

הקו \$l_1\$ הוא \$3x - 4y - 6 = 0 \quad \text{②}\$

הקו \$l_2\$ הוא \$2x - y + 1 = 0\$

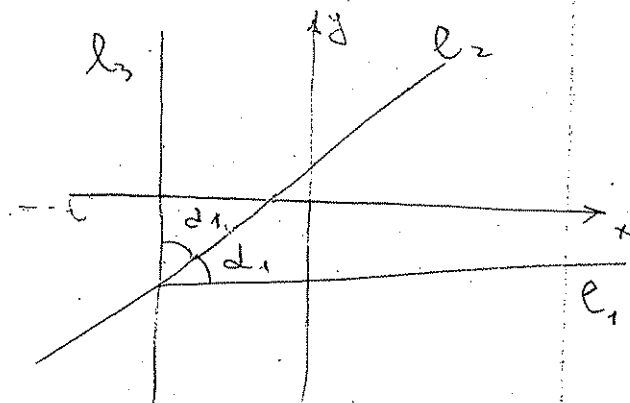
הזווית בין \$l_1\$ ל-\$l_2\$ היא \$d_1\$

$$\tan d_1 = \frac{m_2 - m_1}{1 + m_1 m_2} = \frac{2 - \frac{3}{4}}{1 + 2 \cdot \frac{3}{4}} = \frac{5 \cdot 2}{4 \cdot 5} = \frac{1}{2}$$

הקו \$l_1\$ הוא \$3x - 4y - 6 = 0\$

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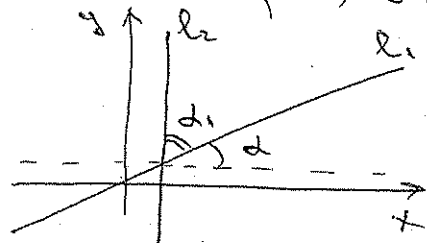
הקו \$l_3\$ הוא \$Ax + By + C = 0\$



הזווית בין \$l_1\$ ל-\$l_2\$ היא \$d_1\$

הקו \$l_2\$ הוא \$2x - y + 1 = 0\$

הקו \$l_3\$ הוא \$Ax + By + C = 0\$



הקו \$l_1\$ הוא \$3x - 4y - 6 = 0\$

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הזווית בין \$l_1\$ ל-\$l_2\$ היא \$d_1\$

Grand total:

$$\begin{cases} 3x - 4y - 6 = 0 \\ 0 = 1 - x + y \\ -5x - 10 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x = -2 \Rightarrow y = 2x + 1 = -4 + 1 = -3$$

$(-2, -3)$ point P is

$x = -2$: l_3 is the line $\Leftrightarrow l_2: x = 6$! $(-2, -3) \in l_3$

$(-2, -3)$ is not on l_1 or l_2 \Rightarrow it is the point of intersection of l_1, l_2, l_3

(ii) The line $ax + by + c = 0$ is the line of intersection of:

$A(6, 0)$ $B(0, 8)$

\Rightarrow the line of intersection of the lines AB and l_3 is the line l_3

$B \neq A$

$$d = \sqrt{(6-0)^2 + (0-8)^2} = 10$$

$$R = \frac{d}{2} = \frac{10}{2} = 5 \quad \Rightarrow \text{radius of circle}$$

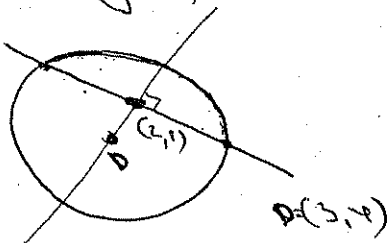
The line of intersection of AB and l_3 is the line l_3

$$\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} = \frac{6 + 0}{2} = 3$$

$$\frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} = \frac{0 + 8}{2} = 4$$

$R = 5$ is the radius of the circle $(x-3)^2 + (y-4)^2 = 5^2$

$$(x-3)^2 + (y-4)^2 = 5^2$$



(iii)

The line of intersection of the lines AB and l_3 is the line l_3

\Rightarrow the line of intersection of the lines AB and l_3 is the line l_3

and $(1, 2)$! $(4, 5)$! the line of intersection

$$m_1 = \frac{4-1}{3-2} = 3 \quad -4-$$

$$m_2 = -\frac{1}{m_1} = -\frac{1}{3} \quad \Leftarrow$$

for $m_2 = -\frac{1}{3}$ point (2,1) is also on the line \Leftarrow

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

$$\underline{x + 3y - 5 = 0}$$

② Problem - of finding the equation of a line passing through the point (2,1) and perpendicular to the line $x^2 + 6y^2 = 18$

