

# 4.8 Hyperbola

- ① Najdite rovnice hyperboly v osovelém tvaru, je-li  
 a)  $a=4, b=5$       b)  $a=7, e=8$       c)  $e=13, a+b=17$

Ršení: a)

$$\boxed{\frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{y^2}{25} = 1}$$

b)  $b^2 = e^2 - a^2$

$$b^2 = 64 - 49 = 15$$

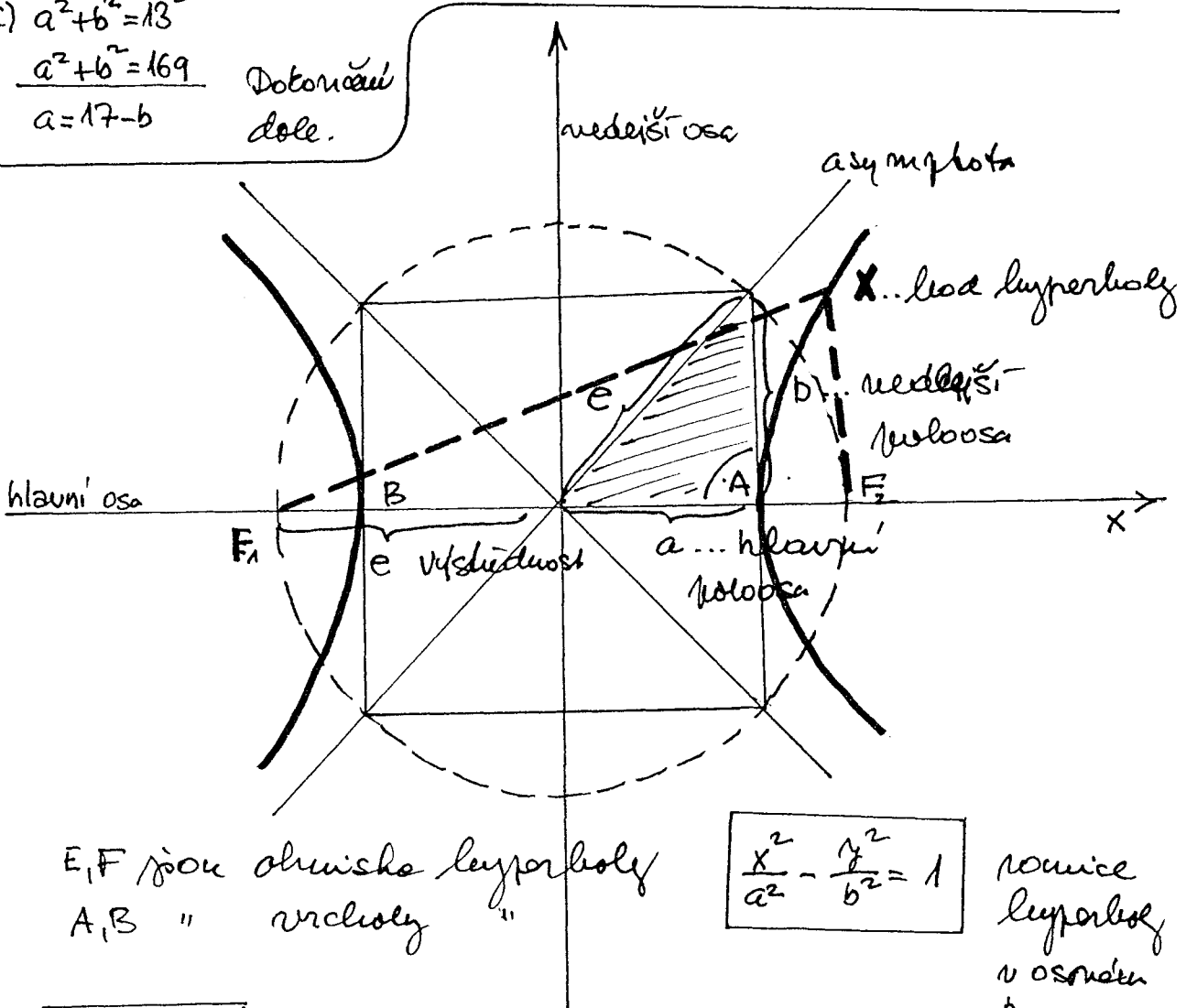
$$\boxed{\frac{x^2}{49} - \frac{y^2}{15} = 1}$$

c)  $a^2 + b^2 = 13^2$

$$a^2 + b^2 = 169$$

$$a = 17 - b$$

Dokračně  
dole.



$E, F$  jsou ohniska hyperboly  
 $A, B$  " vrcholy "

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

rovnice  
hyperboly  
v osovelém  
tvaru

$$\frac{x}{a} - \frac{y}{b} = 0$$


---


$$\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 0$$

→ rovnice asymptot, jejich směrnice

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

$$(17-b)^2 + b^2 = 169$$

$$289 - 34b + b^2 + b^2 = 169$$

$$2b^2 - 34b + 120 = 0 \quad | :2$$

$$b^2 - 17b + 60 = 0$$

$$b_{1,2} = \frac{17 \pm \sqrt{49}}{2} = \frac{17 \pm 7}{2} = \begin{cases} b_1 = 12 & a_1 = 17 - 12 = 5 \\ b_2 = 5 & a_2 = 17 - 5 = 12 \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{x^2}{144} - \frac{y^2}{25} = 1} \quad \boxed{\frac{x^2}{25} - \frac{y^2}{144} = 1}$$

①

② k podsestavicih hyperbol v osne'm tvaru ucte delky polosa, lim. excentricitu, poradnice ohnisk a rovnice asymptot.

