

MA 110. 11/30.

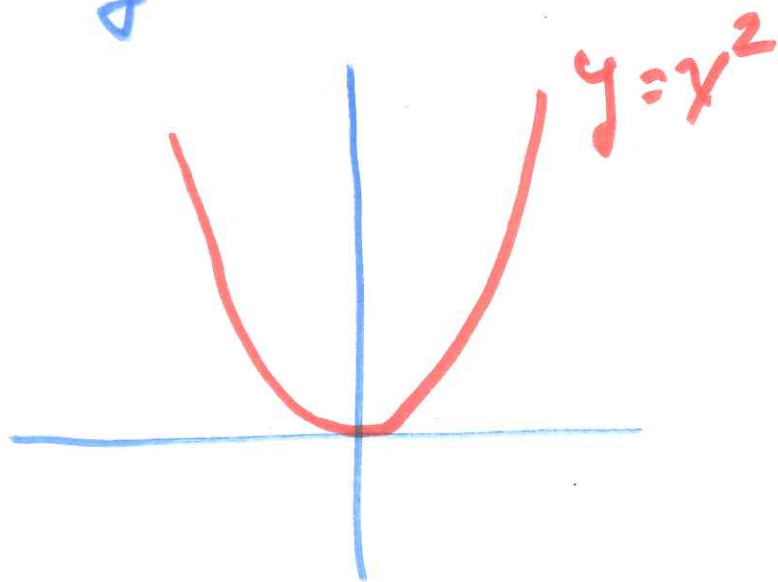
P-Teaching evals.

- REEF?

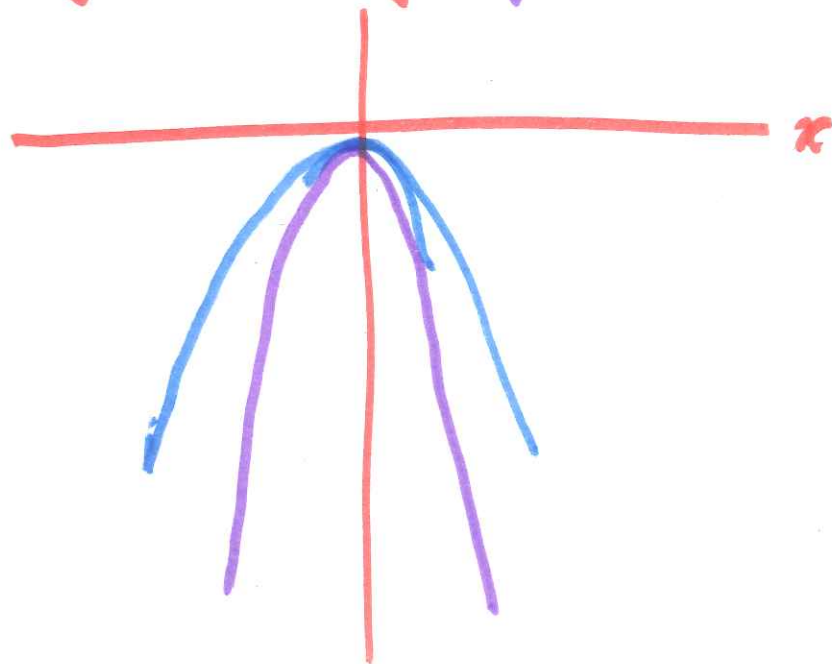
- Homework?

Parabolas.

