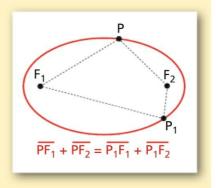
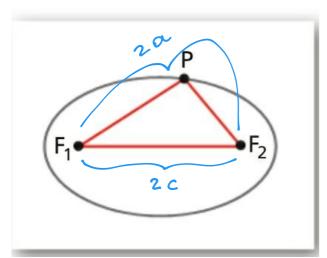
DEFINIZIONE

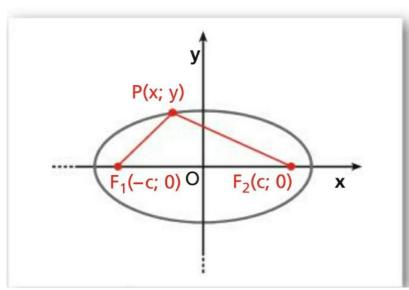
Assegnati nel piano due punti, F_1 e F_2 , si chiama **ellisse** il luogo geometrico dei punti P del piano tali che sia costante la somma delle distanze di P da F_1 e da F_2 :

$$\overline{PF_1} + \overline{PF_2} = \text{costante.}$$









FUOCAL ASSEGNATI -> C>0

$$F_1(-c,o)$$
 $F_2(c,o)$

ASSEGNO OL, THE CUE

$$\overline{PF_1} + \overline{PF_2} = 2a$$

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

$$PF_{1}$$

$$PF_{2}$$

elevo
$$\sqrt{(x+c)^2 + y^2} = 2a - \sqrt{(x-c)^2 + y^2}$$

gradify

 $\sqrt{(x+c)^2 + y^2} = 2a - \sqrt{(x-c)^2 + y^2}$

$$(x+c)^2+y^2=4\alpha^2+(x-c)^2+y^2-4\alpha\sqrt{(x-c)^2+y^2}$$

$$x^{2}+y^{2}+2cx+y^{2}=40c^{2}+x^{2}+z^{2}-2cx+y^{2}-4a\sqrt{(x-c)^{2}+y^{2}}$$

$$ACX = Aa^{2} - AaV(x-c)^{2} + y^{2}$$

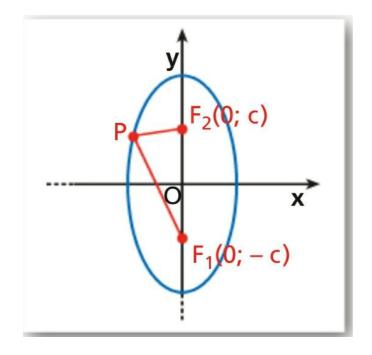
elevo el $\alpha \sqrt{(x-c)^2+y^2} = \alpha^2 - c \times \alpha$

$$a^{2}[(x-c)^{2}+y^{2}] = a^{4}+c^{2}x^{2}-2a^{2}c^{2}$$

$$a^{2}[x^{2}+c^{2}-2cx+y^{2}] = a^{4}+c^{2}x^{2}-2a^{2}cx$$

$$a^{2}x^{2} + a^{2}c^{2} - 2a^{2}cx + a^{2}y^{2} = a^{4} + c^{2}x^{2} - 2a^{2}cx$$

$$a^{2}x^{2} - c^{2}x^{2} + a^{2}y^{2} = a^{4} - a^{2}c^{2}$$



FUOCHI SUN'ASSF Y

$$F_{1}(0,-c) F_{2}(0,c)$$

$$\overline{PF_{1}} + \overline{PF_{2}} = 2b \longrightarrow b > c$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\alpha^{2} = b^{2} - c^{2}$$

$$b > \alpha$$

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

IN PRATICA

J'eq. dell'ellisse è sempre $\left| \frac{x^2}{\alpha^2} + \frac{y^2}{l^2} \right| = 1$

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

se a > b2 (a>l)

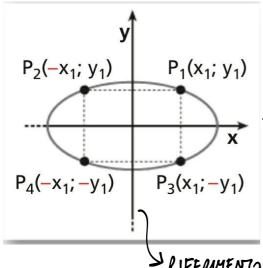
FLOCAL SOMO SULL'ASSE X

$$C^2 = \alpha^2 - \ell^2$$

se
$$l^2, a^2$$

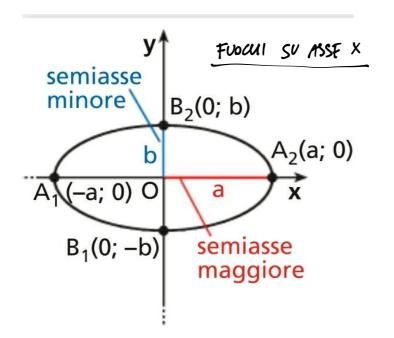
$$(l, a)$$

Fuocui somo sun'asse y $c^2 = l^2 - a^2$



L'elline è simmetrica rispetts all'one x e all'one y

> RIFERMENTO CANONICO DEL'ALISSE



Se i fuedir sons

sull'one y -> l= SEMIASSE

M4491 DE

A = SEMIASSE

MIMORE

CASO PARTICOLARE a= &

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

$$(x - 0)^{2} + (y - 0)^{2} = \alpha^{2}$$

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$$\frac{x^2}{25} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$$

$$\frac{\alpha^2 = 25}{25} \Rightarrow \text{Fuocul so asse} \times$$

$$\alpha = 25$$
 $\beta = 25$
 $\beta = 25$

$$k = 9$$

$$\sqrt{2}$$

$$\alpha = 5$$

$$c^{2} = a^{2} - k^{2} = 25 - 9 = 16$$

$$9x^2 + 4y^2 = 36$$

$$\frac{9x^2}{36} + \frac{4y^2}{36} = \frac{36}{36}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{\frac{36}{9}} + \frac{y^2}{\frac{36}{4}} = 1$$

$$a^2 < l^2$$

$$\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{3} = 1$$

FUOCHI SULL'ASSE
$$g$$
 $\alpha = 2$ $C = \sqrt{5}$

$$\alpha = 2$$
 $C = \sqrt{5}$

$$c^2 = l^2 - a^2 = 9 - 4 = 5$$

$$B_{1}(0,-3)$$
 $B_{2}(0,3)$

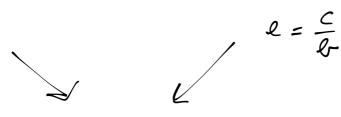
$$B_2(0,3)$$

ECCENTRICITA DELL'ELLISSE

FUOCUI SU ASSF X

FUDGUI SU ASSF 4

$$l = \frac{c}{a}$$



OSLS1 MINDIA DI QUANTO L'ERLISSE SI DISCOSTA DALL'AVERE LA FORMA DI UNA CIRCONFERENZA

L = 0 CIRCONFERENZA

L = 0 ASSOMIGLIA A UNA CIRGNF.

2 = 1 ELLISSE SCHIACOUTA

1=1 CASO CUMITE -> SEGMENTO