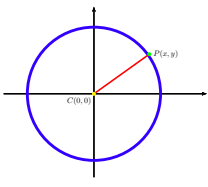
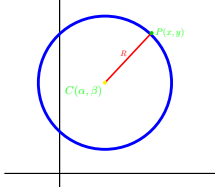
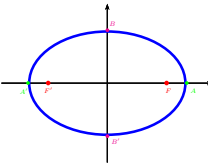
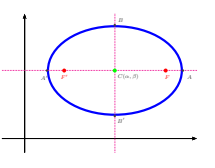
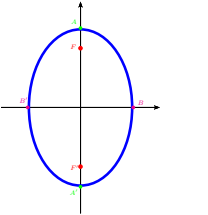
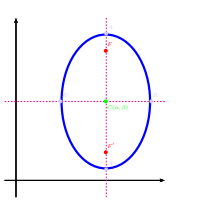


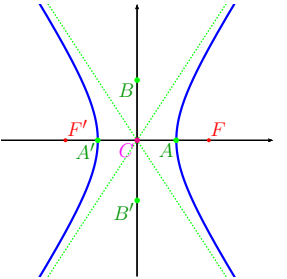
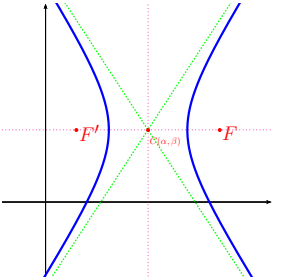
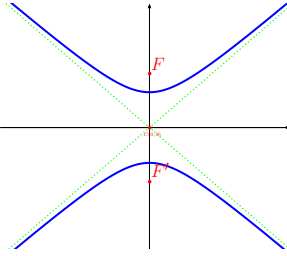
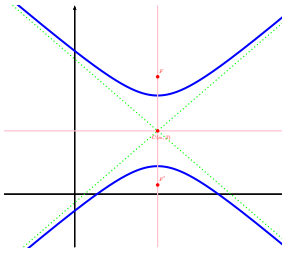
CIRCUNFERENCIA

