-1-

Конични сечения основни свойства

/13ag. Дадени са две различни точки F_1 и F_2 , $|F_1F_2| = 2c$ и константа a > c. Да се намери ГМТ в равнинама, за които $|F_1M| + |F_2M| = 2a$.

Pemerne:

I U350P Ha DKC K=DXY

1. U35. T. D-cpegata Ha F1F2

2. $Oc O_X = F_1F_2, O_X \land \uparrow F_1F_2$

3.0c Dy = S F1F5

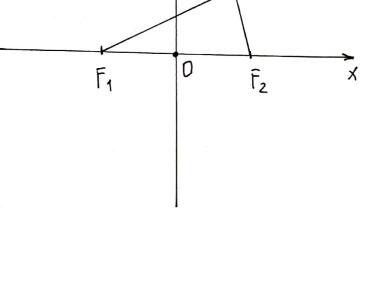
Спрямо така избраната

DXC: $F_1(-c,0)$, $F_2(c,0)$:

IFIF21=2c, D<C<a

II Hexa T. M(X,Y) cup. K e Taxaba, 4e |F1M1 + 1F2M1=2a

Шре намерим хравнение на фитурата, която описвой всички точки М с това свойство:



$$\begin{split} \overline{F_{1}M} & (x+c,y) => |\overline{F_{1}M}| = \sqrt{(x+c)^{2}+y^{2}} \\ \overline{F_{2}M} & (x-c,y) => |\overline{F_{2}M}| = \sqrt{(x-c)^{2}+y^{2}} \\ \sqrt{(x+c)^{2}+y^{2}} + \sqrt{(x-c)^{2}+y^{2}} = 2\alpha \\ \sqrt{(x+c)^{2}+y^{2}} = 2\alpha - \sqrt{(x-c)^{2}+y^{2}} / ()^{2} \\ x^{2}+2xc+c^{2}+y^{2}=4\alpha^{2}-4\alpha \cdot \sqrt{(x-c)^{2}+y^{2}}+x^{2}-2xc+c^{2}+y^{2}} \\ 4\alpha \cdot \sqrt{(x-c)^{2}+y^{2}} = 4\alpha^{2}-4xc|:4 \\ 4\alpha \cdot \sqrt{(x-c)^{2}+y^{2}} = \alpha^{2}-x\cdot c|()^{2} \\ \alpha^{2} \cdot (x^{2}-2xc+c^{2}+y^{2}) = \alpha^{4}-2\alpha^{2}cx+x^{2}c^{2} \\ x^{2} \cdot (\alpha^{2}-c^{2})+y^{2} \cdot \alpha^{2} = \alpha^{4}-\alpha^{2} \cdot c^{2} \\ x^{2} \cdot (\alpha^{2}-c^{2})+y^{2} \cdot \alpha^{2} = \alpha^{2} \cdot (\alpha^{2}-c^{2}) \\ x^{2} \cdot (\alpha^{2}-c^{2})+y^{2} \cdot \alpha^{2} = \alpha^{2} \cdot (\alpha^{2}-c^{2}) \\ x^{2} \cdot (\alpha^{2}-c^{2})+y^{2} \cdot \alpha^{2} = \alpha^{2} \cdot (\alpha^{2}-c^{2}) \\ x^{2} \cdot (\alpha^{2}-c^{2})+y^{2} \cdot \alpha^{2} = \alpha^{2} \cdot (\alpha^{2}-c^{2}) \\ x^{2} \cdot (\alpha^{2}-c^{2})+y^{2} \cdot \alpha^{2} = \alpha^{2} \cdot (\alpha^{2}-c^{2}) \\ x^{2} \cdot (\alpha^{2}-c^{2})+y^{2} \cdot \alpha^{2} = \alpha^{2} \cdot (\alpha^{2}-c^{2}) \\ x^{2} \cdot (\alpha^{2}-c^{2})+y^{2} \cdot \alpha^{2} = \alpha^{2} \cdot (\alpha^{2}-c^{2}) \\ x^{2} \cdot (\alpha^{2}-c^{2})+y^{2} \cdot \alpha^{2} = \alpha^{2} \cdot (\alpha^{2}-c^{2}) \\ x^{2} \cdot (\alpha^{2}-c^{2})+y^{2} \cdot \alpha^{2} = \alpha^{2} \cdot (\alpha^{2}-c^{2}) \\ x^{2} \cdot (\alpha^{2}-c^{2})+y^{2} \cdot \alpha^{2} = \alpha^{2} \cdot (\alpha^{2}-c^{2}) \\ x^{2} \cdot (\alpha^{2}-c^{2})+y^{2} \cdot \alpha^{2} = \alpha^{2} \cdot (\alpha^{2}-c^{2}) \\ x^{2} \cdot (\alpha^{2}-c^{2})+y^{2} \cdot \alpha^{2} = \alpha^{2} \cdot (\alpha^{2}-c^{2}) \\ x^{2} \cdot (\alpha^{2}-c^{2})+y^{2} \cdot \alpha^{2} = \alpha^{2} \cdot (\alpha^{2}-c^{2}) \\ x^{2} \cdot (\alpha^{2}-c^{2})+y^{2} \cdot \alpha^{2} = \alpha^{2} \cdot (\alpha^{2}-c^{2}) \\ x^{2} \cdot (\alpha^{2}-c^{2})+y^{2} \cdot \alpha^{2} = \alpha^{2} \cdot (\alpha^{2}-c^{2}) \\ x^{2} \cdot (\alpha^{2}-c^{2})+y^{2} \cdot \alpha^{2} = \alpha^{2} \cdot (\alpha^{2}-c^{2}) \\ x^{2} \cdot (\alpha^{2}-c^{2})+y^{2} \cdot \alpha^{2} = \alpha^{2} \cdot (\alpha^{2}-c^{2}) \\ x^{2} \cdot (\alpha^{2}-c^{2})+y^{2} \cdot \alpha^{2} = \alpha^{2} \cdot (\alpha^{2}-c^{2}) \\ x^{2} \cdot (\alpha^{2}-c^{2})+y^{2} \cdot \alpha^{2} = \alpha^{2} \cdot (\alpha^{2}-c^{2}) \\ x^{2} \cdot (\alpha^{2}-c^{2})+y^{2} \cdot \alpha^{2} = \alpha^{2} \cdot (\alpha^{2}-c^{2}) \\ x^{2} \cdot (\alpha^{2}-c^{2})+y^{2} \cdot \alpha^{2} = \alpha^{2} \cdot (\alpha^{2}-c^{2}) \\ x^{2} \cdot (\alpha^{2}-c^{2})+y^{2} \cdot \alpha^{2} = \alpha^{2} \cdot (\alpha^{2}-c^{2}) \\ x^{2} \cdot (\alpha^{2}-c^{2})+y^{2} \cdot \alpha^{2} = \alpha^{2} \cdot (\alpha^{2}-c^{2}) \\ x^{2} \cdot (\alpha^{2}-c^{2})+y^{2} \cdot \alpha^{2} = \alpha^{2} \cdot (\alpha^{2}-c^{2}) \\ x^{2} \cdot (\alpha^{2}-c^{2})+y^{2} \cdot \alpha^{2} = \alpha^{2} \cdot ($$

