Seminar 10 gr. 312

Depritue Mo (3,-1) et centrul muni elec ce determina pe drapta 2x-5y+18=0 o coorda de lungime 6. Sa se sonie ecucitia

Solution A 3 P d= d(Mo, d)

P Mo (3,-1)

 $\delta = d (M_{0,1}d) = \frac{12.3 - 5(-1) + 181}{\sqrt{4 + 25}} = \frac{29}{\sqrt{29}} = \sqrt{29}$

 $R^2 = 9 + 29 = 38$ => $6: (x-3)^2 + (y+1)^2 = 38$

Determinati ecuatia chambia con trace prin pructele A(3,1) si b(-3,3) si au centra (pe deapla d: 3x-y-2=0.

Solution. $C(\lambda, \beta) = \sqrt{3\lambda - \beta - 2} = 3(1)$ $CA = CB = R = 3\sqrt{(3-\lambda)^2 + (1-\beta)^2} = \sqrt{(-1-\lambda)^2 + (2-\beta)^2}$ $(2, 9 - 6\lambda + \lambda^2 + 1 - 2\beta + \beta^2 = 1 + 2\lambda + \lambda^2 + 9 - 6\beta + \beta^2$ $8\lambda - 4\beta = 3 \leftarrow 3(2\lambda - \beta = 3)$ (2)

Sin (1) di (2) resultat

$$d-2=0$$
 $d=2$
 $d=4$
 $d=$

(3.) Determination punctele de pe elipsa $\frac{\chi^2}{100} + \frac{\chi^2}{36} = 1$ pentru care distança la focand care se gaseste pe semiaxa positiva a x-ilor positivi esté 14.

Solution $a^2 = 100 \Rightarrow a = 10$, $b^2 = 36 \Rightarrow b = 6$. $b^2 = a^2 - c^2 = 3$, $c^2 = a^2 - b^2 = 3$, $c^2 = 100 - 36 \Rightarrow c^2 = 64$ $a^2 = 100 = 36 \Rightarrow c^2 = 100$ $a^2 = 100 = 36 \Rightarrow c^2 = 100$ $a^2 = 100 = 36 \Rightarrow c^2 = 100$ $a^2 = 100 = 36 \Rightarrow c^2 = 100$ $a^2 = 100 = 36 \Rightarrow c^2 = 100$ $a^2 = 100 = 36 \Rightarrow c^2 = 100$ $a^2 = 100 = 36 \Rightarrow c^2 = 100$ $a^2 = 100 = 36 \Rightarrow c^2 = 100$ $a^2 = 100 = 36 \Rightarrow c^2 = 100$ $a^2 = 100 = 36 \Rightarrow c^2 = 100$ $a^2 = 100 = 36 \Rightarrow c^2 = 100$ $a^2 = 100 = 36 \Rightarrow c^2 = 100$ $a^2 = 100 = 36 \Rightarrow c^2 = 100$ $a^2 = 100 = 36 \Rightarrow c^2 = 100$ $a^2 = 100 = 36 \Rightarrow c^2 = 100$ $a^2 = 100 \Rightarrow c^2 = 100$ $a^2 = 100 \Rightarrow c^2 = 100$ $a^2 = 100 \Rightarrow c^2 = 100$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2} d^{2} + 25 \beta^{2} = 900$$

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$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2} d^{2} + 25 \beta^{2} = 132 \quad [.(-25)]$$

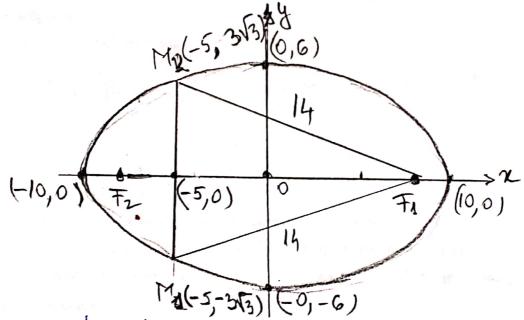
 $-16 L^{2} + 400 L + 2400 = 0 \quad |: (-14)$ $L^{2} - 25 L - 150 = 0 \quad = 2 L L = 30$ L L = 30

d_=30 mu convine den punct de vedere germetrie, pentin cà L∈ [-10, 10]

Deci $d = -7 = > p^2 = \frac{900 - 9.27}{25} = p^2 = \frac{9.77}{25} = 1$

(=) p= 9.3 (=) p= +3/3.

