 0 \\ (t^1 - t + 2) x_0 = 0 \\ (t^1 - t + 3) x_0 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x_0 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} y = x \\ z = x \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x - y = 0 \\ x - z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} t^1 &= x - 1 \\ y &= x - 1 + 2 \\ z &= x - 1 + 3 \end{aligned}$$

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

(125)

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 = 0 \\ x_1 - x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 + x_0 = 0 \\ x_1 - x_3 + 2x_0 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 = 0 \\ x_1 - x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 - x_2 + x_0 = 0 \\ x_1 - x_3 + 2x_0 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{cccc} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{array} \right)$$

$$R_3 \rightarrow R_1 - R_3$$

$$R_4 \rightarrow R_2 - R_4$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{array} \right) \quad R_4 \rightarrow 2R_3 - R_4$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \quad \begin{aligned} x_2 &= x_1 \\ x_3 &= x_1 \\ \Rightarrow x_0 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$(0, 1, 1, 1)$$

$$(0, x_1, x_2, x_3)$$

Quadratice in  $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^3$

RG

- Rango  $M$       |
- 4 quadratice non-degeneri
  - 3 semplicemente degeneri (com' quadrici)
  - 2 doppialmente degeneri (due piani)
  - 1 tripalmente degeneri (piano doppio)

Rango

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 = 0 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad x_1^2 + x_2^2 - x_3^2 = 0$$

↑

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = x_3 \end{array} \right.$$

$$(1, a, b, c) \in \mathbb{Q} \Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 - c^2 = 0$$

se  $\mathbb{C}$

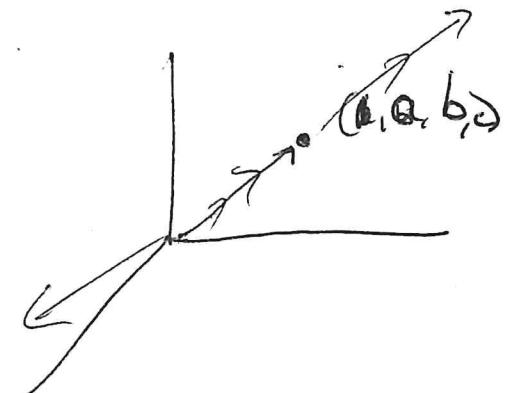
$$(1, sa, sb, sc) \in \mathbb{Q} \Leftarrow s^2 a^2 + s^2 b^2 - s^2 c^2 = 0$$

$$s^2(a^2 + b^2 - c^2)$$

$\hookrightarrow$  retta per  $0$  e per  $(1, a, b, c)$

$$\forall P \in \mathbb{Q} \Rightarrow$$

tutti i punti della retta  
per  $P$  e  $O \in \mathbb{Q}$



Cone di VERTICE l'ORIGINE (cono quadrico)

Polarità rwp. a una quadrica

12F

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & B/2 & C/2 & G/2 \\ B/2 & D & E/2 & H/2 \\ C/2 & E/2 & F & I/2 \\ G/2 & H/2 & I/2 & L \end{pmatrix} = M_b \quad \text{non degenera}$$

avé  $w \perp_b v_p$

$$P \in \mathbb{P}^3 \quad (a_0 a_1 a_2 a_3) = v_p \quad P^\perp = \{w = (x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3) : w^t M_b P = 0\}$$

sottospazio di dim 3

PIANO POLARE di  $P$  rwp. a  $Q = \Pi_P$

Se  $P \in Q \Leftrightarrow P$  è isotropo rwp. a  $b \Leftrightarrow P \in$  piano polare  $= \Pi_P$

$\circledast b|_{\Pi_P}$   $\{v_p, v_2, v_3\}$  base di  $\Pi_P$

$$b(v_p, v_p) = 0 \quad b(v_p, v_2) = 0 \quad b(v_p, v_3) = 0$$

piano polare

$\Rightarrow \forall v \in \Pi_P \quad b(v_p, v) = 0$  avé  $v_p \in \text{Rad}(b|_{\Pi_P}) \Rightarrow b|_{\Pi_P}$  è degenera

Quindi

Def Il piano polare di  $P \in Q$  si chiama piano tangente alla quadrica in  $P$ .

