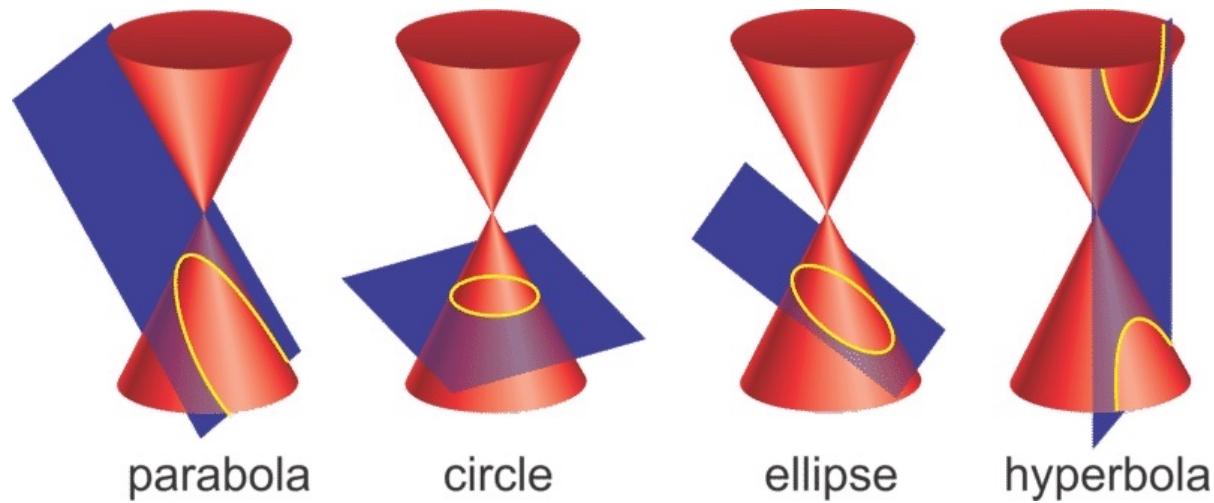
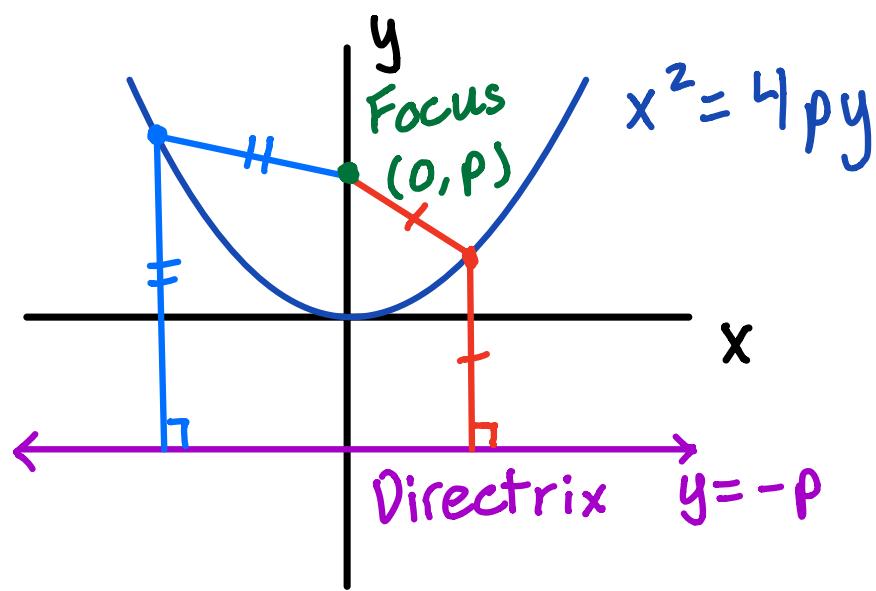


10.5 Conic Sections



Def (Parabola)

A set of points that are equidistant from a fixed point F (called the Focus) and a fixed line (called a directrix).

