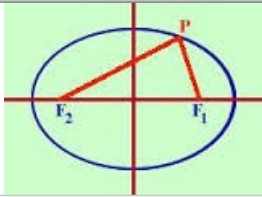
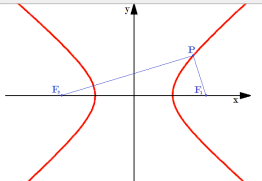
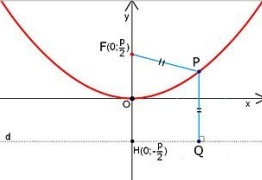

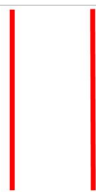


CLASSIFICAZIONE DELLE CONICHE EUCLIDEE

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>	