Dea M, (-5,-313), M2 (-5,+313).



Determinati pe elipsa $\frac{\chi^2}{18} + \frac{\chi^2}{8} = 1$ un punct Ms cât mai apropriat posibile de duapta d: $2\chi - 3y + 25 = 0$ si calculati distanta de la acest punct la duapta data.

solutie.

Déterminain punctèle de pe elipsapentin care tougentele la elipsa rent paralele au duapta d.

t:
$$\frac{\chi_{70}}{18} + \frac{\chi_{70}}{8} = 1$$
 - equation foregular la elipso in quantul Mo (No, yo).

My = $-\frac{8\pi}{18}$ (=, $N_{4} = -\frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{\chi_{0}}{30}$

till do, $N_{4} = \frac{2}{3} = 3$ $N_{4} = M_{4}$ (=)

 $2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\chi_{0}}{30} = 3$ (1) $N_{6} \in \mathcal{C}$ (2)

 $2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\chi_{0}}{8} = 1$ (2)

 $3 \cdot \frac{1}{18} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{8} = 1$ (2)

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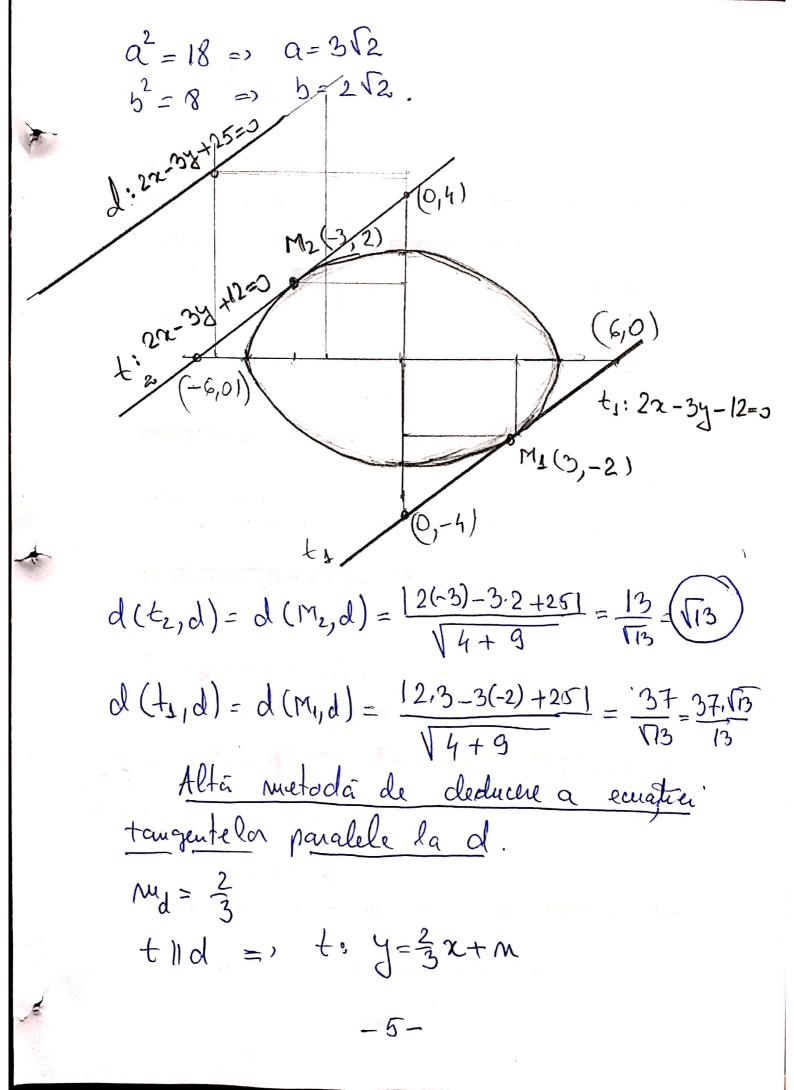
 $3 \cdot \frac{1}{18} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{18} = 1$ (2)

