

21. Analytické vyjádření hyperboly, vzájemná poloha přímky a hyperboly (MO 29)

obecná a středová rovnice hyperboly

ohniska, excentricita, délky poloos, náčrt křivky

asymptoty

vzájemná poloha přímky a hyperboly

tečna k hyperbole

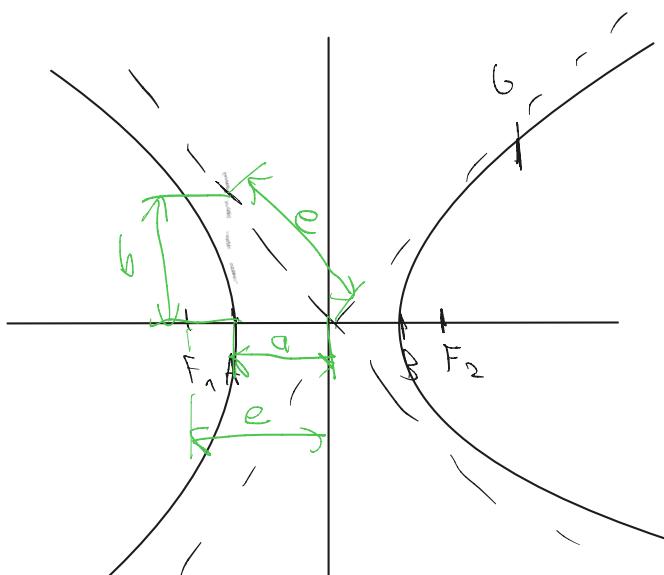
rovnoosá hyperbola

Teorie, vzorce, tabulky:

$$EF \parallel x \quad + \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \quad S[0;0]$$

$$|GF_1| + |GF_2| = 2a$$

$$EF \parallel y \quad - \frac{x^2}{b^2} + \frac{y^2}{a^2} = 1$$



$$e^2 = a^2 + b^2 \quad (\text{vlastnost osa } \parallel s x)$$

Dotazy?

Příklady, které mi nešly:

15, 16

1. Napište rovnici hyperboly, která má délku hlavní poloosy 5, výstřednost 8 a ohniska v bodech $F_1[-e; 0]$, $F_2[e; 0]$.

$$S \rightarrow F_1[-e; 0], F_2[e; 0]$$

$$e = 8$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$64 = 25 + b^2$$

$$b^2 = 39$$



$$\mathcal{H}: \frac{x^2}{25} - \frac{y^2}{39} = 1$$

$$[39x^2 - 25y^2 - 975 = 0]$$

2. Napište rovnici hyperboly, která má délku hlavní poloosy 8 a ohniska v bodech $F_1[-2; 0]$, $F_2[18; 0]$.

$$S = \frac{F_1 + F_2}{2} = [8; 0]$$

$$e = \frac{1}{2} |F_1 F_2| = 10$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$b^2 = 100 - 64 = 36$$



$$\mathcal{H}: \frac{(x-8)^2}{64} - \frac{y^2}{36} = 1$$

$$[9x^2 - 16y^2 - 144x = 0]$$

3. Určete vzdálenou polohu přímky p : $x = 3 - t, y = -1 + t$ a hyperboly $9x^2 - 4y^2 = 36$.

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

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

$$x + y + c = 0$$

$$3 - t + 1 - t = 0 \\ t = 2$$

$$\text{p: } x + y - 2 = 0 \rightarrow x = -y - 2$$

$$9(y+2)^2 - 4y^2 = 36$$

$$9(y^2 + 4y + 4) - 4y^2 = 36$$

$$9y^2 + 36y + 36 - 4y^2 = 36$$

$$5y^2 + 36y = 0$$

$$A = 5$$

$$B = 36$$

$$C = 0$$

$$D = b^2 - 4ac = 36^2$$

[sečna]

$$D > 0 \rightarrow \text{sečna}$$

4. Určete vzájemnou polohu přímky $p: 2x - y + 4 = 0$ a hyperboly $4x^2 - y^2 = 4$.

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

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

$$\{ 4x^2 - 4x^2 - 16x - 16 - 4 = 0$$

nem' kru. a jen jeden průs.

