

Agv. 2 / $\Sigma \varepsilon \lambda 99$

$$\text{iv) } y = -\frac{1}{4}x^2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$-4y = x^2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = -4y$$

$$x^2 = 2 \cdot (-2) \cdot y \Rightarrow P = -2$$

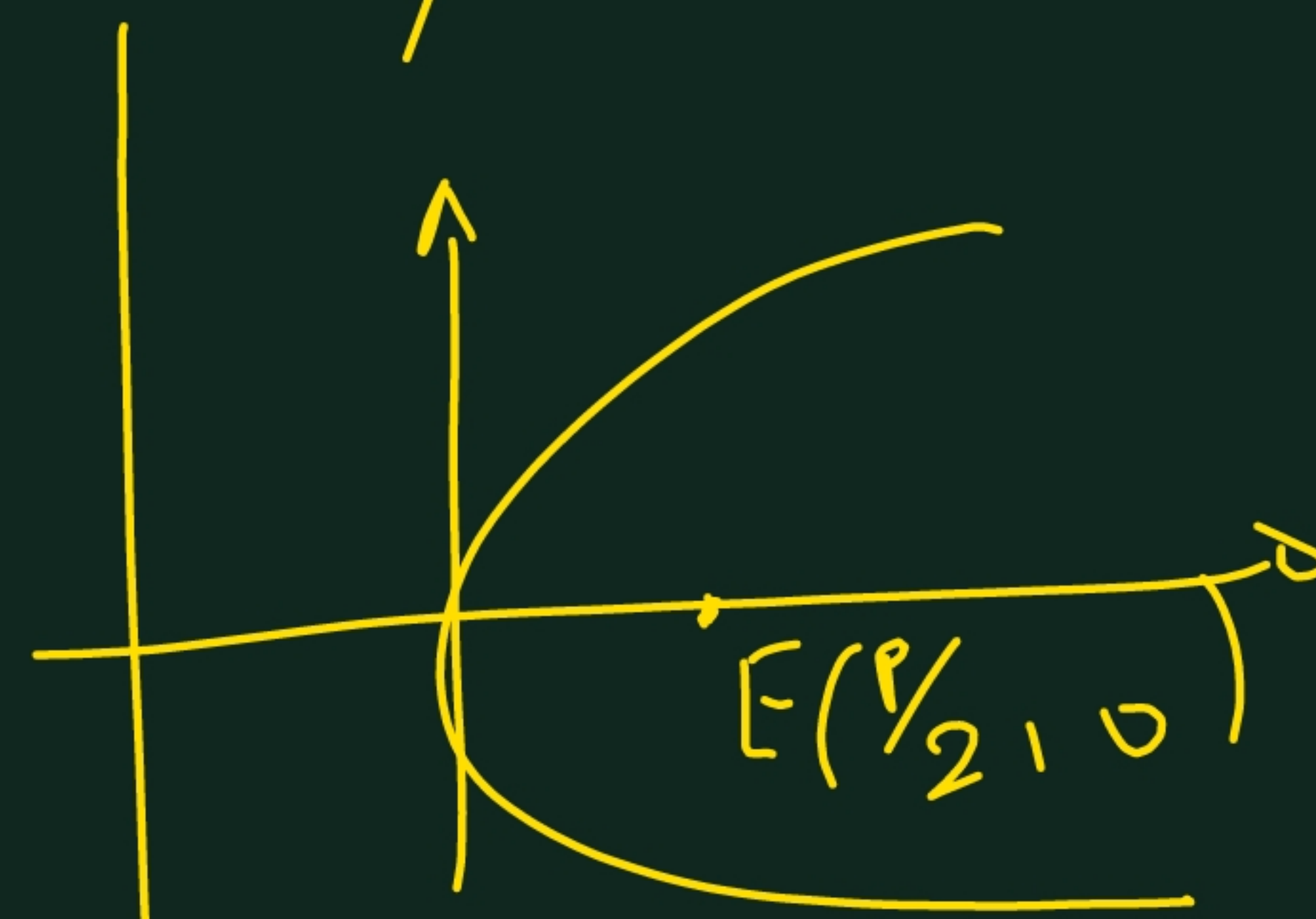
$$E\left(0, \frac{P}{2}\right) = (0, -1)$$

