Popper 03

Given $f(x) = \dfrac{3x^2 - 3}{1 \cdot x^2 + 2x - 3}$, find

1. horizontal asymptote degree match $y = \frac{3}{1} = 3$

A. 3 B. 0 C. 1 D. none of them

2. vertical asymptote $f(x) = \dfrac{3\cancel{(x-1)}(x+1)}{(x+3)\cancel{(x-1)}}$

A. $x = -1$, $x = 1$ B. $x = 1$, $x = -3$ C. $x = -3$ D. none of them

3. holes of f, and their location

common factor $x - 1 = 0 \implies x = 1$

A. $x = -3$, $y \to f(-3)$ B. $x = 1$, $y \to f(1)$ C. no holes D. none of them

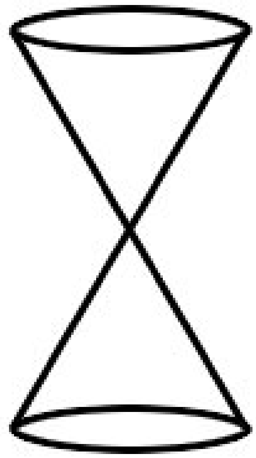
4. Bubble A

5. Bubble B.

Math 1330 – Conic Sections

In this chapter, we will study conic sections (or conics). It is helpful to know exactly what a conic section is. This topic is covered in Chapter 8 of the online text.

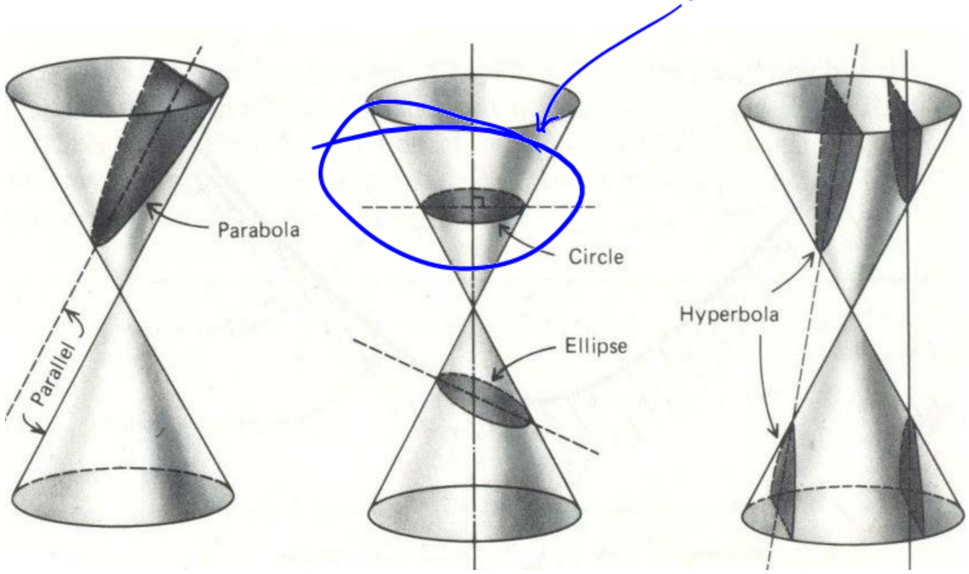
We start by looking at a double cone. Think of this as two "pointy" ice cream cones that are connected at the small tips:



