



EXERCISE 11.4

Question 1:

Find the coordinates of the foci and the vertices, the eccentricity, and the length of the latus rectum of the hyperbola $\frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$

Ans:

The given equation is $\frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$ or $\frac{x^2}{4^2} - \frac{y^2}{3^2} = 1$.

On comparing this equation with the standard equation of hyperbola i.e., $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$, we obtain $a = 4$ and $b = 3$.

We know that $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore c^2 &= 4^2 + 3^2 = 25 \\ \Rightarrow c &= 5\end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

The coordinates of the foci are $(\pm 5, 0)$.

The coordinates of the vertices are $(\pm 4, 0)$.

$$\text{Eccentricity, } e = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\text{Length of latus rectum} = \frac{2b^2}{a} = \frac{2 \times 9}{4} = \frac{9}{2}$$

Question 2:

Find the coordinates of the foci and the vertices, the eccentricity, and the length of the latus rectum of the hyperbola $\frac{y^2}{9} - \frac{x^2}{27} = 1$

Ans:

The given equation is $\frac{y^2}{9} - \frac{x^2}{27} = 1$ or $\frac{y^2}{3^2} - \frac{x^2}{(\sqrt{27})^2} = 1$.

On comparing this equation with the standard equation of hyperbola i.e., $\frac{y^2}{a^2} - \frac{x^2}{b^2} = 1$, we obtain $a = 3$ and $b = \sqrt{27}$.

We know that $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

$$\therefore c^2 = 3^2 + (\sqrt{27})^2 = 9 + 27 = 36$$

$$\Rightarrow c = 6$$

Therefore,

The coordinates of the foci are $(0, \pm 6)$.

The coordinates of the vertices are $(0, \pm 3)$.

$$\text{Eccentricity, } e = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{6}{3} = 2$$

$$\text{Length of latus rectum} = \frac{2b^2}{a} = \frac{2 \times 27}{3} = 18$$

Question 3:

Find the coordinates of the foci and the vertices, the eccentricity, and the length of the latus rectum of the hyperbola $9y^2 - 4x^2 = 36$

Ans:

The given equation is $9y^2 - 4x^2 = 36$.

It can be written as

$$9y^2 - 4x^2 = 36$$

$$\text{Or, } \frac{y^2}{4} - \frac{x^2}{9} = 1$$

$$\text{Or, } \frac{y^2}{2^2} - \frac{x^2}{3^2} = 1 \quad \dots(1)$$

On comparing equation (1) with the standard equation of hyperbola i.e., $\frac{y^2}{a^2} - \frac{x^2}{b^2} = 1$, we

obtain $a = 2$ and $b = 3$.

We know that $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

$$\therefore c^2 = 4 + 9 = 13$$

$$\Rightarrow c = \sqrt{13}$$

Therefore,

The coordinates of the foci are $(0, \pm \sqrt{13})$.

The coordinates of the vertices are $(0, \pm 2)$.

$$\text{Eccentricity, } e = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{2}$$

$$\text{Length of latus rectum} = \frac{2b^2}{a} = \frac{2 \times 9}{2} = 9$$

Question 4:

Find the coordinates of the foci and the vertices, the eccentricity, and the length of the latus rectum of the hyperbola $16x^2 - 9y^2 = 576$

Ans:

The given equation is $16x^2 - 9y^2 = 576$.

It can be written as

$$16x^2 - 9y^2 = 576$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{36} - \frac{y^2}{64} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{6^2} - \frac{y^2}{8^2} = 1 \quad \dots(1)$$

On comparing equation (1) with the standard equation of hyperbola i.e., $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$, we obtain $a = 6$ and $b = 8$.

We know that $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

$$\therefore c^2 = 36 + 64 = 100$$

$$\Rightarrow c = 10$$

Therefore,

The coordinates of the foci are $(\pm 10, 0)$.

The coordinates of the vertices are $(\pm 6, 0)$.

$$\text{Eccentricity, } e = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{10}{6} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\text{Length of latus rectum} = \frac{2b^2}{a} = \frac{2 \times 64}{6} = \frac{64}{3}$$

Question 5:

Find the coordinates of the foci and the vertices, the eccentricity, and the length of the latus rectum of the hyperbola $5y^2 - 9x^2 = 36$

Ans:

The given equation is $5y^2 - 9x^2 = 36$.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y^2}{\left(\frac{36}{5}\right)} - \frac{x^2}{4} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y^2}{\left(\frac{6}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^2} - \frac{x^2}{2^2} = 1 \quad \dots(1)$$

On comparing equation (1) with the standard equation of hyperbola i.e., $\frac{y^2}{a^2} - \frac{x^2}{b^2} = 1$, we

obtain $a = \frac{6}{\sqrt{5}}$ and $b = 2$.

We know that $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

$$\therefore c^2 = \frac{36}{5} + 4 = \frac{56}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow c = \sqrt{\frac{56}{5}} = \frac{2\sqrt{14}}{\sqrt{5}}$$

Therefore, the coordinates of the foci are $\left(0, \pm \frac{2\sqrt{14}}{\sqrt{5}}\right)$.

