

7.17 Bsp: Kegelschnitte

$$P(x, y) = \alpha x^2 + \beta y^2 + \gamma xy + \delta x + \epsilon y + \zeta$$

$$P(x, y) = 0 \quad x = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\langle x, Ax \rangle + \langle b, x \rangle = c \quad (*)$$

$x \in \mathbb{R}^2$ ges.

$c \in \mathbb{R}, b \in \mathbb{R}^2, A \in M(2, \mathbb{R})$ ges.

ObdA $A = A^T$, denn jedes $A = S + T$,
 $S = S^T, T = -T^T, \langle x, Ax \rangle = \langle x, Sx \rangle + \langle x, Tx \rangle$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{\langle x, Tx \rangle} &= \langle T^T x, x \rangle = \langle -Tx, x \rangle \\ &= -\langle Tx, x \rangle = -\underline{\langle x, Tx \rangle} \\ \Rightarrow \langle x, Tx \rangle &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$(\text{alternativ: } \sum_{ij} a_{ij} x_i x_j = \sum_{ij} \frac{a_{ij} + a_{ji}}{2} x_i x_j)$$

Beh Lsgsmenge L von $(*)$ ist

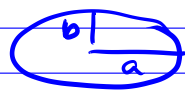
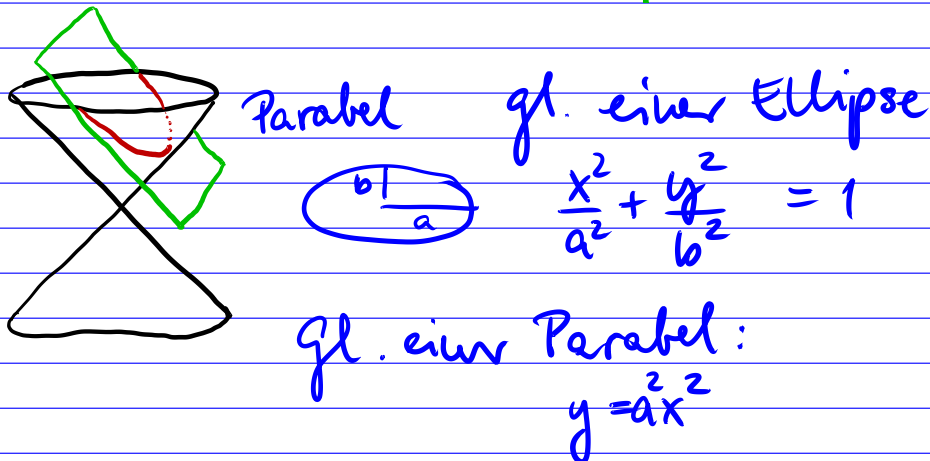
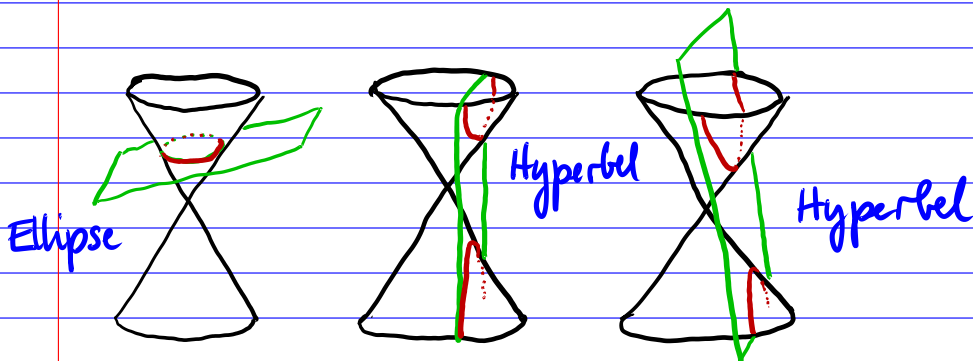
$\emptyset$ oder $\mathbb{R}^2$ oder 2 par. Geraden

oder ein Kegelschnitt (d.h.

Ellipse oder Parabel oder Hyperbel

oder 1 Gerade oder 2 Geraden, die sich schneiden, oder 1 Punkt).

