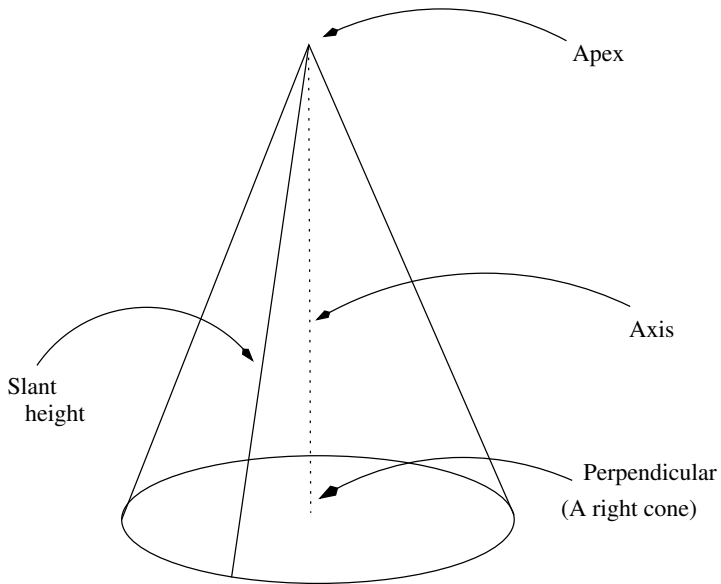
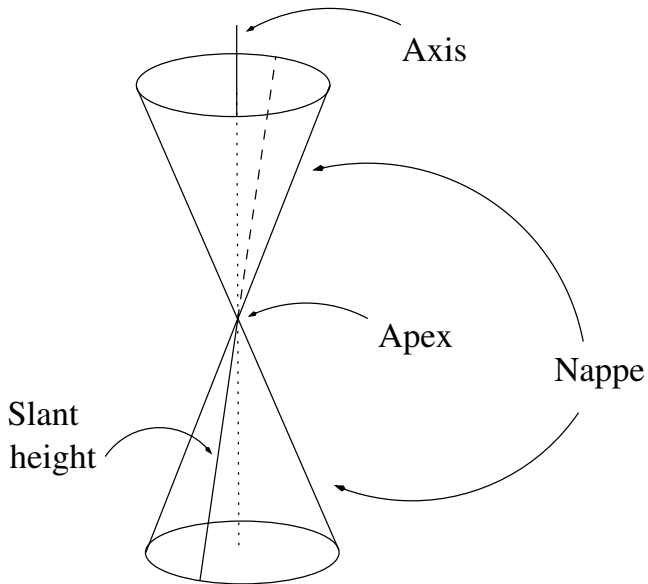


cone

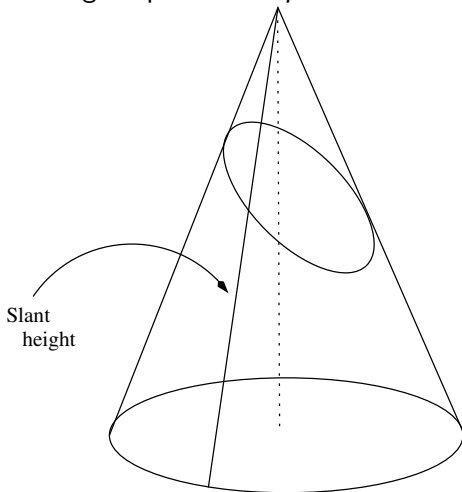


# double cone



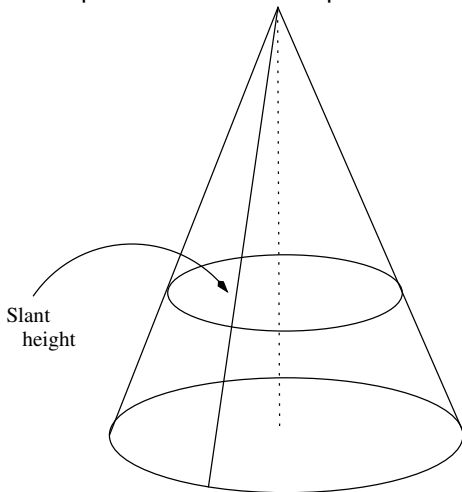
# Ellipse

If we cut the cone with a plane that intersects all the slant heights, the resulting shape is an *ellipse*.



