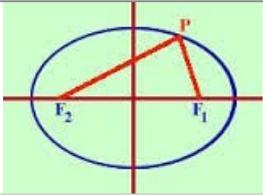
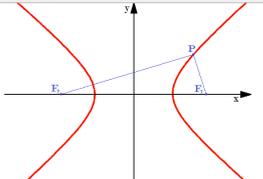
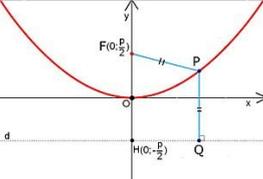
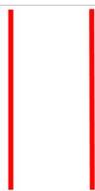


CLASSIFICAZIONE DELLE CONICHE EUCLIDEE

forme canoniche

| EQUAZIONE (a≥b) | CONICA | NEL PIANO EUCLIDEO |
|--|--|---|
| $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ | <p style="text-align: center;">Ellisse (circonferenza se a=b)</p> |  |
| $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = -1$ | <p style="text-align: center;">Ellisse a punti non reali</p> | \emptyset |
| $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ | <p style="text-align: center;">Iperbole</p> |  |
| $\frac{x^2}{a^2} = y$ | <p style="text-align: center;">Parabola</p> |  |
| $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 0$ | <p style="text-align: center;">Ellisse degenera (due rette complesse coniugate incidenti nell'origine)</p> | $\{(0,0)\}$ |
| $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 0$ | <p style="text-align: center;">Iperbole degenera (due rette reali incidenti nell'origine)</p> |  |
| $\frac{x^2}{a^2} = 1$ | <p style="text-align: center;">Parabola degenera (due rette reali parallele)</p> |  |
| $\frac{x^2}{a^2} = -1$ | <p style="text-align: center;">Parabola degenera (due rette complesse coniugate parallele)</p> | \emptyset |
| $x^2 = 0$ | <p style="text-align: center;">Doppiamente degenera (due rette coincidenti)</p> |  |