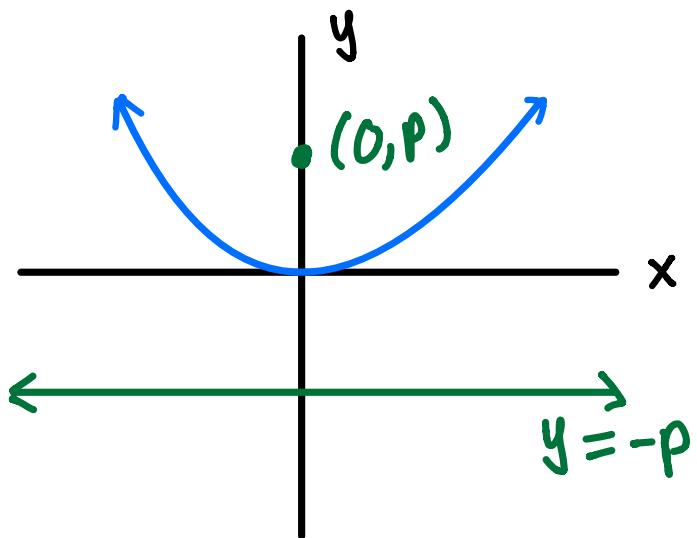


A parabola with focus $(0, p)$ and directrix $y = -p$ has equation $x^2 = 4py$.

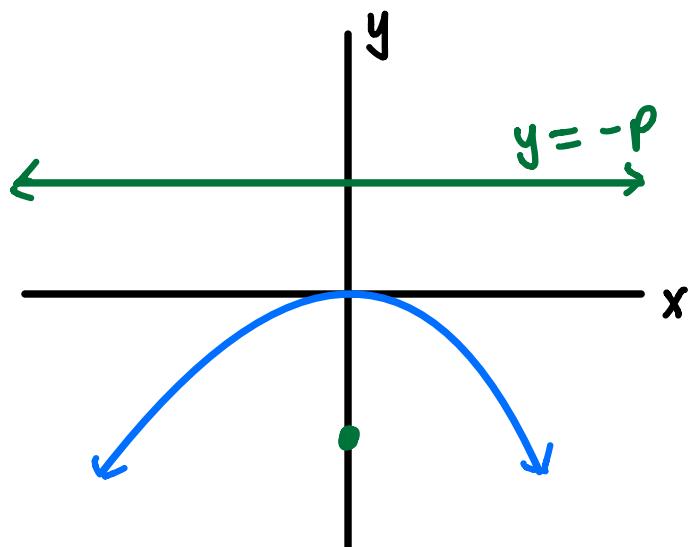
Note: You are used to seeing this as

$$y = ax^2 \text{ where } a = \frac{1}{4p}.$$

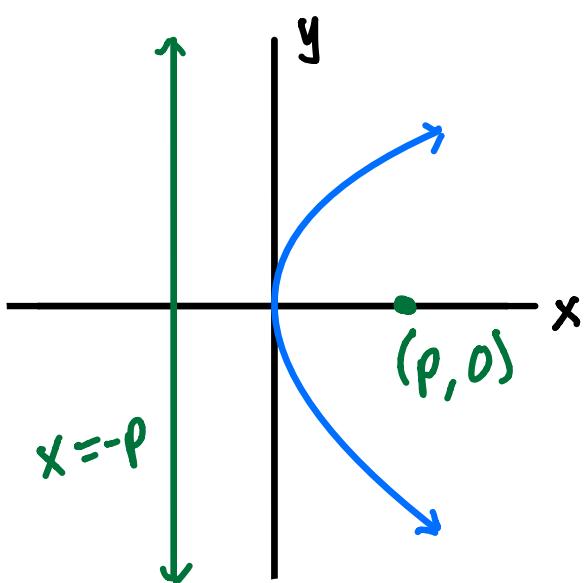
There are 4 basic cases:



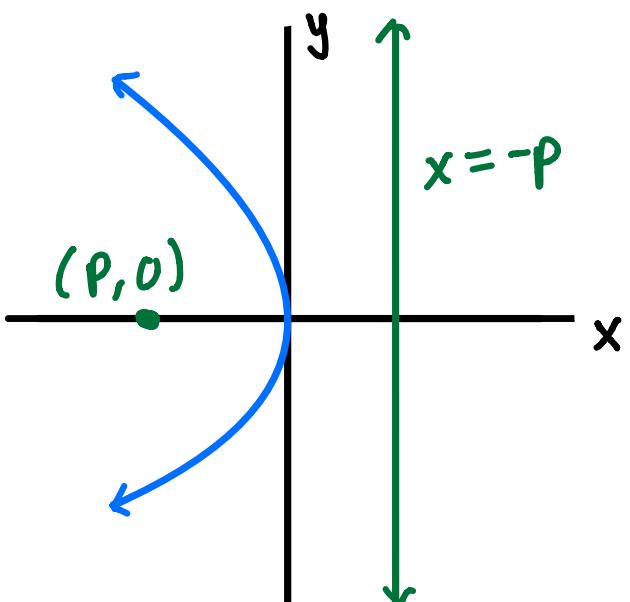
$$x^2 = 4py \quad (p > 0)$$



$$x^2 = 4py \quad (p < 0)$$



$$y^2 = 4px \quad (p > 0)$$



$$y^2 = 4px \quad (p < 0)$$

Ex1 Let $3x^2 = -8y$. Find the vertex, focus, directrix and sketch.

