5.18. $\frac{kx^2}{b} + \frac{ky^2}{a} = 1$

First, we can use a such pulse to drive the k-poin
to $kx=b$ $ky=0$, we can call it $k_A=(b,0)$

$$\begin{cases} kx=b \\ ky=0 \end{cases} \text{ so } \begin{cases} G_x = \frac{b}{\gamma T} \\ G_y = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{pre-pulse}$$

and finish the trajectory

$$\begin{cases} kx = b\cos\omega t \\ ky = a\sin\omega t \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \gamma \int_0^t G_x(t)\,dt = b\cos\omega t \\ \gamma \int_0^t G_y(t)\,dt = a\sin\omega t \end{cases}$$

$$\text{So } \begin{cases} G_x = -\frac{\omega b \sin\omega t}{\gamma} \\ G_y = \frac{\omega a \cos\omega t}{\gamma} \end{cases}$$

In spin-echo: