PREDNASKA EISLO

ZAKLADY ANALYTICKET GEOMETRIE KMŽELOSEČKY

(KRUZNICA, ECIASA, PARABOLA) HYPERBOLA)

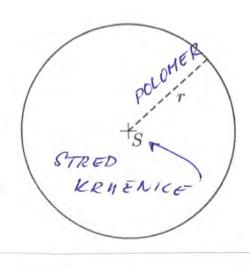
KUZELOSECKY-ST UTVARY, KTORÉ VZNILAJU PRIENIKOM (SEKANIM) KUZELA * ROUINY

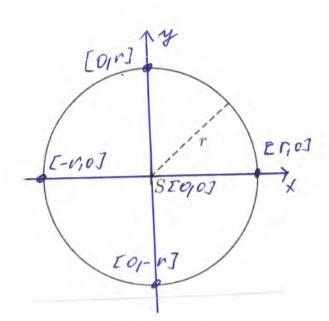
VŠEOBECNÝ TVAR KUŽELOSEČIEK je recreitý $ax^2 + 2bx, y + c, y^2 + 2dx + 2ey + f = 0$ $a_1b_1c_1d_1e_1f - konštanty$ $\in R$

poznámka:
my sa hudenu znoberež len lahými kuzelosečlani, kde os súmernosti je rronobežná s asauž
alebo ž

KRUZNICA

Kruznien je minakum bodor, klare meaju od pevniko bodu S-STRED KRYZNICE rovneku vxdialenast n- poloMER KRYZNICE





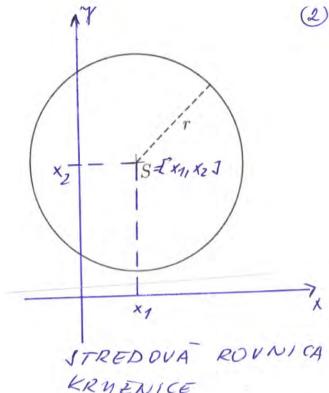
STREDOVÁ ROUNICA

KRUINICE

S= IO, OJ -stred

r-polomer, r>0, rer

x²+ y²= n²



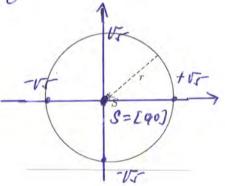
STREDOVA ROUNICE

KRHENICE $S = [x_1, x_2] - stred$ $r - polemer_1 r > 0$ $(x - x_1)^2 + (y - y_1)^2 = r^2$

PRIKCAD:

NAJDITE STRED A POLOHER KRYZNICE. NACRTNITE DO SURADNICOUÉHO SYSTÉMY

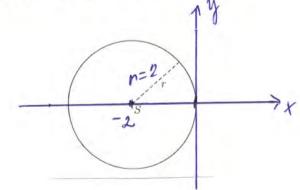
1. $x^{2}+y^{2}=5$ $S = \Sigma 0,07 \qquad n = V_{5} \qquad n > 0$ $n = V_{5}$



2. $x^2+4x+y^2=0$ MPRAVIME U KAZDES PREM. NA STUDREC $x^2+4x+y^2=0$ $x^2+4x+y^2=0$

$$x^{2}+2,2x+4-4+3^{2}=0$$

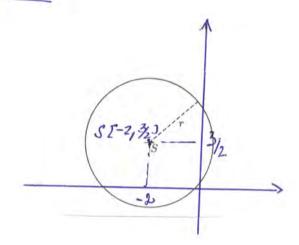
 $(x+2)^{2}+y^{2}=4$
 $S=Z-2,0,0$
 $P=2$



3,
$$x^{2}+4x+y^{2}-3x+\frac{1}{2}=0$$

 $4PRAVIME V KAZDEJ PREMENNES NA ŠTVOREC$
 $x^{2}+2,2x+y^{2}-2,\frac{3}{2}x+\frac{1}{2}=0$
 $(x^{2}+2,2x+4)-4+(y^{2}-2,\frac{3}{2}x+\frac{9}{4})-\frac{9}{4}+\frac{1}{2}=0$
 $(x+2)^{2}+(y-\frac{3}{2})^{2}=4+\frac{9}{4}-\frac{1}{2}$
 $(x+2)^{2}+(y-\frac{3}{2})^{2}=\frac{16+9-2}{4}$

 $(x+2)^{2} + (y-\frac{3}{2})^{2} = \frac{23}{4}$ $S = [-2], \frac{3}{2}]$ $r = \frac{\sqrt{23}}{2} = 239$



PRIKCAD:

OPAČNÁ OTÁŽKA- ako bude nykerek rovnica kružnice, al poznáme jej sked a polomer resh S = E VZ, -17P = V3

l'i romica krurini ce bude

$$(x - x_1)^2 + (y - y_1)^2 = n^2$$

$$(x - V_2)^2 + (y - (-1))^2 = (V_3)^2 \quad \text{nickedy an}$$

$$\overline{(x - V_2)^2 + (y + 1)^2} = 3 \quad \text{nativa}$$

$$\text{STREDOVY TVAR}$$

ak ju chreme uprovid na useablong tvar-počí sajme

 $x^{2}-2, \sqrt{2}x+2 + y^{2}+2y+1-3=0$ $|x^{2}-2\sqrt{2}x+y^{2}+2y=0$

NAZYVA SA USEOBECNY TVAR

PRIKLAD:

ukarle, re romica x²+y²-6x+4y+4=0 je rovnicou bružnice, urcle jej sked a polomer.

R: $x^2 + y^2 - 6x + 4y + 4 = 0$ $x^2 - 6x + y^2 + 4y + 4 = 0$ $x^2 - 2 \cdot 3 \cdot x + 9 - 9 + y^2 + 2 \cdot 2x + 4 - 4 + 4 = 0$ $(x - 3)^2 + (y + 2)^2 = 9$ romica Emirice S = [5, -2]

PRIKLAD:

Pre klore hodnoty p je rorniea $x^2 + y^2 + 3x - y + p = 0$ všeobecnou rovnicau bružnice, určle vždy súradnice skedu a polomer.

2 podnienok hružnice niem, že polonier

 $= 7 \frac{5}{2} - \mu = \mu^{2}$ $= 7 \frac{5}{2} - \mu > 0 \Rightarrow 7$ $= 7 \frac{5}{2} - \mu > 0 \Rightarrow 7$ $= 7 \frac{5}{2} > \mu$ $= 7 \frac{5}{2} + \mu = \mu^{2}$ $= 7 \frac{5}{2} + \mu^{2}$ $= 7 \frac{5}{2}$

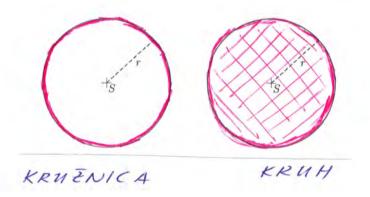
 $S=[\frac{3}{2},\frac{1}{2}]$ $n=+[\frac{5}{2}-p]$ < sted a polemer

KRUENICA A KRUH

POZOR: TIETO DUA POJNY SI NESMIENE ZAMIENAT

KRYZNICA - MNOZINA BODOV, ETORYCH VZDIALENOST OD STREDY JE PRESNE R

KRYH - MNOZINA BODOV, KTORÝCH VZDIALENOST OD STREDY DE MENSIA ALEBO ROUNAR



KRUENICA:

 $(x-x_1)^2 + (y-y_1)^2 = n^2$

 $(x-x_1)^2 + (y-y_1)^2 \le r^2$

PRIKLAD:

 $KRHH \& je urcery (x-2)^2 + (y+1)^2 \le 25$

Xistite, ci body 4, B, C lexia v Eruhu, muno Eruhu, aleby na tramici

A = [8,6]

dotadime (8-2)2+ (6+1)2 = 25 62 + 42 \$ 25 neplate

lere nuner

B = [7, -1]defadine $(4-2)^2 + (-1+1)^2 \le 25$ 25 = 25 -> lexi ma hranici $\frac{C = \left[\begin{array}{c} 2,37 \\ \text{dosakine} \end{array} \right]}{\left(2-2\right)^2 + \left(3+1\right)^2 \stackrel{?}{\leq} 25}$ $0 + 16 \leq 2\sqrt{-7} \text{ lexi } v \text{ kruhw.}$

PRIKLAD!

V ROVINE 85 DANÉ BODY A = [2,-1] B = [-2,3]

MRÉTE MNOZINY VŠETKÝCH BODOV X, TAKÚ ŽU priamby AX a BX 8¼ NAVZÁJOM KOLME

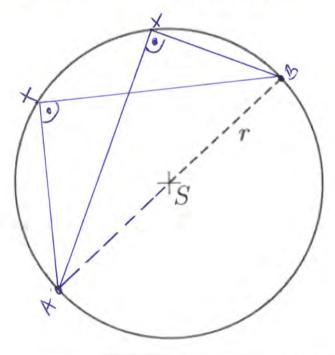
INÝMI SCOVAMI: NÁJDITE VŠETKY BODY X, Z KTORÝCH

JE VIDIEŤ ÚSEČKA AB POD PRAVÝM MHCOM.

R:

ANALYZA PROBLÉMY

-al si spomeniele na 6 roznih 25 (konskrukon
THALESOVA KRUŽNICA nilohy)



THALESOVA KRUŽ.

je kružnica

kaskrijena nad

úsečkau AB

- je to preme

smuokina bodor,

ktori kladane

NAJOBLE E I TEJŠIA NA TOMTO PRIKLAD JE MYŠLIENKA

(to astalui je jedurdueli,

A= [2,-1] f S= A-B B=[-2,3] & Shoot risechy = stred bruinice

$$S = \left[\frac{2-2}{2}, \frac{-1+3}{2} \right] = [0, 1]$$

a(S,A) = polomer Ruitnice $= \sqrt{(2-0)^2 + (-1-1)^2} = \sqrt{4+4} = \sqrt{8} = 2.\sqrt{2}$

poloner humice n= 2 /2

RIESENIE 2 - INA TIVAHA

PRIAMKY AX a BX ST NA SEBA KOLME.

Lo znamená, že ich smerné nektory sti
na seba KOLMÉ - to znamená, že ich skalarny
stičin je = 0

 $\begin{array}{ll}
A = \sum_{X=X} y \\
A = \sum_{X=1} y \\
A = \sum_{X=1} y \\
A = \sum_{X=1} y \\
B = \sum$

 $A_{BX} = \overline{X - B}$ = (X + 2, y - 3)

 A_{AX} • A_{BX} = 0 (x-2,y+1) • (x+2,y-3)=0 $(x-2)(x+2) + (y+1) \cdot (y-3) = 0$

pa algebraichych úgravách doskaneme $X^{2}-2X+2X-4+y^{2}+y-3y-3=0$ $|X^{2}+y^{2}-2y-7=0|-ROUNICA KRUZNICE$

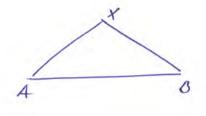
Slusta: overnue aprovon na strone x2 + y2-2.1 y +1-1 -4=0

 $x^{2}+(y-1)^{2}=8$

S=E0,17 y romahy nýsledah $P=V_8=2V_2$ ako v 1. verků

8

& ahaxen a xadamia publadu vidum, xe DAXB je provnihly trajuhalnéh 7 mun platek PYTAGOROVA VETA



$$|A \times |^{2} + |B \times |^{2} = |A B|^{2}$$

 $A = [2, -1]$
 $B = [-2, 3]$
 $X = [x, y]$

$$d(A_{1}X) = \sqrt{(2-x)^{2} + (-1-y)^{2}}$$

$$d(B_{1}X) = \sqrt{(-2-x)^{2} + (3-y)^{2}}$$

$$d(A_{1}B) = \sqrt{(2-(-2))^{2} + (-1-3)^{2}}$$

deplume dr Pytagorony vely $(2-x)^{2} + (-1-y)^{2} + (-2-x)^{2} + (3-y)^{2} = (2+2)^{2} + (-4)^{2}$ $4-2\cdot 2x + x^{2} + 1 + 2\cdot 1y + y^{2}$ $+ 4+4x + x^{2} + 9-6y + y^{2} = 16+16$ $2x^{2} + 2y^{2} - 4y + 18 = 32$ $x^{2} + y^{2} - 2y = -9+16$ $|x^{2} + y^{2} - 2y - y = 0, -rownely uf steedak$

```
PRTKLAD:
  NAPISTE ROUNICH KRUZNICE, KTORÁ PRECHÁDZA
  BODMI 4= [2,1] ; B=[3,0]; C=[0,5]
  URETE DED STRED A POCOMER.
R! Rovnica bruxnice vo vseskeenom hvere je
        (x-m)^2 + (y-n)^2 = x^2
                                       S=[m, n]
   A less na Euvenice
=> moreme dosadis
                                       r= polonier
      (2-m)^2 + (1-m)^2 = r^2
  To iste pre bod Ba C
  dosseneme sustanu 3 romic
          (2-m)^2 + (1-m)^2 = x^2
         (3-m)^2 + (0-n)^2 = r^2
(0-m)^2 + (6-n)^2 = r^2
                                     m, n, r
         (0-m)^2+(5-m)^2=r^2
        4 + 4m + m^2 + 1 - 2m + m^2 = n^2
  (1)
        9 - 6mtm^2 + m^2 = r^2
 (2)
               m^2 + 25 - 10m + m^2 = r^2
 (3)
  (1+2) m^{-4}m+4+m^{2}-2m+1=m^{2}-6m+9+m^{2}/-n^{2}
            -4m+4 -2m+1 = -6m+9 /+6m
             2m-2n +5=9/-5
             2m-2n=4
              m-m=2
(1+3)
       m^2 - 4m + 4 + m^2 - 2m + 1 = m^2 + m^2 - 10m + 25
                                                1-m2
          -4m+4 -2n+1 = -10m+25 /+10m
                                                 -m2
          -4m +8n +5= 25 1-5
          -4m +8n = 20
            -m + 2n = 5
```

$$m-m=2$$

$$-m+2m=5$$

$$-m+2n=2+5$$

$$m=7$$

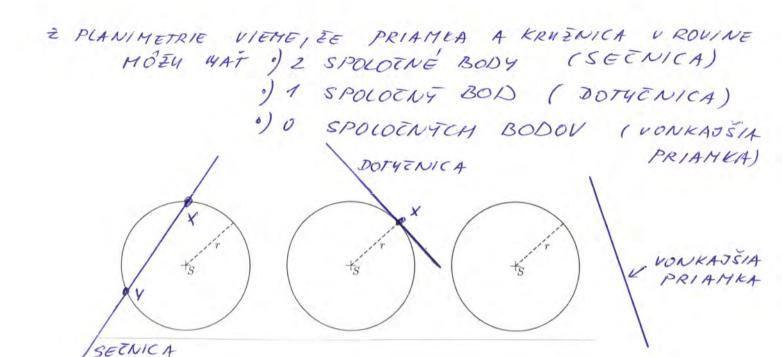
$$m=7$$

$$m = 7$$

$$m = 9$$

Palaner daparitene x tubovskuj romine $(0-m)^2 + (5-m)^2 = x^2$ $(-9)^2 + (5-x)^2 = 81 + 4 = 85$