$$\delta: y = -\frac{P}{2} \Leftrightarrow y = 1$$

Translation

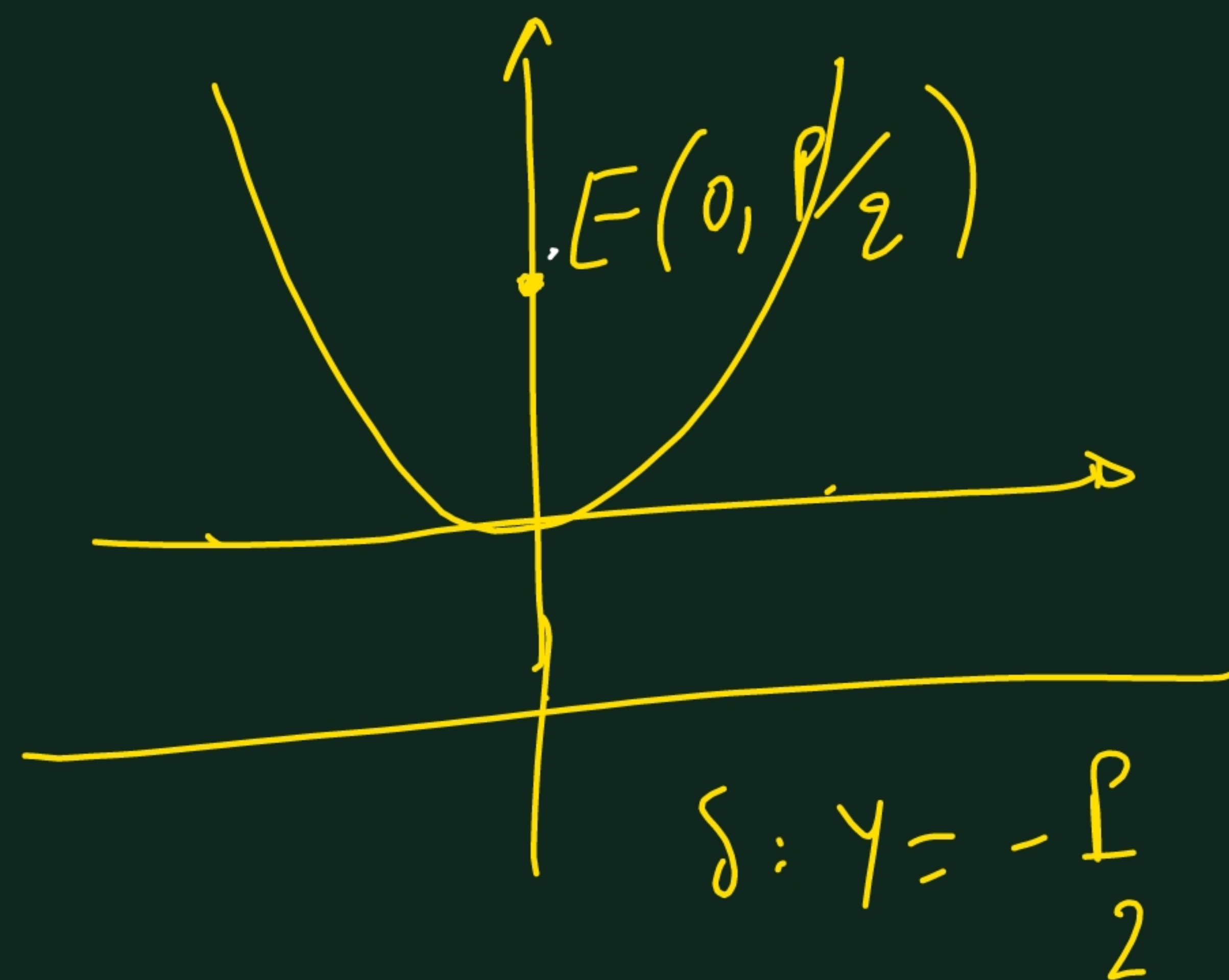
'OpD, 3

$$y^2 = 2Px$$



$$\delta: X = -\frac{P}{2}$$

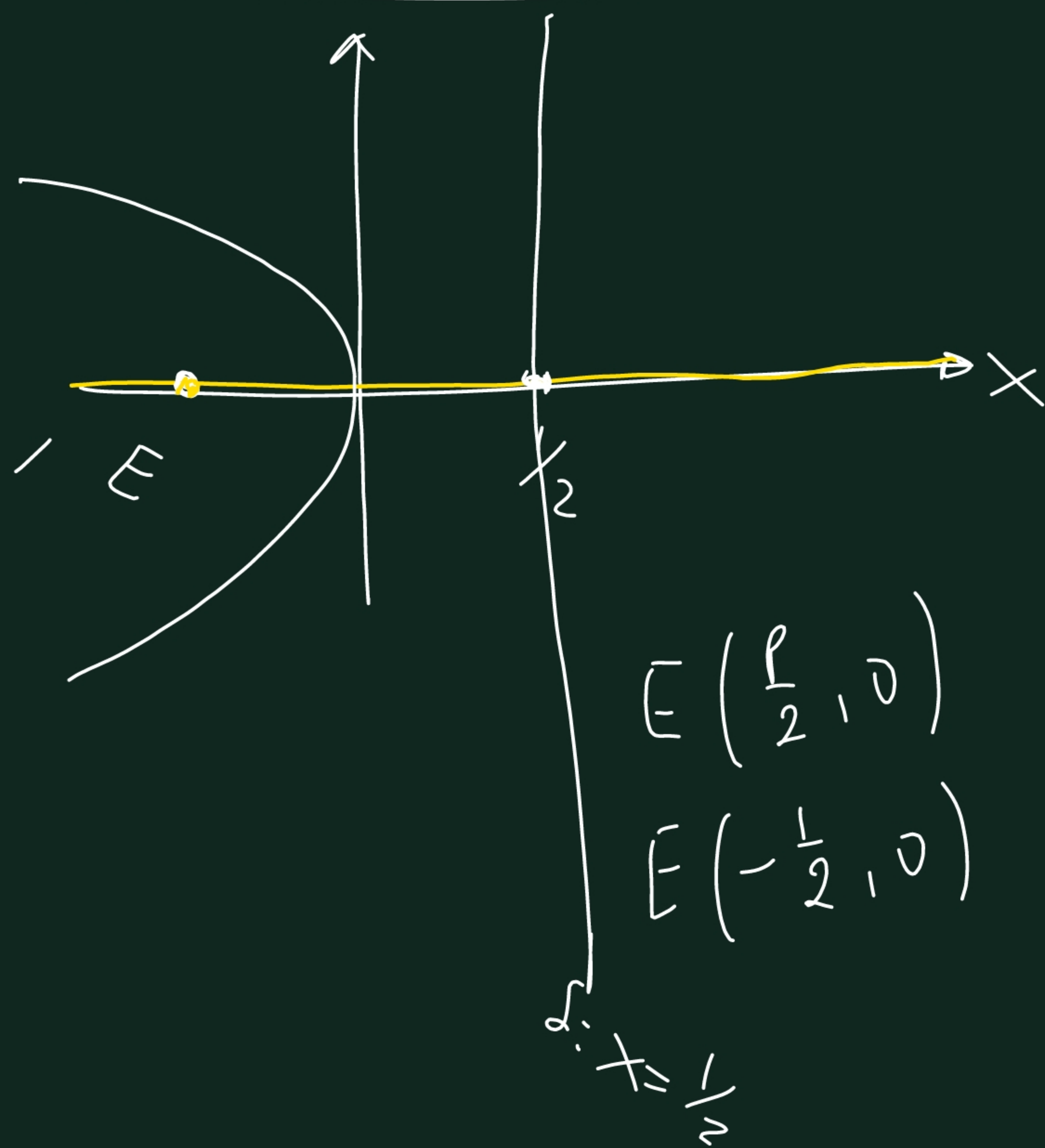
$$x^2 = 2Py$$



$$\delta: Y = -\frac{P}{2}$$

αυτ. 1 / Σελ. 99

ii) Αξονας συμμετρίας x^x
 $\delta = x = \frac{1}{2}$



$$E\left(\frac{1}{2}, 0\right)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{1}{2} \\ x = -\frac{p}{2} \end{array} \right\} p = -1$$

{ξίωω αλφωωωωω}

$$y^2 = 2 \cdot (-1) \cdot x$$

$$y^2 = -2x$$

$$y^2 = -2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y^2 = -1$$

Όταν γραφω $y^2 = -2x$
 είναι εξίσωση 2 μεταβλητών.

Βρίσκω άρα 1 σημείο που
 να ελάνηθω.

Π.Χ. $(-1, \sqrt{2}), (-1, -\sqrt{2}), (0, 0)$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} y^2 = -2 \cdot (-1) \Rightarrow & x = -2 \\ y^2 = 2 \Rightarrow & y^2 = -2 \cdot (-2) \\ & y^2 = 4 \\ & y = \pm 2 \end{array}$$

