8.2.3

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Question)

$$y^2 = -8x \tag{1}$$

Since it is a parabola we have

Eccentricity	e=1
Eigenvalue	$\lambda_1 = 0$
Determinant	V =0

General equation of conic

$$\mathbf{x}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{V}\mathbf{x} + 2\mathbf{u}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{x} + f = 0 \tag{2}$$

For the equation (1), we can write

$$\mathbf{x}^{\mathsf{T}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{x} = 0 \tag{3}$$

V	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$	0 1
u	4 <i>e</i> ₁	
f	0	

using general equations we know for any conic

$$\mathbf{V} = \|\mathbf{n}\|^2 \mathbf{I} - e^2 \mathbf{n} \mathbf{n}^T \tag{4}$$

$$\mathbf{u} = c\mathbf{e}^2\mathbf{n} - \|\mathbf{n}\|^2\mathbf{F} \tag{5}$$

$$f = \|\mathbf{n}\|^2 \|\mathbf{F}\|^2 - c^2 e^2 \tag{6}$$

Let

n	$\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}$	normal vector to directrix
F	$\begin{pmatrix} g \\ h \end{pmatrix}$	focus
С		be constant of directrix

Firstly in (4)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{n}^T \mathbf{n} \mathbf{l} - (1)^2 \mathbf{n} \mathbf{n}^T \tag{7}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a^2 + b^2 & 0 \\ 0 & a^2 + b^2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} a^2 & ab \\ ab & b^2 \end{pmatrix} \tag{8}$$

$$\mathbf{n} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = e_1 \tag{9}$$

In (5)

$$4e_1 = c(1)^2 e_1 - (1)^2 \begin{pmatrix} g \\ h \end{pmatrix} \tag{10}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} g \\ h \end{pmatrix} = (c-4)e_1 = (c-4)\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{11}$$

$$\mathbf{F} = \begin{pmatrix} c - 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{12}$$

In (6)

$$0 = (1)^{2} \begin{pmatrix} c - 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}^{T} \begin{pmatrix} c - 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - c^{2}(1)$$
 (13)

$$c^2 + 16 - 8c - c^2 = 0 (14)$$

$$c=2 \tag{15}$$

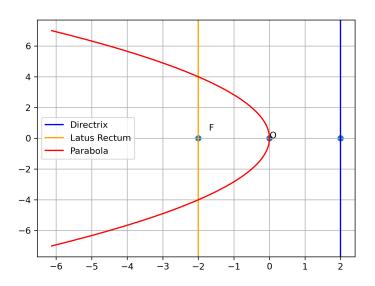
$$\mathbf{F} = -2e_1 \tag{16}$$

Directrix is

$$\mathbf{n}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{x} = c \tag{17}$$

$$\mathbf{e_1}^T \mathbf{x} = 2 \tag{18}$$

Figure



Direct Python

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
y = np.linspace(-7,7,200)
x = -y*y/8
plt.axvline(x=2, color='blue', label="Directrix")
plt.axvline(x=-2, color='orange', label="Latus Rectum")
|xp = np.array([0,2,-2])|
yp = np.array([0,0,0])
plt.scatter(xp,yp)
```

Direct Python

```
plt.annotate('0', xy=(0, 0))
plt.annotate('F', xy=(-2, 0), xytext=(-1.7,0.5))

plt.plot(x,y, label="Parabola", color='red')
plt.grid()
plt.legend()
plt.savefig("figure.png", dpi=300)
plt.show()
```

C code

```
// main.c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
void generate_points(const char *filename, int n) {
   FILE *fp = fopen(filename, "w");
    if (!fp) {
       printf("Error opening file!\n");
       return;
    double xmin = -10.0; // starting x
    double xmax = 0.0; // parabola defined for x <= 0</pre>
```

C code

```
double step = (xmax - xmin) / n;
   for (int i = 0; i <= n; i++) {
       double x = xmin + i * step;
       double y_val = sqrt(-8.0 * x);
       fprintf(fp, "%lf %lf\n", x, y_val);
       fprintf(fp, "%lf %lf\n", x, -y_val);
   fclose(fp);
int main() {
   generate points("points.txt", 200); // generate 200 steps
   printf("Points written to points.txt\n");
   return 0;
```

C code

Python code with shared object

```
# main.py
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# Read points from file
x_vals = []
y_vals = []
with open("points.txt", "r") as f:
   for line in f:
       x, y = map(float, line.strip().split())
       x vals.append(x)
       y vals.append(y)
```

Python code with shared object

```
# Plot parabola
 plt.figure(figsize=(6,6))
 plt.plot(x_vals, y_vals, 'b.', markersize=2, label=r"$y^2=-8x$")
plt.axhline(0, color='k', linewidth=0.8)
 plt.axvline(0, color='k', linewidth=0.8)
 plt.xlabel("x-axis")
 plt.vlabel("v-axis")
 plt.title("Parabola: $y^2 = -8x$")
 plt.legend()
 plt.grid(True)
 plt.axis("equal")
 plt.show()
```