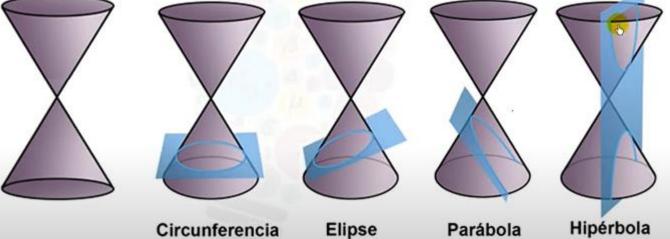


¿QUÉ SON LAS <u>SECCIONES CÓNICAS</u>?







DEFINICIONES

ELIPSE

Es el lugar geométrico de los puntos del plano tales que la suma de sus distancias a dos puntos fijos de ese plano, llamados **focos**, es siempre igual a una constante.

CIRCUNFERENCIA

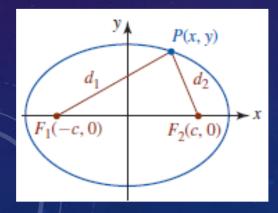
Es el lugar geométrico de los puntos del plano que equidistan de un punto fijo llamado **centro**. La distancia constante se llama **radio**.

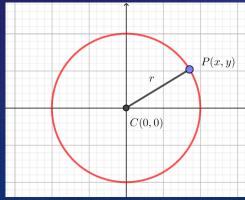
PARÁBOLA

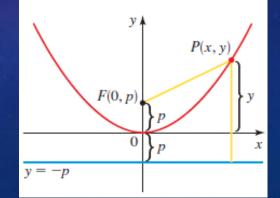
Es el lugar geométrico de los puntos del plano que equidistan de una recta fija y de un punto fijo, exterior a ella. Al punto fijo se le llama foco y a la recta fija, directriz

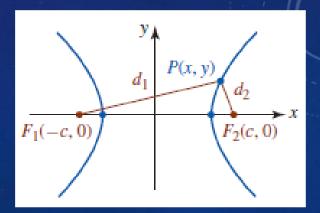
HIPÉRBOLA

Es el lugar geométrico de los puntos del plano tales que el valor absoluto de la diferencia de las distancias a dos puntos fijos llamados focos es constante.

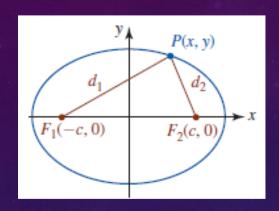








ECUACIÓN DE LA ELIPSE



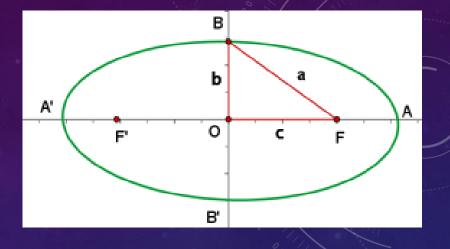
$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2$$