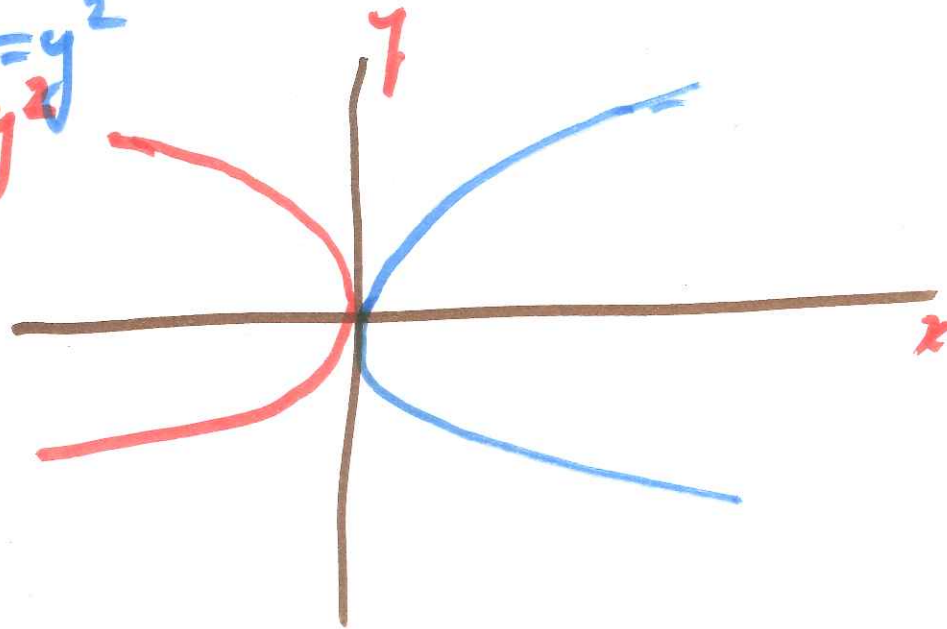
$$y = x^2$$



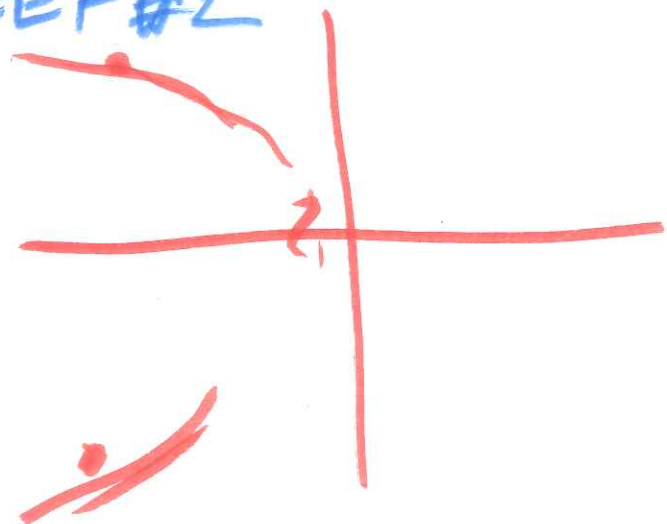
$$y = -x^2, \quad y = -2x^2$$



$$x = y^2, \quad x = -y^2$$



KEEF#2

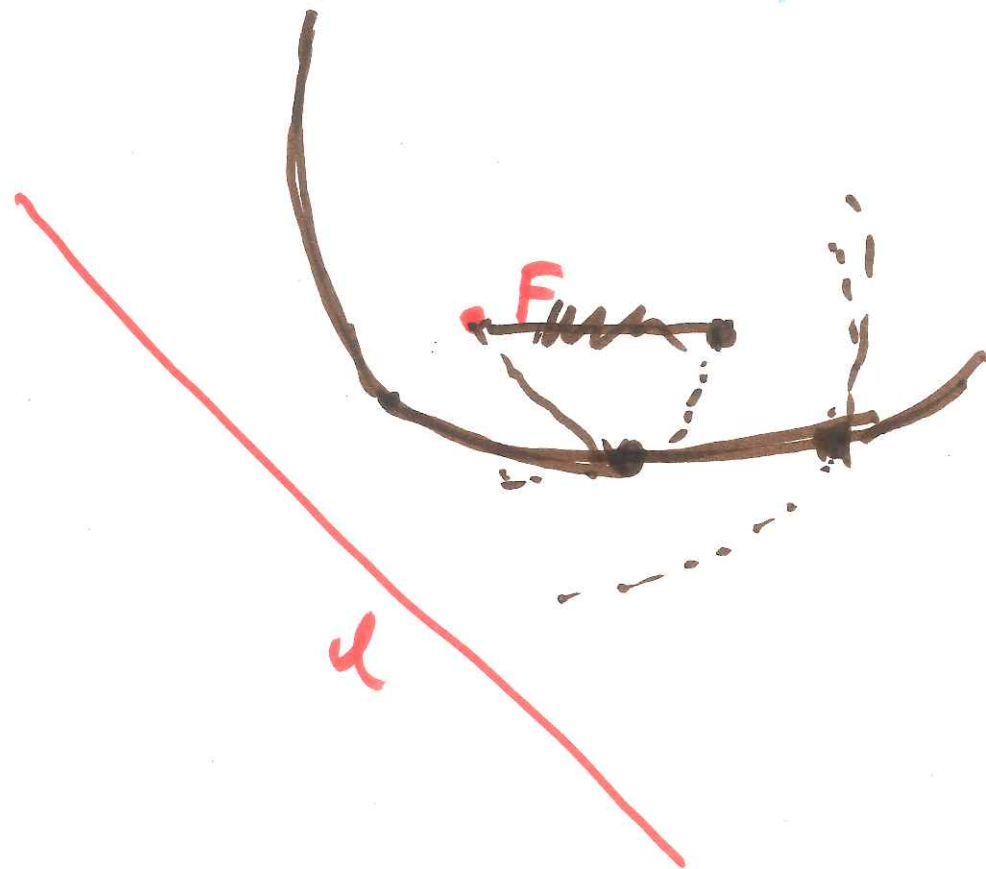


Geometric def. of a parabola -

Take a point F
