

* КРИВЕ ДРУГОГ РЕДА

$$\mathcal{K}: a_{11}x^2 + 2a_{12}xy + a_{22}y^2 + 2a_{13}x + 2a_{23}y + a_{33} = 0$$

$a_{11}, a_{12}, a_{13}, a_{23}, a_{33} \in \mathbb{R}$, $a_{11}^2 + a_{12}^2 + a_{22}^2 > 0$ (постоји бар 1 квадратни члан)

скуп тачака $(x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ које задовољавају једначину називамо кривом другог реда

* дегенерације:



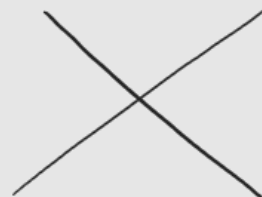
* дегенерације:

$$\emptyset$$

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

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

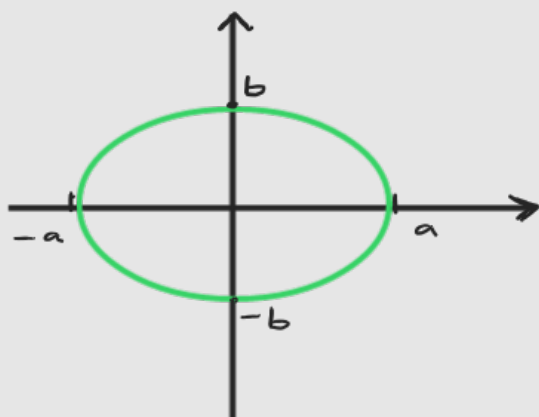
$$y = 0$$



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

...

* ЕЛИПСА

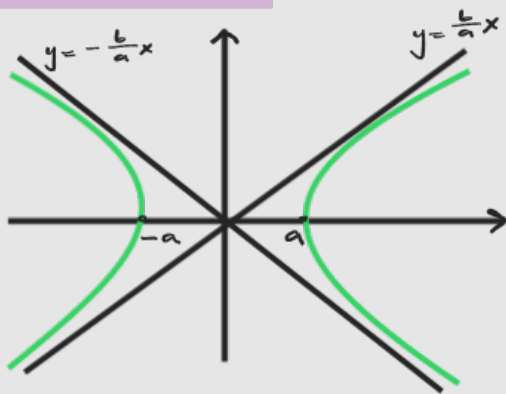


$$\mathcal{E}: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

a, b - полуосе

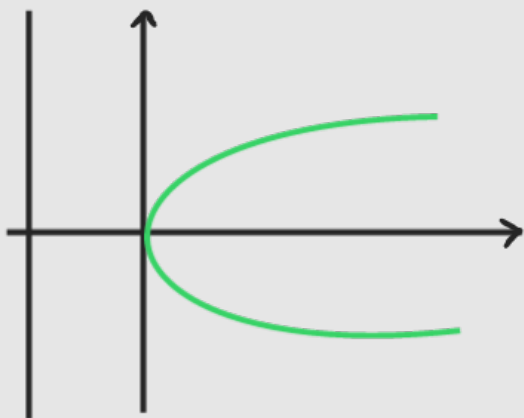
специјално: за $a = b$ добијемо круг

* ГИПЕРБОЛА



$$X: \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

* ПАРАБОЛА



$$P: y^2 = 2px$$

$$, p > 0$$

* Свјетле криве II реда на канонски облик:

$$a_{11}x^2 + 2a_{12}xy + a_{22}y^2 + 2a_{13}x + 2a_{23}y + a_{33} = 0$$

тј. постоји мешовити члан

(1) $a_{12} \neq 0 \leadsto$ крива је „искривена“ у простору и да бисмо се решили овог члана
хотемо да је ротирамо за одговарајући угао θ :

