## 9.8.31

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# Question

Consider a circle with its centre lying on focus of the parabola  $y^2 = 2px$  such that it touches the directrix of the parabola. Then a point of intersection of the circle and the parabola is

$$(-\frac{p}{2},p)$$

$$(-\frac{p}{2}, -\frac{p}{2})$$

#### **General Conic Form**

Any conic can be represented as:

$$\mathbf{x}^T A \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{x} + c = 0 \tag{1}$$

Parabola:  $y^2 = 2px$ 

Rewriting:

$$y^2 - 2px = 0 (2)$$

Matrix representation:

$$\mathbf{A}_{p} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{b}_{p} = \begin{pmatrix} -2p \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad c_{p} = 0$$
 (3)

So the parabola becomes:

$$\mathbf{x}^T A_{\rho} \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}_{\rho}^T \mathbf{x} = 0 \tag{4}$$

Circle: Center at  $(\frac{p}{2}, 0)$ , Radius p

Circle equation:

$$(x - \frac{p}{2})^2 + y^2 = p^2 \Rightarrow x^2 - px + \frac{p^2}{4} + y^2 = p^2 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 - px - \frac{3p^2}{4} = 0$$
(5)

Matrix representation:

$$\mathbf{A}_{c} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{b}_{c} = \begin{pmatrix} -\rho \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad c_{c} = -\frac{3\rho^{2}}{4}$$
 (6)

So the circle becomes:

$$\mathbf{x}^T A_c \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}_c^T \mathbf{x} + c_c = 0 \tag{7}$$

#### Solving the System

From the parabola:

$$y^2 = 2px (8)$$

Substitute into the circle:

$$x^{2} + y^{2} - px - \frac{3p^{2}}{4} = 0 \Rightarrow x^{2} + 2px - px - \frac{3p^{2}}{4} = 0 \Rightarrow x^{2} + px - \frac{3p^{2}}{4} = 0$$
(9)

Solve the quadratic:

$$x = \frac{-p \pm \sqrt{p^2 + 4 \cdot \frac{3p^2}{4}}}{2} = \frac{-p \pm \sqrt{4p^2}}{2} = \frac{-p \pm 2p}{2} \Rightarrow x = \frac{p}{2}, -\frac{3p}{2}$$
(10)

Now find y using  $y^2 = 2px$ :

For  $x = \frac{p}{2}$ :

$$y^2 = p^2 \Rightarrow y = \pm p \tag{11}$$

#### **Final Answer**

Intersection points:

$$\left(\frac{p}{2},p\right), \quad \left(\frac{p}{2},-p\right)$$
 (12)

Correct Option: (a)

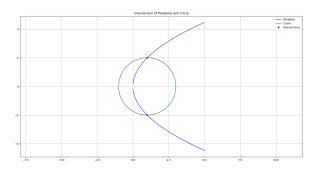


Figure: Caption