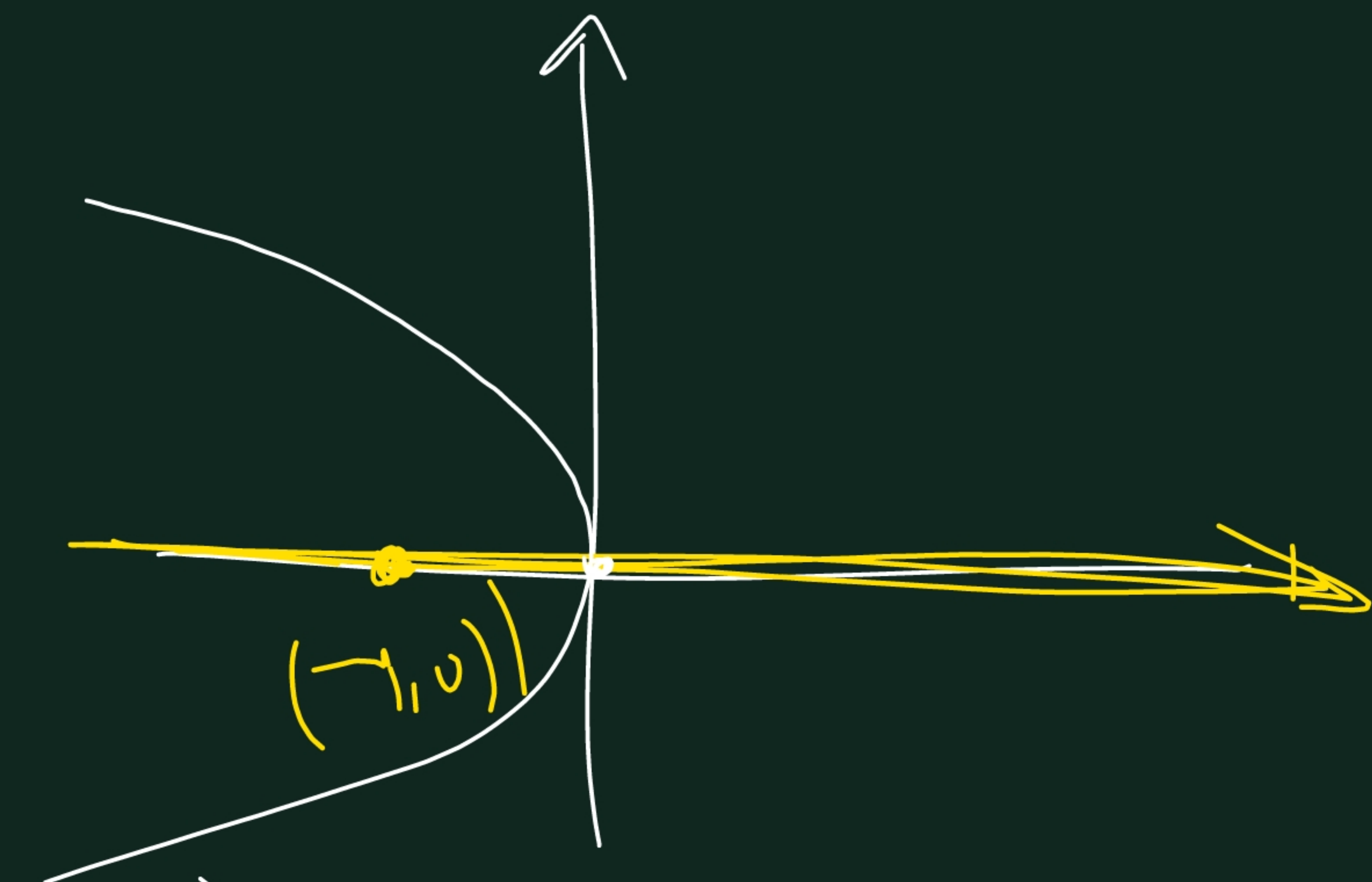
$$(-2, 2), (-2, -2)$$

$$x = -4 \quad y^2 = 8 \Rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{8}$$

