

Using complete sentences, write the distance based definition of "ellipse".

SCORE: ____ / 2 PTS

AN ELLIPSE IS THE LOCUS OF POINTS IN A PLANE
WHOSE DISTANCES TO 2 FIXED POINTS
ADD UP TO A FIXED CONSTANT

GRADED
BY ME

Find the foci and vertices of the ellipse $3x^2 + 4y^2 + 6x - 24y - 9 = 0$.

SCORE: ____ / 5 PTS

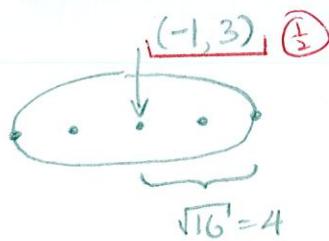
$$3x^2 + 6x + 4y^2 - 24y = 9$$

$$3(x^2 + 2x) + 4(y^2 - 6y) = 9 \quad (1)$$

$$(2), 3(x^2 + 2x + 1) + 4(y^2 - 6y + 9) = 9 + 3(1) + 4(9) \quad (1)$$

$$3(x+1)^2 + 4(y-3)^2 = 48, \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{(x+1)^2}{16} + \frac{(y-3)^2}{12} = 1 \quad (1)$$



$$c^2 = 16 - 12 = 4$$

$$c = 2$$

$$\text{VERTICES} = (-1 \pm 4, 3)$$

$$= (3, 3), (-5, 3) \quad (1)$$

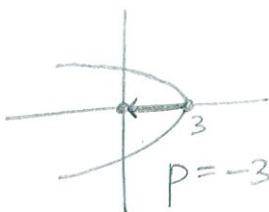
$$\text{FOCI} = (-1 \pm 2, 3)$$

$$= (1, 3), (-3, 3) \quad (1)$$

The focus of a parabola is at the origin, and its vertex is at $(3, 0)$.

SCORE: ____ / 2 PTS

Find the equation of the parabola.



$$y^2 = 4(-3)(x-3)$$

$$y^2 = -12(x-3) \quad (2) \quad (1) \quad (2)$$

Fill in the blanks. **NO NEED TO SHOW WORK.**

(1)

(1)

SCORE: ____ / 3 PTS

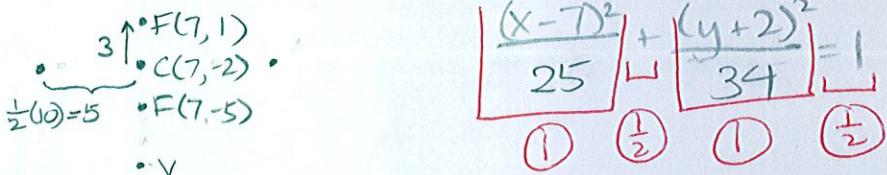
- [a] The latera recta of an ellipse are perpendicular to THE MAJOR AXIS and pass through THE FOCI.

[b] The eccentricity of the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{5} = 1$ is $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$. $c^2 = 5 - 4 = 1 \rightarrow c = 1$
 $e = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$

Find the equation of the ellipse with foci $(7, -5)$ and $(7, 1)$, and a minor axis of length 10.

SCORE: ____ / 4 PTS

CENTER = $(7, \frac{-5+1}{2}) = (7, -2)$ (1)



$a^2 = 5^2 + 3^2$

$a^2 = 34$ (1)

Find the vertex, focus and equation of the directrix of the parabola $2x^2 - 12x + y + 19 = 0$.

SCORE: ____ / 4 PTS

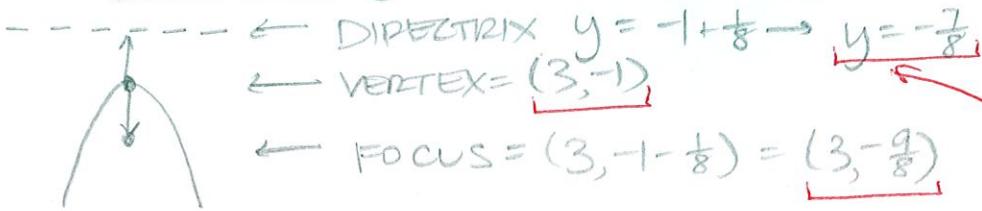
$2x^2 - 12x = -y - 19$

$x^2 - 6x = -\frac{1}{2}y - \frac{19}{2}$

$x^2 - 6x + 9 = -\frac{1}{2}y - \frac{19}{2} + 9$,

$(x-3)^2 = -\frac{1}{2}y - \frac{1}{2}$,

$(x-3)^2 = -\frac{1}{2}(y+1)$, $\rightarrow 4p = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow p = -\frac{1}{8}$,



(1) FOR EACH
UNDERLINED ITEM

MUST HAVE
"y = "