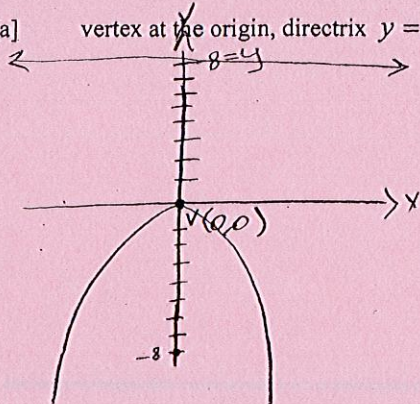


1. NO CALCULATORS ALLOWED
2. UNLESS STATED OTHERWISE, YOU MUST SIMPLIFY ALL ANSWERS
3. SHOW PROPER PRECALCULUS LEVEL WORK TO JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS

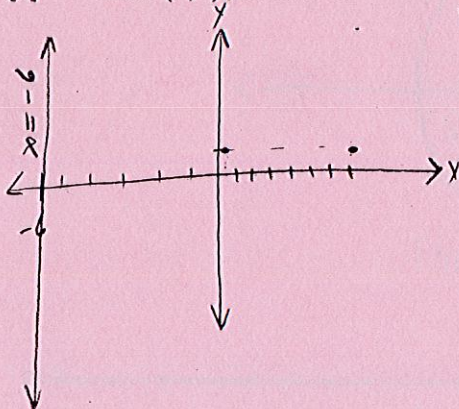
Find the equations of the following parabolas.

SCORE: ____ / 7 PTS

[a] vertex at the origin, directrix $y = 8$ 

$$\begin{aligned}
 x^2 &= 4py \\
 x^2 &= 4(8)y \\
 x^2 &= 32y
 \end{aligned}$$

(1) (1)

[b] focus (7, 1), directrix $x = -6$ 

$$\begin{aligned}
 y^2 &= 4px \\
 y^2 &= 4(6.5)x \text{ or } 4\left(\frac{13}{2}\right)x \\
 y^2 &= 26x
 \end{aligned}$$

$v: (\frac{1}{2}, 1)$

(*) (1/2) (*)

Write the formal definition of a parabola used in lecture.

SCORE: 1/2 / 2 PTS

The parabola is the locus of point on plane and the distance to the fixed point called focus and its constant point.

Find the co-ordinates of the focus and vertex, and the equation of the directrix, of the parabola $x^2 + 10x + 20y - 55 = 0$.

SCORE: 5 / 5 PTS

$$x^2 + 10x + 25 = -20y + 55 + 25$$

$$(x+5)^2 = -20y + 80$$

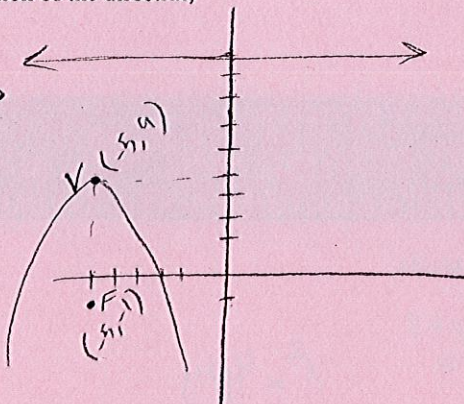
$$(x+5)^2 = -20(y-4)$$

$$V: (-5, 4)$$

$$P: 4p = -20 \rightarrow -5$$

$$\text{Dir-ctrix: } y = 9$$

$$\text{Foci: } (-5, -1)$$



Find the equation of the ellipse with vertices $(0, \pm 6)$ and foci $(0, \pm 5)$.

SCORE: ____ / 3 PTS

$$\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{36} = 1$$

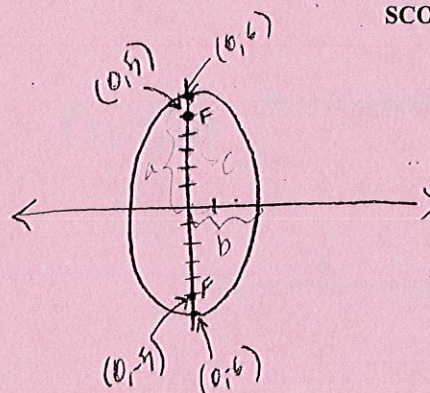
$$\frac{x^2}{b^2} + \frac{y^2}{a^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{x^2}{3^2} + \frac{y^2}{6^2} = 1$$

$$b^2 = a^2 - c^2$$

$$b^2 = 36 - 25$$

$$b^2 = 9$$



Find the co-ordinates of the vertices and foci of the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{50} + \frac{y^2}{32} = 1$.

SCORE: 0 / 3 PTS

$$\frac{x^2}{50} + \frac{y^2}{32} = 1$$

$$\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{50}} + \frac{y^2}{\sqrt{32}} \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{25 \cdot 2}} + \frac{y^2}{\sqrt{2 \cdot 16}} = \frac{x^2}{5\sqrt{2}} + \frac{y^2}{4\sqrt{2}}$$

$$V: (0,0)$$

$$\text{Foci: } (\pm 5\sqrt{2}, 0)$$