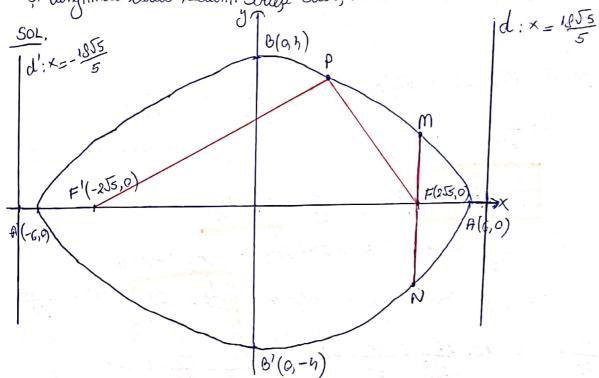
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Tutorial 7
Geometria 1
(exercità)

He elipsa $\mathcal{E}: \frac{\chi^2}{36} + \frac{\chi^2}{16} = 1$. Pacifodi coo'cdomate varfevilor, focarelor, excentricitatia Qi lungimea latus rectum. Societi ecuatiile directoralor. Offici pi rarele focale, distanța focale.



Ecuația umei elipse de centru O(0,0) ecte $\frac{x^2}{a^2}$, $\frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$.

Deci, la mai: $a = \pm 6$, $b = \pm 4$. Obsimem varfevule A(6,0), A'(-6,0), B(0,4), B'(0,-1).

Grothe elipsa avem mercu relatia: a = bl+c2 = c2= 22-62

Za mai: C = √a²6² = √36-16 = √20 = 2√5

Focarele elipsei sunt: F(255,0) si F'(-255,0) ~ focarele se afla mercu pe axa

Examplication: $e = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{255}{6} = \frac{55}{3}$.

Cele doua directoure at ale diposi sunt: $dud': x = \pm \frac{\alpha^2}{5}$

d: x= a2 => d: x= 36 => d: x= 1855

d': x=-a2=- 1855

austanta focala. FFI=20 La mai: FF'=20 = 455.

Zungimea latus ructum: $mN = 2mF = 2a(1-e^2) - mN = 2.6(1-\frac{5}{3}) = 12.\frac{1}{9} = \frac{16}{3}$

$$PF = 6 - \times \frac{100}{6} = \frac{3}{6} - \times \frac{5}{3} = \frac{10 - 100}{3}$$

$$PF' = G + \frac{x.255}{G} = G + \frac{x.55}{3} = \frac{18+x.55}{3}$$

SOL a) Chem
$$E$$
; $\frac{x^2}{\alpha^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$.

$$A(5,5) \in \mathcal{E} \Rightarrow \frac{16}{R^2} + \frac{16}{6^2} = 1.$$
 $e = \frac{C}{Q} = \frac{5}{6} \Rightarrow C = \frac{5Q}{6}$

$$a^{2} = 6^{2} + c^{2} = 6^{2} + \frac{25a^{2}}{36} = 366^{2} + 25a^{2} = 366^{2} + 25a^{2} = 366^{2} = 11a^{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{a^2} = \frac{11}{366^2} \Rightarrow a^8 = \frac{366^2}{11}$$

16.
$$\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{16}{6^2} = 1 \Rightarrow 16. \frac{11}{366^2} + \frac{16}{6^2} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{44}{36^2} + \frac{16}{6^2} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{16}{36^2} + \frac{16}{36^2} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{16}{36^2} + \frac{16}{36^2} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{16}{36^2} + \frac{16}{36^2} + \frac{16}{36^2} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{16}{36^2} + \frac{16}{36^2} + \frac{16}{36^2} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{16}{36^2} + \frac{16}{36^2} + \frac{16}{36^2} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{16}{$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{44 + 134}{96^2} = 1 \Rightarrow 96^2 = 188 \Rightarrow 6^2 = \frac{188}{9}$$

$$a^2 = \frac{36}{11} \cdot \frac{188}{9} = \frac{5 \cdot 188}{11} = \frac{752}{11}$$

$$\frac{\mathcal{E}_{1}}{\frac{252}{188}} + \frac{y^{2}}{\frac{188}{3}} = 1 \Rightarrow \mathcal{E}_{1}, \frac{x^{2} \cdot 11}{252} + \frac{y^{2} \cdot 9}{188} = 1 \Rightarrow \mathcal{E}_{2}; \frac{11x^{2}}{252} + \frac{36y^{2}}{252} = 1 \Rightarrow$$

