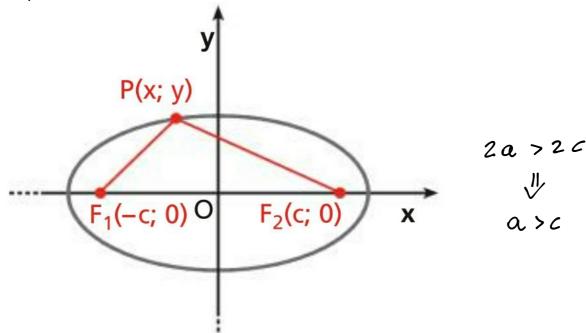
19/4/2018



$$\overline{PF_1} + \overline{PF_2} = 2\alpha$$
 $\xrightarrow{\times^2} \frac{y^2}{\alpha^2} + \frac{y^2}{\beta^2} = 1$ (*)

allians elevats 2 volte of quadrats

3)
$$-\overrightarrow{PF_1} + \overrightarrow{PF_2} = 2a$$

anche queste condisioni mi farms gingere all'equesione (+)

- 1) é ASSVRDA jerché il 1º membre é negativo e il 2º foritire
- 2) 2 3) non posons valere perché à aucro il 1º membré negotivo e il 2º positivo, oppuse, deto de nel trioneglo PF, F2 la differensa dei 2 lati PF, e PF2 deve essere minore del 3º lato, ni ha 2a < 2c -> a < c, mentre la supporto che a > c!!

$$\frac{4x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$$

$$\frac{x^2}{\frac{9}{4}} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$$

VENTICI

Sicone
$$l^2 = 16$$
 > $\frac{9}{4} = a^2$, i fushi som sull'one y

$$A_1\left(-\frac{3}{2},0\right)$$
 $A_2\left(\frac{3}{2},0\right)$

$$c^2 = k^2 - \alpha^2 = 16 - \frac{9}{4}$$

$$C = \sqrt{\frac{64 - 9}{4}} = \frac{0.55}{2}$$

$$F_1\left(0, -\frac{\sqrt{55}}{2}\right)$$
 $F_2\left(0, \frac{\sqrt{55}}{2}\right)$

$$F_{1}\left(0,-\frac{\sqrt{55}}{2}\right) F_{2}\left(0,\frac{\sqrt{55}}{2}\right) = \frac{C}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{55}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{55}}{8}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{4} = \frac{1}{3} \longrightarrow \frac{3x^2}{3^3} + \frac{3y^2}{4} = 1 \qquad \frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$$

$$\frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{y^2}{43} = 1$$

$$\alpha^2 = 3 > \frac{4}{3} = \ell^2$$

$$a^2 = 3 > \frac{4}{3} = l^2$$
 $a = \sqrt{3}$ $l = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$

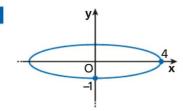
$$c^2 = 3 - \frac{4}{3} = \frac{6}{3}$$
 $c = \sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}$

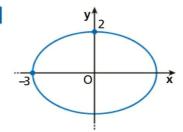
$$C = \sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}$$

$$A_{1}(-\sqrt{3},0)$$
 $A_{2}(\sqrt{3},0)$
 $B_{1}(0,-\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}})$ $B_{2}(0,\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}})$

fuedie
$$F_1\left(-\sqrt{\frac{5}{3}},0\right)$$
 $F_2\left(\sqrt{\frac{5}{3}},0\right)$

$$e = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}}{\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{\frac{5}{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$$





$$a = 4 \quad b = 1$$

$$\frac{x^{2}}{16} + y^{2} = 1$$

$$C = \sqrt{4^{2} - 1^{2}} = \sqrt{15}$$

$$F_{1}(-\sqrt{15}, 0) \quad F_{2}(\sqrt{15}, 0)$$

$$l = \frac{C}{\alpha} = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}$$

$$a = 1 \quad b = 2$$

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

$$C = \sqrt{l^{2} - \alpha^{2}} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$F_{1}(0, -\sqrt{3}) F_{2}(0, \sqrt{3})$$

$$l = \frac{c}{lr} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

Data l'equazione $\frac{x^2}{k+2} + \frac{y^2}{1-2k} = 1$, stabilisci per quali valori di k:

- a. rappresenta un'ellisse;
- **b.** rappresenta un'ellisse con i fuochi sull'asse *x* ed eccentricità $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$.

$$\left[a \right) - 2 < k < \frac{1}{2}; b) k = 0 \right]$$

$$\begin{cases} k+2>0 \\ 1-2k>0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} k+2>0 \\ 1-2k>0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} k>-2 \\ 2k<1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} k>-2 \\ k<\frac{1}{2} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -2< k<\frac{1}{2} \\ -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\ell = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - \ell^2}}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{K+2-(1-2k)}}{\sqrt{K+2}}$$

$$\begin{cases} -2 < k < \frac{1}{2} \\ k > -\frac{1}{3} < k < \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

elens of quadrats $\frac{3K+1}{K+2} = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\frac{1}{K+2} = \frac{2}{2(3K+1)} = K+2$$

$$6K+2 = K+2$$

$$\sqrt{1+2} = 0$$