

$$\lor(o,o)$$

$$F\left(o, \frac{1}{4\alpha}\right)$$

d:
$$y = -\frac{1}{4a}$$

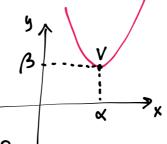
ASSE SISUM. ×= 0

$$d: y = -\frac{1}{4a}$$

OBIFTTIVO

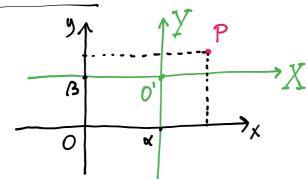
VEDERE COSA SUCCEDE

(QUAL É L'FRAVARIONE) SE



Come cambio l'egratione?

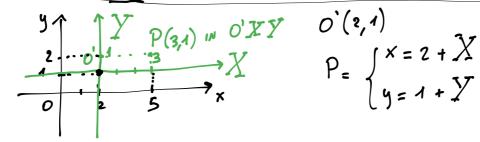
PREMESSA = CAMBIAMENTO DI CORDINATE



Pla condinate (X,Y) nel sist. OXY Pho coordinate (x,y) mel mit. Oxy

[0'(0,0) nel nist. 0'XY]

$$O'(\alpha,\beta)$$
 and sixt. Oxy $P = \begin{cases} x = \lambda + X \\ y = \beta + Y \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} X = x - \lambda \\ Y = y - \beta \end{cases}$ or $\begin{cases} Y = y - \beta \\ Y = y - \beta \end{cases}$

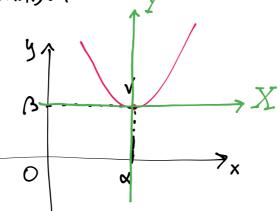


$$O'(2,1)$$
 $P = \begin{cases} x = 2 + X \\ y = 1 + Y \end{cases}$

Prome \bar{z} mists in $0 \times y$? $\begin{cases} x = 2 + 3 = 5 \\ y = 1 + 1 = 2 \end{cases}$ P(3,1) in O'XY

$$\begin{cases} x = 2 + 3 = 5 & P(5,2) \text{ in } O \times y \\ y = 1 + 1 = 2 \end{cases}$$

nel sist. Oxy



OXY la puble la equatione Y=aX2 $\begin{cases} X = x - d \\ Y = y - \beta \end{cases}$ legame for i due sistem di sif.

Se voolis l'equatione in 0 x y

$$y - \beta = \alpha (x - x)^2$$

$$y = \alpha x^2 - 2\alpha d x + d^2 \alpha + \beta$$

$$b = -2\alpha d$$

$$C = \alpha^2 \alpha + \beta$$

$$y = \alpha x^2 + k x + C$$

$$\sqrt{(L,B)}$$

$$\Delta = -\frac{k}{2a}$$

$$\Delta = -k^2$$

$$\Delta =$$

$$\sqrt{\left(-\frac{b}{2a}, -\frac{\Delta}{4a}\right)}$$

$$x_{\rm F} = -\frac{L}{2a}$$
 $y_{\rm F} = -\frac{\Delta}{4a} + \frac{1}{4a} = \frac{1-\Delta}{4a}$

$$F\left(-\frac{l}{2a}, \frac{1-\Delta}{4a}\right)$$

PER LA DIRETRICE

$$V = -\frac{1}{4\alpha}$$

NEL CASO CON $V(0,0)$

E MSSE // ASSE y

ORA (IN GENERALE)
$$y = y_F - \frac{1}{4a} =$$

$$= -\frac{\Delta}{4a} - \frac{1}{4a} = -\frac{1+\Delta}{4a}$$

$$d: g = -\frac{1+\Delta}{4\alpha}$$