

# GEOMETRIA PROIETTIVA (G5)

Titolo nota

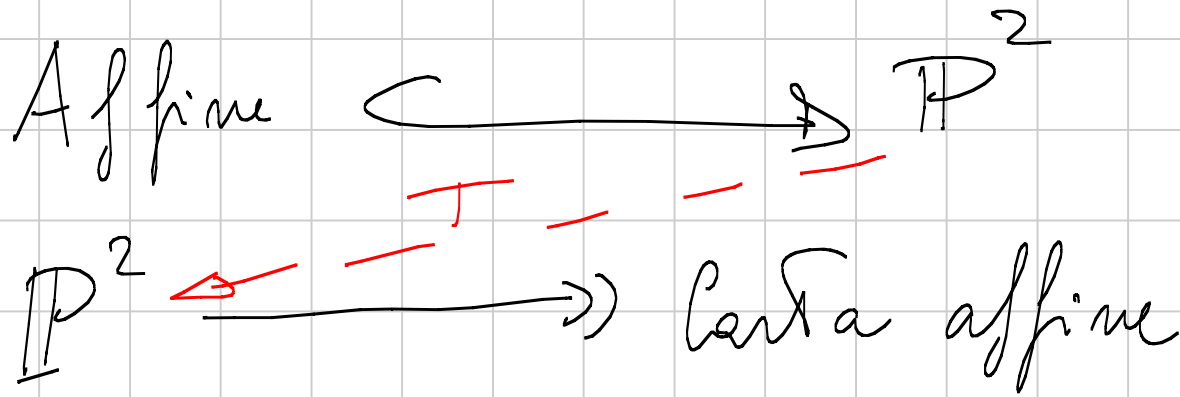
09/09/2008

•) Prime Applicazioni

I) Coniche

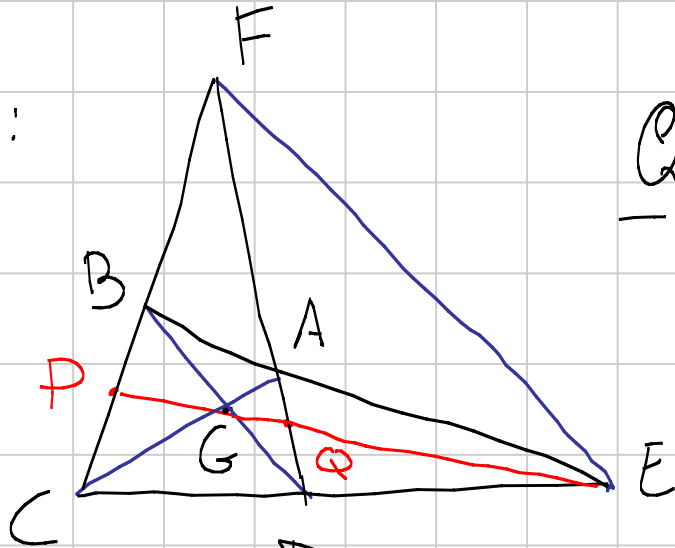
II) Birapporto, coniche e polarità

III) Coord. omogenee in un triangolo.



$T = \text{proiettività "vera"}$

Es:



Quadrilatero completo

$$P = EG \cap BC$$

$$Q = EG \cap AD$$

Voglio dim che  $(E, G; P, Q) = -1$

Sol: Proietta da C su FD

$$\hookrightarrow (E, G; P, Q) = (D, A; F, Q)$$

Se  $(X, Y; W, Z) = -1$   
 loro si dicono  
 quaterne  
 armonica

Proietto da B su EG

$$(D, A; F, Q) = (G, E; P, Q)$$

$$\Rightarrow (G, E; P, Q) = (E, G; P, Q)$$

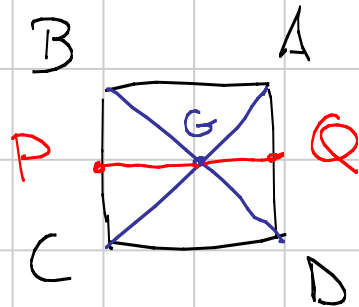
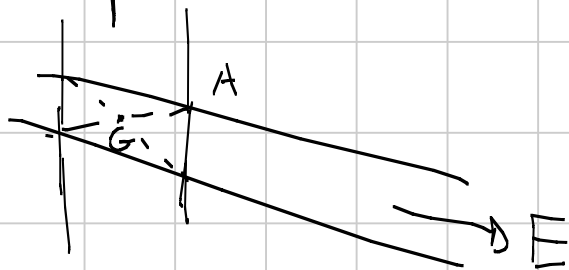
$$\Rightarrow = -1 \quad (\text{non può essere } 1)$$

Sol 2:  $E = [1, 0, 0]$        $F = [0, 1, 0]$

$$G = [0, 0, 1] \quad A = [1, 1, 1]$$

Carta

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} t=1 \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} F \text{ retta all' } \infty = EF$



$\text{---} \rightarrow E(\infty)$

$$(E, G; P, Q) = \frac{PG}{GQ}$$
$$= -1$$

4 punti allineati:  $X, Y, W, Z$

$$(X, Y; W, Z) = \frac{XW}{WY} / \frac{XZ}{ZY}$$

i rapporti  
sono  
con segno

$$X = (0, 0)$$

$$Y = (1, 0)$$

$$W = (c, 0)$$

$$Z = (d, 0)$$

$$[0, 0, 1]$$

$$[1, 0, 1]$$

$$[c, 0, 1]$$

$$[d, 0, 1]$$

$$[X, \mu] \rightarrow [?, 0, ?]$$

$$[\mu, 0, \lambda + \mu]$$

$$W: \begin{aligned} \mu &= c \\ \lambda &= 1 - c \end{aligned}$$

$$Z: \begin{aligned} \mu &= d \\ \lambda &= 1 - d \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} c & 1-d \\ 1-c & d \end{bmatrix}$$