$$-16x = 20$$

$$x = \frac{-20}{16} = -\frac{5}{4}$$

rovn. s asymptotou

[rovnoběžka s asymptotou]

5. Určete vzájemnou polohu přímky $20x - 9y - 18 = 0$ a hyperboly $16x^2 - 9y^2 = 144$.

$$x = \frac{9y + 18}{20}$$

$$16\left(\frac{9y+18}{20}\right)^2 - 9y^2 = 144$$

$$16 \frac{81y^2 + 324y + 324}{400} - 9y^2 = 144 \quad | \cdot 400$$

$$1296y^2 + 5184y + 5184 - 3600y^2 - 57600 = 0$$

$$-2304y^2 + 5184y - 52160 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 5184^2 - 4(-2304)(-52160) = -456160000$$

$\Delta < 0 \rightarrow$ vn. přímkou

[vnější přímka]

6. Napište rovnici tečny k hyperbole $4x^2 - y^2 - 12 = 0$ v jejím bodě $T[-2; -2]$.

$$4x_0^2 - y_0^2 - 12 = 0$$

$$-8x_0 - 2y_0 - 12 = 0 \quad | : -2$$

$$4x - y + 6 = 0$$

[$4x - y + 6 = 0$]

7. Napište rovnici tečny k hyperbole $9(x+3)^2 - 25(y-2)^2 = 225$ v jejím bodě T[2; y_T].

$$f: 9(x_0+3)(x+3) - 25(y_0-2)(y-2) = 225 \quad T[2, y_T]$$

$$T \in \mathcal{H} \quad 9(5)^2 - 25(y^2 - 4y + 4) - 225 = 0$$

$$225 - 25y^2 + 100y - 100 - 225 = 0$$

$$-25y^2 + 100y - 100 = 0$$

$$y=2$$

$$45 + -90 = 0$$

$$f: x-2=0$$

$$9 \cdot 5(x+3) - 25 \cdot 0 = 225$$

$$45x + 135 - 225 = 0$$

$$[x-2=0]$$

8. Je dána hyperbola $x^2 - 4y^2 - 6x - 3 = 0$ a bod M[0;0]. Určete odchylku tečen k hyperbole sestrojených z bodu M.

$$(x-3)^2 - 4y^2 - 3 = 0$$

$$\mathcal{H}: (x-3)^2 - 4y^2 - 12 = 0$$

$$f: (x_0-3)(x-3) - 4y_0y - 12 = 0$$

Mbt

$$(x_0-3)(-3) - 0 - 12 = 0$$

$$-3x_0 + 9 - 12 = 0$$

$$-3x_0 = 3$$

$$x_0 = -1$$

T ∈ \mathcal{K}

$$(-1-3)^2 - 4y_0^2 - 12 = 0$$

$$16 - 12 - 4y_0^2 = 0$$

$$-4y_0^2 = -4$$

$$y_0 = \pm 1$$

$$[90^\circ]$$

$$T_1 \mathcal{E}[-1; 1]$$

$$T_2 \mathcal{E}[-1; -1]$$

$$\vec{m} = \frac{\vec{MT_2}}{\vec{MT_1}} = T_2 M = (-1; 1)$$

$$\vec{v} = \frac{\vec{MT_2}}{\vec{MT_1}} = T_2 M = (-1; -1)$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{\vec{m} \cdot \vec{v}}{|\vec{m}| |\vec{v}|} = \frac{1-1}{\sqrt{1+16}} = \frac{0}{\sqrt{17}} \Rightarrow \varphi = 90^\circ$$

9. Napište rovnici hyperboly, která prochází bodem M[10; 2] a jejíž asymptoty mají rovnice $y = \pm 2x$, má rovnici.

$$\frac{b}{a} = 2 \rightarrow b = 2a$$

M[10; 2]

