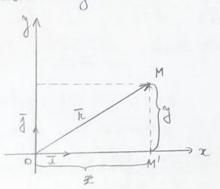
1.3. Geometrie analitică in plan: dreapla

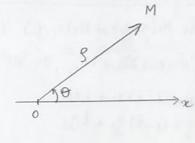
tixand displete perpendiculare 0x,0y, ficcare punct MEE2 are coordonatele cartetiere (x,y) e R2, mude Fin = OM = xi+yj.

B = {c, J} este basa cononica (ortonormala) din V2, iar {0, i, j}

este repend contetion dui Ez.

Admiteur spatial E2 reportat la un reper cartesian rely a.i. sure punct H e E2 este unic determinat de coordonalele sale contestene (x,y) = R2.





Positio pundului MEE2 / 60 mai pode fi caracterisala or printe o alla peredre de numere table: (9,0) E (0,0) x [0,211), numité coordonate pelare ale printilini. Astfel, fixam a remidreapla Ox in plan, memissa axa polarà i notam prin 8 - distante de la O la M, iar prin 0 = ₹ (0x;0M) sughirl scientat, rupius in intervalul [0,2Ti)!

Obs. Daca Porpropunem axa polorà cu axa contestana Ox in repend calerian aly strinen lepatura intre condonatele cartesiene ji pelore ale principalis M, is arrive:

$$\begin{cases} x = \beta \cos \theta \\ \beta = \beta \sin \theta \end{cases} \text{ sou} \begin{cases} \beta = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \beta = \frac{y}{x} \end{cases}$$

Dregta determinator de un punt s'o directre Fre Mo (xo, yo) or v = litay Abunci:

$$(\tilde{\omega})$$
 $\begin{cases} \alpha = x_0 + \pm 1 \\ y = y_0 + \pm w \end{cases}$, $\pm \in \mathbb{R}$

(iii)
$$\frac{\chi - \chi_0}{l} = \frac{y - y_0}{m}$$

Dregota determinator de dona puncte Fie M. (X1, y1) in M2 (X2, y2). Aluci:

(ii)
$$\alpha = (1-1)x_1 + 1x_2$$

 $y = (1-1)y_1 + 1y_2$

$$(iii)$$
 $\frac{\chi - \chi_1}{\chi_2 - \chi_1} = \frac{y - y_1}{y_2 - y_1}$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & y & 1 \\ x_1 & y_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

Alte ecnotic ale displicit $y-y_0=m(x-x_0)$, m=fg+e, $\ell=\pm(0x,d)$ (i.e. di cand se curroste parte in intrace print M(x0, y0))

(ii)
$$\frac{\alpha}{p} + \frac{y}{2} = 1$$
 (ec dr. pointaidari)

(iii) ax+by+c=0, a2+62>0 (forma generald a dr.)

(iii)
$$d_1, d_2$$
 -confinedate (=) $\frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{C_1}{C_2}$.

Propositie:

Fre Hilxingi) of Malazye). Atomic arem:

(ii)
$$\frac{H_1H_2}{HH_2} = \lambda$$
 => $x_H = \frac{x_1 + \lambda x_2}{1 + \lambda}$, $y_H = \frac{y_1 + \lambda y_2}{1 + \lambda}$

(iii) elge =
$$\frac{\alpha_2 - m_1}{1 + m_1 m_2}$$
, under $\ell = \pm (d_1, d_2)$, $m_1 - panta lui d_2$

(oi) dist (Hard) =
$$\frac{|\alpha x_0 + by_0 + c|}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 + b^2}}$$

Obs. O droopte imparte pland in done regioni: remiplande deschise:

(4.): ax+by+ < >0; (4) ax+by+ < 0.