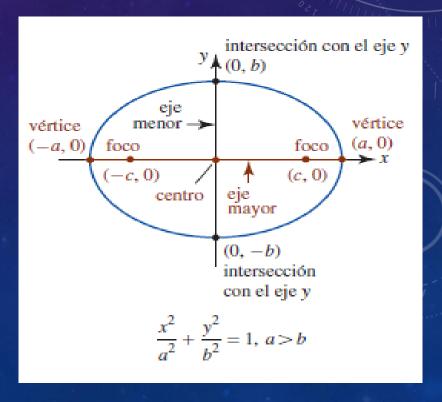
Eje focal: y = 0

 $e = \frac{c}{a}$

$$d(PF_1) + d(PF_2) = 2a$$

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





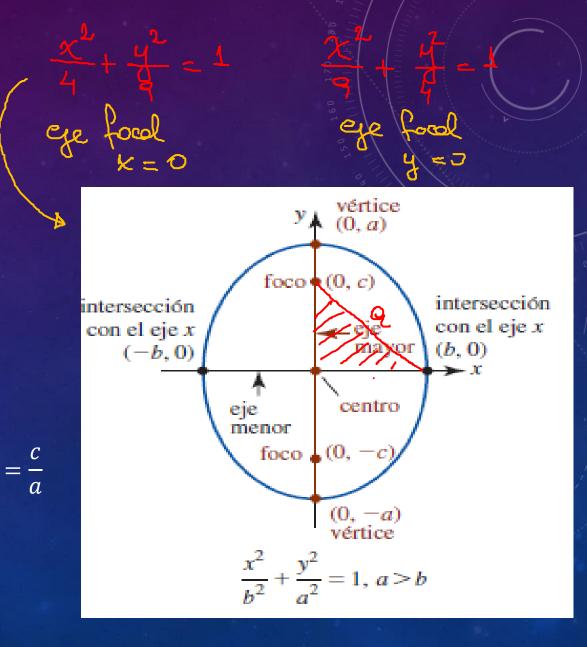
ECUACIÓN DE LA ELIPSE

Eje focal: x = 0

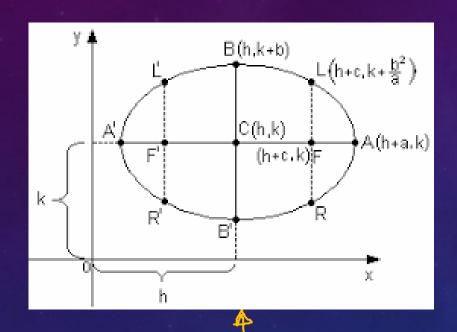
$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2$$

$$d(PF_1) + d(PF_2) = 2a$$

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



ECUACIÓN DE LA ELIPSE CON CENTRO C(h,k)



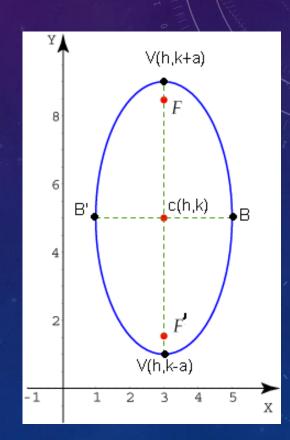
$$\frac{(x-h)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y-k)^2}{b^2} = 1$$

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

$$e = \frac{c}{a}$$

$$\frac{(x-h)^2}{b^2} + \frac{(y-k)^2}{a^2} = 1$$





CIRCUNFERENCIA CASO PARTICULAR DE ELIPSE

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

$$Sia = b$$

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

Multiplicamos ambos miembros de la igualdad por a^2

$$x^2 + y^2 = a^2$$

Circunferencia con centro en el origen de coordenadas y radio a

¿Qué pasa con la excentricidad en este caso?

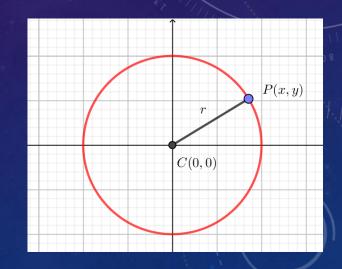
$$e = \frac{c}{a}$$

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

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

$$0 = c^2$$

$$c = 0$$



$$e=\frac{0}{a}$$

$$e = 0$$

ECUACIÓN DE LA CIRCUNFERENCIA

La ecuación se obtiene partiendo de la definición

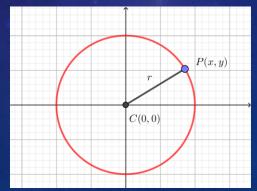
$$d(PC) = r$$

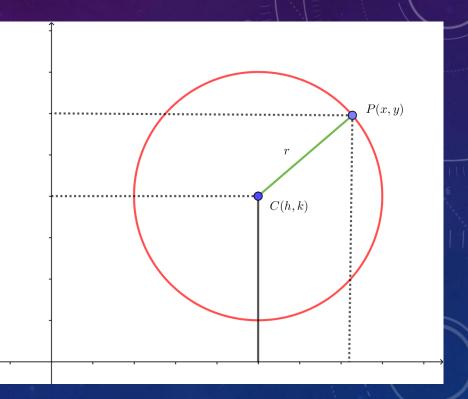
$$(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$$

$$(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$$

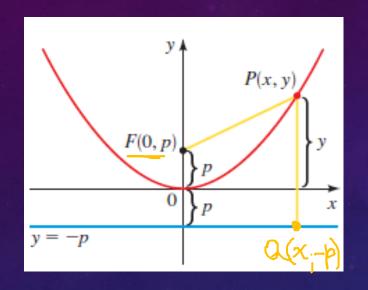
Si el centro es el origen de coordenadas:

$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$

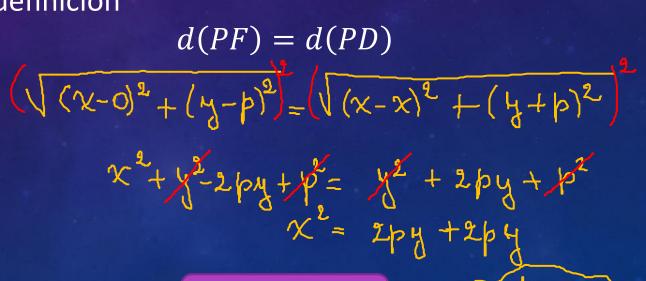




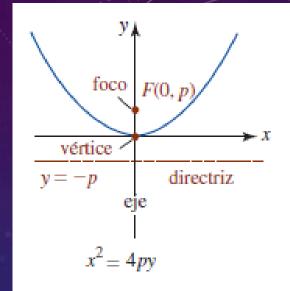
ECUACIÓN DE LA PARÁBOLA

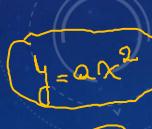


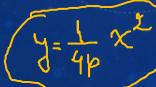
Eje de simetría: x = 0Vértice (0; 0)