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

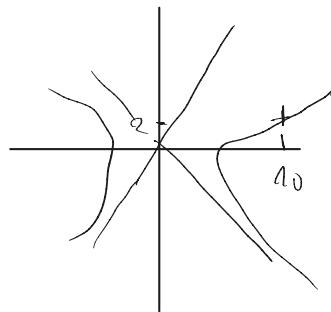
$$\frac{100}{a^2} - \frac{4}{b^2} = 1$$

$$100a^2 - 4 = 1$$

$$a^2 = \frac{1}{99}$$

$$a = \sqrt{\frac{1}{99}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &2x = -2x \\ &y_{x=0} \\ &\{20; 0\} \end{aligned}$$



$$\frac{1}{a^2} = d$$

$$\frac{1}{99} = \frac{1}{a^2}$$

$$a = a_0$$

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

$$[4x^2 - y^2 = 396]$$

10. Vypočtěte délku tětivy, která prochází pravým ohniskem hyperboly $16x^2 - 25y^2 = 400$ kolmo k ose x soustavy souřadnic. $\{20; 0\}$

$$\mathcal{H}: \frac{x^2}{25} - \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 = 41$$

$$e = \sqrt{41}$$

F[-\sqrt{41}; 0]

$$\text{O}_x: y = 0$$

$$\rho: x = \sqrt{41}$$

$$16 \cdot 41 - 25y^2 - 400 = 0$$

$$-25y^2 + 256 = 0$$

$$y_1 = \frac{16}{5}, \quad y_2 = -\frac{16}{5}$$

$$P[\sqrt{41}; \frac{16}{5}] \quad Q[\sqrt{41}; -\frac{16}{5}]$$

$$|PQ| = \sqrt{0 + (\frac{16}{5} + \frac{16}{5})^2} = \sqrt{\frac{32^2}{25}} = \frac{32}{5} = 6.4$$

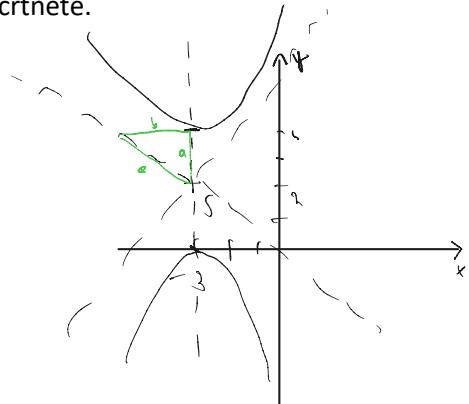
$$[6,4]$$

11. Rozhodněte, zda je rovnice $4x^2 - 5y^2 + 24x + 20y + 36 = 0$ rovnicí hyperboly. V kladném případě určete její střed, směr hlavní osy a délky poloos, excentricitu, hyperbolu načrtněte.

$$\begin{aligned} 4x^2 + 4x - 5y^2 + 20y + 36 &= 0 \\ 4[x^2 + 6x] - 5[y^2 - 4y] + 36 &= 0 \\ 4[(x+3)^2 - 9] - 5[(y-2)^2 - 4] + 36 &= 0 \\ 4(x+3)^2 - 36 - 5(y-2)^2 + 20 + 36 &= 0 \\ 4(x+3)^2 - 5(y-2)^2 &= -20 \quad | : -20 \end{aligned}$$

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

$b^2 \nearrow \quad a^2 \nearrow$



$S[-3; 2]$

$$b = \sqrt{5}$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 \rightarrow c = \sqrt{5+4} = 3$$

$$a = 2$$

$a \parallel y$

[hyperbola; $S[-3; 2]$; hlavní osa \parallel s osou y , $a = 2$, $b = \sqrt{5}$, $e = 3$]

12. Je dána hyperbola $x^2 - 9y^2 = 1$. Napište rovnice všech přímek, které procházejí bodem $M[3, 1]$ a mají s hyperbolou společný pravě jeden bod.

$$\mathcal{H}: x^2 - 9y^2 = 1 \rightarrow \mathcal{H}: \frac{x^2}{1} - \frac{y^2}{\frac{1}{9}} = 1 \quad \text{d: } y = \pm \frac{1}{3}x \quad [x+3y-6=0; 5x-12y-3=0]$$

