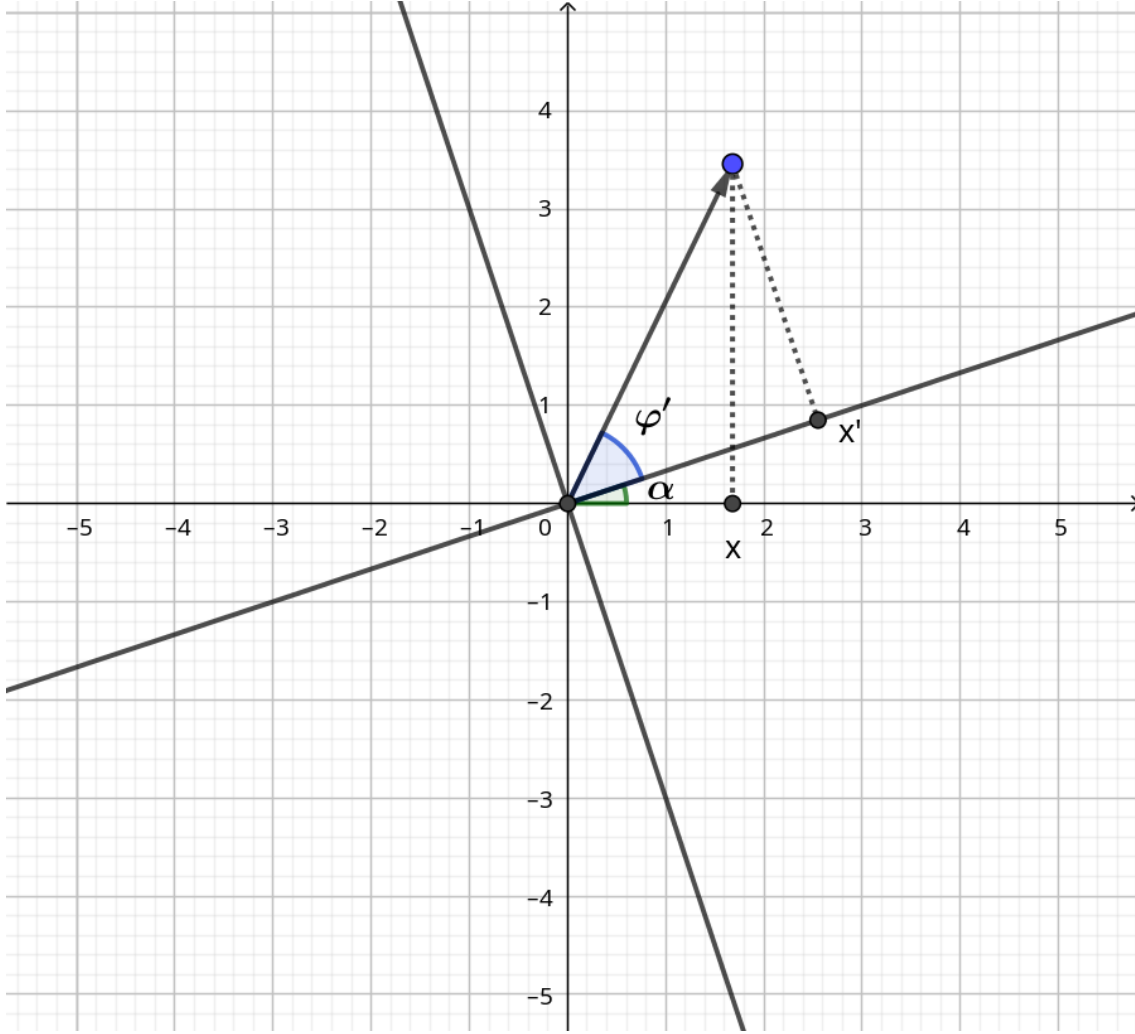


1 Теория

$$Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2 + ax + by + c = 0 \quad (1)$$



$$\begin{cases} x' = r' \cos \varphi' \\ y' = r' \sin \varphi' \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$r = r', \varphi = \varphi' + \alpha$$

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \varphi = r' \cos(\varphi' + \alpha) = r' \cos \varphi' \cos \alpha - r' \sin \varphi' \sin \alpha = x' \cos \alpha - y' \sin \alpha \\ y = r \sin \varphi = r' \sin(\varphi' + \alpha) = r' \sin \varphi' \cos \alpha + r' \cos \varphi' \sin \alpha = y' \cos \alpha + x' \sin \alpha \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

