

$$f(\underline{x}) = x^2 + 2y^2 + 2xy + 2x + 2y - 4 = 0$$

$$\underline{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\underline{X}}^T \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \underline{\underline{X}} = 0$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

symmetric - symmetric $A\underline{x} = \lambda \underline{x} \rightarrow \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \rightarrow \lambda_1^0, \lambda_2^0$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^0 & \lambda_2^0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (A - \lambda B) \underline{x} = 0 \quad \det(A - \lambda B) = 0$$

$$(\lambda - \lambda_1)(\lambda - \lambda_2) - 1 = 0 \quad \lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 1 = 0 \quad \lambda_{1,2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \quad x + y = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} x \quad y = \frac{1 \mp \sqrt{5}}{2} x$$

$$\lambda_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1+\sqrt{5} \end{pmatrix} \quad \lambda_1^0 = \sqrt{\frac{2}{5+\sqrt{5}}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1+\sqrt{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1-\sqrt{5} \end{pmatrix} \quad \lambda_2^0 = \sqrt{\frac{2}{5-\sqrt{5}}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1-\sqrt{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\lambda_1| = \sqrt{1 + \frac{6+2\sqrt{5}}{1}} = \sqrt{\frac{5+\sqrt{5}}{2}}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\frac{2}{5+\sqrt{5}}} & \sqrt{\frac{2}{5-\sqrt{5}}} \\ \sqrt{\frac{2}{5+\sqrt{5}}} \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right) & \sqrt{\frac{2}{5-\sqrt{5}}} \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & D \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D = f(\underline{t})$$

$$\underline{t} = -A^{-1} \underline{b}$$

$$\boxed{A\underline{t} + \underline{b} = 0}$$

$$\underline{t} = -A^{-1} \underline{b}$$

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

$$x = -2$$

$$y = 0$$

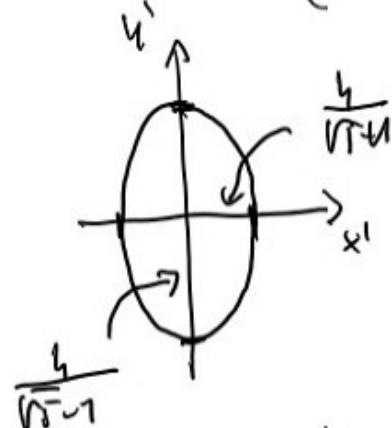
$$\boxed{\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2} x^2 + \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2} y^2 = 4}$$

$$D = f(\underline{t}) = 4 + 0 + 0 - 4 + 0 - 4 = -4$$

x' , y' Koordinatenachsen

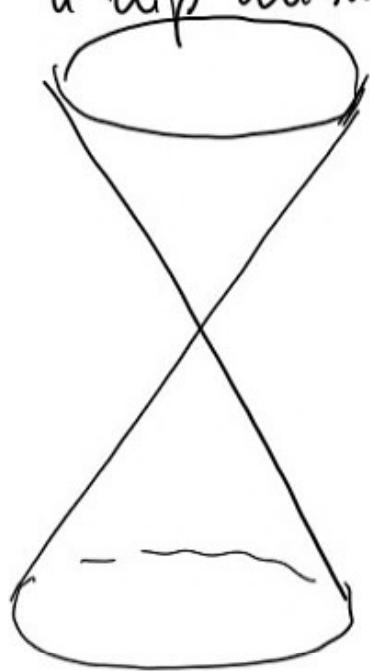
$$\left(\frac{x'}{\sqrt{3+15}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y'}{\sqrt{3-15}}\right)^2 = 1 \quad \left(\frac{x'}{\sqrt{\frac{8 \cdot 2}{6+2\sqrt{5}}}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y'}{\sqrt{\frac{1_1}{6+2\sqrt{5}}}}\right)^2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{x'}{\sqrt{5+1}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y'}{\sqrt{5-1}}\right)^2 = 1$$

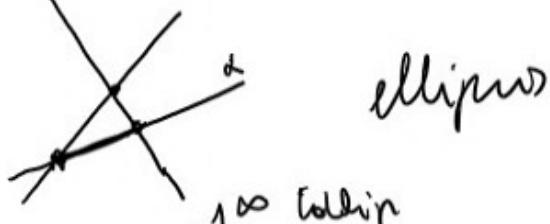


Tiebeli definicija (kiprelativs)

Def: Két körök szimp. metszete, mely nem egy kör
a körök között



1) Óvns alkotott metsz:



2) 100% tollip



parabol

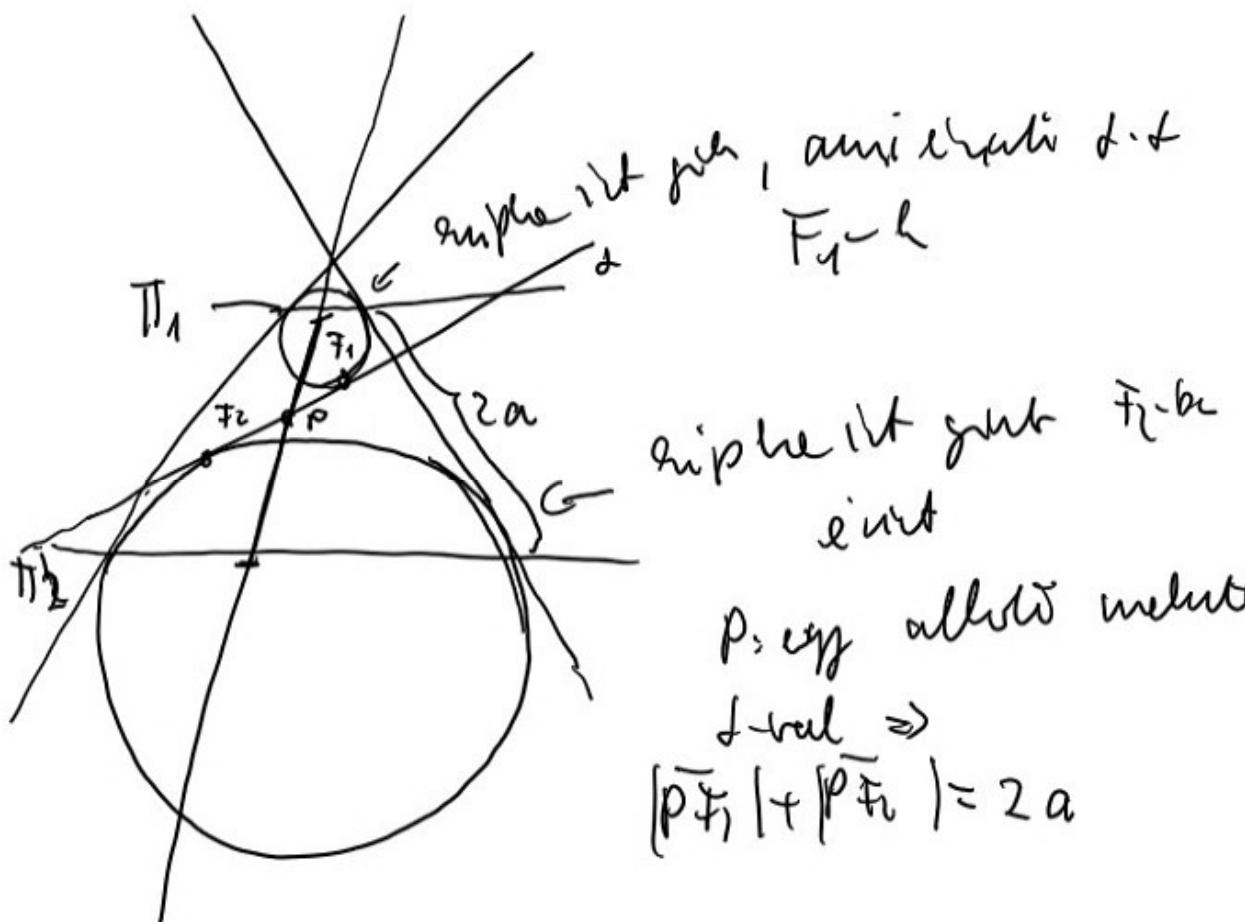
3)



