

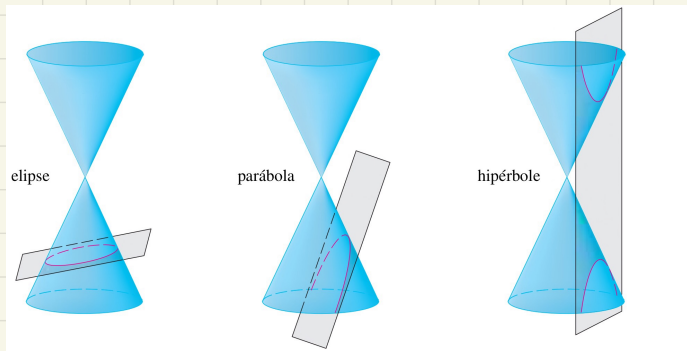
Aula 12

Aula passada: distância

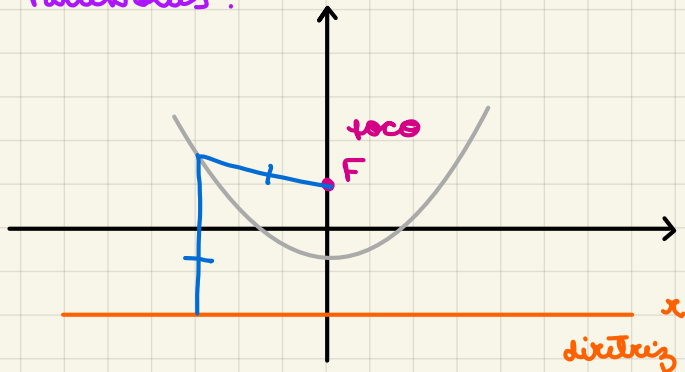
Aula Hoje: cônicas

Curso Stewart:

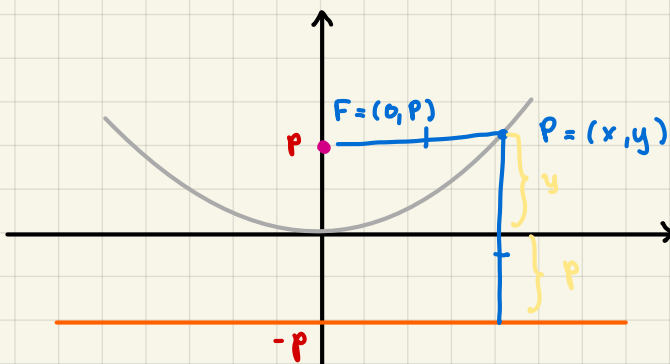
Seção 10.5. Seções cônicas



Parábolas:

