## **Topic Review**

### TOPIC ESSENTIAL QUESTION

1. How do the geometric properties of conic sections relate to their algebraic representations?

## Vocabulary Review

Choose the correct term to complete each sentence.

- 2. The foci and the vertices of a hyperbola lie along the \_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ of the ellipse is the midpoint of the major axis.
- **4.** A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the set of points *P* in a plane such that the sum of the distances from P(x, y) to two fixed points  $F_1$  and  $F_2$  is
- 5. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_ is a curve formed by the intersection of a plane and a double right cone.
- **6.** A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is the set of all points in a plane equidistant from a given point called the focus and a given line called the directrix.

focus

- center
- conic section
- ellipse
- hyperbola
- parabola
- transverse axis

### Concepts & Skills Review

LESSON 9-1

**Parabolas** 

### **Ouick Review**

Vertical Parabola Horizontal Parabola  $x = \pm \frac{1}{4c}y^2$  $y = \pm \frac{1}{4c} x^2$ focus (0, c)  $(c, 0)_X$ directrix x = -cvertex directrix  $\sqrt{y} = -c$ (0, 0)

### Example

Find the equation of a parabola with vertex (0, 0) and directrix y = 3.

Since the vertex is at the origin and the directrix is at y = 3, the focus is at (0, -3). Therefore c = -3, and the parabola opens down.

The parabola has a vertical axis of symmetry, so use the equation  $y = \frac{1}{4c}x^2$ , where c = -3.

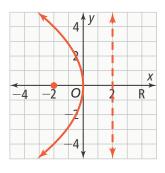
$$y = \frac{1}{4c}x^2 = \frac{1}{4(-3)}x^2 = -\frac{1}{12}x^2$$

### **Practice & Problem Solving**

Write an equation of the parabola given the focus and directrix.

- 7. focus (0, 1) and directrix y = -1
- 8. focus (-4, 0) and directrix x = 4
- 9. What is the equation of the parabola?
- 10. Look for Relationships How can you tell the direction a parabola opens when the focus and directrix

are given?



11. Make Sense and Persevere A flashlight reflector has a cross section of a parabola. The bulb is at the focus and is 0.75 in. from the vertex of the reflector. Write an equation of a parabola that models this cross section.

# **TOPIC 9 REVIEW**

### **Quick Review**

A circle is a set of points equidistant from a center point. Standard form of an equation of a circle



$$(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$$

### Example

Find an equation of a circle with center (-1, 2) and radius 3.

$$h = -1$$
,  $k = 2$ ,  $r = 3$  ······ Identify  $h$ ,  $k$ , and  $r$ .  
 $(x - (-1))^2 + (y - 2)^2 = 3^2$  ···· Substitute.  
 $(x + 1)^2 + (y - 2)^2 = 9$  ···· Simplify.

### **Practice & Problem Solving**

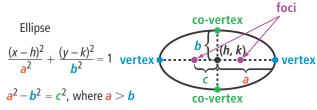
Find an equation of each circle described. Sketch the graph.

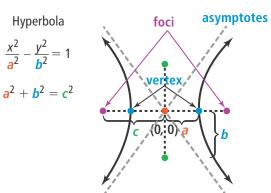
- 12. center (2, -4) and radius 3
- 13. center (-4, 1) and radius 2.5
- **14.** Reason The equation of a circle is  $(x 3)^2 + (y + 7)^2 = 23$ . What is the length of the diameter of the circle?
- 15. Make Sense and Persevere A cross section of a tennis ball is graphed on a coordinate plane where the endpoints of a diameter are (1, 1.5) and (3, 3.3). What equation describes the cross section of the tennis ball?

### LESSONS 9-3 & 9-4

### **Ellipses and Hyperbolas**

### **Quick Review**





### **Practice & Problem Solving**

- **16.** What is the equation of an ellipse with foci at (-8, 0) and (8, 0) and that passes through the points (0, -3) and (0, 3)?
- 17. What is the equation of a hyperbola with vertices (0, -3) and (0, 3) and asymptotes  $y = \pm \frac{1}{9}x$ ?
- **18.** Communicate Precisely Explain how the general form of a second-degree equation can be used to determine the type of conic section.
- 19. Model With Mathematics An ice skating rink is an elliptical shape that is 80 ft on its longest axis. The foci are 60 ft apart. The entrances are located at the co-vertices. Find the equation of the ellipse representing the shape of the rink. How far are the entrances, to the nearest tenth foot, from the center of the rink?

### Example

What is the equation of an ellipse with foci at (-6, 0) and (6, 0) that passes through the points (0, -8) and (0, 8)?

The foci are each 6 units from the center so c=6 and the center is the origin. The points (0, -8) and (0, 8) are the co-vertices and b=8.

The equation is  $\frac{x^2}{100} + \frac{y^2}{64} = 1$ .