 $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$	 $(x - \alpha)^2 + (y - \beta)^2 = R^2$	$C(\alpha, \beta)$ $R = d(P, C)$
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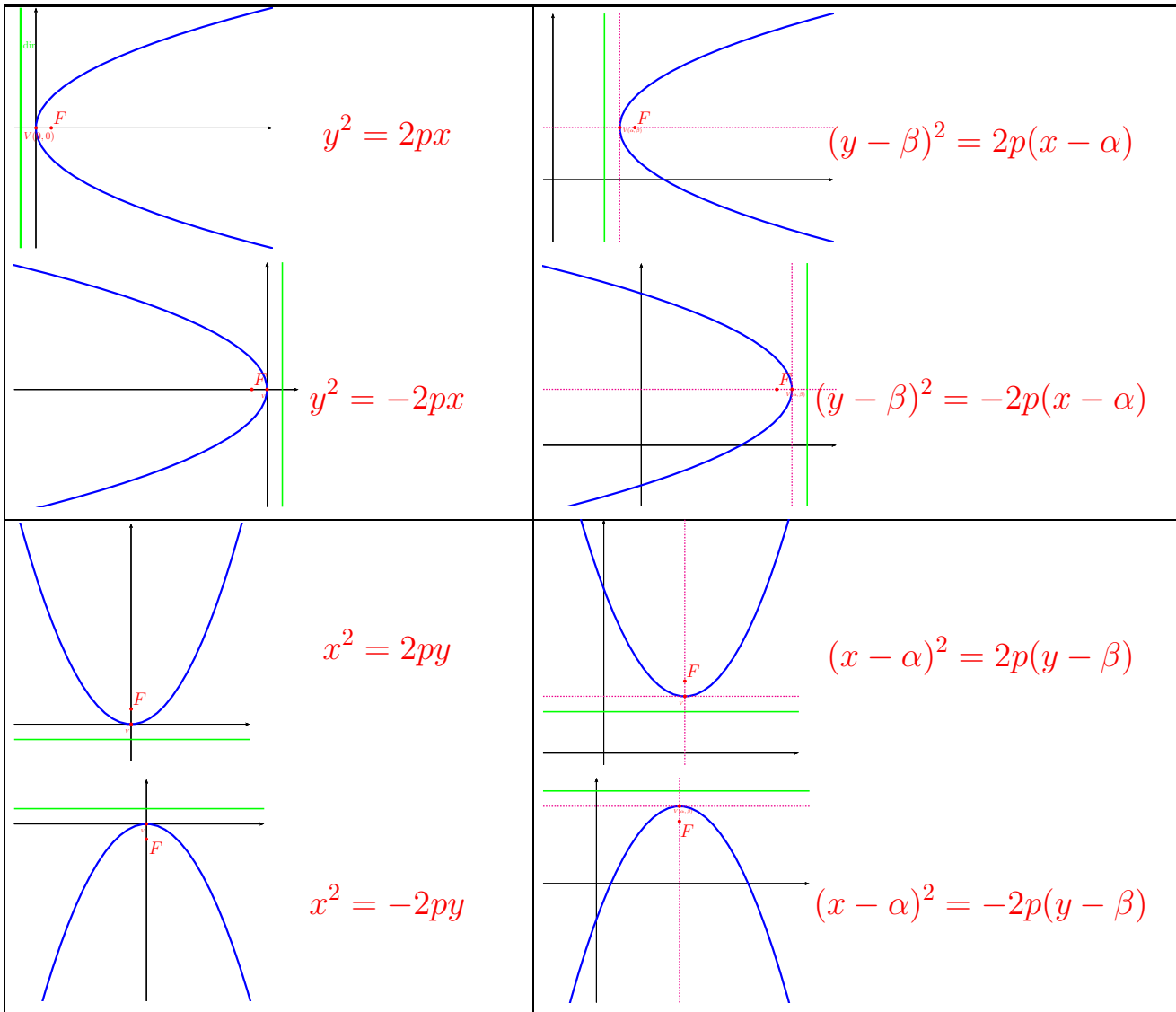
ELIPSE

 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$	 $\frac{(x - \alpha)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y - \beta)^2}{b^2} = 1$	$C(\alpha, \beta)$ $a = d(A, C)$ $b = d(B, C)$ $c = d(F, C)$ $a^2 = b^2 + c^2$ $e = \frac{c}{a} < 1$
 $\frac{y^2}{a^2} + \frac{x^2}{b^2} = 1$	 $\frac{(y - \alpha)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(x - \beta)^2}{b^2} = 1$	

HIPÉRBOLA

 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ Asíntotas: $y = \pm \frac{b}{a}x$	 $\frac{(x - \alpha)^2}{a^2} - \frac{(y - \beta)^2}{b^2} = 1$ Asíntotas: $y - \beta = \pm \frac{b}{a}(x - \alpha)$	$C(\alpha, \beta)$ $a = d(A, C)$ $b = d(B, C)$ $c = d(F, C)$ $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$ $e = \frac{c}{a} > 1$
 $\frac{y^2}{a^2} - \frac{x^2}{b^2} = 1$ Asíntotas: $x = \pm \frac{b}{a}y$	 $\frac{(y - \beta)^2}{a^2} - \frac{(x - \alpha)^2}{b^2} = 1$ Asíntotas: $x - \alpha = \pm \frac{b}{a}(y - \beta)$	Si $a = b$ entonces son hipérbolas equilateras y sus ecuaciones son: $\begin{cases} \text{Horizontal: } x^2 - y^2 = a^2 \\ \text{Vertical: } y^2 - x^2 = a^2 \end{cases}$ Sua asíntotas son las bisectrices de los cuadrantes: $\begin{cases} y = x \\ y = -x \end{cases}$

PARÁBOLA



El parámetro p es la distancia del foco (F) a la recta directriz:

$$p = d(F, \text{dir})$$

El vértice de la parábola: $V(\alpha, \beta)$.