Let the equation of the line be $mx + ny = c$.
 Since it passes through (2,1), $2m + n = c$.
 Also, it is perpendicular to $x^2 + 6y^2 = 18$.
 The slope of the line is $-\frac{n}{m}$.
 The slope of the ellipse is $-\frac{b^2}{a^2} = -\frac{6}{18} = -\frac{1}{3}$.
 For perpendicularity, $-\frac{n}{m} \cdot -\frac{1}{3} = -1$.
 $\Rightarrow \frac{n}{m} = 3 \Rightarrow n = 3m$.

$$\frac{x^2}{18} + \frac{y^2}{3} = 1 \Rightarrow x^2 + 6y^2 = 18$$

$$b^2 = 6 \quad a^2 = 18$$

$$m_1 m_2 = -\frac{b^2}{a^2} = -\frac{6}{18} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\tan \theta = \left| \frac{m_2 - m_1}{1 + m_1 m_2} \right| = \tan 45^\circ = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{m_2 - m_1}{1 + m_1 m_2} = 1 \\ m_1 m_2 = -\frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 = -\frac{1}{3m_2}$$

$$\frac{m_2 + \frac{1}{3m_2}}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} = 1$$

$$\frac{3m_2^2 + 1}{3m_2} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$6m_2^2 + 1 - 5m_2 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 25 - 24 = 1$$

$$m_2 = \frac{5 \pm 1}{12} = \frac{1}{2}$$

\Downarrow

$$m_1 = -\frac{1}{3m_2} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{or } m_2 = \frac{5-1}{12} = \frac{1}{3}$$

\Downarrow

$$\text{or } m_1 = -\frac{1}{3m_2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

(1) $m_1 = -\frac{1}{2}$; $m_2 = \frac{1}{2}$ (1st and 2nd lines)

$$\begin{cases} y = -\frac{1}{2}x \\ y = \frac{1}{2}x \end{cases}$$

(2) $m_1 = -\frac{1}{2}$; $m_2 = \frac{1}{3}$ (1st and 2nd lines)

$$\begin{cases} y = -\frac{1}{2}x \\ y = \frac{1}{3}x \end{cases}$$

⑧ $x^2 + 5y^2 = 21$

$1 = m$ (slope)

$d = \sqrt{18}$

Coordinates of the vertices (x_1, y_1) ; (x_2, y_2)

* Distance between the vertices (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2)

$$d^2 = (x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2$$

$$18 = (x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2$$

* Slope of the line $m = -1$

$$y = -x + c$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + y_1 = c \\ x_2 + y_2 = c \end{cases}$$

$$x_1 + y_1 = x_2 + y_2$$

$$\begin{cases} 18 = (x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2 \\ x_1 + y_1 = x_2 + y_2 \end{cases}$$

$$18 = (x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2$$

הנקודה $(x_1, y_1) = (-1, -2)$ היא נקודה על המעגל $x^2 + y^2 = 5$ כי $1 + 4 = 5$

$$x + y + 3 = 0$$

המעגל $x^2 - y^2 = 16$ הוא הפרבולה

פתרון (3)

הנקודה $(1, 2)$ היא נקודה על המעגל

המעגל $(x_1, y_1) = (x, y)$ הוא הפרבולה

המעגל $x^2 - y^2 = 16$ הוא הפרבולה

המעגל $x^2 - y^2 = 16$ הוא הפרבולה

$$2x_1^2 - y_1^2 = 16 \quad (1)$$

$$2x_2^2 - y_2^2 = 16 \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow x_1 + x_2 = 2 \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} = 2 \Rightarrow y_1 + y_2 = 4 \quad (4)$$

$$(3) \Rightarrow x_1 = 2 - x_2$$

$$(4) \Rightarrow y_1 = 4 - y_2$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow 2(2 - x_2)^2 - (4 - y_2)^2 = 16$$

