1

ASSIGNMENT 7

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Download all python codes from

https://github.com/unnatigupta2320/Assignment_7/blob/master/codes.py

and latex-tikz codes from

https://github.com/unnatigupta2320/Assignment 7

1 QUESTION No 2.74(d)

In each of the following find the equation for the ellipse that satisfies the given conditions:

a. Conjugate axis length= 8, Foci = $\begin{pmatrix} \pm 5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

2 Solution

Given that,

Conjugate axis length = 2b = 8 (2.0.1)

 \therefore Length of semi major axis, b = 4 (2.0.2)

Foci =
$$\mathbf{F} = \begin{pmatrix} \pm 5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (2.0.3)

Lemma 2.1. The standard equation of an ellipse is given by:

$$\frac{\mathbf{y}^{\mathsf{T}}D\mathbf{y}}{\mathbf{u}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{V}^{-1}\mathbf{u} - f} = 1 \tag{2.0.4}$$

where,
$$D = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (2.0.5)

Lemma 2.2. The coordinates of foci \mathbf{F} of ellipse with x-axis as major axis are:

$$\mathbf{F} = \begin{pmatrix} \pm \left(\sqrt{\frac{(\mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{V}^{-1} \mathbf{u} - f)(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)}{\lambda_1 \lambda_2}} \right) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (2.0.6)

Also, the length of semi major axis, a is

$$a = \sqrt{\frac{\mathbf{u}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{V}^{-1} \mathbf{u} - f}{\lambda_1}}$$
 (2.0.7)

and the length of semi minor axis, b is

$$b = \sqrt{\frac{\mathbf{u}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{V}^{-1} \mathbf{u} - f}{\lambda_2}}$$
 (2.0.8)

1) From (2.0.8) length of semi-minor axis is:

$$\sqrt{\frac{\mathbf{u}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{V}^{-1}\mathbf{u} - f}{\lambda_2}} = b \tag{2.0.9}$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{u}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{V}^{-1}\mathbf{u} - f}{\lambda_2} = b^2 \tag{2.0.10}$$

$$\implies \lambda_2 = \frac{\mathbf{u}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{V}^{-1} \mathbf{u} - f}{b^2} \qquad (2.0.11)$$

2) From (2.0.6), the focus of ellipse is given as:

$$\mathbf{F} = \begin{pmatrix} \pm \left(\sqrt{\frac{(\mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{V}^{-1} \mathbf{u} - f)(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)}{\lambda_1 \lambda_2}} \right) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (2.0.12)

or

$$\|\mathbf{F}\|^2 = \frac{(\mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{V}^{-1} \mathbf{u} - f)(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)}{\lambda_1 \lambda_2}$$
 (2.0.13)

$$\|\mathbf{F}\|^2 = \frac{\mathbf{u}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{V}^{-1}\mathbf{u} - f}{\lambda_1} - \frac{\mathbf{u}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{V}^{-1}\mathbf{u} - f}{\lambda_2} \quad (2.0.14)$$

3) Putting value of λ_2 from (2.0.11) in above equation, we get:

$$\|\mathbf{F}\|^2 = \frac{\mathbf{u}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{V}^{-1}\mathbf{u} - f}{\lambda_1} - b^2 \qquad (2.0.15)$$

$$\|\mathbf{F}\|^2 + b^2 = \frac{\mathbf{u}^\top \mathbf{V}^{-1} \mathbf{u} - f}{\lambda_1}$$
 (2.0.16)

$$\implies \lambda_1 = \frac{\mathbf{u}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{V}^{-1} \mathbf{u} - f}{\|\mathbf{F}\|^2 + b^2} \tag{2.0.17}$$

- 4) For finding λ_2 :
 - From (2.0.11) we have:

$$\lambda_2 = \frac{\mathbf{u}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{V}^{-1} \mathbf{u} - f}{h^2} \tag{2.0.18}$$

$$\implies \lambda_2 = \frac{\mathbf{u}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{V}^{-1} \mathbf{u} - f}{16} \, (\because b = 4) \quad (2.0.19)$$

- 5) For finding λ_1 :
 - Putting value of b from (2.0.2) and **F** from

(2.0.3) in equation (2.0.17), we get:

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{\mathbf{u}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{V}^{-1} \mathbf{u} - f}{\left(\sqrt{5^2 + 0^2}\right)^2 + 4^2}$$
 (2.0.20)

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{\mathbf{u}^\top \mathbf{V}^{-1} \mathbf{u} - f}{25 + 16} \tag{2.0.21}$$

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{\mathbf{u}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{V}^{-1} \mathbf{u} - f}{41} \tag{2.0.22}$$

6) Using lemma (2.1),the standard equation of ellipse is given by:

$$\frac{\mathbf{y}^{\mathsf{T}}D\mathbf{y}}{\mathbf{u}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{V}^{-1}\mathbf{u} - f} = 1 \tag{2.0.23}$$

$$\implies \frac{\mathbf{y}^{\mathsf{T}} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{y}}{\mathbf{u}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{V}^{-1} \mathbf{u} - f} = 1 \tag{2.0.24}$$

7) Putting (2.0.19) and (2.0.22) in above equation we get:

$$\implies \mathbf{y}^{\mathsf{T}} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{41} & 0\\ 0 & \frac{1}{16} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{y} = 1 \tag{2.0.25}$$

which is the required equation of ellipse.

8) The Plot of ellipse is:

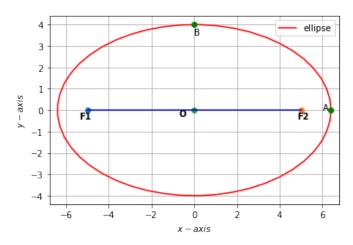


Fig. 2.1: Ellipse $\frac{x^2}{41} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$