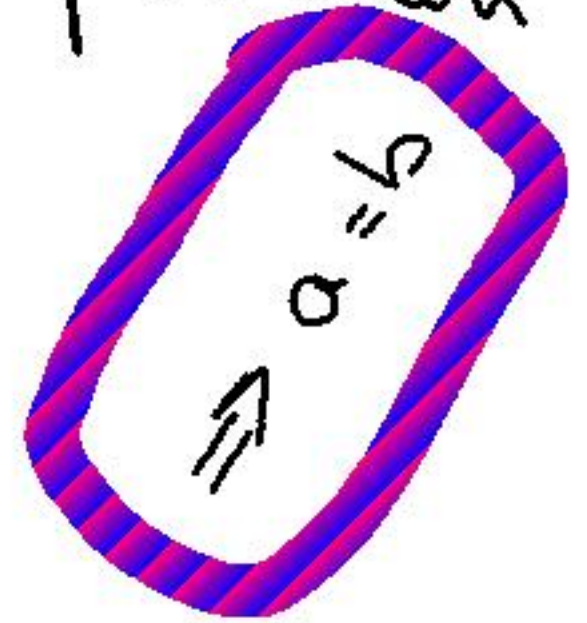


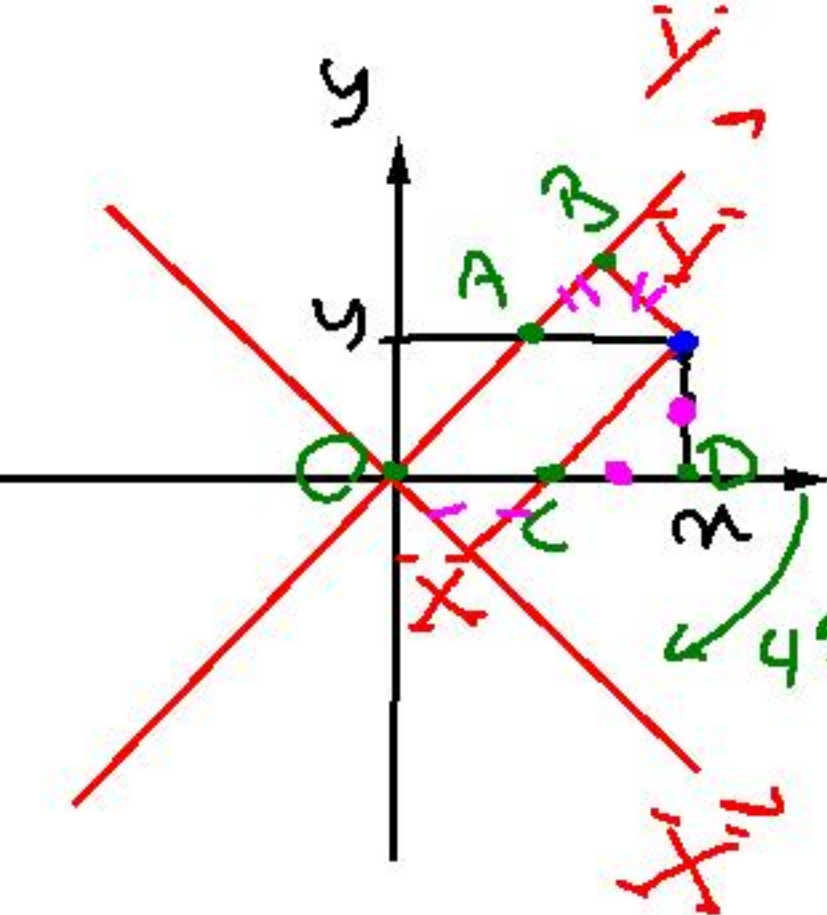
Iperbole equilatera:
asintoti perpendicolari
tra loro

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

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

$$\frac{b}{a} = -\left(-\frac{a}{b}\right) \Rightarrow a^2 = b^2$$





$$\begin{cases} x = \overline{OC} + \overline{CD} \\ \bar{y} = \overline{OA} + \overline{AB} \end{cases}$$

