

## 2-mavzu.

## Giperbola tarifi. Kanonik tenglamasi, xossalari. Giperbola asimptotalari. Giperbolaning fokuslari va direktrisalari

### Reja

1. Giperbola ta'rif va kanonik tenglamasi.
2. Giperbola asimptotasi.
3. Giperbolani ta'rifidan foydalanib yasash.
4. Giperbolaning fokuslari va direktrisalari

**Ta'rif:** Giperbola deb har bir nuqtasidan tekislikning tayin ikki nuqtasigacha bo'lgan masofalar ayirmasining absolyut qiymati o'zgarmas miqdor  $2a$  bo'lgan tekislik nuqtalarining geometrik o'rniga aytiladi. Ikki nuqtani giperbola fokuslari deb, ular orasidagi masofani  $2s$  deymiz.

$$\|F_1M\| - \|F_2M\| = 2a$$

$$\sqrt{(x-c)^2 + y^2} - \sqrt{(x+c)^2 + y^2} = \pm 2a \quad (*)$$

(\*) – giperbola tenglamasi.

$$\sqrt{(x-c)^2 + y^2} = 2a + \sqrt{(x+c)^2 + y^2}$$

$$(x-c)^2 + y^2 = 4a^2 \pm 4a\sqrt{(x+c)^2 + y^2} + (x+c)^2 + y^2$$

$$x^2 - 2xc + c^2 + y^2 = 4a^2 \pm 4a\sqrt{(x+c)^2 + y^2} + x^2 + 2xc + c^2 + y^2$$

$$\pm 4a\sqrt{(x+c)^2 + y^2} = 4a^2 + 4xc$$

$$\pm a\sqrt{(x+c)^2 + y^2} = a^2 + xc$$

$$a^2(x+c)^2 + y^2 = a^4 + 2a^2xc + x^2c^2$$

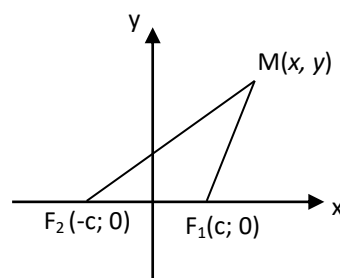
$$a^2x^2 + 2a^2xc + a^2c^2 + a^2y^2 = a^4 + 2a^2xc + x^2c^2$$

$$(a^2 - c^2)x^2 + a^2y^2 = a^4 - a^2c^2$$

$$(a^2 - c^2)x^2 + a^2y^2 = a^2(a^2 - c^2); \quad a > c \quad \text{dan}$$

$$c^2 - a^2 > 0 \quad 2c > 2a \quad c > a$$

$$(c^2 - a^2)x^2 - a^2y^2 = a^2(c^2 - a^2)$$



$$c^2 - a^2 = b^2 \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \quad (7)$$

(7) ni Yulduzga ega ekanligini ko'rsatishimiz kerak.

(7) Giperbolani kanonik tenglamasi.

(7) ni tekshirib giperbola shaklini aniqlaymiz.

1) (7) Ox, Oy, O(o;o) ga nisbatan simmetrik.

2)  $x=0; u=\pm bi$   $u=0; x=\pm a$  Demak  $A_1(a;0), A_2(-a;0)$  lar giperbola uchlari.

3) (7)  $\Rightarrow |x| \geq a$

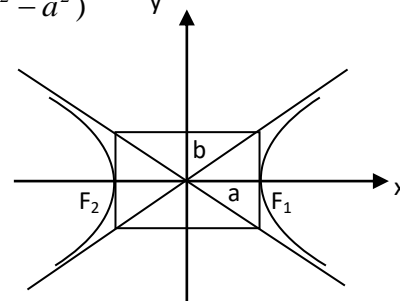
4) (7) dan  $y = \pm \frac{b}{a} \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}$   $x: a \rightarrow \infty; y: 0 \rightarrow \infty$

5) Giperbolani  $y = \frac{b}{a} \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}$  tarmog'i va  $y = \frac{b}{a} x$  to'g'ri chiziqni qaraylik.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (Y - y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b}{a} (x - \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}) = \frac{b}{a} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x - \sqrt{x^2 - a^2})(x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2})}{(x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2})} =$$

$$= \frac{b}{a} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a^2}{x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \frac{b}{a} \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$y = \pm \frac{b}{a} x \quad (8)$$

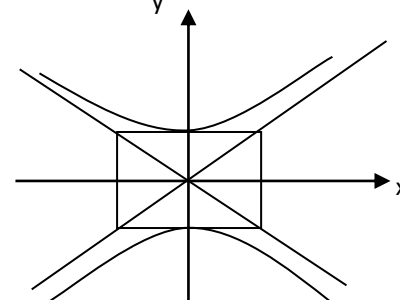


(8) ni (7) giperbolaning asimtotasi deyiladi.

Ikki o'qning qaysinisini kessa xaqiqiy; kesmaganini mavxum o'qi deyiladi.

Giperbola – ortig'i bilan oligan.

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = -1 \quad (7') \text{ ni (7) ga qo'shma deyiladi.}$$



(7) dan  $a=b$  desak  $x^2 - y^2 = a^2$  uni teng tomonli giperbola deyiladi. Teng tomonli giperbolani asimtotalari o'zaro perpendikulyar.

