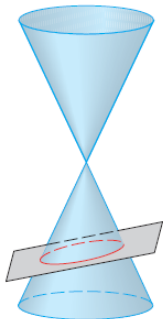
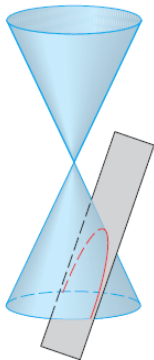


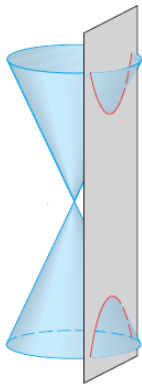
Cónicas são curvas planas obtidas por interseção de um cone circular reto com um plano



Elipse

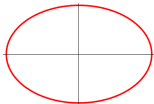


Parábola

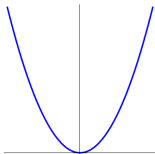


Hipérbole

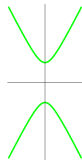
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1, a > b$$



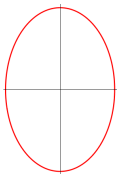
$$y = kx^2, k > 0$$



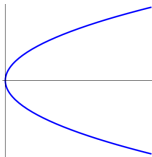
$$\frac{y^2}{a^2} - \frac{x^2}{b^2} = 1$$



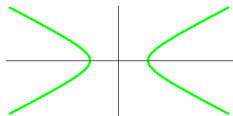
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1, a < b$$



$$x = ky^2, k > 0$$



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



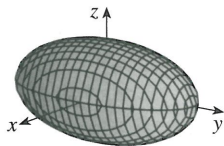
Superfície

Equação

Superfície

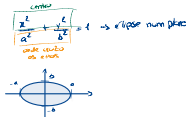
Equação

Elipsóide

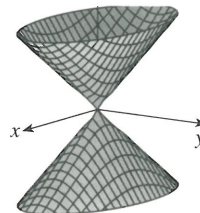


$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

Todos os traços são elipses.
Se $a = b = c$, o elipsóide é uma esfera.



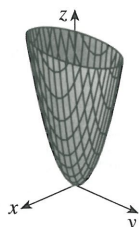
Cone



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

Traços horizontais são elipses.
Traços verticais nos planos $x = k$ e $y = k$ são hipérboles se $k \neq 0$, mas são um par de retas quando $k = 0$.

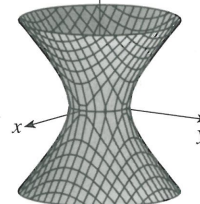
Parabolóide Elíptico



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

Traços horizontais são elipses.
Traços verticais são parábolas.
A variável elevada à primeira potência indica o eixo do parabolóide.

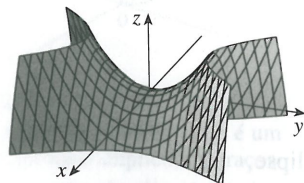
Hiperbolóide de Uma Folha



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

Traços horizontais são elipses.
Traços verticais são hipérboles.
O eixo de simetria corresponde à variável cujo coeficiente é negativo.

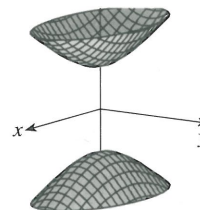
Parabolóide Hiperbólico



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

Traços horizontais são hipérboles.
Traços verticais são parábolas.
O caso aqui ilustrado corresponde a $c < 0$

Hiperbolóide de Duas Folhas



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

Traços horizontais em $z = k$ são elipses se $k > c$ ou se $k < -c$.
Traços verticais são hipérboles.
Os dois sinais de menos indicam duas folhas.