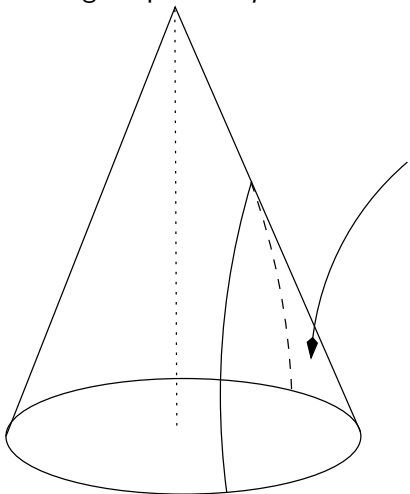
# Circle

If we cut the cone with a plane that intersects all the slant heights and is perpendicular to the axis, the resulting shape is an *circle*. A circle is a special case of an ellipse.



# Parabola

If we cut the cone with a plane that is parallel to a tangent plane, the resulting shape is an *parabola*

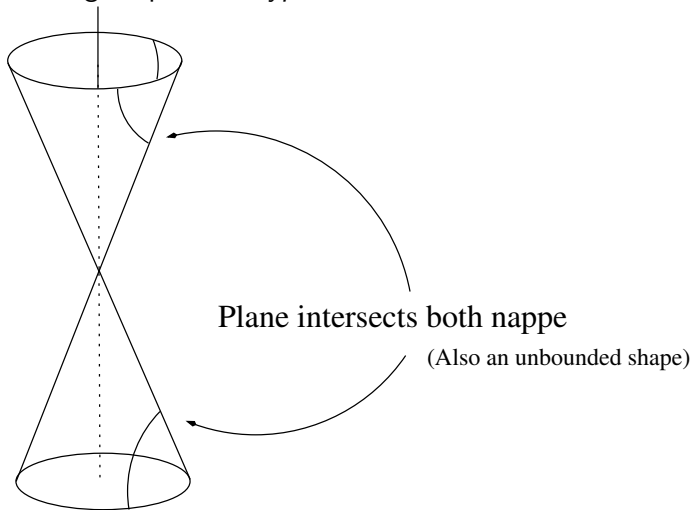


Note:

This is unbounded,  
since the cone is unbounded

# hyperbola

If we cut the double cone with a plane that intersects both nappes, the resulting shape is an *hyperbola*