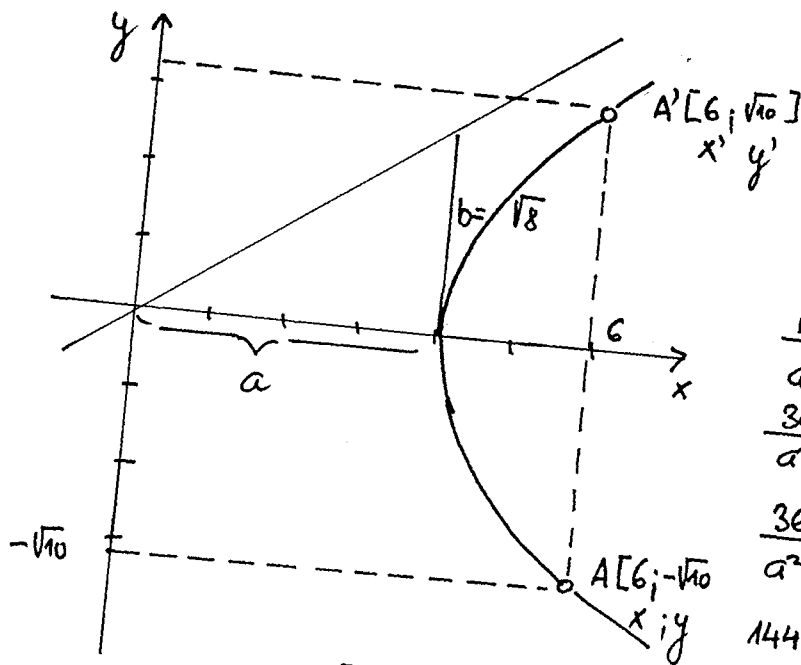
a)  $9x^2 - 16y^2 = 144 \quad | \cdot \frac{1}{144}$        $a^2 + b^2 = e^2$        $y = \pm \frac{b}{a}x$   
 $\frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$        $e^2 = 16 + 9$        $y = \pm \frac{3}{4}x$   
 $a^2 = 16$        $b^2 = 9$        $e^2 = 25$   
 $a = 4$        $b = 3$        $e = 5$   
 $F_1[-5; 0]$        $F_2[5; 0]$

b)  $3x^2 - y^2 = 9 \quad | \cdot \frac{1}{9}$        $F_1[-2\sqrt{3}; 0]$        $F_2[2\sqrt{3}; 0]$   
 $\frac{x^2}{3} - \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$   
 $a = \sqrt{3}$        $b = 3$   
 $e^2 = (\sqrt{3})^2 + 9$   
 $e^2 = 3 + 9$   
 $e^2 = 12 \quad | \sqrt{e^2}$   
 $e = 2\sqrt{3}$   
 $y = \pm \frac{b}{a}$   
 $y = \pm \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}}x$   
 $y = \pm \frac{3 \cdot \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{3}}x = \pm \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{3}x = \pm \sqrt{3}x$   
 $y = \pm \sqrt{3}x$        $e = 2\sqrt{3}$

c)  $2x^2 - y^2 = 20 \quad | \cdot \frac{1}{20}$        $e^2 = 10 + 20$        $F_1[-\sqrt{30}; 0]$        $F_2[\sqrt{30}; 0]$   
 $\frac{x^2}{10} - \frac{y^2}{20} = 1$        $e^2 = 30$   
 $a = \sqrt{10}$        $b = \sqrt{20}$        $e = \sqrt{30}$   
 $y = \pm \frac{\sqrt{20}}{\sqrt{10}}x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{20}{10}}x = \pm \sqrt{2}x$        $y = \pm \sqrt{2}x$

d)  $25x^2 - 144y^2 = 3600 \quad | \cdot \frac{1}{3600}$        $e^2 = 144 + 25$        $F_1[-13; 0]$        $F_2[13; 0]$   
 $\frac{x^2}{144} - \frac{y^2}{25} = 1$        $e^2 = 169$   
 $a = 12$        $b = 5$        $e = 13$   
 $y = \pm \frac{b}{a}x$   
 $y = \pm \frac{5}{12}x$

③ Napište rovnici hyperbol, která prochází bodem  $A[6; -\sqrt{10}]$  a její vedlejší polosa  $b = \sqrt{8}$ .