Giperbola fokuslari orasidagi masofani uchlari orasidagi masofaga nisbati giperbola eksentrisiteti deyiladi.

$$e = \frac{2c}{2a} = \frac{c}{a} \quad (4')$$

Giperbolaning direktrisasi uning mavxum o'qiga parallel va undan  $\frac{a}{e}$  masofada yotuvchi to'g'ri chiziqni aytiladi  $x = \pm \frac{a}{e} \quad (5')$

### NAZORAT UCHUN SAVOLLAR

1. Giperbola ta'rifi va kanonik tenglamasini ayting?
2. Giperbola asimptotasiga ta'rif bering?
3. Giperbolani ta'rifidan foydalanib yasang?
4. Giperbolaning fokuslari va direktrisalarini ayting?

### MUSTAQIL YECHISH UCHUN MISOLLAR

**Misol:** Berilgan  $\frac{x^2}{15} - \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$  giperbolaga

- a)  $x+y-7=0$  to'g'ri chiziqqa parallel;
- b)  $x-2y=0$  to'g'ri chiziqqa perpendikulyar urinma tenglamasi tuzilsin.

**Yechish:** a)  $y=-x+7$  to'g'ri chiziqqa parallel shartidan urinma tenglamasi ko'rinishi  $y=-x+l$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x_0^2}{15} - \frac{y_0^2}{16} = 1 \\ \frac{xx_0}{15} - \frac{yy_0}{16} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y = \frac{2x_0}{5y_0}x + \frac{6}{y_0} \Rightarrow k = \frac{2x_0}{5y_0} = -1 \Rightarrow y_0 = \frac{-2x_0}{5}$$

Bu qiymatni yuqoridagi tenglikka qo'ysak,  $x_0 = \sqrt{30}$  va  $y_0 = -\frac{2\sqrt{30}}{5}$ ,  
 $x_0 = -\sqrt{30}$  va  $y_0 = \frac{2\sqrt{30}}{5}$   $l = \frac{6}{y_0} \rightarrow l = \pm 3 \rightarrow y = -x \pm 3$

b)  $y = \frac{1}{2}x$  urinma bu to'g'ri chiziqqa perpendikulyarligidan,  $k_1 k_2 = -1$  shartdan  
 urinma tenglamasi  $y = -2x + l$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x_0^2}{15} - \frac{y_0^2}{6} = 1 \\ \frac{xx_0}{15} - \frac{yy_0}{6} = 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow y = \frac{2x_0}{5y_0}x + \frac{6}{y_0} \rightarrow k = \frac{2x_0}{5y_0} = -2 \rightarrow x_0 = -5y_0. \text{ Bulardan}$$

urinma tenglamasi quydagicha  $y = -2x \pm 3\sqrt{6}$ . **Javob:**  $y = -2x \pm 3\sqrt{6}$

**264.** O'qlari koordinata o'qlari bilan ustma-ust tushgan va

a) uchlari orasidagi masofa 8 ga teng, fokuslari orasidagi masofa 10 ga teng bo'lgan.

b) haqiqiy yarim o'qi 5 ga teng va uchlari markaz bilan fokuslar orasidagi masofalarni teng ikkiga bo'lgan.

c) haqiqiy o'qi 6 ga teng va  $(+9; -4)$  nuqtadan o'tgan.

d)  $P(-5; +2)$  va  $Q(+2\sqrt{5}; +\sqrt{2})$  nuqtalardan o'tgan giperbolaning tenglamasi tuzilsin.

**265.** Giperbolaning  $F_1(+10; 0), F_2(-10; 0)$  fokuslarini va nuqtalaridan biri  $M(+12; +3\sqrt{5})$  ni bilgan holda, uning tenglamasini tuzing.

**266.** Giperbolaning ta'rifiga asoslanib yasalsin.

**267.**  $\frac{x^2}{49} + \frac{y^2}{24} = 1$  ellips bilan umumiy fokuslarga ega va eksentrisiteti  $e = 1,25$

bo'lgan giperbolaning tenglamasi tuzilsin.

**268.**  $\frac{x^2}{169} + \frac{y^2}{144} = 1$  ellipsning fokuslaridan o'tuvchi va fokuslari shu ellipsning uchlarida bo'lgan giperbolaning tenglamasi yozilsin.

**269.**  $\frac{x^2}{49} - \frac{y^2}{25} = 1$  giperbolaning fokuslari va asimptotalari yasalsin.

**270.**  $\frac{x^2}{9} - \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$  giperbola berilgan.

a) fokuslarining koordinatalari hisoblansin;

b) eksentrisiteti hisoblansin;

c) asimptotalarining va direktrisalarning tenglamalari yozilsin;

d) qo'shma giperbolaning tenglamasi yozilsin va uning eksentrisiteti hisoblansin.

**270\*.** Giperbola asimptotalarining  $y = \pm \frac{1}{2}x$  tenglamalarini va  $M(+12; +3\sqrt{3})$  nuqtasini bilgan holda, uning tenglamasi tuzilsin.

**271.** Giperbolaning asimptotalaridan direktrisalari bilan ajratilgan kesmalar giperbolaning haqiqiy yarim o'qiga teng ekanligi isbotlansin. Bu xossadan foydalanib, giperbolaning direktrisalari topilsin.

**271\*.** Giperbolaning direktrisasi uning mos fokusidan asimptotaga tushirilgan perpendikulyarning asosidan o'tishi isbotlansinva perpendikulyarning uzunligi hisoblansin.