

Como criar exercícios de rotação de cônicas

① Escolher resposta final e ângulos de rotação

Resposta: $\frac{(x-1)^2}{9} + \frac{(y-1)^2}{4} = 1$

Ângulos:

$\cos \alpha = 1/3$

$\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = 1 - \cos^2 \alpha \rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 \rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = 1 - \frac{1}{9}$

$\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{9-1}{9} \rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{8}{9} \rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$

$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \rightarrow \operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{1/3} \rightarrow \operatorname{tg} \alpha = 2\sqrt{2}$

② Encontrar as relações entre x, y (rotacionados) e x', y' (p/ rotação)

$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$

usamos para resolver exercício

usamos para montar exercício

$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 & 2\sqrt{2}/3 \\ -2\sqrt{2}/3 & 1/3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2\sqrt{2} \\ -2\sqrt{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$

$x' = \frac{x + 2\sqrt{2}y}{3}$

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

③ Substituir x' e y' na resposta para encontrar a forma inicial do exercício em função de x e y .

$\frac{(x'-1)^2}{9} + \frac{(y'-1)^2}{4} = 1 \quad x' = \frac{x + 2\sqrt{2}y}{3} \quad y' = \frac{-2\sqrt{2}x + y}{3}$

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

Resolução

$$76x^2 - 20\sqrt{2}xy + 41y^2 - 24x + 108\sqrt{2}x - 54y - 48\sqrt{2}y = 207$$

$$A=76 \quad B=-20\sqrt{2} \quad C=41$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{C-A \pm \sqrt{(C-A)^2 + B^2}}{B} \rightarrow \operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{41-76 \pm \sqrt{(41-76)^2 + (-20\sqrt{2})^2}}{-20\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{-35 \pm \sqrt{35^2 + 800}}{-20\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow 35^2 + 800 = (5 \cdot 7)^2 + 8 \cdot 100 = 25 \cdot 49 + 8 \cdot 4 \cdot 25 = 25 \cdot 49 + 25 \cdot 32 = 25(49 + 32) = 25 \cdot 81 \rightarrow 5 \cdot 9 = 45$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{-35 \pm 45}{-20\sqrt{2}} \quad \begin{cases} \operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{80}{20\sqrt{2}} = 2\sqrt{2} \\ \operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{-10}{20\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \end{cases}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = 2\sqrt{2} \rightarrow \operatorname{sen} \alpha = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha}{\sqrt{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha}} \rightarrow \operatorname{sen} \alpha = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{1+8}} \rightarrow \operatorname{sen} \alpha = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha}} \rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+8}} \rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\operatorname{sen} \alpha \\ \operatorname{sen} \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2\sqrt{2} \\ 2\sqrt{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow$$

$$x = \frac{(x - 2\sqrt{2}y)}{3} \quad y = \frac{(2\sqrt{2}x + y)}{3}$$

$$76 \frac{(x - 2\sqrt{2}y)^2}{9} - 20\sqrt{2} \frac{(x - 2\sqrt{2}y)(2\sqrt{2}x + y)}{9} + 41 \frac{(2\sqrt{2}x + y)^2}{9} + (-24 + 108\sqrt{2}) \frac{(x - 2\sqrt{2}y)}{3} - (48\sqrt{2} + 54) \frac{(2\sqrt{2}x + y)}{3} = 207$$

$$x^2: \frac{76}{9} - \frac{20\sqrt{2}}{9} \cdot 2\sqrt{2} + \frac{41}{9} \cdot 8 = \frac{76 - 80 + 328}{9} = \frac{324}{9} = 36$$

$$y^2: \frac{76}{9} \cdot 8 + \frac{20\sqrt{2}}{9} \cdot 2\sqrt{2} + \frac{41}{9} = \frac{608 + 80 + 41}{9} = \frac{729}{9} = 81$$

$$xy: \frac{76}{9} \cdot (-4\sqrt{2}) - \frac{20\sqrt{2}}{9} \cdot (1-8) + \frac{41}{9} \cdot 4\sqrt{2} = \frac{-4 \cdot 76 - \sqrt{2}}{9} + \frac{140\sqrt{2}}{9} + \frac{164\sqrt{2}}{9} =$$

$$x: \frac{-24 + 108\sqrt{2} - 48\sqrt{2} \cdot 2\sqrt{2} - 54 \cdot 2\sqrt{2}}{3} = \frac{-216}{3} = -72$$

$$y: \frac{-24(-2\sqrt{2}) - 216 \cdot 2 - 48\sqrt{2} - 54}{3} = \frac{-486}{3} = -162$$

