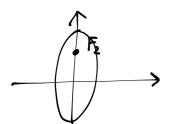
Determina l'equazione dell'ellisse che ha un fuoco in $(0; 2\sqrt{2})$ e passa per $(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}; 2)$.

$$\left[x^2 + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1\right]$$

$$F_2(0,2\sqrt{2})$$
 $C = 2\sqrt{2}$

$$C = 2\sqrt{2}$$



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

$$\alpha^2 = k^2 - c^2$$

PASSAGAIO
PER P
$$\rightarrow$$

$$\frac{\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}\right)^2}{\alpha^2} + \frac{2^2}{9^2} = 1$$

$$\alpha^2 = L^2 - (2\sqrt{2})^2$$

$$\int \frac{5}{9a^2} + \frac{4}{l^2} = 1$$

$$+\frac{1}{2}=1$$

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{5}{9a^2} + \frac{4}{l^2} = 1 \\
a^2 = l^2 - 8
\end{cases} + \frac{4}{l^2} = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} a^2 = k^2 - 8 \end{cases}$$

$$5l^2 + 36(l^2 - 8) = 9l^2(l^2 - 8)$$

$$9/9 - 113/9 + 288 = 113 \pm 49 \qquad \frac{64}{12} \stackrel{\text{N.A.}}{\longrightarrow} 0$$

$$a^2 = b^2 - 8$$
 $\int_{0^2 - 1}^{2^2 - 1}$

$$x^2 + \frac{9^2}{3} = 1$$

$$\frac{162}{18} = 9, \alpha = \frac{1}{18} = 0.20$$



Trova l'equazione dell'ellisse con i fuochi sull'as-

se y, di eccentricità $e = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$, sapendo che passa per $(1; -\sqrt{3})$.

$$\left[\frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{2y^2}{9} = 1\right]$$

$$\sqrt{2} = k^2 - c^2$$

$$0^{2} = \ell^{2} - \ell^{2}$$

$$e = \frac{\zeta}{\ell} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
& \sqrt{3} & \sqrt{3} & \sqrt{3} \\
C & = & \sqrt{3} & \sqrt{3} & \sqrt{3}
\end{array}$$

$$c^2 = \frac{1}{3} l^2$$

$$c^{2} = \frac{1}{3} l^{2}$$

$$\alpha^{2} = l^{2} - \frac{1}{3} l^{2} = \frac{2}{3} l^{2}$$

$$P \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{3}{b^2} = 1 \\ a^2 = \frac{3}{3}b^2 \end{cases} \qquad \frac{3}{2b^2} + \frac{3}{b^2} = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} a^2 = \frac{2}{3}b^2 \\ \frac{3+6}{2b^2} = \frac{2b^2}{2b^2} \end{cases} \qquad b^2 = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$\frac{3}{2 l^2} + \frac{3}{l^2} = 1$$

$$a^2 = \frac{2}{3} \ell^2$$

$$\frac{3+6}{2 l^2} = \frac{2 l^2}{2 l^2}$$

$$\mathcal{L}^2 = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{2y^2}{9} = 1$$

$$a^2 = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{9}{2} = 3$$

Determina l'equazione dell'ellisse che nel suo punto di coordinate $(1; \sqrt{2})$ ha per tangente la retta di equazione $y = -\sqrt{2}x + 2\sqrt{2}$.

$$[2x^2 + y^2 = 4]$$

oursiche
$$\frac{x^2}{\sigma^2} + \frac{y^2}{l^2} = 1$$
 $K \times^2 + t y^2 = 1$ $K = \frac{1}{\alpha^2}$ $K = \frac{1}{l^2}$

PASS. PER P =>
$$(K + 2t = 1)$$
 lo unions subits!
TANGENZA $(X + 2t) = 1$ $(1 - 2t) \times (1 + 2t) = 1$
 $(1 - 2t) \times (1 + 2t) = 1$
 $(1 - 2t) \times (1 + 2t) = 1$
 $(1 - 2t) \times (1 + 2t) = 1$

TANGENZA
$$\Delta = 0$$

$$\Delta = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} y = -1 \\ y = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (1-2t) x^{2} + t y^{2} = 1 \\ y = -\sqrt{2}x + 2\sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

RETA
TANGENTE trons l'eq. vishente

$$(1-2t) \times^2 + t (-52 \times + 252)^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$(1-2t) \times^2 + t(2 \times^2 + 8 - 8 \times) - 1 = 0$$

$$(1-2t)\times^{2} + 2t\times^{2} + 8t - 8t\times - 1 = 0$$

$$x^{2} - 2tx^{2} + 2tx^{2} + 8t - 8tx - 1 = 0$$

$$\triangle = 0 \quad A = -4t \qquad 16t^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta}{4} = 0$$
 $\beta = -4t$ $16t^2 - (8t - 1) = 0$

$$K = 1 - 2t = 1 - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$k \times^{2} + ty^{2} = 1$$

$$\frac{x^{2}}{2} + \frac{y^{2}}{4} = 1$$

32-ac

$$16t^{2} - 8t + 1 = 0$$

$$(4t - 1)^{2} = 0$$

$$t = \frac{1}{4}$$