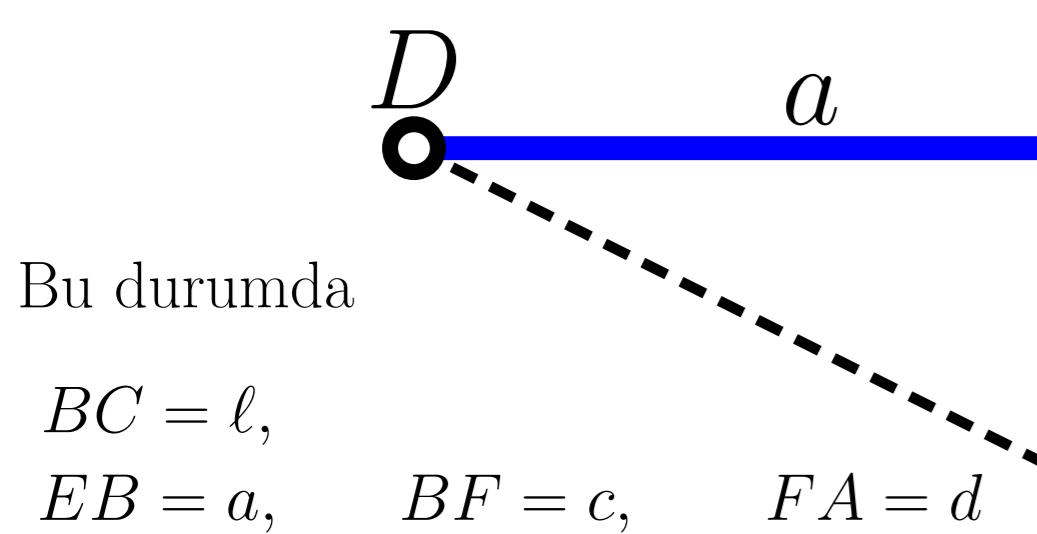


ΥΠΕΡΒΟΛΗ

Sekillerde AB eğrisi,

- **dikey kenarı BC** olan,
- **yanlamasına kenarı BD** olan, ve
- **merkezi E** olan **hiperboldür**, ve
- AF , hiperbolün bir **ordinatıdır**,
- BF , ona karşılık gelen **absistir**.



Bu durumda

$$BC = \ell, \quad EB = a, \quad BF = c, \quad FA = d$$

ise

$$d^2 = \ell c + \frac{\ell}{2a} \cdot c^2. \quad (1)$$

Özel olarak d^2 karesi, ℓc dikdörtgenini aşar. Bu nedenle Pergeli Apollonius, eğriye ὑπερβολή ("aşma") der. (1) eşitliğinden

$$d^2 = \frac{\ell}{2a} \cdot ((a+c)^2 - a^2). \quad (2)$$

(1) ve (2) eşitlikleri tamamen geneldir. Tüm ordinatlar birbirine paraleldir. GH herhangi bir ordinat ve