1.4. Geometrie smalitică în plan: Audiul concelor a) Ceroul in plan Fie Co(xo, yo) fixat, R>O fixat 6= {MEE2 | dist (M,Co) = R } 6 = 6(Co, R) Proposite: Eaustule revailui Sunt: (i) $(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 = R^2$ - ec sub forma de patrote son ec cartesiona implicità (ii) $\begin{cases} x = x_0 + 2 \cos t \\ y = y_0 + 2 \sin t \end{cases}, t \in [0, 2\pi) - ec. prometince$ (iii) $x^2+y^2+2ax+2by+c=0$, $a^2+b^2>c$ - ec carteriani generalà. (In acert co2, co(-a,-b) r_1 $R=Ja^2+b^2-c$). Obs. The cercul 6: (x-x0) + (y-y0) = R2 on central Co(x0, y0) s iar Mi(21, y1) & our punct fixat pe cercul 6. Dedublanca ecnotici renului & in punctul Mi(x1,y1), adiba ecuatio: (x1-x0)(x-x0)+(y-y0)(y-y0)= 22 sou x1x+ y1y+ a(x+x1)+ b(y+y1)+ c=0 represinta langenta la conul 6 in princhel M. exemple: 1) Sa se anote ca ecuotia x2+y2-62-4y+8=0 représenta

un cerc &, principale- se in evidenta central Co (xo, yo) of resa ?

cul &, in principal M(2,0)

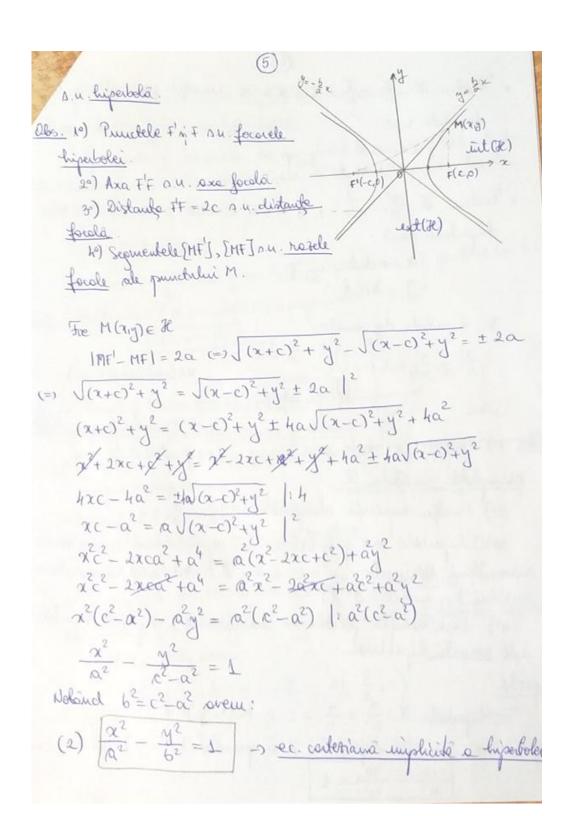
2) Sa re raie ecnotia cartetiana a tampentei la ren-

solutie: 1) x3+43-0x-14+8=0 2-62+9+7-47+4-5+0 (x-5)2+(y-2)=5 - well do condu Co(32) A) de mon R=10 2) Iruatia narkenina a laupentei la E in princhet M(2,0) re pode obtine utilisand deduthorea emaker his to (x1-3)(x-5)+(y1-2)(y-2)=5, adica: -(x-3)-2(y-2)=5-2+3-24+4=5 2+24-2=0 b) Conice pe ecuația redusă: elipsa, hiporbola, parabola Def The came we real positive of F.T' dona puncte fleate du plane a.E. IT = 2 c Mullimes & a punitebr M ou propriétates Fre a>R MF+MF = const. = 2 a se numerte elipsa Obs. P) Daca c = O abuci elipsa se B(0, JAZCE) May reduce la cerent de hoja a 20) F' of F on Jocarde elipsei Read A(a,o) N/641(-0.0) 0 30) FF ou exa focala 81 (01-Jates) 40) Quirlando FF = 2 R su. distanta prola 50) Sequentele EMFJ, EMFJ ou notele forale ale punchlui M 6°) Dregota FF i mediatrorea BB a reprentilui IFFT au see de time Lake pentine 8. 79) FFOBD'-404, On a central de Simetrie

