

When fixpt is not on fixLine

It gives fixLine

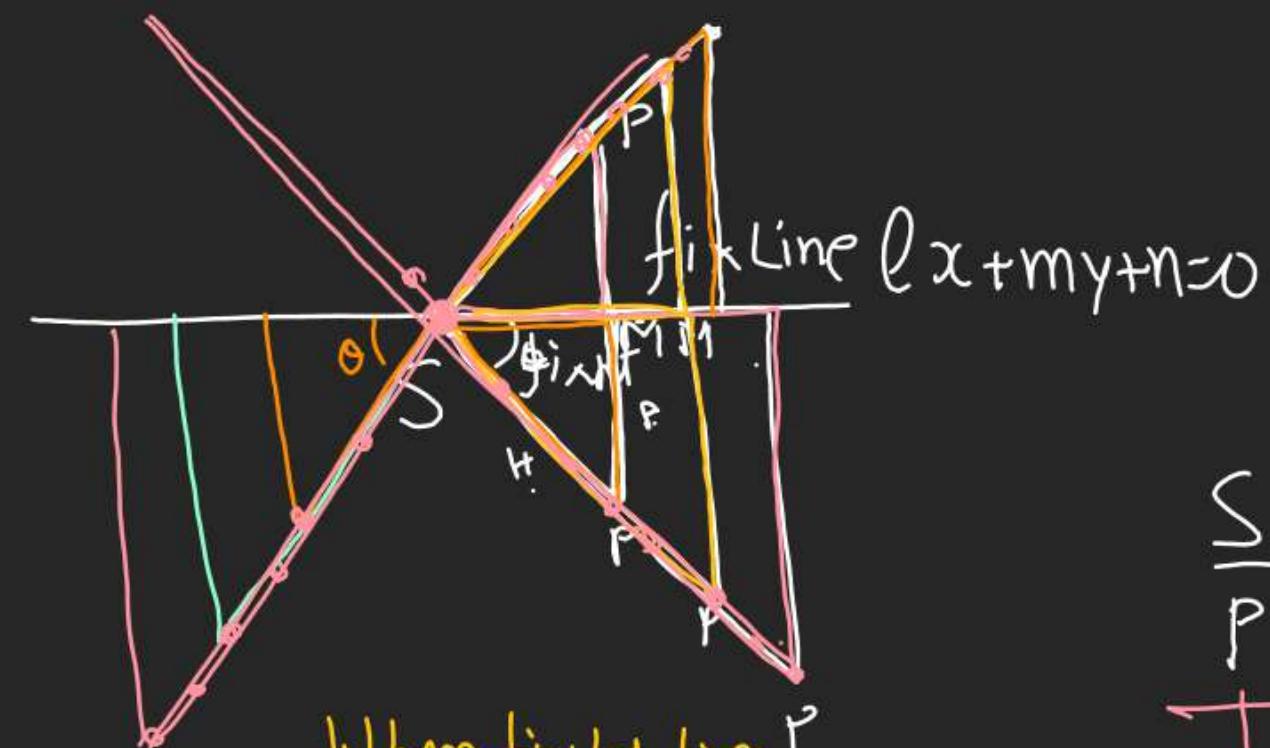
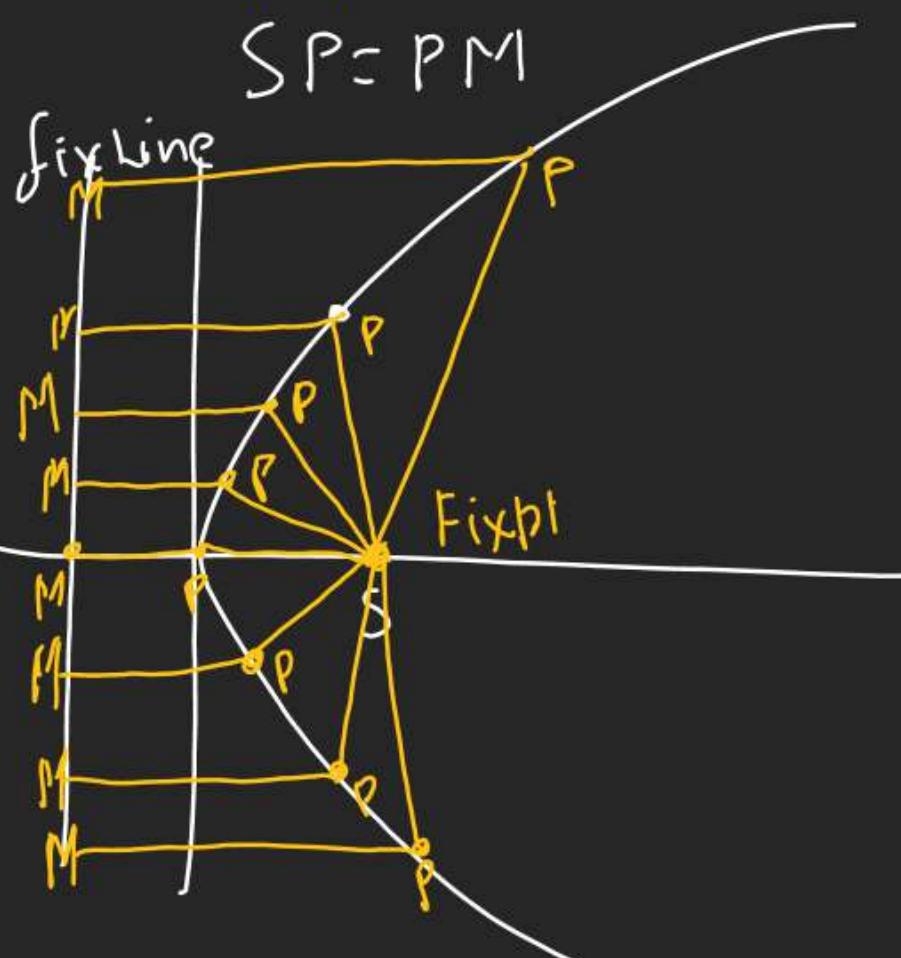
Conic Section