$$\overline{OC} = \sqrt{2} \bar{x}$$

$$\overline{CD} = y$$

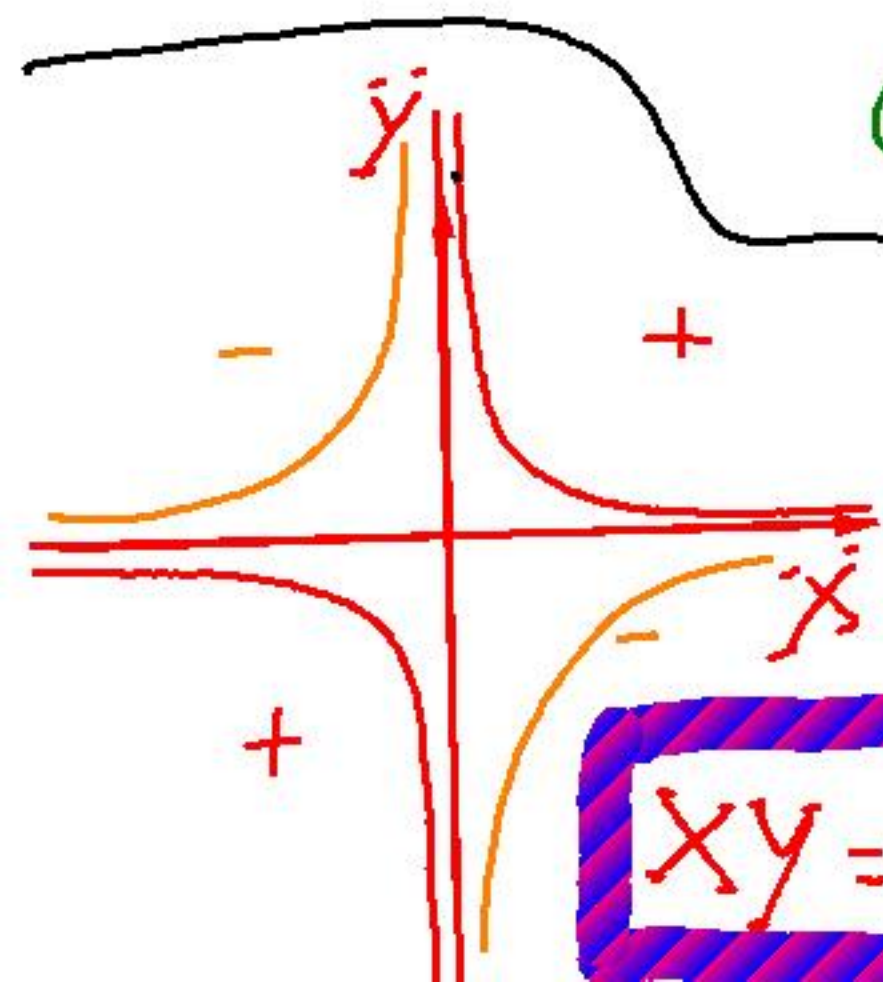
$$\overline{OA} = \sqrt{2} y$$

$$\overline{AB} = \bar{x}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{2} \bar{x} + y \\ \bar{y} = \sqrt{2} y + \bar{x} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \begin{cases} y = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \bar{x} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \bar{y} \\ x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \bar{x} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \bar{y} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \begin{cases} y = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \bar{x} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \bar{y} \\ x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \bar{x} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \bar{y} \end{cases}$$



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

$$\frac{1}{2} \left[(x+y)^2 - (-x+y)^2 \right] = \pm a^2 \rightarrow 2xy = \pm a^2$$

$$xy = \pm k$$

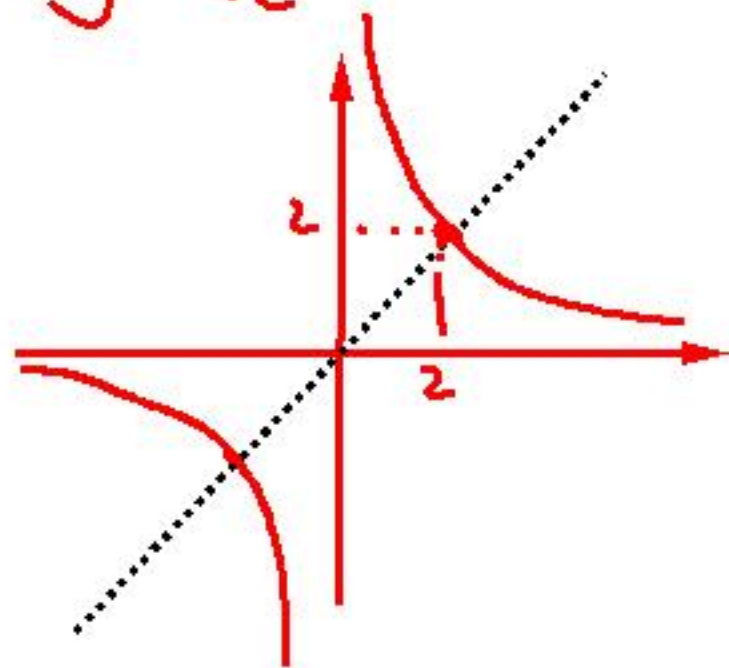
$$k = \frac{a^2}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{4}{x} \rightarrow \text{I \& III quad}$$

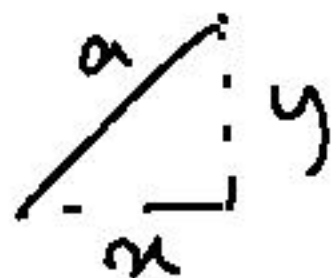
$$k = \frac{a^2}{2}$$

$$a = \sqrt{2k}$$

Good old vertices



$$a = 2\sqrt{2}$$

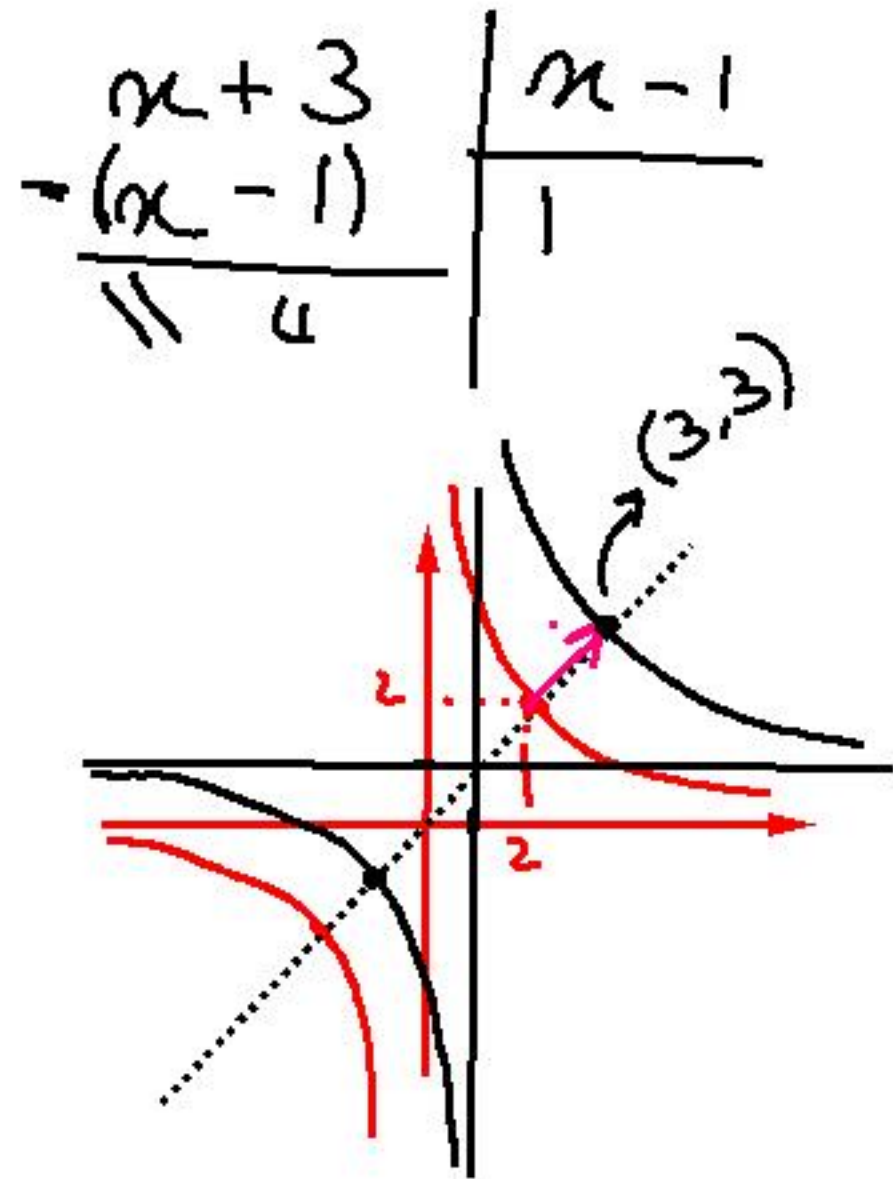


$$x = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{k}$$

$$y = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{k}$$

$$\sqrt{(\pm\sqrt{k}, \pm\sqrt{k})}$$

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



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

$$\vec{v}_T = (1, 1)$$

$$\vec{v}_T = \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{R}$$

858.627

$$y = \frac{kx - 3}{(3-k)x + 2}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} kx - 3 & (3-k)x + 2 \\ kx + \frac{2k}{3-k} & \frac{k}{3-k} \\ \hline -3 - \frac{2k}{3-k} & \end{array}$$

R

$$y = \frac{k}{3-k} + \frac{R}{(3-k)x + 2}$$

Sol: $k \neq 3, 9$

$$3-k \neq 0$$

$$R \neq 0$$

$$-3 \neq \frac{2k}{3-k}$$

$$-9 + 3k \neq 2k$$

$$k \neq 9$$