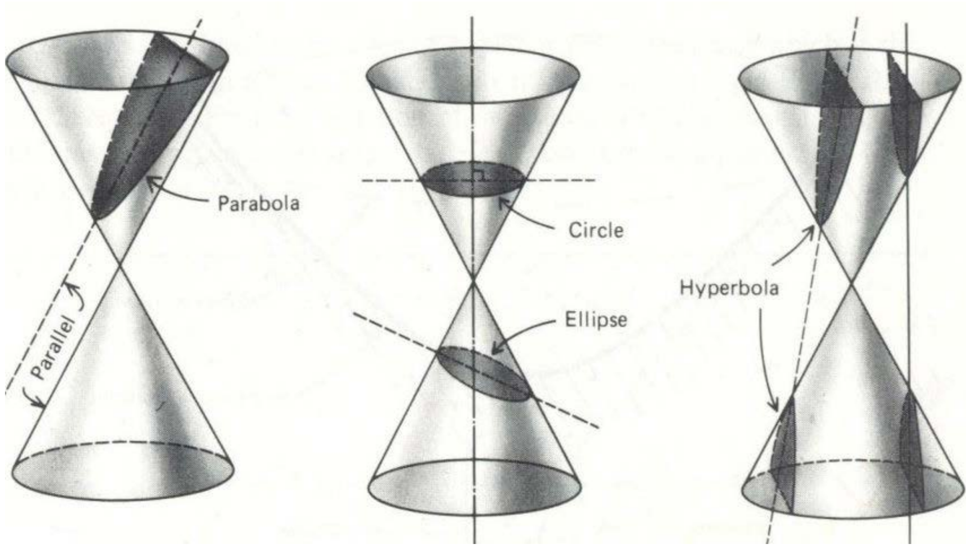
To form a conic section, we'll take this double cone and slice it with a plane. When we do this, we'll get one of several different results.

