```
exemtricitate:
            Elipsa
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                E- e = 11- b2
     ec tangentei paralle eu o dinetire data: | ecualisti tangentei venticale: \\

= kx + \frac{1}{3^2} = 1, b = \larger{a^2 - e^2} = semiaxa man, b - semiaxa mpea

= razele focale ale unui punet M(x,y): \( \text{n} = 0 + \text{E} \text{x} \) | ec tangentei 1 Mo: \( \frac{xx_0}{a^2} + \frac{y_0}{b^2} = 1 \)

= ec tangentei paralle eu o dinetire data: | ecualisti tangentei venticale: \( \text{v} = 1 \)
                                             y = kx + Va2k2 +b2
            · ec tang entlor ears tree prints-un punet exterior elipsi
                                             a) x_1 \neq \pm a \Rightarrow \text{tangentele au pantele: } k_{1,2} = \frac{-x_1y_1 \pm \sqrt{b_1^2 + a^2 y_1^2 - a^2b^2}}{\sqrt{a_1^2 + a^2 y_1^2 - a^2b^2}}
                                                b) x_1 = \pm \alpha tangenta venticalà cu panta k = \pm \frac{y_1^2 - b^2}{2ay_1}
         Hiperbolou
                       x2 + 42 = 1; b = ve2-a2; a, b sumiaxele hiperbolie, 2c - distantà Joeala
        * Executive etale: \mathcal{E} = \frac{e}{a} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{b^2}{a^2}} > 1; \int_{\Lambda_2}^{\Lambda_1} = a + \mathcal{E}_X Asimptotité luigne temperate si mar etale \chi = \frac{e}{a} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{b^2}{a^2}} > 1; \int_{\Lambda_2}^{\Lambda_1} = a + \mathcal{E}_X \chi = \pm \frac{a}{a} \times \frac{a}{a} = a + \mathcal{E}_X
         · tangenta si monmala "intr-un punet: \frac{x \times 0}{a^2} - \frac{110}{12} = 1; a^2 \text{yo} \times + b^2 \cdot \text{xo} \text{y} - (a^2 + b^2) \times \text{oy} = 0
· tangentale la hiperbola paralele en o divetie data: y = kx \pm \sqrt{a^2 k^2 - b^2} (neverticale)
          · tangemente la o hiperbola care tre printo-un punet extra) = ± a (vorticale) \( \frac{1}{2} \) \( \fr
           · tangenta intr-un punet al paraboli: y.yo = p(x+x0)
            · tanguntor la panabola det de panta data: y=kx + =k
              - tangentele la parabola printo-un punct exterior e:
          e) x1 = 0 => una din tangente este Oy, ian calaltà an ec: y-y1 = 2y1
b) x1 +0 => y-y1 = k(x-x1) unde k este solution
          Elipsoidul = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{C^2} = 1; a,b,e xmiaxele. >0 (elips de notatie sumaxe) plan tangent la elipsoid - planele de coord. xunt axele de ximetrie \frac{x - y}{c^2} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{c^2} + \frac{y}{c^2} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{c^2} = 1 -
           - if elips (pct in care inters axcle de simetrie): (Ia,0,0), (0, Lb,0), (0,0, Ic)
           Comul de gradul al doilea \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{e^2} = 0 (com de notatic a = b)
          - intersection en plande de coordonate:
                intersection on plantale de coordonale:

I xOy: h=0 => intersect en originea; h\neq 0, \chi=h => \frac{\chi^2}{a^2h^2/e^2} + \frac{\chi^2}{b^2h^2/e^2} = 1

I xOx: h=0 => druptule \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b} \pm \frac{1}{c} = 0 \\ \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac
         II y \circ y : h = 0 => druptile: \int \frac{1}{h} \pm \frac{1}{a} = 0; h \neq 0 hipenbola \frac{y^2}{h^2} - \frac{z^2}{a^2} = 1

\Rightarrow \text{ plan tangent ta con into-un pct } N(x_0, y_0, x_0) : \frac{y \times 0}{a^2} + \frac{110}{b^2} - \frac{x^2 \times 0}{c^2} = 0
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                Hipuboloidul St 2 pained 2 + 12 - 22 = -1
               Hiper boloidul eu o pâmza at + te-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                planete, axele, word de sim identice hipub. 1 panza
                                                                                                                                                                                                                  o simiarcle
         Vf: (ta,0,0), (0,tb,0)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                - contersectio hiperboloidului en plane posable
· planele de coordo mate sunt plane simetrice
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 au planul de coordonagte:
 · originea este contra de simetrie
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 I \times O_{y}: \frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}} + \frac{4x^{2}}{b^{2}} = \frac{h^{2}}{c^{2}} - 1
I \times O_{x}: \frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}} + \frac{4x^{2}}{b^{2}} = \frac{h^{2}}{a^{2}} + \epsilon \left( h_{y} p_{x} h_{x} h_{
 · intersectio a plane parable en planele de coord
 IxOy: h=0 => elipsa de strictiume
                                     2= h: h+0 (1/22) (b/h-+1)2=1
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 plan tg.

\frac{xx_0}{a^2} + \frac{yy_0}{b^2} - \frac{xz_0}{c^2} = -1 Impubolard du notatie a = b
  II yOz 1 32 - 22 = 1 - 62 plan tg: xxo + 250 - 220 = 1
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