) trèle de simetrie je centrul de simetrie ficció repend cor-Fre H(zy) e & MF+MF=2a (=) \((x+k)^2+y^2+\((2-0)^2+y^2=2a (=) => (x+c)2+y2 = 2a- \((2-c)^2+y2' |2 (x+c)2+y= 422+(x-c)2+y2-4a1(x-c)2+y2 x+2xc+g++y=+a+x-2xc+x+y-+av(x-c)2+y2 -tra+ta= 4av(x-c)2+y2 1:4 pl- xc = a 1 (2-c)2+ ye 12 $a^{4} - 2a^{2}xc + x^{2}c^{2} = a^{2}(x-c)^{2} + a^{2}y^{2}$ $a^{4} - 2a^{2}xc + x^{2}c^{2} = a^{2}x^{2} - 2a^{2}xc + a^{2}c^{2} + a^{2}y^{2}$ $\chi^{2}(\alpha^{2}-c^{2}) + \alpha^{2}\gamma^{2} = \alpha^{2}(\alpha^{2}-c^{2}) \mid \alpha^{2}(\alpha^{2}-c^{2})$ $\frac{\chi^2}{\Omega^2} + \frac{y^2}{\Omega^2 - S^2} = 1$ Noticed a2-c2=b2 area (1) $\frac{\chi^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ -> ec. conomica son ec. contesiand implicità a elipsei Frantie (1) est combalante en constille parometrice in R2 {x = a cot , te lo, 20) ALMERIA.a

For element is $y = \frac{b}{a} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$, $x \in [-a, a] \rightarrow \frac{ec}{a}$ contentue $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ (=) $y = -\frac{b}{a} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$

Def. Fre a c (0, c). Multimea Il a punchelor M au propriétablea MF-MF = 20



· Penton R: x2 - 32 = 1, x e-a emotale parametrice hipeddei snut: $\begin{cases}
x = -\alpha \text{ oht} \\
y = b \text{ th} 1, t \in \mathbb{R}
\end{cases}$ · Pontru F! \(\frac{\chi^2}{\alpha^2} - \frac{\chi^2}{b^2} = 1 \), \(\chi > \alpha \) emotible parametrice ale hiperbolei Sunt {x=acht ter Fie hiperbola de eaugle: $\frac{\chi^2}{\alpha^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 = 0$ $\begin{cases}
y = \frac{b}{\alpha} \sqrt{\chi^2 - \alpha^2} \\
y = -\frac{b}{\alpha} \sqrt{\chi^2 - \alpha^2}
\end{cases}$ $\begin{cases}
x \in (-\infty, -a] \cup [\alpha, \infty) \\
y = -\frac{b}{\alpha} \sqrt{\chi^2 - \alpha^2}
\end{cases}$ abs 10) Dreplete con their prin origine is on paulete + 6 ou asimptobele hiperbolei the 20) Ecuatia remimi asimplikelor este $\frac{x^2-\frac{y^2}{a^2}=0}{a^2-\frac{b^2}{a^2}=0}$ 30)0 hiperbala are proprietales ca separa planel in dona Momentini disjuncte: interioral sui H, motet int (20) in exteriorul lui Il, motat ext(H) 40) Orice dreoptà parolela ou une dintre arimptable hipertalei este reconta hipelbolei. Proportise Fre hiperbola X: x2 - y2 = 1 on Ho(20, y0) = Je. Dedublaca ecnotici hiperbolei H in genebel Ho(xo,yo), adica ecnotic xxo - 440 = 1

representa laugente la hiperbole de in punchel Mo Proprietateo optica o hyserbolei langoute is normale la hiperbola in punchel Ho sunt làsectocile inglimiter determinate de sujortante reselor forale ale lui No. Tre h a drapta dui plan of F un punct con me goutine bui h 3. PARABOLA Def. Kultimer P a puncketor M en propriébales o a pudald. Obs. 10) Punchel F n. u. foront pendolei. 8(2) int(P) 2°) Drepta h s.u. directorea paroblei 3°) Sequential EHFT ou rate focale N.F.O. of F(\$10) a punetului M. 40) Dais A este provection lui F pet atuici dugla AF a u axà de binneline perdan parababa P. 50) Numand p=AF>O D. v. parsmelme parabolei. 6°) Noboud au O mijlocul segmentului [AF] ji alegond repend rodetian aly arem: $f(\frac{p}{2},0)$, h: $x=-\frac{p}{2}$, $A(-\frac{p}{2},0)$