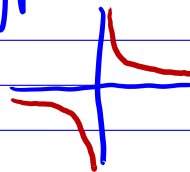
$$\text{Kegel} = \{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : z^2 = x^2 + y^2 \}$$



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

$$\text{gl. einer Parabel: } y = ax^2$$

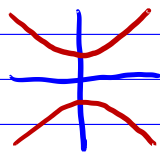
$$\text{gl. einer Hyperbel: } xy = 1$$



$$\text{oder } y = \pm \sqrt{1 + x^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y^2 = 1 + x^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underline{y^2 - x^2 = 1}$$



(cosh & sinh)

$$y = \cosh t$$

$$xy = \sinh t$$

Beweis (i) Falls $\det A \neq 0$.

1) Durch Translation $x \mapsto x - x_0$
kann man b zu 0 machen:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle x - x_0, A(x - x_0) \rangle &= \\ &= \langle x, Ax \rangle - \underbrace{\langle x_0, Ax \rangle}_{\langle Ax_0, x \rangle} - \underbrace{\langle x, Ax_0 \rangle}_{\langle Ax_0, x \rangle} + \langle x_0, Ax_0 \rangle \\ &= \langle x, Ax \rangle - 2 \langle Ax_0, x \rangle + \langle x_0, Ax_0 \rangle \\ &= \langle x, Ax \rangle + \langle b, x \rangle + c' \end{aligned}$$

mit $b = -2Ax_0$

Wir betrachten daher $\langle x, Ax \rangle = c$.

2) Hauptachsentransf. $S \in O(2)$.

$$S^T A S = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & \\ & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad y := S^T x$$

$$\langle x, Ax \rangle = \lambda_1 y_1^2 + \lambda_2 y_2^2$$

OBdA $c \geq 0$ (sonst $c \rightarrow -c, A \rightarrow -A$)

Falls A pos. def. und $c > 0$: $L = \text{Ellipse}$

mit Radien $\sqrt{\frac{c}{\lambda_i}}$

Falls A pos. def. und $c = 0$: $L = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

Falls A wg. def. und $c > 0$: $L = \emptyset$

Falls A wg. def. und $c = 0$: $L = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

Falls A indef. und $c > 0$: $L = \text{Hyperbel}$

Falls A indef. und $c = 0$: $y_2^2 = (my_1)^2$

$\Leftrightarrow y_2 = \pm my_1 \Leftrightarrow 2 \text{ Geraden, die sich schneiden}$

(ii) Falls $A = 0$: $\langle b, x \rangle = c$ (*)

$b \neq 0 \Rightarrow L = \text{gerade}$

$c = 0, b = 0 \Rightarrow L = \mathbb{R}^2$

$c \neq 0, b = 0 \Rightarrow L = \emptyset$

(iii) Falls $\det A = 0, A \neq 0$

$\Rightarrow \text{obdA } \lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 \neq 0, \text{ obdA } \lambda_2 > 0$

(sonst $A \rightarrow -A, b \rightarrow -b, c \rightarrow -c$)

$$(*) \Leftrightarrow \lambda_2 y_2^2 + \underbrace{\langle \vec{S}b, y \rangle}_{=: \vec{u}} = c$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lambda_2 y_2^2 + u_2 y_2 + u_1 y_1 = c$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lambda_2 \underbrace{\left(y_2 + \frac{u_2}{2\lambda_2} \right)^2}_{z_2} + u_1 y_1 = c + \lambda_2 \frac{u_2^2}{4\lambda_2^2} \quad z_1$$

Falls $u_1 \neq 0$: $L = \text{Parabel}$

$$y_1 = -\frac{\lambda_2}{u_1} \underbrace{\left(y_2 + \text{const} \right)^2}_{z_2} + \text{const.}$$

Falls $u_1=0, c > -\frac{u_2^2}{4\lambda_2}$: $L=2$ par.
geraden,

Falls $u_1=0, c = -\frac{u_2^2}{4\lambda_2}$: $L=1$ Gerade
(y_1 bel.)

Falls $u_1=0, c < -\frac{u_2^2}{4\lambda_2}$: $L=\emptyset$.

□