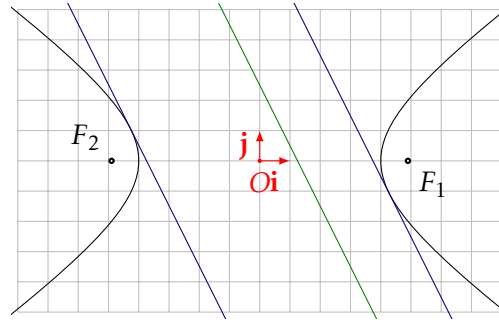
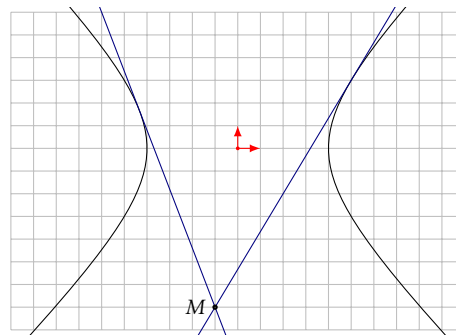


1. Determine the intersection points between the line $\ell : 2x - y - 10 = 0$ and the hyperbola $\mathcal{H} : \frac{x^2}{20} - \frac{y^2}{5} - 1 = 0$.

2. Determine the tangents to the hyperbola $\mathcal{H} : \frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{y^2}{8} - 1 = 0$ which are parallel to the line $\ell : 4x + 2y - 5 = 0$.



3. Determine the tangents to the hyperbola $\mathcal{H} : x^2 - y^2 = 16$ which contain the point $M(-1, 7)$.



4. Find the area of the triangle determined by the asymptotes of the hyperbola $\mathcal{H} : \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{9} - 1 = 0$ and the line $\ell : 9x + 2y - 24 = 0$.

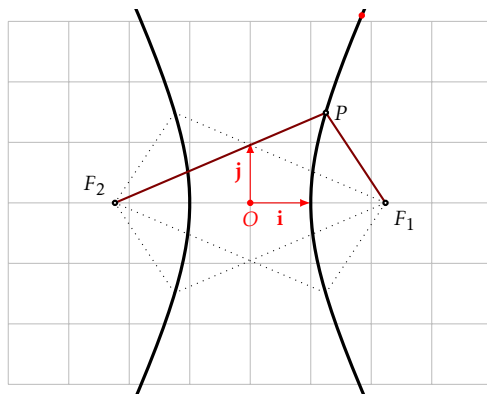
5. Find an equation for the tangent lines to:

1. the hyperbola $\mathcal{H} : \frac{x^2}{20} - \frac{y^2}{5} - 1 = 0$, orthogonal to the line $\ell : 4x + 3y - 7 = 0$;
2. the parabola $\mathcal{P} : y^2 - 8x = 0$, parallel to $\ell : 2x + 2y - 3 = 0$.

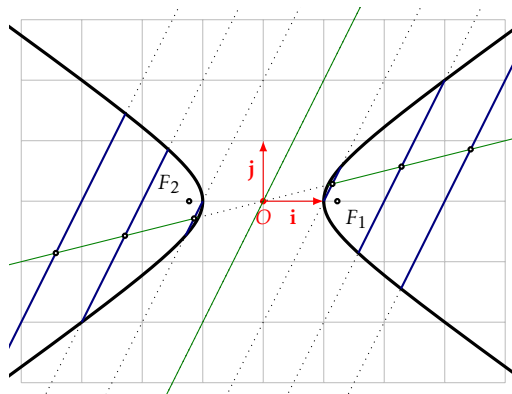
6. Find an equation for the tangent lines to:

1. the hyperbola $\mathcal{H} : \frac{x^2}{3} - \frac{y^2}{5} - 1 = 0$, passing through $P(1, -5)$;
2. the parabola $\mathcal{P} : y^2 - 36x = 0$, passing through $P(2, 9)$.

1. The angle $\angle F_1MF_2$ is right;
2. The angle $\angle F_1MF_2$ is 60° ;
3. The angle $\angle F_1MF_2$ is θ .



10. Consider the hyperbola $\mathcal{H} : x^2 - 2y^2 = 1$. Determine the geometric locus described by the mid-points of the chords of \mathcal{H} which are parallel to the line $2x - y = 0$.



11. For which value k is the line $y = kx + 2$ tangent to the parabola $\mathcal{P}: y^2 = 4x$?

12. Consider the parabola $\mathcal{P} : y^2 = 16x$. Determine the tangents to \mathcal{P} which are

1. parallel to the line $\ell : 3x - 2y + 30 = 0$;
2. perpendicular to the line $\ell : 4x + 2y + 7 = 0$.

13. Determine the tangents to the parabola $\mathcal{P} : y^2 = 16x$ which contain the point $P(-2, 2)$.