$M \in \mathcal{H}$

$$a_1 - a_2 = 1$$

$L \subset \mathcal{P} \rightarrow$ vn. bod

$$\mathcal{P}: y + \frac{1}{3}x + c = 0$$

$M \in \mathcal{P}$

$$1 + \frac{1}{3} = -c \quad c = -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$\mathcal{P}: \frac{1}{3}x + y - 2 = 0$$

$$t: x_t x - a_1 y_t y = 1$$

$M \in t$

$$3x_t - a_1 y_t - 1 = 0 \rightarrow x_t = \frac{a_1 y_t + 1}{3}$$

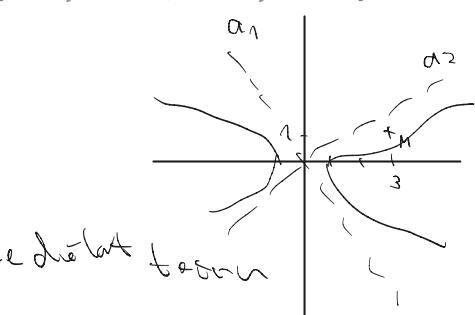
$T \in \mathcal{H}$

$$\left(\frac{a_1 y_t + 1}{3} \right)^2 - a_1 y_t^2 = 1$$

$$81 y_t^2 + 18 y_t + 1 - 81 = 9$$

$$18 y_t = 8$$

$$y_t = \frac{4}{9}$$



$$3x_t - a_1 y_t - 1 = 0$$

$$x_t = \frac{a_1 y_t + 1}{3}$$

$$t: \frac{5}{3}x - 4y - 1 = 0$$

13. Napište rovnici hyperboly se středem S[0;0], která prochází bodem M[5, 2] a jedna z jejích asymptot má rovnici $2x + 3y = 0$. Určete velikosti poloos hyperboly.

$$\text{a: } y = -\frac{2}{3}x \rightarrow y = -\frac{b}{a}x$$

$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{b}{a} \quad b = \frac{2}{3}a \quad b = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 5 = \frac{10}{3}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{\frac{10}{3}a^2} = 1$$

$$\text{Jd: } \frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{y^2}{\frac{64}{9}} = 1$$

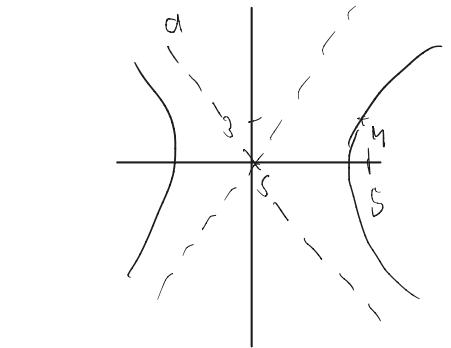
$$\frac{25}{a^2} - \frac{9}{\frac{64}{9}a^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{25}{a^2} - \frac{81}{64} = 1$$

$$25 - 81 = a^2$$

$$a^2 = 16$$

$$a = 4$$



$$[4x^2 - 9y^2 = 64; a = 4; b = \frac{8}{3}]$$

14. Vypočtěte souřadnice průsečíků hyperboly $3x^2 - y^2 - 6x + 4y = 4$ a přímky, která prochází bodem A[2; 0] kolmo k přímce $x - y = 7$.

$$P: x - y - 7 = 0$$

$$Q: x + y + 6 = 0$$

A \in q

$$\begin{aligned} x + 6 &= 0 \\ x &= -6 \end{aligned}$$

$$Q: x + y - 2 = 0 \rightarrow x = 2 - y$$

$$x_1 = 2 - 2 = 0$$

$$x_2 = 2 + 1 = 3$$

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

$$3(y^2 - 2xy + x^2) - y^2 - 12x + 6y + 4y - 4 = 0$$

$$12x - 12y + 3x^2 - y^2 - 12 + 6y + 4y - 4 = 0$$

$$3x^2 - 2y^2 - 2x - 12 = 0$$

$$y_1 = 2 \quad y_2 = -1$$

$$P[0; 2]$$

$$Q[3; -1]$$

$$[P1[0; 2], P2[3; -1].]$$

15. Napište rovnici hyperboly, která je určena ohnisky $F_{1,2} [1 \pm 2\sqrt{3}; -2]$ a prochází bodem A[7;1].

$$|F_1 F_2| = 2c = \sqrt{(1+2\sqrt{3} - 1+2\sqrt{3})^2 + (-2+2)^2} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 = 12 - b^2$$

