8.4) elipso (D): 
$$\frac{x^2}{30} + \frac{y^2}{24} = 1$$
degta (d):  $4x - 2y + 23 = 0$ 

- in forme generale, ematine unei elipse estre  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \Rightarrow$   $\Rightarrow$  in regul moster  $a^2 = 30$ ,  $b^2 = 24$ 

- folorind formula den uns, ematible tengenter la elipsa prabele san egale un o plegta de jonta k este:  $y = k \times \pm \sqrt{\alpha^2 k^2 + k^2}$ 

- aven (resolde) nevole de le, porta elegtei d

- degla d'olatièn forme generala Ax + By + C = 0 m A = 4, B = -2, C = 23

- treum la foine echivalenta  $Y = -\frac{A}{B}X - \frac{C}{B}$ ,  $B \neq 0$ 

- ponta digital d,  $k = -\frac{4}{3} = -\frac{4}{(-2)} = 2$ 

- obtinem ematicle tongenteles  $y = 2x \pm \sqrt{30.4 + 24}$  $y = 2x \pm \sqrt{120 + 24} = 2x \pm \sqrt{144} = 2x \pm 12$ 

- artfel, oblinem tongentele  $d_1: y = 2x + 12$  $d_2: y = 2x - 12$ 

- pentin a determina distorta dinte  $d_1$ , si  $d_2$  (degte polalele) exte sufficient set gassim un junet  $M(x_0, y_0) \in d_1$  si so rabular distorte  $d(M, d_2) = d(d_1, d_2)$  (#)  $Y_0 = 0 = y_0 = 2 \times 0 + 12 = 12 = 100, 12$ 

 $d_2$ : y = 2x - 12 = y - 2x + 12 = 0 $d(M, d_2) = d(d_1, d_2) = \frac{|12 + 12|}{|11 + 12|} = \frac{24}{15}$