

# Conic Sections

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Mathematical formulation of a general conic section is given by

$$\rho = \frac{l}{1 - \epsilon \cos \phi} \Rightarrow \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = (l + \epsilon x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( \frac{x - \frac{l\epsilon}{(1-\epsilon^2)}}{\frac{l}{1-\epsilon^2}} \right)^2 + (1 - \epsilon^2) \frac{y^2}{l^2} = 1$$

For the special case of  $\epsilon = 1$ , i.e., parabola,

$$y^2 = l^2 + 2lx$$

conic section	equation	eccentricity ( $\epsilon$ )	linear eccentricity ( $c$ )	semi-latus rectum ( $l$ )	focal parameter ( $p$ )
circle	$x^2 + y^2 = R_0^2$	0	0	$r$	$\infty$
ellipse	$\frac{(x - \sqrt{a^2 - b^2})^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$	$\frac{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{a}$	$+\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}$	$\frac{b^2}{a}$	$\frac{b^2}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}$
parabola	$y^2 = 4a(x + a)$	1	$-a$	$2a$	$2a$
hyperbola	$\frac{(x + \sqrt{a^2 + b^2})^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$	$\frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{a}$	$-\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$	$\frac{b^2}{a}$	$\frac{b^2}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$

- Focal points of all the above conic sections are placed at the *origin ...*
- For ellipse, left focal point is placed at the origin, where as right focal point is placed at the origin for hyperbola ...
- For, parabola only one simple focal point ... so, no problem !!!

## Definitions

- The latus rectum ( $2\ell$ ) is the chord parallel to the directrix and passing through the focus (or one of the two foci).
- The semi-latus rectum ( $\ell$ ) is half the latus rectum.

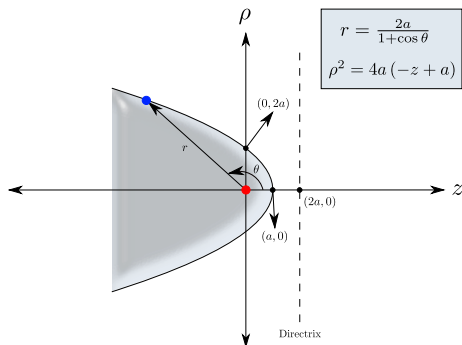
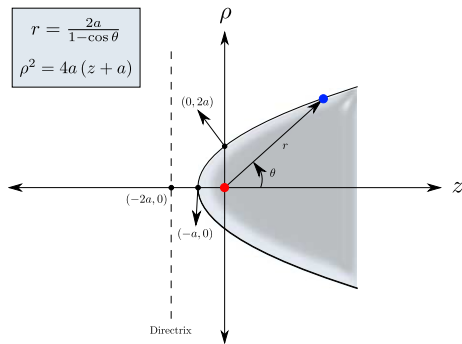
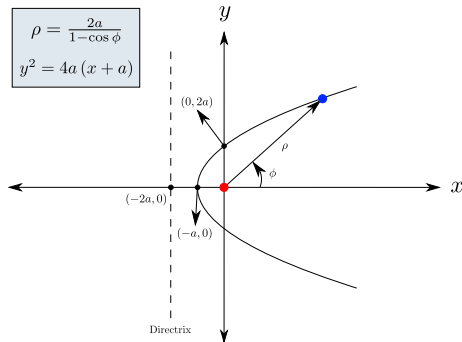
- The focal parameter is the distance from the focus (or one of the two foci) to the directrix.

$$p = \frac{l}{\epsilon}$$

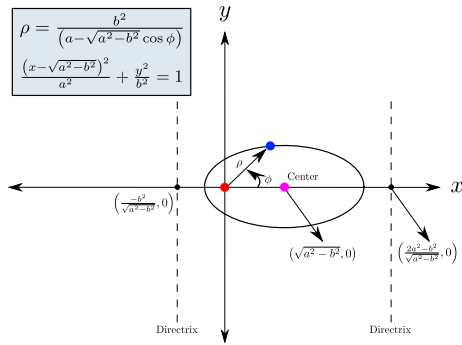
- The linear eccentricity ( $c$ ) is the x-axis offset in positive direction ... (shifting of conic section along the x-direction so that its focal-point is now at the origin)

$$c = \left( \frac{l\epsilon}{1 - \epsilon^2} \right)$$

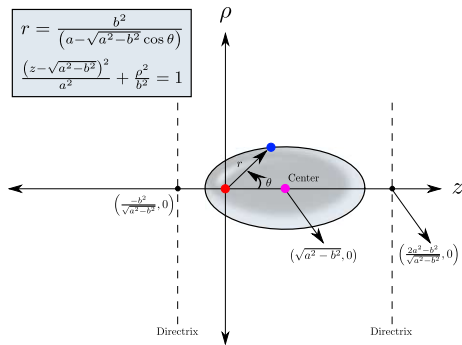
# Parabola ++



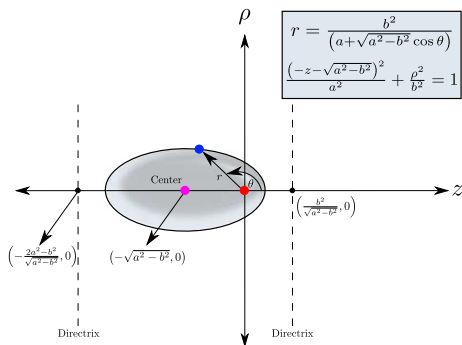
# Ellipse ++



(d) Simple ellipse

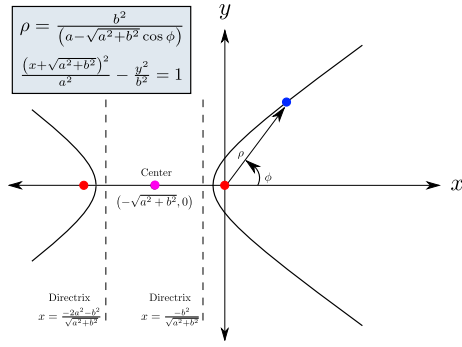


(e) Ellipsoid of revolution along positive z-axis

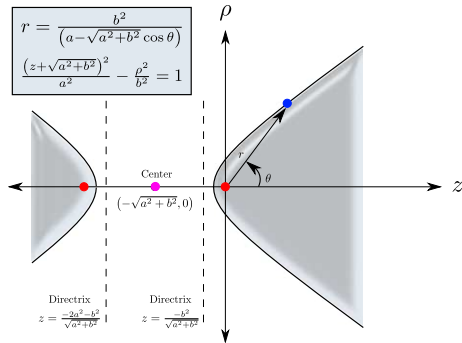


(f) Ellipsoid of revolution along negative z-axis

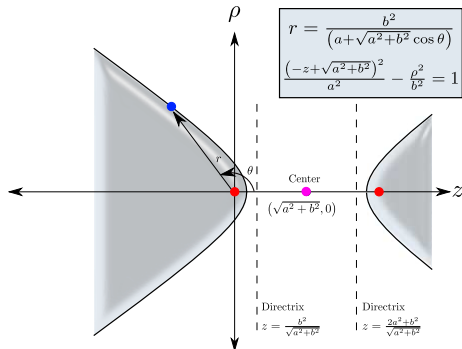
# Hyperbola ++



(g) Simple hyperbola



(h) Hyperboloid of revolution along positive z-axis



(i) Hyperboloid of revolution along negative z-axis