

Conics and Inequalities

Goal:

- to graph the region described by a conic inequality
- to determine whether or not a point belongs to the region described by a conic inequality

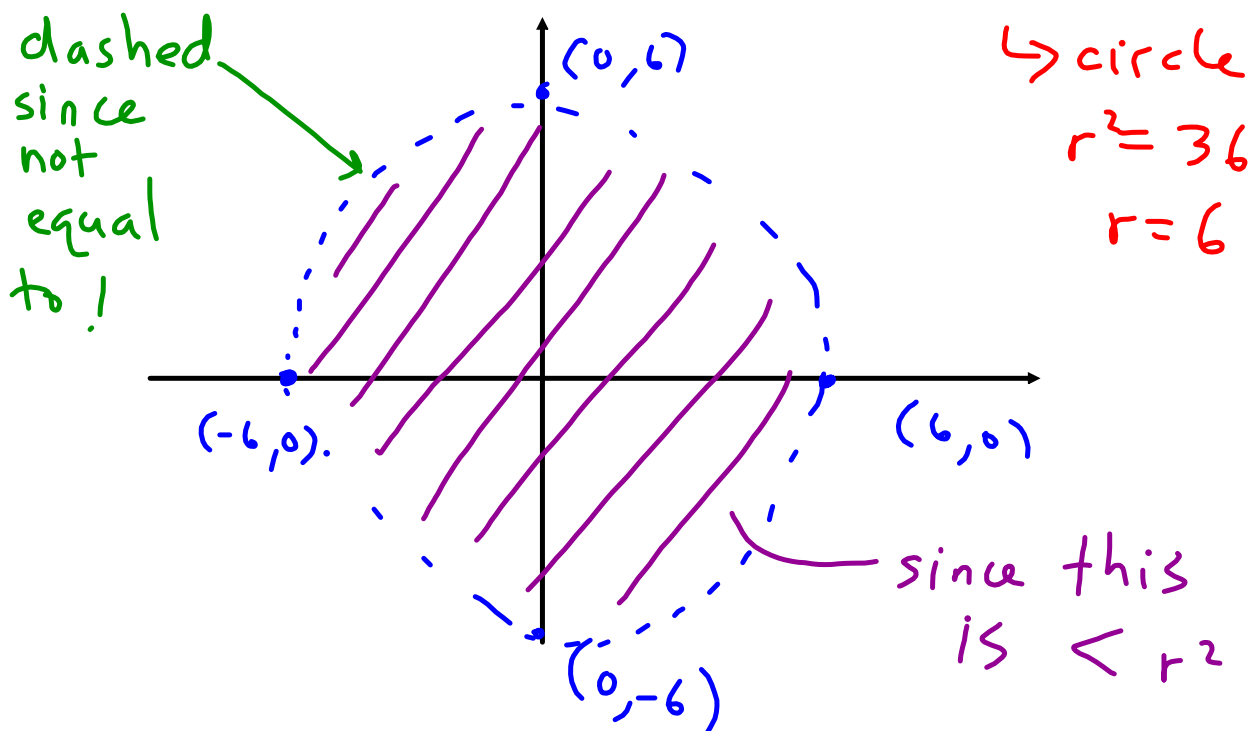
All the points located on a conic are represented by its equation.

For example: Is the point (6,8) located on the circle $x^2+y^2=100$?

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Test : } & 6^2 + 8^2 \\ & = 36 + 64 \\ & = 100 \checkmark\end{aligned}$$

When using an inequality instead of an equation all the points inside (or outside) the conic are being represented.

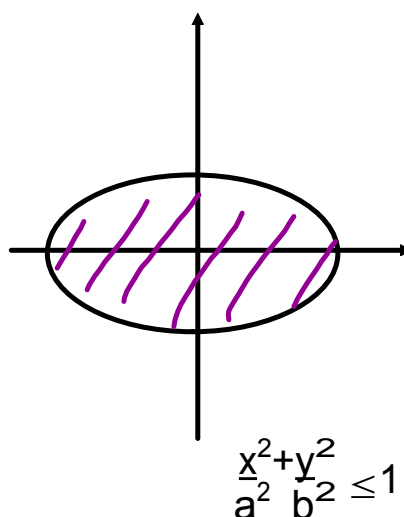
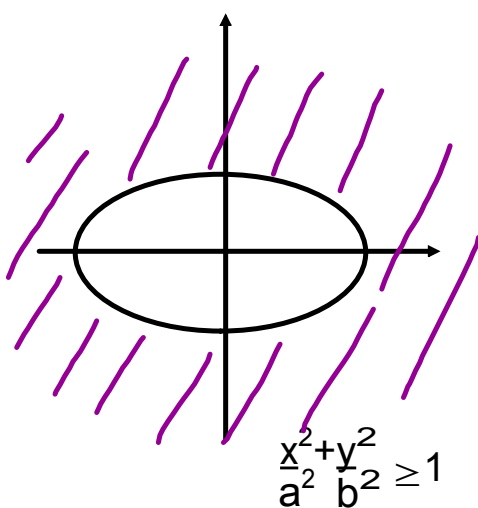
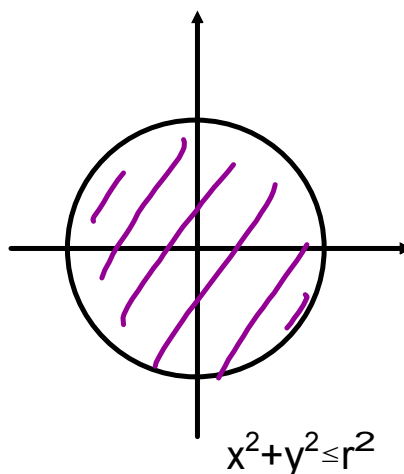
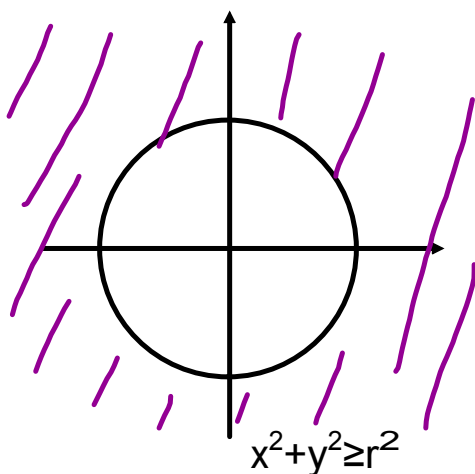
For example: Graph the region represented by $x^2+y^2 < 36$.



