

Straight Line

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Abstract - This document contains solution of sketching loci of the given equation.

Problem

Vector-2, Example-4, Question No.-7

Question 7. Sketch the loci of the following equation

$$\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \quad (0.0.1)$$

Solution :

Given equation is,

$$\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \quad (0.0.2)$$

We can write equation (0.0.2) as,

$$9x^2 + 4y^2 - 36 = 0 \quad (0.0.3)$$

The general equation is given as,

$$\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{V} \mathbf{x} + 2\mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{x} + f = 0 \quad (0.0.4)$$

Comparing (0.0.3) and (0.0.4) we get,

$$\mathbf{V} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{u} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, f = -36 \quad (0.0.5)$$

The vertex of ellipse is given as \mathbf{c} and can be obtained from,

$$\mathbf{c} = -\mathbf{V}^{-1} \mathbf{u} \quad (0.0.6)$$

We know,

$$\mathbf{V}^{-1} = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{V}|} \text{Adj} \mathbf{V} \quad (0.0.7)$$

Putting the values of $|\mathbf{V}|$ and $\text{Adj} \mathbf{V}$ we get,

$$\mathbf{V}^{-1} = \frac{1}{36} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 9 \end{pmatrix}^T = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{36} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{9}{36} \end{pmatrix} \quad (0.0.8)$$

Putting values in equation (0.0.6) we get the vertex of the

ellipse,

$$\mathbf{c} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (0.0.9)$$

The length of semi major axis and semi minor axis are given by,

$$\sqrt{\frac{\mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{V}^{-1} \mathbf{u} - f}{\lambda_1}} = 3, \sqrt{\frac{\mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{V}^{-1} \mathbf{u} - f}{\lambda_2}} = 2 \quad (0.0.10)$$

Solving equation (0.0.10) we get,

$$\lambda_1 = 4, \lambda_2 = 9 \quad (0.0.11)$$

The eccentricity of ellipse is given by,

$$e = \sqrt{1 - \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2}} \quad (0.0.12)$$

Putting the values in equation (0.0.12) we get,

$$e = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \quad (0.0.13)$$

The directrices of ellipse is given by,

$$c = \frac{e \mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{n} \pm \sqrt{e^2 (\mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{n})^2 - \lambda_2 (e^2 - 1) (\|\mathbf{u}\|^2 - \lambda_2 f)}}{\lambda_2 e (e^2 - 1)} \quad (0.0.14)$$

Where

$$\mathbf{n} = \sqrt{\lambda_2} \mathbf{p}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (0.0.15)$$

As

$$\mathbf{p}_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{9}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (0.0.16)$$

Putting the values in equation (0.0.14) we get directrices of the ellipse,

$$c = \pm \frac{9}{\sqrt{5}} \quad (0.0.17)$$

The foci of ellipse is given by,

$$\mathbf{F} = \frac{ce^2\mathbf{n} - \mathbf{u}}{\lambda_2} \quad (0.0.18)$$

Putting the respective values in equation (0.0.18) we get,

$$\mathbf{F} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \end{pmatrix} \quad (0.0.19)$$

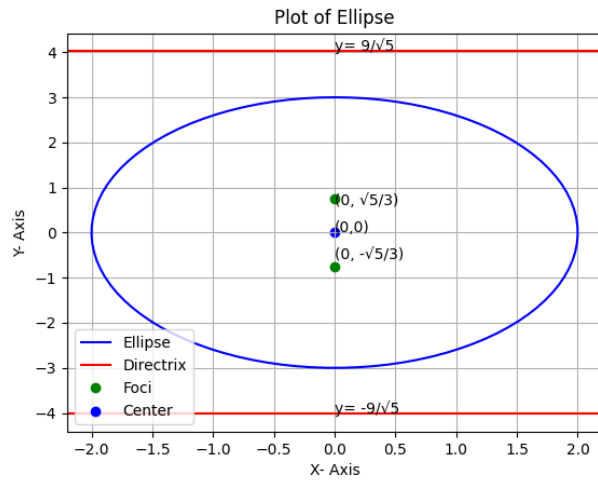


Figure 0: Plot of the Ellipse with vertex $c = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$