1. Parabola

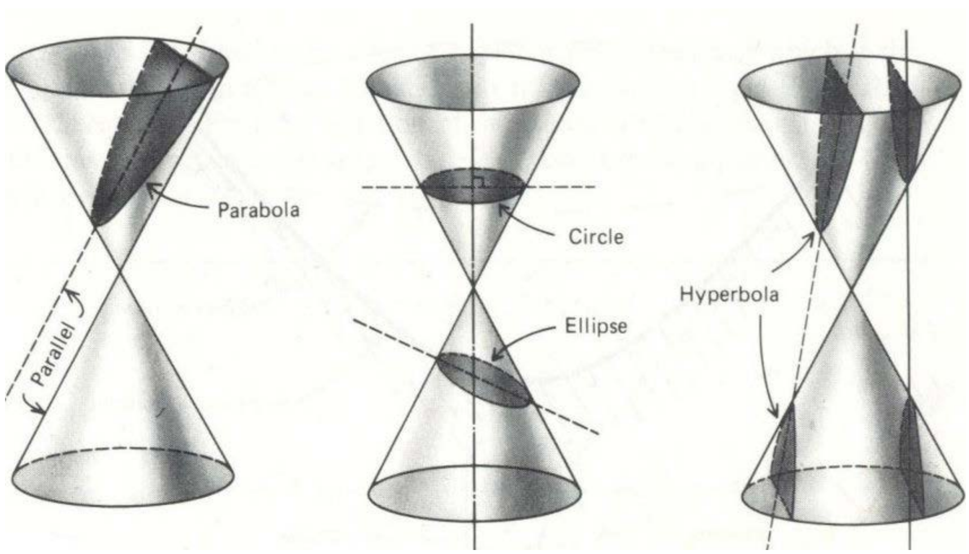
horizontal cut = Circles
Section
8.2A



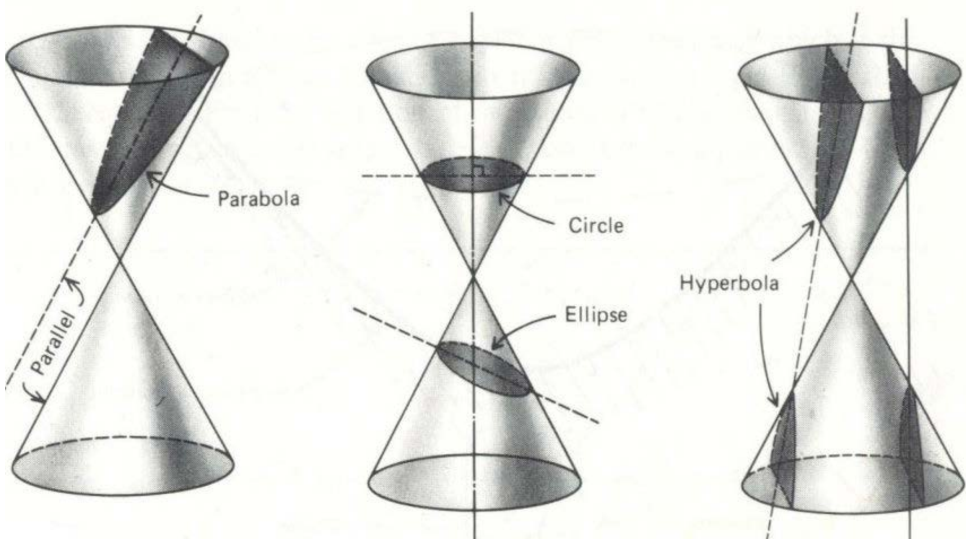
2. Ellipse



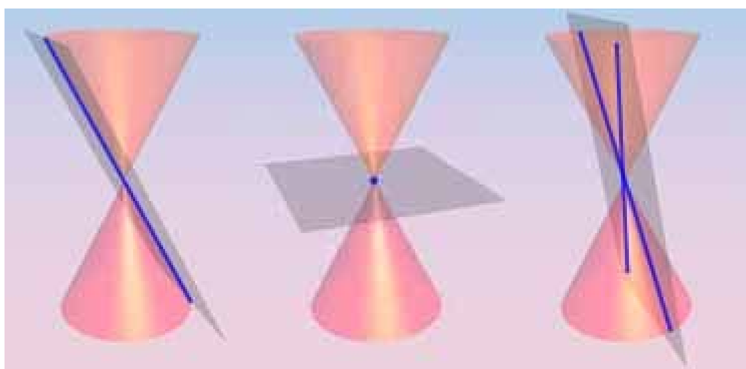
3. Circle



4. Hyperbola



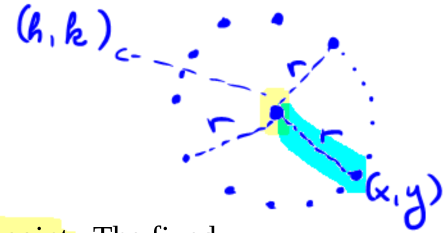
5. Degenerate conic sections



As we study conic sections, we will be looking at special cases of the general second-degree equation: $\underbrace{Ax^2 + Bxy + Cy^2 + Dx + Ey + F = 0}$.

all conic sections' general equation.

$(x-h)^2+(y-k)^2=r^2$



Section 8.2a: The Circle

center

Definition: A circle is the set of all points that are equidistant from a fixed point. The fixed point is called the *center* and the distance from the center to any point on the circle is called the *radius*.

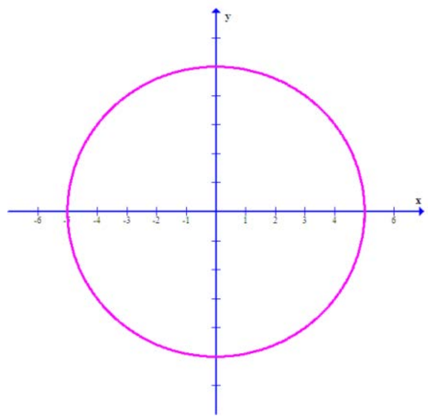
$r=\sqrt{(x-h)^2+(y-k)^2}$

An equation of a circle whose center is at the $\underbrace{\text{origin}}_{(0,0)}$ will be $x^2+y^2=r^2$, where r is the radius of the circle.

$(x-0)^2+(y-0)^2=r^2$

$\rightarrow x^2+y^2=r^2$

So $x^2+y^2=25$ is an equation of a circle with center (0, 0) and radius 5. Here's the graph of this circle:



circle: $x^2+y^2=25$

center $(0,0)$

radius $r=\sqrt{25}=5$

Example 1: State the center and the radius of the circle and then graph it: $x^2+y^2-16=0$.