Agk.1 / Σ.99

(i) $A \text{ στο } x < 0$

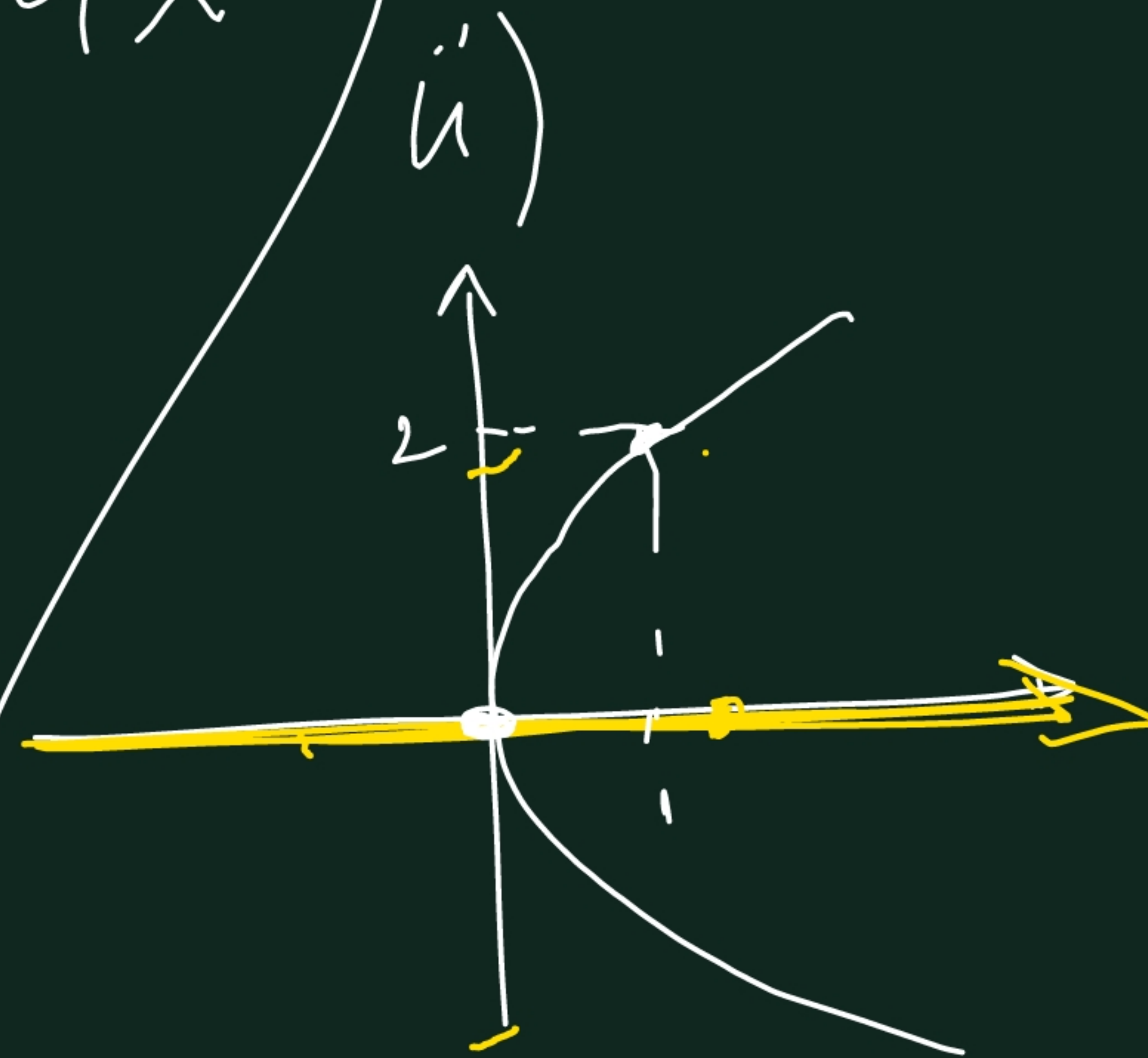
$E(-1, 0)$



Εξίσωση: $y^2 = 2px$

$E(\frac{p}{2}, 0)$ $A \propto \frac{p}{2} = -1 \Leftrightarrow p = -2$