and a line l . ~~Then~~
 F is called a focus,
 l the directrix.
Consider the set of
all points P

for which

$$\text{dist}(P, F) = \text{dist}(P, l).$$



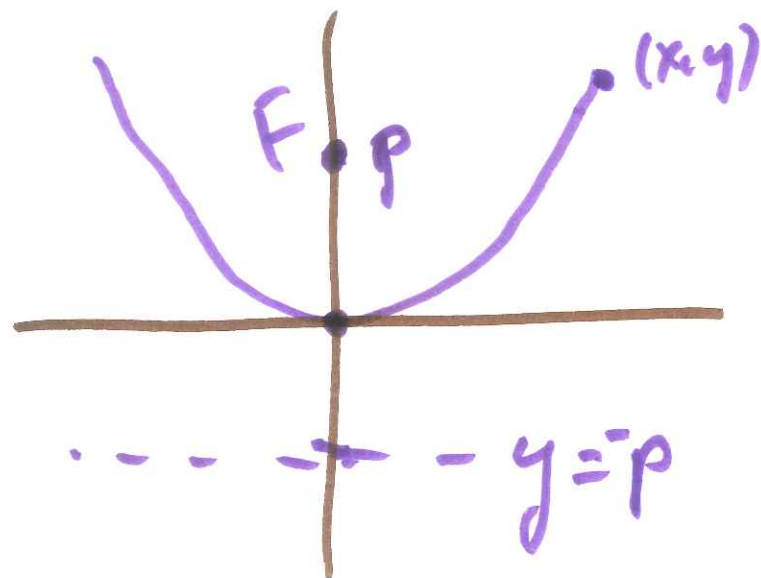
A lge braily -

Let $P = (x, y)$.

Let $F = \cancel{(p, 0)} (0, p)$

l is $y = -p$.