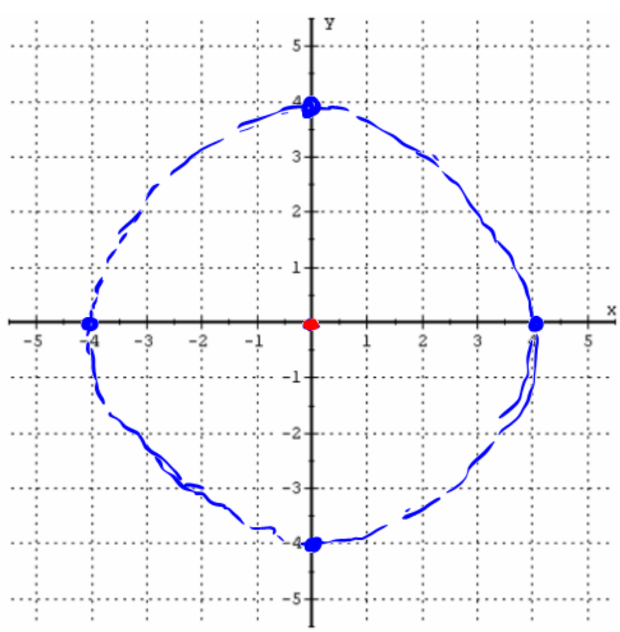
$x^2+y^2-16=0$

$\Rightarrow x^2+y^2=16$

circle: center $(0,0)$

radius $r=\sqrt{16}$

$r=4$



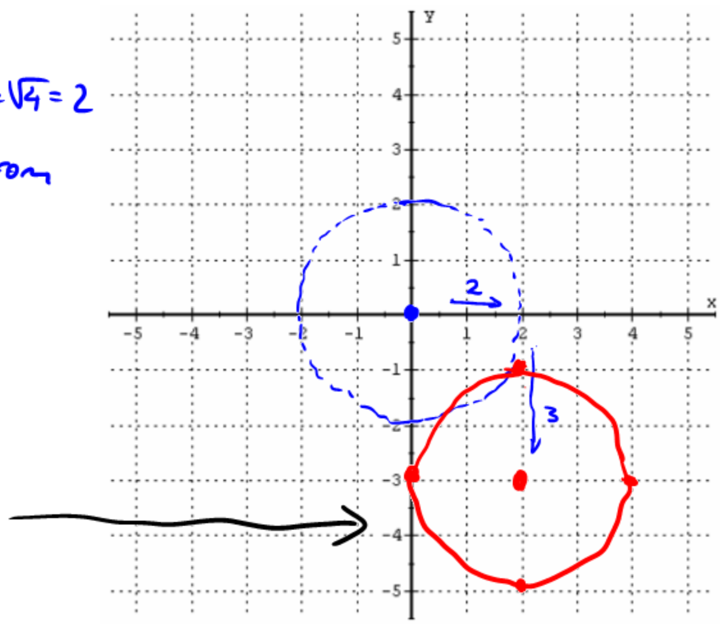
standard form → (h, k) = center

The standard form of the equation of a circle is $(x-h)^2+(y-k)^2=r^2$, where the center of the circle is the point (h,k) and the radius is *r*. Notice that if the center of the circle is (0, 0) you'll get the equation we saw earlier.

Example 2: State the center and the radius of the circle and then graph it:
$(x-2)^2+(y+3)^2=4$

↳ What it means:
You take the circle with $r=\sqrt{4}=2$
and move the center from
origin to 2 units right
and 3 units down

We get a circle
with center (2, −3)
and $r=2$



Sometimes the equation will be given in the general form, and your first step will be to rewrite the equation in the standard form. You'll need to **complete the square** to do this.