Case

$$C = \frac{SP}{PM} = 1$$

$$SP = PM$$



When fixpt lies on

fixLine Locus
of P is Pair of St. Line

$$\frac{SP}{PM} = K = 1.2$$

[let]

Focus of P
will be
Pair of St. Line

Eccentricity - e

$$e = \frac{SP}{PM}$$

When fix ht. lies on Fix Line

$e < 1$ No Real Line

$e = 1$ Coincident Line

$e > 1$ Normal Pair of ST. Line

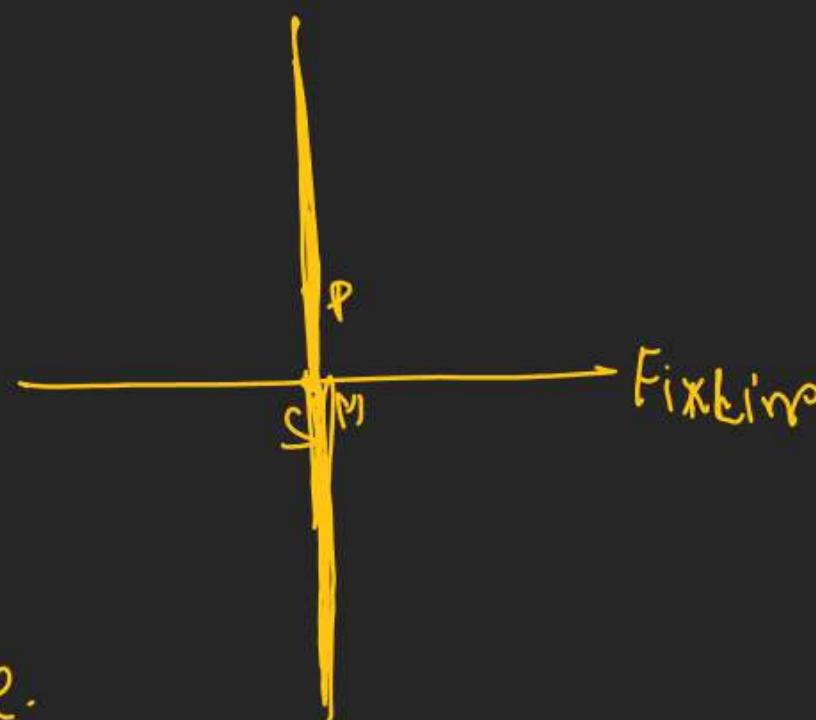
$e \rightarrow \infty$ Parallel Line

100 - 12000

Yad

When fix ht is not on Line.