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intersectamen elipsa 6: xx+ =1 $= \frac{4/\chi^2}{1R} + \frac{(\frac{2}{3}\chi + M)^2}{R} = \frac{4}{4}$ $4x^2 + 9(\frac{4}{9}x^2 + \frac{4}{3}Mx + N^2) - 72 = 0$ $4x^2 + 4x^2 + 12xx + 9x^2 - 72 = 0$ $|8x^2 + 12mx + 9n^2 - 72 = 0|$ (*) $\Delta = 02=$, $144 \text{ m}^2 - 4.8.(9\text{m}^2-72) = 0 | 16$ 9 m2-18m2+144=0 c=, 9m= 1446=, (=) M2 = 16 (=) M= +4 => t2: y=3x+4 <=> 2x-3y+12=0] $t_1: y = \frac{2}{3}x - 4 = \frac{2}{3}x - 4 = \frac{2}{3}x - \frac{12}{3}$ Princtul M2 de tougent à a diepter +2 en elipsa se obtine penton n= 4 in ecuatiq(x). 8x2 + 48x + 144-72=0 (=1 8x2+48x+72=0 1:8 $\chi^2 + 6\chi + 9 = 0 = (\chi + 5)^2 = 0 = \chi = -3$ => $y = \frac{2}{3}(-3) + 4 = 2$. y = 2. y = 2. Aualog te 16 = Me (3, -2).

5) Demonstrati cà produsul distantela de la sur princt oarecan cel hiperbolei $\frac{\chi^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{5^2} = 1$ la cele douà asimptote est $\frac{a^2b^2}{a^2+h^2}$. Solutie Ecución asimptotelia: a_{1,1} y = + h x . Fix Mo(xo,yo) ∈ J6: 22-y²=1 $= \sqrt{\frac{\chi_0^2}{\alpha^2} - \frac{\chi_0^2}{\beta^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{\chi}{\chi}}$ $(x) \qquad \alpha_1 : \beta \chi + \alpha \chi = 0$ $\alpha_2 : \beta \chi - \alpha \chi = 0$ $\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi a^{2} + b^{2}} \cdot \sqrt{a^{2} + b^{2}}}{\sqrt{a^{2} + b^{2}} \cdot \sqrt{a^{2} + b^{2}}} = \frac{\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{b^{2} x^{2} - a^{2} y^{2}}{a^{2} + b^{2}}}{a^{2} + b^{2}} = \frac{\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{b^{2} x^{2} - a^{2} y^{2}}{a^{2} + b^{2}}}{a^{2} + b^{2}}$ $=\frac{\left|a^2b^2\right|}{a^2+b^2}=\frac{a^2b^2}{a^2+b^2}.$

6. Demonstrati cà ana paralelogramului format de asimptotele hiperbolei $\frac{\chi^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{5^2} = s$ si duptele dure mintrum punct cancere al hiperbolei paralele au asimptotele este $\frac{ab}{2}$.

a1. 4 (140(20, 40) d2: 9= 52 d1: 17-70 = - 2 (x-x0) (de 11 az - aprimptata 2) Mi: a1: 27 = 2 x $\frac{5}{6}\chi - \frac{7}{9}o = -\frac{5}{6}\chi + \frac{570}{9} (10)$ $(=) 2. \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ $31=\frac{5}{a}$, $\frac{ay_{ot}bx_{o}}{25}$ = $y_{1}=\frac{ay_{ot}bx_{o}}{2a}$ $M_2: d_2: 1y-y_0 = \frac{1}{a} \cdot (\chi - \chi_0)$ $d_2: 1y=-\frac{1}{a} \cdot \chi$ $-\frac{5}{a}\chi - y_0 = \frac{5}{a}\chi - \frac{5}{a}\gamma_0 = \frac{5}{a}\gamma_0 - y_0$ (=) $\chi_2 = \frac{5\chi_0 - \alpha y_0}{25} = \chi_2 = \frac{-5\chi_0 + \alpha y_0}{25}$

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$$\frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{\partial M_{1} M_{0} M_{2}}{\partial t} \right] = 2 \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial M_{1} M_{2}}{\partial t} =$$

$$= \frac{\left|\frac{\ddot{a}y_{0}^{2} - b^{2}\chi_{0}^{2}}{2 \, hab}\right|}{2 \, hab} \cdot 2 = \frac{a^{2}b^{2}}{2ab} = \frac{ab}{2}.$$

$$\left(\text{pentur ca} - \frac{\chi_{0}^{2}}{a^{2}} - \frac{y^{2}}{y^{2}} = \frac{a^{2}b^{2}}{a^{2}b^{2}} - a^{2}y_{0}^{2} = a^{2}b^{2} = \frac{a^{2}b^{2}}{a^{2}b^{2}} = \frac{a^{2}b^{2}}{a^{2}} = \frac{a^{2}b$$