

# Problem: 11.11.3.9

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## 1 PROBLEM

Find the co-ordinates of the foci, the vertices, the length of major axis, the minor axis, the eccentricity and the length of latus rectum of the ellipse  $4x^2 + 9y^2 = 36$ .

Vertices lie on major axis, therefore let

$$\mathbf{v} = \mu_i \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.12)$$

$$\mu_i = \pm 3 \quad (2.0.13)$$

Vertices are  $\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  and  $\begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

6) Length of major axis

length of major axis = distance between vertices  
(2.0.14)

$$= \|\mathbf{v}_1 - \mathbf{v}_2\| \quad (2.0.15)$$

$$= 6 \quad (2.0.16)$$

## 2 SOLUTION

1) Given ellipse equation:

$$\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{V} \mathbf{x} + 2\mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{x} + f = 0 \quad (2.0.1)$$

$$\text{here, } \mathbf{V} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{9} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.2)$$

$$f = -4 \quad (2.0.3)$$

$$\mathbf{u} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.4)$$

2) points of intersection of a line  $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{A} + \mu \mathbf{h}$  with ellipse are given by:

$$\mu_i = \frac{1}{\mathbf{m}^T \mathbf{V} \mathbf{m}} \left( -\mathbf{m}^T (\mathbf{V} \mathbf{h} + \mathbf{u}) \pm \sqrt{(\mathbf{m}^T (\mathbf{V} \mathbf{h} + \mathbf{u}))^2 - \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{h}) (\mathbf{m}^T \mathbf{V} \mathbf{m})} \right) \text{ i.e., } \mathbf{x} = \mu \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.20)$$

where,

$$\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{h}) = \mathbf{h}^T \mathbf{V} \mathbf{h} + 2\mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{h} + f \quad (2.0.6)$$

3) Center of the ellipse,

$$\mathbf{C} = -\mathbf{V}^{-1} \mathbf{u} \quad (2.0.7)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.8)$$

4) Major axis

$$\mathbf{p}_2^T (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{C}) = 0 \quad (2.0.9)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = 0 \quad (2.0.10)$$

$$\text{i.e., } \mathbf{x} = \mu \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.11)$$

5) Vertices

7) minor axis

normal to minor axis = direction vector of major axis  
(2.0.17)

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.18)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = 0 \quad (2.0.19)$$

Points of intersection of minor axis with ellipse  
be  $\mu_i \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$   
On solving, (2.0.5)

$$\mu_i = \pm 2 \quad (2.0.21)$$

Points of intersection of minor axis with ellipse =  $\pm \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$   
(2.0.22)

8) Length of minor axis

length of minor axis = distance between Points of inters  
(2.0.23)

$$= 4 \quad (2.0.24)$$

Normal to directrix,

$$\mathbf{n} = \text{direction vector of major axis} \quad (2.0.25)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.26)$$

$$\mathbf{V} = \|\mathbf{n}\|^2 \mathbf{I} - e^2 \mathbf{n} \mathbf{n}^\top = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{9} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.27)$$

$$\mathbf{u} = ce^2 \mathbf{n} - \|\mathbf{n}\|^2 \mathbf{F} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.28)$$

$$f = \|\mathbf{n}\|^2 \|\mathbf{F}\|^2 - c^2 e^2 = -4 \quad (2.0.29)$$

Parameter	Value	Description
$\mathbf{V}$	$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{9} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	matrix $\mathbf{V}$ from ellipse equation
$\mathbf{u}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$	vector $\mathbf{u}$ from ellipse equation
$f$	-4	constant $f$ from ellipse equation

9) Eccentricity

$$e = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \quad (2.0.30)$$

$$\mathbf{F} = \frac{5c}{9} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.31)$$

$$c = \pm \frac{9}{\sqrt{5}} \quad (2.0.32)$$

10) Foci

$$\mathbf{F} = \begin{pmatrix} \pm \sqrt{5} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.33)$$

11) equation of Latus Recta

$$\mathbf{n}^\top (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{F}) = 0 \quad (2.0.34)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = 3 \quad (2.0.35)$$

$$\text{i.e., } \mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \mu \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.36)$$

Let points of intersection of latus rectum and curve be,

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{F} + \mu_i \mathbf{m} \quad (2.0.37)$$

here,

$$\mu_i = \pm \frac{4}{3} \quad (2.0.38)$$

12) Length of latus recta

length of latus recta = distance between points of intersection

$$(2.0.39)$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} \quad (2.0.40)$$

TABLE 12: Table 1

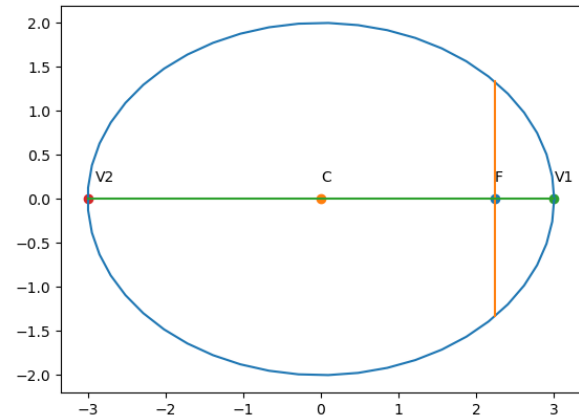


Fig. 12: Figure 1