KRUZNICA A PRIAMKA



(1)

PRÎKLAD:

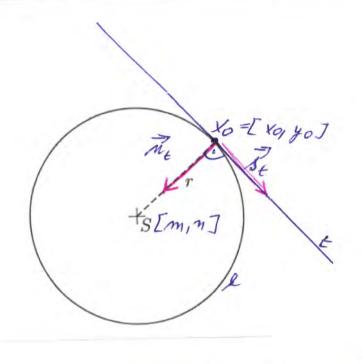
majdite spoloone brdy luxuice $k: \chi^2 + \chi^2 - 2\chi + 4\chi = 0$ a prianely $p: 2\chi - \chi - P = 0$

R! Pakulujenu reisit sustomu 2 romic $x^{2}+y^{2}-2x+4y=0$ 2x-y-9=0 y=-8+2x

 $x^{2} + (P+2x)^{2} - 2x + 4 \cdot (P+2x) = 0$ $x^{2} + 64 - 32x + 4x^{2} - 2x - 32 + Px = 0$ $5x^{2} - 26x + 32 = 0$ $x_{1} = 2 \qquad y_{1} = -P+2, 2 = -4$ $x_{2} = \frac{16}{5} \qquad y_{2} = -\frac{8}{5}$

=) 2 PRIESE ENTRY -> SE ENICA X1=[2,-4] X2=[16/5,-8/5]





knužaica:

l: S= Em,n]

n-polonier

dolyčnica t

BOD DOTYKU

Xo= [xo, yo]

Št. I SXo

merony wellor dolyanice t a SXo ST na seba kalme, SXo = Xo-S = (Xo-m, Yo-n) = ne

ROUNICA DOTYCNICE:/

- ideilne je hicadal všerkeny tra dolyčnice Sxo

ax+ by + c = 0

DOTGENICA t: (Xo-m). X + (yo-m). y + c = 0

(priaucha)

MUSINE SI GVEDOMIT, ZE MUSIA PLATIT

2 PODMIENKY

1. Bod Xo = [xo, yo] et

bod leri na priauche

2. je tr shutaëne doty eniea - tr knemena, ke bod to leké súcasne aj na bruknici k

len jedna & tyckkr priancok (xo-m). x+ (yo-m). y+c=0 je skuto-em dakyenicam POUZIVEME OBE PODMIENKY * DOPOCITAME: 1. Xo = [xo, yo] et - doly enica DOSADIME (xo-m), x + (yo-m), y + c = 0 + (xo-m), xo + (yo-m), yo = -c => DOSTANEME (xo-m), x - (xo-m), xo + (yo-n), y - (yo-m), yo = 0 T(xo-m). (x-xo) + (yo-m).(y-yo)=0 2. Ko z [xo, yo] ∈ & → kruxnica $B: (x-m)^2 + (y-n)^2 = n^2$ $(x_0-m)^2 + (y_0-m)^2 = r^2$ MUSTME UYRIESIT SUSTAVU ROUNIC (xo-m) (x-xo) + (yo-m) (y-yo)=0 (xo-m)2 + (yo-m)2 = n2 VYHODNE JE OBE ROUNICE SCITAT DOKOPY (xo-m) + (xo-m)(x-xo) + $+(y_0-n)^2+(y_0-n)(y-y_0)=n$ (xo-m) [(xo-m) + (x-xo)]+ + (yo-n) [(yo-n) + (y-yo)] = n HCHOANA ROUNICA (xo-m) [xo-m+x-xo]+

+ (yo-m) [yo-m +y-yo] = n2

 $\|(xo-m)(x-m)+(y_0-n)(y-n)=r^2\|_{L^2}$

DOTYENICE

VZHCADOM NA POMERNE KOMPLIKOVANÉ ODVODENIE (4)
JE DOBRY NÁPAD ROVNÍCH DOTYČNÍCE SIZAPAMÁTAJ

ROUNICA DOTGENICE & KY KRYZNICI

L: SIM, MJ; P VBODE Xo = Exo, yoJ MA TUAR $(Xo-m)(X-m) + (yo-m)(y-m) = r^2$

PRIKLAD:

NAJDITE ROUNICH DOTY ENICE KU KRUENICI $x^2 + y^2 - 6x - 4y + 3 = 0$ V BODE K = I 0,37

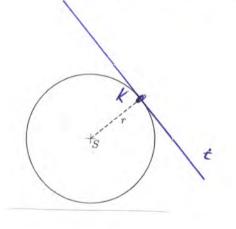
RIESENIE:

1 KROK: OVERTE ZI BOD K LEZI NA KRUŽNICI (AK NIE POBRI SI NÁVOD NA RIESENIE V NASCEDY-JACOM PRIKLADE)

$$x^{2} + y^{2} - 6x - 4y + 3 = 0$$

$$0^{2} + 3^{2} - 6 \cdot 0 - 4 \cdot 3 + 3 = 0$$

$$9 - 12 + 3 = 0 \rightarrow plate$$

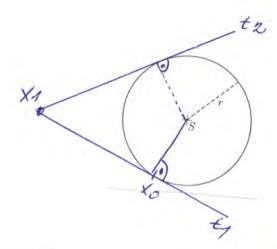


2 KROK: UPRAV ROVNICH KRYENICE

-NĀJDI STRED A POLOMER $x^2+y^2-6x-4y+3=0$ $x^2+y^2-6x-4y+3=0$ $x^2-2.3x+9-9+y^2-2.2y+4-4+3=0$ $(x-3)^2+(y-2)^2-9-4+3=0$ $(x-3)^2+(y-2)^2=10$ S=[3,2]

 $3 \text{ krok- NAPTS } \text{ SotycNich:} \\ (x_0-m)(x_-m) + (y_0-m)(y_-m) = r^2 \\ (0-3)(x-3) + (3-2) \cdot (y-2) = 10 \\ -3(x-3) + y-2 = 10$

CAST PREDNASKY PRE STYDENTON A++ JOTYENICA KN KRYZNICI ZBODU Xg PODEA NASCEDITETHO OBR.



hurinea

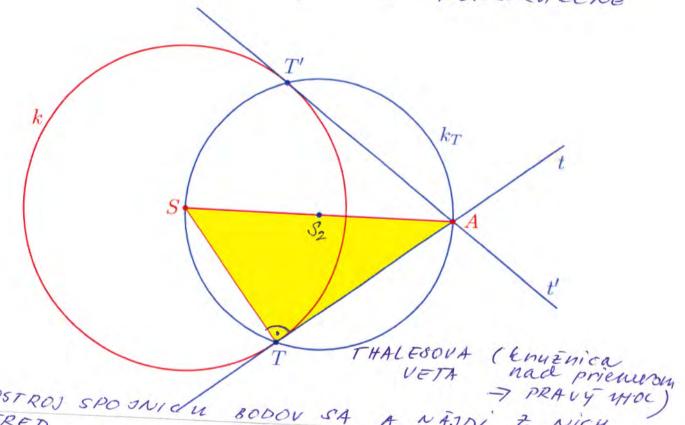
l: S= [m, n] stred

n- paloner

Xo = Exo, yoJ

Xy = [x1, 41]

NAJSKOR SI ZOPAKUJHE (ZO ZAKLADNEJ SKOLY) AKO SA TENTO PROBLEM RIESI KONSTRUKENE



1, ZOSTROJ SPO JNICH BODOV SA A NAJDI Z NICH

2, 20STROJ KRUŽNICU & (THACES): Sz ja polomen (MONDĀ)

3., BODY TaT' ST PRIESECNIKY & DKT

4.) LOSTROJ DOTY CNICE - SPOJNICE AT a AT.

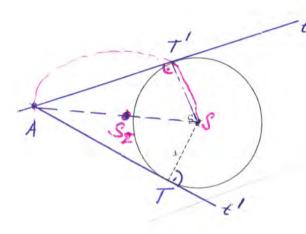
EXISTURE NIEKOTKO POSTUPOV A MYSLIENOK 4KO TAKETO DOTYČNICE NĀUST,

X MYSLIENKOVEHO HCADÍSKA DE NAJJEDNODUCHSTE SIMULOUAT KONSTRUKERY POSTUP.

Sledujle poskup na nasledomom priklade

PRIKLAD:

Bodom 4=[2/2] vedle dalycnice lu kruxnici x2+y2-6x-4y+3=0.



1. unaince parametre houverice S'a p $x^{2}+y^{2}-6x-4y+3=0$ $(x-3)^2-9+(y-2)^2-4+3=0$ $(x-3)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 10$ S= [3,2] N= V10

1. nypour same suraduise studu userby SA

$$S_2 = S - A$$

$$S_2 = \left[\frac{1}{2} + 3, \frac{9}{2} + 2\right] = \left[\frac{1}{4}, \frac{4+9}{4}\right] =$$

2. nypacidane paloner Ruxuie kt palonur = d(A,S2)

$$cl(4, S_2) = \sqrt{(\frac{7}{4} - \frac{1}{2})^2 + (\frac{13}{4} - \frac{9}{2})^2} =$$

$$=\sqrt{\left(\frac{4-2}{4}\right)^{2}-\left(\frac{13-18}{4}\right)^{2}}=\sqrt{\left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^{2}+\left(\frac{-5}{4}\right)^{2}}=$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{25}{16}} + \frac{25}{16} = \sqrt{2}, \frac{5}{4} = \sqrt{\frac{50}{16}}$$

3. napiseme analytický romien k_{ξ} : $k_{\xi}: \text{ Stred } \mathcal{G}_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{7}{4}, \frac{13}{7} \end{bmatrix}$ $\text{polomer } r_{\chi} = \sqrt{\frac{50}{16}}$

romica:

$$\left(x-\frac{7}{4}\right)^2+\left(y-\frac{13}{4}\right)^2=\frac{50}{16}$$

4. potrebujeme vypanské 2 preisecniky kraznice k a bružnice k_t > body Ta T' Tato je práve jediný problemstický bod, lebo talátr súsleva su tazlo rieši.