Ob rovnice

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \text{ dosad } A, b$$

$$\frac{6^2}{a^2} - \frac{(\sqrt{10})^2}{(\sqrt{8})^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{36}{a^2} - \frac{10}{8} = 1$$

$$\frac{36}{a^2} - \frac{5}{4} = 1 \quad | \cdot 4a^2$$

$$144 - 5a^2 = 4a^2$$

$$9a^2 = 144 \dots a^2 = 16$$

$$a = 4$$

$$\boxed{\frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{y^2}{8} = 1}$$

4) Najítte rovnici hyperbol, která prochází body:

a)  $A[5;3], B[8;-10]$

Pro A:  $\frac{25}{a^2} - \frac{9}{b^2} = 1 \quad | \cdot a^2 b^2$

Pro B:  $\frac{64}{a^2} - \frac{100}{b^2} = 1 \quad | \cdot a^2 b^2$

$$\boxed{25b^2 - 9a^2 = a^2 b^2 \quad | \cdot (-1)}$$

$$64b^2 - 100a^2 = a^2 b^2$$

$$\rightarrow -25b^2 + 9a^2 = -a^2 b^2$$

$$39b^2 - 91a^2 = 0$$

$$39b^2 = 91a^2$$

$$\boxed{b^2 = \frac{91a^2}{39}}$$

$$\frac{25}{a^2} - \frac{9}{\frac{91a^2}{39}} = 1 \leftarrow$$

$$\frac{25}{a^2} - \frac{351}{91a^2} = 1 \quad | \cdot 91a^2$$

$$2275 - 351 = 91a^2$$

$$91a^2 = 1924$$

$$a^2 = \frac{1924}{91}$$

$$\rightarrow b^2 = \frac{91 \cdot \frac{1924}{91}}{39} \dots b^2 = \frac{1924}{39}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{\frac{1924}{91}} - \frac{y^2}{\frac{1924}{39}} = 1$$

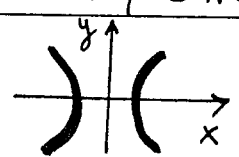
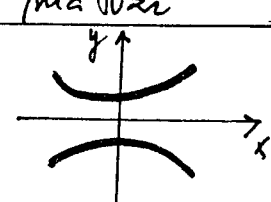
$$\frac{91x^2}{1924} - \frac{39y^2}{1924} = 1$$

$$\frac{4x^2}{148} - \frac{3y^2}{148} = 1 \quad | \cdot 148$$

$$\boxed{4x^2 - 3y^2 = 148}$$

b) A[2; -10], B[-5; 11]

Mistěně doplnkové poučení: hyperbola se středem [0; 0]

o hlavní osou x má tvar	o hlavní osou y má tvar
$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 	$\frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{x^2}{a^2} = 1$ 

Nú'sledek, který je ve sřice, a sice  $x^2 - y^2 = 96$ , není správný. Budeme proto A[2; -10], B[-5; 11] dosadit do rovnice hyperboly o hlavní osou y.

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

$$\textcircled{A} \frac{100}{b^2} - \frac{4}{a^2} = 1 \quad | \cdot a^2 b^2$$

$$B: \frac{121}{b^2} - \frac{25}{a^2} = 1 \quad | \cdot a^2 b^2$$

$$\frac{100a^2 - 4b^2}{a^2 b^2} = a^2 b^2 \quad | \cdot (-1)$$

$$\frac{121a^2 - 25b^2}{a^2 b^2} = -a^2 b^2$$

$$\frac{100}{b^2} - \frac{4}{b^2} = 1 \quad | \cdot b^2$$

$$21a^2 - 21b^2 = 0$$

$$a^2 = b^2 \quad \text{dosadit do } \textcircled{A}$$

$$100 - 4 = b^2$$

$$b^2 = 96 \Rightarrow a^2 = 96$$

$$\frac{y^2}{96} - \frac{x^2}{96} = 1 \quad | \cdot 96$$

$$\boxed{y^2 - x^2 = 96}$$

Nú'sledek, který je ve sřice, je sřekot pouze pro body, u nichž souřadnice jsou v pořadí, a to tedy:

$$A[-10; 2], B[11; -5]$$

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

$$A... \frac{100}{a^2} - \frac{4}{b^2} = 1 \quad | \cdot a^2 b^2$$

$$B... \frac{121}{a^2} - \frac{25}{b^2} = 1 \quad | \cdot a^2 b^2$$

$$(*) \quad \frac{100b^2 - 4a^2}{a^2 b^2} = a^2 b^2 \quad | \cdot (-1)$$

$$\frac{121b^2 - 25a^2}{a^2 b^2} = a^2 b^2$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{-100b^2 + 4a^2}{a^2 b^2} = -a^2 b^2$$

$$\frac{100}{a^2} - \frac{4}{a^2} = 1 \quad | \cdot a^2$$

$$21b^2 - 21a^2 = 0$$

$$100 - 4 = a^2$$

$$21b^2 = 21a^2 \quad | :21$$

$$\boxed{b^2 = a^2} \quad \text{dosad do } (*)$$

$$\boxed{a^2 = 96} \Rightarrow \boxed{b^2 = 96}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{96} - \frac{y^2}{96} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{x^2 - y^2 = 96}$$

- 5) Najdište rovnici hyperbol, jejíž lineární asymptota je  $e = \sqrt{13}$  a jejíž asymptota je  $2x - 3y = 0$

$$a^2 + b^2 = (\sqrt{13})^2$$

$$2x - 3y = 0$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = 13$$

$$3y = 2x$$

$$a^2 = 13 - b^2$$

$$y = \frac{2}{3}x$$

$$\frac{b}{a} = \frac{2}{3} \quad b = \frac{2}{3}a$$

$$b^2 = 13 - a^2$$

$$2a = 3b$$

$$b^2 = 13 - \left(\frac{3}{2}b\right)^2$$

$$a = \frac{3}{2}b$$

$$b^2 = 13 - \frac{9}{4}b^2$$

$$\boxed{\frac{x^2}{9} - \frac{y^2}{4} = 1}$$

$$\frac{13}{4}b^2 = 13 \quad | \cdot \frac{4}{13}$$

$$\boxed{b^2 = 4} \dots a^2 = 13 - 4 \dots \boxed{a^2 = 9}$$

- 6) Určete rovnici hyperbol pomocí její asymptoty a hyperboly.