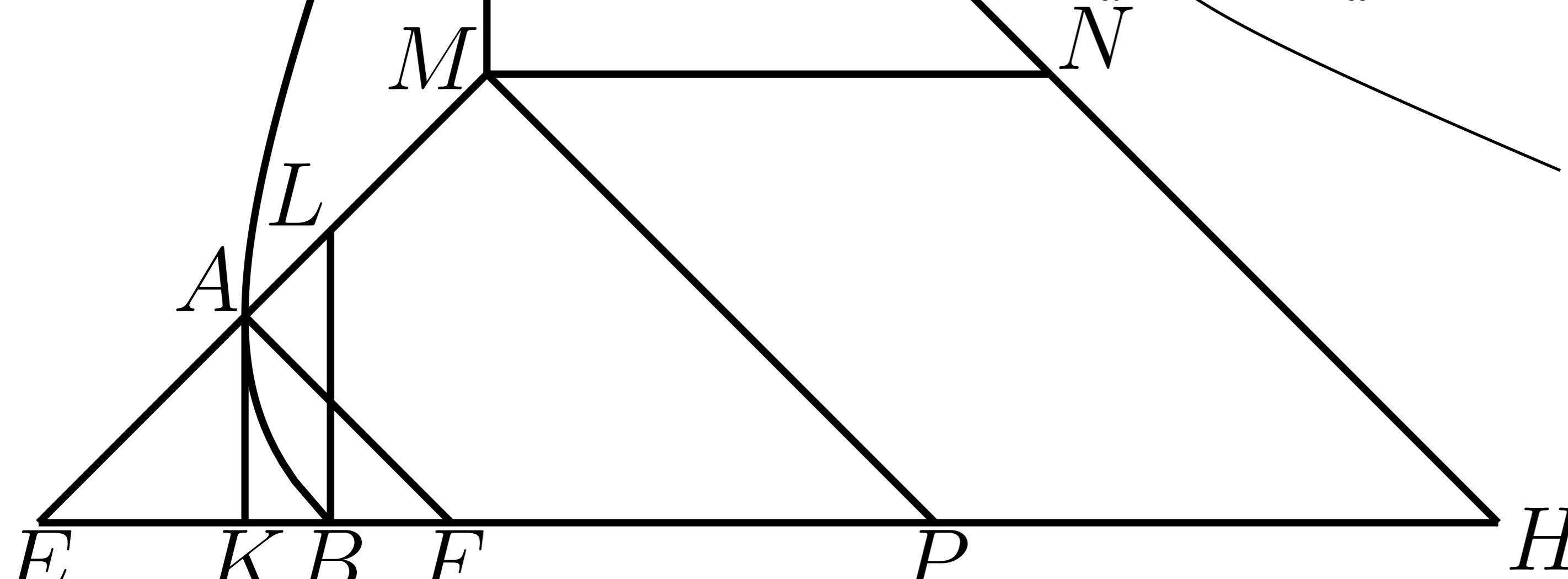
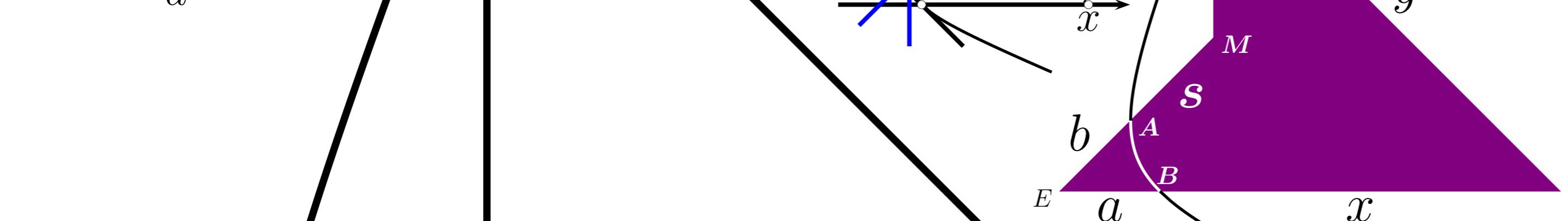
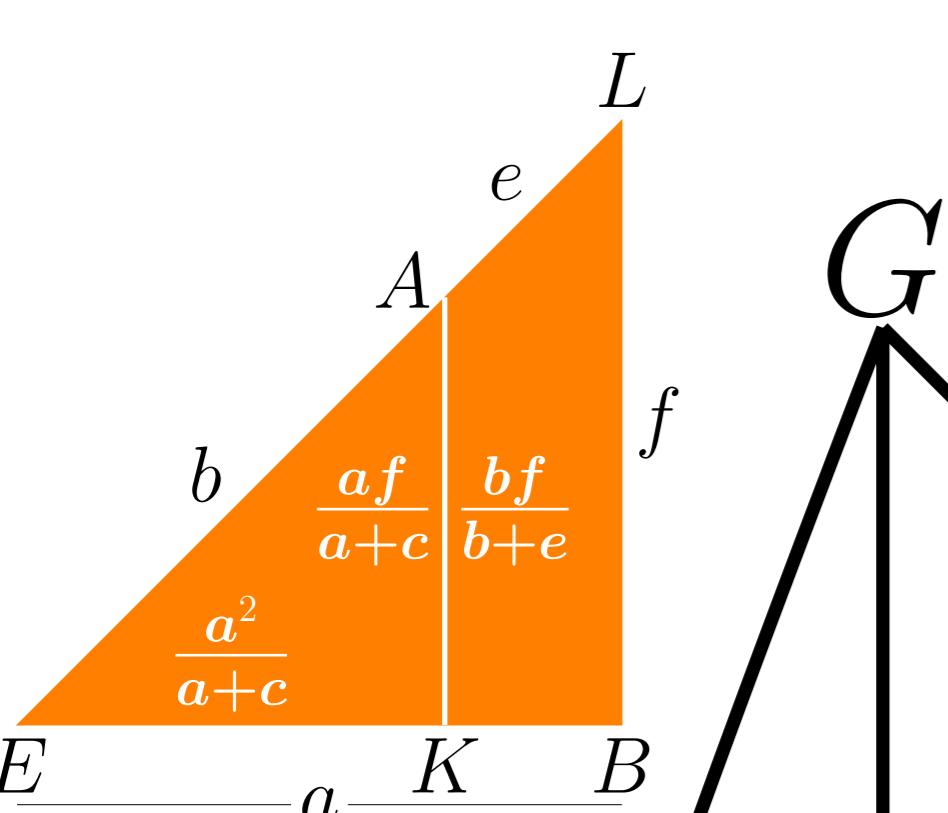
$$BH = x, \quad HG = y$$