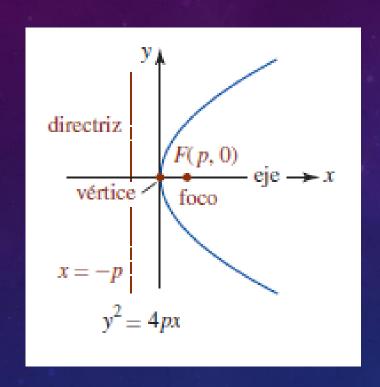
$$4py = x^2$$







ECUACIÓN DE LA PARÁBOLA

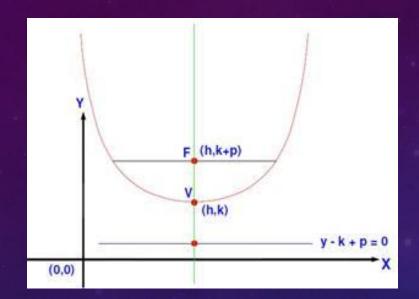


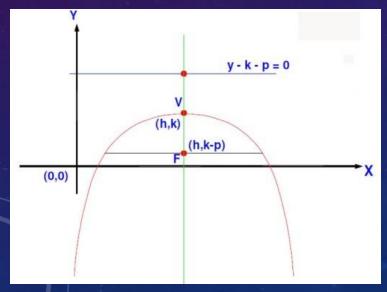
Eje de simetría: y = 0Vértice (0; 0)