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix}$$

← старе координате
↑ МАТРИЦА РОТАЦИЈЕ ЗА θ
← нове координате

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= \cos\theta x_1' - \sin\theta x_2' \\ x_2 &= \sin\theta x_1' + \cos\theta x_2' \end{aligned}$$

Да бисмо елиминирали мешовити члан треба узети угао θ т.д. $\operatorname{ctg} 2\theta = \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{2a_{12}}$

(2) Поступком из дела (1) криву смо свести на облик $a_{11}x^2 + a_{22}y^2 + 2a_{13}x + 2a_{23}y + a_{33} = 0$ коэф. у овој једначини нису исти као у почетној! КАНОНСКИ ОБЛИК

Праве, ову једначину желимо да трансформишемо у облик $a_{11}x^2 + a_{22}y^2 + a_{33} = 0$ (тј. да елиминишемо линеарне чланове). То радимо на следећи начин:

$$a_{11}x^2 + 2a_{13}x = a_{11}\left(x^2 + 2\frac{a_{13}}{a_{11}}x\right) = a_{11}\left(x^2 + 2 \cdot x \cdot \frac{a_{13}}{a_{11}} + \left(\frac{a_{13}}{a_{11}}\right)^2 - \frac{a_{13}^2}{a_{11}^2}\right) = a_{11}\left(x + \frac{a_{13}}{a_{11}}\right)^2 - \frac{a_{13}^2}{a_{11}}$$

и аналогно: $a_{22}y^2 + 2a_{23}y = a_{22}\left(y + \frac{a_{23}}{a_{22}}\right)^2 - \frac{a_{23}^2}{a_{22}}$

→ можемо да транспирамо x и y координате:

$$\begin{aligned} x' &= x + \frac{a_{13}}{a_{11}} \\ y' &= y + \frac{a_{23}}{a_{22}} \end{aligned}$$

① Свести на канонски облик следеће криве другог реда:

(1) $x^2 + y^2 - xy - 3x - 1 = 0$

(2) $4x^2 - 4xy + y^2 + x + 12y + 6 = 0$

(3) $7x^2 - 8xy + y^2 - 26x + 20y + 28 = 0$

(1) $x^2 + y^2 - xy - 3x - 1 = 0$

$a_{11} = 1, a_{22} = 1, a_{12} = -\frac{1}{2}, a_{13} = -\frac{3}{2}, a_{23} = 0, a_{33} = -1$

→ $\cotg(2\theta) = \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{2a_{12}} = 0 \Rightarrow \cos(2\theta) = 0 \Rightarrow 2\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$

→ $x = \cos\theta x' - \sin\theta y' = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x' - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}y' = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(x' - y')$

$y = \sin\theta x' + \cos\theta y' = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x' + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}y' = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(x' + y')$

$\frac{1}{2}(x' - y')^2 + \frac{1}{2}(x' + y')^2 - \frac{1}{2}(x'^2 - y'^2) - \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}x' + \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}y' - 1 = 0$

$\frac{1}{2}x'^2 - x'y' + \frac{1}{2}y'^2 + \frac{1}{2}x'^2 + x'y' + \frac{1}{2}y'^2 - \frac{1}{2}x'^2 + \frac{1}{2}y'^2 - \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}x' + \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}y' - 1 = 0$

$\frac{1}{2}x'^2 - \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}x' + \frac{3}{2}y'^2 + \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}y' - 1 = 0$

$\frac{1}{2}\left(x'^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}x' + \frac{9}{2}\right) - \frac{9}{4} + \frac{3}{2}\left(y'^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}y' + \frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{3}{4} - 1 = 0$

$\frac{1}{2}\left(x' - \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{2}\left(y' + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 - 4 = 0$

$\frac{u^2}{2} + \frac{v^2}{3} = 4$

→ ЕЛИПСА!