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Hexa T. Mo (xo, yo)
$$\in \mathcal{E}$$
: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 = \infty$

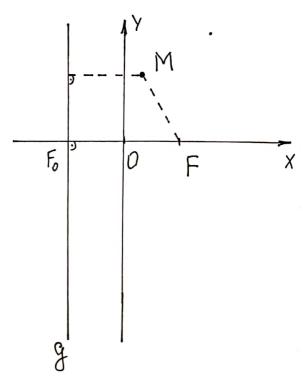
$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i + \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_$$

 $\frac{2}{2}$ зад. Дадени са две точки $F_1 + F_2$, $|F_1 + F_2| = 2.c$ и хонстанта $a \in (0,c)$, $\tau \cdot e \cdot D < a < c$. Да се намери ГМТ в равнината, за които $|F_1 + F_2| = 2.a$. Отг: Търсеното ГМТ е $\chi : \frac{\chi^2}{a^2} - \frac{\chi^2}{6^2} = 1$, хъдето $6^2 = c^2 - a^2$

13 3ag. Aagethu ca T. Funpabag, F∉g: d(F;g) = P. La ce Hamepu ГМТ b pabhuhata, 3a Kouto:

IFMI = d(M,g).

I LL350P Ha DKC K = Dxy $F_0 = OpT \cdot NP. g$ F $T. O - epegata Ha FF_0$ $Dx = F_0F$, $Dx MF_0F$ $Dy = SF_0F$ $Cnp. X T. F(\frac{P}{2}, 0)$ $g: X = -\frac{P}{2}$



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Hera
$$\tau$$
. $M(x,y)$: $|FM| = ol(M;g)$

$$x \ge 0$$

$$|FM| = \sqrt{(x-\frac{p}{2})^2 + y^2}, ol(M;g) = x + \frac{p}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{(x-\frac{p}{2})^2 + y^2} = (x + \frac{p}{2}) / ()^2$$

$$x^2 - p \cdot x + \frac{p^2}{4} + y^2 = x^2 + p \cdot x + \frac{p^2}{4}$$

$$y^2 = 2 \cdot p \cdot x = > M \in \pi : y^2 = 2p \cdot x$$

$$|FM|^2 = (x - \frac{p}{2})^2 + y_0^2 = x_0^2 - p \cdot x_0 + \frac{p^2}{4} + 2 \cdot p \cdot x_0 = 2p \cdot x_0^2 + p \cdot x_0 + \frac{p^2}{4} = 2p \cdot x_0^2 + p \cdot x_0 + \frac{p^2}{4} = 2p \cdot x_0^2 + p \cdot x_0 + \frac{p^2}{4} = 2p \cdot x_0^2 + p \cdot x_0 + \frac{p^2}{4} = 2p \cdot x_0^2 + p \cdot x_0 + \frac{p^2}{4} = 2p \cdot x_0^2 + p \cdot x_0 + \frac{p^2}{4} = 2p \cdot x_0^2 + p \cdot x_0 + \frac{p^2}{4} = 2p \cdot x_0^2 + p \cdot x_0 + \frac{p^2}{4} = 2p \cdot x_0^2 + p \cdot x_0 + \frac{p^2}{4} = 2p \cdot x_0^2 + p \cdot x_0 + \frac{p^2}{4} = 2p \cdot x_0^2 + p \cdot x_0^2 + \frac{p^2}{4} = 2p \cdot x_0^2 + p \cdot x_0^2 + \frac{p^2}{4} = 2p \cdot x_0^2 + p \cdot x_0^2 + \frac{p^2}{4} = 2p \cdot x_0^2 + p \cdot x_0^2 + \frac{p^2}{4} = 2p \cdot x_0^2 + p \cdot x_0^2 + \frac{p^2}{4} = 2p \cdot x_0^2 + p \cdot x_0^2 + \frac{p^2}{4} = 2p \cdot x_0^2 + p \cdot x_0^2 + \frac{p^2}{4} = 2p \cdot x_0^2 + p \cdot x_0^2 + \frac{p^2}{4} = 2p \cdot x_0^2 + p \cdot x_0^2 + \frac{p^2}{4} = 2p \cdot x_0^2 + p \cdot x_0^2 + \frac{p^2}{4} = 2p \cdot x_0^2 + p \cdot x_0^2 + \frac{p^2}{4} = 2p \cdot x_0^2 + p \cdot x_0^2 + \frac{p^2}{4} = 2p \cdot x_0^2 + p \cdot x_0^2 + \frac{p^2}{4} = 2p \cdot x_0^2 + p \cdot x_0^2 + \frac{p^2}{4} = 2p \cdot x_0^2 + p \cdot x_0^2 + \frac{p^2}{4} = 2p \cdot x_0^2 + p \cdot x_0^2 + \frac{p^2}{4} = 2p \cdot x_0^2 + p \cdot x_0^2 + \frac{p^2}{4} = 2p \cdot x_0^2 + p \cdot x$$

a)
$$\mathcal{E}: \frac{\chi^2}{\alpha^2} + \frac{\gamma^2}{\beta^2} = 1 \iff \alpha^2 \cdot \kappa^2 = \kappa^2 - \beta^2;$$

$$\delta) \chi: \frac{\chi^2}{\Omega^2} - \frac{\gamma^2}{\beta^2} = 1 \iff \alpha^2 \cdot \kappa^2 = N^2 + \beta^2;$$