$$d(PF) = d(PD)$$

$$4px = y^2$$

PARÁBOLAS DESPLAZADAS





$$y-k = \frac{1}{4p}(x-h)^2$$

$$y-k = a(x-h)^2$$

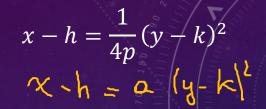
$$y-k = a(x^2-2xh+h^2)$$

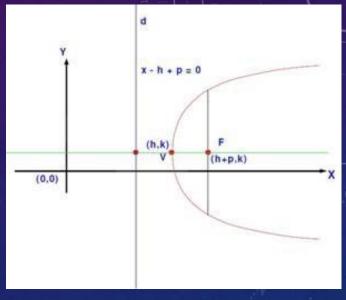
$$y-k = ax^2-2ahx+ah$$

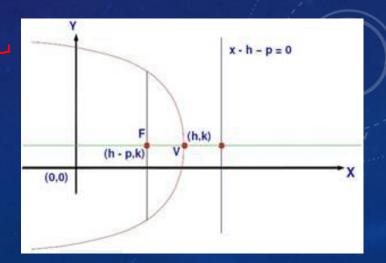
$$y=ax^2-2ahx+ah^2$$

$$y=ax^2-2ahx+ah^2$$

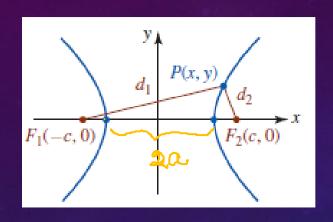
$$y=ax^2+bx+c$$







ECUACIÓN DE LA HIPÉRBOLA

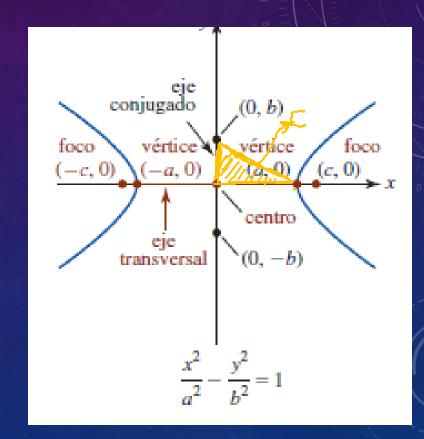


Eje focal:
$$y = 0$$

La ecuación se obtiene partiendo de la definición

$$|d(PF_1) - d(PF_2)| = 2a$$

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



Relación entre a, b y c $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$

ECUACIÓN DE LA HIPÉRBOLA

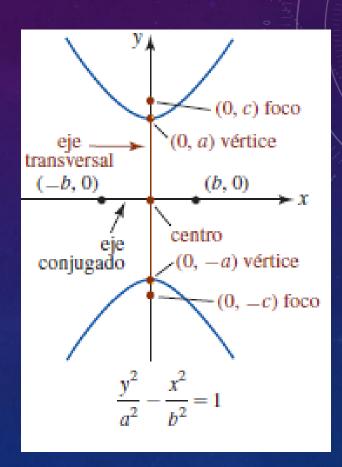
Eje focal:
$$x = 0$$

$$e = \frac{c}{a} > 1$$

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

$$|d(PF_1) - d(PF_2)| = 2a$$

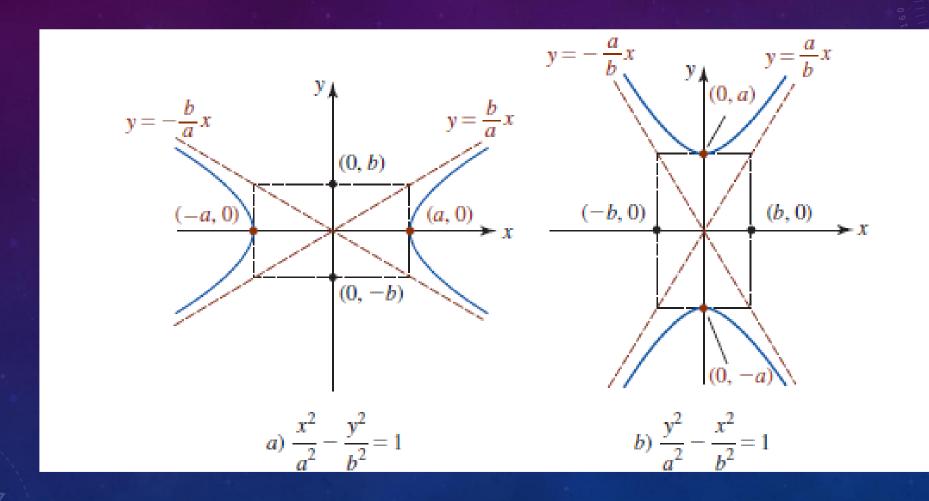
$$\frac{y^2}{a^2} - \frac{x^2}{b^2} = 1$$



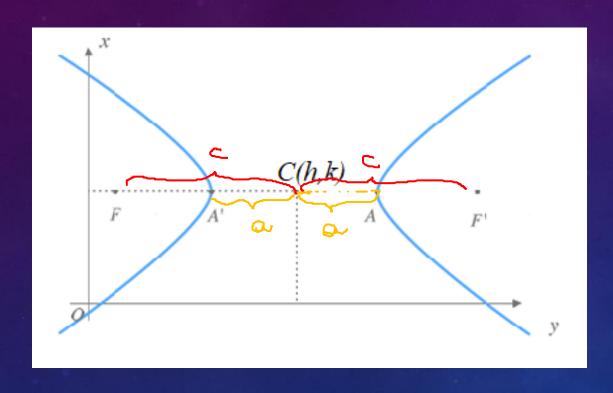
Relación entre
$$a, b \ y \ c$$

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

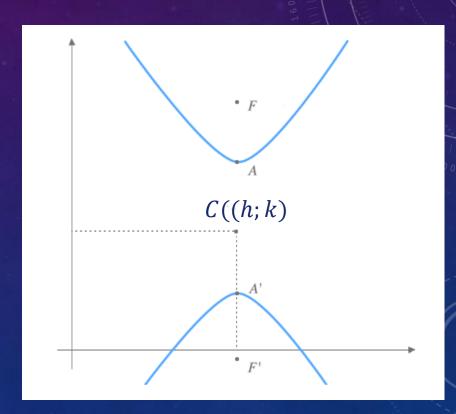
ASÍNTOTAS DE LA HIPÉRBOLA



HIPÉRBOLAS CON CENTRO C(h, k)



$$\frac{(x-h)^2}{a^2} - \frac{(y-k)^2}{b^2} = 1$$



$$\frac{(y-k)^2}{a^2} - \frac{(x-h)^2}{b^2} = 1$$

ECUACIONES GENERALES

$$\frac{(x-h)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y-k)^2}{b^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{(x-h)^2}{b^2} + \frac{(y-k)^2}{a^2} = 1$$

