Monor indender 2

M=
$$(X_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2}(X_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2}))$$

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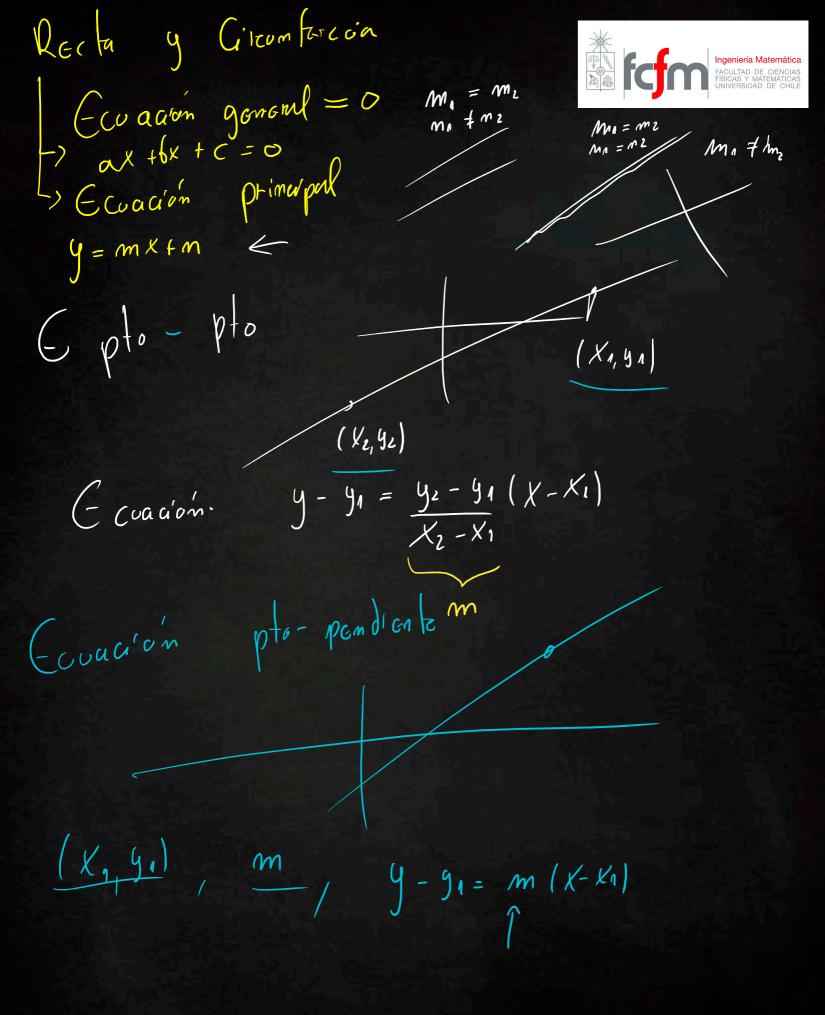
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M= $(X_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2}(X$



Circumfeternaia: (Ec. general)
$$(X-h)^2 + (y-K)^2 - L^2 = 0$$
Centrada (h, K) + Hadio.
Completación de cuadrado

$$(2+w)^{2} + 2x + 3 + y^{2} - y + 4 + 9 = 0$$

$$(2+w)^{2} + 2x + 2xw + w^{2} = 1$$

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$$\frac{(\overline{z} + \overline{w})^{2} = \overline{z}^{2} + 2\overline{z}\overline{w} + \overline{w}^{2}}{\overline{z}^{2} + 9} = -8 = \overline{w} = -\frac{1}{2} |\overline{w}^{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

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$$\frac{(\overline{z} + \overline{w})^{2} = \overline{z}^{2} + 2\overline{z}\overline{w} + \overline{w}^{2}$$

$$\frac{\overline{z} = 9, 2\overline{z}\overline{w} = -8}{4} = -\frac{1}{16} + (9^{2} - 29 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}) + 9 - \frac{1}{4} = 0$$

$$(X^{2} + 2 \cdot X \cdot \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{16}) + 3 - \frac{1}{16} + (9^{2} - 29 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}) + 9 - \frac{1}{4} = 0$$

$$(X + \frac{1}{4})^{2} + (9 - \frac{1}{2})^{2} + (18\overline{z})^{2} = (\overline{18\overline{z}})^{2}$$

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TEORGMA: POT 3 puntos
pasa una única
circum fatancia



Gotema! pot 3 pontos parabola.