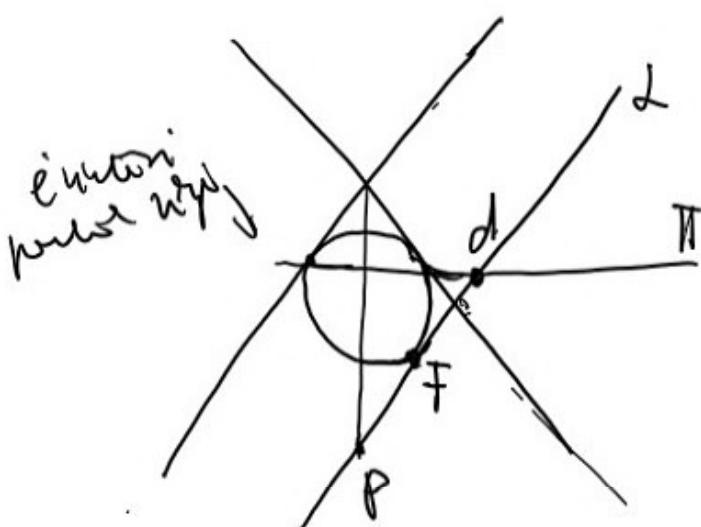
hiperbol

A mehmet (gezint) a şenlik definişti, oyu
pertsent takdim etti, mevcut

1) 2 adet F_1, F_2 pulat next klobus onda ilmisi



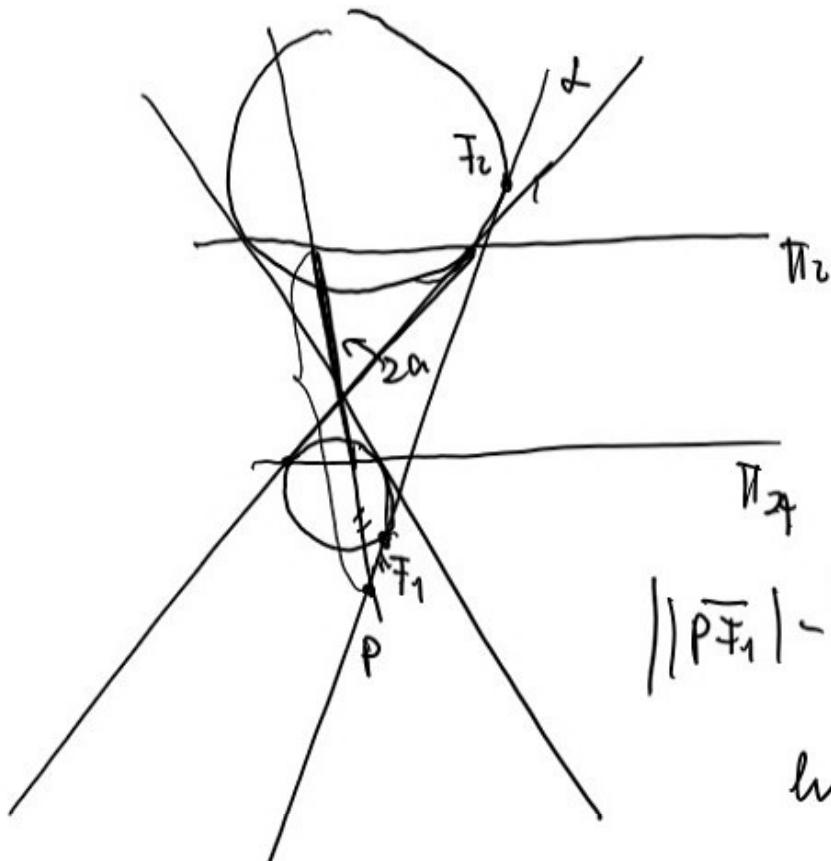
2)



level a P-fil (parabola)