$$(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$$

ELIPSE

CIRCUNFERENCIA

$$y - k = \frac{1}{4p}(x - h)^{2}$$

$$x - h = \frac{1}{4p}(y - k)^{2}$$
PARÁBOLA

$$\frac{(x-h)^{2}}{a^{2}} - \frac{(y-k)^{2}}{b^{2}} = 1$$

$$\frac{(y-k)^{2}}{a^{2}} - \frac{(x-h)^{2}}{b^{2}} = 1$$
HIPÉRBOLA

$$\frac{(y-k)^2}{a^2} - \frac{(x-h)^2}{b^2} = 1$$

$$Ax^2 + By^2 + Dx + Ey + F = 0$$

$$\frac{(x-h)^{2}}{c^{2}} + \frac{(y-k)^{2}}{0b^{2}} = 1$$

$$\frac{(x+1)^{2}}{16} + \frac{y^{2}}{9} = 1$$

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

$$9(x^{2} + 2x + 1) + 16y^{2} = 144$$

$$9x^{2} + 19x + 9 + 16y^{2} = 144$$

$$6x^{2} + 19x + 9 + 16y^{2} = 144$$

$$6x^{2} + 19x + 9 + 16y^{2} = 144$$

$$9x^{2} + 16y^{2} + 18x - 135 = 0$$

$$(9x^{2} + 18x) + 16y^{2} = 135$$

$$9(x^{2} + 2x) + 16y^{2} = 135$$

$$(x-h)^{2} = x^{2} - 2hx + h^{2}$$

$$x^{2} + 2x + (-1)^{2}$$

$$-2hx = 2x$$

$$-2h = 2 = 3h = -1$$

$$3(x^{2} + 2x + 1) + 16y^{2} = 125 + 9$$

 $9x^{2} + 16y^{2} + 18x + 9 - 144 = 0$ $9x^{2} + 16y^{2} + 18x - 135 = 0$

 $9(x^{2}+2x+1)+16y^{2}=135+9$ $9(x+1)^{2}+16y^{2}=144$ $9(x+1)^{2}+16y^{2}=144$ $9(x+1)^{2}+16y^{2}=144$ 144 144 144 144 144 144

RECONOCIMIENTO DE CÓNICAS

$$Ax^2 + By^2 + Dx + Ey + F = 0$$

Si A = B (ambos no nulos): puede definir una circunferencia (x-h) + y-k) = t

Si $A \neq B$ y de igual signo (ambos no nulos): puede definir una elipse

Si $A \neq B$ y de distinto signo (ambos no nulos): define una hipérbola

Si $A = 0 \lor B = 0$: define una parábola

$$A = 0 \rightarrow x - h = \frac{1}{4p} (y - k)^2$$
 $B = 0 \rightarrow y - k = \frac{1}{4p} (x - h)^2$

¿QUÉ CÓNICA SE ESCONDE?

$$4x^2 + y^2 + 5x + 7y + 8 = 0$$
 $2x^2 + 3y^2 + 6x + 7y + 8 = 0$

Therefore exists elipse?

$$16x^2 - 9y^2 - 32x - 9y + 100 = 0$$
 — Aire Rola

$$2y^2 - x - 12y + 7 = 0$$

$$16x^2 - 9y^2 - 32x - 9y + 100 = 0$$

$$\frac{(k-h)^2}{a^2} - \frac{(k-k)^2}{b^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{(y-k)^2}{a^2} - \frac{(y-k)^2}{b^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{(y-k)^2}{a^2} - \frac{(x-h)^2}{b^2} = 1$$

$$(16x^{2}-32x)+(-9y^{2}-9y)=-100$$

$$16(x^{2}-2x)+(-9)(y^{2}+y)=-100$$

$$16(x^{2}-2x+1)-9(y^{2}+y+\frac{1}{4})=-100+16-\frac{9}{4}$$

$$16(x-1)^{2}-9(y+\frac{1}{2})^{2}-\frac{345}{4}$$

$$-\frac{345}{4}$$

$$-\frac{64}{345}(\chi-1)^2+\frac{36}{345}(y+1)^2=1$$

$$(x-h)^{2} = x^{2} 2hx + h^{2}$$

$$x^{2} - 2x + 1$$

$$-2hx = -2x$$

$$x = -2x$$

$$h = 1 \Rightarrow h^2 = 1$$

$$(y-k)^2 = y^2 - 2ky + k^2$$

$$y^2 + y + \binom{1}{4}$$

$$-2k.y = y$$
 $k = -\frac{1}{2} = 2k = \frac{4}{4}$

$$\frac{36}{345} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 - \frac{64}{345} (x - 1)^2 = 1$$

$$\frac{(3+\frac{1}{2})^2}{\frac{345}{36}} = 1$$

$$\left(\left(1_{1} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right)$$

$$(y-k)^{2} - (-x-h)^{2} = 1$$