$$3x^2 = -8y \Rightarrow x^2 = -\frac{8}{3}y$$

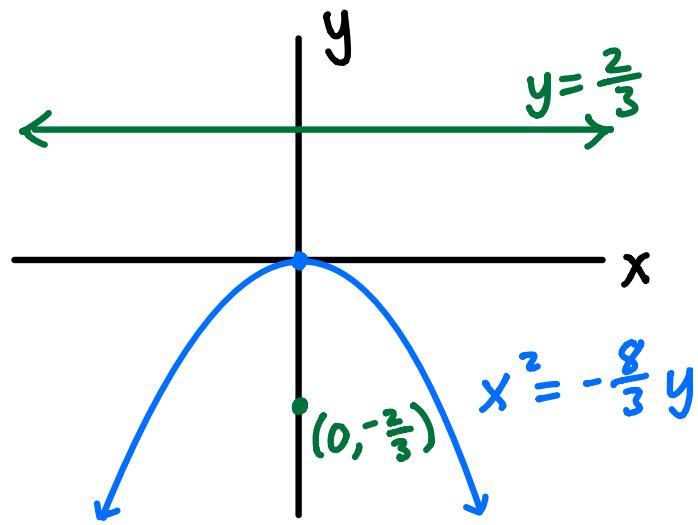
The general form is $x^2 = \underline{4py}$ so to solve for p,

$$4p = -\frac{8}{3} \Rightarrow p = -\frac{2}{3}$$

Focus: $(0, -\frac{2}{3})$

Directrix: $y = \frac{2}{3}$

Vertex: $(0, 0)$



Ex 2 Sketch $(y-2)^2 = 2x + 1$

We can ignore the translations for now and consider the parabola $y^2 = 2x$

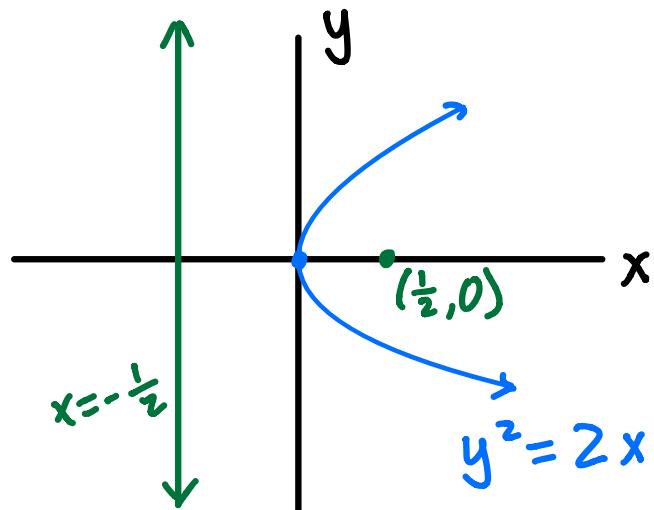
General form: $y^2 = \underline{4px}$

$$\text{So } 4p = 2 \Rightarrow p = \frac{1}{2}$$

Focus: $(\frac{1}{2}, 0)$

Directrix: $x = -\frac{1}{2}$

Vertex: $(0, 0)$



We still need to translate this:

The $(y-2)^2$ tells us to shift up by 2.