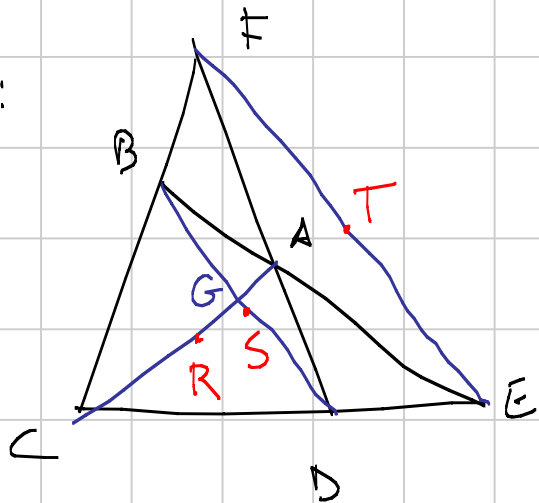
$$\frac{XW}{WY} \parallel \frac{XZ}{ZY}$$

Se  $Z$  sta sulla retta all'infinito

$$W \text{ è s.c. } \cdot \frac{XW}{WY} = -1 \quad (X, Y; W, Z)$$

Se  $(X, Y; W, Z) = -1$  e  $Z \in$  retta all' $\infty$   
allora  $XW = WY$ .

Es 2:



$R, S, T$  p.i. medio

$\Rightarrow R, S, T$  allineati

Metodo barico: metto le coordinate

$$A, B, C, D \rightarrow [1, 0, 0] \quad [0, 1, 0] \quad [0, 0, 1] \quad [1, 1, 1]$$

$$E = [1, 1, 0] \quad F = [0, 1, 1] \quad G = [1, 0, 1]$$

$$EF : \{x + z = y\} \quad AC : \{y = 0\} \quad BD : \{x = z\}$$

$$\pi : \{ax + by + cz = 0\}$$

$$U = \pi \cap AC = [-c, 0, a] \quad V = \pi \cap BD = [-b, a+c, -b]$$

$$W = \pi \cap EF = [c+b, c-a, -a-b]$$

Trivium  $R \cap AC$   $\pi \cap AC$   $(A, C; U, R) = -1$

A	$[1, 0]$	U	$[-c, a]$	E	$[1, 0]$	W	$[c+b, -a-b]$
C	$[0, 1]$	R	$[a, c]$	F	$[0, 1]$	T	$[a+b, c+b]$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 B \quad [1, 0] \quad V = [a+cb, -b] \quad \cancel{a+cb} [0, 1, 0] + \\
 D \quad [0, 1] \quad S = [b, a+cb] \quad \cancel{-b} [1, 1, 1] = [-b, a+c, -b]
 \end{array}$$

$$R: [a, 0, c] \quad S: [a+cb, a+2b+c, a+cb]$$

$$T: [a+b, a+2b+c, c+b]$$


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## I) Coniche

A matrice  $3 \times 3$  simmetrica  $\det A \neq 0$

conica proiettiva:  $\mathcal{C} = \left\{ P: [x, y, z] \mid {}^t P A P = 0 \right\}$

$$(x, y, z) \cdot (A) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \quad a_{12} = a_{21} \quad \dots$$

$$\mathcal{C} = \{ a_{11}x^2 + a_{22}y^2 + a_{33}z^2 + 2a_{12}xy + 2a_{13}xz + 2a_{23}yz = 0 \}$$

luogo di zeri del generico polinomio omogeneo di grado 2  
(irriducibile)

Carta  $\{z=1\}$  :  $\{ a_{11}x^2 + a_{22}y^2 + 2a_{12}xy + 2a_{13}x + 2a_{23}y + a_{33} = 0 \}$

generica conica affine.

Obs :  $\mathcal{C} \cap \{z=0\} : a_{11}x^2 + a_{22}y^2 + 2a_{12}xy = 0$

$$\Delta = a_{12}^2 - a_{11}a_{22}$$



$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow 2$  soluzioni  $\rightarrow$  in carta affine  
 $\mathcal{C}$  è un'iperbole

$\Delta = 0 \rightarrow 1$  soluzione  $\rightarrow$   $\mathcal{C}$  è una parabola

$\Delta < 0 \rightarrow 0$  soluzioni  $\rightarrow$   $\mathcal{C}$  è un'ellisse.

$T: \mathbb{P}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^2$  B matrice di  $T$

$$T(\mathcal{C}) = \{x \mid T^{-1}(x) \in \mathcal{C}\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T(\mathcal{C}) &= \{x \mid (B^{-1}x)^t A (B^{-1}x) = 0\} = \\ &= \{x \mid x^t (B^{-1})^t A B^{-1} x = 0\} \end{aligned}$$

È una conica con matrice  $(B^{-1})^t A B^{-1}$

Teo: Tutte le coniche proiettive non vuote date da  
matrici  $A$  con  $\det A \neq 0$  sono proiettivamente equiva-  
lenti.