$$a) \quad \frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \quad | \cdot 144$$

$$3x + 2y - 1 = 0$$

$$9x^2 - 16y^2 - 144 = 0$$

$$2y = -3x + 1$$

$$9x^2 - 16 \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - 144 = 0$$

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

5

$$9x^2 - 6 \cdot \left( \frac{9}{4}x^2 - \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{1}{4} \right) - 144 = 0$$

$$9x^2 - 36x^2 + 24x - 4 - 144 = 0$$

$$-27x^2 + 24x - 148 = 0 \quad | \cdot (-1)$$

$$27x^2 - 24x + 148 = 0$$

$$D = \sqrt{24^2 - 4 \cdot 27 \cdot 148} = \sqrt{-15408}$$

$$D < 0 \Rightarrow \text{m} \ddot{e} \text{ } \ddot{a} \text{ } \text{p} \ddot{r} \ddot{u} \text{ } \text{h} \ddot{e} \text{ } \text{h} \ddot{y} \text{p} \text{e} \text{r} \text{b} \ddot{o} \text{f}$$

b)

$$\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{10} = 1$$

$$5x - y + 11 = 0$$

$$y = 5x + 11$$

$$\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{(5x+11)^2}{10} = 1$$

$$\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{25x^2 + 110x + 121}{10} = 1 \quad | \cdot 20$$

$$5x^2 - 2(25x^2 + 110x + 121) = 20$$

$$5x^2 - 50x^2 - 220x - 242 - 20 = 0$$

$$-45x^2 - 220x - 262 = 0 \quad | \cdot (-1)$$

$$45x^2 + 220x + 262 = 0$$

$$D = 220^2 - 4 \cdot 45 \cdot 262$$

$$D = 1240$$

$$1240 > 0 \Rightarrow \text{P} \ddot{r} \ddot{u} \text{ } \text{h} \ddot{e} \text{ } \text{r} \ddot{e} \text{ } \text{h} \ddot{e} \text{ } \text{r} \ddot{e} \text{ } \text{h} \ddot{e} \text{ } \text{h} \ddot{y} \text{p} \text{e} \text{r} \text{b} \ddot{o} \text{f}.$$

c)

$$\frac{x^2}{90} - \frac{y^2}{36} = 1$$

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

$$y = -2x + 18$$

$$\frac{x^2}{90} - \frac{(-2x+18)^2}{36} = 1$$

$$\frac{x^2}{90} - \frac{4x^2 - 72x + 324}{36} = 1 \quad | \cdot 180$$

$$2x^2 - 5(4x^2 - 72x + 324) = 180$$

$$2x^2 - 20x^2 - 360x - 1620 - 180 = 0$$

$$-18x^2 - 360x - 1800 = 0 \quad | : (-18)$$

$$x^2 + 20x + 100 = 0$$

$$D = 20^2 - 4 \cdot 100 = 400 - 400 = 0$$

$$D = 0 \Rightarrow \text{P} \ddot{r} \ddot{u} \text{ } \text{h} \ddot{e} \text{ } \text{r} \ddot{e} \text{ } \text{h} \ddot{e} \text{ } \text{h} \ddot{y} \text{p} \text{e} \text{r} \text{b} \ddot{o} \text{f}.$$

d)

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

$$y = 2x + 3$$

$$\frac{x^2}{4} - 4x^2 - 12x - 9 - 1 = 0 \quad | \cdot 4$$

$$x^2 - 16x^2 - 48x - 40 = 0$$

$$-15x^2 - 48x - 40 = 0 \quad | \cdot (-1)$$

$$15x^2 + 48x + 40 = 0$$

$$D = 48^2 - 60 \cdot 40 = -96$$

$$-96 < 0 \Rightarrow \text{m} \ddot{e} \text{ } \ddot{a} \text{ } \text{p} \ddot{r} \ddot{u} \text{ } \text{h} \ddot{e} \text{ } \text{h} \ddot{y} \text{p} \text{e} \text{r} \text{b} \ddot{o} \text{f} \text{ (nehat kv. rovnice nemá řešení)}.$$

7) Napišite rovnice přímky, kterou vymezí hyperbola ve

přímce : a)  $\frac{x^2}{90} - \frac{y^2}{36} = 1$        $x - 5y = 0$

$5y = x$

$\frac{x^2}{90} - \frac{\frac{x^2}{25}}{36} = 1$

$y = \frac{x}{5}$

$\frac{x^2}{90} - \frac{x^2}{900} = 1 \quad | \cdot 10$

$x_1 = 10, y_1 = \frac{10}{5} = 2 \quad A[10; 2]$

$x_2 = -10, y_2 = -\frac{10}{5} = -2 \quad B[-10; -2]$

$\frac{x^2}{9} - \frac{x^2}{90} = 10 \quad | \cdot 90$

$\vec{U} = A - B = (10 + 10, 2 + 2) = (20; 4)$

$10x^2 - x^2 = 900$

$|\vec{A}| = |\vec{B}| = \sqrt{20^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{400 + 16} = \sqrt{416}$