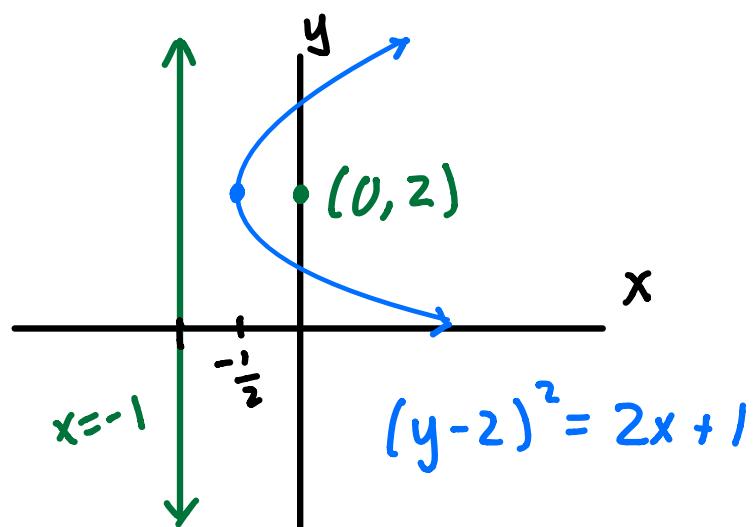
The $2x+1 = 2(x+\frac{1}{2})$ tells us to shift left by $\frac{1}{2}$.

So the new points become

Focus: $(0, 2)$

Directrix: $x = -1$

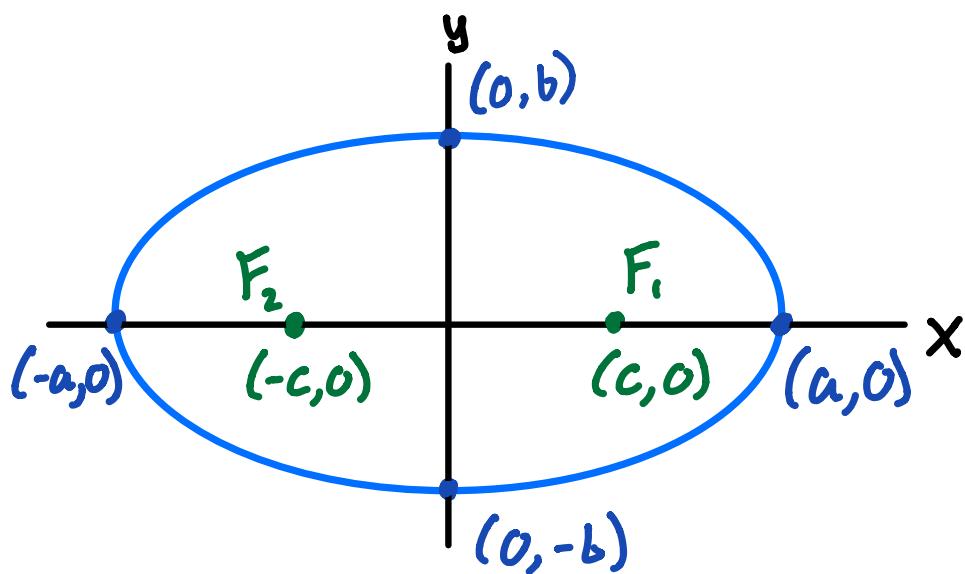
Vertex: $(-\frac{1}{2}, 2)$



Def (Ellipses)

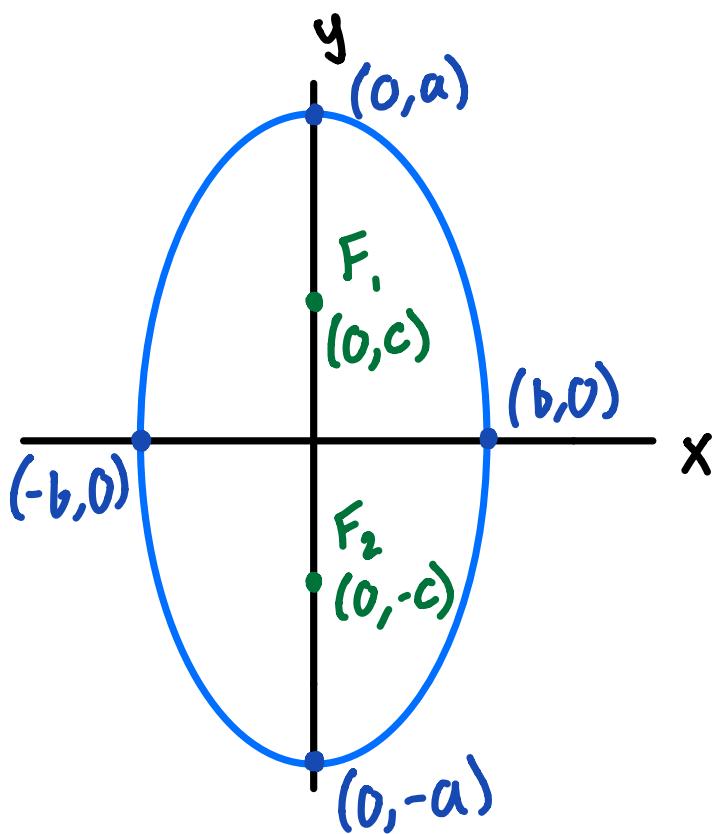
A set of points such that the sum of the distances between two fixed points (F_1 and F_2) is constant.

