

EXAMPLE 1 Graph an equation of an ellipse

Graph the equation $4x^2 + 25y^2 = 100$. Identify the vertices, co-vertices, and foci of the ellipse.

Solution

STEP 1 Rewrite the equation in standard form.

$$4x^2 + 25y^2 = 100 \quad \text{Write original equation.}$$

$$\frac{4x^2}{100} + \frac{25y^2}{100} = \frac{100}{100} \quad \text{Divide each side by 100.}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{25} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1 \quad \text{Simplify.}$$

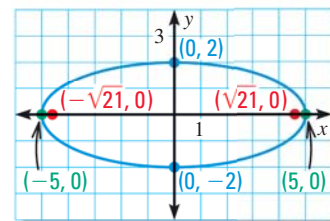
STEP 2 Identify the vertices, co-vertices, and foci. Note that $a^2 = 25$ and $b^2 = 4$, so $a = 5$ and $b = 2$. The denominator of the x^2 -term is greater than that of the y^2 -term, so the major axis is horizontal.

The vertices of the ellipse are at $(\pm a, 0) = (\pm 5, 0)$. The co-vertices are at $(0, \pm b) = (0, \pm 2)$. Find the foci.

$$c^2 = a^2 - b^2 = 5^2 - 2^2 = 21, \text{ so } c = \sqrt{21}$$

The foci are at $(\pm\sqrt{21}, 0)$, or about $(\pm 4.6, 0)$.

STEP 3 Draw the ellipse that passes through each vertex and co-vertex.



ANOTHER WAY

You can graph the ellipse using a graphing calculator by solving for y to obtain

$$y = \pm 2\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{25}}$$

and then entering this equation as two separate functions.

 at classzone.com

GUIDED PRACTICE for Example 1

Graph the equation. Identify the vertices, co-vertices, and foci of the ellipse.

1. $\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$

2. $\frac{x^2}{36} + \frac{y^2}{49} = 1$

3. $25x^2 + 9y^2 = 225$

EXAMPLE 2 Write an equation given a vertex and a co-vertex

Write an equation of the ellipse that has a vertex at $(0, 4)$, a co-vertex at $(-3, 0)$, and center at $(0, 0)$.

Solution

Sketch the ellipse as a check for your final equation. By symmetry, the ellipse must also have a vertex at $(0, -4)$ and a co-vertex at $(3, 0)$.

Because the vertex is on the y -axis and the co-vertex is on the x -axis, the major axis is vertical with $a = 4$, and the minor axis is horizontal with $b = 3$.

► An equation is $\frac{x^2}{3^2} + \frac{y^2}{4^2} = 1$, or $\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$.

