

1090. Через точку  $\frac{x}{4} = \frac{y}{3} = \frac{z}{0}$  и верш параболоида  $\frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{y^2}{9} = 2z$

и точку  $(1, 1, 1)$  проведено плоскость. Найти форму прямой и пересечения с параболоидом.

Равняна плоскости через точку и точку:

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & y & z \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$-3x + 4y - z = 0$$

$$3x - 4y + z = 0$$

Вона ортогональна до нар.  $y$   $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ :

$$\frac{x_0}{16} - \frac{y_0}{9} - z_0 - z_0 = 0$$

$$3x - 4y + z = 0$$

$$\frac{x_0}{3 \cdot 16} = \frac{y_0}{4 \cdot 9} = -1, \quad z_0 = 0$$

$x_0 = -48, y_0 = 36$ . Точка  $(-48, 36, 0)$  дійсно належить поверхні.

Рівняння параметричних твірних:

$$\begin{cases} \lambda \left( \frac{x}{4} - \frac{y}{3} \right) = 2z \\ \frac{x}{4} + \frac{y}{3} = \lambda \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \mu \left( \frac{x}{4} + \frac{y}{3} \right) = 2z \\ \frac{x}{4} - \frac{y}{3} = \mu \end{cases}$$

Підставляємо  $(-48, 36, 0)$ :

$$\begin{cases} -24\mu = 0 \\ 0 = \mu \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 = 0 \\ -24 = \mu \end{cases}$$

$$\mu = 0$$

$$\mu = -24$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 = 2z \\ \frac{x}{4} + \frac{y}{3} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -6x + 8y = 2z \\ \frac{x}{4} + \frac{y}{3} = -24 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} z = 0 \\ 3x - 4y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3x - 4y + z = 0 \\ 3x + 4y + 288 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Контроль:

$$\begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & -4 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (0, 3, 0)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 3 & -4 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-4, 3, 24)$$

$$\frac{x+48}{4} = \frac{y+36}{3} = \frac{z}{0}$$

$$\frac{x+48}{-4} = \frac{y+36}{3} = \frac{z}{24}$$

Збігається з даною  $\frac{x}{4} = \frac{y}{3} = \frac{z}{0}$ . Інша.

$$804(5) \quad 4x^2 - 12xy + 9y^2 - 2x + 3y - 2 = 0$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -6 \\ -6 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

Класни знач:  $\begin{vmatrix} 4-\lambda & -6 \\ -6 & 9-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$

$$\lambda^2 - 13\lambda + 36 - 36 = 0$$

$$\lambda(\lambda - 13) = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 13$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -6 \\ -6 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow a_1 \sim (3, 2) \Rightarrow a_1 = \left( \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}} \right)$$

Класни вектори:  $\begin{pmatrix} -9 & -6 \\ -6 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_2 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow a_2 \sim (-2, 3) \Rightarrow a_2 = \left( -\frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}} \right)$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{x} \\ \tilde{y} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} \begin{pmatrix} 3\tilde{x} - 2\tilde{y} \\ 2\tilde{x} + 3\tilde{y} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Тригонометрико}$$

$$\frac{4}{13} (3\tilde{x} - 2\tilde{y})^2 - \frac{12}{13} (3\tilde{x} - 2\tilde{y})(2\tilde{x} + 3\tilde{y}) + \frac{9}{13} (2\tilde{x} + 3\tilde{y})^2 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}} (3\tilde{x} - 2\tilde{y}) + \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}} (2\tilde{x} + 3\tilde{y}) - 2 = 0$$

$$\left( \frac{36}{13} - \frac{72}{13} + \frac{36}{13} \right) \tilde{x}^2 + \left( -\frac{48}{13} - \frac{108}{13} + \frac{48}{13} + \frac{108}{13} \right) \tilde{x}\tilde{y} + \left( \frac{16}{13} + \frac{42}{13} + \frac{81}{13} \right) \tilde{y}^2 + \sqrt{13}\tilde{y} - 2 = 0$$

$$13\tilde{y}^2 + \sqrt{13}\tilde{y} - 2 = 0$$

$$13 \left( \tilde{y} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{13}} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{4} - 2 = 0$$

$$13 \left( \tilde{y} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{13}} \right)^2 = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$\tilde{y} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{13}} = \pm \frac{3}{2\sqrt{13}}$$

$$\tilde{y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}}, \quad \tilde{y} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}$$

Ке пара паралелни линии. Угод значенија  $\tilde{x}$  и  $\tilde{y}$  се  
 и всигнисе координатас, векторската  $\vec{a}_1$   $\vec{a}_2$  се  
 одредени ромбовидни.