The coordinates of the vertices are $\left(0, \pm \frac{6}{\sqrt{5}}\right)$.

$$\text{Eccentricity, } e = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{\left(\frac{2\sqrt{14}}{\sqrt{5}}\right)}{\left(\frac{6}{\sqrt{5}}\right)} = \frac{\sqrt{14}}{3}$$

$$\text{Length of latus rectum} = \frac{2b^2}{a} = \frac{2 \times 4}{\left(\frac{6}{\sqrt{5}}\right)} = \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{3}$$

Question 6:

Find the coordinates of the foci and the vertices, the eccentricity, and the length of the latus rectum of the hyperbola $49y^2 - 16x^2 = 784$

Ans:

The given equation is $49y^2 - 16x^2 = 784$.

It can be written as
 $49y^2 - 16x^2 = 784$

$$\text{Or, } \frac{y^2}{16} - \frac{x^2}{49} = 1$$

$$\text{Or, } \frac{y^2}{4^2} - \frac{x^2}{7^2} = 1 \quad \dots(1)$$

On comparing equation (1) with the standard equation of hyperbola i.e., $\frac{y^2}{a^2} - \frac{x^2}{b^2} = 1$, we obtain $a = 4$ and $b = 7$.

We know that $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

$$\therefore c^2 = 16 + 49 = 65$$

$$\Rightarrow c = \sqrt{65}$$

Therefore,

The coordinates of the foci are $(0, \pm\sqrt{65})$.

The coordinates of the vertices are $(0, \pm 4)$.

$$\text{Eccentricity, } e = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{65}}{4}$$

$$\text{Length of latus rectum} = \frac{2b^2}{a} = \frac{2 \times 49}{4} = \frac{49}{2}$$

Question 7:

Find the equation of the hyperbola satisfying the give conditions: Vertices $(\pm 2, 0)$, foci $(\pm 3, 0)$

Ans:

Vertices $(\pm 2, 0)$, foci $(\pm 3, 0)$

Here, the vertices are on the x -axis.

Therefore, the equation of the hyperbola is of the form $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$.

Since the vertices are $(\pm 2, 0)$, $a = 2$.

Since the foci are $(\pm 3, 0)$, $c = 3$.

We know that $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

$$\therefore 2^2 + b^2 = 3^2$$

$$b^2 = 9 - 4 = 5$$

Thus, the equation of the hyperbola is $\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{5} = 1$.

Question 8:

Find the equation of the hyperbola satisfying the give conditions: Vertices $(0, \pm 5)$, foci $(0, \pm 8)$

Ans:

Vertices $(0, \pm 5)$, foci $(0, \pm 8)$

Here, the vertices are on the y -axis.

Therefore, the equation of the hyperbola is of the form $\frac{y^2}{a^2} - \frac{x^2}{b^2} = 1$.

Since the vertices are $(0, \pm 5)$, $a = 5$.

Since the foci are $(0, \pm 8)$, $c = 8$.

We know that $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

$$\therefore 5^2 + b^2 = 8^2$$

$$b^2 = 64 - 25 = 39$$

Thus, the equation of the hyperbola is $\frac{y^2}{25} - \frac{x^2}{39} = 1$.

Question 9:

Find the equation of the hyperbola satisfying the give conditions: Vertices $(0, \pm 5)$, foci $(0, \pm 8)$

Ans:

Vertices $(0, \pm 5)$, foci $(0, \pm 8)$

Here, the vertices are on the y -axis.

Therefore, the equation of the hyperbola is of the form $\frac{y^2}{a^2} - \frac{x^2}{b^2} = 1$.

Since the vertices are $(0, \pm 5)$, $a = 5$.

Since the foci are $(0, \pm 8)$, $c = 8$.

We know that $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

$$\therefore 5^2 + b^2 = 8^2$$

$$b^2 = 64 - 25 = 39$$

Thus, the equation of the hyperbola is $\frac{y^2}{25} - \frac{x^2}{39} = 1$.

Question 10:

Find the equation of the hyperbola satisfying the give conditions: Foci $(\pm 5, 0)$, the transverse axis is of length 8.

Ans:

Foci $(\pm 5, 0)$, the transverse axis is of length 8.

Here, the foci are on the x -axis.

Therefore, the equation of the hyperbola is of the form $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$.

Since the foci are $(\pm 5, 0)$, $c = 5$.

Since the length of the transverse axis is 8, $2a = 8 \Rightarrow a = 4$.

We know that $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

$$4^2 + b^2 = 5^2$$

$$b^2 = 25 - 16 = 9$$

Thus, the equation of the hyperbola is $\frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$.

Question 11:

Find the equation of the hyperbola satisfying the give conditions: Foci $(0, \pm 13)$, the conjugate axis is of length 24.

Ans:

Foci $(0, \pm 13)$, the conjugate axis is of length 24.

Here, the foci are on the y -axis.

Therefore, the equation of the hyperbola is of the form $\frac{y^2}{a^2} - \frac{x^2}{b^2} = 1$.