CC. g. coadetta ex2+ bx+c=0

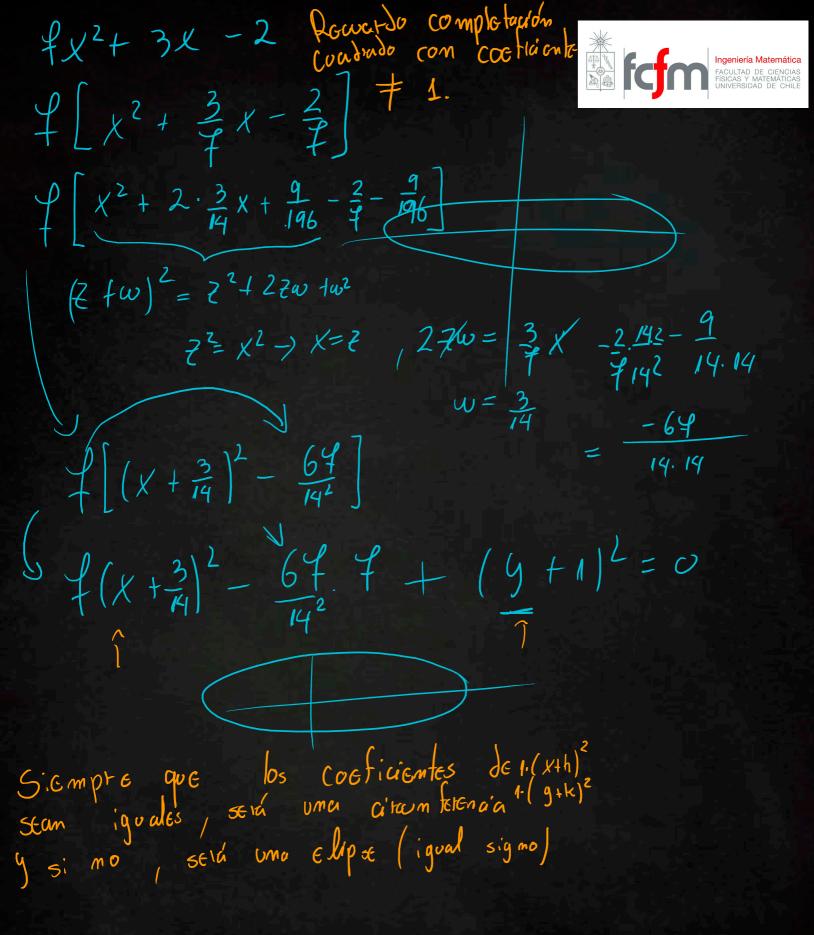
TEOrema: por 3 pontos pose um vola circunfetencia

 $ax^2 + bx + c + dy^2 + ey + f = 0$

6-1-1-1=3 cte simetra simetria $(X-h)^2+(g-K)^2=+2$

 $\begin{array}{cccc}
(1) & (2) & (3) \\
\end{array}$

Catuactétistices de les Cónicas. Parabola
Vértical
Vértical
Vértical
Vitectri3, Camónica
9 c n el m $y - y_0 = \frac{1}{4p} \left[(x - x_0)^2 - y_0 \right] = \left[\frac{1}{2a} \int_{-2a}^{b} \left[\frac{1}{2a} \right] dx$ Foco, F = (Xo, Yoth) = (-b) + 1/201 / 201 / 201 P = 4a Directly $y = y_0 - \rho = f(\frac{-6}{2a}) - \frac{1}{4a}$ (Xo, yot pl Foco V (Xo, Yo) Directizy. y= 40-P notizon tul ()Walola ay2 + by + c = 0 VEHT (CE (X0,40) F F6 (0 (Xo + P, yo) Ditecty y = X0-P (10, 40)





Considere los puntos A = (a, 0) y B = (-a, 0), donde a > 0. Encuentre el lugar geométrico de los puntos P = (x, y) tal que las pendientes de las rectas L_{PA} y L_{PB} satisfacen la siguiente relación