$$a^2 = 12 - 3$$

$$\mathcal{S}[0; -2]$$

$$S = \frac{F_1 + F_2}{2}$$

$$\mathcal{S}\left[\frac{1+2\sqrt{3}+1-2\sqrt{3}}{2}, -2\right]$$

$$\mathcal{S}[1; -2]$$

$$\mathcal{H}: \frac{(x-1)^2}{a^2} - \frac{(y+2)^2}{b^2} = 1$$

$$a^2 = 12 - 36$$

Ačk

$$\frac{36}{12-b^2} - \frac{a}{b^2} = 1 \quad | \quad b^2(12-b^2)$$

$$36b^2 - 108 + 9b^2 = 12b^2 - b^4$$

$$b^4 + 33b^2 - 108 = 0$$

$$t^2 + 33t - 108 = 0$$

$$t_1 = 3 \quad t_2 = -36 \quad \times$$

$$\mathcal{H}: \frac{(x-1)^2}{9} - \frac{(y+2)^2}{3} = 1$$

$$[(x-1)^2 - 3(y+2)^2 = 9]$$

16. Načrtněte pěkně křivky

a) $2xy - 4x + 3y = 0$

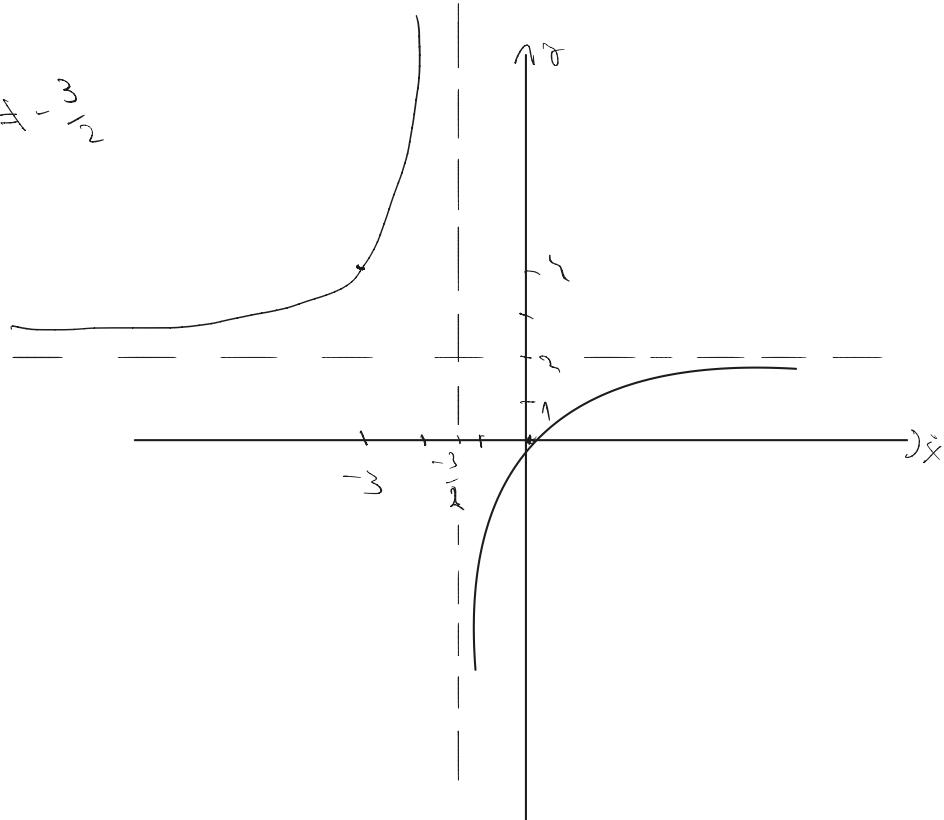
$$\mathcal{H}(2x+3) = 4x \quad x \neq -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{4x}{2x+3}$$