$$(2) \quad 4x^2 - 4xy + y^2 + x + 12y + 6 = 0 \quad (*)$$

$$a_{11} = 4, \quad a_{22} = 1, \quad a_{12} = -2, \quad a_{13} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad a_{23} = 6, \quad a_{33} = 6$$

$$\operatorname{ctg} 2\theta = \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{2a_{12}} = \frac{4-1}{-4} = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{tg} 2\theta = -\frac{4}{3} = \frac{2\operatorname{tg}\theta}{1-\operatorname{tg}^2\theta} \quad \begin{cases} \operatorname{tg}\theta = -\frac{1}{2} \\ \operatorname{tg}\theta = 2 \end{cases} \quad \text{— нпр. } y_{\text{начало}}^{\text{окончание}}$$

$$\frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} = 2 \Rightarrow \sin\theta = 2\cos\theta$$

$$\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1 \rightsquigarrow 5\cos^2\theta = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos^2\theta = \frac{1}{5} \rightsquigarrow \cos\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \quad \sin\theta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}x' - \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}y' \\ y = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}x' + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}y' \end{cases}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow (*) \Leftrightarrow (2x-y)^2 + x + 12y + 6 = 0$$

$$2x-y = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}x' - \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}}y' - \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}x' - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}y' = -\sqrt{5}y'$$

$$\rightsquigarrow 5y'^2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}x' - \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}y' + \frac{24}{\sqrt{5}}x' + \frac{12}{\sqrt{5}}y' + 6 = 0$$

$$5y'^2 + \frac{25}{\sqrt{5}}x' + \frac{10}{\sqrt{5}}y' + 6 = 0$$

$$5(y'^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}y' + \frac{1}{5}) - 1 + \frac{25}{\sqrt{5}}x' + 6 = 0$$

$$5(y' + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}})^2 + 5\sqrt{5}(x' + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 5u^2 = -5\sqrt{5}u$$

$$u^2 = -\sqrt{5}u \rightsquigarrow \begin{cases} u' = u \\ u' = -u \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow u'^2 = \sqrt{5}u' \rightsquigarrow \text{ПАРАБОЛА!}$$

$$(3) \quad 7x^2 - 8xy + y^2 - 26x + 20y + 28 = 0$$

$$a_{11} = 7, \quad a_{12} = -4, \quad a_{22} = 1, \quad a_{13} = -13, \quad a_{23} = 10, \quad a_{33} = 28$$

$$\operatorname{ctg} 2\theta = \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{2a_{12}} = \frac{6}{-8} = -\frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow \operatorname{tg} 2\theta = -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$(k_{20} y^{(2)}) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}x' - \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}y' \\ y = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}x' + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}y' \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left(\frac{x'^2}{5} - \frac{4}{5}x'y' + \frac{4}{5}y'^2 \right) - 8 \left(\frac{2}{5}x'^2 + \frac{1}{5}x'y' - \frac{4}{5}x'y' - \frac{2}{5}y'^2 \right) + \frac{4}{5}x'^2 + \frac{4}{5}x'y' + \frac{1}{5}y'^2 \\ &\quad - \frac{26}{\sqrt{5}}x' + \frac{52}{\sqrt{5}}y' + \frac{40}{\sqrt{5}}x' + \frac{20}{\sqrt{5}}y' + 28 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$-x'^2 + 9y'^2 + \frac{14}{\sqrt{5}}x' + \frac{72}{\sqrt{5}}y' + 28 = 0$$

$$- \left(x'^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{7}{\sqrt{5}} x' + \frac{49}{5} \right) + \frac{49}{5} + 9 \left(y'^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}} y' + \frac{16}{5} \right) - \frac{144}{5} + 28 = 0$$

$$- \underbrace{\left(x - \frac{7}{\sqrt{5}} \right)^2}_{\text{}} + 9 \underbrace{\left(y + \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}} \right)^2}_{\text{}} + 9 = 0 \quad / : (-9)$$

$$\rightsquigarrow \boxed{\frac{u^2}{9} - v^2 = 1} \rightsquigarrow \text{ГИПЕРБОЛА!}$$