$y^2 = -4x$



$C: y^2 = 2px, A(1, 2)$

$A(1, 2) \in C \Leftrightarrow$

$2^2 = 2 \cdot p \cdot 1$

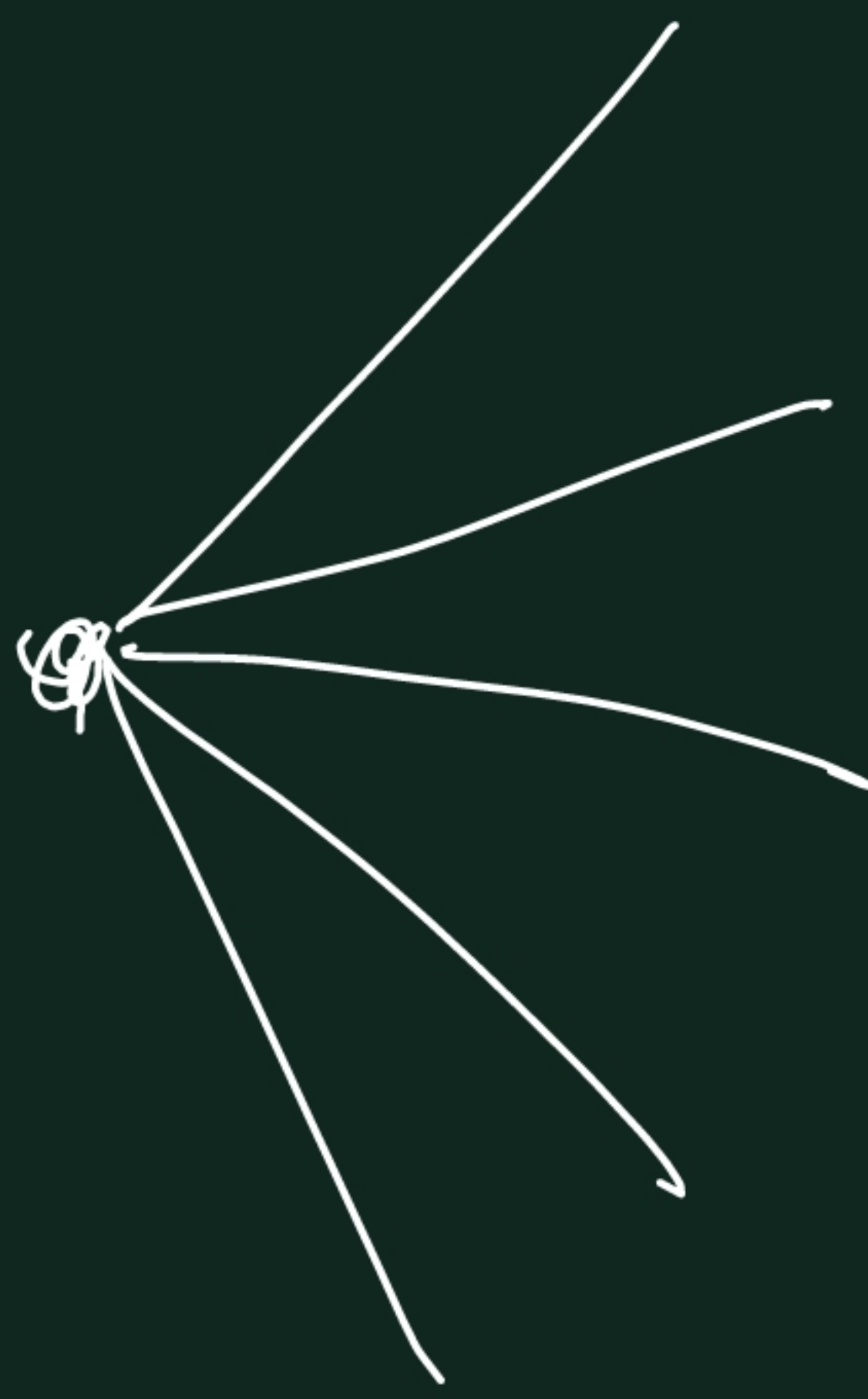
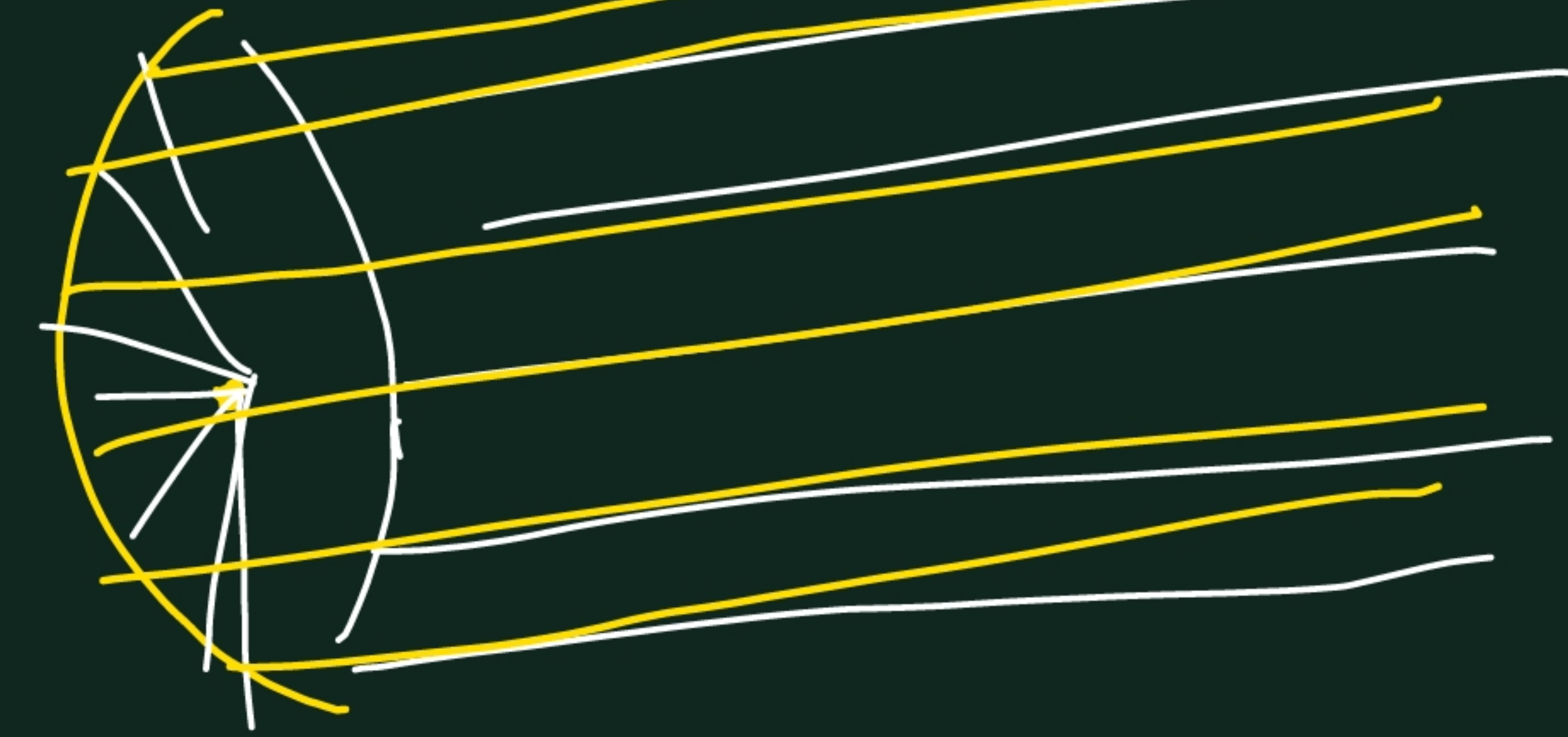
$4 = 2p$