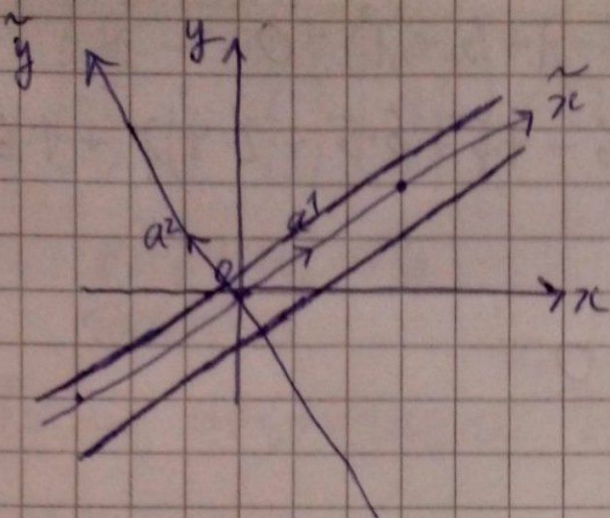
$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}} & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{13}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}} & \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{x} \\ \tilde{y} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{x} \\ \tilde{y} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}} \\ -\frac{2}{\sqrt{13}} & \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

транспонирана матрица.

Зорена,  $\tilde{y} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}x + \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}}y$  Помог правена матрица:

$$-\frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}x + \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}}y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}}, \quad -2x + 3y - 1 = 0, \quad 2x - 3y + 1 = 0;$$

$$-\frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}x + \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}}y = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}, \quad -2x + 3y + 2 = 0, \quad 2x - 3y - 2 = 0.$$



1046(6)

Заданный булеаг рїбу. поверени II порядку.

$$a_{11}x^2 + a_{22}y^2 + a_{33}z^2 + 2a_{12}xy + 2a_{13}xz + 2a_{23}yz + 2a_{14}x + 2a_{24}y + 2a_{34}z + a_{44} = 0.$$

Матрица квадратичної частини:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{13} & a_{23} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

y нас:

$$7x^2 + 6y^2 + 5z^2 - 4xy - 4yz - 6x - 2y + 18z + 30 = 0$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 6 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

Знайдемо характеристичний полином  $\det(A - \lambda E) = 0$ :

$$\begin{vmatrix} 7-\lambda & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 6-\lambda & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 5-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(7-\lambda)((6-\lambda)(5-\lambda) - 4) - (-2)(-2(5-\lambda)) + 0 = 0.$$

$$(7-\lambda)(6-\lambda)(5-\lambda) - 4(7-\lambda+5-\lambda) = 0$$

$$-\lambda^3 + (7+6+5)\lambda^2 + (-7\cdot 6 - 7\cdot 5 - 6\cdot 5 + 2\cdot 4)\lambda + 7\cdot 6\cdot 5 - 4\cdot 12 = 0$$

$$\lambda^3 - 18\lambda^2 + 99\lambda - 162 = 0$$

$$162 = 2 \cdot 81 = 2 \cdot 3^4$$

Дискримина  $\lambda = \pm 1$  и  $\lambda = \pm 2$  не  $\in$  коренима, али

$$\lambda = 3 - \in: \quad 27 - 162 + 297 - 162 = 0.$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} \lambda^3 - 18\lambda^2 + 99\lambda - 162 & \lambda - 3 \\ \underline{\lambda^3 - 3\lambda^2} & \lambda^2 - 15\lambda + 54 \\ -15\lambda^2 + 99\lambda - 162 & \\ \underline{-15\lambda^2 + 45\lambda} & \\ 54\lambda - 162 & \\ \underline{54\lambda - 162} & \\ 0 & \end{array}$$

Корени  $\lambda^2 - 15\lambda + 54$ :

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{2} (15 \pm \sqrt{225 - 216}) = \frac{1}{2} (15 \pm 3)$$

Осиме, власни значења:

$$\lambda_1 = 3, \lambda_2 = 6, \lambda_3 = 9$$

Власни вектори - Јакуни пре канон. с.к.!

$$(A - \lambda_i E) a_i = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, 3,$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 7-\lambda_i & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 6-\lambda_i & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 5-\lambda_i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_i^1 \\ a_i^2 \\ a_i^3 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = 3:$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1^1 \\ a_1^2 \\ a_1^3 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

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$$a_i = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda \\ \mu \\ \nu \end{pmatrix} :$$

Далее найдем

$$\begin{cases} 4\lambda - 2\mu = 0 \\ -2\lambda + 3\mu - 2\nu = 0 \\ -2\mu + 2\nu = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\mu = \nu : \begin{cases} 2\lambda - \mu = 0 \\ -2\lambda + 3\mu - 2\mu = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \mu = 2\lambda$$

При  $\lambda = 1$  маємо  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$  Коррмуємо:  $a_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4+4}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} =$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$\lambda_2 = 6$ , для  $a_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda \\ \mu \\ \nu \end{pmatrix} :$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda \\ \mu \\ \nu \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda - 2\mu = 0 \\ -2\lambda - 2\nu = 0 \\ -2\mu - \nu = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda = 2\mu \\ \nu = -2\mu \end{cases}$$

При  $\mu = 1$  маємо  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$  Коррмуємо:  $a_2 = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$

Забуваємо, що  $a_1 \perp a_2$ , як і повинно бути.