6) T:
$$Y^2 = 2.p.x$$
 $\rightleftharpoons > |P=2.x.n| \\ |K+0|$

A, oxasatencibo:

a)
$$\mathcal{E} \cap g = \{T\} = >$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\chi^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{e^2} = 1 \\ y = X, X + N \end{vmatrix} = > \frac{\chi^2}{a^2} + \frac{(X, X + N)^2}{e^2} = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} 6^2, \chi^2 + \alpha^2, (X, X + N)^2 = \alpha^2 - 6^2 \\ 6^2, \chi^2 + \alpha^2, \chi^2, \chi^2 + 2\alpha^2, \chi, N, \chi + \alpha^2, N = \alpha^2 + \alpha^2 + \alpha^2, \chi, \chi + \alpha^2, \chi = \alpha^2 + \alpha^2, \chi = \alpha^2, \chi = \alpha^2 + \alpha^2, \chi = \alpha^2, \chi = \alpha^2 + \alpha^2, \chi = \alpha^2, \chi$$

$$X^{2}(\alpha^{2}K^{2}+\beta^{2}) + (2\alpha^{2}.N.K). X + \alpha^{2}.(N^{2}-\beta^{2}) = 0$$

$$D = \alpha^{4}.N^{2}K^{2} - (\alpha^{2}K^{2}+\beta^{2}). \alpha^{2}.(N^{2}-\beta^{2}) = 0 /:\alpha^{2}$$

$$\alpha^{2}N^{2}K^{2} - \alpha^{2}K^{2}N^{2} + \alpha^{2}K^{2}\beta^{2} - \beta^{2}N^{2} + \beta^{4} = 0 /:\beta^{2}$$

$$\alpha^{2}K^{2} - N^{2} + \beta^{2} = 0$$

U3bcg: $E u g имат точно една обща точка <math>= 2 a^2 \cdot K^2 = n^2 - 6^2$

$$\frac{\int 5.3 \text{ ag.}}{\text{Домирателната to 6 т. Mo(Xo,Yo) от:}}$$
A омирателната to 6 т. Mo(Xo,Yo) от:

a) $E: \frac{\chi^2}{\alpha^2} + \frac{y^2}{\theta^2} = 1$ има уравнение: $t_0: \frac{\chi.\chi_0}{\alpha^2} + \frac{Y.Y_0}{\theta^2} = 1$;

б) $\chi: \frac{\chi^2}{\alpha^2} - \frac{y^2}{\theta^2} = 1$ има уравнение: $t_0: \frac{\chi.\chi_0}{\alpha^2} - \frac{\chi_0}{\theta^2} = 1$;

в) $\pi: Y^2 = 2.p.x$ има уравнение: $t_0: Y.Y_0 = p.(X+X_0)$. Доказателство:

a) $M = E = \frac{\chi_0^2}{\alpha^2} + \frac{Y_0^2}{\theta^2} = 1 = \frac{\xi}{\chi_0} \times \frac{\chi_0}{\delta^2} + \frac{\chi_0}{\delta^2} = 1 = \frac{\chi_0}{\delta^2} \times \frac{\xi}{\delta^2} = 1 = \frac{\xi}{\delta^2} \times \frac{\xi}{\delta^2} = 1 = \frac{\xi}{\delta} \times \frac{\xi}{\delta} = 1 =$

 $= \frac{6^2}{7^2 \cdot a^2} \left(x^2 \cdot 6^2 + y_0^2 \cdot a^2 - a^2 \cdot 6^2 \right) = 0 = > t_0 \in gormpaterha$

KGM & B T. MO.

Оптично свойство

Ha enunca

$$\mathcal{E}: \frac{\chi^2}{\alpha^2} + \frac{\gamma^2}{\beta^2} = 1$$

$$C^{2} = \alpha^{2} - \beta^{2}$$

Mo(Xo, Yo) E &

to n 0x = N

ще доканем, че to е външната ъглопоповяща при Copxa Mo Ha DF, F2 Mo, T.e. une gok. Me:

$$\frac{|F_1 M_0|}{|F_2 M_0|} = \frac{|F_1 N|}{|F_2 N|}$$

Доказателство:

$$F_1(-c;0)$$
, $F_2(c;0)$, $N(\frac{\alpha^2}{X_0},0) = tonox$

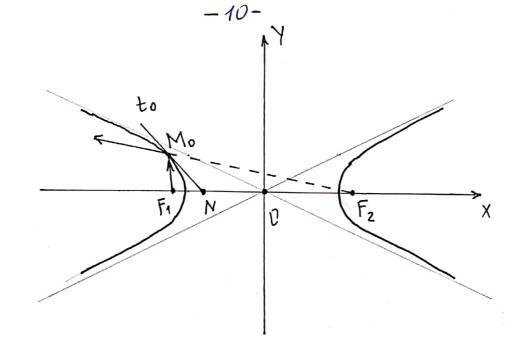
$$\overline{F_1N}\left(\frac{\alpha^2}{x_0}+C,D\right) = > |\overline{F_1N}| = \left|\frac{\alpha^2+C.x_0}{x_0}\right|$$

