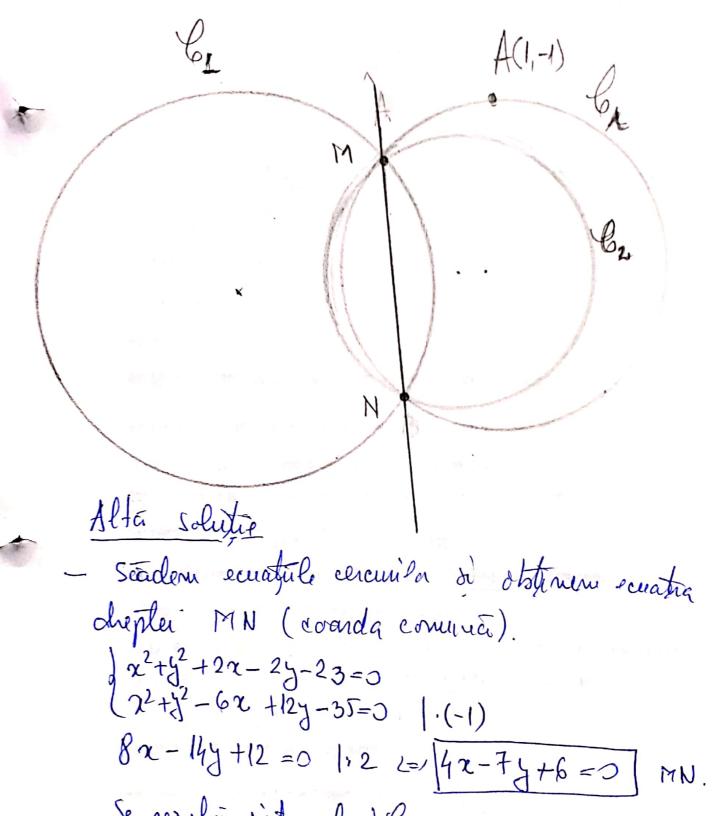
Serminar 10 op. 314

Tormati ecuation cencului case trece prin penietul A(1,-1) si prin printele de intersectie ale cercunila $x^2+y^2+2x-2y-23=3$ $x^2+y^2-6x+12y-35=3$

Solution (Fascicul de cercuni).

 $\oint_{\chi} : \chi^{2} + y^{2} + 2\chi - 2y - 23 + \lambda \left(\chi^{2} + y^{2} - 6\chi + 12y - 35 \right) = 0$ $\left(1 + \lambda \right) \chi^{2} + \left(1 + \lambda \right) y^{2} + 2 \left(1 - 3 \right) \chi - 2 \left(1 - 6\lambda \right) y - 23 - 35\lambda = 0$ $A \in \oint_{\chi} = 0 \quad \lim_{\lambda \to \infty} \frac{1 + \lambda}{\lambda} + \lim_{\lambda \to \infty} \frac{1 + \lambda}{\lambda} + \lim_{\lambda \to \infty} \frac{1 - 2\lambda - 23 - 35\lambda}{\lambda} = 0$ $= 0 \quad -51\lambda - 17 = 0 \quad = \lambda = -\frac{1}{3}$

6: $\chi^2 + y^2 + 2\chi - 2y - 23 = \frac{1}{3} (\chi^2 + y^2 - 6\chi + 12y - 35) = 0$ $3\chi^2 + 3y^2 + 6\chi - 6y - 6g - \chi^2 - y^2 + 6\chi - 12y + 3\xi = 0$ $2\chi^2 + 2y^2 + 12\chi - 18y - 34 = 0 \quad |: 2$ $\chi^2 + y^2 + 6\chi - gy - 17 = 0$



- Se retolvés disternant de l'=0 $12^2+3^2+2x-2y-23=0$ $12^2+3^2+2x-2y-23=0$ $12^2+3^2+2x-2y-23=0$