Новая квадратичная часть:

$$\begin{aligned} Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2 &= A(x' \cos \alpha - y' \sin \alpha)^2 + 2B(x' \cos \alpha - y' \sin \alpha)(y' \cos \alpha + x' \sin \alpha) + C(y' \cos \alpha + x' \sin \alpha)^2 = \\ &= A \left(\underbrace{x'^2 \cos^2 \alpha}_{\text{---}} - 2x'y' \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + \underbrace{y'^2 \sin^2 \alpha}_{\text{---}} \right) + \\ &+ 2B \left(\underbrace{x'^2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}_{\text{---}} - \underbrace{y'^2 \cos \alpha \sin \alpha}_{\text{---}} + x'y' \cos^2 \alpha - y'x' \sin^2 \alpha \right) + \\ &+ C \left(\underbrace{y'^2 \cos^2 \alpha}_{\text{---}} + 2x'y' \cos \alpha \sin \alpha + \underbrace{x'^2 \sin^2 \alpha}_{\text{---}} \right) = \\ &= (A \cos^2 \alpha + 2B \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + C \sin^2 \alpha) x'^2 + (A \sin^2 \alpha - 2B \cos \alpha \sin \alpha + C \cos^2 \alpha) y'^2 + \\ &+ [-2A \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + 2B(\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha) + 2C \cos \alpha \sin \alpha] x'y' = \\ &= (A \cos^2 \alpha + B \sin 2\alpha + C \sin^2 \alpha) x'^2 + (A \sin^2 \alpha - B \sin 2\alpha + C \cos^2 \alpha) y'^2 + \\ &+ (-A \sin 2\alpha + 2B \cos 2\alpha + C \sin 2\alpha) x'y' \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

Потребуем:

$$-A \sin 2\alpha + 2B \cos 2\alpha + C \sin 2\alpha = 0 \left| \cdot \frac{1}{\sin 2\alpha} \right. \quad (5)$$

$$\sin 2\alpha \neq 0, 2\alpha \neq \pi n, \alpha \neq \frac{\pi}{2}n$$

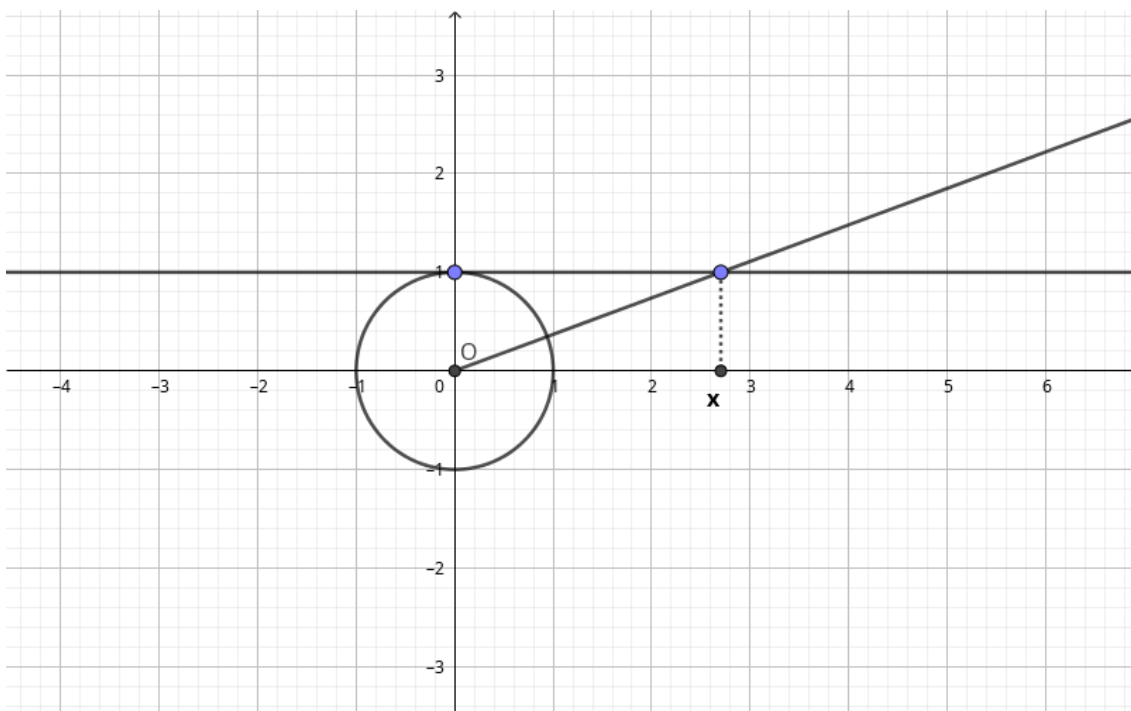
$$-A + 2B \operatorname{ctg} 2\alpha + C = 0 \quad (6)$$

$$B \neq 0$$

$$\operatorname{ctg} 2\alpha = \frac{A - C}{2B} \quad (7)$$

$$A \neq C$$

$$\operatorname{tg} 2\alpha = \frac{2B}{A - C} \quad (8)$$



$$2\alpha = \operatorname{arccctg} \frac{A - C}{2B} \in (0; \pi), \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arccctg} \frac{A - C}{2B} \in \left(0; \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad (9)$$