$$36x^2 + 81y^2 - 72x - 162y = 207$$

$$36(x^2 - 2x) + 81(y^2 - 2y) = 207 \rightarrow 36[(x-1)^2 - 1] + 81[(y-1)^2 - 1] = 207 \rightarrow$$

$$36(x-1)^2 + 81(y-1)^2 = 207 + 36 + 81 \rightarrow \frac{36(x-1)^2}{4 \cdot 9 \cdot 9} + \frac{81(y-1)^2}{4 \cdot 9 \cdot 9} = \frac{4 \cdot 9 \cdot 9}{4 \cdot 9 \cdot 9} \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{(x+2\sqrt{2}y-3)^2}{3^2} + \frac{(-2\sqrt{2}x+y-3)^2}{3^2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{(x+2\sqrt{2}y-3)^2}{81} + \frac{(-2\sqrt{2}x+y-3)^2}{36} = 1$$

$\begin{matrix} 81 \\ \hookrightarrow 9 \cdot 9 \end{matrix}$
 $\begin{matrix} 36 \\ \hookrightarrow 4 \cdot 9 \end{matrix}$

$$\frac{4(x+2\sqrt{2}y-3)^2}{4 \cdot 9 \cdot 9} + \frac{9(-2\sqrt{2}x+y-3)^2}{4 \cdot 9 \cdot 9} = \frac{4 \cdot 9 \cdot 9}{4 \cdot 9 \cdot 9} \rightarrow 4(x+2\sqrt{2}y-3)^2 + 9(-2\sqrt{2}x+y-3)^2 = 324$$

$$4(x^2 + 8y^2 + 9 + 4\sqrt{2}xy - 6x - 12\sqrt{2}y)$$

$$- 9(8x^2 + y^2 + 9 - 4\sqrt{2}xy + 12\sqrt{2}x - 6y) = 324$$

$$76x^2 + 41y^2 - 20\sqrt{2}xy - 24x + 108\sqrt{2}x - 48\sqrt{2}y - 54y = 324 - 36 - 81 \rightarrow$$

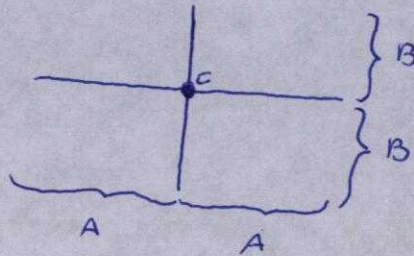
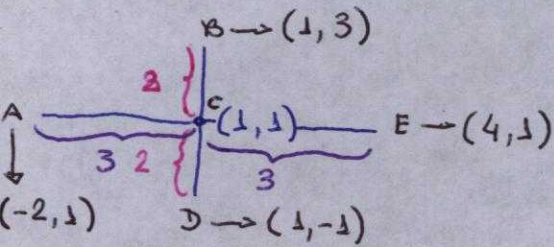
$$\boxed{76x^2 - 20\sqrt{2}xy + 41y^2 - 24x + 108\sqrt{2}x - 54y - 48\sqrt{2}y = 207}$$

④ Agora é só resolver e graficar!

Como graficar

$$\frac{(x-1)^2}{9} + \frac{(y-1)^2}{4} = 1$$

$$C = (x_0, y_0) \rightarrow C = (1, 1)$$



- A = (-2, 1)
 - B = (1, 3)
 - C = (1, 1)
 - D = (1, -1)
 - E = (4, 1)
- } x, y

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos d & -\sin d \\ \sin d & \cos d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2\sqrt{2} \\ 2\sqrt{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2\sqrt{2} \\ 2\sqrt{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 - 2\sqrt{2} \\ -4\sqrt{2} + 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow A \approx \begin{pmatrix} -1,6 \\ -1,6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2\sqrt{2} \\ 2\sqrt{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - 6\sqrt{2} \\ 2\sqrt{2} + 3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow B \approx \begin{pmatrix} -2,5 \\ 1,9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2\sqrt{2} \\ 2\sqrt{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - 2\sqrt{2} \\ 2\sqrt{2} + 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow C \approx \begin{pmatrix} -0,6 \\ 1,3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2\sqrt{2} \\ 2\sqrt{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + 2\sqrt{2} \\ 2\sqrt{2} - 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow D \approx \begin{pmatrix} 1,3 \\ 0,6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2\sqrt{2} \\ 2\sqrt{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow E = \begin{pmatrix} 4 - 2\sqrt{2} \\ 8\sqrt{2} + 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow E \approx \begin{pmatrix} 0,4 \\ 4,1 \end{pmatrix}$$