## Conic sections and quadratic equations

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

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

parabola  $y = x^2$

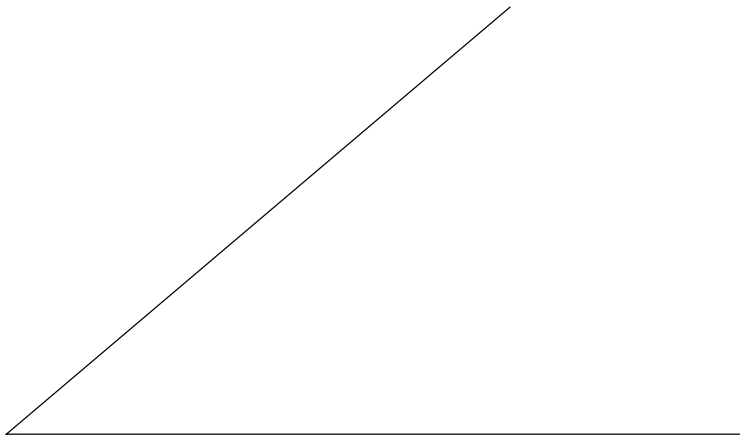
hyperbola  $x^2 - y^2 = a$

In General, a 2<sup>nd</sup> degree equation in  $x$  and  $y$  is

$$ax^2 + by^2 + cxy + dx + ey + f = 0$$

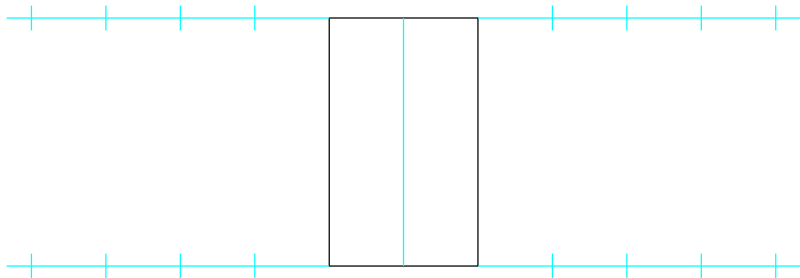
All non-trivial equations of this type are conic sections.

## Conic constructions - parabola

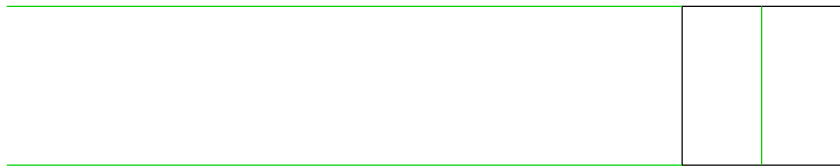




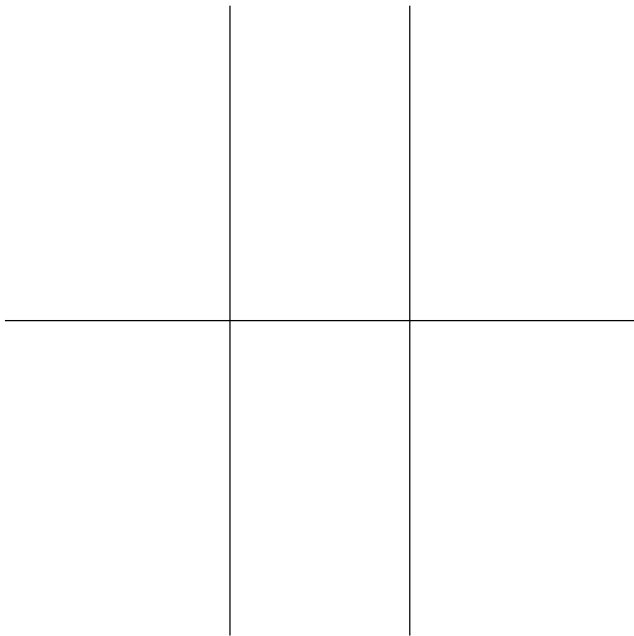
## Conic constructions - ellipse (circle)



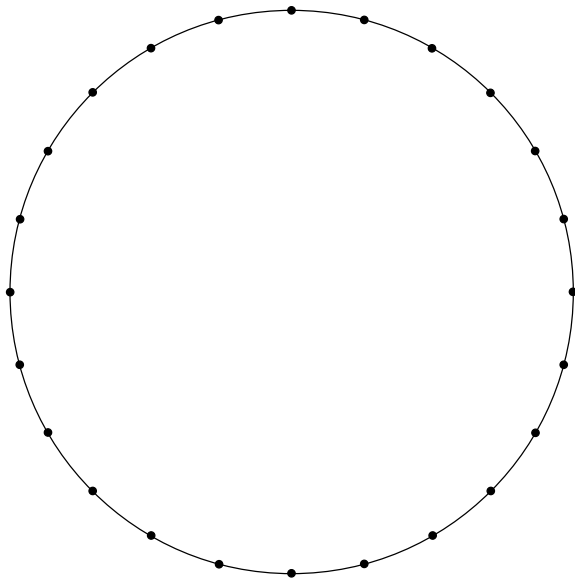
## Conic constructions - circle



## Conic constructions - hyperbola



## Conic constructions - cardioid (1)



## Conic constructions - cardioid (2)

