

Quádricas

Equação geral (na forma matricial)

$$X^T A X + B X + \mu = 0$$

Análoga à das cónicas, mas agora com

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3,$$

$A \rightarrow$ matriz simétrica não nula, 3×3 ,

$B \rightarrow 1 \times 3$,

$\mu \in \mathbb{R}$

A partir da equação geral podem ser obtidas as **equações reduzidas das quádricas** por um processo análogo ao levado a cabo para as cónicas.

Exemplo 5: $-8x^2 - 8y^2 + 10z^2 + 32xy - 4xz - 4yz = 24$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -8 & 16 & -2 \\ 16 & -8 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & 10 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = (0 \ 0 \ 0), \quad \mu = -24$$

Pondo $X = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$ temos $X^T A X = 24 \quad (E4)$

Diagonalização de A

Valores próprios:

$$\det(\lambda I_3 - A) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda = -24 \vee \lambda = 6 \vee \lambda = 12$$

Vectores próprios:

$$\lambda = -24 \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \lambda = 6 \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = 12 \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

é tal que

$$P^T A P = \begin{pmatrix} 12 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -24 \end{pmatrix} = D$$

Fazendo $X = PY$ com $Y = \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix}$, (E4) fica:

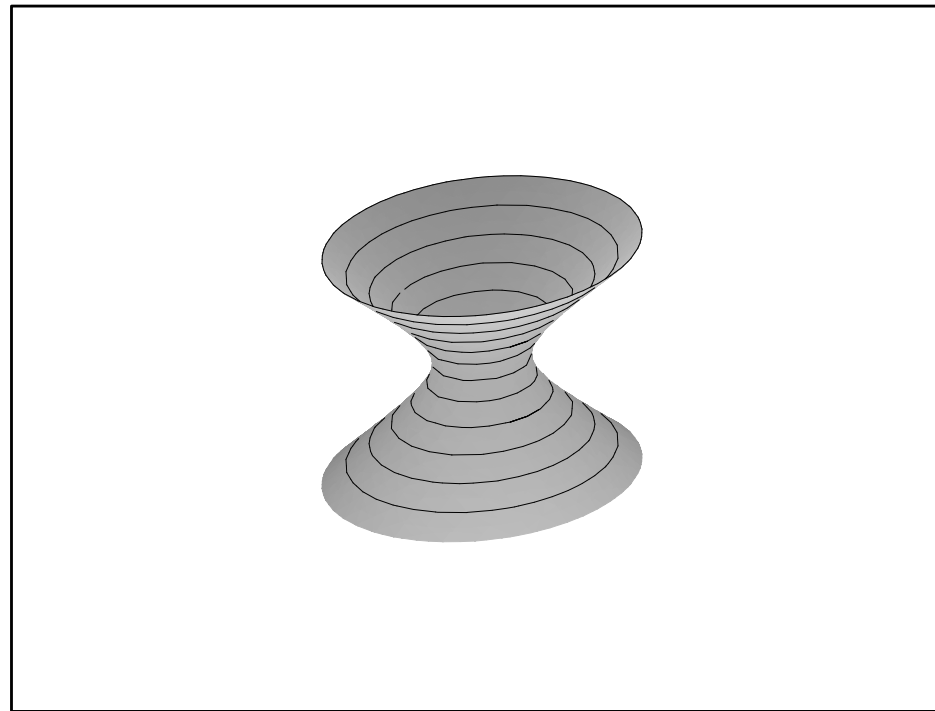
$$Y^T D Y = 24 \Leftrightarrow 12x'^2 + 6y'^2 - 24z'^2 = 24$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x'^2}{2} + \frac{y'^2}{4} - z'^2 = 1$$

$$x = 0 \rightsquigarrow \frac{y'^2}{4} - z'^2 = 1 \quad \text{Hipérbole no plano } yOz$$

$$y = 0 \rightsquigarrow \frac{x'^2}{2} - z'^2 = 1 \quad \text{Hipérbole no plano } xOz$$

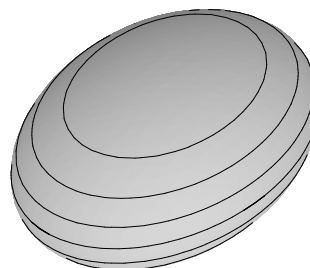
$$z = 0 \rightsquigarrow \frac{x'^2}{2} + \frac{y'^2}{4} = 1 \quad \text{Elipse no plano } xOy$$