$$2(4 - 4x_2 + x_2^2) - (16 - 8y_2 + y_2^2) = 16$$

$$8 - 8x_2 + 2x_2^2 - 16 + 8y_2 - y_2^2 = 16$$

$$2x_2^2 - y_2^2 - 8x_2 + 8y_2 = 24$$

$$(2) \Rightarrow 16$$

$$-8x_2 + 8y_2 = 8$$

$$-x_2 + y_2 = 1$$

$$x_2 = y_2 - 1$$

המעגל (2)

$$2(y_2 - 1)^2 - y_2^2 = 16$$

$$2y_2^2 - 4y_2 + 2 - y_2^2 = 16$$

$$y_2^2 - 4y_2 - 14 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 4 + 14 = 18$$

$$y_2 = 2 \pm \sqrt{18}$$

$$x_2 = 2 + \sqrt{18} - 1 = 1 + \sqrt{18}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_1 - y_2 = 3 \quad -7-$$

$(x_1, y_1) = (x_2, y_2) = 3$ \Rightarrow $y_1 - y_2 = 3$ \Rightarrow $x_1 - x_2 = -3$

$(x_1, y_1) = (x_2, y_2)$ \Rightarrow $(x_1, y_1) = (x_2, y_2)$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + 5y^2 = 21 & (1) \\ x^2 + 5y^2 = 21 & (2) \\ y_1 - y_2 = 3 & (3) \\ x_1 - x_2 = -3 & (4) \end{cases}$$

$(x_1, y_1) = (x_2, y_2)$ \Rightarrow $(x_1, y_1) = (x_2, y_2)$

$$(3) \Rightarrow y_1 = 3 + y_2$$

$$(4) \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2 - 3$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow (x_2 - 3)^2 + 5(3 + y_2)^2 = 21$$

$$(2) \Rightarrow x_2^2 + 5y_2^2 = 21$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow x_2^2 - 6x_2 + 9 + 45 + 30y_2 + 5y_2^2 = 21$$

$$x_2^2 + 5y_2^2 - 6x_2 + 30y_2 = 21 - 9 - 45$$

$(2) \Rightarrow 21$

$$21 - 6x_2 + 30y_2 = 21 - 54 \quad /: 6$$

$$-x_2 + 5y_2 = -9$$

$$\boxed{x_2 = 5y_2 + 9}$$

$(2) \Rightarrow$

$$(5y_2 + 9)^2 + 5y_2^2 = 21$$

$$25y_2^2 + 90y_2 + 81 + 5y_2^2 = 21$$

$$30y_2^2 + 90y_2 + 60 = 0 \quad /: 30$$

$$y_2^2 + 3y_2 + 2 = 0$$

$$y_2 = -1 \quad \text{or} \quad y_2 = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow x_2 = 4 \quad \text{or} \quad x_2 = -1$$

$$y = 1 = -(x - 4) \quad \text{or} \quad (x_2, y_2) = (4, -1)$$

8-
 \Rightarrow (1,2) is a point on the line $(1+\sqrt{18}, 2+\sqrt{18})$

the slope $m = \frac{2+\sqrt{18}-2}{1+\sqrt{18}-1} = 1$

the line passing through (1,2) with slope $m=1$

$y-2 = (x-1)$ (1)

$x - y + 1 = 0$

the line $x - y + 1 = 0$ is perpendicular to the line $2x - y + 4 = 0$ (2)

the line $x - y + 1 = 0$ is perpendicular to the line $2x - y + 4 = 0$

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the line $x - y + 1 = 0$ is perpendicular to the line $2x - y + 4 = 0$

$\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} = 2 \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x_1 + x_2 = 5$

the line $x - y + 1 = 0$ is perpendicular to the line $2x - y + 4 = 0$

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the line $x - y + 1 = 0$ is perpendicular to the line $2x - y + 4 = 0$

$\begin{cases} y^2 = 2px & (1) \\ 2x - y + 4 = 0 & (2) \end{cases}$

(2) $\Rightarrow y = 2x + 4$

(1) $\Rightarrow (2x+4)^2 = 2px$

$4x^2 + 16x + 16 = 2px$

$4x^2 + 2x(8-p) + 16 = 0 \quad | :2$

$2x^2 + x(8-p) + 8 = 0$

$\Delta = (8-p)^2 - 64 = 64 - 16p + p^2 - 64 =$

$= -16p + p^2$

$x_{1,2} = \frac{-(8-p) \pm \sqrt{p^2 - 16p}}{4}$

$x_1 + x_2 = -\frac{2(8-p)}{4} = 5$

$-(8-p) = 10$

$$x_1 = \frac{-(8-p) + \sqrt{p^2 - 16p}}{4} = -9 \quad (2)$$

$$= \frac{-(8-18) + \sqrt{18^2 - 16 \cdot 18}}{4} = 4$$

$$y_1 = 2x_1 + 4 = 2 \cdot 4 + 4 = 12$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-(8-18) - \sqrt{18^2 - 16 \cdot 18}}{4} = 1$$

