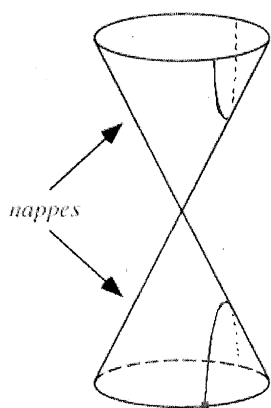


Hyperbolas

Anton 12.4

Double Right Cone



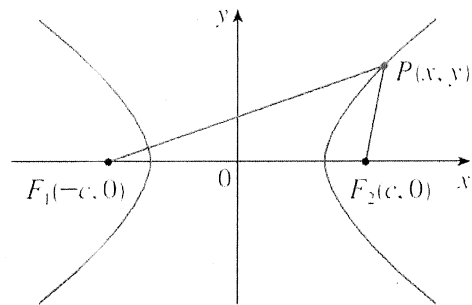
How could we slice
the cone with a plane
to get a hyperbola?

AT AN \neq STEEPER THAN SLANT HT.
(NOT THROUGH VERTEX)



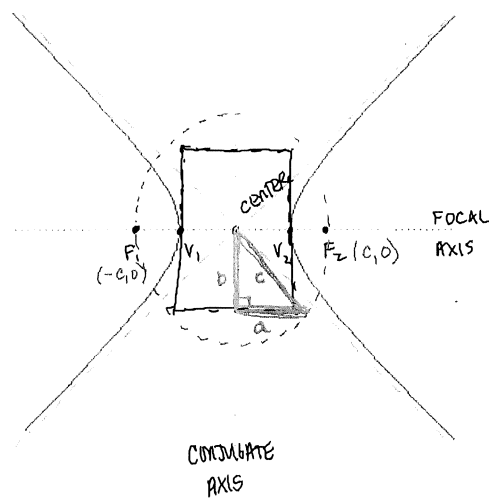
Geometric definition of a hyperbola:

A set of coplanar points the difference of whose distances from two fixed points (foci) is constant.



Some notation:

Hyperbola



$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

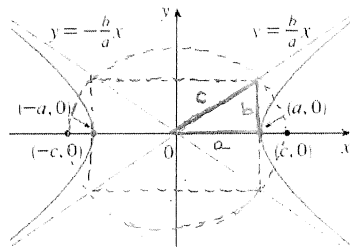
OR

$$c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

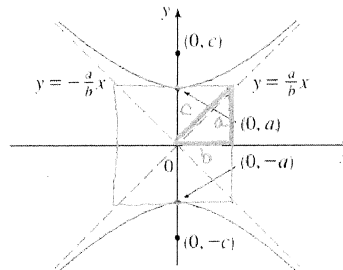


Standard Hyperbolas: C(0,0)

a IS NOT NECESSARILY > b



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



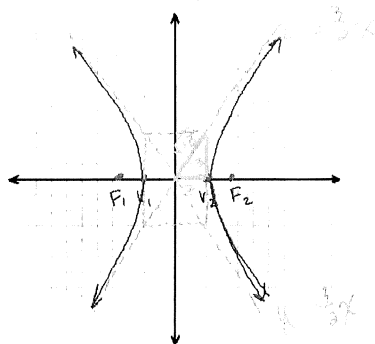
$$\frac{y^2}{a^2} - \frac{x^2}{b^2} = 1$$



Graph the following. Identify vertices and foci.

$$\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$$

$c = \sqrt{4+9} = \sqrt{13} \Rightarrow F(\pm\sqrt{13}, 0)$
 $V(\pm 2, 0)$

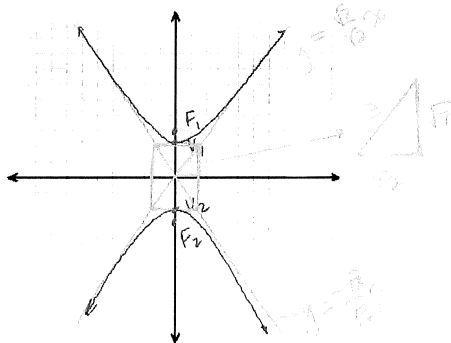


Graph the following. Identify vertices and foci.

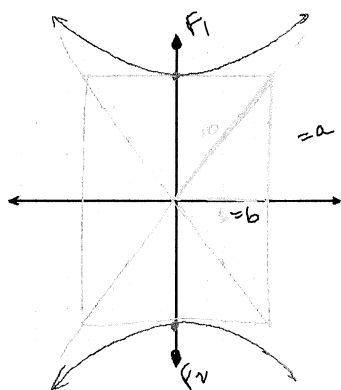
$$\frac{y^2}{7} - \frac{x^2}{2} = 1$$

$$c = \sqrt{7+2} = 3 \Rightarrow F(0, \pm 3)$$

$$\text{since } a = \sqrt{7} \Rightarrow V(0, \pm \sqrt{7})$$



Find the equation of the hyperbola with $V(0, \pm 8)$ and asymptotes $y = \pm 4/3x$.



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

$$\frac{y^2}{64} - \frac{x^2}{36} = 1$$

$$\text{Foci: } c = 10$$

$$F(0, \pm 10)$$



Hyperbolas with Center (h,k)

$$\frac{(x-h)^2}{a^2} - \frac{(y-k)^2}{b^2} = 1 \longrightarrow \text{Focal axis parallel to } x\text{-axis}$$

$$\frac{(y-k)^2}{a^2} - \frac{(x-h)^2}{b^2} = 1 \longrightarrow \text{Focal axis parallel to } y\text{-axis}$$



Sketch the graph.

$$x^2 - y^2 - 4x + 8y - 21 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 4x + \underline{4} - (y^2 - 8y + \underline{16}) = \underline{21+4-16}$$

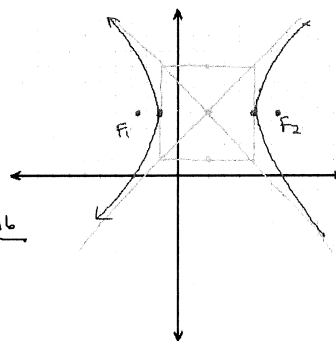
$$(x-2)^2 - (y-4)^2 = 9$$

$$\boxed{\frac{(x-2)^2}{9} - \frac{(y-4)^2}{9} = 1}$$

$$a = 3$$

$$b = 3$$

$$\therefore c = \sqrt{3^2 + 3^2} = 3\sqrt{2}$$



$$V_1(-1, 4), V_2(5, 4)$$

$$F_1(2-3\sqrt{2}, 4), F_2(2+3\sqrt{2}, 4)$$

$$\boxed{y-4 = \pm(x-2)}$$

ASYMPTOTES



Eccentricity

$$e = \frac{c}{a} \quad \text{Recall: } c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

For the previous example: $c = 3\sqrt{2}$
 $a = 3 \Rightarrow e = \sqrt{2}$

**Homework: Anton 12.4**

**# 1 - 33 every other odd, 39,
41**

