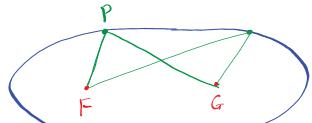


10.1 Ellipses.

Conic Sections
Ellipses
Hyperbolas
Parabolas

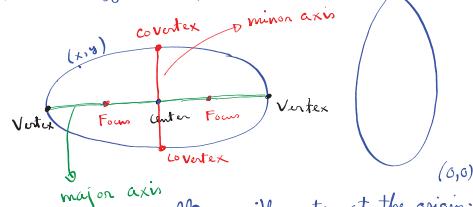
Definition of an ellipse:



Fix 2 points F and G in the plane, called foci. The ellipse with foci at F and G is the collection of points P in the plane such that $PF + PG = \text{constant}$.

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Important terminology of ellipses



Standard equation of an ellipse with center at the origin

Case 1: Major axis is on the x-axis

Oct 26-5:59 PM

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Standard equation: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 ; a > b > 0$

Coordinates of vertices: $(a, 0)$ and $(-a, 0)$
length of major axis: $2a$
Coordinates of co-vertices: $(0, b)$ and $(0, -b)$
length of minor axis: $2b$
Coordinates of focus points: $(c, 0)$ and $(-c, 0)$
where $c^2 = a^2 - b^2$

(2) Major axis is on the y-axis

Standard equation: $\frac{x^2}{b^2} + \frac{y^2}{a^2} = 1$ where $a > b > 0$.
length of major axis: $2a$
length of minor axis: $2b$
Vertices: $(0, a)$, $(0, -a)$
Co-vertices: $(b, 0)$, $(-b, 0)$
Foci: $(0, c)$ and $(0, -c)$
 $c^2 = a^2 - b^2$.
Ex: $\frac{x^2}{49} + \frac{y^2}{25} = 1$ (Major axis on x-axis)
Q: Find vertices, co-vertices, focus points of this ellipse.
Vertices: $(7, 0)$ and $(-7, 0)$ | Focus: $(\pm 6, 0)$
Co-vertices: $(0, 5)$ and $(0, -5)$ | $c^2 = 49 - 25 = 24$
 $c = \sqrt{24} = 2\sqrt{6}$

Oct 26-6:16 PM

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Ex: $9x^2 + 4y^2 = 36$ (Ellipse or not)
If yes, find vertices, co-vertices and focus points.

$\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$ (major axis on y-axis)

Vertices: $(0, 3)$ and $(0, -3)$
Co-vertices: $(\pm 2, 0)$
 $c^2 = 9 - 4 = 5$
 $c = \pm \sqrt{5}$
Focus: $(0, \pm \sqrt{5})$

Ex: $9x^2 + 4y^2 = 36$ (Ellipse or not)

If yes, find vertices, co-vertices and focus points.

$\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$ (major axis on y-axis)

Vertices: $(0, -3)$ and $(0, 3)$

Co-vertices: $(\pm 2, 0)$

$c^2 = 9 - 4 = 5$

Foci: $(0, \pm \sqrt{5})$

Oct 26-6:31 PM

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