Horizontal Ellipse: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \quad (a \geq b)$



$$c^2 = a^2 - b^2$$

Vertical Ellipse: $\frac{x^2}{b^2} + \frac{y^2}{a^2} = 1 \quad (a \geq b)$



$$c^2 = a^2 - b^2$$

Ex 3 Sketch $9x^2 + 36y^2 = 324$.

Divide by 324,

$$\frac{x^2}{36} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$$

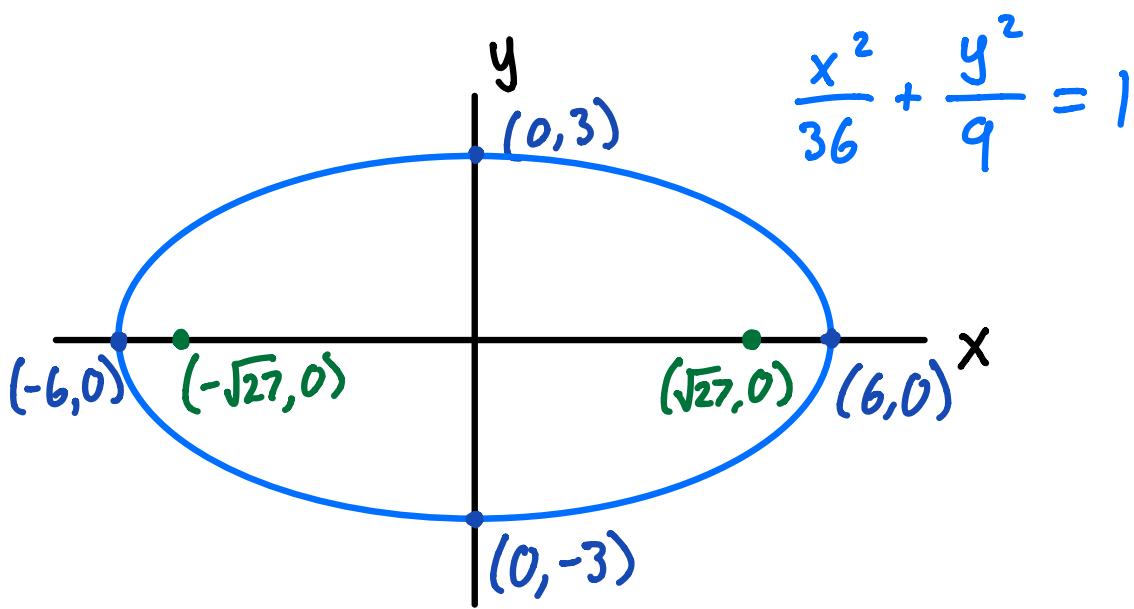
$36 > 9$ so this
is a horizontal
ellipse

General Form: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$

$$\text{So } a^2 = 36 \Rightarrow a = 6$$

$$b^2 = 9 \Rightarrow b = 3$$

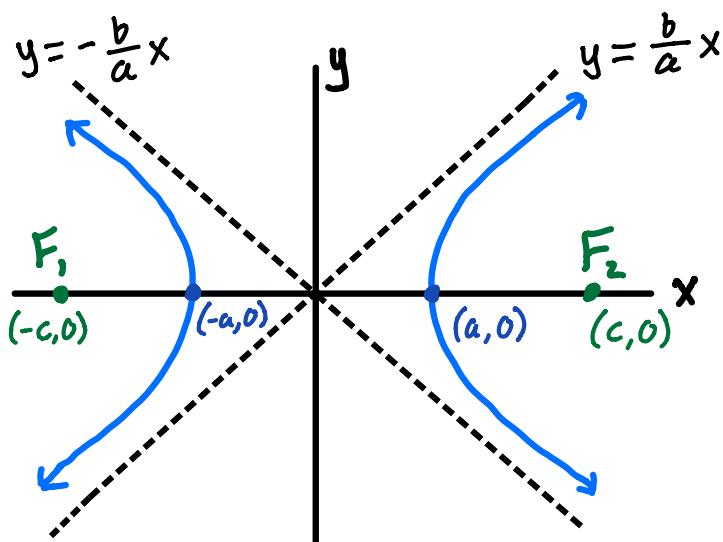
$$c^2 = a^2 - b^2 = 27 \Rightarrow c = \sqrt{27}$$