- 2

$$T = \frac{74-6}{4}$$

$$(\frac{73-6}{4})^{2} + y^{2} + 2 \cdot \frac{74-6}{4} - 2y - 23 = 0$$

$$\frac{49x^{2}-84y+36}{16} + y^{2} + \frac{7y-6}{2} - 2y - 23 = 0$$

$$49y^{2}-84y+36+16y^{2} + 56y-48-32y-368=0$$

$$65y^{2}-60y-380=0 = 0$$

$$= 0$$

$$13y^{2}-12y-76=0 = 0$$

D. Determinate emalible tongerstei la clipsa $6: \frac{\chi^2}{10} + \frac{2\chi^2}{5} = 1$ paralele la cheapla d: 32+24+7=0. Solutie my = - 3 $\frac{d}{d} = \frac{3}{2}x + m$ $\frac{3}{6} = \frac{3}{10} + \frac{2}{5} = 1$ $=) \frac{\chi^2}{10} + \frac{2(\frac{9}{4}\chi^2 - 3m\chi + m^2)}{5} = 1$ $x^2 + 9x^2 - 12 Mx + 4 M^2 - 10 = 0$ 10x2 - 1/2 mx +4 n2-10=0), 2 $5\chi^2 - 6\chi\chi + 2\chi^2 - 5 = 0$ N= 36 m2 - 40 m2 +100 =0 2=> -4m2+100=0 (=) M= ±5

$$= \frac{1}{2} d_{1} d_{2} d_{3} d_{4} d_{5} d_{5}$$

3 O elipsé trèce prin princtul À (4,-1) n'este dangenté duptei x+4y-10=0. Determinati écuation acestre elipse stand ca axele sale coincid cu axele de condonate.

Solutie Ecuatia elipsei:

6:
$$\frac{\chi^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

$$A(4,-1) \text{ apartine elipsei} = 0$$

$$\frac{16}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} = 1$$
(1)

d:
$$\chi + 4y - 10 = 0 = > \chi = -4y + 10$$

$$E: \frac{\chi^{2}}{a^{2}} + \frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}} = 1 = > \frac{(-4y + 10)^{2}}{a^{2}} + \frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}} = 1$$

$$dlu(1) =) \frac{1}{b^{2}} = 1 - \frac{16}{a^{2}}; lulcound lu(2).$$

$$\frac{16y^2 - 80y + 100}{a^2} + y^2 \left(1 - \frac{16}{a^2}\right) = 1$$

$$(a^2y^2 - 80y + 100 - a^2 = 0)$$
. $\Delta = 0$ (=)

$$a^2 + =$$
 $t^2 - 100 + 1600 = 0$ $t_{12} =$ $\frac{20}{80}$

4). Calculați ana tringliului format de asimptotèle hiperbalei 2 4- 3=1 à de duapta 92+2y-24=0

a=2, b=3. Euratule asimptotela: y= \frac{1}{2}x Un varf at tunglighen este O(0,0).

 $\begin{cases} 9x + 2y - 24 = 3 \\ y = \frac{3}{2}x \end{cases} = 9x + 3x - 24 = 0 = 3x = 2 = 3$ Ly= -3 x

A(2,3), B(4,-6)

 $A \triangle OAB = \frac{1}{2!} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 4 - 6 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2!} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 - 6 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2!} \begin{vmatrix} -24 \\ -21 \end{vmatrix} = 12.$

5). Determinate écustice tangentei la parabola y= 122 paralelà cu drapta 32-2y+30=0 à calculate distant, a dintre tangenté si despté.

Solutia. Md = 3 My = 3 pec. tangentei: +: y=3x+m $y' = 12x = 3(3x+4)^2 - 12x = 0 = 3$

(=) $\frac{9}{4}\chi^2 + 3M\chi + M^2 - 12\chi = 0$

$$9x^{2} + 12 nx + 4n^{2} - 48x = 3$$

$$9x^{2} + 12 (m - 4)x + 4n^{2} = 3$$

$$\Delta = 144 (m - 4)^{2} - 16 \cdot 9 n^{2} = 0 = 0$$

$$= 144 (n^{2} - 8 \cdot m + 16) - 144n^{2} = 0 = 0 = 144$$

$$A^{2} - 8n + 16 - n^{2} = 0 \Rightarrow n = 2$$

$$4 \cdot y = \frac{2}{2}x + 2 \Leftrightarrow + \frac{1}{3}x - 2y + 4 = 0$$

$$A = \frac{13(-10) - 2 \cdot 0 + 41}{9 + 4} = \frac{1 - 261}{13} = \frac{26 \cdot \sqrt{13}}{13} = \frac{2(\sqrt{13})}{13}$$

$$6 \cdot Suite \quad \text{evaluate for la parabola}$$

$$y^{2} = 36x \quad \text{duse pain punctul } A(2,9).$$

$$Solutio \quad \text{by } -9 = m(x - 2) - \text{evalule dupter}$$

$$can \quad \text{the pain } A(2,9). \quad \text{Formain bisternal}:$$

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