ise (2) eşitliğine göre

$$y^2 = \frac{\ell}{2a} ((a+x)^2 - a^2),$$

dolayısıyla

$$\frac{y^2}{d^2} = \frac{(a+x)^2 - a^2}{(a+c)^2 - a^2}. \quad (3)$$



Yeni denklemi bulmak için

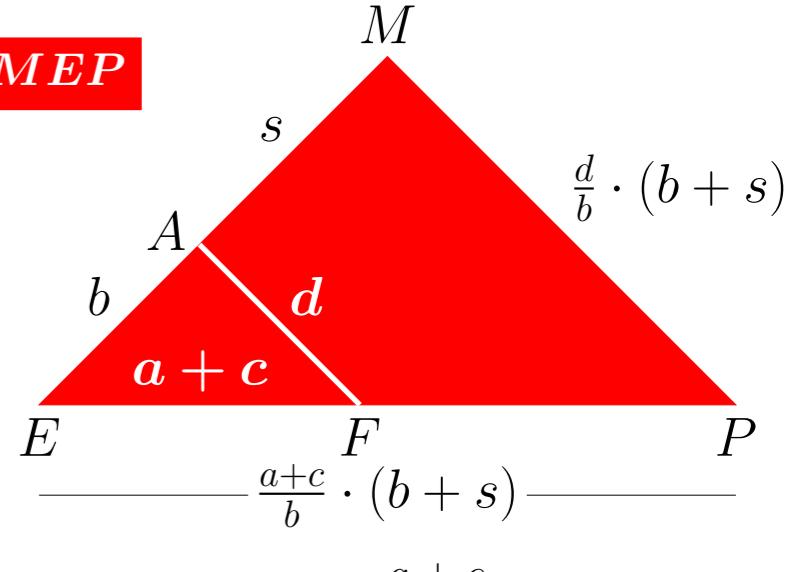
$$MN \parallel BH, \quad MP \parallel AF$$

olsun; o zaman

$$a + x = EH = EP + PH = EP + MN, \quad (8)$$

$$y = HG = HN + NG = PM + NG. \quad (9)$$

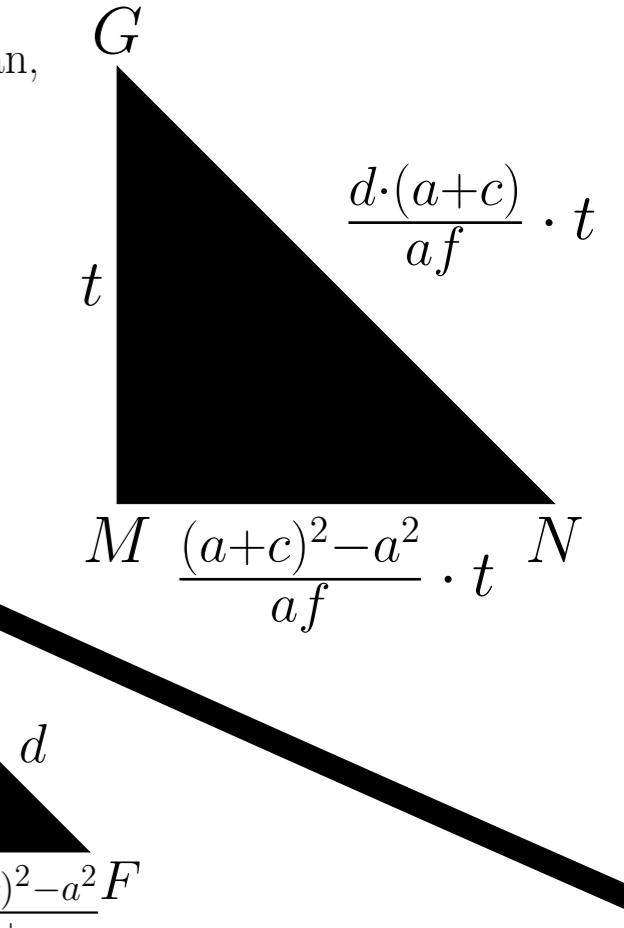
Ayrıca $\triangle AEF \sim \triangle MEP$ olduğundan