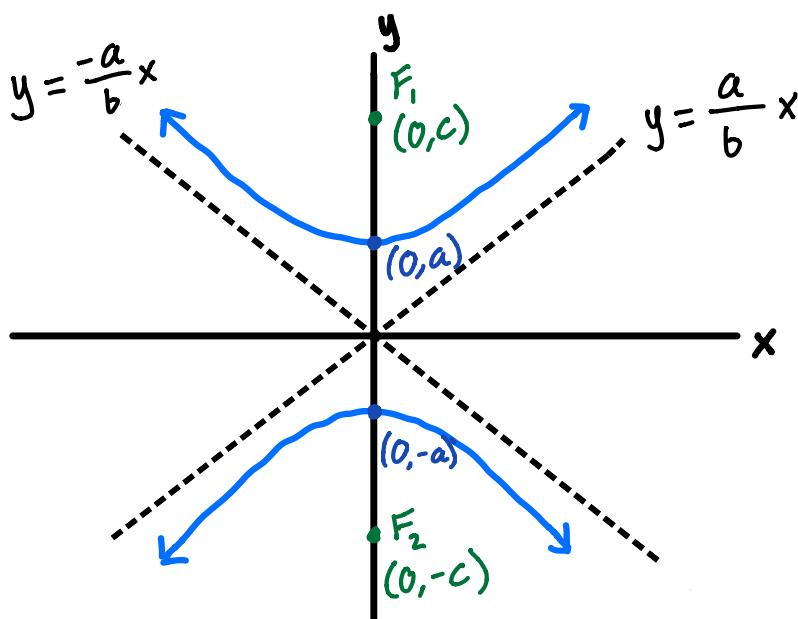
Def (Hyperbola)

A set of points where the difference of the distances between two fixed points (F_1 and F_2) is constant.

There are two forms:



$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$
$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$



$$\frac{y^2}{a^2} - \frac{x^2}{b^2} = 1$$
$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

Ex 4 Sketch $\frac{y^2}{9} - \frac{x^4}{4} = 1$.