1 gret istek a
 fust nict a rupbe
 1 F - pt aslt
 he L i IT mehmet
 d abr
 $s(P,d) = (P,F)$ fuzut-

3)



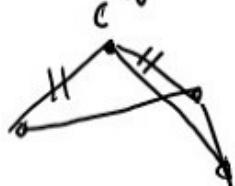
$$||\overline{P\bar{F}_1}| - |\overline{P\bar{F}_2}|| = 2a$$

hiperbole

My: Òfheus u fórti roltarci a veniegus i
1 fórs regihejrið aðalr definicíó megn-
ðiseinu ð: Kippelti óvan þóttur hættum
heft a ríren, meðan egg aðalr punkt er egg
aðalr egunnið með kófbasíjum og aneig-
aflundri, hef er ar aðy 1-Neil fízzell arður
ellipis, hef eppur og þaðla í hef 1-Neil
hegður óvan hiperbole a meðtoni hey.

Schäfts p-hedrant

1, Schäfts zentraler: konvex zentral, meist an obelai egyszer horizal i a rajzban egyszer



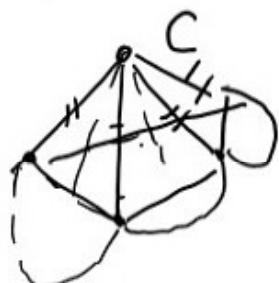
Hab C eg mis a C - zentral - jait minden ait lát, mivel azokat nem, amik

Def: A konvex zonj zentralis, ha an obelai egyszer zentral i a mivel azokat minden

{n} an n: obelorus a zonj multidim.
eg elmet konszur a "2.-dimen" leg jeleint
obelorus"

Schäfts p-hedrant 3-dimensionben

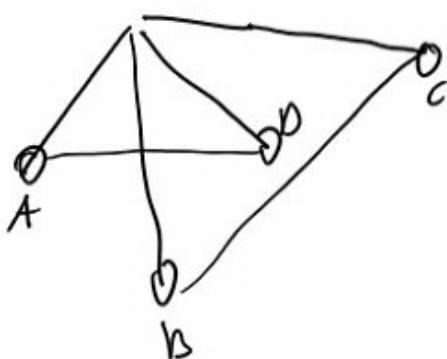
Def: konvex poliedr, zentralis zonj leponcel, amely egyszerjel i schäfts zonj zonj zonj,



Def: mivel azokat a C minden
a C - vel minden arány
konvex banke.