Es:  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \mathcal{C} = \{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 0\} = \emptyset$

$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \nrightarrow$  NON SONO EQUIVALENTI!!

II) Giociamo con le coniche

$\mathcal{C} \cap \mathcal{C}' = \{A, B, C, D\}$  in generale.

# Tangenti ad una conica

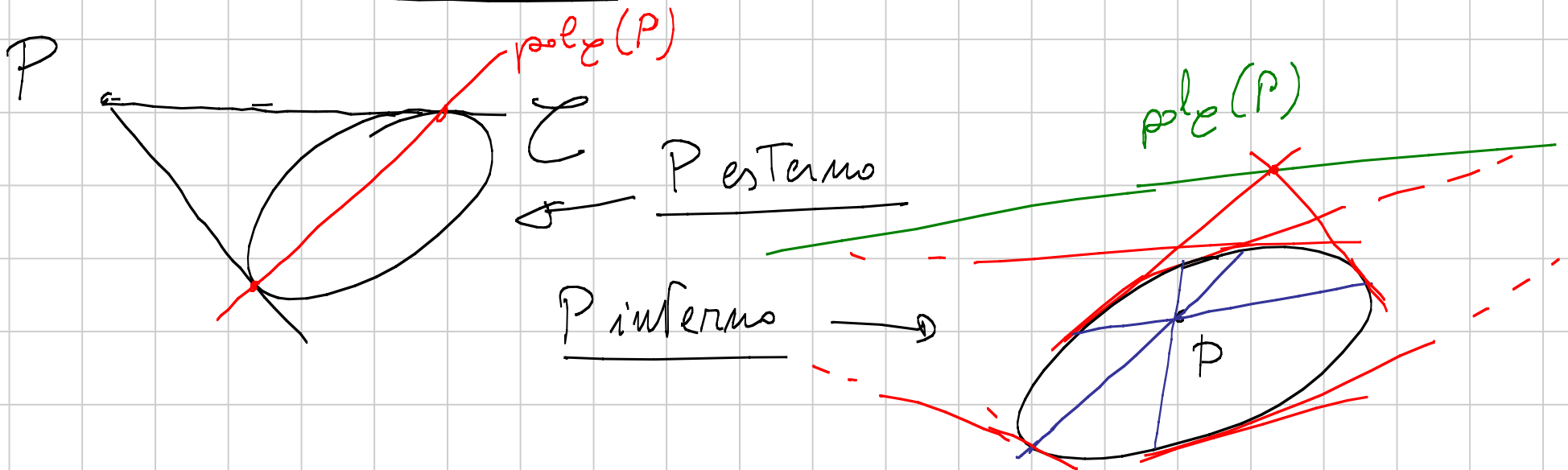
$$\begin{cases} z \\ \mathcal{C} \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z = 0 \\ tPAP = 0 \end{cases}$$

2 sol :  $z$  interseca  $\mathcal{C}$   
seca due

1 sol :  $z$  tangente  $\mathcal{C}$   
Tangente

0 sol :  $z$  non int.  $\mathcal{C}$   
esterna

## Polarità associata a $\mathcal{C}$



$$\text{pol}_Z(P) = \{ X \mid {}^t P A X = 0 \}$$

$$P = (1, 1, 1) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{L}$$

$$\text{pol}_Z(P) = \left\{ [x, y, z] \mid \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 0 \right\}$$

$$\parallel$$
$$(2 \ 2 \ 2) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 2x + 2y + 2z = 0.$$

$$\text{pol}_Z(P) = \{ x + y + z = 0 \}$$

## Proprietà delle rette polari

- 1) se  $P \in \mathcal{C} \Rightarrow P \in \text{pol}_{\mathcal{C}}(P)$   
e  $\text{pol}_{\mathcal{C}}(P)$  è tangente a  $\mathcal{C}$  in  $P$
- 2) se  $\text{pol}_{\mathcal{C}}(P) \cap \mathcal{C} = \{A, B\} \Rightarrow PA, PB$  sono tangenti a  $\mathcal{C}$ .
- 3) se  $P \in \text{pol}_{\mathcal{C}}(Q) \Rightarrow Q \in \text{pol}_{\mathcal{C}}(P)$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} \hookrightarrow Q^t A P = 0 \Rightarrow (Q^t A P)^t = 0^t = 0 \\ \Rightarrow P^t A^t Q = 0 \Rightarrow P^t A Q = 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$\text{pol}_{\mathcal{C}}: \mathbb{P}^2 \longrightarrow \{ \text{rette } \perp \text{ di } \mathbb{P}^2 \}$  iniettiva ( $\det A \neq 0$ )

surgettiva (rette  $\equiv$  Terme omogenee)

$$\text{pol}_{\mathcal{C}}(z) = P \xrightarrow{\text{def.}} \text{pol}_{\mathcal{C}}(P) = z$$

Di modo che  $\text{pol}_Z(\text{pol}_Z(P)) = P$ .

$$4) \text{pol}_Z(P) \cap \text{pol}_Z(Q) = \text{pol}_Z(PQ)$$

$$5) \text{ la retta per } \text{pol}_Z(z) \text{ e } \text{pol}_Z(s) \bar{=} \text{pol}_Z(rns)$$

$$P = [a, b, c] \longrightarrow \text{retta con coeff. A.P.} \\ \left( P^t A X = 0 \right)$$

$\Rightarrow \text{pol}_Z(\cdot)$  è una dualità.

Oss: una conica, tramite dualità, viene mandata nell'insieme di rette che involuppano una conica.