For circles and ellipses the inequality can be more easily understood.

↳ shortcut

less than = inside
greater than = outside

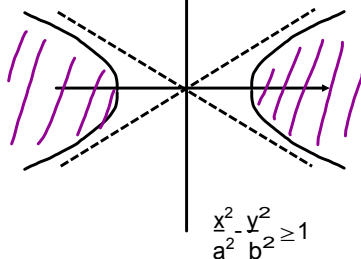


For hyperbolas and parabolas it may not be as obvious.

In this case we test a point.

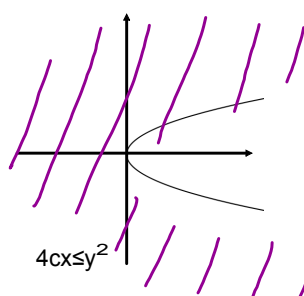
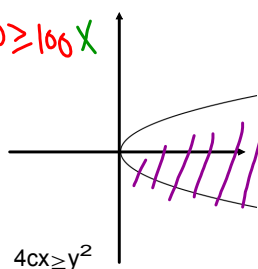
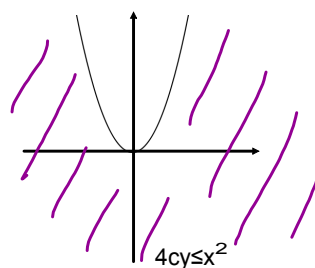
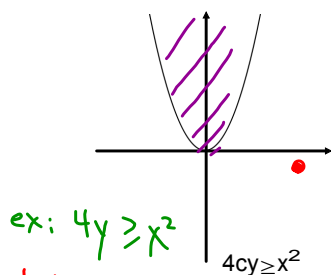
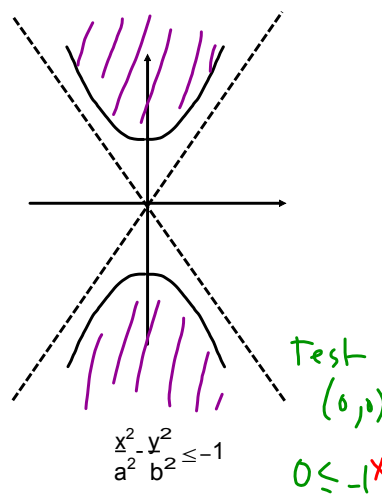
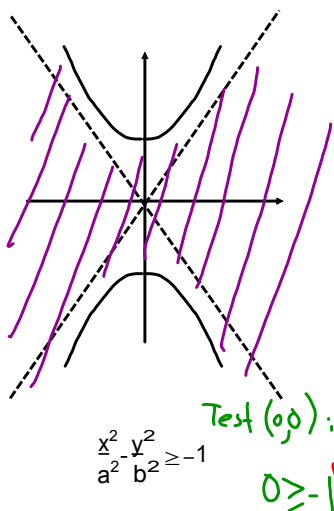
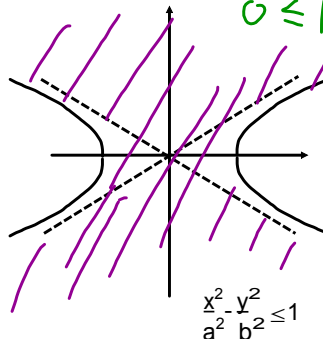
Test $(0,0)$:

$$0 \geq 1 \quad \times$$



Test $(0,0)$:

$$0 \leq 1 \quad \checkmark$$



$$8.b) \quad 9x^2 + 4y^2 - 16 \geq 0$$

$$\frac{9x^2}{16} + \frac{4y^2}{16} \geq \frac{16}{16}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{\frac{16}{9}} + \frac{y^2}{4} \geq 1$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ a^2 = \frac{16}{9} \quad a = \frac{4}{3} \quad b^2 = 4 \\ \quad \quad \quad b = 2 \end{array}$$