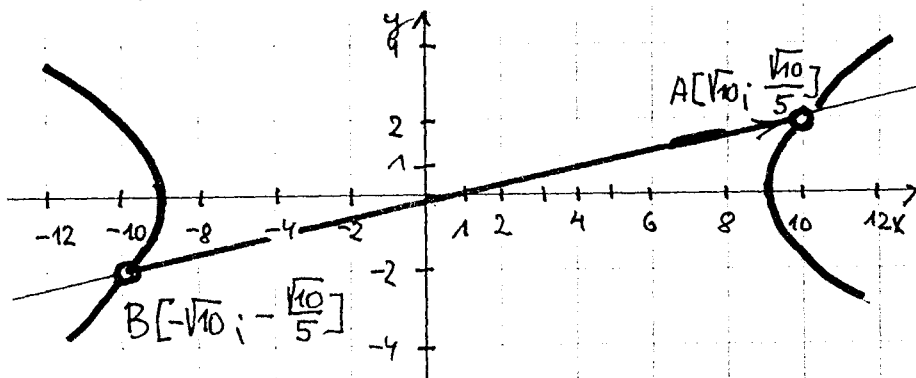
$9x^2 = 900$

"přímka" je dlouhá  $\sqrt{416} \approx 20,4$ , viz

$x^2 = 100$

obdobu N měřítka

1 : 2.



b)  $\frac{x^2}{81} - \frac{y^2}{36} = 1$

$4x - 3y + 36 = 0$

$\frac{x^2}{81} - \frac{(\frac{4}{3}x + 12)^2}{36} = 1$

$3y = 4x + 36$

$y = \frac{4}{3}x + 12$

$\frac{x^2}{81} - \frac{16}{9}x^2 + 32x + 144 = 1 \quad | \cdot 324$

$4x^2 - 9 \cdot (\frac{16}{9}x^2 + 32x + 144) = 324$

$x_1 = -15$   
 $y_1 = \frac{4}{3} \cdot (-15) + 12 = -8 \quad A[-15; -8]$

$4x^2 - 16x^2 - 288x - 1296 - 324 = 0$

$-12x^2 - 288x - 1620 = 0 \quad | : (-12)$

$x_2 = -9$   
 $y_2 = \frac{4}{3} \cdot (-9) + 12 = 0 \quad B[-9; 0]$

$x^2 + 24x + 135 = 0$

$\vec{U} = A - B = (-15 + 9; -8 - 0) = (-6; -8)$

$x_{1,2} = \frac{-24 \pm \sqrt{36}}{2} = \frac{-24 \pm 6}{2}$

$|\vec{A}| = |\vec{B}| = \sqrt{36 + 64} \dots |\vec{A}| = \sqrt{100} = 10$

⑧ Nkajte (lepšie zaviesduete), preč prienka  $2x - 3y + 4 = 0$   
 $\Leftrightarrow$  hyperbolou  $4x^2 - 9y^2 = 36$  pod jedným spoločným bod.

$4x^2 - 9y^2 = 36 \cdot \frac{1}{36}$   
 $\frac{x^2}{9} - \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$   
 2 reálne rovnice  
 hyperbolu od-  
 nodíme rovnice  
 jejich asymptot podľa  
 vzorce:  
 $y = \pm \frac{b}{a}x$   
 $y = \pm \frac{2}{3}x$

Príkulo:  $3y = 2x + 4$   
 $y = \frac{2}{3}x + 4$

Asymptote a daná prienka majú stejné poměruice, prečo proto poměruicové a platí věta: Jestliže je daná prienka poměruicová a asymptotou hyperbol, pak patříme hyperbolu v jedinému bodě (X...viz obrázek).

⑨ Napište rovnice rovnosé hyperbolu, jejíž asymptoty jsou rovnice (společně) a osami rovnice a klasifikujte bodem

a)  $A[3; -1]$       b)  $[-4; 2]$

Řešení a):

