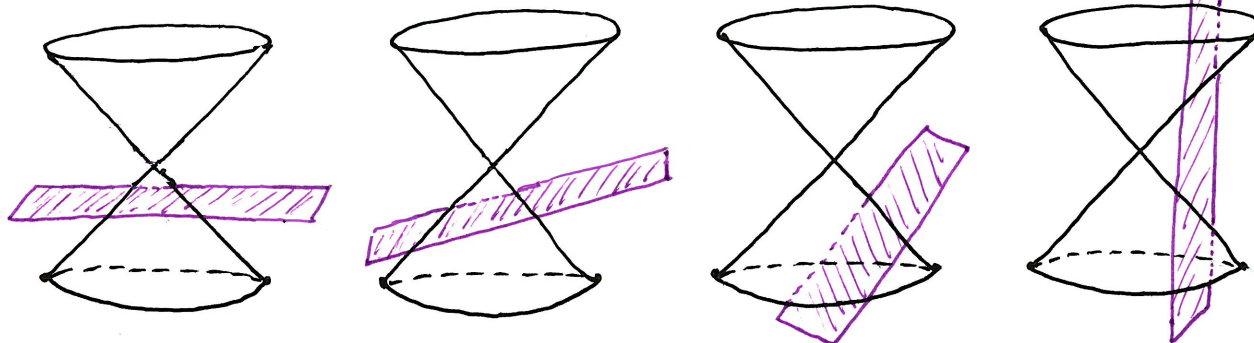
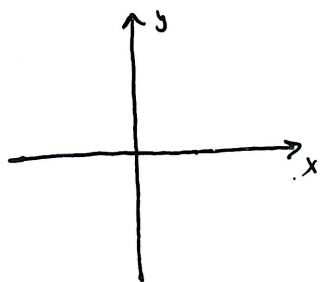


# Section 10.5 - Conic Sections

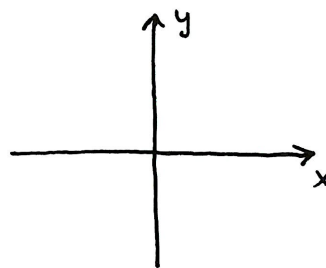
MVC



- Parabolas: Set of all points in a plane equidistant from a point (focus) and a line (directrix)



Equation:  
Focus:  
Directrix:  
Vertex:



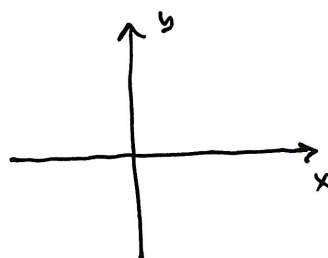
Equation:  
Focus:  
Directrix:  
Vertex:

Standard form:

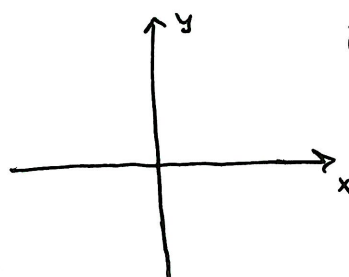
Vertex at  $(h, k)$

General form:

- Ellipses: Set of all points in a plane such that the sum of a point's distances between itself and two fixed points (foci) remains constant.



Equation:  
Center:  
foci:



Equation:  
Center:  
foci:

Standard form:

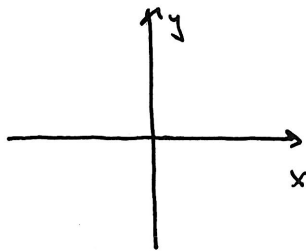
Center  $(h, k)$

General form:

**Example** Identify, sketch, find foci (focus): a)  $144 - 9x^2 - 16y^2 = 0$  b)  $9x + 4y^2 = 36$

# Section 10.5 - Conic Sections

- Hyperbolas: set of all points in a plane such that the absolute value of the difference between a points distances between itself and two fixed points (foci) remains constant.



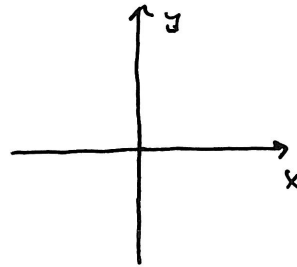
Equation:

foci:

Asymptotes:

Center:

vertices:



Equation:

foci:

Asymptotes:

Center:

vertices:

Standard form:

Center  $(h, k)$ 

General form:

**Example** Identify, sketch, find foci, vertices, center and any asymptotes.

①  $6x^2 - 6x + 6y^2 = 9/2$

②  $9x^2 - 4y^2 - 72x + 8y = -176$

**Example**

Consider  $ax^2 + by^2 + cx + dy + e = 0$

What must be true about  $a, b, c, d, e$  to have:

① Circle

③ Parabola

⑤ line

② Ellipse

④ Hyperbola

⑥ No Solutions

## Section 10.5 - Conic Sections

MVC

### • Extra Examples:

\* Find parametric equations for the standard form of each conic section.

① Circle:  $(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$

② ellipse:  $\frac{(x-h)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y-k)^2}{b^2} = 1$

③ Parabola:  $y-k = \frac{1}{4p}(x-h)^2$

④ Hyperbola:  $\frac{(x-h)^2}{a^2} - \frac{(y-k)^2}{b^2} = 1$

# 55 Determine the type of curve represented by the equation:

$$\frac{x^2}{k} + \frac{y^2}{k-16} = 1$$

in each case (a)  $k > 16$  (b)  $0 < k < 16$  (c)  $k < 0$

# 56 (a) Show that the equation of the tangent line to the parabola

$y^2 = 4px$  at the point  $(x_0, y_0)$  can be written as  $y_0 y = 2p(x + x_0)$

(b) What is the x-intercept of this tangent line?