PRIESECNIK:

$$(x-3)^{2} + (y-2)^{2} = 10$$

$$(x-\frac{7}{4})^{2} + (y-\frac{13}{4})^{2} = \frac{50}{16}$$

$$x^{2}-6x+9+y^{2}-4y+4=10$$

$$x^{2}-2,\frac{7}{4}x+\frac{49}{16}+y^{2}-2,\frac{13}{4}y+\frac{13}{16}^{2}=\frac{50}{16}$$

 $x^2 - 6x + y^2 - 4y = -3$

$$\frac{x^{2} - \frac{1}{2}x + y^{2} - \frac{13}{2}y = -\frac{21}{2}}{x^{2} - 6x + y^{2} - 4y = -3}$$
 | 1-2 chreme sn zbonie xlandor | 1-2 alsy sne

2x2-7x +2y2-13y=-21

sei hi

$$5x - 5y = -15$$

 $x - y = -3$
 $[y = x + 3]$

dusadinu do jednej z romie kruznice (lej jednodnehšej)

$$x^{2} - 6x + y^{2} - 4y = -3$$

$$x^{2} - 6x + (x+3)^{2} - 4 \cdot (x+3) = -3$$

$$x^{2} - 6x + x^{2} + 6x + 9 - 4x - 12 = -3$$

$$2x^{2} - 4x - 3 = -3$$

$$2x^{2} - 4y = 0$$

$$x^{2} - 2y = 0$$

$$x - 2y = 0$$

$$x \cdot (x-2) = 0$$

$$x \cdot (x-2) = 0$$

$$y = x+3$$

$$y_{1} = 0 + 3 = 3$$

$$T = \Sigma 0, 3\Sigma$$

72=2+3=5 T'=[2,5]

BOD T'; X2 = 2

$$t_1 \cdot (x_0 - m) (x - m) + (y_0 - m) (y - m) = r^2$$

$$S = [3, 2] = [m, n]$$

$$T = [0, 3] = [x_0, y_0]$$

$$r = v_{10}$$

$$t_1: (0-3), (x-3) + (3-2)(y-2) = 10$$

$$-3(x-3) + 1, (y-2) = 10$$

$$-3x + 9 + y - 2 = 10 / -7$$

$$-3x + y = 3$$

$$y = 3x + 3$$

$$f_2$$
: $(x_0-m)(x-m)+(y_0-m)(y-m)=n^2$
 $S = [3,27=[m,n]$
 $T^2 = [2,57=[x_0,y_0]$
 $r = [70]$

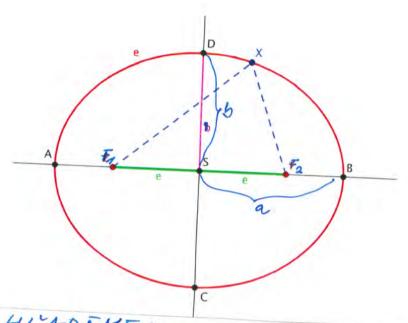
$$t_{2} \cdot (2-3)(x-3) + (5-2)(y-2) = 10$$

$$-1(x-3) + 3(y-2) = 10$$

$$-x+3+3y-6 = 10$$

$$-x+3y = 13$$

$$y = \frac{x}{3} + \frac{13}{3}$$



ELIPS A CEERVENA)

JE MNOTINA BODOV

X I LTORÉ MAJU

OD DUOCH ROZENYON

PEUNYCH BODOV

E: a F (OHNISKA!)

STARY SUCET

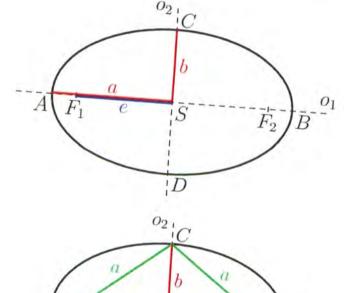
VZDIALENOSTI

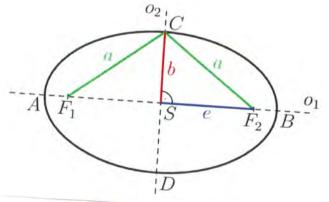
HL'ADAME:

HNOEINY BODON X, LTORE MUSIA & DEFINICIE

ELIPSY SPL'NAT

[EX] + IFXI = 1ABI





) FI, FZ- OHNISKĀ ELIASY !) S- STRED ELIASY !) ELIASA MĀ 2 OSI STIMERNOSTI S= FI-FZ !) VZDIALENOST ISBI = DL'ZKA HLAVNES POLOOSI = Q

·) VZOIALENOST ISCI

= D'LZKA VEDLAJSEJ

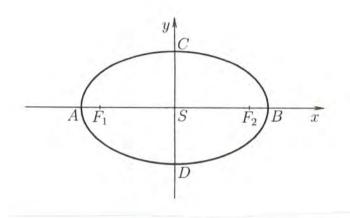
POLOOSI = 6

PLATT PYTHGOROVA U.

