

pr: Najít průsečík přímky $p(A; \vec{m})$ a kružnice $(x-3)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 4$, $A\{-1; 5\}$, $\vec{m} = (1; 1)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 p: \quad & x = -1 + t & (x-3)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 4 \\
 & y = 5 - t & (-1+t-3)^2 + (5-t-2)^2 = 4 \\
 & & (t-4)^2 + (3-t)^2 = 4 \\
 & & t^2 - 8t + 16 + 9 - 6t + t^2 = 4 \\
 & & 2t^2 - 12t + 25 - 4 = 0 \\
 & & t^2 - 6t + 8 = 0 \\
 & & t_1 = 4; t_2 = 2
 \end{aligned}
 \qquad
 \begin{aligned}
 & \textcircled{1} \quad x = -1 + 4 = 3 \\
 & \quad y = 5 - 4 = 1 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\{3; 1\}}}
 \end{aligned}
 \qquad
 \begin{aligned}
 & \textcircled{2} \quad x = -1 + 2 = 1 \\
 & \quad y = 5 - 2 = 3 \underline{\underline{\{1; 3\}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

pr: Některé následující rovnice jsou rovnice $p: x-y+5=0$ a které ne

$$k: x^2 + 2x + y^2 - 4y + 1 = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= y-5 \\
 (y-5)^2 + 2(y-5) + y^2 - 4y + 1 &= 0 \\
 y^2 - 10y + 25 + 2y - 10 + y^2 - 4y + 1 &= 0 \\
 2y^2 - 12y + 16 &= 0 \\
 y^2 - 6y + 8 &= 0 \\
 y_1 = 4; y_2 = 2 &
 \end{aligned}
 \qquad
 \begin{aligned}
 x_1 &= y_1 - 5 = -1 \\
 x_2 &= y_2 - 5 = -3 \\
 &\Downarrow \\
 &\underline{\underline{\{-1; 4\}}} \\
 &\underline{\underline{\{-3; 2\}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

pr: Najít rovnici kružnice $x^2 - 2x + y^2 - 4y - 20 = 0$ v bodě $T(4; -2)$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 x^2 - 2x + y^2 - 4y - 20 &= 0 \\
 (x-1)^2 + (y-2)^2 - 25 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(x-1)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 25$$

$$(x-1)(x_0-1) + (y-2)(y_0-2) = 25$$

$$(x-1)(4-1) + (y-2)(-2-2) = 25$$

$$3(x-1) - 5(y-2) = 25$$

$$3x - 3 - 5y + 10 = 25$$

$$3x - 5y + 5 - 25 = 0$$

$$\underline{\underline{3x - 5y - 20 = 0}}$$

pr: Najít rovnici když je kružnice $x^2 - 6x + y^2 - 4y - 5 = 0$, která je roovoběžná
o průměru p: $x + y + 5 = 0$.

