

IMPLICITLY DEFINED CONIC SECTIONS

Use NOTES, WORKBOOK, etc.

Use TI-83 for calculations, not graphing

These formulas may be useful:

$$(X-H)^2 + (y-K)^2 = R^2 \quad (X-H)^2/a^2 + (y-K)^2/b^2 = 1$$

$$(y-K)^2 = 4p(X-H) \quad c^2 = a^2 - b^2$$

$$d = \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}$$

$$x = r \cos \theta$$

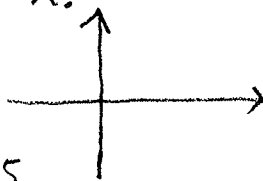
$$y = r \sin \theta$$

$$\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1$$

1. FIND THE DISTANCE BETWEEN P(1,2) AND (-2,6).

(1) DISTANCE = _____

2.^a SKETCH. ^b IDENTIFY $y^2 = 8x$.
DON'T PUT UNITS ON AXES. (2a)



(2a) SKETCH _____

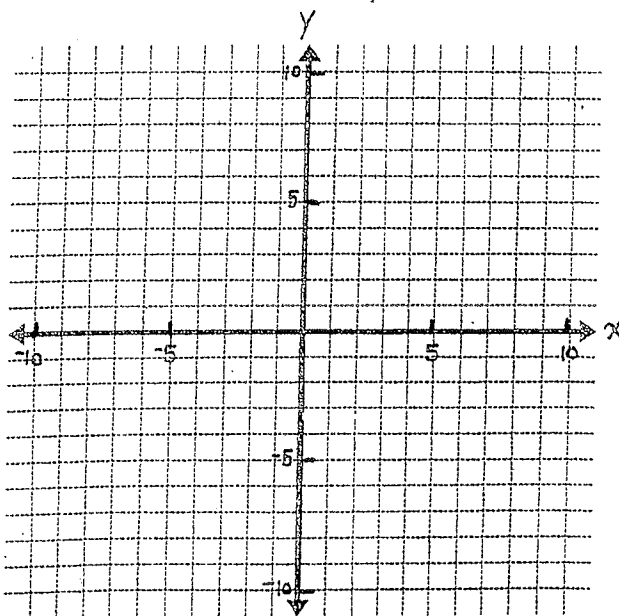
(2b) NAME OF SHAPE: _____

3. FIND THE RADIUS OF $x^2 + y^2 = 5$.

(3) RADIUS: _____

4.^a SKETCH THE CURVE. ^b FIND THE LENGTHS OF THE SEMI-MAJOR & SEMI-MINOR AXES, AND FOCAL LENGTHS.

$$\frac{x^2}{64} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$$



→
(4b & 5a)

(4b) SEMI-MAJOR AXIS = _____

SEMI-MINOR AXIS = _____

FOCAL LENGTH = _____

(EXACT, NO DECIMALS)

(4b) SKETCH _____

(5a) GRAPH _____

(5b) EQUATION = _____

5.^a GRAPH (ABOVE) THE CURVE OF THE CIRCLE THAT HAS RADIUS OF 3 AND CENTER AT (6, -5).

^b, FIND THE EQUATION OF THE SAME CIRCLE.

6. SHOW THAT $x = 2 \cos \theta$, $y = 2 \sin \theta$ IS A CIRCLE OF RADIUS 2.