Tutoriatul 3 Geometrie I

## 1. Parabola

Def. Parabola represent local geometric al punctilor M care verifica m= 1, unde Fete un punct fix, numit focar, iar d este o dreapta fixa, numità directora, F&d.

Obs. Ecuadia reducă: P: y2=2px

| Ty | p(x) |
| F(\frac{1}{2},0)

chem p>0. F(f,0) focusul

×>0

ol: ×=- p directoarea

O(0,0) notinful

Ox axa transversa

p = distanța dimtre focar pi oberapta
directoare

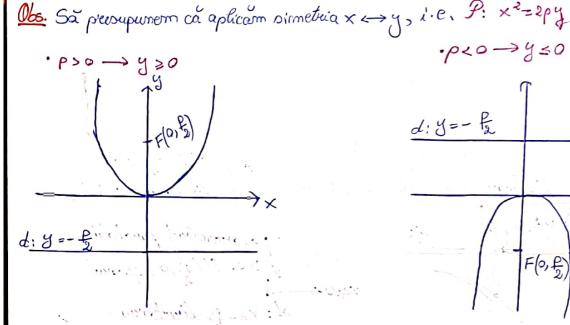
L. Jmt P: y222px,

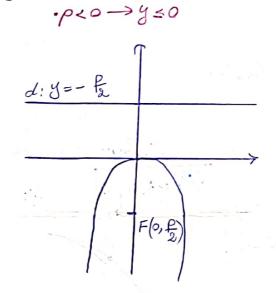
2. Ext P: y2>2px.

Important! L'. Parabola oru are drepte asimptote.

2. O parabola nu are contru de simetrie.

Obs. Sá presuperm ca averm p20 →× ≤0.





Latus rectum este coanda care trece prim facarel F qi este perpendicularia pe axa transversa. Lungimea isomilatus rectum este l=p.

Toruma Zocul geometric al projectulor focarului pe tamgentele la parabola P: y = 2px et ly. Teoruma Zocul geometric al puntilor din care se pot duce tamgente perpendiculare la o parabola este directoures paraboli.

Probleme de tamponta la parabola

1. Tangenta Intre-un punct Po (xo, yo) e P. d: y yo = p (x+x0) (procedent de dedublara) Tangenta in Pola Gf este d: y-yo = P (x-xo) => yyo-yo²=px-pxo >> => yyo = p(x txo) + yo2-2po => d: yyo=p(x+xo)

2. Tampenta de directie data m: d: y = mx + & (eccuatia magica)

Tie drecapta d: y=mx+m, m data pi m mecunoscuta. Intersector drecepta d: y=mx+m cu parabola P. y = 2px => (mx+m) = 2px. Obfinem ecuația de gradul al doilea m²×²+2(mxn-p)x+m²=0, cu bx=5(mm-p)²-5 m²m². Firmdea dregota q' parabola ce intersecteura, aven 0x=0 = (mm-p) = m2m2 = -2mmp+p2=0 = p=2mm = ≥ m= p/2m, m +0. Avern ecuatia magica d: y= mx + p/2m.