Hiperbolóide de uma folha

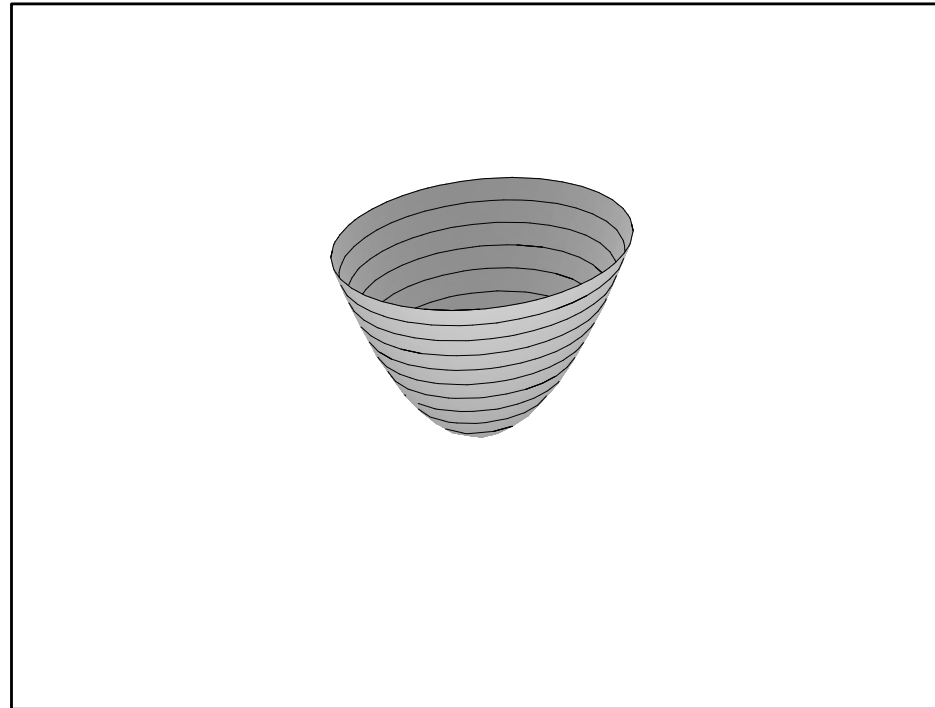
Equações reduzidas das quádricas

- $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ **Elipsóide**

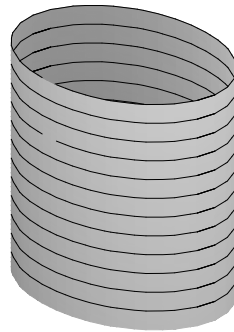


Caso particular: $a = b = c \rightsquigarrow$ **esfera**

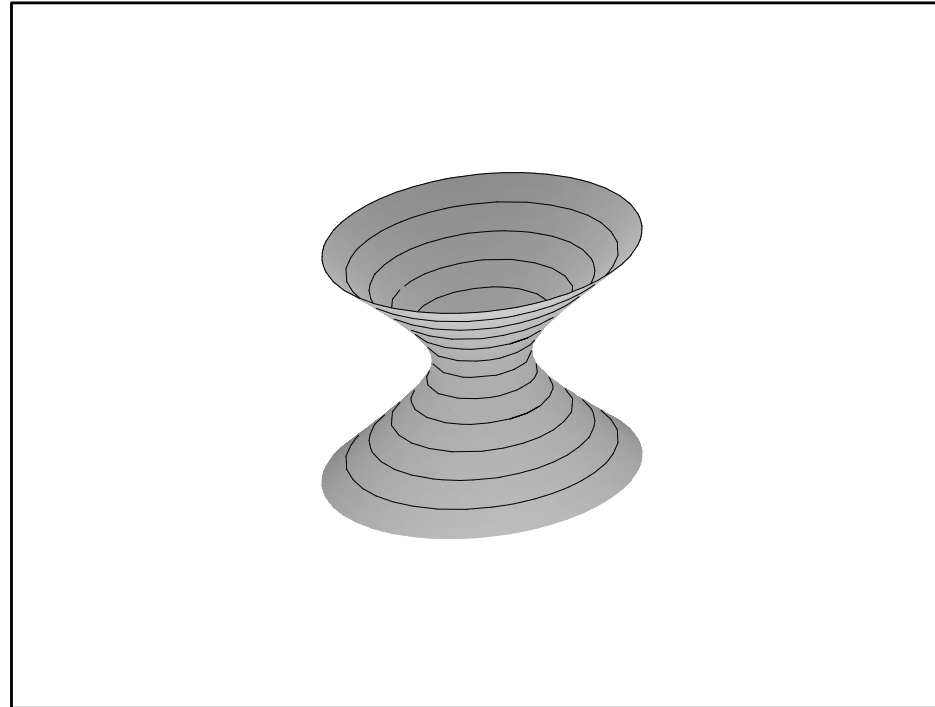
● $z = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}$ **Parabolóide Elíptico**



