



### Longitud de la elipse

Sea  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$  la elipse. Entonces

$$\begin{aligned}
 L &= 4 \int_0^a \sqrt{1 + \frac{a^2 x^2}{a^2 (a^2 - x^2)}} dx = \frac{4}{a} \int_0^a \sqrt{\frac{a^4 - a^2 x^2 + b^2 x^2}{a^2 (a^2 - x^2)}} dx = \left[ \begin{array}{l} x = a \operatorname{sen} \theta \\ dx = a \cos \theta d\theta \end{array} \right] = \\
 &= \frac{4}{a} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{a^4 - a^2 (a^2 - b^2) \operatorname{sen}^2 \theta} d\theta = \left[ e = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{a} = \frac{c}{a} \right] = \\
 &= 4a \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{1 - e^2 \operatorname{sen}^2 \theta} d\theta \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{Integral elíptica} \\ \text{completa de 2ª especie} \end{array} \right) = \\
 &= 2a\pi \left( 1 - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{[(2n)!]^2}{(2^n \cdot n!)^4} \cdot \frac{e^{2n}}{2n-1} \right), \text{ donde } e = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{a} = \frac{c}{a} \text{ es la excentricidad.}
 \end{aligned}$$

Aproximaciones:

(1) Fórmula de Ramanujan

$$L \approx \pi \left[ 3(a+b) - \sqrt{(3a+b)(a+3b)} \right]$$

(2) Fórmula de Ramanujan II

$$L \approx \pi(a+b) \left[ 1 + \frac{3 \left( \frac{a-b}{a+b} \right)^2}{10 + \sqrt{4 - 3 \left( \frac{a-b}{a+b} \right)}} \right]$$

(3) Fórmula de Ramanujan II-Cantrel:  $H = \left( \frac{a-b}{a+b} \right)^2$

$$L \approx \pi(a+b) \left[ 1 + \frac{3H}{10\sqrt{4-3H}} + \left( \frac{4}{\pi} - \frac{14}{11} \right) H^{12} \right]$$

(4) Fórmula de Gauss-Krammer

$$L \approx \pi(a+b) \left[ 1 + \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 H - \left( \frac{1}{2 \cdot 4} \right)^2 H^2 + \left( \frac{1}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6} \right)^2 H^3 + \dots \right] = \pi(a+b) \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \binom{0,5}{n}^2 H^n$$

### Área de la elipse

Las ecuaciones paramétricas de la elipse son:  $\begin{cases} x = a \cos t \\ y = b \operatorname{sen} t \end{cases}$ , donde  $x \in [-a, a]$  y, como consecuencia,

$t \in [\pi, 0]$ . Así, el área de la elipse es:

$$\begin{aligned}
A &= 2 \int_{\pi}^0 (b \operatorname{sen} t)(-a \operatorname{sen} t) dt = -2ab \int_{\pi}^0 \operatorname{sen}^2 t dt = 2ab \int_0^{\pi} \operatorname{sen}^2 t dt = 2ab \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1 - \cos 2t}{2} dt = \\
&= 2ab \left[ \frac{t}{2} - \frac{\operatorname{sen} 2t}{4} \right]_0^{\pi} = 2ab \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi ab
\end{aligned}$$

Dicha fórmula se puede obtener también mediante integración doble:

$$E_1 = \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}_0^+ \times \mathbb{R}_0^+ : \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1 \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
A_1 &= \int_{E_1} 1 d(x, y) = \iint_{E_1} 1 dx dy = \int_0^a \left( \int_0^{\frac{b\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}{a}} dy \right) dx = \int_0^a \frac{b}{a} \sqrt{a^2-x^2} dx = \frac{b}{a} \int_0^a \sqrt{a^2-x^2} dx = \\
&= \left[ \begin{array}{l} x = a \operatorname{sen} t \Rightarrow dx = a \cos t dt \\ x = 0 \Rightarrow t = 0 \\ x = a \Rightarrow t = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{array} \right] = \frac{b}{a} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{a^2 - a^2 \operatorname{sen}^2 t} \cdot a \cos t dt = b \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 t} \cos t dt = \\
&= ab \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t dt = ab \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} dt = ab \left[ \frac{t}{2} + \frac{\operatorname{sen} 2t}{4} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{4} ab \\
&\Rightarrow A_{\text{Elipse}} = 4A_1 = 4 \frac{\pi}{4} ab = \pi ab
\end{aligned}$$

C.Q.D.