2 Пример 1: школьная гипербола

$$y = \frac{1}{x}, \quad xy - 1 = 0 \quad (10)$$

$$Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2 = xy \quad (11)$$

$$A = C = 0, \quad 2B = 1 \quad (12)$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arccctg} \frac{A - C}{2B} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arccctg} \frac{0}{1} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad (13)$$

$$Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2 = xy = \quad (14)$$

$$= B \sin 2\alpha x'^2 - B \sin 2\alpha y'^2 + 2B \cos 2\alpha x'y' = \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} x'^2 - \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} y'^2 + \cos \frac{\pi}{2} x'y' = \frac{1}{2} x'^2 - \frac{1}{2} y'^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} x'^2 - \frac{1}{2} y'^2 - 1 = 0 \quad (15)$$

$$\frac{x'^2}{2} - \frac{y'^2}{2} = 1 \quad (16)$$

3 Пример 2:

$$2x^2 - 4xy + 5y^2 + 8x - 2y + 9 = 0 \quad (17)$$

$$A = 2, \quad B = -2, \quad C = 5, \quad \frac{A - C}{2B} = \frac{2 - 5}{-4} = \frac{3}{4} \quad (18)$$

$$\operatorname{ctg} 2\alpha = \frac{3}{4}, \quad 2\alpha \in \left(0; \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad (19)$$

$$\operatorname{tg} 2\alpha = \frac{4}{3} \quad (20)$$

триг. выражения

$$\operatorname{tg}^2 2\alpha + 1 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 2\alpha} \quad (21)$$

$$\cos^2 2\alpha = \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg}^2 2\alpha + 1} = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^2 + 1} = \frac{9}{16 + 9} = \frac{9}{25}, \quad \cos 2\alpha = \frac{3}{5} \quad (22)$$

$$\sin^2 2\alpha = 1 - \cos^2 2\alpha = 1 - \frac{9}{25} = \frac{16}{25}, \quad \sin 2\alpha = \frac{4}{5} \quad (23)$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1 + \cos 2\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 + \frac{3}{5}}{2} = \frac{8}{10} = \frac{4}{5} \quad (24)$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1 - \cos 2\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 - \frac{3}{5}}{2} = \frac{2}{10} = \frac{1}{5} \quad (25)$$

Квадратичная часть

$$\begin{aligned} & Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2 = \\ & = (A \cos^2 \alpha + B \sin 2\alpha + C \sin^2 \alpha) x'^2 + (A \sin^2 \alpha - B \sin 2\alpha + C \cos^2 \alpha) y'^2 + \\ & \quad + [(C - A) \sin 2\alpha + 2B \cos 2\alpha] x'y'; \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

отсюда

$$\begin{aligned} & 2x^2 - 4xy + 5y^2 = \\ & = (2 \cos^2 \alpha - 2 \sin 2\alpha + 5 \sin^2 \alpha) x'^2 + (2 \sin^2 \alpha + 2 \sin 2\alpha + 5 \cos^2 \alpha) y'^2 + \\ & \quad + [3 \sin 2\alpha - 4 \cos 2\alpha] x'y' = \\ & = \left(2\frac{4}{5} - 2\frac{4}{5} + 5\frac{1}{5}\right) x'^2 + \left(2\frac{1}{5} + 2\frac{4}{5} + 5\frac{4}{5}\right) y'^2 + \\ & \quad + \left[3\frac{4}{5} - 4\frac{3}{5}\right] x'y' = x'^2 + 6y'^2. \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

Линейная

$$\cos \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{4}{5}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}; \quad \sin \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{1}{5}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \quad (28)$$

$$\begin{cases} x = x' \cos \alpha - y' \sin \alpha = x' \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} - y' \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ y = y' \cos \alpha + x' \sin \alpha = y' \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} + x' \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \end{cases} \quad (29)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 8x - 2y &= 8 \left(x' \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} - y' \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) - 2 \left(y' \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} + x' \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} [8(2x' - y') - 2(2y' + x')] = \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (14x' - 12y') = \frac{14}{\sqrt{5}} x' - \frac{12}{\sqrt{5}} y'. \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

Всё вместе

$$\begin{aligned} 2x^2 - 4xy + 5y^2 + 8x - 2y + 9 &= x'^2 + 6y'^2 + \frac{14}{\sqrt{5}} x' - \frac{12}{\sqrt{5}} y' + 9 = \\ &= \left(x'^2 + 2\frac{7}{\sqrt{5}} x' + \frac{49}{5} - \frac{49}{5}\right) + 6 \left(y'^2 - 2\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} y' + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{5}\right) + 9 = \\ &= \left(x' + \frac{7}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^2 + 6 \left(y' - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^2 + 9 - \frac{49}{5} - \frac{6}{5} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

$$\left(x' + \frac{7}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^2 + 6 \left(y' - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^2 = 2 \quad (32)$$

$$\frac{\left(x' + \frac{7}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^2}{2} + \frac{\left(y' - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^2}{\frac{2}{6}} = 1 \quad (33)$$

$$\left(\frac{x' + \frac{7}{\sqrt{5}}}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y' - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}}\right)^2 = 1 \quad (34)$$

Центр: $\left(-\frac{7}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)$

$$\begin{cases} x = x' \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} - y' \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = -\frac{7}{\sqrt{5}} \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = -\frac{14}{5} - \frac{1}{5} = -3 \\ y = y' \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} + x' \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} - \frac{7}{\sqrt{5}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2}{5} - \frac{7}{5} = -1 \end{cases} \quad (35)$$