$$EP : EM :: EF : EA, \quad EP = \frac{a+c}{b} \cdot (b+s), \quad (10)$$

$$PM : EM :: FA : EA, \quad PM = \frac{d}{b} \cdot (b+s); \quad (11)$$

$\triangle AKF \sim \triangle GMN$ olduğundan, (5) ve (6) denklemlerinden



$$MN : MG :: KF : KA, \quad MN = \frac{(a+c)^2 - a^2}{af} \cdot t, \quad (12)$$

$$NG : MG :: FA : KA, \quad NG = \frac{d \cdot (a+c)}{af} \cdot t. \quad (13)$$

(8), (10), ve (12) eşitliklerine göre

$$a + x = \frac{a+c}{b} \cdot (b+s) + \frac{(a+c)^2 - a^2}{af} \cdot t, \quad (14)$$

ve (9), (11), ve (13) eşitliklerine göre

$$y = \frac{d}{b} \cdot (b+s) + \frac{d \cdot (a+c)}{af} \cdot t. \quad (15)$$

Şimdi (14) eşitliğinden

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(a+x)^2 - a^2}{(a+c)^2 - a^2} &= \frac{1}{(a+c)^2 - a^2} \cdot \\ &\quad \cdot \left(\left(\frac{a+c}{b} \cdot (b+s) + \frac{(a+c)^2 - a^2}{af} \cdot t \right)^2 - a^2 \right) \\ &= \frac{(a+c)^2}{(a+c)^2 - a^2} \cdot \left(\frac{b+s}{b} \right)^2 + \frac{(a+c)^2 - a^2}{a^2 f^2} \cdot t^2 + \\ &\quad + 2 \cdot \frac{a+c}{abf} \cdot (b+s) \cdot t - \frac{a^2}{(a+c)^2 - a^2}, \end{aligned}$$

ve (15) eşitliğinden

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{y^2}{d^2} &= \frac{1}{d^2} \cdot \left(\frac{d}{b} \cdot (b+s) + \frac{d \cdot (a+c)}{af} \cdot t \right)^2 \\ &= \left(\frac{b+s}{b} \right)^2 + \frac{(a+c)^2}{a^2 f^2} \cdot t^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{a+c}{abf} \cdot (b+s) \cdot t. \end{aligned}$$

Bunları (3) denklemine koyarak ve basitleştirerek

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{b+s}{b} \right)^2 + \frac{(a+c)^2}{a^2 f^2} \cdot t^2 &= \\ \frac{(a+c)^2}{(a+c)^2 - a^2} \cdot \left(\frac{b+s}{b} \right)^2 + \frac{(a+c)^2 - a^2}{a^2 f^2} \cdot t^2 - \frac{a^2}{(a+c)^2 - a^2}; \end{aligned}$$

benzer terimleri bir araya getirerek

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{t^2}{f^2} &= \frac{a^2}{(a+c)^2 - a^2} \cdot \left(\frac{b+s}{b} \right)^2 - \frac{a^2}{(a+c)^2 - a^2} \\ &= \frac{a^2}{b^2} \cdot \frac{(b+s)^2 - b^2}{(a+c)^2 - a^2}. \end{aligned}$$

Son olarak (7) eşitliğinden

$$\frac{t^2}{f^2} = \frac{(b+s)^2 - b^2}{(b+e)^2 - b^2}.$$