Here p is some given #



~~$$\text{dist}((x, y), (p, 0))$$~~

~~$$= \sqrt{(x-p)^2 + y^2}$$~~

~~$\text{dist}((x, y), l)$ is $|y+p|$.~~~~Want~~

~~$$(\sqrt{(x-p)^2 + y^2})^2 = (|y+p|)^2$$~~

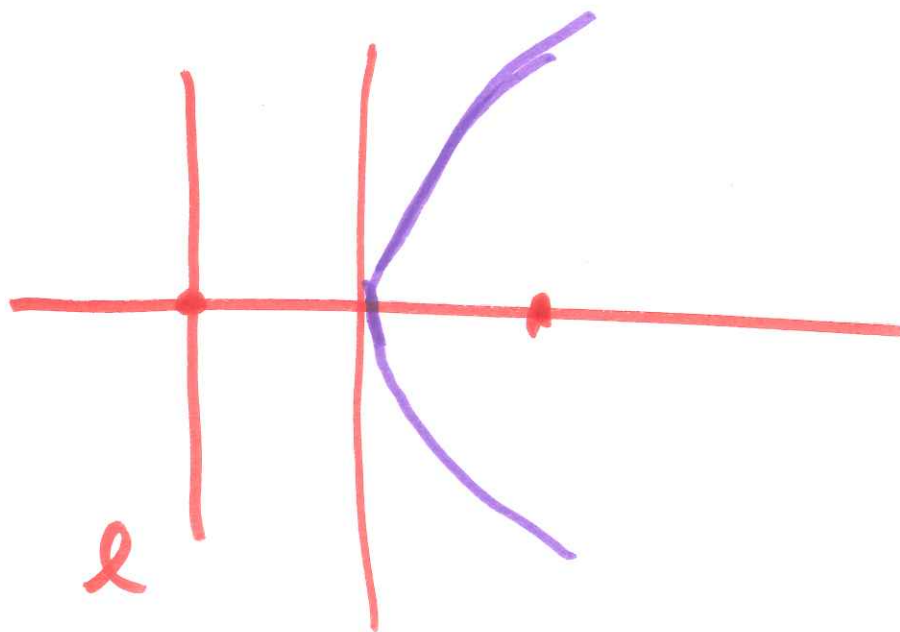
~~$$(x-p)^2 + y^2 = (y+p)^2$$~~

~~$$x^2 - 2px + p^2 + y^2 = y^2 + 2py$$~~

$$\begin{aligned} \text{dist}((x,y), (0,p)) \\ &= \sqrt{x^2 + (y-p)^2} \\ &= (y+p)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + \cancel{y^2} - 2py + \cancel{p^2} \\ &= \cancel{y^2} + 2py + \cancel{p^2} \\ x^2 &= 4py. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_6 \quad l &= x = -p, \\ F &= (p,0) \end{aligned}$$



Has equation $y^2 = 4px$

Consider

$$y = 3x^2 - 6x$$

Find vertex, focus
to directrix.

$$\begin{aligned} y &= 3x^2 - 6x \\ &= 3(x^2 - 2x + 1 - 1) \\ &= \cancel{-3(x+1)^2} - \\ &= 3(x-1)^2 - 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$y + 3 = 3(x-1)^2$$

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

Vertex is (1, -3).

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

Vertex is $(1, 3)$.

Shift $(0, 1/12)$

by $(1, 3)$ to find Focus
is $(1, \frac{37}{12})$.

Directrix is

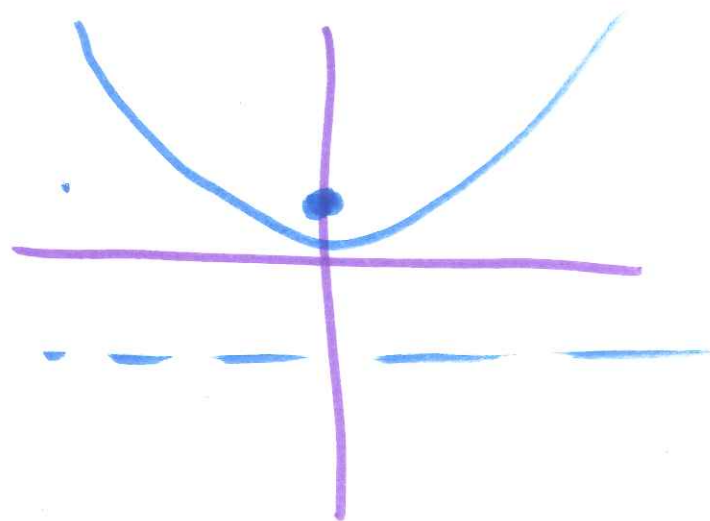
$$y = 3 - \frac{1}{12} = \frac{35}{12}.$$

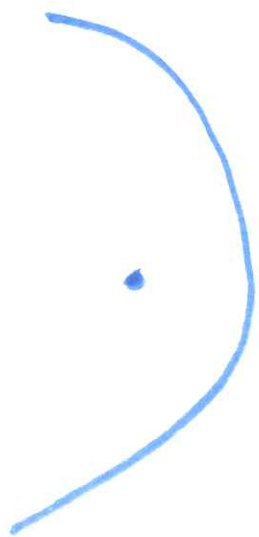
$$\frac{1}{3}y = x^2$$

~~Eq~~ $4p = \frac{1}{3}$, $p = \frac{1}{12}$.

Focus is $(0, 1/12)$.

Directrix $y = -1/12$.





$$x = -4y^2 + 4.$$

$$x - 4 = -4y^2$$

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

$$4p = -\frac{1}{4}, \text{ or } p = -\frac{1}{16}$$

Vertex is $(4, 0)$.

Graph of $-\frac{1}{4}(x-4) = y^2$
is obtained by translating
 $-\frac{1}{4}x = y^2$ 4 units to right.

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

Focus at $(-\frac{1}{16}, 0)$

Directrix at $x = +\frac{1}{16}$

$$\text{Then } \frac{1}{4}(x-4) = y^2$$

has Focus at

$$(4 - \frac{1}{16}, 0) = (\frac{63}{16}, 0)$$

Directrix is

$$x = 4 + \frac{1}{16} = \frac{65}{16}$$