General Equation of an Ellipse

University of Minnesota

Preliminaries and Objectives

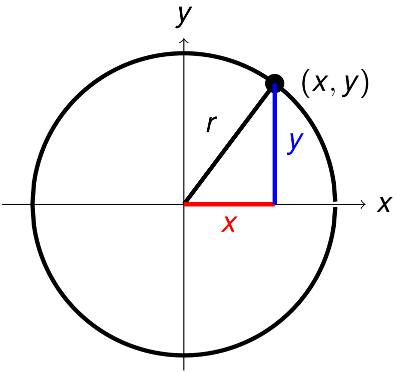
Preliminaries

- Equation of a circle
- Transformation of graphs (shifting and stretching)

Objectives

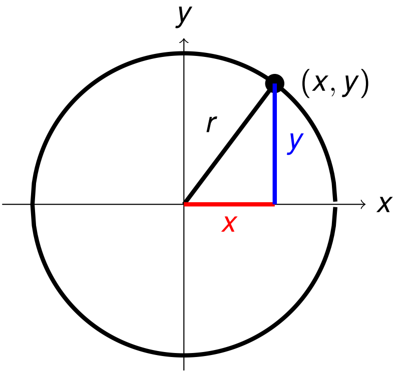
- Find the equation of an ellipse, given the graph.

Circle centered at the origin



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

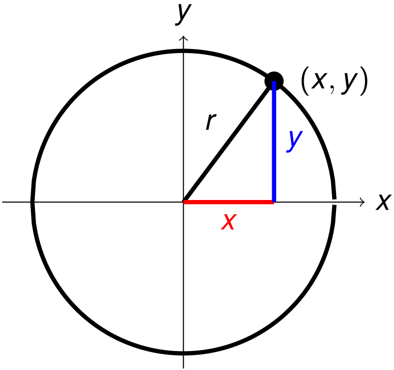
Circle centered at the origin



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

$$\frac{x^2}{r^2} + \frac{y^2}{r^2} = 1$$

Circle centered at the origin



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

$$\frac{x^2}{r^2} + \frac{y^2}{r^2} = 1 \qquad \left(\frac{x}{r}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{r}\right)^2 = 1$$

Stretching, Period and Wavelength

$$y = \sin(Bx)$$

The sine wave is B times thinner. Period (wavelength) is divided by B. Frequency is multiplied by B.

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$$\left(\frac{x}{r}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{r}\right)^2 = 1$$

The unit circle is stretched r times wider and r times taller.

Ellipse Centered at the Origin

$$\left(\frac{x}{r}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{r}\right)^2 = 1$$

The unit circle is stretched r times wider and r times taller.

$$\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^2 = 1$$

The unit circle is stretched a times wider and b times taller.

Ellipse Centered at the Origin

$$\left(\frac{x}{r}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{r}\right)^2 = 1$$

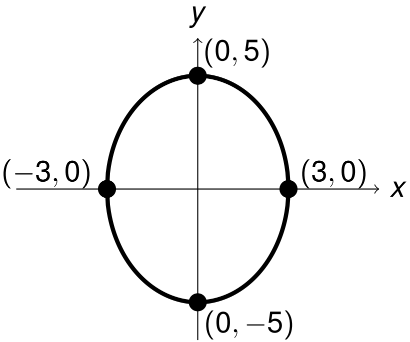
The unit circle is stretched *r* times wider and *r* times taller.

$$\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^2 = 1$$

The unit circle is stretched *a* times wider and *b* times taller.

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

Ellipse centered at the origin



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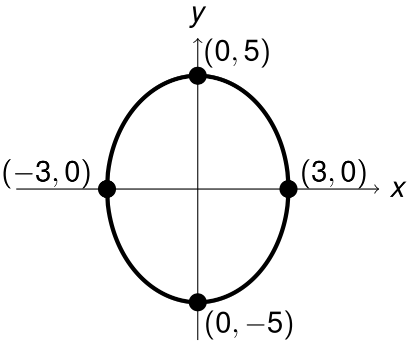
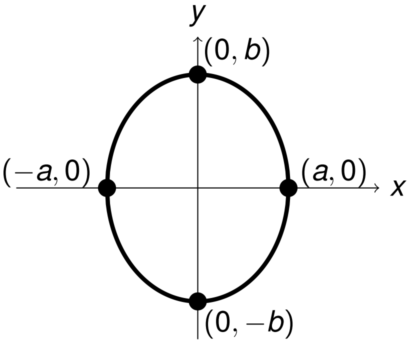