$$F_2N\left(\frac{\alpha^2}{x_0}-C,C\right) => |F_2N| = \left|\frac{\alpha^2-C_0X_0}{x_0}\right|$$

$$\frac{|F_1N|}{|F_2N|} = \frac{|\alpha^2 + C_{\circ} \times_{o}|}{|\alpha^2 - C_{\circ} \times_{o}|}$$
 (1)

$$\begin{aligned}
& F_{1}M_{0}(x_{0}+C, y_{0}) = \sum_{i} |F_{i}M_{0}|^{2} = (x_{0}+C)^{2} + y_{0}^{2} \\
& M_{0} \in \mathcal{E} = \sum_{i} \frac{x_{0}^{2}}{\alpha^{2}} + \frac{y_{0}^{2}}{\theta^{2}} = 1 \quad \text{with } \alpha^{2} - \beta^{2} = C^{2}, y_{0}^{2} = \beta^{2} - \frac{\beta^{2}}{\alpha^{2}} \cdot x_{0}^{2} \\
& |F_{1}M_{0}|^{2} = |x_{0}^{2} + 2C \cdot x_{0} + C^{2} + \beta^{2} - \frac{\beta^{2}}{\alpha^{2}} \cdot x_{0}^{2} = 2C^{2} + 2C \cdot x_{0} + \alpha^{2} = 2C^{2} \cdot x_{0}^{2} + 2C \cdot x_{0} + \alpha^{2} = 2C^{2} \cdot x_{0}^{2} + 2C \cdot x_{0} + \alpha^{2} = 2C^{2} \cdot x_{0}^{2} + 2C \cdot x_{0} + \alpha^{2} = 2C^{2} \cdot x_{0}^{2} + 2C \cdot x_{0} + \alpha^{2} = 2C^{2} \cdot x_{0}^{2} + 2C \cdot x_{0} + \alpha^{2} = 2C^{2} \cdot x_{0}^{2} + 2C \cdot x_{0} + \alpha^{2} = 2C^{2} \cdot x_{0}^{2} + 2C \cdot x_{0} + \alpha^{2} = 2C^{2} \cdot x_{0}^{2} + 2C \cdot x$$

Om (1) u(2) => to e zrnononobsima...



Оптично свойство на хипербола

$$\chi: \frac{\chi^2}{\alpha^2} - \frac{\gamma^2}{6^2} = 1$$
, $c^2 = \alpha^2 + 6^2$

 $F_1(-c;0)$ - ϕ OKYCH HA XUNEPSONATA $F_2(c,0)$

Mo(XO,YO) E X

to:
$$\frac{x \cdot x_0}{\alpha^2} - \frac{y \cdot y_0}{\beta^2} = 1$$

$$N = \text{ton } 0_X => N(\frac{\alpha^2}{X_0}, 0)$$

Правата to е вътрешна ъглополовяща при върха Мо на Б F, F2 Mo.

U3NGAHEHO e:
$$\frac{|F_1M_0|}{|F_2M_0|} = \frac{|F_1N|}{|F_2N|}$$

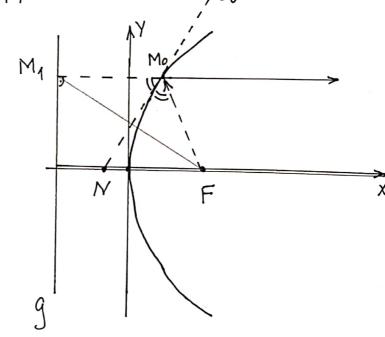


Оптично свойство на парабола

$$T: Y^2 = 2.p.x$$

9:
$$X = -\frac{p}{2}$$

$$M_1(-\frac{P}{2}, Y_0)$$



Ще доканем, че to е височина (ъглополовяща и медиана) в В FMoM1, т.е. ще док., че to LFM1 Доказателство:

1.
$$F(\frac{P}{2}, 0) = FM_1(-P, Y_0)$$

 $M_1(\frac{-P}{2}, Y_0)$

2. 08 mgo spabhethue Ha to:

$$t_0: P. X - Y_0. Y + P. X_0 = C \Rightarrow A = P, B = -Y_0, C = P. X_0$$

 $t_0: P. X - Y_0. Y + P. X_0 = C \Rightarrow A = P, B = -Y_0, C = P. X_0$