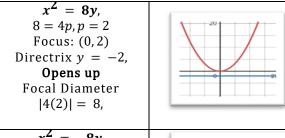
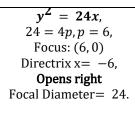


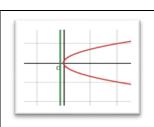
Working with Basic Conics Exercises

Parabolas

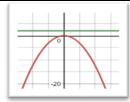
Formula	$x^2 = 4py$ (vertical)	$y^2 = 4px$ (horizontal)
Vertices	(0,0)	(0,0)
Focus	(0, p)	(p, 0)
directrix	<i>y</i> = - <i>p</i>	x = -p
P > 0	opens up	opens right
P < 0	opens down	opens left
Focal diameter	= 4p	= 4p

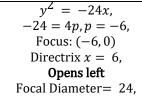


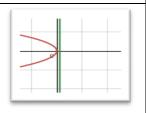




$$x^2 = -8y$$
,
 $-8 = 4p$, $p = -2$
Focus: $(0, -2)$
Directrix $y = 2$,
Opens down
Focal Diameter = 8,



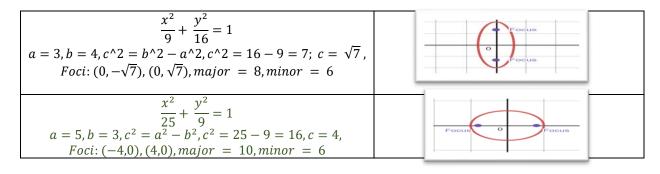




Ellipses

Formula	$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1; b > a,$	$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1; a > b,$ horizontal
	vertical	horizontal
Vertices	$(0,\pm a)$	(±a, 0)
Major axis	2 <i>b</i>	2 <i>a</i>
Minor axis	2 <i>a</i>	2 <i>b</i>
Focus	(0, ±c)	(±c, 0)
	$c^2 = b^2 - a^2$	$c^2 = a^2 - b^2$

Note: Circle (special ellipse with a = b); Radius: r, Center: (h,k) $(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$



This instructional aid was prepared by the Tallahassee Community College Learning Commons.



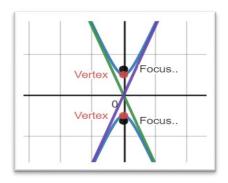
Hyperbolas

Formula	$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ horizontal	$\frac{y^2}{a^2} - \frac{x^2}{b^2} = 1$ vertical
Vertices	(±a, 0)	(0, ±a)
Transverse Axis	2 <i>a</i>	2 <i>a</i>
Asymptotes	$y = \pm \frac{b}{a}x$	$y = \pm \frac{a}{b}x$
Foci	(±c, 0)	(0, ±c)
	$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$	$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$

$$\frac{x^2}{9} - \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$$

a = 3, b = 4

Vertices: (-3,0), (3,0), Transverse axis: $2 \cdot 3 = 6$ Asymptotes: y = -4/3x, y = 4/3x, $c^2 = 9+16$; $c = \pm 5$ Foci (-5,0), (5,0)



$$\frac{y^2}{25} - \frac{x^2}{9} = 1$$

a = 5, b = 3

Vertices: (0, -5), (0, 5), Transverse axis: $2 \cdot 5 = 10$ Asymptotes: y = -5/3x, y = 5/3x, $c^2 = 25 + 9$; $c = \pm 2\sqrt{10}$ Foci $(0, -2\sqrt{10})$, $(0, 2\sqrt{10})$