$$\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{25} = 1$$

Ellipse centered at the origin

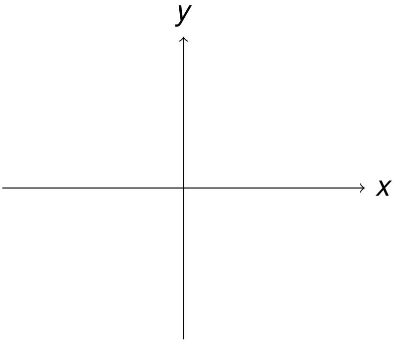


$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

Ellipse centered at the origin

$$\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{36} = 1$$

Ellipse centered at the origin



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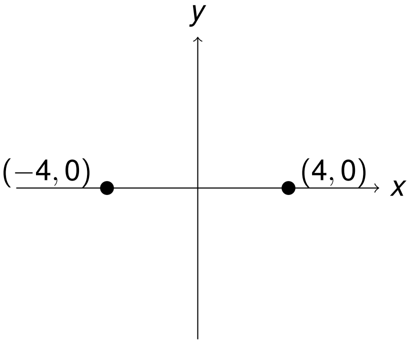

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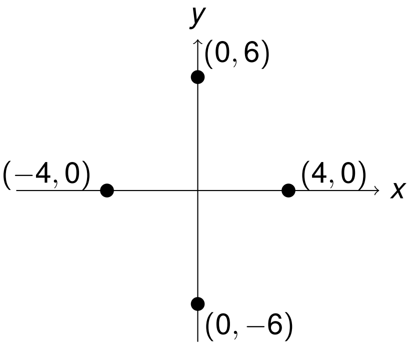

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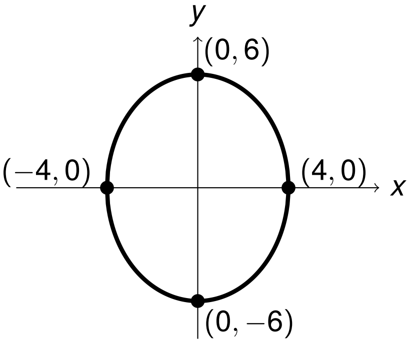

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General Form of an Ellipse

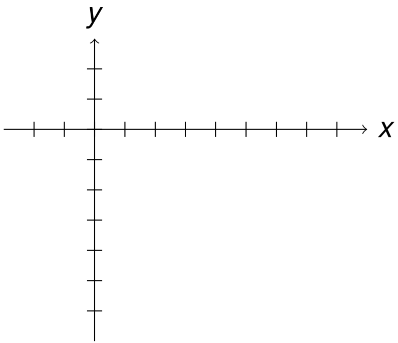
$$\frac{(x-h)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y-k)^2}{b^2} = 1$$

Center at (h, k)

Vertices at $(h+a, k)$, $(h-a, k)$, $(h, k+b)$, $(h, k-b)$

Example 1

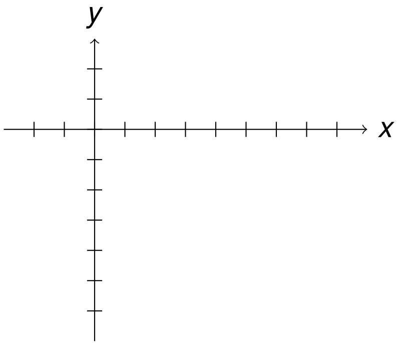
Graph $\quad 9(x-3)^2 + 16(y+2)^2 = 144$



Example 1

Graph $9(x-3)^2 + 16(y+2)^2 = 144$

$$\frac{(x-3)^2}{16} + \frac{(y+2)^2}{9} = 1$$



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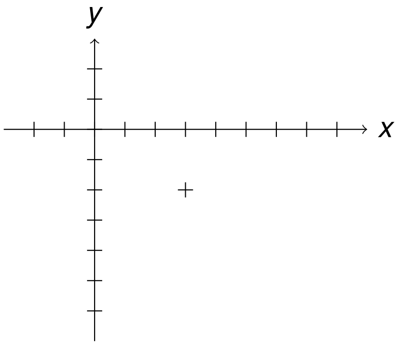