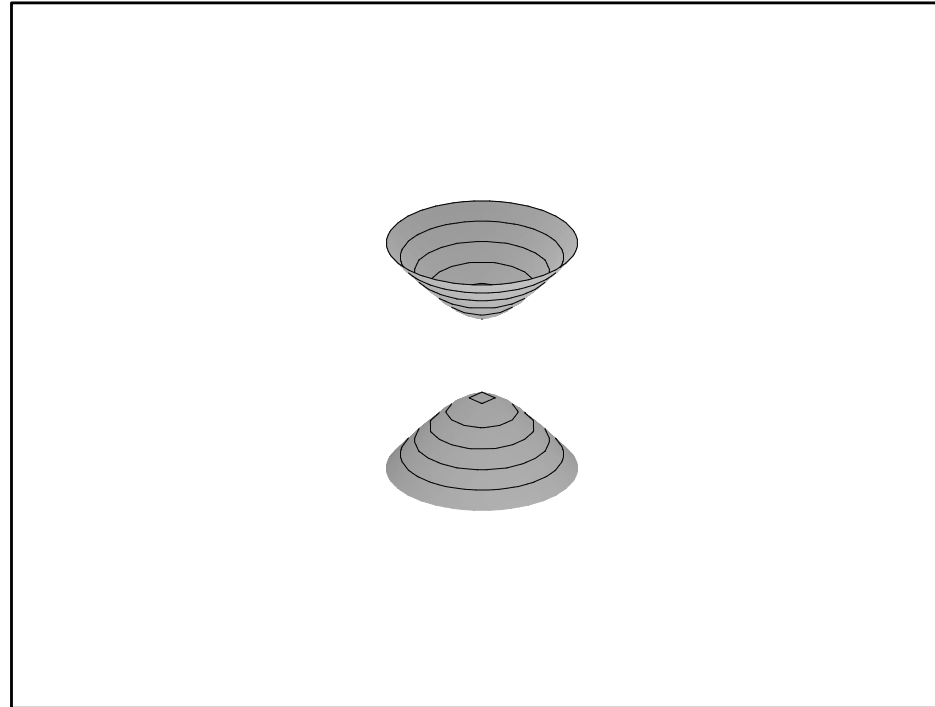
- $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ **Cilindro Elíptico**



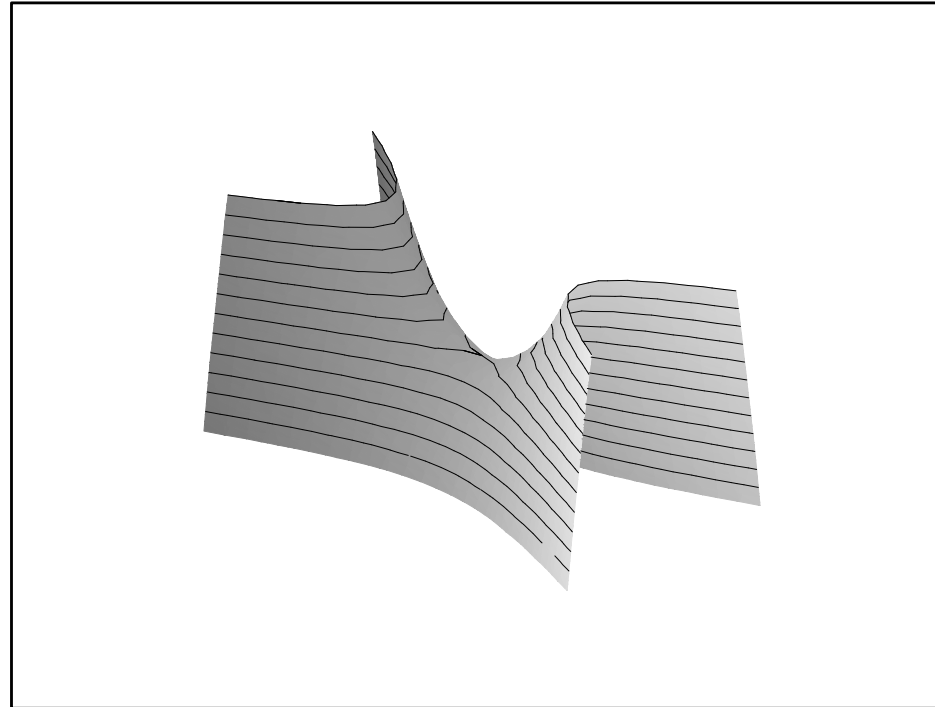
- $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ **Hiperbolóide de uma folha**