Os pontos P tais

$$d(P, x) = d(P, F)$$

Para $F = (0, p)$ e $x: y = -p$ 

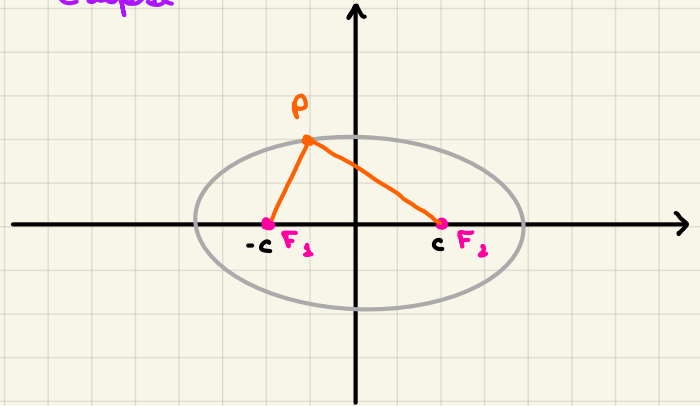
$$|y + p|^2 = x^2 + (y - p)^2$$

$$y^2 + 2yp + p^2 = x^2 + y^2 - 2yp + p^2$$

$$y = \frac{1}{4p} x^2$$

Equação da parábola de foco $F = (0, p)$ e diretriz $y = -p$

Elipse

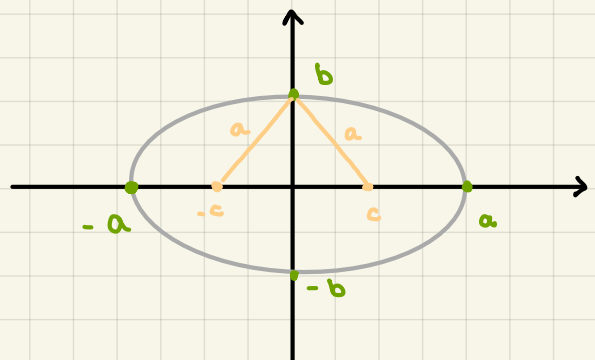
São os pontos $P = (x, y)$ tais que

$$d(F_1, P) + d(F_2, P) = 2a$$

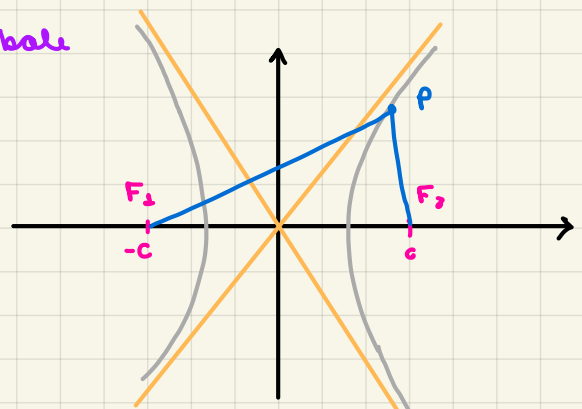
desenvolvendo

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

$$\text{onde } a^2 = b^2 + c^2$$



Hipérbole



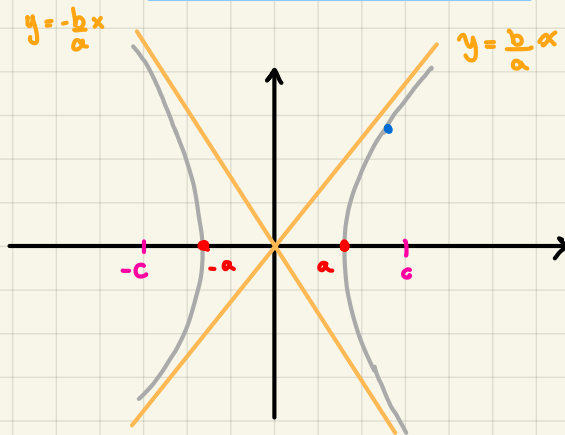
São os pontos $P=(x,y)$ tais que

$$d(P, F_1) - d(P, F_2) = \pm 2a$$

desenvolvendo, obtemos

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

onde $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$



Note que

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

$$y^2 = \frac{b^2}{a^2} (x^2 - a^2)$$

$$y = \pm \frac{b}{a} \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b}{a} \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - \frac{b}{a} x = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}}{e^x} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} \cdot 2x}}{e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}}}{e^x} = 1$$

pela continuidade

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - x = 1$$

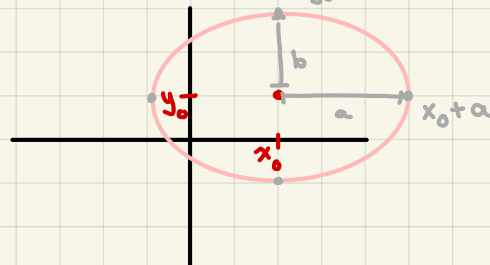
$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - x = 0$$

as assintotas

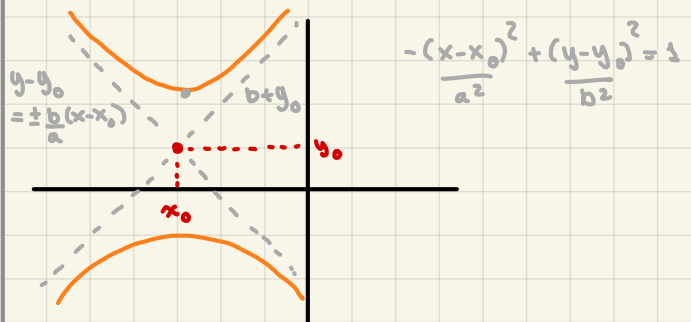
$$y = \pm \frac{b}{a} x$$

translações

$$\frac{(x-x_0)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y-y_0)^2}{b^2} = 1 \quad (x_0, y_0) \text{ centro}$$



$$\frac{(x-x_0)^2}{a^2} - \frac{(y-y_0)^2}{b^2} = 1 \quad (x_0, y_0) \text{ centro}$$