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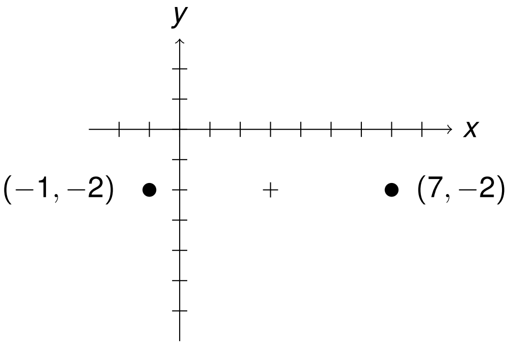

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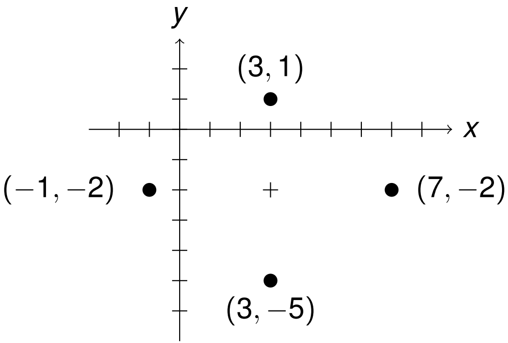

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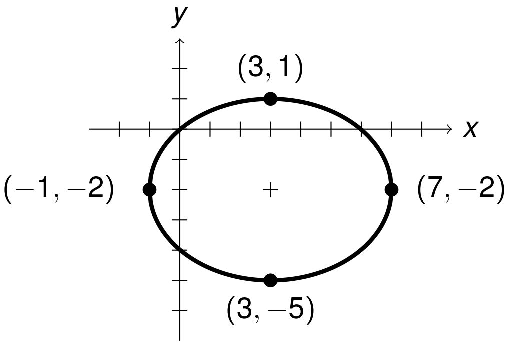
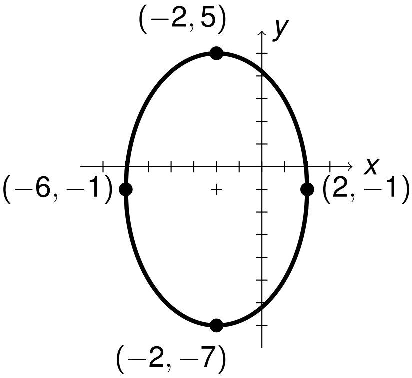


Example 2



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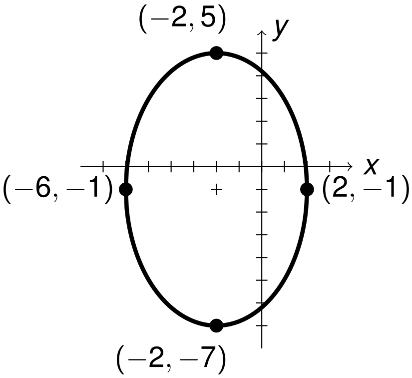

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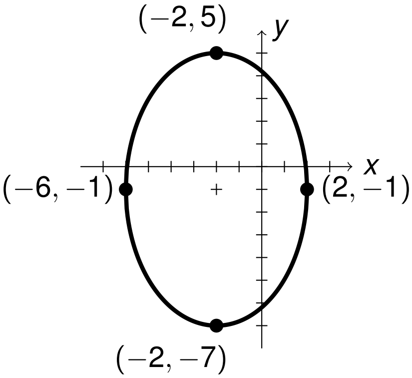

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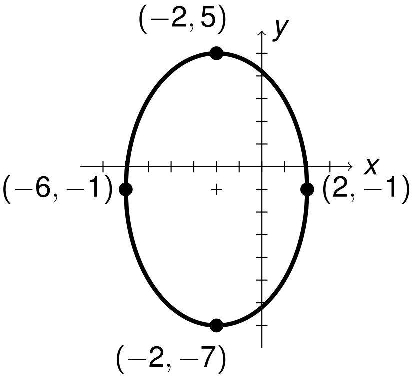

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Recap

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Credits

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