$$y_2 = 2x_2 + 4 = 2 \cdot 1 + 4 = 6$$

(1, 6) ; (4, 12) \Rightarrow \leftarrow

Nullstelle berechnen

$$9x^2 - y^2 + 18x - 18 = 0$$

$$9(x^2 + 2x + 1 - 1) - y^2 = 18$$

$$9(x+1)^2 - y^2 - 9 = 18$$

$$9(x+1)^2 - y^2 = 27 \quad /: 27$$

$$\frac{(x+1)^2}{3} - \frac{y^2}{27} = 1$$

\Rightarrow Graphik zur Kontrolle

$$x^2 - 4y^2 + 40y - 84 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 4(y^2 + 10y + 25 - 25) - 84 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 4(y+5)^2 + 100 - 84 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 4(y+5)^2 = -16 \quad /: -16$$

$$-\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{(y+5)^2}{4} = 1$$

Graphik zur Kontrolle

$$16x^2 - 9y^2 + 32x + 36y + 205 = 0$$

$$16(x^2 + 2x + 1 - 1) - 9(y^2 - 4y + 4 - 4) + 205 = 0$$

$$16(x+1)^2 - 9(y-2)^2 - 16 + 36 + 205 = 0$$

$$16(x+1)^2 - 9(y-2)^2 = -225 \quad /: -225$$

$$-\frac{(x+1)^2}{\left(\frac{15}{4}\right)^2} + \frac{(y-2)^2}{5^2} = 1$$

$$4x^2 - 9y^2 + 16x - 72y - 128 = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$4(x^2 + 4x + 4 - 4) - 9(y^2 + 8y + 16 - 16) - 128 = 0$$

$$4(x+2)^2 - 9(y+4)^2 - 16 + 144 - 128 = 0$$

$$4(x+2)^2 - 9(y+4)^2 = 0$$

$$[2(x+2)]^2 - [3(y+4)]^2 = 0$$

$$[2(x+2) - 3(y+4)][2(x+2) + 3(y+4)] = 0$$

$$2x - 3y - 8 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2(x+2) - 3(y+4) = 0 \quad \Leftarrow$$

$$2x + 3y + 16 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2(x+2) + 3(y+4) = 0 \quad \Leftarrow$$

מציאת נקודות המפגש בין הישרים

$$2x - 3y - 8 = 0$$

$$2x + 3y + 16 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 4y^2 - 6x - 16y - 7 = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$(x^2 - 6x + 9 - 9) - 4(y^2 + 4y + 4 - 4) - 7 = 0$$

$$(x-3)^2 - 4(y+2)^2 - 9 + 16 - 7 = 0$$

$$(x-3)^2 - 4(y+2)^2 = 0$$

$$(x-3 - 2(y+2))(x-3 + 2(y+2)) = 0$$

$$(x - 2y - 7)(x + 2y + 1) = 0$$

מציאת נקודות המפגש בין הישרים

$$x - 2y - 7 = 0$$

$$x + 2y + 1 = 0$$

$$16x^2 + 9y^2 - 6x + 18y + 9 = 0 \quad (6)$$

$$16(x^2 - \frac{6}{16}x + (\frac{3}{16})^2 - (\frac{3}{16})^2) + 9(y^2 + 2y + 1 - 1) + 9 = 0$$

$$16(x - \frac{3}{16})^2 + 9(y+1)^2 - \frac{9}{16} - 9 + 9 = 0$$

$$16(x - \frac{3}{16})^2 + 9(y+1)^2 = (\frac{3}{4})^2 \quad | : (\frac{3}{4})^2$$

$$\frac{(x - \frac{3}{16})^2}{(\frac{3}{16})^2} + \frac{(y+1)^2}{(\frac{1}{4})^2} = 1$$

