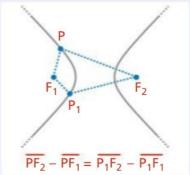
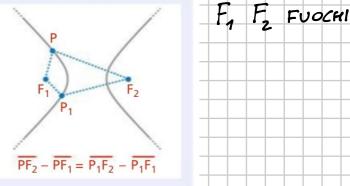
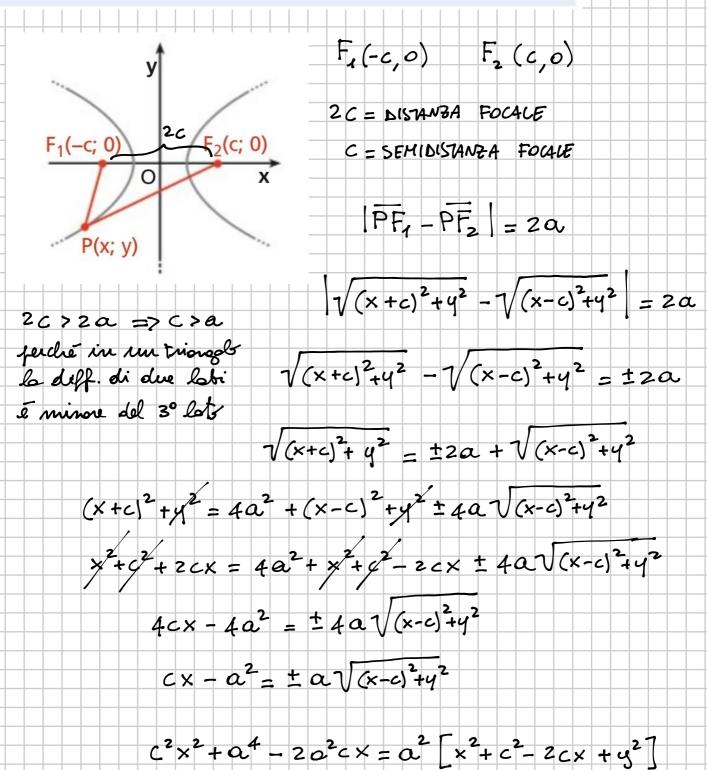
Iperbole come luogo geometrico

Assegnati nel piano due punti, F_1 e F_2 , si chiama **iperbole** il luogo geometrico dei punti *P* del piano che hanno costante la differenza delle distanze da F_1 e da F_2 :

$$|\overline{PF_1} - \overline{PF_2}| = \text{costante}.$$







$$C^{2} \times^{2} + \alpha^{4} - 2\alpha^{2}c \times = \alpha^{2} \left[x^{2} + c^{2} - 2cx + y^{2} \right]$$

$$C^{2} \times^{2} + \alpha^{4} - 2\alpha^{2}c \times = \alpha^{2} \times^{2} + \alpha^{2}c^{2} - 2\alpha^{2}c \times + \alpha^{2}y^{2}$$

$$C^{2} \times^{2} - \alpha^{2} \times^{2} - \alpha^{2}y^{2} = \alpha^{2}c^{2} - \alpha^{4}$$

$$(c^{2} - \alpha^{2}) \times^{2} - \alpha^{2}y^{2} = \alpha^{2}(c^{2} - \alpha^{2}) \qquad c^{2} - \alpha^{2} = b^{2}$$

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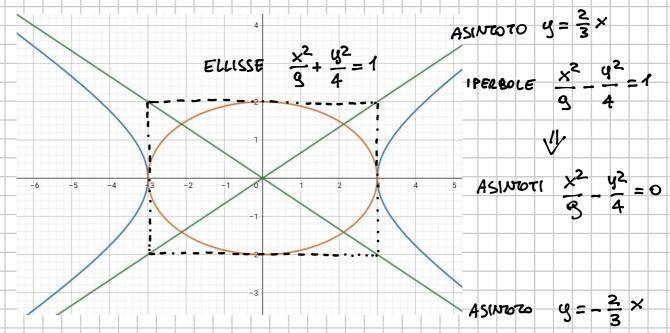
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$$(c^{2} - \alpha^{2}) \times^{2} - \alpha^{2}y^{2} = \alpha^{2}c^{2} + \alpha^{2}c^{2$$



ASINTATI
$$y = \pm \frac{2}{3} \times y^2 = \frac{4}{9} \times^2$$

$$\frac{4}{3} \times^2 - y^2 = 0$$

$$\frac{x^2}{3} - \frac{4^2}{4} = 0$$
Se porto dall'aquesione dell'aquelole:
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{a^2} = 1$$

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

$$y^2 = L^2 \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} - 1 \right)$$

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$$y = \pm \frac{1}{2} \times ASINZATI$$

$$DELL'IPERROLE$$

$$quands \times \to \pm \infty$$