$$\mathcal{H}_x: (2x+3) = 2 - \frac{6}{2x+3}$$

$$0-6$$

$$y = 2 - \frac{6}{2x+3}$$



b) $9x^2 - 16y^2 - 18x - 32y - 151 = 0$

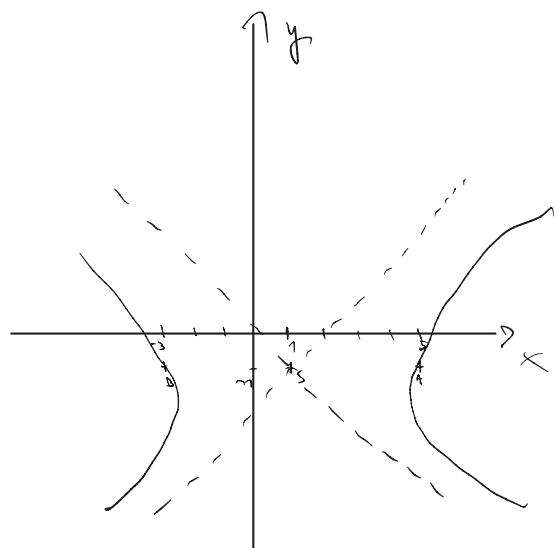
$$9[x^2 - 2x] - 16[y^2 + 2y] = 151$$

$$9[(x-1)^2 - 1] - 16[y+1]^2 = 151$$

$$9(x-1)^2 - 16(y+1)^2 = 144$$

$$\mathcal{H}: \frac{(x-1)^2}{16} - \frac{(y+1)^2}{9} = 1$$

$$\leq [1; -1]$$



c) $4x^2 - y^2 - 8x - 6y - 4 = 0$

$$4x^2 - 8x - y^2 - 6y - 4 = 0$$

$$4[x^2 - 2x] - [y^2 + 6y] - 4 = 0$$

$$4[(x-1)^2 - 1] - [(y+3)^2 - 9] - 4 = 0$$

$$4(x-1)^2 - 4 - (y+3)^2 + 9 - 4 = 0$$

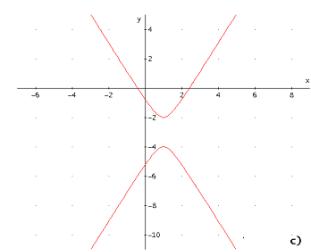
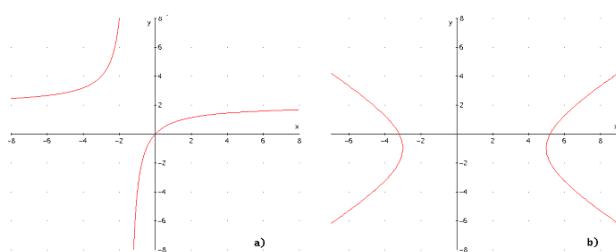
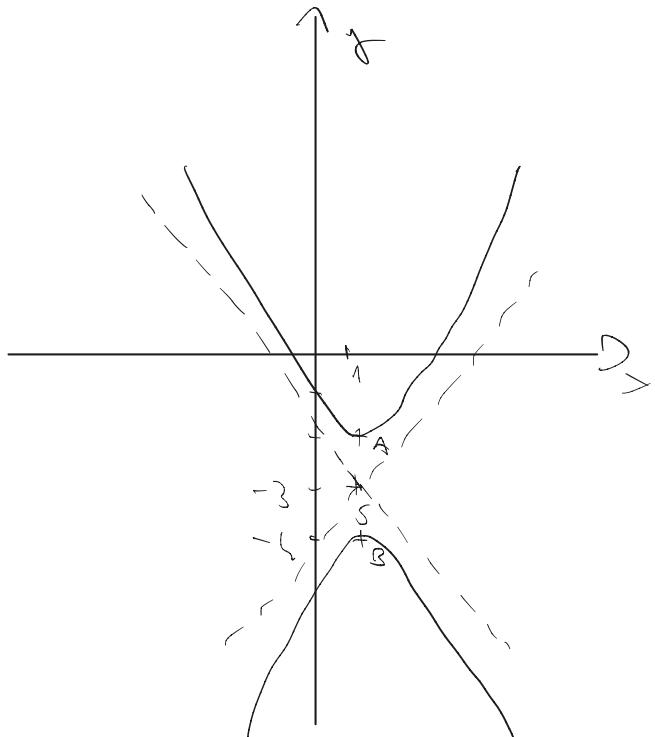
$$4(x-1)^2 - (y+3)^2 = -1$$

