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# Assignment 6

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Download all python codes from

https://github.com/ka-raja-babu/Matrix-Theory/tree/main/Assignment6/Codes

and latex-tikz codes from

https://github.com/ka-raja-babu/Matrix-Theory/tree/main/Assignment6

## 1 Question No. 2.29

Find the coordinates of the focus, axis, the equation of the directrix and latus rectum of the parabola  $y^2 = 8x$ .

### 2 Solution

Given parabola is

$$y^2 = 8x (2.0.1)$$

$$\implies y^2 - 8x = 0 \tag{2.0.2}$$

Vector form of given parabola is

$$\mathbf{x}^{T} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} + 0 = 0 \tag{2.0.3}$$

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$$\mathbf{V} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{u} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, f = 0 \tag{2.0.4}$$

|V| = 0 and  $\lambda_1 = 0$  i.e. it is in standard form

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$$\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{I} \implies \mathbf{p_1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.5}$$

$$\eta = \mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{p_1} = -4 \tag{2.0.6}$$

The vertex  $\mathbf{c}$  is given by

$$\begin{pmatrix} -8 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{c} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.7} \quad \text{So} ,$$

$$\implies \mathbf{c} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.8}$$

The focal length  $\beta$  is given by

$$\beta = \frac{1}{4} \left| \frac{2\eta}{\lambda_2} \right| = \frac{1}{4} \left| \frac{-8}{1} \right| = 2 \tag{2.0.9}$$

The focus **F** is given by

$$\mathbf{a} = \frac{-2\eta \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}{4} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (2.0.10)

$$\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{c} + \mathbf{a}^T = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.11}$$

- $\therefore$  Axis of parabola passes through both vertex and focus .
- : Axis of parabola is given by

$$\mathbf{m} = \mathbf{F} - \mathbf{c} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.12}$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{F} + k\mathbf{m} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 + 2k \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.13}$$

$$\implies \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = 0 \tag{2.0.14}$$

: Vertex of parabola is at equal distance from focus and directrix and is perpendicular to axis.

.. Directrix of parabola is given by

$$(0 1) \mathbf{v_1}^T = 0 (2.0.15)$$

$$\implies \mathbf{v_1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.16}$$

So,

$$\mathbf{v_1}\mathbf{x} = -\beta \tag{2.0.17}$$

$$\implies \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = -2 \tag{2.0.18}$$

- : Latus rectum of parabola passes through focus and is perpendicular to axis.
- .. Latus rectum of parabola is given by

$$(0 \quad 1) \mathbf{v_2}^T = 0 \tag{2.0.19}$$

$$\implies \mathbf{v_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.20}$$

$$\mathbf{v_2}\mathbf{x} = \beta \tag{2.0.21}$$

$$\implies \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = 2 \tag{2.0.22}$$

End points of latus rectum are

$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.23}$$

$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{pmatrix} 2\\4 \end{pmatrix} \qquad (2.0.23)$$

$$\mathbf{N} = \begin{pmatrix} 2\\-4 \end{pmatrix} \qquad (2.0.24)$$

So, the length of latus rectum l is

$$l = ||\mathbf{M} - \mathbf{N}|| = 8 \tag{2.0.25}$$

All parameters of parabola can be summarised in table 2.1

Para-	Sym-	Value	General
meter	bol	varae	Formula
Vertex	c	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{u}^T + \eta \mathbf{p_1}^T \\ \mathbf{V} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{c}$ $= \begin{pmatrix} -f \\ \eta \mathbf{p_1} - \mathbf{u} \end{pmatrix}$
Focal Length	β	2	$\frac{1}{4} \left  \frac{2\eta}{\lambda_2} \right $
Focus	F	$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$	$\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{c} + \mathbf{a}^T$
Axis		$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = 0$	$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{F} + k\mathbf{m}$
Direct-rix		$ (1  0)\mathbf{x} = -2 $	$\mathbf{v_1}\mathbf{x} = -\beta$
Latus rectum		$(1  0)\mathbf{x} = 2$	$\mathbf{v_2}\mathbf{x} = \boldsymbol{\beta}$
End points of latus rectum	M, N	$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} \beta \\ \pm y(\beta) \end{pmatrix}$
Length of latus rectum	l	8	$  \mathbf{M} - \mathbf{N}  $

TABLE 2.1: Parameters of parabola

Note: Above general formula is valid only when parabola is in standard form i.e. |V| = 0 and  $\lambda_1 = 0$  Plot of given parabola

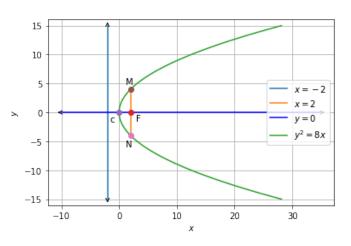


Fig. 2.1: Parabola  $y^2 = 8x$