Ex $\mathbb{Q} = \text{sfera}$ 

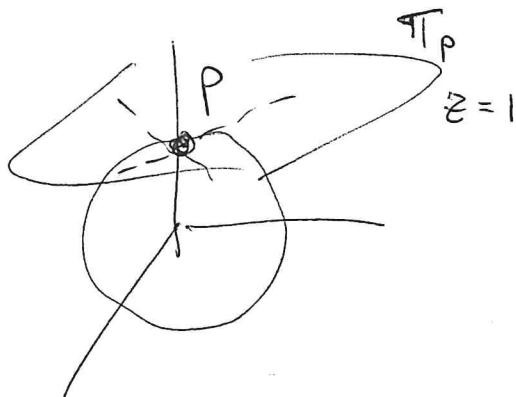
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 - x_0^2 = 0$$

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

$$P = (0, 0, 1) \in \mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{R}}^3 \rightarrow (1, 0, 0, 1)$$

$$x_0 x_1 x_2 x_3$$



$$(x_1 x_2 x_3 x_0) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(x_1 x_2 x_3 x_0) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad x_3 - x_0 = 0$$

$$\frac{x_3}{x_0} - 1 = 0$$

$$\therefore z = 1$$

 $\mathbb{Q} \cap \pi_P$ 

$$x_3 = x_0$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1^2 + x_2^2 = 0 \\ x_3 - x_0 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x_1 - i x_2 = 0 \\ x_3 - x_0 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x_1 + i x_2 = 0 \\ x_3 - x_0 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Quadratiche in  $\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{C}}^3 = \mathbb{C}^3$

(12a)

$Q \cap$  piano all'infinito = conica  $\Gamma$

Se  $\Gamma$  è degenera?

$Q$  è tangente al piano all'infinito

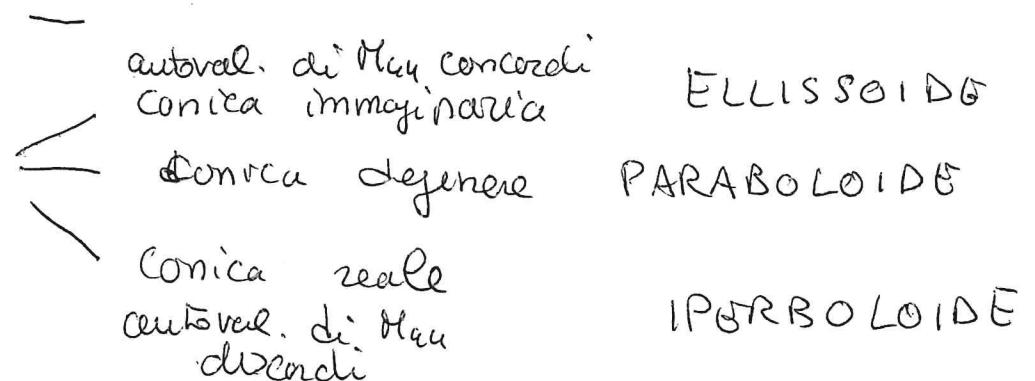
PARABOLOIDE

$H_{44}$  ha rango < 3

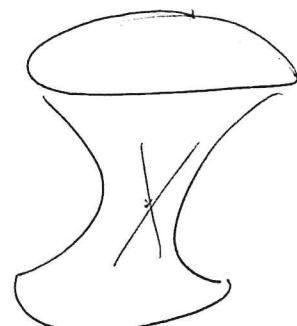
$\det H_{44} = 0$

In  $\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{R}}^3$

$Q \cap$  piano  
all'infinito



IPERBOLOIDE



ELLISOIDI



Ex

$$Q \quad x_0 x_3 - x_1 x_2 = 0$$

Qn piano dell'informo

$$\begin{cases} x_1 x_2 = 0 \\ x_0 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_0 = 0 \end{cases}$$

rette reali

(IPERBOLOIDE)

130

$$\left( \begin{array}{cc|cc} 0 & -1/2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1/2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/2 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

range 4 (non degenero)

degnatura  $(2, 0, 2)$

iperbole reale

dando  
per  $x_0^2$

$$\frac{x_3}{x_0} - \frac{x_1}{x_0} \frac{x_2}{x_0} = 0$$

$$z - xy = 0$$

$$z = xy$$

grafico della  
moltiplicazione  
 $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