6)
$$e = \frac{c}{a} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{a} \Rightarrow a = 10$$
. $a^2 = 6^2 + c^2 \Rightarrow 6 = \sqrt{a^2 - c^2} = \sqrt{100 - 25} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{25}} =$

$$E: \frac{X^2}{100} + \frac{X^2}{95} = 1$$

3. Fix elipsa: $E: \frac{x^2}{100} + \frac{y^2}{36} = 1$.

a) Să se afle ecuația tampontei In P(5,353).

6) Euratüle tamgente paralele cu dreapta b: y=2x.

C) Ecuatule tongente din Q (6, 12).

d) Blara lu' Q(6,12).

SOL. a) Verificam posiția punctului P(5,353) foța de clipsa:

$$\frac{25}{100} + \frac{27}{36} = \frac{7}{5} + \frac{3}{5} = 1 \Rightarrow P(3,3\sqrt{3}) \in \mathcal{E}.$$

Aplicam procedeul de dedublare: x.xo + y.yo =1.

$$\frac{\times .5}{100} + \frac{y \cdot 3\sqrt{3}}{36} = 1$$

6) Tangentele cautate ount parable cu b: y=2x, deci au panta m=2.

oflicam ecuatio magica: y= mx ± \square 1 m = 2.

Tangentele cautate sunt d1: y = 2x + 25103 Bi d2; y = 2x - 25109

C) Verificam posiția punctului Q(6,12) fota de elipsa!

$$\frac{36}{100} + \frac{133}{36} = \frac{36^2 + 13300}{3600} = \frac{15636}{3600} > 1 \Rightarrow Q(6,12) \in Ext E.$$

Avem ecuația magica: y = mx ± Ja?m²+6². 6(2-m)

$$36(2-m)^2 = 100 \text{ m}^2 + 36$$

36m2-141m+134=100m2+36

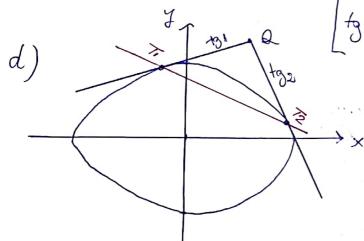
32m2+72m-54=0/:2

$$m_1 = \frac{-36 - 12\sqrt{21}}{2.16} = \frac{-18 - 6\sqrt{21}}{16} = \frac{-9 - 3\sqrt{21}}{2}$$

$$m_{2} = -9 + 3\sqrt{21}$$

Tamgentile In punctul Q(6,12) Dunt
$$fg1: y-12=-\frac{9+3\sqrt{2}1}{8}$$
 (x-6)

$$\begin{cases} f_{31}, y_{-12} = -\frac{9+3\sqrt{21}}{8} (x-6) \\ f_{32}, y_{-12} = \frac{-9+3\sqrt{21}}{8} (x-6) \end{cases}$$



Polara lui Q(6,12) este datoi de TITZ:

Recredent de dedublare:
$$\frac{6\times}{100} + \frac{125}{36} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 717_2$$
, $\frac{3\times}{50} + \frac{9}{3} = 1$

- a) Sã se serie ecuatia elipsei ce ara distanta focela 20=8 gi truce prim punctul m(515, -1).
 - 6) Să se serie ecuația elipsei cu focarele F(3,0), F'(-3,0) si care treve prin punctul N(5,1).

