

Exercise Sheet 8

Exercise 1: Cross-ratio.

(4 pts)

Let l_1, l_2, l_3 be three skew lines in $\mathbb{R}P^3$. Let a, b, c, d be lines in $\mathbb{R}P^3$ which intersect each line l_i . Then the four intersection points $\{a_i, b_i, c_i, d_i\}$ on l_i determine a cross-ratio $q_i = \text{cr}(a_i, b_i, c_i, d_i)$. Show that $q_1 = q_2 = q_3$.

Exercise 2: Pencil of conics.

(6 pts)

Consider the following pencil of conics in \mathbb{R}^2 :

$$\gamma_t : x^2 + (1-t)y^2 + 2tx - 2(1-t)y + 2-t = 0.$$

Find $t \in \mathbb{R}$ such that:

1. γ_t is a parabola;
2. γ_t is a hyperbola;
3. γ_t is an ellipse (with real points);
4. γ_t is empty (an ellipse with no real points);
5. γ_t is a circle;
6. γ_t is a degenerate conic.

Exercise 3: Canonical form of conics.

(4 pts)

1. Classify and find the canonical form of the following conics in \mathbb{R}^2 :

(a) $\gamma_1 : x^2 + 2xy + y^2 + 4x = 0$;

(b) $\gamma_2 : x^2 + 6xy + y^2 - 3 = 0$;

(c) $\gamma_3 : 3x^2 + 2xy + 3y^2 - 8 = 0$.

2. Write down the change of coordinates which transforms the conics γ_i in canonical form.

Exercise 4: Parabola.

(4 pts)

In \mathbb{R}^2 consider the conic of equation $\gamma : 4x^2 + 4xy + y^2 + x = 0$.

1. Show that γ is a parabola and find its vertex;
2. Find the tangent lines to γ which are parallel to the line $x = 0$.