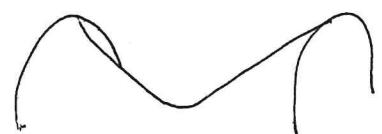
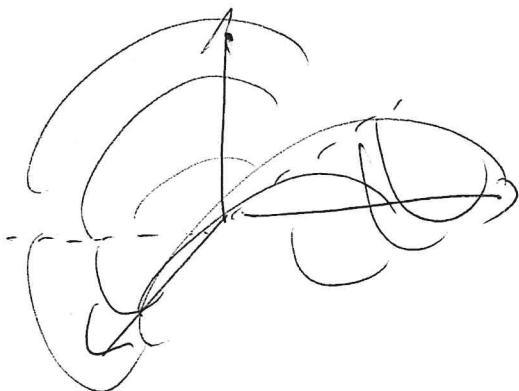
(PIANO MOLTIPLICATIVO)

$$\begin{cases} x = k \\ z - ky = 0 \end{cases} \text{ rette}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = k \\ z = kx \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = y \\ z = x^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -y \\ z = -x^2 \end{cases}$$



SULLA

nelle correl. proiettive  
sono in

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{R}^4 & \circ & \mathbb{C}^4 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{R}}^3 & & \mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^3 \end{array}$$

Oppure per usare  $M_{\mathbb{R}}(2,2)$  o anche  $M_{\mathbb{C}}(2,2)$

$$\mathbb{P}(M_{\mathbb{C}}(2,2))$$

In  $M_{\mathbb{C}}(2,2) \ni$  matrici simmetriche  $\text{Sym}^2(\mathbb{C})$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} x_0 & x_1 \\ x_2 & x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Sym}^2(\mathbb{C}) \Leftrightarrow x_1 = x_2$$

$$\text{Sym}^2(\mathbb{C})$$

$$x_1 = x_2$$

$$x_1 - x_2 = 0$$

piano  
simmetrico

$\ni$  matrici antisimmetriche

$$M^T = -M$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -x_2 \\ x_0 = 0 \\ x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

un punto  
(punto antisimm.)  
 $(0, 1, 0)$

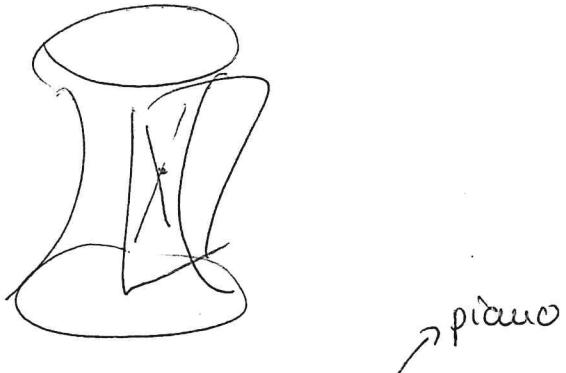
$\ni$  matrici diagonali ( $\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \end{cases}$  retta)

matrici non  
invertibili

$$\det = 0$$

$$x_0 x_3 - x_1 x_2 = 0$$

iperboloidi (piano moltiplicativo)



Prop Se  $\mathbb{Q} \cap \mathbb{W}$  è doppialemente degenero  $\Rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$  è degenero

dim  $\mathbb{C}^4$   $b$  polarità di  $\mathbb{Q}$ . Per ipotesi  $\mathbb{Q} \cap \mathbb{W}$  sottospazio di dim 3

f.c.  $b|_{\mathbb{W}}$  ha range 1 quindi  $\text{Rad } b|_{\mathbb{W}}$  ha dim = 2

$(v_1, v_2)$  base di  $\text{Rad } b|_{\mathbb{W}}$

$\overset{n}{\underset{w}{\cup}}$

scelgo  $v_3$  f.c.

$(v_1, v_2, v_3)$  base di  $\mathbb{W}$

prendo  $v_4$   $(v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4)$  base di  $\mathbb{C}^4$   $v_i \neq 0$

• oss se  $b(v_1, v_4) = 0 \Rightarrow b(v_1, n) = 0, b(v_1, v_2) = 0, b(v_1, v_3) = 0 \Rightarrow v_1 \in \text{Rad}(b)$   
 $\Rightarrow b$  è degenero \*

• se  $b(v, v_4) \neq 0$   $\alpha = \frac{b(v_2, v_4)}{b(v_1, v_4)}$   $b(\alpha v_1 - v_2, v_4) = \alpha b(v_1, v_4) - b(v_2, v_4) =$   
 $= \frac{b(v_2, v_4)}{b(v_1, v_4)} b(v_1, v_4) - b(v_2, v_4) = 0$

$\alpha v_1 - v_2 \in \text{Rad } b|_{\mathbb{W}}$   $\downarrow$   $\rightarrow \alpha v_1 - v_2 \in \text{Rad}(b)$

$v_1, v_2$  lin. indip.  $\rightarrow$   $\circ = b(\alpha v_1 - v_2, v_1) = b(\alpha v_1 - v_2, v_2) = b(\alpha v_1 - v_2, v_3)$