General Form: $\frac{y^2}{a^2} - \frac{x^2}{b^2} = 1$

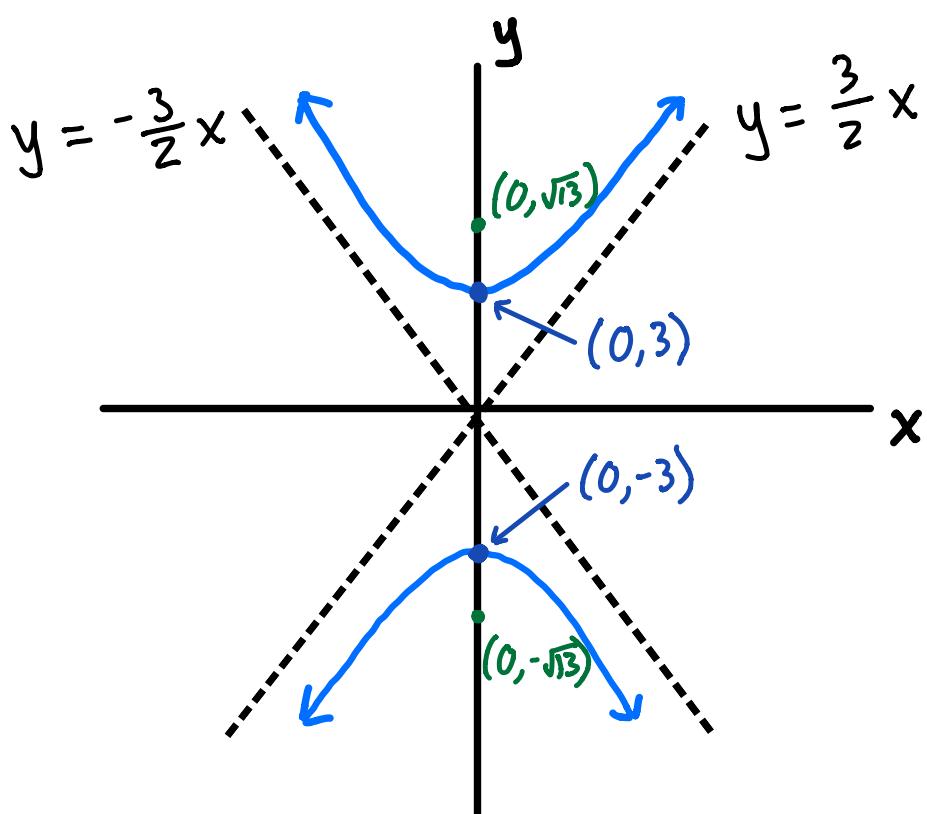
$$a^2 = 9 \Rightarrow a = 3$$

$$b^2 = 4 \Rightarrow b = 2$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 = 13 \Rightarrow c = \sqrt{13}$$

Asymptotes: $(y = \frac{a}{b}x, y = -\frac{a}{b}x)$

$$y = \frac{3}{2}x, y = -\frac{3}{2}x$$



Practice Problems

- 1) Let $(x-1)^2 = -12y - 24$. Find the focus, vertex, directrix, and sketch.
- 2) Sketch $64x^2 + 4y^2 = 256$. Label the focus points and vertices.
- 3) Sketch $\frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$. Label the focus points, vertices, and asymptotes.

Solutions

$$1) (x-1)^2 = -12y - 24$$

Let's ignore the translations and look at the basic form $x^2 = \underline{-12y}$.

General Form: $x^2 = \frac{4py}{-}$

So $4p = -12 \Rightarrow p = -3$ and we have

Focus: $(0, -3)$

Directrix: $y = 3$

Vertex: $(0, 0)$

Now we can translate,

The $(x-1)^2$ tells us to shift right 1.

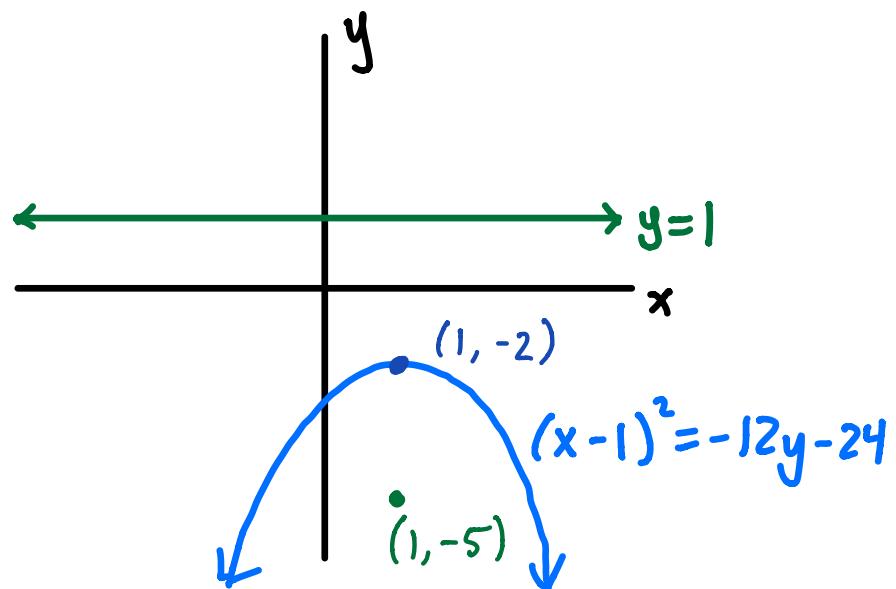
The $-12y - 24 = -12(y+2)$ tells us to shift down 2.

