Conice (continuare)

Formula;

. Ecuatia pantolor axelor de simetrie ale unei conce nedigenerate au centru la distanta himitai este: azz) lm = 0 sau,

doca notan m=k => a 12 / (a11-a22) /2 - a12=0.

· Ecuatule arrelor de rémetrie and re determina dega formula ec, dreptelor core tree pren central ((20, yo) re our parta m: (mi, mz determinate y-yo= m (x-xo). y-yo= m (x-xo).

· Ecuation care determinai directif le asimptotice , $k = \frac{m}{e}$ representé and + 2012 ml+ azzw= 0

panta aximplohei . Ec. unei assurtate este l.gx(x,y)+m.gy(x,y)=0.

Contruction comicelor pe ec. canonice

(erc : x2+y2=22

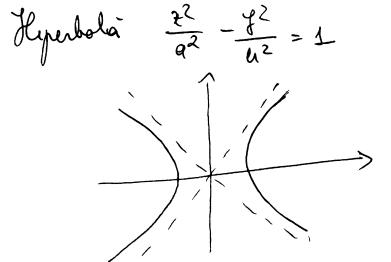
AY n x central (0,0)

(2-a)2+(y-h)2=22 u (a)

centure (a,h)

Elipsa: 42 + 72 = 1

In casul in care are al centry re det. coord, centrului, axele de nimetrie ni punctele de inters.

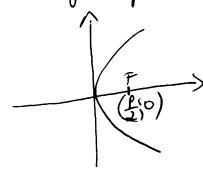


Se stabulese aringtotele n' centrul.

Are de nometrie: x=0 y 20.

Contrue (0,0), b=+ 2 -> y= ax, y=- 28 ashuplate

Parabola: y = 2px



Se tablete ec exerparabolei, ajoi se determent condonatele vanfului, ec. /g in of ni pendele de intersectio ale parabolei en artele de coord.

k=0 => 04 animplate

0.x2+2.0.xy+y2-2px+0.y+0=0

Ara: 27 20 37 30.

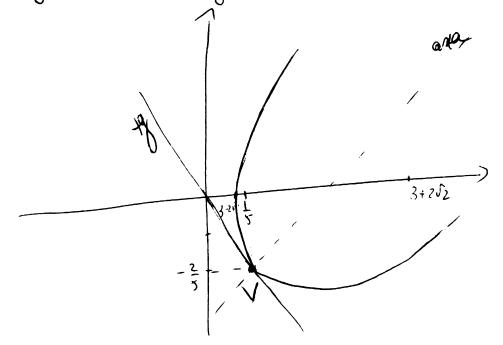
Pl. varj. intersectour parabola cu avec de sémetrie:

Tangenta in vary: y. yo = 2p(x+xo)
y. o = 2p. x => x = 0. => dr. 0y.

Parabola 104: =1 x=0 =14 zo. (0,0) Parabola 10x => y=0 => x=0 (0,0) En Sà se stabileasca notura si genul conicei, apri .
sa se construierseà. M: x2-4xy+4y2-6x+2y+1=0 $\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & -3 \\ -2 & 4 & 1 \\ -3 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 4 + 6 + 6 - 36 - 1 - 4 = -25 + 0$ =) conica nedegenerale = 1 conica nedegenerale 5 = | 1 -2 | 2 4 - 4 = 0 => parabola (fara centre) : a,, g, (x,y) + a, g, (x,y) =0 Ana parabolai (2x-4y-6)+(-2)(-4x+8y+2)=0 2x-4y-6+8x-16y-4=0 10x-20y-10=0 |X-2y-1=0| (inhorsectain esta en parabola) Cord. verfului)x-4xy+4y2-6x+2y+1=0 1x-2y-1=0:=> x=2y+1 (2y+1) - 4y(2y+1)+4y2-6(2y+1)+2y+1=0 4y+4y+1-8g2-4g+4g2-12y-6+2y+1=0 -10y-4=0 => $y=-\frac{4}{10}$ => $y=-\frac{2}{5}$ コ) U(方, -是) Parabola 104: \$=0 => 442+24+1=0

Parabola 107: y=0=) $t^2-6t+1=0$ A-26-4=3t A-26-4=3t $A = 6t+4\sqrt{2}$ $3+2\sqrt{2}$

Tangenta in of:



2. Se dan hyérbola M: 4xy+3y²+16x+12y-36=0 pi pundèle A(0,2), B(-1,2). Se cen:

a) control, axele qu'aximptobele hiperbolei

a) polara junctului B in raport au comica c) fangenta in junctul A la comica

pa se construiasea canica.

a) Central:
$$)\frac{1}{2}g_{x}(x,y)=0$$
 $)\frac{1}{2}(4y+16)=0$
 $)\frac{1}{2}g_{y}(x,y)=0$
 $)\frac{1}{2}(4x+6y+12)=0$
 $)\frac{1}{2}(4x+6y+12)=0$

Ec. care determina directaile avelor este: (an-a22) lm + an2 (m²-6²)=0, /: l2 unde (l, m) representa directia una are conecare Noldm k = m =)(a,-a22)k+a&(k2-1)=0 (=> 2k²-3h-2>0, au rablaidemele k, =2, k2=-1 Axele sunt diepte care trec prin centre. => Ec. anelon sunt y-yo= m(x-xo) y+4=2(x-3) & y+4=2x-6 124-7-10=0 x+51+2=0. Ec. asimplolder: Pantale aringtotaler sunt raid ec. $a_{11}e^{2}+2q_{12}lm+q_{22}m^{2}=0$ /: Me L (25 0,1. +2912 m + 02/e)=0 ay k2+20 w k+ 0 = 0 (= 3k2+4k=0 (> k(3k+4) 20 < k=0 k=-4

Pt. k=0 (>> m=0 Ec. axingtotei: $lg_{x}(x,y) + mg_{y}(x,y) = 0$ l. (4y+16) +0 (4x+6y+12) =0 49+16=0 (3) 4+4=0 N. k=-43 => M=-4p e=-3 => N=3p Ec. asinglotei: 3p (49+16) -4p(47+67+12)=0/ip 124+48-16x-24y-48=0 -12y-16 t=0 1: -4 34+42=0 (3) 4+34=0 h) &c polarer pd. B(-1,2) ant to + and (tyo+ xoy) + arry 10 + and (t+xo) + ard (y+yo) + 90 =0 0.x.(-1)+2(x.2+(-1).y)+3.1.2+8(x-1)+6(y+2)-36=0 4x-2y+6y+8x-8+6y+12-36=0 124 +10y -32 =0 1:2 64+5y-46=0. c) 0.2.0 + 2 (2.2+0.7) + 3.7.2 + 8(2-0) +6(4+2) -36=0 4 \$ + 6 y + 12 - 36 = 0 12x+12y-24=0

x + y-2=0