62+ e2= a2

place: 1SF1/=/SF2/=e=/a2-621

·) e= EXCENTRICITA

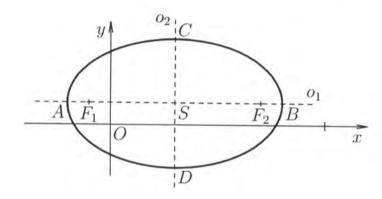


AL OSI ELIPSY LEZIA NA OSIACH ZA J TAL STRED S= E0,07 ROUNICA ELIPSY:

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

AK ELIPSY POSUNIEME

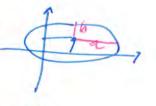
S = [m, n]



$$\frac{(x-m)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y-m)^2}{6^2} = 1$$

CO VIEME 20 ZAKLADNÉHO VZORCA VYCITAT:

tah elipta



a alb sol clipsa

I ked paromann bruxmien de elipsu

$$\frac{x^{2}}{n^{2}} + \frac{y^{2}}{n^{2}} = 1 \qquad \frac{x}{a^{2}} + \frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}} = 1$$

maxeme chapat als specialry pripod elipsy a = b = r

(3)

PRIKLAD:

UPRAVTE NA VSEOBECNY TVAR a papiske seabladure parametre elipsy.

D: upanijeme na strane pu kardu prememu

 $Y^2 - 6x = X^2 - 2.3x + 9 - 9 = (x + 3)^2 - 9$

 $4y^{2} + 32y = 4. (y^{2} + 8y) = 4. (y^{2} + 2.4.y + 16 - 16) =$ $= 4. (y + 4)^{2} - 4.16 = 4. (y + 4)^{2} - 64$

daradino spitue:

 $(x+3)^2 - 9 + 4(y+4)^2 - 64 + 48 = 0$ $(x+3)^2 + 4(y+4)^2 = 25$

POTOR! - DOLETITY MYSLIENKA

(x+3)2+4,(y+4)2= a5/:25

 $\frac{(x+3)^2}{25} + 4 \cdot (y+4)^2 = 1 - primi + brance ahr$ $(x+3)^2 = 1 - primi + brance ahr$ $(x+3)^2 = 1 - primi + brance ahr$ $(x+3)^2 = 1 - primi + brance ahr$

 $\frac{(x+3)^2}{25} + \frac{(y+y)^2}{25} = 1$

 $\frac{(x+3)^2}{25} + \frac{(y+y)^2}{(\frac{5}{2})^2} = 1$

parametre: S=[-3,-4] a=5

7-9

PRÍKLAD: napísle romicu Elipsey s ahrishami v bodoch E= E-1,07 α F= E1,07, klara prechadra bodom 7= [1,3] Write je klami a medlajsie vrskaly R: 2e = /EF/ Fl=1 pent 62= a2-1 ELIPSA MÁ ROUNICH x2 + y2 =1 ah men prechadrat bodom T, meskeme dosadil suraduice a dostaneme $\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{(\sqrt{3})^2}{2^2-1} = 1$ upravijeni: $\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{64}{9(a^2-1)} = 1$ $\frac{9(a^2-1)+64a^2}{9.a^2(a^2-1)}=1$ $9(a^2-1) + 64a^2 - 9a^2(a^2-1) = 0$ 9 a2 (a2-1) 9a2 - 9 + 64a - 9a4 + 9a Ja2(a2-1) - gat + 82 a - 9 9a2 (a2-1) = 0 $a = t \longrightarrow -9t^2 + 82t - 9 = 0$ 6112 = -82 ± 1822-4, (-9). (-9) $= -82 \pm 80$ = -18 $a^2 = \frac{1}{9} \rightarrow 6^2 = \frac{1}{9} - 1 < 0$

remore legt

ryparitali mu $a^2 = 9$ patam $b^2 = a^2 - 1 = 9$ roonica clipsy bade 9-1 = 9

 $\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{8} = 1$

HLAUNE VRCHOLY ELIPSY

 $A = \Gamma - 3,0J$

B = [3,0]

VEDUAJSIE VRCHOLY C= [0,2V2]

D = [0, -2/2]

PRIKLAD: URCIE POLOHU PRIAMKY 4x+5y=140VOCI ELIPSE $\frac{x^2}{625} + \frac{y^2}{400} = 1$

A NAPISTE ROUNICU DOTYENICE KU ELIPSE V SPOLOENTCH BODOCH PRIAMKY A ELIPSY

RI ROUNICH BOTYENICE KY ECIPSE

ODVODÍME ROUNAKO AKO V PRÍPADE KRYZNICE

PRIESECNIKY:

2 PRIAMEY UYJADRIME

4x + 5y = 140 — 74x = 140 - 5y $x = 35 - \frac{5}{4}y$

 $\left(\frac{35-\frac{5}{4}y}{625}\right)^2 + \frac{y^2}{400} = 1$

 $400 \left(35 - \frac{5}{7} y\right)^{2} + 625 y^{2} - 250000 = 0$ $y^{2} - 28y + 192 = 0$

