

Essentials of Analytical Geometry and Linear Algebra. Lecture 10.

Vladimir Ivanov

Innopolis University

November 13, 2020

Lecture 10. Outline

- Part 1. Recap on equations of conic sections
- Part 2. Problem solving

Part 1. Recap on equations of conic sections

Think – Pair – Share
(aka TPS)

Recall conic sections along with their equations. 1. Write a list on a paper (1-2 min.)

- Recall conic sections along with their equations. 1. Write a list on a paper (1-2 min.)
2. Find a neighbour who has a **different** list with different formulas (1-2 min.)
- Online students use google forms

- Recall conic sections along with their equations.
1. Write a list on a paper (1-2 min.)
 2. Find a neighbour who has a **different** list with different formulas (1-2 min.)
Online students use google forms
 3. Discuss with them in pairs (try to explain your to them) (2-3 min.)

- Recall conic sections along with their equations.
1. Write a list on a paper (1-2 min.)
 2. Find a neighbour who has a **different** list with different formulas (1-2 min.)
Online students use google forms
 3. Discuss with them in pairs (try to explain your to them) (2-3 min.)
 4. Share results

1) $y = mx + c$ — line.

2) $b^2 x^2 + a^2 y^2 = a^2 b^2$

$$b^2 x^2 + a^2 (mx + c)^2 = a^2 b^2$$

$$(a^2 m^2 + b^2) x^2 + 2a^2 m c x + a^2 c^2 - a^2 b^2 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-a^2 m c \pm a b \sqrt{a^2 m^2 + b^2 - c^2}}{a^2 m^2 + b^2}$$

$$D = a^2 m^2 + b^2 - c^2$$

$$D < 0$$

$$D > 0$$

$$D = 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{c^2 = a^2 m^2 + b^2}$$

$$x_0 = -\frac{a^2 m}{c} \quad y_0 = \frac{b^2}{c}$$

given (x_1, y_1) - is a tangent point

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

$$\frac{y_1}{x_1} = \frac{\frac{b^2}{c}}{-\frac{a^2 m}{c}} = -\frac{b^2}{a^2 m}$$

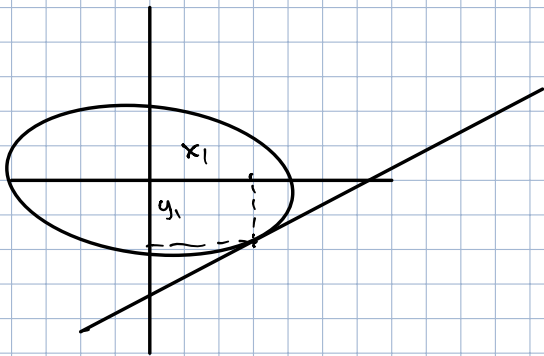
$$m = -\frac{b^2}{a^2} \cdot \frac{x_1}{y_1}$$

$$y - y_1 = -\frac{b^2 x_1}{a^2 y_1} (x - x_1)$$

$$\underline{a^2 y_1 y} - a^2 y_1^2 = + b^2 x_1^2 - \underline{b^2 x_1 x}$$

$$a^2 y_1 y + b^2 x_1 x = \frac{b^2 x_1^2 + a^2 y_1^2}{a^2 b^2}$$

$$a^2 y_1 y + b^2 x_1 x = \underset{: a^2 b^2}{a^2 b^2} \Rightarrow \frac{x_1 x}{a^2} + \frac{y_1 y}{b^2} = 1$$



Assignment.

Let (k, c) - tangent point

$$\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{100} = 1$$

intercept
points
of the line

$$\begin{bmatrix} A(X_A, 0) \\ B(0, Y_B) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X_A, Y_B > 0$$

Find $\min X_A + Y_B$

$$\frac{a+b}{2} \geq \sqrt{a \cdot b}$$

$$a = 4 \quad b = 10$$

$$\frac{kx}{a^2} + \frac{ly}{b^2} = 1$$

$$A: \frac{k \cdot x_A}{a^2} = 1$$

$$B: \frac{l \cdot y_B}{b^2} = 1$$

$$x_A = \frac{16}{k}$$

$$y_B = \frac{100}{l}$$

$$x_A \cdot y_B = \frac{1600}{k \cdot l}$$

$$1 = \frac{k^2}{16} + \frac{l^2}{100} = \left(\frac{k}{4} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{l}{10} \right)^2 \geq 2 \sqrt{\frac{k^2 l^2}{4^2 \cdot 10^2}}$$

$$1 \geq 2 \frac{kl}{40} \quad \left[kl \leq 20 \right]$$

$$\min (x_A \cdot y_B) = \frac{1600}{kl} = 80.$$

$$\begin{array}{l} A (2, 7) \\ \text{tangent point} \end{array} \quad x^2 + y^2 = 53$$

Let the circle has a center
at $(3, 0)$

and passes through both foci

$$\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$$

Find equation of the circle.