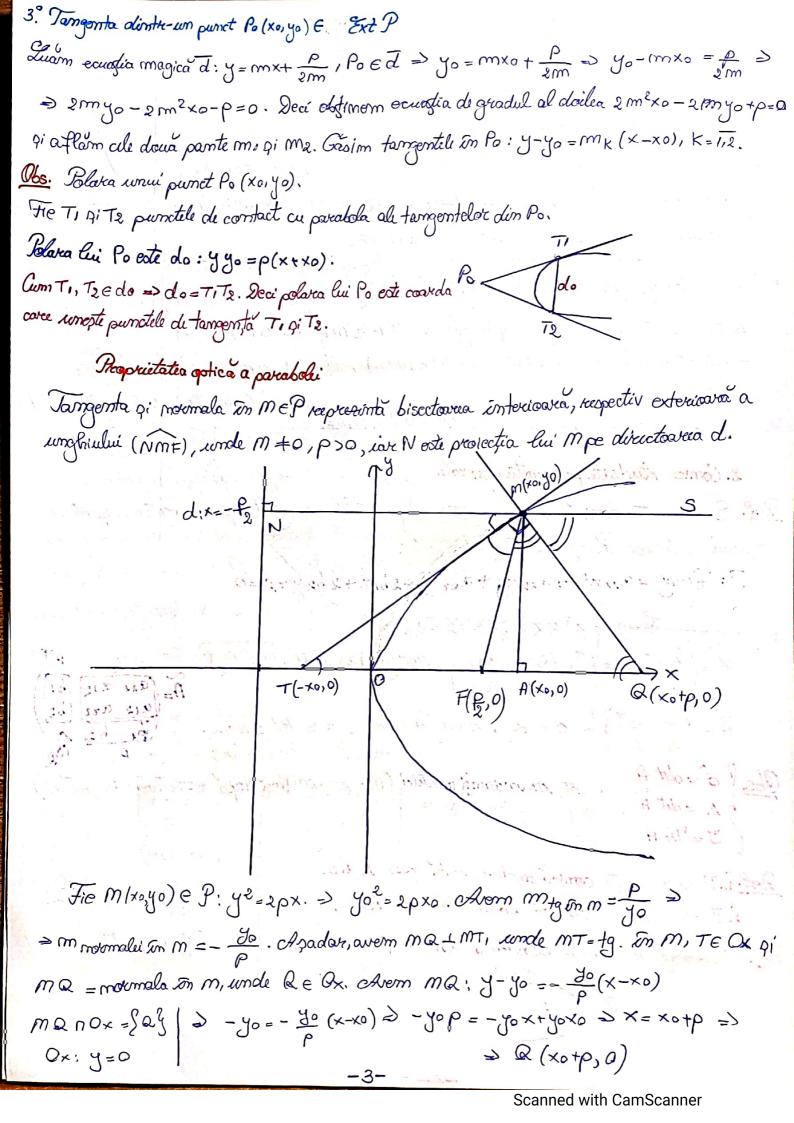


Fig MALOX, A & Ox = A (x0,0) > AQ = outmormale -> are lungimea p. Euogia lui MT este: MT: YYo =p(x + xo) (declublare) · Dom. cà sm FQ este un triumghi isoscel. Fintr-adevair, MF=FQ= x0+ [2]. => m(4 FMQ) = m(4 MQF); dar m(4 MQF) = m (4 SMQ) (unghruvu'altorne; interne) ⇒ MQ = bisectoarea exterdoarea a lui «NMF. (oxxx)q= -1313 : ch The of wir make · Obs. ca F(P,0) ete mijlocul regmentului [TQ]. ATM Q oste un triumghi obegstunghie, MF = mediana =>. => DMFT isoscol => m(xTMF) = m(xMTF), date m(xNMT) = m(aMTF) (songhiwa' altirme interent) → mT= bisectourea inferioura a lu' × NMF. 2. Comice studiate pe ecuații generale Def. Se reumeste comica local geometric al puncteloir P(x,y) din plan cara in raport cu reperul cartescam R=20; i', i' ] verifica; T: f(x)y) = a11x2+2a12xy+ aery2+261x+262y+C=0 F(x1y) = xTAX+28x+c=0 sunde X=(x) i A = AT = (am QAZ), Hang(A)=H>1; B=(b1 b2) A=(ABT) > RER, Hang(A)=K) > K < K' < K+2. Bs. o = olet A A = olet A sunt invarianti metrici (mu se modifica daca efectuam i zometrui) ( J= Th A Def: i.T se reumente conica medigenerata ( ) A +0. 27 se numente comica degenerata (=> b=0. Def. Po(xo, yo) se reumeste centreu al comicei T < > (+) P∈ T => Spo(P) ∈ T.

Spo(P)

Po(xo, yo) este centru (=) 
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$$
 (xo, yo) =0 (=)  $\int_{0}^{1} a_{11}x_{0} + a_{12}y_{0} = -b_{1}$  (=)  $\int_{0}^{1} a_{12}x_{0} + a_{22}y_{0} = -b_{2}$ 

seria 11

Po(xo1yo) est centru 
$$\iff$$
  $A \times 0 = -B^T \iff$   $\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{pmatrix} = -\begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \times 0 + a_{12} y_0 = -b_1 \\ a_{12} \times 0 + a_{22} y_0 = -b_2 \end{pmatrix}$ 

## Comica are centre unic = +0!

Definiția unitarea a conicelor medigenerate

Locul geometrie al punctelor P din plan care verifica dist (P, F) = e > 0, unde Feste un punct

fixat (focuse) si d'este o dreapta fixa (directeure), F&d repressinta o comica me degenerata

Alegom convonabil exele de coordonate. Fic exa Ox a.T.

Consideram F(c,0), d: x=-c, c>0.

$$\frac{dist(P,F)}{dist(P,d)} = e \implies \sqrt{(x-c)^2 + y^2} = e \times +c$$

Obtimem conica de ecuação:

$$(1-e^2) \times^2 + y^2 - 2 \times c(1+e^2) + c^2(1-e^2) = 0.$$

$$\Delta = \det A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 - e^2 & 0 - c(1 + e^2) \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -c(1 + e^2) & 0 & c^2(1 - e^2) \end{vmatrix}$$