$$(\frac{3}{16}, -1)$$

נקודת המפגש בין הישרים

$$x^2 + 4y^2 + 8x + 12 = 0 \quad -11-$$

$$(x^2 + 8x + 16 - 16) + 4y^2 = -12$$

$$(x+4)^2 + 4y^2 = -12 + 16$$

$$(x+4)^2 + 4y^2 = 4 \quad /:4$$

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

$(-4, 0)$ o ssa w of 100%
 20x² + 4y² - 20x + 12y - 86 = 0

$$20x^2 + 4y^2 - 20x + 12y - 86 = 0 \quad (8)$$

$$20(x^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}) + 4(y^2 + 3y + (\frac{3}{2})^2 - (\frac{3}{2})^2) - 86 = 0$$

$$20(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 + 4(y + \frac{3}{2})^2 - 5 - 4 \cdot \frac{9}{4} - 86 = 0$$

$$20(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 + 4(y + \frac{3}{2})^2 = 100$$

$(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{3}{2})$ o ssa w of 100% \leftarrow

$$9x^2 + 36y^2 + 12x - 120y + 32 = 0$$

$$9(x^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{4}{9} - \frac{4}{9}) + 36(y^2 - \frac{10}{3}y + (\frac{5}{3})^2 -$$

$$9(x + \frac{2}{3})^2 + 36(y - \frac{5}{3})^2 - 4 - 100 + 32 = 0$$

$$9(x + \frac{2}{3})^2 + 36(y - \frac{5}{3})^2 = 72$$

$(-\frac{2}{3}, \frac{5}{3})$ o ssa w of 100%

$$4y^2 + 12y - 8x + 17 = 0$$

$$4(y^2 + 3y + (\frac{3}{2})^2 - (\frac{3}{2})^2) - 8x + 9 + 17 = 0$$

$$4(y + \frac{3}{2})^2 - 8x - 8 + 17 = 0$$

$$4(y + \frac{3}{2})^2 + 8 = 8x$$

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

elc

$$x^2 + 4x + 3y - 8 = 0 \quad -12-$$

(11)

$$3y = -x^2 - 4x + 8$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{3}x^2 - \frac{4}{3}x + \frac{8}{3}$$

עליו

$$4x^2 + 4y^2 - 4x + 12y + 50 = 0$$

$$4\left(x^2 - x + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2\right) + 4\left(y^2 + 3y + \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2\right) + 50 = 0$$

$$4\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 4\left(y + \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - 1 - 9 + 50 = 0$$

$$4\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 4\left(y + \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 = -48$$

→ גרעין מרכז בנקודה

$$0 = x^2 + 3y^2 - 6x + 12y - 4 = 0$$

$$3\left(x^2 - 2x + 1 - 1\right) + 3\left(y^2 + 4y + \frac{16}{3} - \frac{16}{3}\right) - 4 = 0$$

$$3\left(x - 1\right)^2 + 3\left(y + \frac{4}{3}\right)^2 - 3 - 4 = 0$$

$$3\left(x - 1\right)^2 + 3\left(y + \frac{4}{3}\right)^2 = 7 \quad /:3$$

$$\left(x - 1\right)^2 + \left(y + \frac{4}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{7}{3}$$

מרכז בנקודה $\left(1, -\frac{4}{3}\right)$

$$0 = x^2 + 4x - 7 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 4x - 7 = 0$$

$$x = 4\left(x^2 - x + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2\right)$$

$$x = 4\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - 1$$

עליו

(12)

$$3y^2 - 4x + 2y - 7 = 0$$

$$3\left(y^2 + \frac{2}{3}y + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2\right) - 4x - 7 = 0$$

$$3\left(y + \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{3} - 7 = 4x$$

$$3\left(y + \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 - \frac{7}{3} = 4x$$

עליו

(13)

$$2x^2 + y^2 + 4x - 6y + 11 = 0$$

(16)

$$2(x^2 + 2x + 1 - 1) + (y^2 - 6y + 9 - 9) + 11 = 0$$

$$2(x+1)^2 + (y-3)^2 - 2 - 9 + 11 = 0$$

$$2(x+1)^2 + (y-3)^2 = 0$$

(-1, 3) केंद्र (center)

$$2x^2 + y^2 + 4x - 6y + 12 = 0$$

(17)

$$2(x^2 + 2x + 1 - 1) + (y^2 - 6y + 9 - 9) + 12 = 0$$

$$2(x+1)^2 + (y-3)^2 - 2 - 9 + 12 = 0$$

$$2(x+1)^2 + (y-3)^2 = -1$$

केंद्र (center)

o'pc