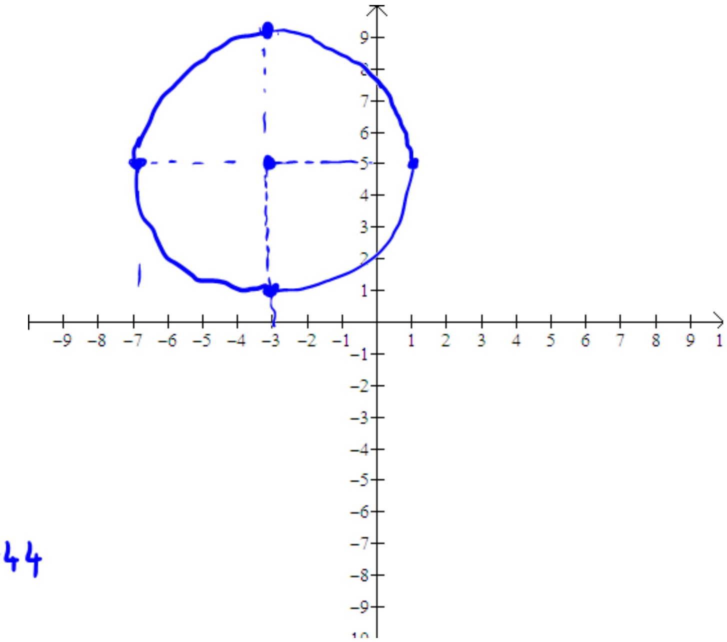
ex The above circle equation $\boxed{(x-2)^2+(y+3)^2=4}$ Standard form – we like it.
could look as:

$$\boxed{x^2+y^2-2x+6y+9=0}$$ general form

They are equivalent.

To be continued on Thursday, 02/11.

Example 3: Write the equation in standard form, find the center and the radius and then graph the circle: $x^2 + y^2 + 6x - 10y + 44 = 26$



Need to bring in form:

$(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$

$x^2+y^2+6x-10y+44=26$

→ group 'x' terms,
"y" terms,
"constant" terms

$(x^2+6x \quad) + (y^2-10y \quad) = 26-44$

→ look for the missing "magic term"

$(x^2+6x+9) + (y^2-10y+25) = -18+9+25$

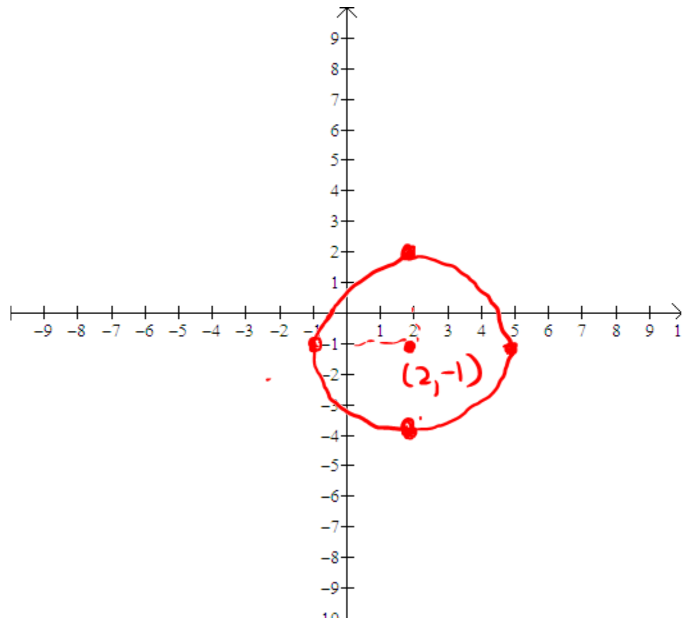
$\left(\frac{6}{2}=3\right)^2=9 \qquad \left(\frac{10}{2}=5\right)^2=25$

→ rewrite as standard form

$(x+3)^2 + (y-5)^2 = 16 \Rightarrow$ $r=\sqrt{16}=4$, center $=(-3,5)$

Example 4: Write the equation in standard form, find the center and the radius and then graph the circle:

$5x^2+5y^2-20x+10y=20$



Always keep in mind:

- For circles, x^2 and y^2 should be "free" terms.
- If not free, factor the coefficient.

$$\frac{5(x^2+y^2-4x+2y)}{5}=\frac{20}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2+y^2-4x+2y=4$$

follow steps as in previous question.

$$(x^2-4x+4)+(y^2+2y+1)=4+4+1$$

$$\left(\frac{4}{2}=2\right)^2 \qquad \left(\frac{2}{2}=1\right)^2=1$$

$$\boxed{(x-2)^2+(y+1)^2=9}$$

Center $(2,-1)$

$r=\sqrt{9}=3$

We can also write the equation of a circle, given appropriate information.

