

### Lezione 16

#### Gli asintoti di un'iperbole

Per asintoto si intende una retta a cui il grafico dell'iperbole si avvicina senza mai toccarla.



Debbiamo trovare le equazioni di questi asintoti

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

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{a^2 m^2 x^2}{b^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{b^2 x^2 - a^2 m^2 x^2}{a^2 b^2} = \frac{a^2 b^2}{a^2 b^2}$$

$$(b^2 - a^2 m^2) x^2 = a^2 b^2$$

$$x^2 = \frac{a^2 b^2}{b^2 - a^2 m^2} \quad x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{a^2 b^2}{b^2 - a^2 m^2}} = \pm \frac{ab}{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2 m^2}}$$

$$b^2 - a^2 m^2 \neq 0$$

$$a^2 m^2 - b^2 = 0 \Rightarrow a^2 m^2 = b^2$$

$$m^2 = \frac{b^2}{a^2} \Rightarrow m = \pm \frac{b}{a}$$

Per questo valore di m gli asintoti toccano l'iperbole in punti specifici.

$$m = \pm \frac{b}{a}$$

$$y = mx$$

$$y = \pm \frac{b}{a} x$$

E.A. ASINTOTI

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

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

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

$$y^2 = \frac{b^2}{a^2} \left( \frac{x^2}{a^2} - 1 \right)$$

$$y^2 = \frac{b^2}{a^2} \left( \frac{x^2 - a^2}{a^2} \right) = \frac{b^2}{a^4} (x^2 - a^2) \Rightarrow y = \pm \frac{b^2}{a^2} \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - a^2}{a^2}}$$

$$y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{b^2}{a^2}} \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = \pm \left( \frac{b}{a} \right) \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}$$

IPERBOLE EQUILATERA

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

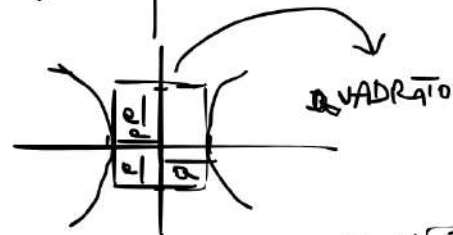
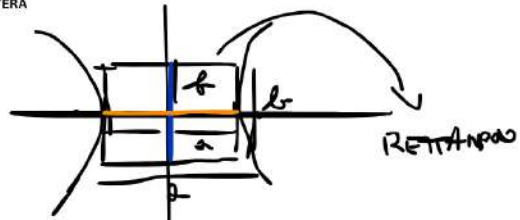
$$a = b$$

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

$$x^2 - y^2 = a^2$$

$$\approx a=1$$

$$x^2 - y^2 = 1$$



$$y^2 - x^2 = -1$$

$$y^2 = x^2 - 1$$

$$y = \pm \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$$

$$\boxed{xy = 1}$$

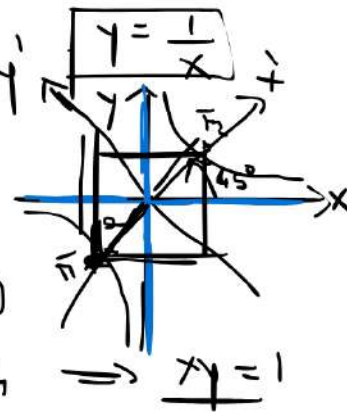
$$|\overline{PF_1} - \overline{PF_2}| = 2 \cdot \frac{c}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\sqrt{1+h} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$F_1 = \left(-\frac{c}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{c}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

$$F_2 = \left(\frac{c}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{c}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

$$c=2 \Rightarrow c^2 = 4$$



ESERCIZIO

$$xy = \frac{c^2}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{xy = 1}$$