◻ tramite la dualità  $\text{pol}_Z(\cdot)$  rimane fissa.

## Coniche e birapporto

Teo: Siano  $A, B, C, D$  su una conica  $\mathcal{C}$  non degenerata  
(det  $A \neq 0$ ), allora per ogni  $P \in \mathcal{C}$  il birapporto

$$(PA, PB; PC, PD) =: (A, B; C, D)_P$$

è indipendente da  $P$ .

(è si indica con  $(A, B; C, D)_{\mathcal{C}}$ )

Dim: Prendo  $T$  proiett. A.c.  $T(\mathcal{C}) = \{x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 0\}$

e considero la carta  $\{z=1\}$

Allora  $\mathcal{C} \rightsquigarrow \{x^2 + y^2 = 1\}$ .

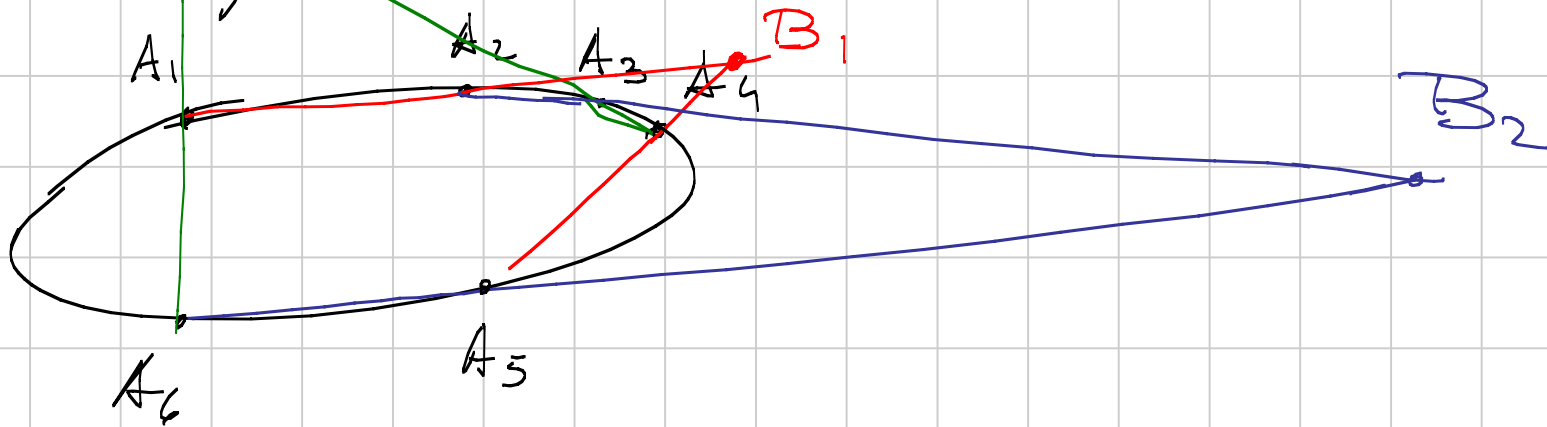
Il birapporto  $(PA, PB; PC, PD)$  dipende dagli angoli

Tra le 4 rette che non variano  $\alpha \in \mathcal{C} \Rightarrow$  il baricentro è costante.  $\square$

Teo Pascal:  $A_i, i=1 \dots 6$  su  $\mathcal{C}$  conica non deg.

$j=1, 2, 3$   $B_j = A_j A_{j+1} \cap A_{j+3} A_{j+4}$  con indici mod 6

Allora  $B_j$  sono allineati:



Dum:  $n$  rette per  $B_1$  e  $B_3$   $\} C, D \} = n \cap \mathcal{C}$

$\uparrow$  interi come soluzioni del sistema in  $\mathbb{C}$



$$E = \pi \cap A_2 A_3 \quad F = \pi \cap A_5 A_6$$

$$(C, B_3; F, D) = (C, B_3; F, D)_{A_6} = (C, A_2; A_5, D)_{\mathcal{L}} =$$

$$= (C, A_2; A_5, D)_{A_4} = (C, G; B_1, D) =$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \text{inf. con } \pi \end{array} \quad G = A_1 A_2 \cap \pi$$

$$= (C, G; B_1, D)_{A_1} = (C, A_4; A_2, D)_{A_1} =$$

$$= (C, A_4; A_2, D)_{A_3} \stackrel{\uparrow \text{inf. con } \pi}{=} (C, B_3; E, D) \Rightarrow E = F. \quad \square$$

## Duale di Pascal (Brianchon)

Sia  $\mathcal{C}$  una conica, siano  $d_i$ ,  $i=1, \dots, 6$  tang. a  $\mathcal{C}$ ,

def.  $P_i = a_i \cap a_{i+1} \pmod{6}$ ,  $b_j = P_i P_{i+3} \pmod{6}$ .

Allora  $b_j$  concorrono.

(Esagono circoscritto  $\Rightarrow$  tang. principali concorrono)

Vero per dualità.