Exemplo

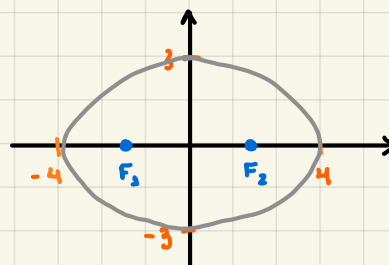
a) Esboce o gráfico de $9x^2 + 16y^2 = 144$ localize os focos.

Solução

$$9x^2 + 16y^2 = 144 \quad /144$$

$$\frac{9}{144} x^2 + \frac{16}{144} y^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$$

$$\frac{x^2}{4^2} + \frac{y^2}{3^2} = 1 \Rightarrow \text{focos } a^2 = b^2 + c^2 \Rightarrow c^2 = 16 - 9 = 7$$



b) Encontre uma equação para a elipse com focos $(0, \pm 2)$ e vértices $(0, \pm 3)$.

Solução $c = 2$ $a = 3$

então

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2$$

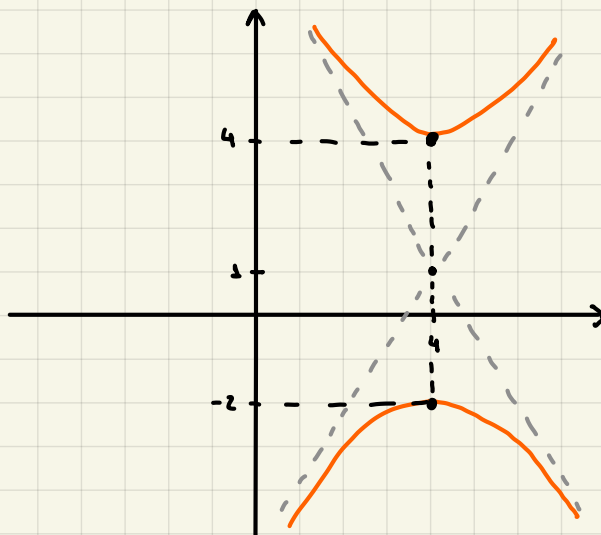
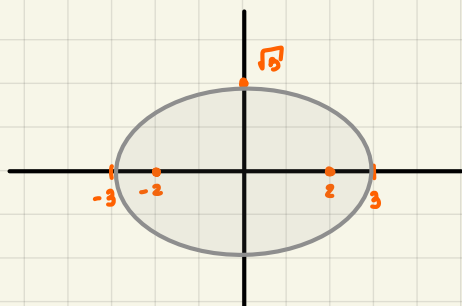
$$9 = b^2 + 4$$

$$\Rightarrow b^2 = 5$$

então $\frac{x^2}{5} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{9x^2 + 5y^2}{45} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 9x^2 + 5y^2 = 45$$



c) Esboce a cônica $9x^2 - 4y^2 - 72x + 8y + 176 = 0$

Solução: completar quadrados

$$9x^2 - 72x - 4y^2 + 8y + 176 = 0$$

$$9(x^2 - 8x) - 4(y^2 - 2y) = -176$$

$$9[(x-4)^2 - 16] - 4[(y-1)^2 - 1] = -176$$

$$9(x-4)^2 - 4(y-1)^2 - 144 + 4 = -176$$

$$9(x-4)^2 - 4(y-1)^2 = -36$$

$$\div -36$$

$$-\frac{1}{4}(x-4)^2 + \frac{1}{9}(y-1)^2 = 1$$

$a = 2$, $b = 3$ centro $(4, 1)$

assíntotas $y - 1 = \pm \frac{3}{2}(x - 4)$