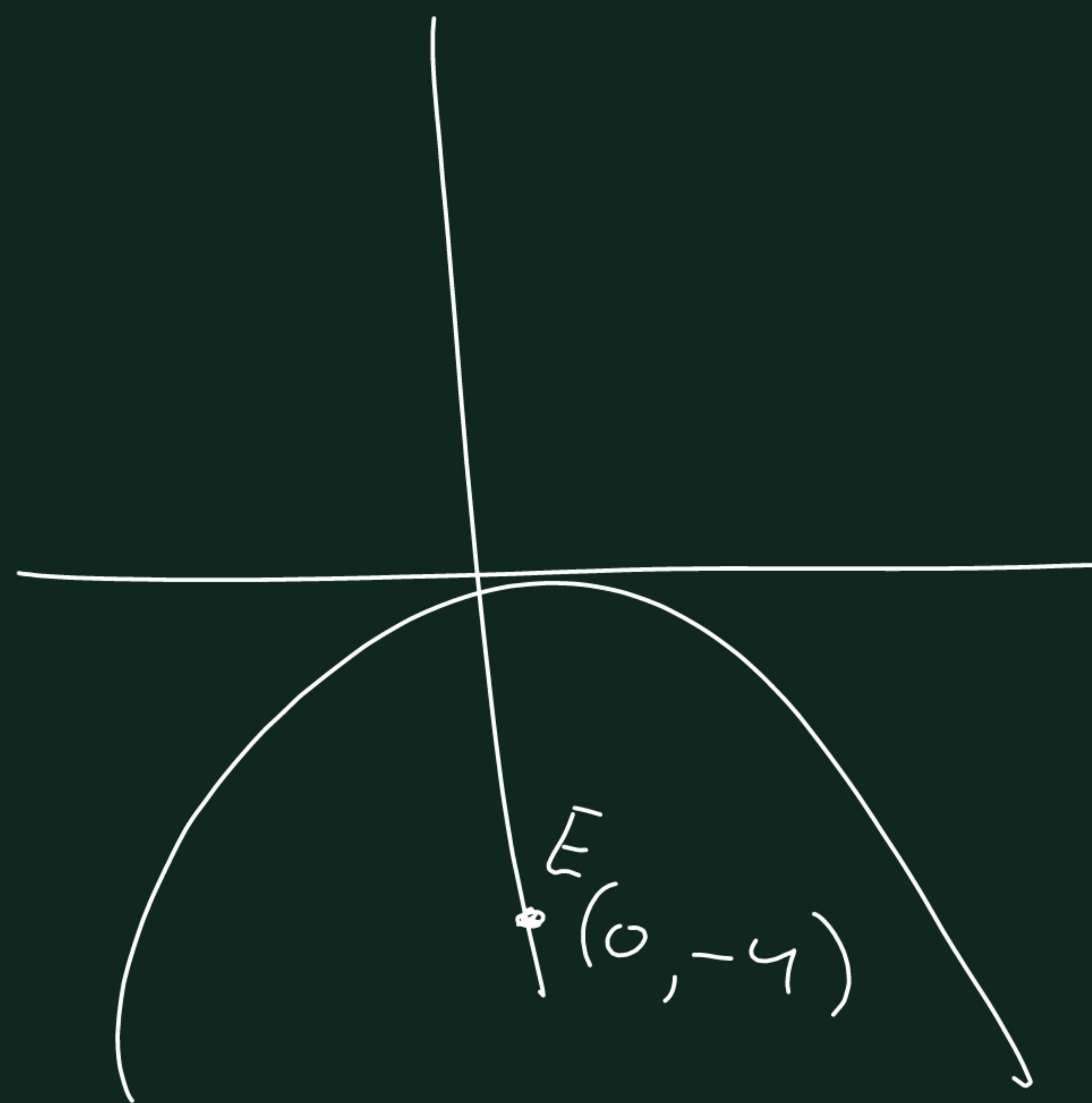
$p = 2$

$C: y^2 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot x$

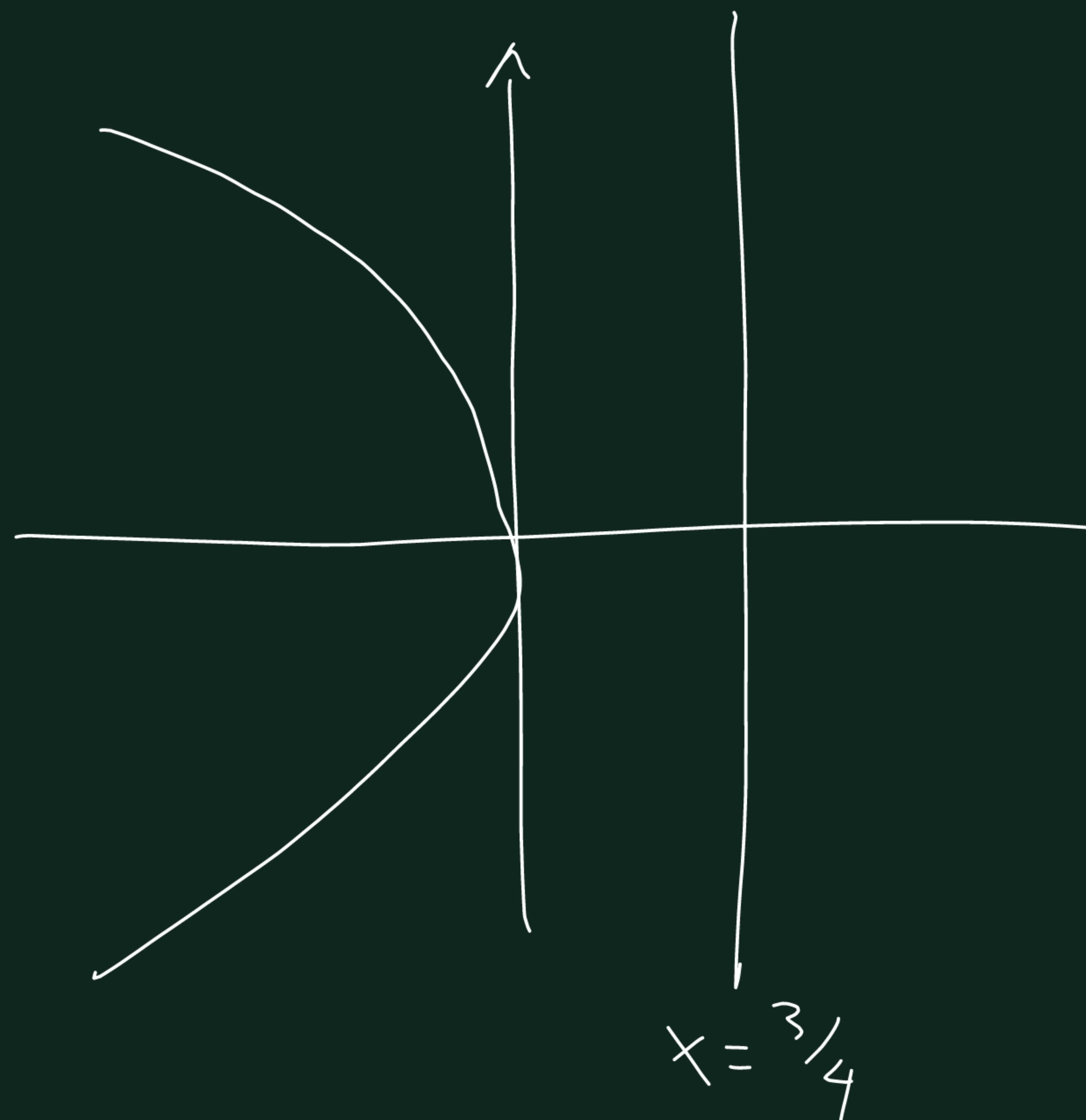
$y^2 = 4x$

Agk.1 / Σ.99





$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} i \omega \omega_n = ;$$



$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} i \omega \omega_n$$

$$x^2 = -7y$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} i \omega \omega_n = ;$$

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