matter it - 21

Chalucerea cornicalor la forma canonica, utilisand isometrie ( +0) > comica ara central remic T Studier casul cand comica are centru unic, i.e.  $J \neq 0$ .
Consideram translatia  $J: \times = \times^1 + \times 0 \iff Y = Y' + Y_0$ Comica devime T(17); f(x,y) = a,, (x1+x0)2+2a,2(x1+x0)(y1+y0)+Q22(y1+y0)2+ + 261(x1+x0) + 262(y1+y0)+c=0.  $\frac{a_{11}x^{12}+2a_{12}x^{3}y^{1}+a_{22}y^{12}+2x^{2}(a_{11}x_{0}+a_{12}y_{0}+b_{1})+2y^{2}(a_{12}x_{0}+a_{22}y_{0}+b_{2})+2y^{2}(a_{12}x_{0}+a_{22}y_{0}+b_{2})+2y^{2}(a_{12}x_{0}+a_{22}y_{0}+b_{2})}{=0}$ + f(xo, yo) = 0 (Po exte centreu) The supplementation of the properties of the supplemental to J(1): x'TAx'+ =0 Consideram polinomul caracteristic associat matericei A= (a11 a12).  $P(X) = \det(A - \lambda J_2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow |\alpha_{11} - \lambda - \alpha_{12}| = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda^2 - J_{r}(A) \lambda + \det A = 0$   $|\alpha_{12} - \alpha_{22} - \lambda| = J$  = J• Daca  $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$ , consideram subspatiile proprii  $\lambda_K = \frac{1}{2} (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \left| A \times = \lambda_K \times \right| = \langle \frac{1}{2} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| \times \frac{1}{2} = \langle \frac{1}{2} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| \times \frac{1}{2} = \langle \frac{1}{2} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| \times \frac{1}{2} = \langle \frac{1}{2} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| \times \frac{1}{2} = \langle \frac{1}{2} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| \times \frac{1}{2} = \langle \frac{1}{2} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| \times \frac{1}{2} = \langle \frac{1}{2} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| \times \frac{1}{2} = \langle \frac{1}{2} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| \times \frac{1}{2} = \langle \frac{1}{2} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| \times \frac{1}{2} = \langle \frac{1}{2} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| \times \frac{1}{2} = \langle \frac{1}{2} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| \times \frac{1}{2} = \langle \frac{1}{2} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| \times \frac{1}{2} = \langle \frac{1}{2} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| \times \frac{1}{2} = \langle \frac{1}{2} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| \times \frac{1}{2} = \langle \frac{1}{2} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| \times \frac{1}{2} = \langle \frac{1}{2} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| \times \frac{1}{2} = \langle \frac{1}{2} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| \times \frac{1}{2} = \langle \frac{1}{2} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| \times \frac{1}{2} = \langle \frac{1}{2} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| \times \frac{1}{2} = \langle \frac{1}{2} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| \times \frac{1}{2} = \langle \frac{1}{2} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| \times \frac{1}{2} = \langle \frac{1}{2} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| \times \frac{1}{2} = \langle \frac{1}{2} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| \times \frac{1}{2} = \langle \frac{1}{2} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| \times \frac{1}{2} = \langle \frac{1}{2} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| \times \frac{1}{2} = \langle \frac{1}{2} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| \times \frac{1}{2} = \langle \frac{1}{2} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| \times \frac{1}{2} = \langle \frac{1}{2} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| \times \frac{1}{2} = \langle \frac{1}{2} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| \times \frac{1}{2} = \langle \frac{1}{2} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| \times \frac{1}{2} = \langle \frac{1}{2} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| \times \frac{1}{2} = \langle \frac{1}{2} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| \times \frac{1}{2} = \langle \frac{1}{2} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| \times \frac{1}{2} = \langle \frac{1}{2} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| \times \frac{1}{2} = \langle \frac{1}{2} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| \times \frac{1}{2} = \langle \frac{1}{2} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| \times \frac{1}{2} = \langle \frac{1}{2} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| \times \frac{1}{2} = \langle \frac{1}{2} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| \times \frac{1}{2} = \langle \frac{1}{2} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| \times \frac{1}{2} = \langle \frac{1}{2} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| \times \frac{1}{2} = \langle \frac{1}{2} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| \times \frac{1}{2} = \langle \frac{1}{2} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| \times \frac{1}{2} = \langle \frac{1}{2} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| \times \frac{1}{2} = \langle \frac{1}{$ (proprii) octogonali, i-e. e,' Lez'. · Daca /1 = 2= 2, consideram subsportiul propriis 2-dimensional  $V_{\lambda} = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid Ax = \lambda X\} = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid Ax = \lambda X$ 2.e. e1/1 e2/. Notam e' = (lk, mk), K=1,2 gi R=(l, l2) e SO(2) Important! Daca det R = -1, aturci inversam coloanele.

Consideram rotația  $R: X' = RX''; A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & +2 \end{pmatrix}$ 

Comica devime R(T(T)): +1 x"2+ x2y"+ =0. Trametria efectuata este: X = RX" + Xo.

Se objim urmatoarelle schimbari de resper carteran: R=[0,e1,e2] = R'=[Po,e1,e2] & R"=[Po,e1,e2]

Distingem womatoarde carui. a) 1 = 0 (conica meologenerata) L. √= 11. 22 >0 => Ø sau elipsa 2. 0=+1.+220 = hiperbola 6) D=0 (conica degenerata) 1. d= 11. 22 >0 = pourct dublu 2. d= 11. 12 <0 = doua dreepte concurrente