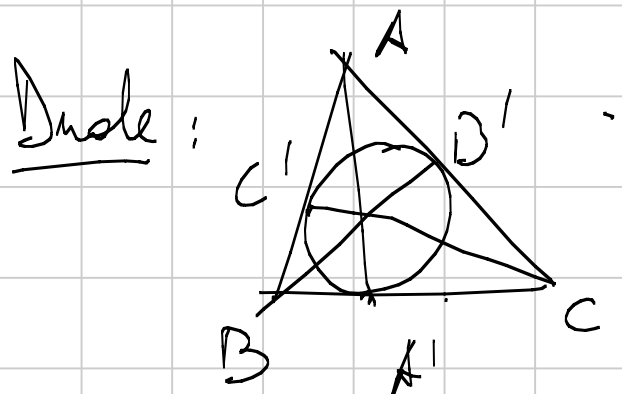
Casi particolari: Se (ad. es.)  $A_1 \equiv A_2$  in Pascal  
 $A_1 A_2 = \text{tang in } A_1 \equiv A_2$

Es:  $ABC$  triangolo  $\Gamma$  circoscritta

$t_A, t_B, t_C$  tangenti in  $A, B, C$

Allora  $AB \cap t_C, BC \cap t_A, AC \cap t_B$  sono allineati.

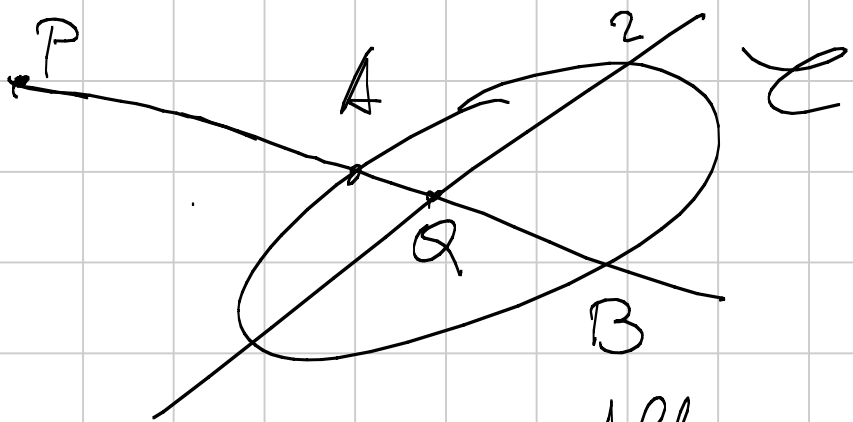
Dim: Pascal sull'esagono  $AA'BB'CC'$ .



[ Ima'io: Teo: Dati  $A, B, C$  e una conica  $\mathcal{C}$  per essi  
 $\exists T: \mathbb{P}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^2$  project. tale che  
 $T(A) = [1, 0, 0]$   $T(B) = [0, 1, 0]$   $T(C) = [0, 0, 1]$   $T(\mathcal{C}) = \{xy + yz + zx = 0\}$  ]

# Bisoponto e polarità

## Lemma delle corde e delle polare



$$r = \text{pol}_C(P)$$

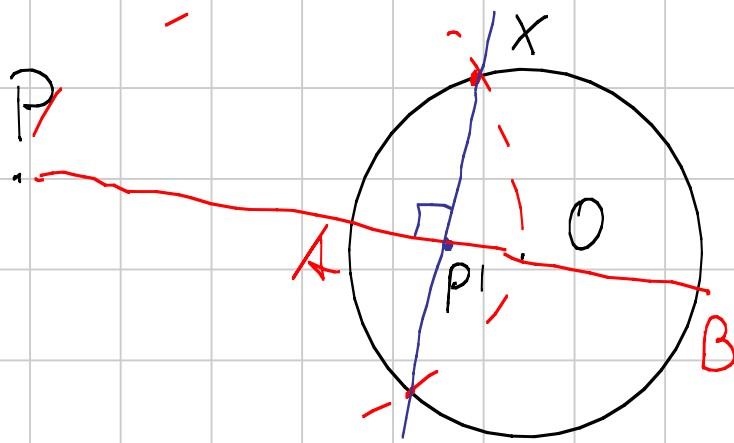
$$Q = r \cap AB$$

$$P \in AB$$

$$\text{Allora } (A, B; P, Q) = -1$$

Dim:  $P \rightarrow \infty$   
 $\Sigma \rightarrow \text{ch}$   $\Rightarrow$  ovvio,  $\square$

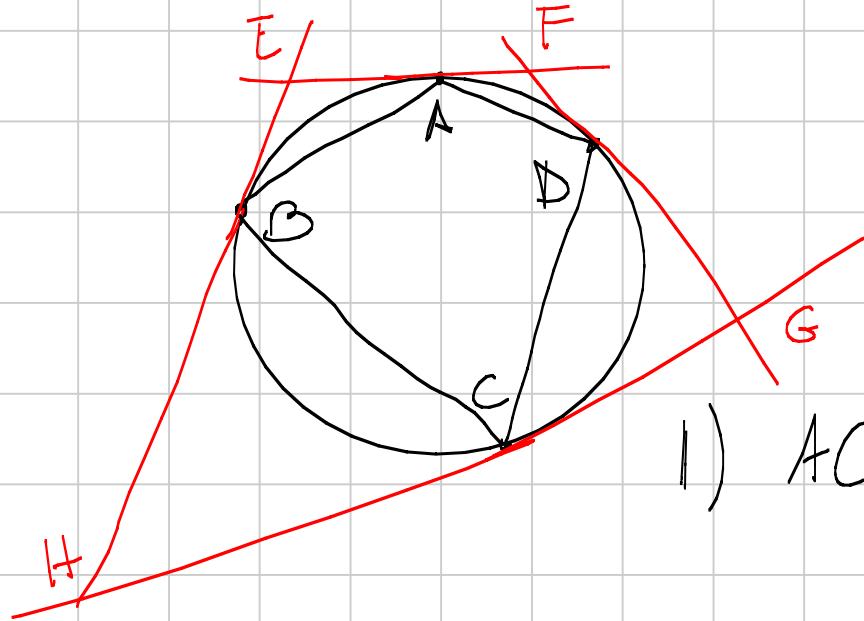
Oss: Polare risp a una circonferenza?