$\lambda_3 = 9$ , для  $a_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda \\ \mu \\ \nu \end{pmatrix} :$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda \\ \mu \\ \nu \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

Менча пов'язувану цю систему, але краще  
знаючи  $a_3 = [a_1, a_2]$ . Це задовольняє

вимоги ортогональності  $\{a_1, a_2, a_3\}$ :

$$a_3 = [a_1, a_2] = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{9} \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{9} (-6,$$

$$6, -3) = \frac{1}{3} (-2, 2, -1) \text{ Він гірше заgeb. систему.}$$

П. 4. перетворення координат:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{x} \\ \tilde{y} \\ \tilde{z} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{x} \\ \tilde{y} \\ \tilde{z} \end{pmatrix}$$

Тричі нормовані:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x &= \frac{1}{3} (\tilde{x} + 2\tilde{y} - 2\tilde{z}) \\ y &= \frac{1}{3} (2\tilde{x} + \tilde{y} + 2\tilde{z}) \\ z &= \frac{1}{3} (2\tilde{x} - 2\tilde{y} - \tilde{z}) \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\underbrace{3\tilde{x}^2}_{\lambda_1} + \underbrace{6\tilde{y}^2}_{\lambda_2} + \underbrace{9\tilde{z}^2}_{\lambda_3} - 6 \cdot \frac{1}{3} (\tilde{x} + 2\tilde{y} - 2\tilde{z}) - 24 \cdot \frac{1}{3} (2\tilde{x} + \tilde{y} + 2\tilde{z}) + 18 \cdot \frac{1}{3} (2\tilde{x} - 2\tilde{y} - \tilde{z}) + 30 = 0$$

$$3\tilde{x}^2 + 6\tilde{y}^2 + 9\tilde{z}^2 - 6\tilde{x} - 24\tilde{y} - 18\tilde{z} + 30 = 0$$

$$3(\tilde{x}-1)^2 - 3 + 6(\tilde{y}-2)^2 - 24 + 9(\tilde{z}-1)^2 - 9 + 30 = 0$$

Канонічні:  $\begin{cases} \tilde{x} = \tilde{x} - 1 \\ \tilde{y} = \tilde{y} - 2 \\ \tilde{z} = \tilde{z} - 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \tilde{x} = \tilde{x} + 1 \\ \tilde{y} = \tilde{y} + 2 \\ \tilde{z} = \tilde{z} + 1 \end{cases}$

$$3\tilde{x}^2 + 6\tilde{y}^2 + 9\tilde{z}^2 - 6 = 0$$

$$\frac{\tilde{x}^2}{2} + \tilde{y}^2 + \frac{\tilde{z}^2}{3} = 1 \quad \text{Еліпсоїд.}$$

Перетворення коорд.

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{x} + 1 \\ \tilde{y} + 2 \\ \tilde{z} + 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{x} \\ \tilde{y} \\ \tilde{z} \end{pmatrix} +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1+1-2 \\ 2+2+2 \\ 2-4-1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Омисе, канонична с.к.: појамом (укупно елипсоида)  $y$   $(1, 2, -1)$ , базис  $\{a_1 = (\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}), a_2 = (\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}), a_3 = (-\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{3})\}$

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$$4x^2 + 4y^2 - 8z^2 - 10xy + 4yz + 4xz - 16x - 16y + 10z - 2 = 0$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -5 & 2 \\ -5 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & -8 \end{pmatrix}$$

Власни значења:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 4-\lambda & -5 & 2 \\ -5 & 4-\lambda & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & -8-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(4-\lambda)((4-\lambda)(-8-\lambda)-4) - (-5)((-5)(-8-\lambda)-4) + 2(-10 - 2(4-\lambda)) = 0$$

$$-(4-\lambda)^2(8+\lambda) - 16 + 4\lambda + 200 + 25\lambda - 20 - 20 - 16 + 4\lambda = 0$$

$$-(\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 16)(\lambda + 8) + 3\lambda + 128 = 0$$

$$-\lambda^3 - 8\lambda^2 + 8\lambda^2 + 64\lambda - 16\lambda - 128 + 3\lambda + 128 = 0$$