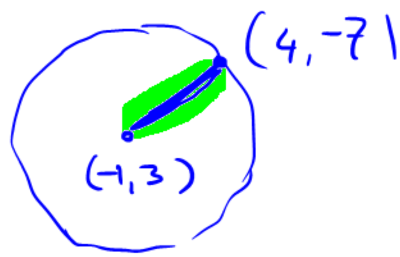
Example 5: Write the equation of a circle with center (2, 5) and radius $2\sqrt{5}$.

Need $(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$

$\Rightarrow (x-2)^2 + (y-5)^2 = (2\sqrt{5})^2$

i.e. $\boxed{(x-2)^2 + (y-5)^2 = 20}$

Example 6: Write an equation of a circle with center (-1, 3) which passes through the point (4, -7).



Center $= (-1, 3)$

radius $\rightarrow$ find it

= distance btw given points

$r = \sqrt{(-1-4)^2 + (3+7)^2} = \sqrt{125}$

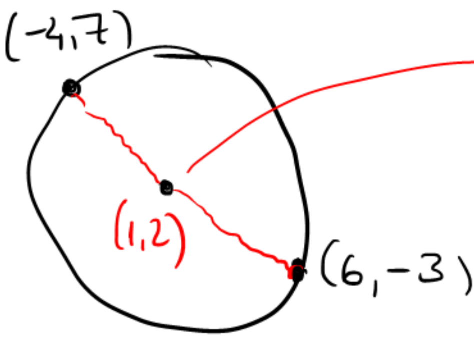
$\Rightarrow (x+1)^2 + (y-3)^2 = (\sqrt{125})^2$

i.e. $\boxed{(x+1)^2 + (y-3)^2 = 125}$

Finish on your own! Exercise

Example 7: Write an equation of a circle if the endpoints of the diameter of the circle are (6, -3) and (-4, 7).

Sketch : Diameter passes through center.



$\Rightarrow$ center $= \text{midpoint} = \left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1+y_2}{2}\right)$

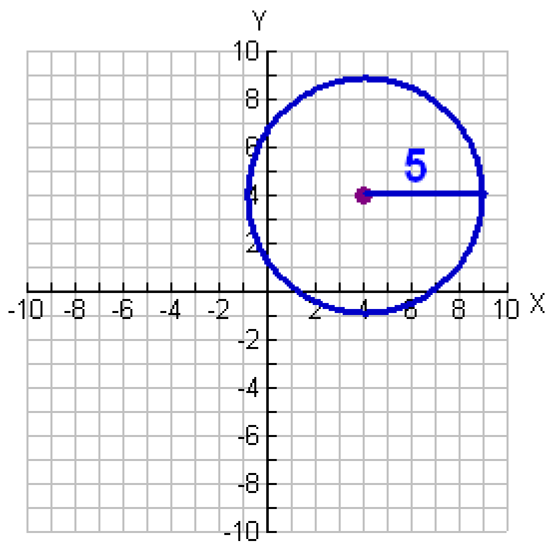
$= \left(\frac{-4+6}{2}, \frac{7+(-3)}{2}\right) = (1,2)$

$\Rightarrow$ radius $= \sqrt{(6-1)^2 + (-3-2)^2} = \sqrt{50}$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{(x-1)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 50}$$

exercise

Example 8: What is the equation of the given circle?



center = (4,4)

radius = 5

from graph

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{(x-4)^2 + (y-4)^2 = 25}$$

exercise

Sometimes, you'll need to be able to manipulate an equation of a circle:

(Extra) Example 9: Suppose $(x-2)^2+(y+1)^2=9$. Solve the equation for x. Then solve the equation for y.

- Solve for y: $(y+1)^2 = 9-(x-2)^2$

$$\Rightarrow y+1 = \pm\sqrt{9-(x-2)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \pm\sqrt{9-(x-2)^2} - 1$$

two solutions - all time.

- Solve for x: $(x-2)^2 = 9-(y+1)^2$

$$\Rightarrow x-2 = \pm\sqrt{9-(y+1)^2}$$

$$x = 2 \pm\sqrt{9-(y+1)^2}$$

two solutions - all time.