$P'$  = inverso circolare di  $P$   
 $pol_{\omega}(P) = \text{perp. a } OP \text{ per } P'$

$$(A, B; P, P') = -1 \quad \frac{AP'}{P'B} = -\frac{AP}{PB}$$

### Quadrilateri inscritti e circoscritti



$E = \text{pol}(AB)$   
 $F = \text{pol}(AD)$   
 $G = \text{pol}(CD)$   
 $H = \text{pol}(BC)$

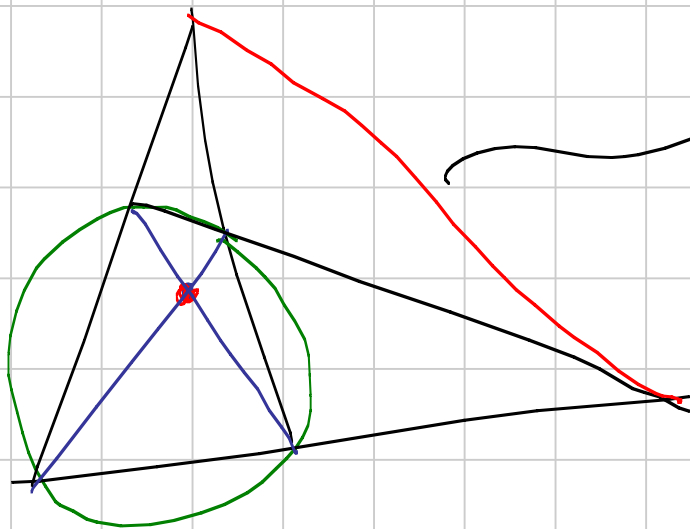
1)  $AC, BD, EG, FH$  concorrenti

$$EG = \text{ped}(AB \cap CD)$$

$$FH = \text{ped}(AD \cap BC)$$

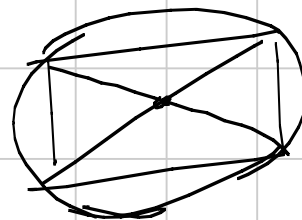
$$EG \cap FH = \text{ped}(r)$$

dove  $r$  passa per  $AB \cap CD$  e  $AD \cap BC$



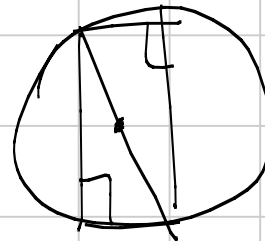
$\infty$

ellisse



↓ in una dr

OK ⇐



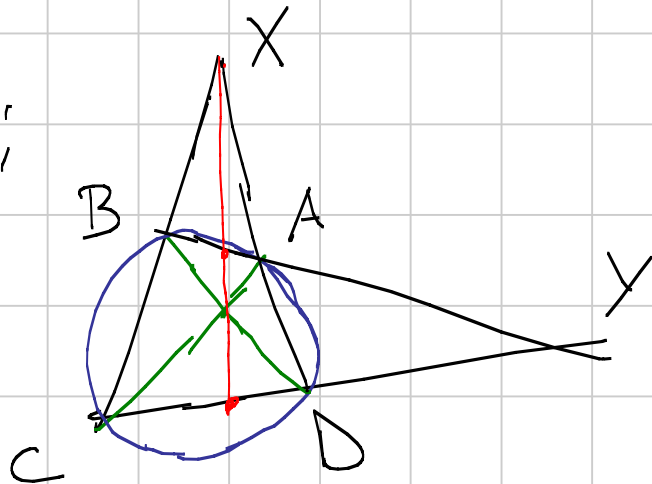
Dim 2: Brianchon su EFGHB

EG, FH, DB concorrono.

Brianchon su EAFGCH

EG, AC, FH concorrono.  $\square$

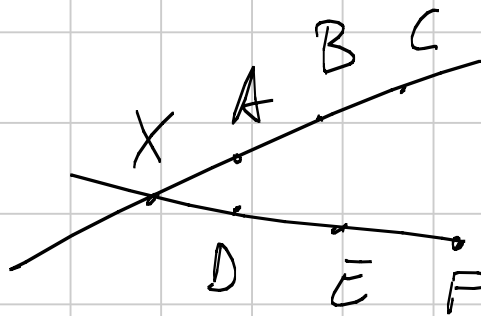
Lemma:



$$\boxed{\text{pot}_X(XY) = AC \cap BD}$$

$\forall C$  conica per ABCD

Lemma interessante:



$$\text{se } (X, A; B, C)$$

$$\parallel$$

$$(X, D; E, F)$$

allora AD, BE, CF concorrono.

### III) Coordinate omogenee in un triangolo

Nel piano  $\longrightarrow$   $ABC$ .