So our new points are

Focus: $(1, -5)$

Directrix: $y = 1$

Vertex: $(1, -2)$



$$2) 64x^2 + 4y^2 = 256$$

Divide by 256,

$$\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{64} = 1$$

$64 > 4$ so this is
a vertical ellipse

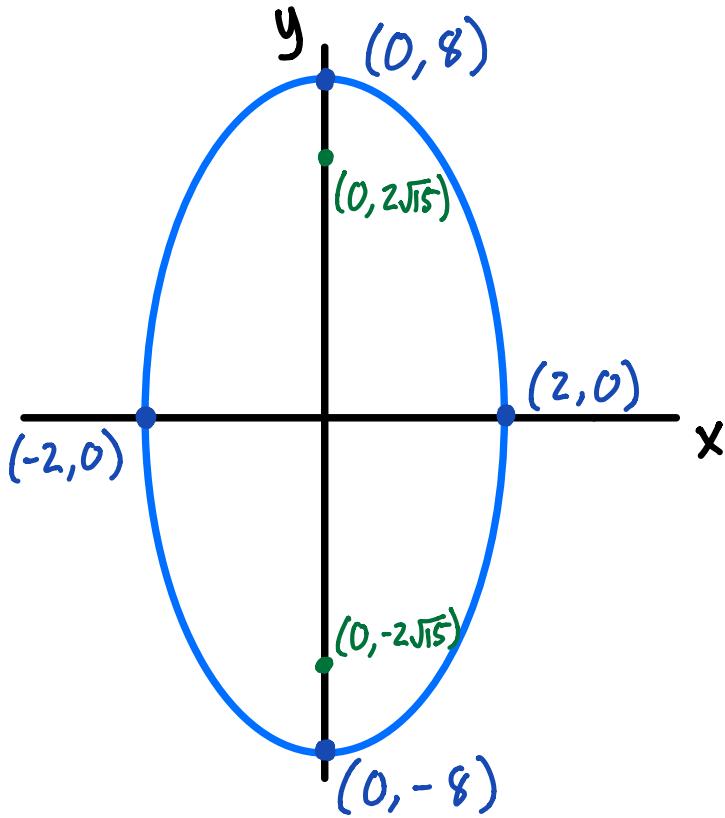
$$\frac{x^2}{b^2} + \frac{y^2}{a^2} = 1$$

We have,

$$b^2 = 4 \Rightarrow b = 2$$

$$a^2 = 64 \Rightarrow a = 8$$

$$c^2 = a^2 - b^2 = 60 \Rightarrow c = \sqrt{60} = 2\sqrt{15}$$



$$3) \frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$$

General Form: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$

So we have,

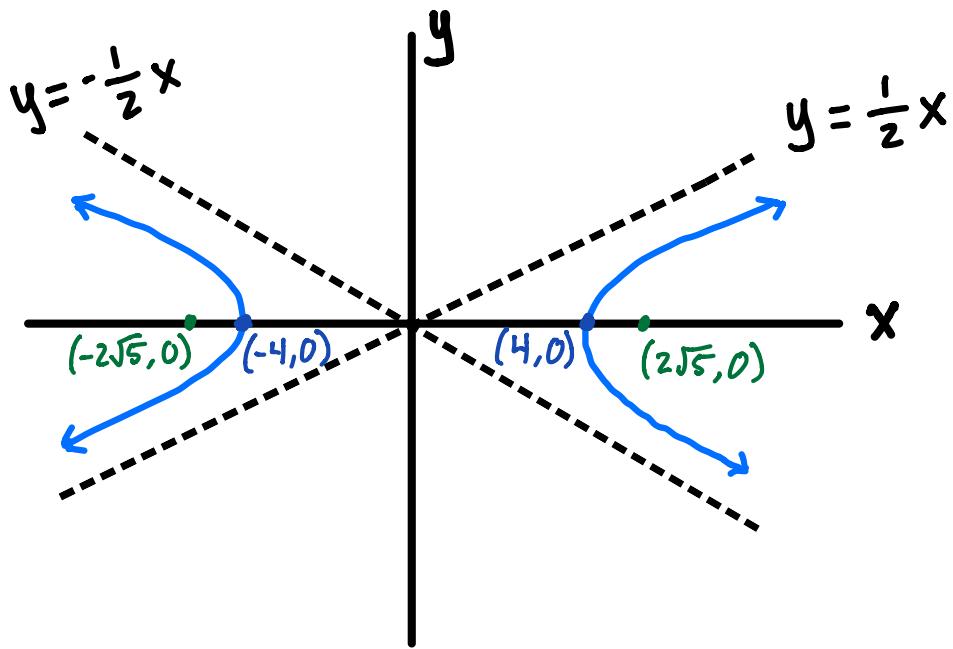
$$a^2 = 16 \Rightarrow a = 4$$

$$b^2 = 4 \Rightarrow b = 2$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 = 20 \Rightarrow c = \sqrt{20} = 2\sqrt{5}$$

Asymptotes: $(y = \frac{b}{a}x, y = -\frac{b}{a}x)$

$$y = \frac{2}{4}x = \frac{1}{2}x, \quad y = -\frac{1}{2}x$$



Suggested Textbook Exc. (10.5)

2, 14, 20, 33, 43