$e < 1$	Ellipse
$e = 1$	Parabola
$e > 1$	Hyperbola
$e = 0$	Circle



Seeing Conic Section from Non Hom. 2nd Degree Eqn.

Non Hom 2nd Degree Eqn.

$$1) ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2fx + 2gy + l = 0$$

2) If Rep. Pair of St. Line as well as Conic

for that line calculate Δ

$$(3) \Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a & h & g \\ h & b & f \\ g & f & c \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} a & h \\ h & b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Delta = (ab(f+2fgh)) - bg^2 - af^2 - ch^2$$

(4) If $\Delta = 0$ then Non Hom Eqn

Rep. Pair of St. Line.

(5) If $\Delta \neq 0$ then Non Hom Eqn

Rep. Conic Section.

$\Delta = 0$	$\Delta \neq 0$
Degenerated Conic	Non Degenerated Conic
Pt.	Parabola
St. Line	Ellipse
Pair of St. Line	Hyperbola (circle)

(6) $\Delta = 0$

$\Delta \neq 0$

$h^2 > ab$. Distinct
Pair of ST. Line

$h^2 = ab$. Coincide pair
of STL

$h^2 < ab$. pt.

$h^2 > ab$ hyperbola

$h^2 = ab$ Parabola

$h^2 < ab$ Ellipse

$h=0$, $a=b$. Circle

~~$x^2 + y^2 + 2hx + 2gy + l = 0$~~

$$\begin{array}{r} 175 \\ 31 \\ \hline 175 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3610 \\ 1805 \\ \hline 5415 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 595 \\ \hline 5415 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 361 \\ \hline 361 \end{array}$$

Q find value of K for which

$$\begin{cases} 6x^2 + 11xy - 10y^2 + x + 31y + K = 0 \\ ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + l = 0 \end{cases}$$

reb. Pair of STL

$\Delta = 0$ hogq.

$$abc + 2fgh - af^2 - bg^2 - ch^2 = 0$$

$$6x - 10xy + 31x \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} - 6x \left(\frac{31}{2} \right)^2 + 10x \frac{1}{4}$$

$$- \frac{Kx121}{4} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow K \left(\frac{121}{4} + 60 \right) = \left(\frac{31 \times 11}{4} - \frac{6 \times 961}{4} \right) \frac{10}{4}$$

$$K \left(\frac{361}{4} \right) = \frac{31}{4} (11 - 186) + \frac{10}{4}$$

$$K \left(\frac{361}{4} \right) = \frac{31 \times 175 + 10}{4} \Rightarrow K = -15$$

Q Find Nature of

$$x^2 - 2xy + y^2 + 3x + 2 = 0$$

$$ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$$

$$a=1, h=-1, b=1, 2g=3, f=0, c=2$$

$$\textcircled{1} \Delta = abc + 2fgh - af^2 - bg^2 - ch^2$$

$$= 1(-1)2 + 2(0) - 1(0) - 1\left(\frac{9}{4}\right) - 2(-1)^2$$

$$= -2 - \frac{9}{4} - 2 \neq 0 \text{ (C.S.)}$$

$$(2) \quad \begin{aligned} h^2 &= (-1)^2 = 1 \\ ab &= (1)(-1) = -1 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} h^2 &= ab \\ \text{Parabola} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

Q In what conic does

$$\sqrt{ax} + \sqrt{by} = 1 \text{ Rep?}$$

$$ax + by + 2\sqrt{ab}xy = 1$$

$$(ax + by - 1)^2 = (2\sqrt{ab}xy)^2$$

$$a^2x^2 + b^2y^2 + 1 + 2abxy - 2by - 2ax = 4abxy$$

$$\boxed{a^2}x^2 + \boxed{b^2}y^2 - 2abxy - 2ax - 2by + 1 = 0$$

$$\boxed{A}x^2 + \boxed{B}y^2 + 2Hxy + 2Fx + 2Gy + 1 = 0$$

$$H^2 = (ab)^2 = a^2b^2$$

$$A \cdot B = a^2 \cdot b^2$$

$|H^2 - AB| = 0$ It is a Parabola