1. Determinati tangentele la elipsa $\frac{x^2}{30} + \frac{y^2}{24} = 1$, care face un unahi de 45° eu dreata d: x+3y+3=0.

y=kx± \a2 k2+b2 unde k > panta tangentei a2=30, b2=24 ko-panta hid ko = - a = - 1 $t_{3}45^{\circ} = \frac{|k-k_{0}|}{1+k_{0}}$ (=) $1 = \frac{|k+\frac{1}{3}|}{1-\frac{1}{3}k}$ (=) |3k+1| = |3-k| $\overline{1} \cdot 3k + 1 = 3 - k = 3 + k = \frac{1}{2}$ $\overline{1} \cdot 3k + 1 = k - 3 = 3 + k = -2$

 $1. y_2 = -2x_2 \pm \sqrt{30.4 + 24} = -2x_1 \pm \sqrt{144} = -2x_1 \pm 12$

2. Stabilité ecuatia hiperboli cara are ca asimptote dreptele ±y + J3x = 0 si este tamagenta druptei d: 2x-y-3=0

 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$, iar asimptotele $y = \pm \frac{b}{a}x$ y= + \(\frac{1}{3}\) x => \(\frac{b}{a_1} = \tau_3 => b = \tau_3 a => b^2 = 3a^2

y=2x-3 (dim a 2-a) » imboción in formula generala

62 x2 - a2 y 2 = a2 62 62x2-02(2x-3)2-0262=0

62x2-a2(4x2-12x+g)-a262=0 (=) x2(62-4a2)+12a2x-a2(9+62)=0

? 1=0; 1=12a2+4a2(9+62)(62-4a2)=144a4+4a2(962-36a2+64-4a262) cond. => $4a^{2b^{2}}(g+b^{2}-4a^{2})=0$ (=) $72a^{2}-gb^{2}+b^{4}-4b^{2}=0$

compatibilitate

înlouim be=3a2 => 72a2-27a2+9a4-12a2=0

450 2- 304=0 => a apai b

3. Stabilité ecuatia planului corre interrectează hiperboloidul xº+4 yº-92º= 36 după 2 drepte care se interrectează îm M(6, -3, 2).

$$x^{2}-92^{2}=36-4y^{2}(=)(x-32)(x+32)=(6-2y)(6+2y)$$

$$=\int_{a}^{a}(x+32)=\mu(6+2y)$$

$$=\int_{a}^{b}(x+32)=\lambda(6-2y)$$

$$=\int_{a}^{b}(x+32)=\lambda(6-2y)$$

$$=\int_{a}^{b}(x+32)=\lambda(6-2y)$$

$$\Delta_1 : \int 62 + 62 - 6\mu + 6\mu = 6 \Rightarrow 2 = 0$$

$$\int 6\mu - 62 - 6\mu - 62 = 0 \quad \text{align } \mu = 1$$

! imlocuim imapoi 2, μ, α, β im Δ, Pi Δ2

$$A_{2}: \int x - 32 - 2y - 6 = 0$$

$$|x + 32 - 6 + 2y = 0$$

$$|x - 3| = (0, 6, 4) = \overline{v_{2}} \Rightarrow \text{align}(0, 3, -2) = \overline{v_{2}} \text{ vect. director}$$

Seriem diterminantal pt. a affa ecuația planului:
$$\begin{vmatrix} x-6 & y-(-3) & 2-2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

4. Se da paraboloidul xº-y² = 22 pi planul ii: x +y+2-1=0. Det ecuatia anui plan parald en il care taie hiperboloidul după 2 drepte. Det ecuatiile acestor drepte si unapriul dintre ele.

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

$$\lim_{x \to y} \chi(x+y) = \mu 2 \qquad \lim_{x \to y} \chi(x-y) = \beta 2$$

$$\lim_{x \to y} \chi(x+y) = 2 = 2 = 2$$

11: \(\lambda \times + \lambda y - \mu \lambda \lambda = 0 \\
\text{) \(\mu \times - \mu y - 2 \lambda = 0 \\
\text{alagem vectorul mormal \(\vec{m} \) (1, 1, 1) \(\vec{n} \) \(\vec{n} \) $||\hat{x}||_{2} = (-\mu^{2}, -\mu^{2}, -22\mu) / \mu$ $||\hat{x}||_{2} = (-\mu^{2}, -\mu^{2}, -22\mu) / \mu$ $||\hat{x}||_{2} = (-\mu^{2}, -\mu^{2}, -22\mu) / \mu$

2 1 m » v · m = 0 » μ+μ+22=0 » μ=-2 aligem 2=1 pi μ=-1 => 0, (-1,-1,2)

aligem iar vect. mormal in (1,1,1) e ii

v21m > v2·m = 0 > β-β+2α=0 > d=0 > alegem β=1 > v2 (1,-1,0)

| Scriem determinantal pt. a afla ecuatia planului: $| \times y |^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \times +y + 2 = 0$ 0 = 0,0,0 e planului $(\in \Delta_2, \in \Delta_1)$ $| -1 - 1 | 2 | = 0 \Rightarrow \times +y + 2 = 0$

 $\cos \theta = \frac{\vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_2}{\|\vec{v}_1\| \|\vec{v}_2\|} \quad \vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_2 = -1 \cdot 1 + (-1) \cdot (-1) + 2 \cdot 0 = 0 \Rightarrow \text{ drupte } \bot$