$$\int_{\mathcal{E}} \mathcal{M}(\sqrt{15}, -1) \in \mathcal{E}$$

$$= \int_{\mathcal{Q}^2} \frac{15}{6^2} + \int_{\mathcal{Q}^2} \frac{1}{6^2} = \int_{\mathcal{Q$$

$$\frac{156^{2}}{6^{2+1}} - 6^{2} = 16/(6^{2+1}) \rightarrow 156^{2} - 6^{3} + 8^{2} = 166^{2} = 16$$

$$\begin{cases} 6^{3} = 16 \\ 6 > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 6 = 2$$

$$a^2 = \frac{15.4}{3} = 20 \Rightarrow a = \sqrt{20}$$

$$\frac{(E \cdot \frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}} + \frac{1}{b^{2}} = 1)}{N(h, 1) \in E} \Rightarrow \frac{(6)}{a^{2}} + \frac{1}{b^{2}} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{16}{a^{2}} = 1 - \frac{1}{b^{2}} \Rightarrow \frac{16}{a^{2}} = \frac{5^{2} - 1}{6^{2}} \Rightarrow \frac{16b^{2}}{6^{2} - 1} \Rightarrow \frac{16b^{2}$$

$$a^2 = \frac{16.9}{8} = 18 \implies 0 = \sqrt{18}$$

3. a) Cat este suma semiaxelor elipsei 4x2+y2=1?

6) Fie a sermiaxa mare a elipsei cara truce prim A(4,3) qi are sermiaxa mica 6=5,0. Sa se afle a.

Sol.
$$\mathcal{E}: 4x^2 + y^2 = \Lambda \Rightarrow \mathcal{E}: \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{1} = \Lambda \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{2} \\ 6 = 1 \end{cases}$$
, $a, 6 > 0$

$$a + b = \frac{1}{2} + \Lambda = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$b) \mathcal{E}: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \Lambda \Rightarrow \frac{16}{a^2} + \frac{3}{10} = \frac{1}{10} \Rightarrow a^2 = 160 \Rightarrow$$

≥Q=5510

6. a) Sa se scrie ecuația elipsei care trece prim A(2,-1) Di este tamgenta dreptei d: x+2y-5=0 6) Parizati ecuatiile directoralor si excentricitatea pentru elipsa obfinuti la puntul $\frac{SOL}{a}$, Avermelipson $E; \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ gi $A(2,-1) \in E \Rightarrow \frac{5}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{5} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{5} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{5$ Tie Ppuratul de tangenta al Maptei de la elipsa, deci PEE, P(xo, yo). Dain dedublace obfinem: xxo, yyo = 1 = xxo + yyo - 1=0 d: x+24=5 > x+24-5=0 $\frac{\frac{x_0}{\alpha^2}}{1} = \frac{\frac{y_0}{6^2}}{2} = \frac{-1}{-5}$ $\frac{x_0}{\alpha^2} = \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow x_0 = \frac{\alpha^2}{5}$ yo = 1 → yo = 262 $P(x_0, y_0) \in \mathcal{E} = \frac{a^h}{25a^2} + \frac{4b^h}{25b^2} = 1 \Rightarrow a^2 + 3b^2 = 25$ (2) Deci, din (1) pi (2) > Q262=25 > Q2 = 25 25 + 162=25/162 = 25+763 = 2562 -> 563-2562+25=0 463-2062-562+25=0 462(62-5)-5(62-5)=0 (462-5)(62-5)=0 I 62=5 ≥ a2=5 dea' objimem un cucc T 62 5 3 9 2 25 = 20 2 9 = 25 E: x2 + 592 = 1 6) a 2-62=c2 > c2=20-5= 95 => c=5/3

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

$$dud': x = \pm \frac{a^2}{c} \Rightarrow dud': x = \pm \frac{20}{5\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{8\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

F. Fre elipsa E: x2 + y2 = 1. Este ea in forma camonica? Aflati semiaxele q, b qi' excentricitatea e.

Sol. I'm elipsa data avom a = 2 qi b = 3, a < b. I'm ecomma că a devine axa mică, lar b devine axa mave, deci elipsa este rotită la 00° . Apadar, mu avom o forma camonică. Pontru a ajunge la forma camonică, facom o schimbare de variabili! $x \mapsto y$.