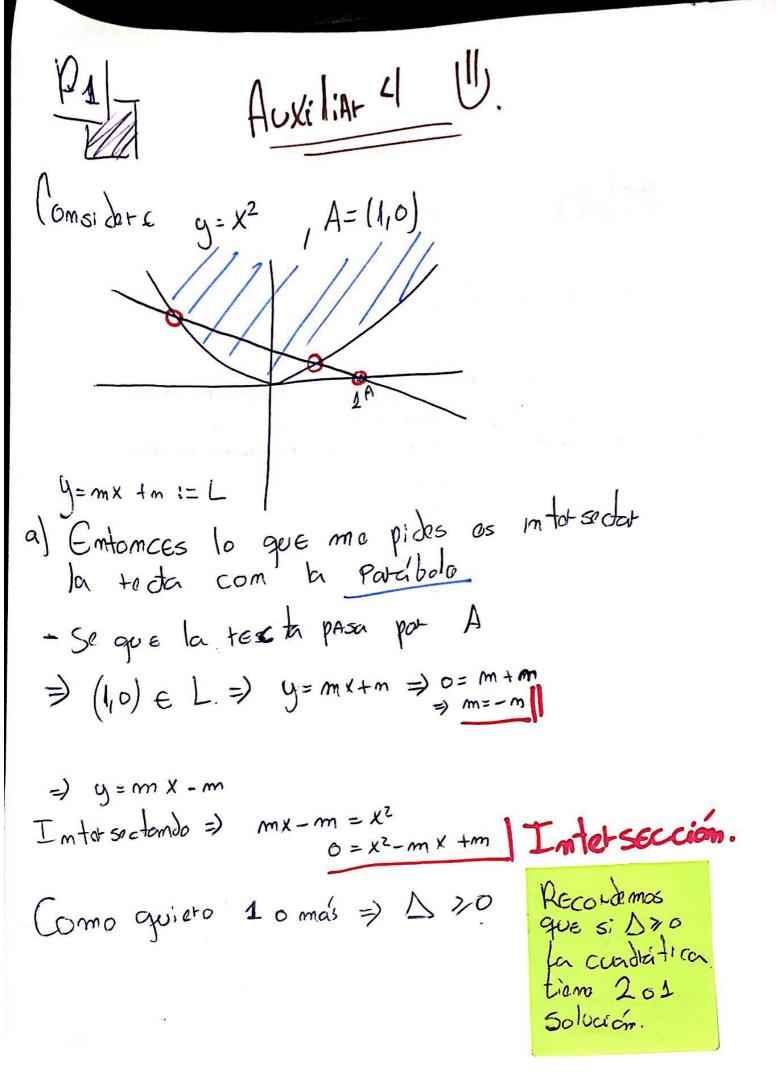
$$m_{PA} = \frac{2m_{PB}}{1 - m_{PB}^2}$$

Notemos que
$$m_{PA} = \frac{y}{x-a}$$
 y $m_{PB} = \frac{y}{x+a}$, por lo tanto reemplazando:

$$\frac{y}{x-a} = \frac{2\frac{y}{x+a}}{1 - \frac{y^2}{(x+a)^2}} \iff 1 = \frac{2\frac{(x-a)}{x+a}}{1 - \frac{y^2}{(x+a)^2}} \iff \frac{(x+a)^2 - y^2}{(x+a)^2} = 2\frac{(x-a)}{x+a} \iff (x+a)^2 - y^2 = 2(x^2 - a^2) \iff 4a^2 = x^2 - 2xa + a^2 + y^2 \iff (2a)^2 = (x-a)^2 + y^2$$

$$2(x^2 - a^2) \iff 4a^2 = x^2 - 2xa + a^2 + y^2 \iff (2a)^2 = (x - a)^2 + y^2$$

Es una circunferencia de centro (a,0) y radio 2a.



0=x2-mx+m a=1, 6=-m, c=m D=62-4ac = m2-4.1.m = m2-4 m >0 > esto es uma para bola =) m2-4m =0 sime [0,4] m²-4 m 4 0 si M∈ (-∞,0] U [4,00+). C = [-00,0]U[4,00+) meC. b) melh., sea PIQ pontos de intersección. T(x)= x = mx +m. -> su salvaión -b+162-4ac ; a=1; -m=b; m=c Calculo M com el punto medio de $X_{1,2} = m \pm \sqrt{m^2 - 4m} = X_1 + X_2 = X_M$ Como Py QeL Pendo calculat ·M, solo SACAMOO Punto modio. m + Jm2 4m + m - Jm2 4m 4) su creamiant es constante. $X_{\text{M}} = \frac{2m}{4} = \frac{m}{2} \Rightarrow \text{ formplago or m } \in \text{condian}$ 1: mx-m=9 yn=m.m-m= m=-2m

C)
$$\hat{C}$$
 Qué recotte M ?

Se que $X_{M} = \frac{m}{2} \Rightarrow 2X_{M} = m$
 $y_{M} = mX_{M} - m = 2X_{M} \cdot X_{M} - 2X_{M}$
 $y_{M} = 2(X_{M}^{2} - X_{M}) \rightarrow Parábla$
 $y_{M} = 2(X_{M}^{2} - X_{M}^{2} - X_{M}) \rightarrow Parábla$
 $y_{M} = 2(X_{M}^{2} - X_{M}$

Terminamos !
walquier duda u mi wreo
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