1) eq. of circle:

$$(x-3)^2 + y^2 = r^2$$

2) Find coord -s of foci

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

$$\underline{A(0, -\sqrt{7})}$$

$$\underline{B(0, \sqrt{7})}$$

$$\underline{r=4.}$$

Hyperbolas

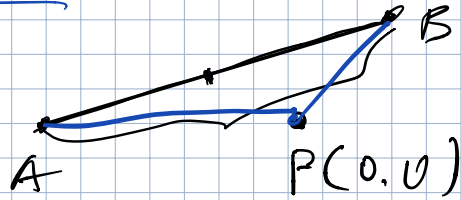
We know coordinates of foci
of a hyperbola

1) $\underline{A(7, 12)}$ $\underline{B(11, 8)}$

2) the hyperbola passes through
the origin : $P(0, 0)$

Find: E (eccentricity) $E = \frac{c}{a}$

$$|AB| = \sqrt{4^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{32} = \boxed{2c}$$



$$2a = AP - BP =$$

$$= \sqrt{49 + 144} - \sqrt{121 + 64} = 2a$$

$$e = \frac{2c}{2a} = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{32}}{\sqrt{49 + 144} - \sqrt{121 + 64}}$$

- Recall conic sections along with their equations.
1. Write a list on a paper (1-2 min.)
 2. Find a neighbour who has a **different** list with different formulas (1-2 min.)
Online students use google forms
 3. Discuss with them in pairs (try to explain your to them) (2-3 min.)
 4. Share results

Relation to Quadratic forms and Matrices

Conic sections are the sets of points whose coordinates satisfy a second-degree polynomial equation (A, B, C, D, E, F are numbers):

$$Q(x, y) = Ax^2 + Bxy + Cy^2 + Dx + Ey + F = 0.$$

Relation to Quadratic forms and Matrices

Conic sections are the sets of points whose coordinates satisfy a second-degree polynomial equation (A, B, C, D, E, F are numbers):

$$Q(x, y) = Ax^2 + Bxy + Cy^2 + Dx + Ey + F = 0.$$

In matrix form (it is the **same** equation):

$$\begin{bmatrix} x & y \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A & B/2 \\ B/2 & C \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} D & E \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} + F = 0.$$

Relation to Quadratic forms and Matrices

Conic sections are the sets of points whose coordinates satisfy a second-degree polynomial equation (A, B, C, D, E, F are numbers):

$$Q(x, y) = Ax^2 + Bxy + Cy^2 + Dx + Ey + F = 0.$$

In matrix form (it is the **same** equation):

$$\begin{bmatrix} x & y \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A & B/2 \\ B/2 & C \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} D & E \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} + F = 0.$$

This following expression is called the **quadratic form**: $Ax^2 + Bxy + Cy^2$.

Matrix of the **quadratic form** : $\begin{bmatrix} A & B/2 \\ B/2 & C \end{bmatrix}$

Given a conic

$$Q(x, y) = Ax^2 + Bxy + Cy^2 + Dx + Ey + F = 0.$$

Matrix of the **quadratic form** : $\begin{bmatrix} A & B/2 \\ B/2 & C \end{bmatrix}$

Discriminant of a conic is Δ

$$B^2 - 4AC = 4\Delta$$

As you can see,

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} A & B/2 \\ B/2 & C \end{vmatrix}$$

Given a conic

$$Q(x, y) = Ax^2 + Bxy + Cy^2 + Dx + Ey + F = 0.$$

- $B^2 - 4AC < 0$, the equation represents an ellipse;
 $A = C$ and $B = 0$, the equation represents a circle,
- $B^2 - 4AC = 0$, the equation represents a parabola;
- $B^2 - 4AC > 0$, the equation represents a hyperbola;
 $A + C = 0$, the equation represents a rectangular hyperbola

Useful links

- <https://www.geogebra.org>
- https://youtu.be/fNk_zzaMoSs
- <http://immersivemath.com/ila>