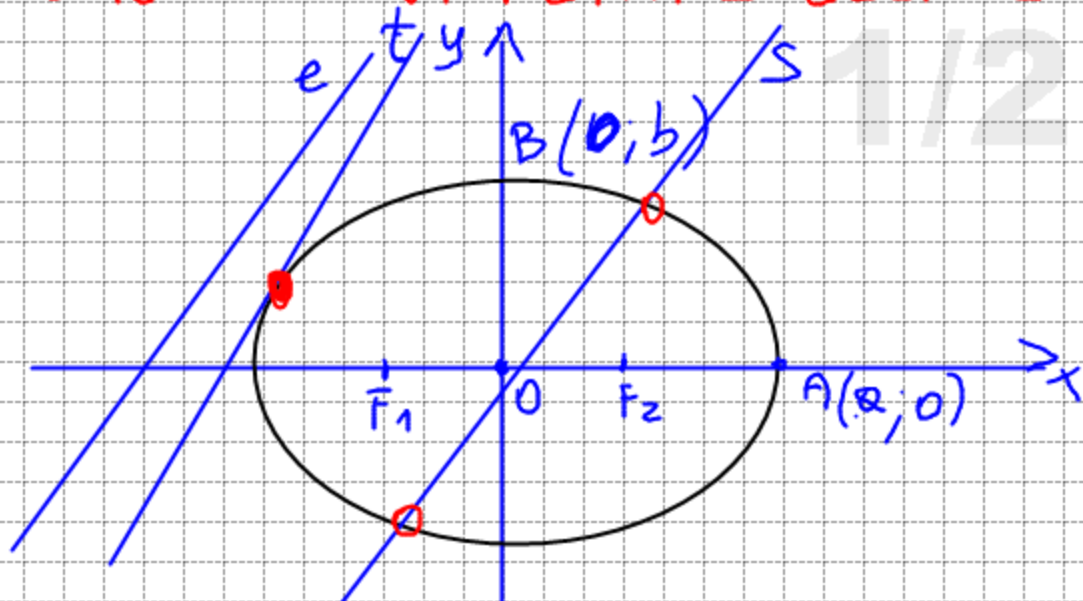


POSIZI. ... 2A RETTA E ELLISSE



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

$$y = mx + q$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \\ y = mx + q \end{cases}$$

equazione risolvente

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{(mx+q)^2}{b^2} = 1$$

$$\Delta > 0$$

retta s: secante

$$\Delta = 0$$

retta t: Tangente

$$\Delta < 0$$

retta e: esterna

FORMULA SDOPPIAMENTO

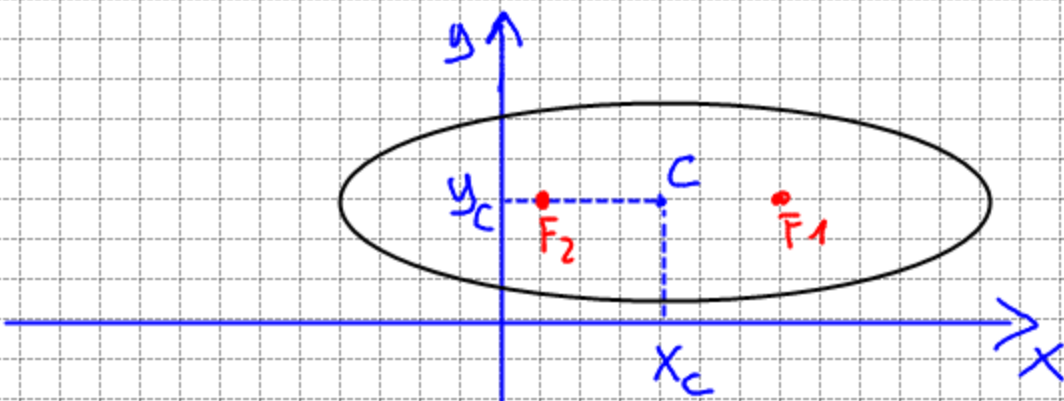
$$E: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \quad P(x_p, y_p) \in E$$

utilizzo, per trovare l'equazione della
retta t_g in $P \in E$, il metodo dello
sdoppiamento:

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 &\rightarrow x x_p \\ y^2 &\rightarrow y y_p \\ x &\rightarrow \frac{x + x_p}{2} \\ y &\rightarrow \frac{y + y_p}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{x x_p}{a^2} + \frac{y y_p}{b^2} = 1$$

ELLISSE TRASLATO



$$\frac{(x - x_c)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y - y_c)^2}{b^2} = 1$$

ES

$$C(2; 3) \quad a=3 \quad b=1$$

$$\frac{(x-2)^2}{9} + \frac{(y-3)^2}{1} = 1$$