A-Coord. baricentriche

$$P \longrightarrow [ [PBC], [PCA], [PAB] ]$$

$$[PBC] + [PAC] + [PAB] = [ABC]$$

$\Rightarrow$  Questa corrispondenza associa al piano la carta  $\{x+y+z \neq 0\}$  in  $\mathbb{P}^2$

OSS: non inv. per affinità

$[PAB]$  = area di  $\triangle PAB$  con segno rispetto ad  $ABC$

$[PAB] > 0$  se  $C$  e  $P$  stanno dalla stessa parte di  $AB$



## B-Coord. Trilineari

$$P \longrightarrow [d(P, BC), d(P, AC), d(P, AB)]$$

(distanze con segno)

$$P \longrightarrow [x, y, z] \quad BCx + ACy + ABz = 2 [ABC]$$

Questo con i sp. manda il piano nelle coordinate

$$\{ax + by + cz \neq 0\} \quad a = BC, b = AC, c = AB$$

Oss: Non è inv. x affinità, solo per similitudine.

Rapporto Tre coord. bar. e coord. tri

$$[ \quad ]_B, [ \quad ]_T \quad [ \quad ]_B = [ \quad ]_T \cdot \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{bmatrix}$$

Legame tra coord bar. e vettore

$\vec{A}, \vec{B}, \vec{C}$  vertici del triangolo

$$\vec{P} = \lambda \vec{A} + \mu \vec{B} + \nu \vec{C} \quad \lambda + \mu + \nu = 1$$

$$[PAB] = (\vec{A} - \vec{P}) \wedge (\vec{B} - \vec{P}) =$$

$$= ((1-\lambda)\vec{A} - \mu\vec{B} - \nu\vec{C}) \wedge (-\lambda\vec{A} + (1-\mu)\vec{B} - \nu\vec{C}) =$$

$$= ((1-\lambda)(1-\mu)\vec{A} \wedge \vec{B} - \lambda\mu\vec{A} \wedge \vec{B} + \mu\nu\vec{B} \wedge \vec{C} + \nu(1-\mu)\vec{B} \wedge \vec{C} \\ - (1-\lambda)\nu\vec{A} \wedge \vec{C} - \nu\lambda\vec{A} \wedge \vec{C}) =$$

$$= \vec{A} \wedge \vec{B} \left( \nu \right) + \nu\vec{B} \wedge \vec{C} - \nu\vec{A} \wedge \vec{C} = \nu [ABC]$$

$$P \rightarrow [d, \mu, \nu]_B$$

Oss Tardiva: le coord così introdotte sono PROPRIO  
Coord. proiettive  $\Rightarrow$  valgono le formule per le rette per  
2 punti; l'intersezione di 2 rette è tutto quello che abbiamo  
detto sulle coniche.

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## Calcolo delle coordinate

$$[1, 0, 0]_T = [1, 0, 0]_B = A$$

$$[0, 1, 0]_T = [0, 1, 0]_B = B$$

$$[0, 0, 1]_T = [0, 0, 1]_B = C$$

$$[1, 1, 1]_B = \text{baricentro}$$

$$[1, 1, 1]_T = \text{incentro}$$

$[0, 1, 1]_B = \text{pt. medio di } BC \quad (\text{e cicliche})$

$[0, 1, 1]_T = \text{piede della bisett. da } A. \quad (\text{e cicliche})$

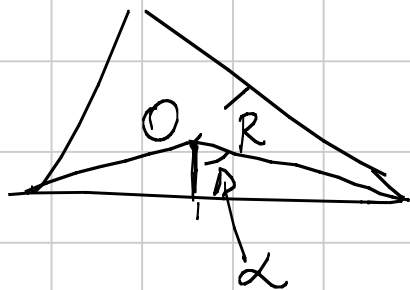
$[0, b, c]_B = \text{piede della bisettiva da } A \quad (\text{e cicliche})$

$[0, c, b]_T = \text{pt. medio di } BC \quad (\text{e cicliche})$

baricentro in trilineari:  $[\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{b}, \frac{1}{c}]_T = [bc, ac, ab] = [\text{sen } \beta \text{sen } \gamma, \text{sen } \alpha \text{sen } \gamma, \dots]$

= ...

Circocentro

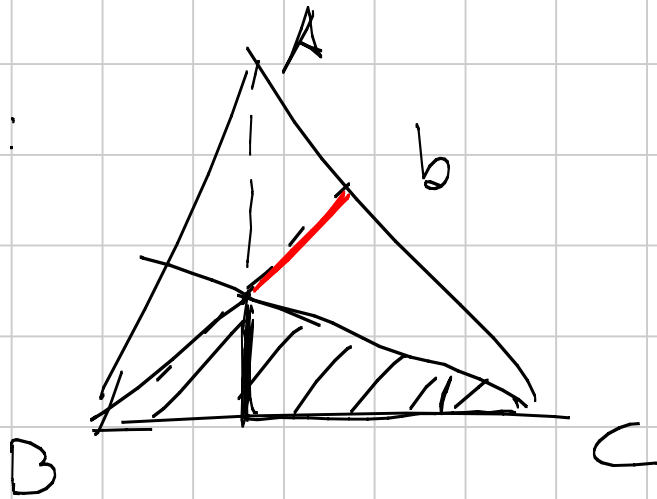


$$d(O, BC) = R \cos \alpha$$

$$[OBC] = \frac{R^2 \sin 2\alpha}{2}$$

$$O: [\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma]_T \approx [\sin 2\alpha, \sin 2\beta, \sin 2\gamma]_B$$

Ortocentro:



$$b \cos \gamma \cot \beta = b \frac{\cos \gamma \cdot \cos \beta}{\sin \beta} =$$
$$= 2R \cos \gamma \cos \beta$$

$$[\cos \gamma \cos \beta, \cos \alpha \cos \gamma, \cos \alpha \cos \beta]_T$$

$$\left[ \frac{a}{\cos \alpha}, \frac{b}{\cos \beta}, \frac{c}{\cos \gamma} \right]_B$$

