

The diagram shows two concentric circles centered at a common origin. Point A is located on the outer circle. A red line segment connects point A to a point labeled 'X' which lies on the inner circle. Another red line segment extends from point X through the center of the circles to a point labeled F on the outer circle. A third red line segment connects point A to point F. A right-angle symbol is shown at point X, indicating that the line segment AX is perpendicular to the radius XF.

A geometric diagram illustrating the construction of an ellipse. A circle is centered at the origin of a coordinate system. A triangle is inscribed in the circle, with its base horizontal and its apex at the top. A point 'E' is marked on the left side of the circle. A red arc is drawn from point 'E' to the right side of the circle, passing through the triangle. A black arc is drawn from the right side of the circle back to point 'E', also passing through the triangle. The intersection of these two arcs forms the ellipse.

PROF. CARLOS GARCIA