$$xy = k$$

$$3 \cdot (-1) = k$$

$$k = -3$$

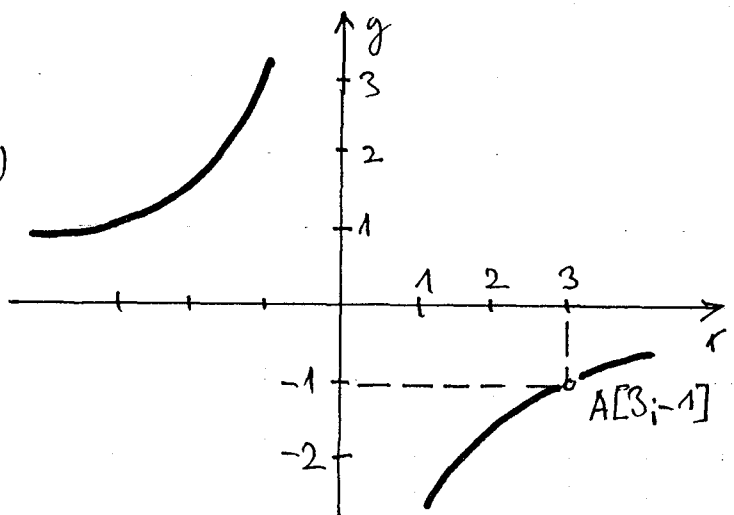
$$y = \frac{k}{x}$$

$$y = \frac{-3}{x}$$

$$y = -\frac{3}{x}$$

Řešení b)  $-4 \cdot 2 = k \dots k = -8$

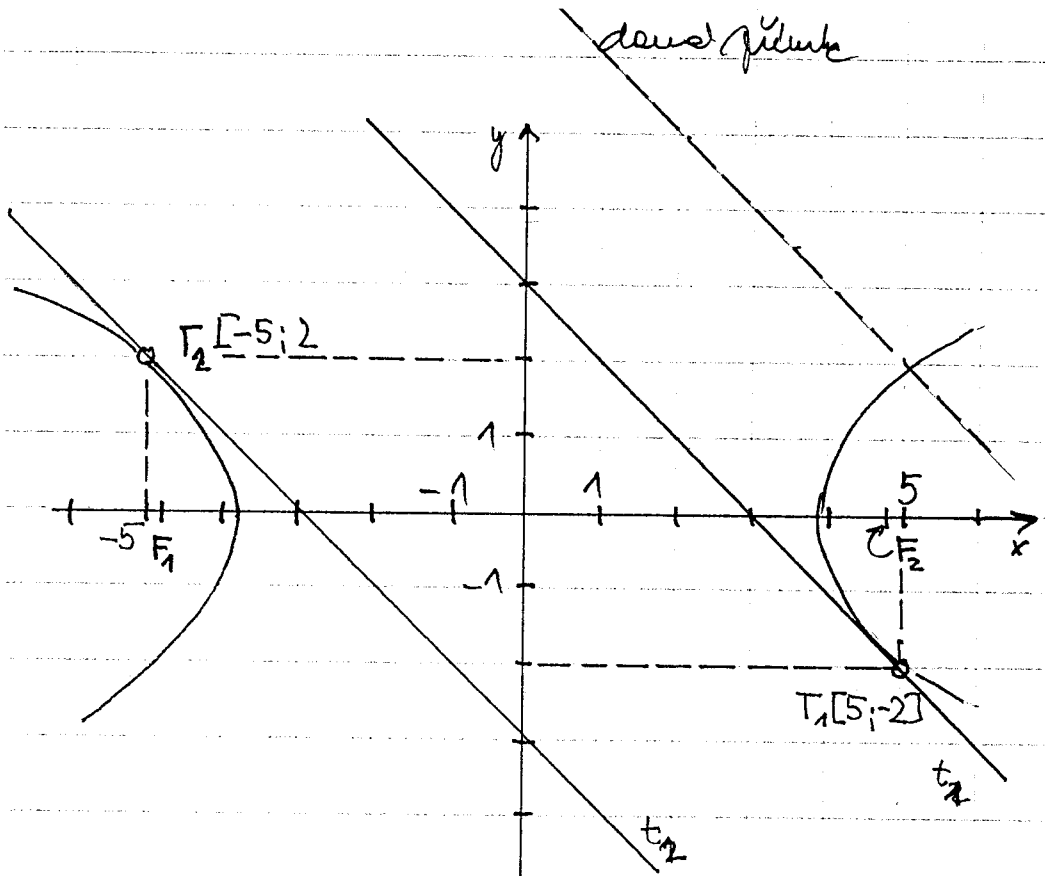
$$y = -\frac{8}{x}$$





10) K hyperbole  $\frac{x^2}{15} - \frac{y^2}{6} = 1$  nesejte řešnou rovnici pomocí  
 o funkci  $y = -x + 7$ .

Řešné bude  
 mít rovnici  
 $y = -x + q$   
 dosadíme  
 do rovnice  
 hyperbol



$$\frac{x^2}{15} - \frac{(-x+q)^2}{6} = 1$$

$$\frac{x^2}{15} - \frac{x^2 - 2qx + q^2}{6} = 1 \quad | \cdot 30$$

$$2x^2 - 5x^2 + 10qx - 5q^2 - 30 = 0$$

$$-3x^2 + 10qx - 5q^2 - 30 = 0 \quad | \cdot (-1)$$

$$3x^2 - 10qx + 5q^2 + 30 = 0$$

$\begin{matrix} | & & | \\ a & b & c \end{matrix}$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 100q^2 - 12(5q^2 + 30) = 100q^2 - 60q^2 - 360 = 40q^2 - 360$$

$$\Delta = 0$$

$$40q^2 - 360 = 0$$

$$q^2 = 9 \dots q_{1,2} = \pm 3 \begin{cases} y = -x + 3 (t_1) \\ y = -x - 3 (t_2) \end{cases}$$

Ukážte mi 2 řešení (nikoli řešení, jak  
 ukázat čtyřmi příklady), a říci

$$t_1: y = -x + 3 \quad t_2: y = -x - 3$$

musíme učíme každý dotyknout řešení hyperbolou.

