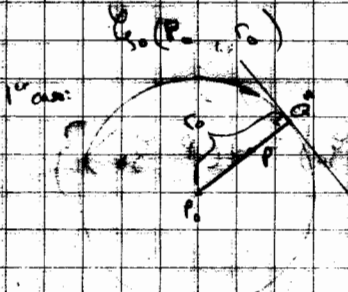


Calcular $d(P, \mathbb{C}_r)$

Hay 3 casos =

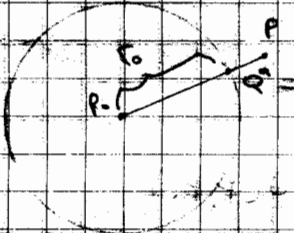
- 1- P está en el exterior de \mathbb{C}_r
- 2- P está en la frontera de \mathbb{C}_r
- 3- P está en el interior de \mathbb{C}_r



$$d(P, \mathbb{C}_r(P_0, r_0)) = \min_{Q \in \mathbb{C}_r} d(P, Q) = d(P, Q^*)$$

$$\begin{aligned} d(P, Q^*) &= d(P, P) + d(P, Q^*) \\ r_0 &= d(P_0, P) + d(P, Q^*) \\ d(P, \mathbb{C}_r) &= r_0 - d(P_0, P) \end{aligned}$$

3º caso



$$d(P, \mathbb{C}_r) = \min_{Q \in \mathbb{C}_r} d(P, Q) = d(P, Q^*)$$

$$\begin{aligned} d(P, Q^*) &= d(P, P) + d(P, Q^*) \\ d(P_0, P) &= r_0 + d(P, Q^*) \\ d(P, \mathbb{C}_r) &= d(P_0, P) - r_0 \end{aligned}$$

2º caso

$$d(P, \mathbb{C}_r) = 0 \quad \text{por } P \in \mathbb{C}_r$$

dos casos anteriores:

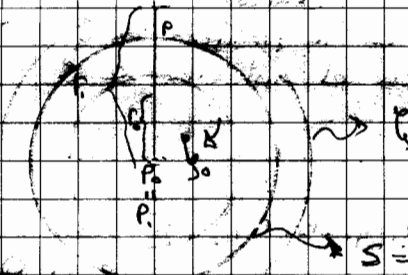
$$d(P, \mathbb{C}_r) = |r_0 - d(P_0, P)|$$

$\mathcal{C}_0(P, r_0)$ y $\mathcal{C}_1(P, r_1)$

caso 1:

$$r_0 = r_1$$

$$y P_0 = P_1$$



$$d(P, P_0) = d(P, P_1) - r_0$$

$$d(P, P_1) = r_0 + r_1 + d(P, P_0)$$

$$d(P, P_0) - r_0 = r_1 - d(P, P_0)$$

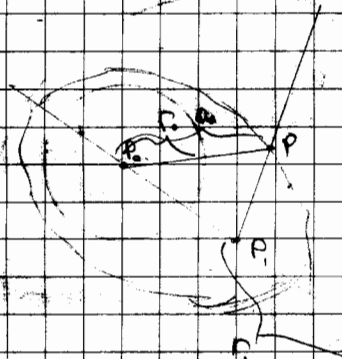
$$2d(P, P_0) = r_1 + r_0$$

$$d(P, P_0) = \frac{r_1 + r_0}{2}$$

$$S = \{P \mid d(P, P_0) = d(P, P_1)\}$$

caso 2:

$$r_0 < r_1 \quad P_0 \neq P_1$$



$$d(P, P_0) = d(P, P_1) - r_0$$

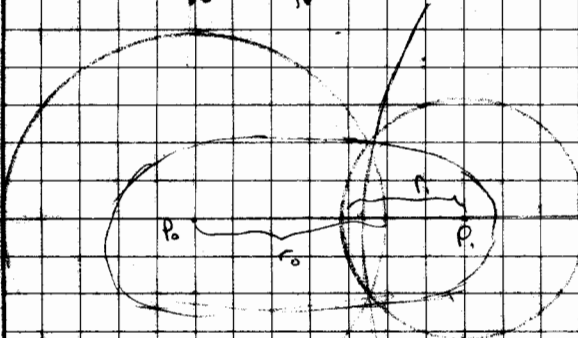
$$d(P, P_1) = r_1 - d(P, P_0)$$

$$d(P, P_0) - r_0 = r_1 - d(P, P_0)$$

$$2d(P, P_0) + d(P, P_1) = r_1 + r_0$$

una elipse

caso 3: $\mathcal{C}_0 \cap \mathcal{C}_1 \neq \emptyset$



¿Hay alguna otra elipse?

a) P en exterior de ambos círculos:

$$d(P, P_0) = d(P, P_1) - r_0$$

$$= d(P, P_1) - r_1$$

$$\Rightarrow d(P, P_0) - d(P, P_1) = r_0 - r_1 \text{ es una elipse}$$

∴ en el exterior de una elipse

a) P en el interior de ambas circunferencias:

$$\begin{aligned}d(P, C_0) &= r_0 - d(P, P_0) \\ &= d(P, C_1) = r_1 - d(P, P_1)\end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow r_0 - r_1 = d(P, P_0) - d(P, P_1)$$

\therefore en el interior es una hipérbola.

b) P en el interior de C_0 y en ext. de C_1 .

$$\begin{aligned}d(P, C_0) &= r_0 - d(P, P_0) \\ &= d(P, C_1) = d(P, P_1) + r_1.\end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow r_0 + r_1 = d(P, P_0) + d(P, P_1)$$

\therefore es una elipse dentro de C_0 y fuera de C_1 .

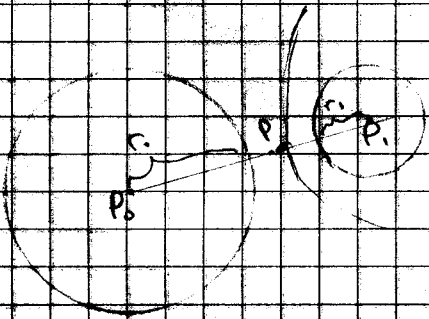
c) P en el interior de C_0 y en exterior C_0

$$\begin{aligned}d(P, C_0) &= d(P, P_0) - r_0 \\ &= d(P, C_1) = r_1 - d(P, P_1)\end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow r_0 + r_1 = d(P, P_0) + d(P, P_1)$$

\therefore es una elipse en el interior de C_0 y en el ext. de C_1

Caso 4: $C_0 \cap C_1 = \emptyset$ y $C_0 \neq C_1$



$$\begin{aligned}d(P, C_0) &= d(P, P_0) - r_0 \\ &= d(P, C_1) = d(P, P_1) - r_1.\end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow r_0 - r_1 = d(P, P_0) - d(P, P_1)$$

\therefore es una hipérbola.