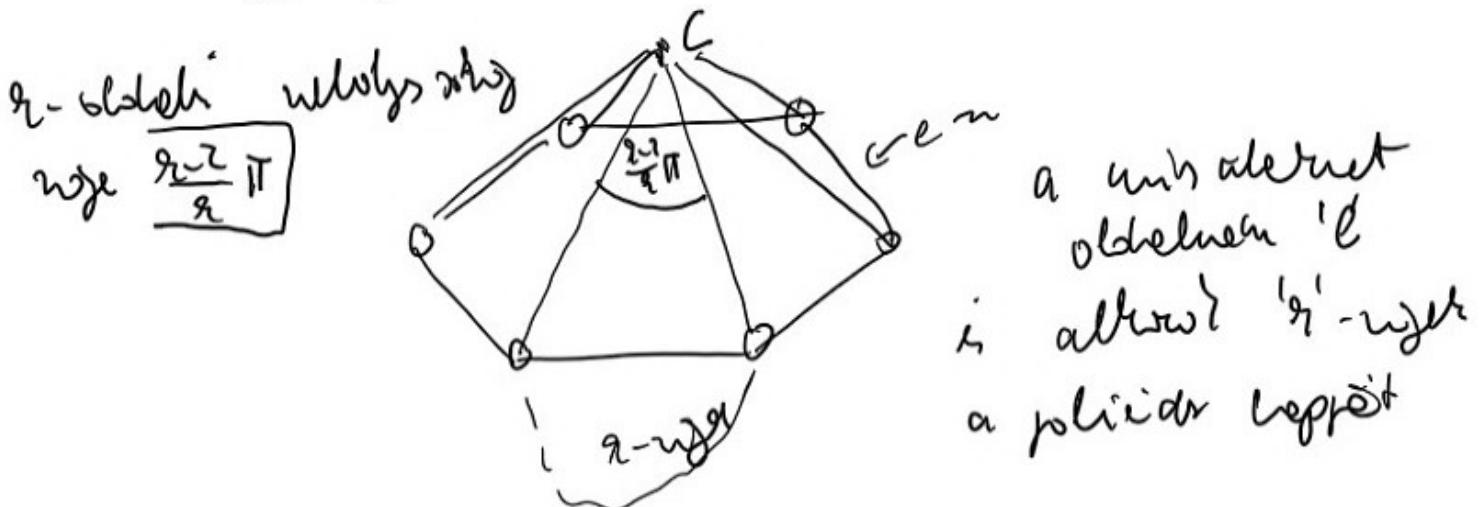
Mis: A arányosan lehet p-hedr D nem felte-

zurück.

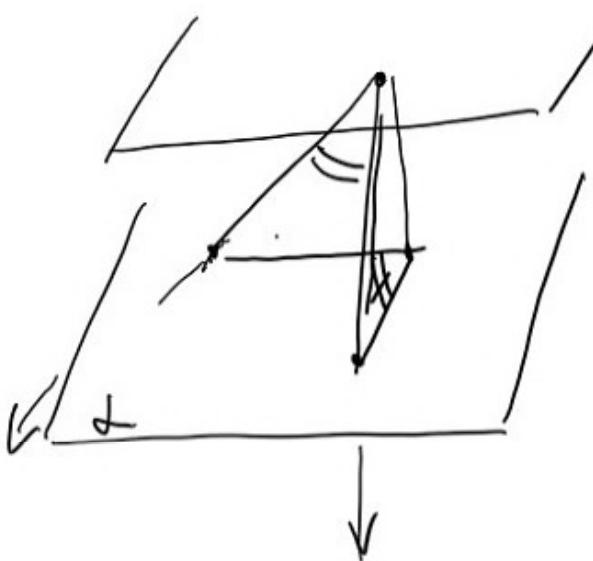


z.B. AD, BC schneidet sich
leichter ermittelbar

Def: A convex polygonal reliefs, the epiplexi
reliefs > stronger a 2-dimensional shape, i.e.
epiplexi reliefs stronger a misshapen



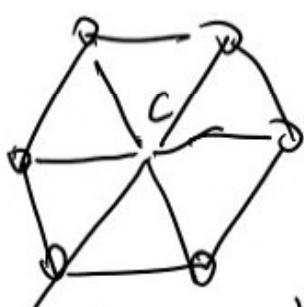
a unshaded
oldrelief
is already 'g'-nger
a polygonal shape



All. be a ny minit által
vinniuk nincs fülféle
menthető a ny nincs,
ellen a ny vethető eg
hinniuk nincs a ny nincs
negyik negyik eredménye

A C arneil leu ver stage $\ell \cdot \frac{q-2}{q}\pi$. A
uniseleret nijjle verbou ver a nijl wach i
a verbouka ~~2π~~ ver stage 2π . \Rightarrow A 'l' ielle
hs 6-t over a 6db 60° -le van verbou
a 360° -t ehn a eetle a C-ber teelhou
3-wg hegt a uniseleret nijjle leu