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

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

\curvearrowright

$$\leq [1; -3]$$



17. Hyperbola prochází bodem $M[6; \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{5}]$, je souměrná podle os souřadnic a má hlavní poloosu $a = 4$. Napište rovnice kolmic spuštěných z levého ohniska hyperboly na její asymptoty.

$S[0; 0]$

$$\frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{y^2}{d^2} = 1$$

$M \in H$

$$\frac{36}{16} - \frac{9}{d^2} = 1 \quad e^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$e = \sqrt{16+9} = \sqrt{25} = 5$$

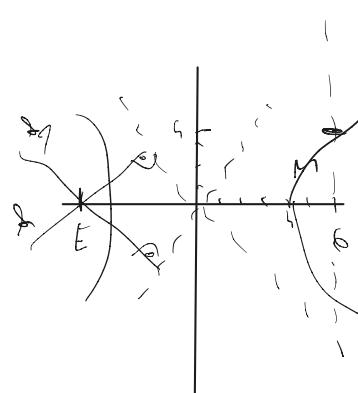
$$\frac{9}{d^2} = 1 - \frac{36}{16} = 1 - \frac{9}{4}$$

$$d^2 = \frac{9}{4} \Rightarrow d = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{b^2} = d \quad \text{a: } y = \pm \frac{b}{a} x \quad \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\text{a: } y = \pm \frac{4}{3} x$$

$E[5; 0]$



$$\text{L}_1: \frac{4}{3}x - y + c = 0$$

$EE L_1$

$$-\frac{20}{3} - 0 + c = 0$$

$$c = \frac{20}{3}$$

$$\text{L}_1: \frac{4}{3}x - y + \frac{20}{3} = 0 \quad | \cdot 3$$

$$\text{L}_1: 4x - 3y + 20 = 0$$

$$\text{L}_2: \frac{4}{3}x + y + c = 0$$

$$EE L_2 \quad \frac{4}{3}x + y + \frac{20}{3} = 0 \quad | \cdot 3$$

$$\frac{20}{3} + 0 + c = \frac{20}{3} \quad c = \frac{20}{3} \quad \text{L}_2: 4x + 3y + 20 = 0$$

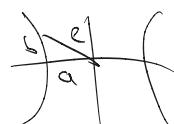
$$[4x + 3y + 20 = 0; 4x - 3y + 20 = 0]$$

18. Napište obecnou rovnici hyperboly, která má $S[0; 0]$, poloosu $a = 2$, která má společná ohniska elipsou $16x^2 + 25y^2 - 1600 = 0$.

$$e: 16x^2 + 25y^2 = 1600 \quad | : 1600$$

$$e: \frac{x^2}{100} + \frac{y^2}{64} = 1$$

\nearrow \nwarrow \nearrow \nwarrow



$$e^2 = a^2 - b^2 = 100 - 64 = 36$$

$$e = 6$$

$E[6; 0]$

$$e^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$b^2 = e^2 - a^2 = 36 - 4 = 32$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$+\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{32} = 1 \quad | \cdot 32 \cdot 4$$

$$32x^2 - 4y^2 = 128 \quad | : 4$$

$$8x^2 - y^2 - 32 = 0$$

$$[8x^2 - y^2 - 32 = 0]$$