

**Bellwork** 1-11-16

1. Write the equation for an ellipse with a center at (-7, 2), a major axis parallel to the y-axis, a major axis length of 8, and a minor axis length of 10.

$$\frac{(x+7)^2}{25} + \frac{(y-2)^2}{16} = 1$$

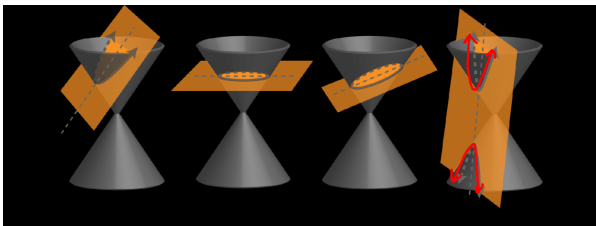
2. Write the equation for an ellipse with a center at (0, 6), a major axis parallel to the x-axis, a major axis length of 14, and a minor axis length of 2.

$$\frac{x^2}{49} + \frac{(y-6)^2}{1} = 1$$

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**Conics - Hyperbolas** 1-12-15

A conic section is formed when you intersect a plane with cones. There are 4 conic sections...



parabola      circle      ellipse      hyperbola

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Today, we'll be working with hyperbolas...

3 Things You Need to be Able to do with Hyperbolas:

- determine whether an equation is that of a hyperbola
- determine the directions of opening by looking at an equation
- determine the distance left/right or up/down for the vertices by looking at an equation

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**Equation of a Hyperbola**

\*\* Must have both variables squared (x<sup>2</sup> AND y<sup>2</sup>)\*\*  
 \*\*x<sup>2</sup> and y<sup>2</sup> must be different signs\*\*

$$\frac{(x+4)^2}{9} - \frac{(y+1)^2}{25} = 1$$

$$\frac{(y+1)^2}{25} - \frac{(x-3)^2}{16} = 1$$

$$\frac{(x+5)^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{100} = 1$$

$$-\frac{(x+2)^2}{16} + \frac{(y+7)^2}{4} = 1$$

$$\frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$$

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

$$4x^2 + 3x - 9y^2 + 8y = 1$$

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The equation for a horizontal hyperbola that opens left and right is

$$\frac{(x-h)^2}{a^2} - \frac{(y-k)^2}{b^2} = 1 \quad \text{*x}^2 \text{ is 1st*}$$

where (h, k) is the center and a (under the x) is the distance left & right from the center

The equation for a vertical hyperbola that opens up and down is

$$\frac{(y-k)^2}{a^2} - \frac{(x-h)^2}{b^2} = 1 \quad \text{*y}^2 \text{ is 1st*}$$

where (h, k) is the center and a (under the y) is the distance up & down from the center

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Here's the graph of  $\frac{(y+1)^2}{25} - \frac{(x-3)^2}{16} = 1$

What's the center? (3, -1)  
 What are the directions of opening? up/down

Here's the graph of  $\frac{(x-3)^2}{16} - \frac{(y+1)^2}{25} = 1$

What's the center? (3, -1)  
 What are the directions of opening? left/right

### Directions of Openings of a Hyperbola

Determining Directions of Opening:

- if the  $x^2$  comes 1<sup>st</sup>, the hyperbola will be horizontal opening left & right (b/c the x-axis runs horizontally)
- if the  $y^2$  comes 1<sup>st</sup>, the hyperbola will be vertical opening up & down (b/c the y-axis runs vertically)

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Determine the center and directions of opening for the hyperbola.

1.  $\frac{(x-3)^2}{16} - \frac{(y+1)^2}{25} = 1$  (3, -1) R/L
2.  $\frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$  (0, 0) R/L
3.  $\frac{(y-2)^2}{25} - \frac{(x+7)^2}{16} = 1$  (-7, 2) up/down
4.  $\frac{(x+5)^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{100} = 1$  (-5, 0) R/L
5.  $\frac{y^2}{16} - x^2 = 1$  (0, 0) up/down

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Here's the graph of  $\frac{(y+1)^2}{25} - \frac{(x-3)^2}{16} = 1$

What's the center? (3, -1)  
 How far up and down are the vertices? (3, 4)(3, -6) 5

Here's the graph of  $\frac{(x-3)^2}{16} - \frac{(y+1)^2}{25} = 1$

What's the center? (3, -1) 4  
 How far left and right are the vertices? (-1, -1)(7, -1)

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### Vertices of Hyperbola

Determining Vertices of a Hyperbola:

- If  $x^2$  is first, square root 1<sup>st</sup> denominator and go left and right from the center that distance. Label points.
- If  $y^2$  is first, square root 1<sup>st</sup> denominator and go up and down from the center that distance. Label points.

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Determine the center and vertices for each hyperbola. Then sketch the graph.

1.  $\frac{(y+8)^2}{36} - \frac{(x-3)^2}{4} = 1$   
 Center = (3, -8) up/down  
 Vertices = (3, -2)(3, -14)
2.  $\frac{(x+1)^2}{9} - \frac{(y+7)^2}{100} = 1$   
 Center = (-1, -7) R/L  
 Vertices = (-4, -7)(2, -7)

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## Conclusion

1. How do you tell if you have the equation of a hyperbola?  
 $x^2 - y^2$  Diff. signs
2. How do you tell which directions it opens?  
 $x^2$  1st R/L  $y^2$  1st Up/Down
3. How do you get the vertices?  
 $\sqrt{a^2}$  count from center
4. Questions???

Assignment  
Hyperbola Wkst

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