Imcentro in barcentriche:  $[a, b, c]_B$

Eg delle cp. circoscritte

Punte su  $[1, 0, 0]$   $[0, 1, 0]$   $[0, 0, 1]$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ha eq. } \{ \alpha yz + \beta xz + \gamma xy = 0 \}$$

$$\text{Trilineare: } \{ ayz + bxz + cxy = 0 \}$$

due passare a le intersec. asse bisettrice

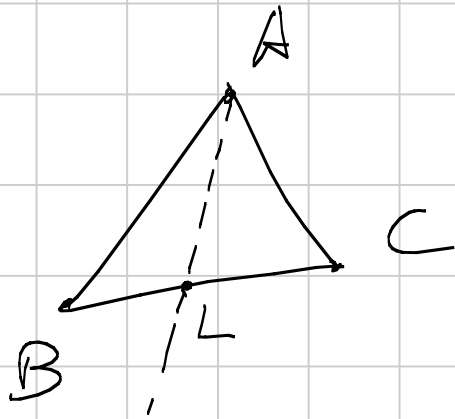
$$\text{baricentriche: } [x, y, z]_B \rightarrow \left[ \frac{x}{a}, \frac{y}{b}, \frac{z}{c} \right]_T$$

$$a \frac{yz}{bc} + b \frac{xz}{ca} + c \frac{xy}{ab} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \{ a^2 yz + b^2 xz + c^2 xy = 0 \}$$

Provate a trovare l'eq. della cfr. inscritta.

# Combinazione irrogonale e isotomica



$F$ : rette per  $A \rightarrow$  rette per  $A$

$AB \xrightarrow{\quad} AC$   
 $AC \xrightarrow{\quad} AB$   
 $AL \xrightarrow{\quad} AL$

$AB: \{z=0\}_T$   
 $AC: \{y=0\}_T$

$AL: \{y=z\}_T$

$AB \rightsquigarrow [1, 0]$

$AC \rightsquigarrow [0, 1]$

$AL \rightsquigarrow [1, -1]$

$\{ay + bz = 0\}_T$   
 $\hookrightarrow [a, b] \xrightarrow{F} [b, a]$

$F: \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\hookrightarrow \{by + az = 0\}_T$

$$P = [p, q, r]_T$$

$$AP: \{zy - qz = 0\}_T$$

$$BP: \{zx - pz = 0\}_T$$

$$CP: \{qx - py = 0\}_T$$

$$\{qy - rz = 0\}_T$$

$$\{px - rz = 0\}_T$$

$$\{px - qy = 0\}_T$$

$\mathcal{P}$ : conjugado isogonale de  $P$

$$[qr, pr, pq]_T = \left[ \frac{1}{p}, \frac{1}{q}, \frac{1}{r} \right]_T$$

con. isog.

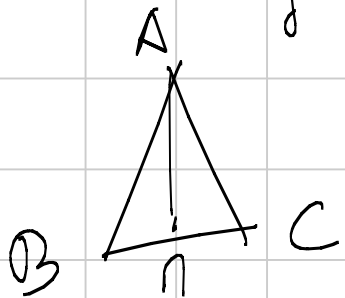
$$[p, q, r]_B \xrightarrow{\mathcal{P}} \left[ \frac{p}{a}, \frac{q}{b}, \frac{r}{c} \right]_T \xrightarrow{\mathcal{P}} \left[ \frac{a}{p}, \frac{b}{q}, \frac{c}{r} \right]_T$$

$$\left[ \frac{a^2}{p}, \frac{b^2}{q}, \frac{c^2}{r} \right]_B$$

conjug. isog. in coord. baricentriche



Coning. isotonico



$$F: \begin{array}{l} AB \rightarrow AC \\ AC \rightarrow AB \\ AN \rightarrow AN \end{array}$$

$$AN: \{ \eta = z \}_B$$

in bar.  $\bar{e}$  uguale al c. isog. in tal

$$P: [p, q, z]_B$$

$$P' \text{ coning. isof. di } P: \left[ \frac{1}{p}, \frac{1}{q}, \frac{1}{z} \right]_B$$

$$\text{Se } P: [p, q, z]_T \rightarrow [ap, bq, cz]_B \xrightarrow{\text{c. isof.}} \left[ \frac{1}{ap}, \frac{1}{bq}, \frac{1}{cz} \right]_B$$

$$\rightarrow \left[ \frac{1}{a^2 p}, \frac{1}{b^2 q}, \frac{1}{c^2 z} \right]_T$$

Coniugato isogonale

$$[\rho, q, r]_T \rightarrow \left[ \frac{1}{\rho}, \frac{1}{q}, \frac{1}{r} \right]_T$$

$$[\rho, q, r]_B \rightarrow \left[ \frac{a^2}{\rho}, \frac{b^2}{q}, \frac{c^2}{r} \right]_B$$

Coniug. isofornico

$$[\rho, q, r]_B \rightarrow \left[ \frac{1}{\rho}, \frac{1}{q}, \frac{1}{r} \right]_B$$

$$[\rho, q, r]_T \rightarrow \left[ \frac{1}{a^2 \rho}, \frac{1}{b^2 q}, \frac{1}{c^2 r} \right]_T$$

Es: Studiare la trasf.  $i: P \rightarrow$  coniug. isof. del coniug. isog. di  $P$