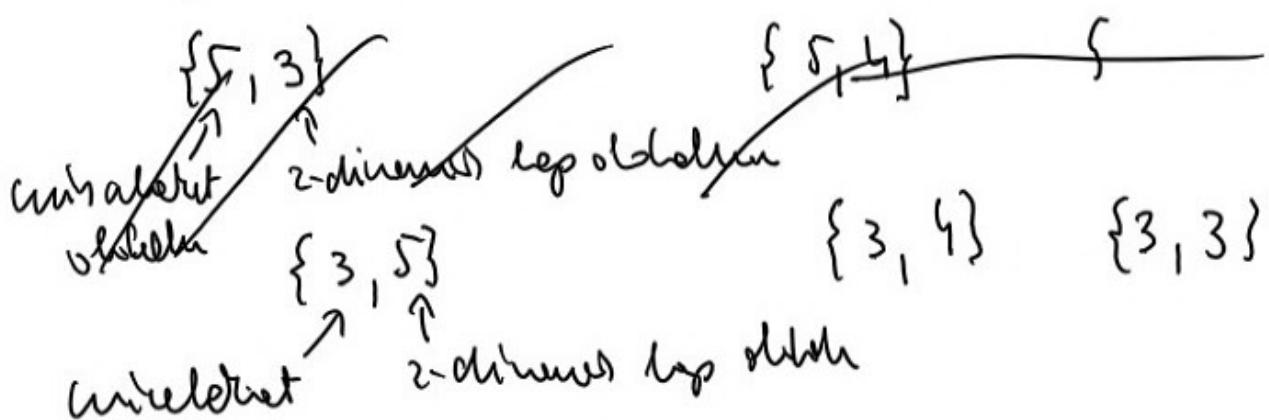
$$\Rightarrow \ell \leq 5 \text{ u. aldr}$$



an ℓ -vthe legelhou
3 (met legelhou 3 leg

$$\text{telhou t anh} \rightarrow \boxed{\ell=3} \quad 3 \cdot \frac{q-2}{q}\pi < 2\pi$$

$$3q - 2q < 6 \Rightarrow q < 6, \text{ de } q \geq 3 \Rightarrow$$



$$\boxed{\ell=4}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{q-2}{q}\pi < 2\pi \quad 2q < 8 \quad q < 4 \quad q \geq 3$$

$$\boxed{\ell=5}$$

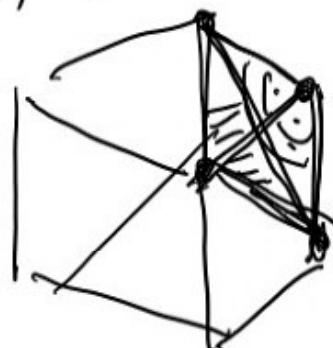
$$\{5,3\}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{q-2}{q}\pi < 2\pi$$

$$5 \cdot \frac{q-2}{q}\pi < 2\pi \quad 5q < 10 \quad q < \frac{10}{5} \Rightarrow q=3$$

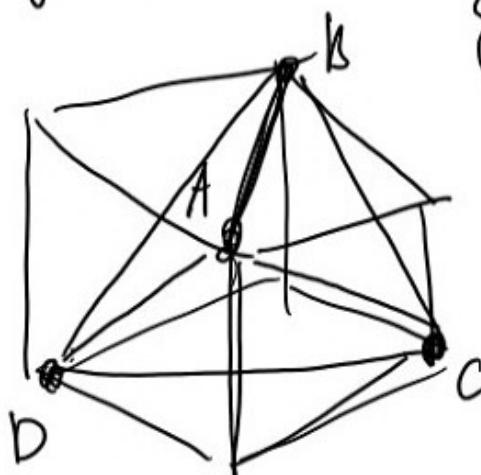
A restriktives Verbot: A Quadratmetrisches Kriterium mit der restriktiven Menge von Δ (Platonische Form)

$$\{3,4\} \text{ Länge } \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \mid 0 \leq x, y, z \leq 1 \right\}$$