$$\frac{x^2}{15} - \frac{(-x+3)^2}{6} = 1$$

$$\frac{x^2}{15} - \frac{x^2 - 6x + 9}{6} = 1 \quad | \cdot 30$$

$$2x^2 - 5x^2 + 30x - 45 - 30 = 0$$

$$\text{po úpravě } x^2 - 10x + 25 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{10 \pm \sqrt{0}}{2} = \frac{10}{2} = 5 \dots x_1 = 5$$

$$y_1 = -5 + 3 = -2$$

$$T_1 [5; -2]$$

$$\frac{x^2}{15} - \frac{(-x-3)^2}{6} = 1$$

$$\frac{x^2}{15} - \frac{x^2+6x+9}{6} = 1 \quad | \cdot 30$$

$$2x^2 - 5x^2 - 30x - 45 - 30 = 0$$

$$-3x^2 - 30x - 75 = 0 \quad | : (-3)$$

$$x^2 + 10x + 25 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-10 \pm \sqrt{0}}{2} = -\frac{10}{2} = -5 \quad \dots x_2 = -5$$

$$y_2 = -(-5) - 3 = 5 - 3 = 2$$

$$T_2[-5; 2]$$

11) Najde číslo  $c$ , tak, aby přímka  $2x + y + c = 0$  byla řečnou hyperboly

$$\frac{x^2}{15} - \frac{y^2}{6} = 1$$

$$y = -2x - c$$

$$\frac{x^2}{15} - \frac{y^2}{6} = 1$$

$$\frac{x^2}{15} - \frac{(-2x-c)^2}{6} = 1$$

$$\frac{x^2}{15} - \frac{4x^2+4cx+c^2}{6} = 1 \quad | \cdot 30$$

$$2x^2 - 20x^2 - 20cx - 5c^2 - 30 = 0 \quad | \cdot (-1)$$

$$\underbrace{18x^2}_{a} + \underbrace{20cx}_{b} + \underbrace{5c^2+30}_{c} = 0$$

$$D = b^2 - 4ac$$

$$D = 400c^2 - 72(5c^2 + 30) = 400c^2 - 360c^2 - 2160$$

$$40c^2 - 2160 = 0 \quad | : 40$$

$$c^2 = 54$$

$$c_{1,2} = \pm \sqrt{54}$$

\* 12) Najde osou rovnici hyperboly, která má excentricitu  $e=5$  a řečnu  $15x - 16y - 36 = 0$ .

Někdy lze řešit obdobným postupem, jaký je uveden u pří. 14 v článku o elipse ...

$$e=5$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = e^2 \quad \dots \quad a^2 + b^2 = 25$$

$$b^2 = 25 - a^2$$

$$16y = 15x - 36$$

$$y = \frac{15}{16}x - \frac{9}{4}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{\left(\frac{15}{16}x - \frac{9}{4}\right)^2}{25 - a^2} = 1 \quad \text{ald.}$$

Je to však zbytečné, neboť znám-li  $e=5$ , tak existuje jediné trojice pythagorejských čísel  $(3, 4, 5)$  tak že  $\Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 = e^2$   $a^2 + b^2 = 16 + 9 \dots$  Rovnice hyperboly je

$$\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$$

1. 144

$$\dots \quad \boxed{9x^2 - 16y^2 = 144}$$

a to je myšlená množství rovnice.

10

\* (13) Najdeť osovú rovniciu hyperboly, ktorej množina bodov  
 $A[\sqrt{6}; 3]$  a dotyková je priamka  $9x + 2y - 15 = 0$

$$2y = -9x + 15$$

$$y = -\frac{9}{2}x + \frac{15}{2}$$

$$\boxed{y = -4,5x + 7,5}$$

$A[\sqrt{6}; 3]$  do hyperboly:

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

$$\frac{(\sqrt{6})^2}{a^2} - \frac{3^2}{b^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{6}{a^2} - \frac{9}{b^2} = 1 \cdot (a^2 b^2)$$

$$\rightarrow 6b^2 - 9a^2 = a^2 b^2$$

$$6b^2 - a^2 b^2 = 9a^2$$

$$b^2(6 - a^2) = 9a^2$$

$$\boxed{b^2 = \frac{9a^2}{6 - a^2}}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{(-4,5x + 7,5)^2}{9a^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{(6 - a^2) \cdot (20,25x^2 - 67,5x + 56,25)}{9a^2} = 1 \cdot 9a^2$$

$$9x^2 - (6 - a^2) \cdot (20,25x^2 - 67,5x + 56,25) = 9a^2 \quad \text{atd.}$$

Prehľadíme diskriminant, položíme si rovnú nulú atd.  
 Je to časová práca, dávať výpočet medetím. Múlo by  
 vyjít:

$$\boxed{9x^2 - y^2 = 45} \quad \vee \quad \boxed{27x^2 - 8y^2 = 90}$$

\* (14) Pre hyperbole  $16x^2 - 9y^2 = 144$  najdeť bod, jehož vzdialenosť od ohniska je 7.