71=16 ya=12

$$y_1 = 16$$
 $x_1 = 35 - \frac{5}{3}, 16 = 15$
 $y_2 = 12$ $x_2 = 35 - 5, \frac{12}{4} = 20$

O: PRIAMKA PRETINA ELIPSY V DVOCH BODOCH

12 = [20,12] S=[0,0] DOTYENICA V BODE Ty:[15,16] M N

$$(x_0-m)(x-m)$$
 + $(y_0-m)(y-m)$ = 1

$$a = 625$$
 $a = 25$
 $6^2 = 400$

po riprave:

DOTYENICA V BODE TRE20,12]

$$\frac{20x}{625} + \frac{12.y}{400} = 1$$

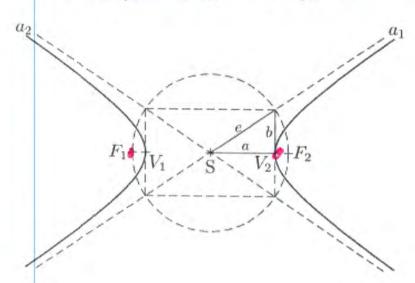
po uprave:



- MNOTINA BODON, PRE KTORÉ DE ABSOLUTINA HODNOTA ROZDIELY UZDIALENOSTI OD DUCH ROZNYCH PENNÝCH BODON KONTANTNA.

TIETO BODY OZNACHJEME OHNÍSKA F, a F2

e=18F1 = 18F21 b=/e2-921



Hyperbola so stredom v bode S = [0;0], hlavnou polosou dĺžky a a vedľajšou polosou dĺžky b, pričom hlavná os je zhodná s osou x, má rovnicu

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \text{ a vrcholy } V_1 = [-a; 0] \text{ a } V_2 = [a; 0].$$

Ak jej hlavná os je zhodná s osou y, má elipsa rovnicu

$$-\frac{x^2}{b^2} + \frac{y^2}{a^2} = 1 \text{ a vrcholy } V_1 = [0; -a] \text{ a } V_2 = [0; a].$$

V oboch prípadoch majú hyperboly tieto dve asymptoty:

$$a_1: y = \frac{b}{a}x$$
 a $a_2: y = -\frac{b}{a}x$

Hyperbola so stredom v bode $S[x_1, y_1]$, hlavnou polosou dĺžky a a vedľajšou polosou dĺžky b, pričom jej hlavná os je rovnobežná s osou x, má rovnicu

$$\frac{(x-x_1)^2}{a^2} = \frac{(y-y_1)^2}{b^2} = 1, \text{ vrcholy } V_1 = [x_1 - a; y_1], V_2 = [x_1 + a; y_1].$$

Ak jej hlavná os je rovnobežná s osou y, je rovnica elipsy

$$-\frac{(x-x_1)^2}{b^2} + \frac{(y-y_1)^2}{a^2} = 1 \text{ a jej vrcholy } V_1 = [x_1; y_1 - a], V_2 = [x_1; y_1 + a].$$

V oboch prípadoch majú hyperboly tieto dve asymptoty:

$$a_1: y-y_1=\frac{b}{a}(x-x_1)$$
 a $a_2: y-y_1=-\frac{b}{a}(x-x_1)$

Všeobecná rovnica kužeľosečky je:

$$ax^{2} + 2bxy + cy^{2} + 2dx + 2ey + f = 0$$
, $a, b, c, d, e, f \in \mathbb{R}$,

(2)

PRIKCAD:

NAJ DITE STRED, VRCHOLY, HLAVNY A VEDIANSIY POLOOG, ECENTRICITY A ASYMPTOTY HYPERBOLY DANED ROUNICOU

 $\begin{array}{ll}
9x^2 - 4y^2 - 19x - 16y - 93 = 0 \\
9x^2 - 19x = 9(x^2 - 2x) = 9(x^2 - 2.1x + 1 - 1) \\
&= 9.(x - 1)^2 - 9 \\
-4y^2 - 16y = -4(y^2 + 4y) = -4(y^2 + 2.2y + 9 - 9) = \\
&= -9(y + 2)^2 + 16
\end{array}$

daraduice:

 $g(x-1)^{2}-g-4(y+2)^{2}+16-43=0$ $g(x-1)^{2}-4(y+2)=36 \quad /:36$ $\frac{(x-1)^{2}}{3}-\frac{(y+2)^{2}}{3}=1$

toto numus nam korani, že ide o dy perbalu.

Shed:

 $\frac{S = [1, -2]}{poloani} = 2 \qquad \frac{(x-m)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y-n)^2}{6^2} = 1$

Vrahay socifare godia shedu V1 = [1+2,-2] = [3,-2] V2 = [1-2,-2] = [-1,-2]

excentricità e= Vq2+6= V4+9= V13

aprisha:

F1= [1+473, -2]

F2 = [1-V13, -2]

y +2= 3 (x-1)

 $\frac{3}{4} + 2 = -\frac{3}{2}(x-1)$