aus allen
sechs 3-wj
hpd negativ

$\{3,3\}$ mehr als vier Ecken

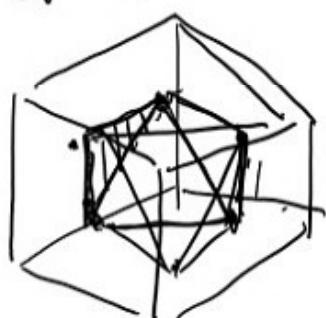


$\{AB, CD\}$ einer Seite

+ ein gg. an der
Kante, + los
3 Kanten ist
mehrheitlich mehr als
Kanten in 4 hpd

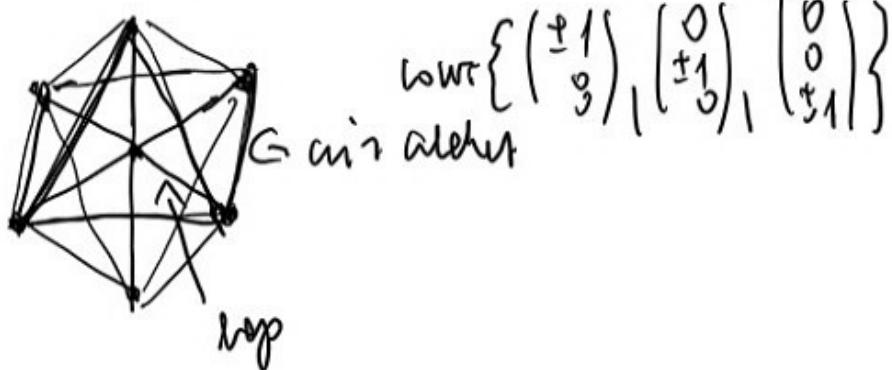
Wert gg gg (A mindestens a ΔBCD)

$$\{4,3\}$$

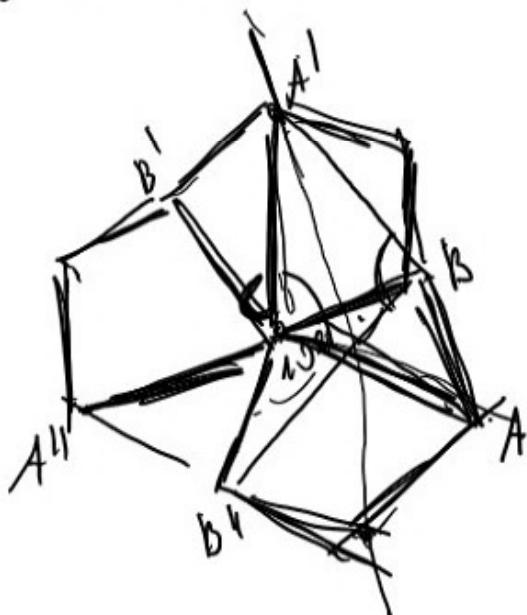


mindestens 4 - et
A legel mehr als 3 w
Gebieden

-9-
n-Orte der (Kenzentraleitig) merkt noch weiter



$\{3, 5\}$ dodecaeder



suchen stetige

$$\frac{3}{5}\pi = \frac{3 \cdot 180}{5} = 108 < 180$$

one left illink

falls CA, CA', CA''
 pairent merken
 nehmen a take

ist eigentlich wunderlich $B \cap A' = C'' B A' \neq \emptyset$

aber CB neben jeder rechtecke ^{neigende} tritt auf

$A C \cap A' = C B''$, $C A' \cap A' B$. Es

$BA' \parallel CB'$ (neigende S- und H-Hilf paikmen up obelle)

$B'C$ rechts von CB'' neben rechtecke neigende ragen (a mindest mal)

$$\Rightarrow B'C \sqsupseteq BB'' \Rightarrow B''B/A' \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow CA \sqsubset CA'$$

u. fgg $\sqsupseteq CA'' \vee D$.