$$\lambda^3 - 81\lambda = 0$$

$$\lambda(\lambda-9)(\lambda+9) = 0.$$

П.ч.,  $\lambda_1 = 9, \lambda_2 = -9, \lambda_3 = 0.$

Власний вектор  $a_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda \\ \mu \\ \nu \end{pmatrix}.$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -5 & -5 & 2 \\ -5 & -5 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & -17 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda \\ \mu \\ \nu \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$2. \quad \begin{cases} -5\lambda - 5\mu + 2\nu = 0 \\ 2\lambda + 2\mu - 17\nu = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$5. \quad \begin{cases} -5\lambda - 5\mu + 2\nu = 0 \\ 2\lambda + 2\mu - 17\nu = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$-8\nu = 0 \Rightarrow \nu = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = -\mu.$$

Отже, нічия нормувана  $a_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$

$$a_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda \\ \mu \\ \nu \end{pmatrix}:$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 13 & -5 & 2 \\ -5 & 13 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda \\ \mu \\ \nu \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$- \begin{cases} 13\lambda - 5\mu + 2\nu = 0 \\ -5\lambda + 13\mu + 2\nu = 0 \\ 2\lambda + 2\mu + \nu = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$18\lambda - 18\mu = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \mu \Rightarrow \nu = \frac{-1}{2}(13\lambda - 5\lambda) = 4\lambda.$$

Нічия нормувана:  $a_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+1+16}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{4}{3\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{Для } a_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda \\ \mu \\ \nu \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -5 & 2 \\ -5 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & -8 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda \\ \mu \\ \nu \end{pmatrix} = 0$$



$$a_3 = [a_1, a_2] = \begin{vmatrix} \bar{0} & \bar{y} & k \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} & \frac{4}{3\sqrt{2}} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{vmatrix} \bar{0} & \bar{y} & k \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -4 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} (4, 4, 2) = \left( \frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3} \right) \text{ Загреб. сучмери.}$$

Перемб. координат:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} & \frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & -\frac{4}{3\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{x} \\ \tilde{y} \\ \tilde{z} \end{pmatrix} : \begin{cases} x = \frac{\tilde{x}}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\tilde{y}}{3\sqrt{2}} + \frac{2\tilde{z}}{3} \\ y = -\frac{\tilde{x}}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\tilde{y}}{3\sqrt{2}} + \frac{2\tilde{z}}{3} \\ z = -\frac{4\tilde{y}}{3\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\tilde{z}}{3} \end{cases}$$

Тригонометри:

$$\begin{aligned} & g_{\tilde{x}^2} - g_{\tilde{y}^2} + 0 \cdot \tilde{z}^2 - 16 \left( \frac{\tilde{x}}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\tilde{y}}{3\sqrt{2}} + \frac{2\tilde{z}}{3} \right) - 16 \left( -\frac{\tilde{x}}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\tilde{y}}{3\sqrt{2}} + \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{2\tilde{z}}{3} \right) + 10 \left( -\frac{4\tilde{y}}{3\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\tilde{z}}{3} \right) - 2 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$g_{\tilde{x}^2} - g_{\tilde{y}^2} - 12\sqrt{2}\tilde{y} - 18\tilde{z} - 2 = 0$$

$$g_{\tilde{x}^2} - g \left( \tilde{y} + \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{2}\tilde{y} + \frac{8}{3} \right) + 8 - 18\tilde{z} - 2 = 0$$

$$g_{\tilde{x}^2} - g \left( \tilde{y} + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \right)^2 = 18 \left( \tilde{z} - \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

Канонични коорг.:

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{x} = \tilde{x} \\ \tilde{y} = \tilde{y} + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \\ \tilde{z} = \tilde{z} - \frac{1}{3} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \tilde{x} = \tilde{x} \\ \tilde{y} = \tilde{y} - \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \\ \tilde{z} = \tilde{z} + \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

Каноничне правна:

$$\tilde{x}^2 - \tilde{y}^2 = 2\tilde{z} \quad - \text{интервални независ.$$

Перемб. коорг.:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} & \frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & -\frac{4}{3\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{x} \\ \tilde{y} \\ \tilde{z} \end{pmatrix} - \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \tilde{y} + \frac{1}{3} \tilde{z} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} & \frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & -\frac{4}{3\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{x} \\ \tilde{y} \\ \tilde{z} \end{pmatrix} +$$

$$+ \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{9} + \frac{2}{9} \\ -\frac{2}{9} + \frac{2}{9} \\ \frac{8}{9} + \frac{1}{9} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Осьце, канонічная с.к.: початок  $O(0, 0, 1)$

(вершина нарядового), базис  $\{a_1 = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0\right),$

$a_2 = \left(\frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{4}{3\sqrt{2}}\right), a_3 = \left(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right)\}$