$$(x-3)^2 + (y-2)^2 - 5 \cancel{+} - 4 - 9 = 0$$

-9 -4

$$(x-3)(x_0-3) + (y-2)(y_0-2) = 18$$

\Rightarrow normál. vektor $\vec{n}_{\text{norm}} = (x_0-3; y_0-2)$

$$\rightarrow \vec{n}_p = (1; 1)$$

$$(x_0-3; y_0-2) \stackrel{\Downarrow}{=} k \cdot (1; 1)$$

$$x_0 = k+3; y_0 = k+2$$

- je to bod dležen, takže platí i

$$(x_0-3)^2 + (y_0-2)^2 = 18$$

$$(k+3-3)^2 + (k+2-2)^2 = 18$$

$$2k^2 = 18$$

$$k^2 = 9$$

$$k = \pm 3$$

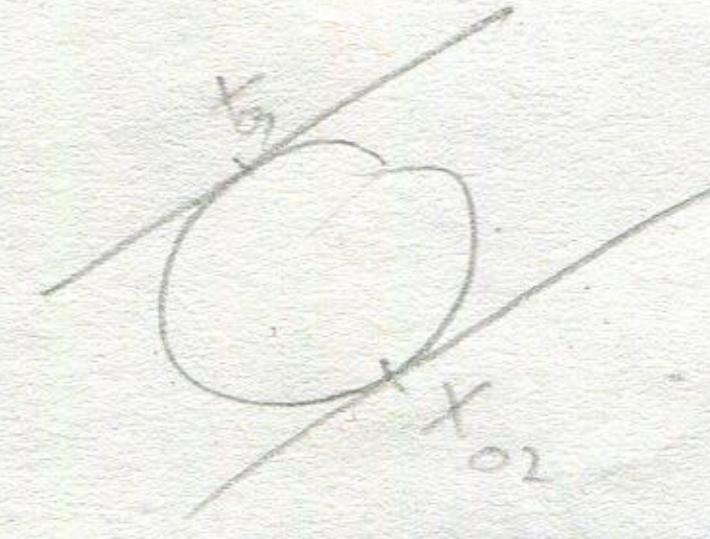
$$x_0 = k+3 \quad y_0 = k+2$$

$$x_{01} = 6 \quad y_{01} = 5$$

$$x_{02} = 0 \quad y_{02} = -1$$

$$X_{01}[6; 5]$$

$$X_{02}[0; -1]$$



$$3(x-3) + 3(y-2) = 18$$

$$3x - 9 + 3y - 6 = 18$$

$$3x + 3y - 33 = 0$$

$$\underline{x + y - 11 = 0}$$

$$-3(x-3) - 3(y-2) = 18$$

$$-3x + 9 - 3y + 6 = 18$$

$$-3x - 3y - 3 = 0$$

$$\underline{x + y + 1 = 0}$$

pr: Některoumu elipsy $\frac{(x-2)^2}{10} + \frac{(y-3)^2}{40} = 1$ náleží T[3; 9]

$$\frac{(3-2)(x-2)}{10} + \frac{(9-3)(y-3)}{40} = 1$$

$$\frac{x-2}{10} + \frac{6(y-3)}{40} = 1$$

$$x - 8 + 6y - 18 = 10$$

$$x + 6y - 66 = 0$$

$$\underline{2x + 12y - 132 = 0}$$

pr: Napište rovnici kružnice $\frac{(x+1)^2}{3^2} + \frac{(y-2)^2}{2^2} = 1$, kterou jsou kolmické s přímce

$$p: 5x - y + 5 = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{m}_p = (5, -1)$$

$$\frac{(x_0+1)(x+1)}{3^2} + \frac{(y_0-2)(y-2)}{2^2} = 1$$

$$(x_0+1)(x+1) + 16(y_0-2)(y-2) = 32$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{m}_{\text{kolu}} = (x_0+1; y_0-2)$$

$$\vec{m}_k \cdot \vec{m}_p = 0$$

$$5 \cdot (x_0+1) + (-1) \cdot 16(y_0-2) = 0$$

$$(5x_0 + 5) - 16(y_0 - 2) = 0$$

$$5x_0 + 5 - 16y_0 + 32 = 0$$

$$5x_0 - 16y_0 + 37 = 0$$

$$x_0 - 4y_0 + 9 = 0$$

$$x_0 = 4y_0 - 9$$

$$\frac{(x_0+1)^2}{3^2} + \frac{(y_0-2)^2}{2^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{(5y_0 - 9 + 1)^2}{3^2} + \frac{(y_0 - 2)^2}{2^2} = 1$$

$$(5y_0 - 8)^2 + 16 \cdot (y_0 - 2)^2 = 1$$

$$16y_0^2 - 2 \cdot 8 \cdot 5y_0 + 64 + 16 \cdot (y_0^2 - 4y_0 + 4) = 1$$

$$16y_0^2 - 64y_0 + 64 + 16y_0^2 - 64y_0 + 64 = 1$$

$$32y_0^2 - 128y_0 + 128 = 1$$

$$2y_0^2 - 8y_0 + 6 = 0$$

$$y_{01} = 3; y_{02} = 1$$

↓

$$x_{01} = 3; x_{02} = -1$$

$$\rightarrow (x_0+1)(x+1) + 16(y_0-2)(y-2) = 32$$

dosadit 1

$$x + 4y + 1 = 0$$

$$x + 4y - 1 = 0$$

$$2y_0^2 - 8y_0 + 6 = 0$$

$$y_{01} = 3; y_{02} = 1$$

pr: Napište soustavu kružnice $x+y+5=0$ a paraboly $(y-3)^2 = 2(x-1)$

$$2x = 5 \quad | \quad \cancel{x = \frac{5}{2}}$$

$$\frac{(y-3)^2}{2} = x-1$$

$$y-5-y^2 = 6y - 11 = 0$$

$$\frac{(y-3)^2}{2} + 1 = x$$

$$y^2 + 2y - 16 = 0$$

$$y^2 - 2y + 16 = 0$$

$$\frac{y-5}{2} = \frac{(y-3)^2}{2} + 2$$

$$\frac{(y-3)^2}{2} = \frac{5-y}{2} - 1$$

$$y^2 - 2y + 16 = 0$$

$$y-5 = y^2 - 6y + 9 + 2$$

$$(y-3)^2 = y-5 - 2$$

$$y^2 - 6y + 9 = y-7$$

⇒ NR - nějaký společný

$$2x-1+5=0; (y-3)^2=2(x-1)$$

$$2x+5=y \quad (2x+5-3)^2=2(x-1)$$

$$(2x+2)^2 = 2x-2$$

$$4x^2 + 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2x + 4 = 2x - 2$$

$$4x^2 + 8x + 4 = 2x - 2$$

$$4x^2 + 8x - 2x + 4 + 2 = 0$$

$$4x^2 + 6x + 6 = 0$$

$$2x^2 + 3x + 3 = 0$$

$\vec{NP} \Rightarrow$ menají společný bod

PF: Nějž nazájemnou polohu paraboly $(y-1)^2 = -4x$ a přímky $-x+2y+2=0$, najdi společné body.

$$(y-1)^2 = -4x \quad (-3-1)^2 = -4x \quad \{-3, -4\}$$

$$x = 2y + 2$$

$$(-4)^2 = -4x$$

\downarrow

$$(y-1)^2 = -4(2y+2)$$

$$\frac{16}{-4} = x = -4$$

jediny spol. bod

$$y^2 - 2y + 1 = -8y - 8$$

$$\vec{m}_p = (-1; 2)$$

$$y^2 - 2y + 8y + 1 + 8 = 0$$

$$ox \parallel y \Rightarrow \vec{m}_o = (0; 1)$$

$$y^2 + 6y + 9 = 0$$

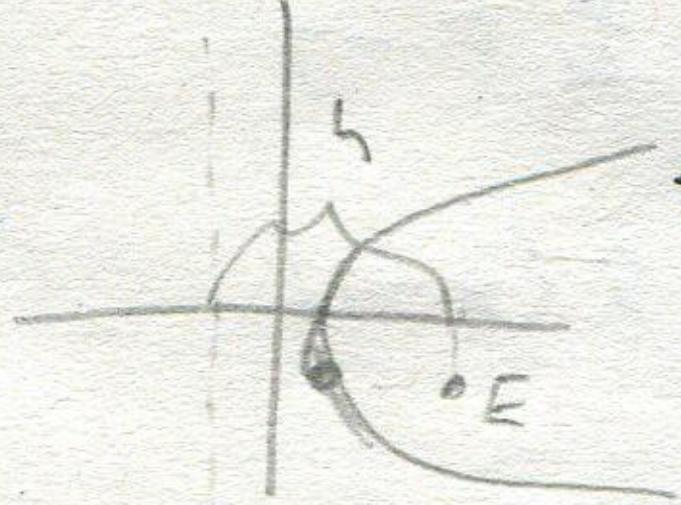
$$\vec{m}_p \cdot \vec{m}_o = \sqrt{1+1} - 1 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 1 = 2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{nepasuje}$$

$$y = -3$$

holme

\Rightarrow tečna

pr: Parabola má dnu v průměru $x=-1$, $E[3;-1]$. Napiš rovnici této $\tau T[9;2]$



$$\Rightarrow V[-1; -1] \quad (y-m)^2 = 2p(x-m)$$

$$(y+1)^2 = 2 \cdot 4(x+1)$$

$$(y+1)^2 = 8(x+1)$$

$$\text{Ačkdo } \tau[9;2]: (y+1)(2+1) = 4(x+1) + 4(9+1)$$

$$8(y+1) = 4(x+1) + 32$$

$$8y+8 = 4x+4+32$$

$$-4x+8y+8+4-32=0$$

$$-4x+8y-20=0 \quad /:(-4)$$

$$x-2y+5=0$$

pr: Najít řídicí průměr a ohnisko paraboly $x^2 + 4x - y + 16 = 0$, uvažujte vrt:

parabola / resp. parabolický úsek průměru $3x - y + 1 = 0$

$$-hy + 12$$

$$(x-m)^2 = \pm 2p(y-n)$$

$$(x-(-2))^2 = \pm 2 \cdot (-2)(y-3)$$

$$(x+2)^2 = \pm -4(y-3)$$

$$x^2 + 4x + 4 = \pm (-4y + 12)$$

$$x^2 + 4x + 4 = (x+2)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow m = -2$$

$$\vee \{-2, +3\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + 4x + 4 &= -4y + 12 \\ x^2 + 4x + 4 + 4y - 12 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$(x+2)^2 = 4(y-3)$$

$$2p = 2 \cdot 2$$

$$p = 1$$

$$\in [-2, 5]$$

$$y = 3x + 1$$

$$x^2 + 4x - 4(3x + 1) + 16 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 4x - 12x - 4 + 16 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 8x + 12 = 0$$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} [6, 19] \\ [2, 7] \end{array}} \Rightarrow \text{rovnice}$$

$$\begin{matrix} x_1 = 6 \\ x_2 = 2 \end{matrix}$$

$$y_1 = 3 \cdot 6 + 1 = 19$$

$$y_2 = 3 \cdot 2 + 1 = 7$$

pr: Náleží počet společných bodů hyperbol $\frac{(x+2)^2}{9} - \frac{(y-1)^2}{4} = 1$ a průměr

$$x + 3y - 1 = 0$$

$$x = 1 - 3y$$

$$\frac{(1-3y+2)^2}{9} - \frac{(y-1)^2}{4} = 1$$

$$(3-3y)^2 - 9(y-1)^2 = 36$$

$$9(3^2 - 18y + 9y^2) - 9(y^2 - 2y + 1) - 36 = 0$$

$$81 - 162y + 81y^2 - 9y^2 + 18y - 9 - 36 = 0$$

$$72y^2 - 144y - 18 = 0$$

$$36y^2 - 72y - 9 = 0$$

2 řešení \Rightarrow 2 společné body

príklad: Prekresliť $4x - 15y - 5 = 0$ a hyperbolu $\frac{(x-1)^2}{81} - \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$, určiť
množ. rovníc a súčet bodov.

$$4x = 15y + 5 \\ x = \frac{15y + 5}{4}$$

$$\frac{\left(\frac{15y+5}{4}-1\right)^2}{81} - \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$$

$$\frac{225y^2}{16} - \frac{y^2}{81} = 1$$

$$\frac{225y^2}{16} - \frac{y^2}{81} = 81 / 16$$

$$225y^2 - 16y^2 = 1296 \\ 81y^2 = 1296$$

$$y^2 = 16 \\ y = \pm 4$$

$$x_1 = \frac{15y + 5}{4} = \frac{15 \cdot 4 + 5}{4} = 16 \\ x_2 = \frac{15y - 5}{4} = \frac{15 \cdot (-4) - 5}{4} = -11 \\ \{16; 4\} \\ \{-11; -4\}$$

$$x_3 = \frac{15y + 5}{4} + 1 = 16 \\ x_4 = -\frac{5 \cdot 15}{4} + 1 = -11 \\ \{16; 5\} \\ \{-11; -5\}$$

príklad: Najdiť kovariaci kedy hyperbolu $4x^2 - 5y^2 - 24x - 20y - 3 = 0$ n vedece $T[8; -3]$.

$$4x^2 - 24x - 5y^2 - 20y - 3 = 1$$

$$4 \cdot (x^2 - 6x) - 5 \cdot (y^2 + 4y) - 3 = 1$$

$$x^2 - 6x + \boxed{9} \\ (x-3)^2$$

$$(y^2 + 4y + \boxed{4}) \\ (y+2)^2$$

$$4 \cdot (x-3)^2 - 36 - 5 \cdot (y+2)^2 + 20 - 3 = 1$$

$$4(x-3)^2 - 5(y+2)^2 = 20 / :20$$

$$\frac{(x-3)^2}{5} - \frac{(y+2)^2}{4} = 1$$

$$\frac{(x-3)(8-3)}{5} - \frac{(y+2)(-6-2)}{4} = 1$$

$$\frac{T(x-3)}{5} - \frac{-8(y+2)}{4} = 1$$

$$(x-3) + 2(y+2) = 1$$

$$x-3 + 2y+4 = 1$$

$$x+2y-7 = 1$$

$$\underline{x+2y-8=0}$$