Since the foci are $(0, \pm 13)$, $c = 13$.

Since the length of the conjugate axis is 24, $2b = 24 \Rightarrow b = 12$.

We know that $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

$$a^2 + 12^2 = 13^2$$

$$a^2 = 169 - 144 = 25$$

Thus, the equation of the hyperbola is $\frac{y^2}{25} - \frac{x^2}{144} = 1$.

Question 12:

Find the equation of the hyperbola satisfying the give conditions: Foci $(\pm 3\sqrt{5}, 0)$, the latus rectum is of length 8.

Ans:

Foci $(\pm 3\sqrt{5}, 0)$, the latus rectum is of length 8.

Here, the foci are on the x-axis.

Therefore, the equation of the hyperbola is of the form $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$.

Since the foci are $(\pm 3\sqrt{5}, 0)$, $c = \pm 3\sqrt{5}$.

Length of latus rectum = 8

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2b^2}{a} = 8$$

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

We know that $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

$$a^2 + 4a = 45$$

$$a^2 + 4a - 45 = 0$$

$$a^2 + 9a - 5a - 45 = 0$$

$$(a + 9)(a - 5) = 0$$

$$a = -9, 5$$

Since a is non-negative, $a = 5$.

$$b^2 = 4a = 4 \times 5 = 20$$

Thus, the equation of the hyperbola is $\frac{x^2}{25} - \frac{y^2}{20} = 1$.

Question 13:

Find the equation of the hyperbola satisfying the give conditions: Foci $(\pm 4, 0)$, the latus rectum is of length 12

Ans:

Foci $(\pm 4, 0)$, the latus rectum is of length 12.

Here, the foci are on the x-axis.

Therefore, the equation of the hyperbola is of the form $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$.

Since the foci are $(\pm 4, 0)$, $c = 4$.

Length of latus rectum = 12

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2b^2}{a} = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow b^2 = 6a$$

We know that $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

$$a^2 + 6a = 16$$

$$a^2 + 6a - 16 = 0$$

$$a^2 + 8a - 2a - 16 = 0$$

$$(a + 8)(a - 2) = 0$$

$$a = -8, 2$$

Since a is non-negative, $a = 2$.

$$b^2 = 6a = 6 \times 2 = 12$$

Thus, the equation of the hyperbola is $\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{12} = 1$.

Question 14:

Find the equation of the hyperbola satisfying the give conditions: Vertices $(\pm 7, 0)$, $e = \frac{4}{3}$

Ans:

$$\text{Vertices } (\pm 7, 0), \quad e = \frac{4}{3}$$

Here, the vertices are on the x-axis.

Therefore, the equation of the hyperbola is of the form $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$.

Since the vertices are $(\pm 7, 0)$, $a = 7$.

It is given that $e = \frac{4}{3}$

$$\therefore \frac{c}{a} = \frac{4}{3} \quad \left[e = \frac{c}{a} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{c}{7} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow c = \frac{28}{3}$$

We know that $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

$$\therefore 7^2 + b^2 = \left(\frac{28}{3} \right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow b^2 = \frac{784}{9} - 49$$

$$\Rightarrow b^2 = \frac{784 - 441}{9} = \frac{343}{9}$$

Thus, the equation of the hyperbola is $\frac{x^2}{49} - \frac{9y^2}{343} = 1$.

Question 15:

Find the equation of the hyperbola satisfying the give conditions: Foci $(0, \pm \sqrt{10})$, passing through $(2, 3)$

Ans:

Foci $(0, \pm\sqrt{10})$, passing through $(2, 3)$

Here, the foci are on the y -axis.

Therefore, the equation of the hyperbola is of the form $\frac{y^2}{a^2} - \frac{x^2}{b^2} = 1$.

Since the foci are $(0, \pm\sqrt{10})$, $c = \sqrt{10}$.

We know that $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

$$a^2 + b^2 = 10$$

$$b^2 = 10 - a^2 \dots (1)$$

Since the hyperbola passes through point $(2, 3)$,

$$\frac{9}{a^2} - \frac{4}{b^2} = 1 \quad \dots(2)$$

From equations (1) and (2), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{9}{a^2} - \frac{4}{(10-a^2)} &= 1 \\ \Rightarrow 9(10-a^2) - 4a^2 &= a^2(10-a^2) \\ \Rightarrow 90 - 9a^2 - 4a^2 &= 10a^2 - a^4 \\ \Rightarrow a^4 - 23a^2 + 90 &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow a^4 - 18a^2 - 5a^2 + 90 &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow a^2(a^2-18) - 5(a^2-18) &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow (a^2-18)(a^2-5) &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow a^2 &= 18 \text{ or } 5 \end{aligned}$$

In hyperbola, $c > a$, i.e., $c^2 > a^2$

$$a^2 = 5$$

$$b^2 = 10 - a^2 = 10 - 5 = 5$$

Thus, the equation of the hyperbola is $\frac{y^2}{5} - \frac{x^2}{5} = 1$.

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