Ajumajom la faptul ca a=3, b=2. Asom $e=\frac{c}{a}=\frac{\sqrt{2}c}{a}=\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$.

8 Sà se gaseasca ecuația unei elipse avind axele de cocidonate ca axe de simetrie pi tacând prin punctile M(3,h),N(6,2).

$$M(3,h) \in E \implies \frac{9}{R^2} + \frac{16}{6^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{36}{8^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{60}{6^2} = 3 \Rightarrow 6^2 = \frac{60}{3} = 20$$

$$\frac{36}{9^2} + \frac{65^{13}}{20} = \frac{1}{20} \Rightarrow \frac{36}{9^2} + \frac{16}{5} = \frac{5}{1} \Rightarrow \frac{36}{9^2} = \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow 0^2 = \frac{36\cdot 5}{1} = 15$$

Se considera curcurile & (A(2,0), V2): (x-2)2+y2=2 Ez (Az(az, bz), Rz); x2+y2-8x-8=0 63 (A3 (a3, b3), R3): x2+y2-x=0. De asemenea, se da pi druapta d: y=x. Sa se afle la care curcuri este decapta d'tampenta. 50L. C2: x2-8x+y2-8=0=) x2-8x+16+y2-8-16=0 $(x^3-4)^2+y^2=24 \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_2(A_2(4,0),2\sqrt{6})$ $\mathcal{E}_{3}: \times^{2} + y^{2} - x = 0 \implies \times^{2} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \times + \frac{1}{5} + y^{2} - \frac{1}{4} = 0$ $(x-\frac{1}{2})^{2}+y^{2}=\frac{1}{4} \sim \mathcal{E}_{3}(A_{3}(\frac{1}{2},0),\frac{1}{2})$ Pontieu a stabili posiția dreptei d foța de cerceval, after de N EK, K=1,3. d n 8, : (y=x => (y-2) 2 + y2=2 = y2-4y+4+y2=2 (x-2)2+y2=2 $2y^{2}-4y+2=0$ y2-2y+1=0 ≥(y-1)8=0 ≥ y=1=x. -d n 6,= 8(1,1) => d tampenta la arcal 61 ≥×2-4x-4=0 Δ=16+16= 32 → JΔ=452 32/2/2 $x_1 = \frac{4-4\sqrt{2}}{2} = 2-2\sqrt{2} = y_1 \implies (2-2\sqrt{2}, 2-2\sqrt{2})$ 8/2)2 X2= 3+452 = 2+252 = y2 = (2+252, 2+252) d nb2= \(2-252, 2-252), (2+252, 2+252)} = d oecamta la cercul b2 > 2x2-x=0 > x(2x-1)=0 d n 63, 8 y=x x2+y2-x=0 x1=0=41 => (0,0) X2== 12 = (1, 1) d n 63 = 2(0,0), (½,½) } = d secontà la cercul 63. Deci, d'este tangenta la cercul G1.

Fie cercewille $C_1: \times^2 + y^2 - 2x - 2y - 7 = 0$ $A_1: C_2(A(5,h), R_2): (x-5)^2 + (y-h)^2 = R^2$. So se afte R a. I. C_2 este tangent exterior lui C_1 .

SOL. $x^2+y^2-2x-2y-9=0 \Rightarrow (x^2-2x+1)+(y^2-2y+1)-1-1-2=0$

 $\Rightarrow \mathcal{E}_{A}(B(1,1),3); (x-1)^{2} + (y-1)^{2} = 9, R_{A} = 3$