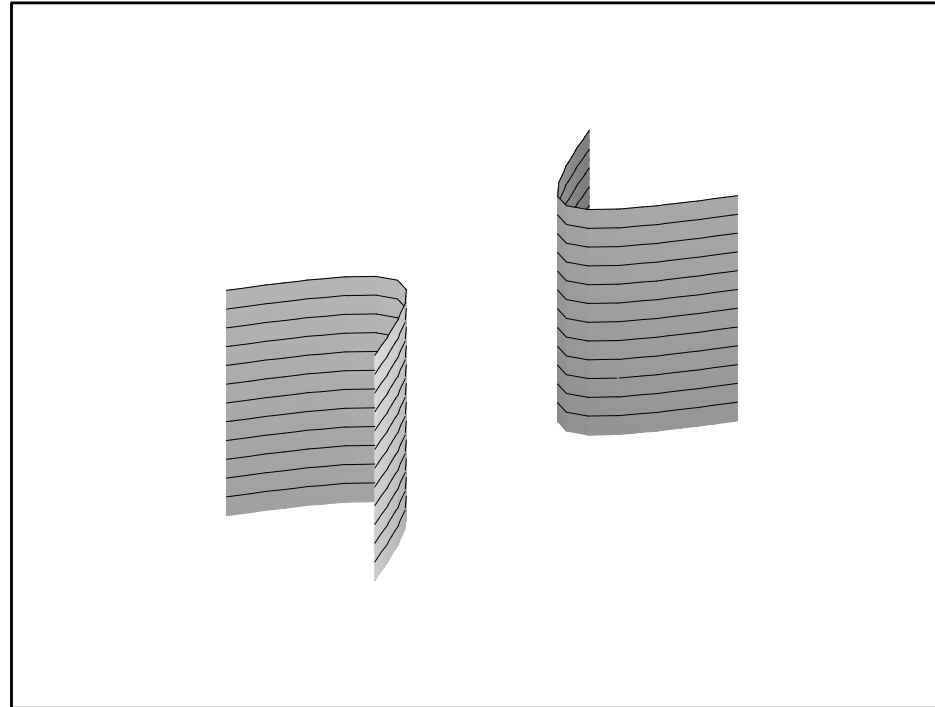
- $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ **Hiperbolóide de duas folhas**



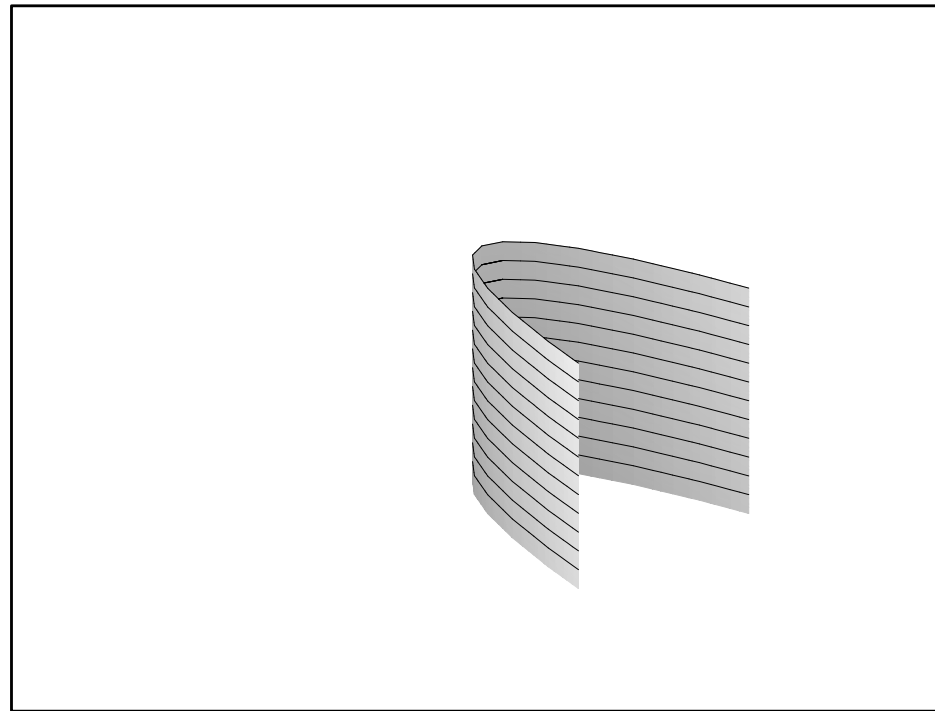
● $z = \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}$ **Parabolóide Hiperbólico**



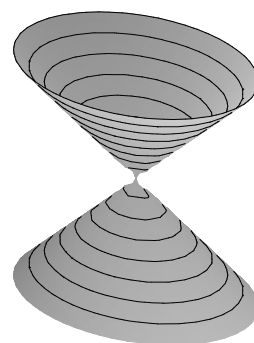
- $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ **Cilindro Hiperbólico**



- $y = ax^2$ **Cilindro Parabólico**



- Situação degenerada $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 0$ **Cone**



NOTA: Para além desta, outras situações degeneradas podem ter lugar.