Riešenie (viz obr. na str. 12).

$$16x^2 - 9y^2 = 144 \quad | \cdot \frac{1}{144}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{9} - \frac{y^2}{16} = 1 \Rightarrow a=3, b=4, e=5 \quad F_1[5; 0]. \text{ Ahledujeme body}$$

lúca priesečky kružnice  $(k_1, k_2)$  s hyperbolou. Stecau  
 rovnice kružnice má obecnú tvar  $(x-m)^2 + (y-n)^2 = r^2$ . Táto  
 kružnica má stred  $F_1(F_2) \dots F_1 = S[m; n]$ .  $S[5; 0]$  a polomer  $r=7$ .

$$\text{kružnica: } (x-m)^2 + (y-n)^2 = r^2$$

$$(x-5)^2 + (y-0)^2 = 7^2$$

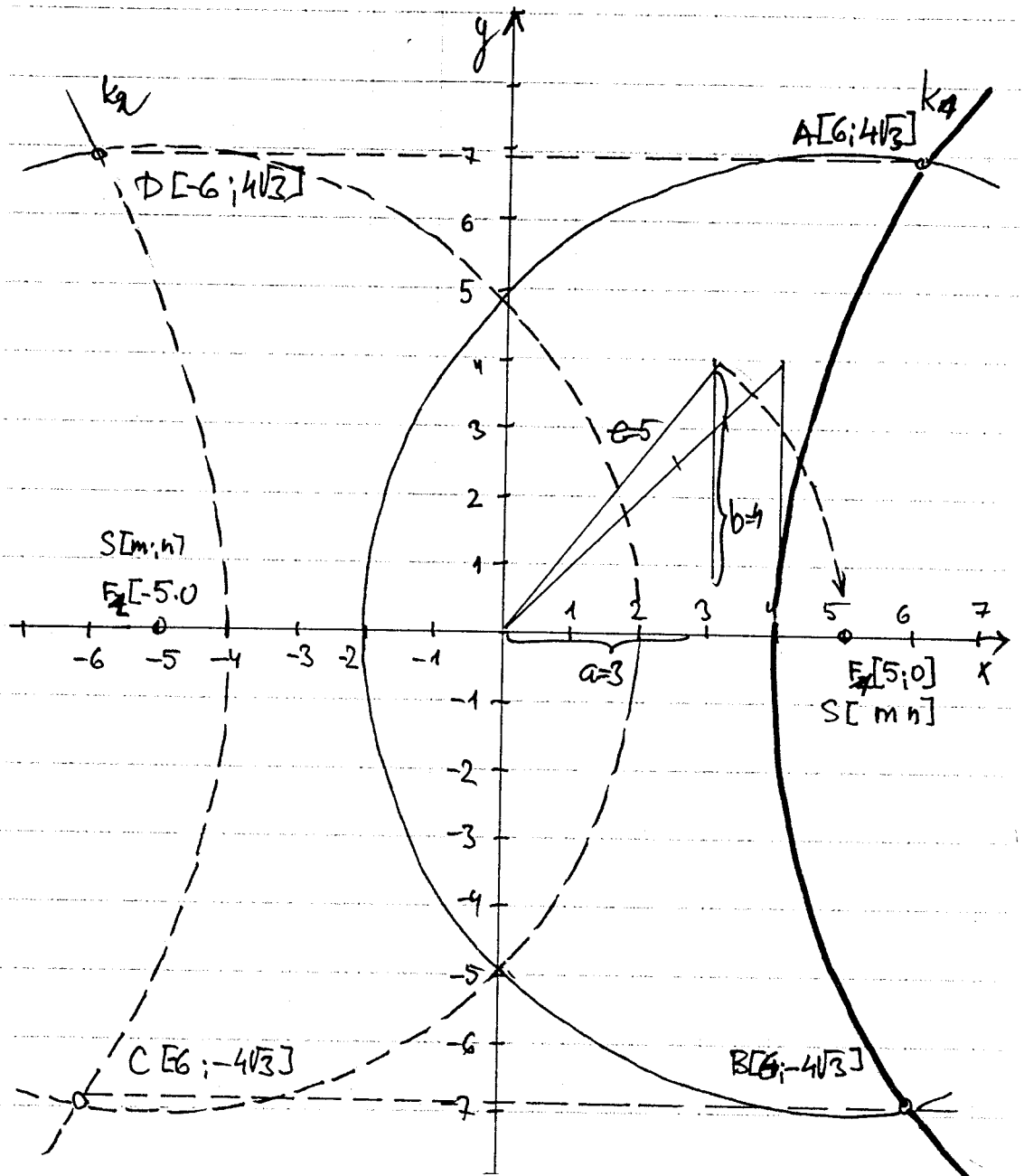
$$x^2 - 10x + 25 + y^2 = 49$$

Bod  $[x; y]$  je súčasťou množiny hyperboly.

$$9y^2 = 16x^2 - 144$$

$$y^2 = \frac{16}{9}x^2 - 16$$

dosadíme



$$x^2 - 10x - 24 + \frac{16}{9}x^2 - 16 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 10x - 40 + \frac{16}{9}x^2 = 0$$

$$\frac{25}{9}x^2 - 10x - 40 = 0 \cdot 9$$

$$25x^2 - 90x - 360 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{90 \pm \sqrt{44100}}{50}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{90 \pm 210}{50}$$

$$x_1 = 6; y_1^2 = \frac{16}{9} \cdot 36 - 16 = 48 \dots y_1 = \sqrt{48} = \pm 4\sqrt{3}$$

$x_2 = -\frac{12}{5}$  nevyhovuje, nedostaneleme hod. lyp.  
 Vzhledem k osud poměrnosti hyperboly má jistě 4 řešení (2 pro  $F_1$  a 2 pro  $F_2$ )

$A[6; 4\sqrt{3}]$	$C[-6; -4\sqrt{3}]$
$B[6; -4\sqrt{3}]$	$D[-6; 4\sqrt{3}]$

KONEC ČLÁNKU 4.8