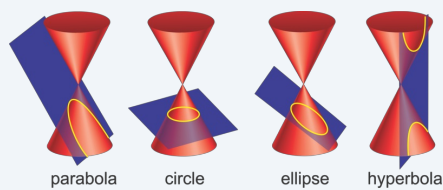


### Parabolas with vertex (h,k)

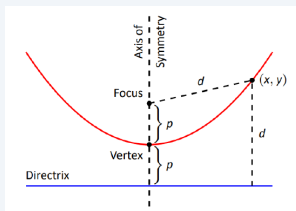
|                    |                         |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Opening up/down    | $(x-h)^2 = \pm 4p(y-k)$ |
| Vertical Focus     | $(h, k+p)$              |
| Directrix          | $y=k-p$                 |
| Opening right/left | $(y-k)^2 = \pm 4p(x-h)$ |
| Horizontal Focus   | $(h+p, k)$              |
| Directrix          | $x=h-p$                 |

Any point on a parabola is equidistant from the parabola's focus and directrix

### Conic Cross-Sections Diagram



### Parabola opening upwards



### Circles/Ellipses with center (h,k)

|                 |                                 |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| Circle          | $(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$       |
| Circle Focus    | $(h,k)$                         |
| Circle Vertices | None                            |
| Wide Ellipse    | $(x-h)^2/a^2 + (y-k)^2/b^2 = 1$ |
| Wide Foci       | $(h \pm c, k)$                  |
| Wide Vertices   | $(h \pm a, k \pm b)$            |
| Tall Ellipse    | $(x-h)^2/b^2 + (y-k)^2/a^2 = 1$ |
| Tall Foci       | $(h, k \pm c)$                  |

### Circles/Ellipses with center (h,k) (cont)

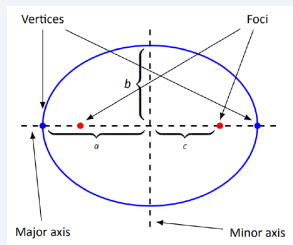
Tall Vertices  $(h \pm b, k \pm a)$

$c^2 = a^2 - b^2$  and  $|a| \geq |b| > 0$

Formulas for foci generate two different points (+c and -c), and formulas for vertices generate four different vertices: (h+a,k) (h-a,k) (h,k+b) and (h,k-b)

Distances between a focal point to any point on the ellipse, plus the distance of the other focal point to that same point on the ellipse, gives a sum of distances that is constant for any point on the ellipse

### Wide Ellipse



### Hyperbolas with center (h,k)

|                             |                                 |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Pair opening left and right | $(x-h)^2/a^2 - (y-k)^2/b^2 = 1$ |
| Horizontal Foci             | $(h \pm c, k)$                  |
| Horizontal Vertices         | $(h \pm a, k)$                  |
| Asymptotes                  | $y-k = \pm (b/a)(x-h)$          |
| Pair opening up and down    | $(y-k)^2/a^2 - (x-h)^2/b^2 = 1$ |
| Vertical Foci               | $(h, k \pm c)$                  |
| Vertical Vertices           | $(h, k \pm a)$                  |

### Hyperbolas with center (h,k) (cont)

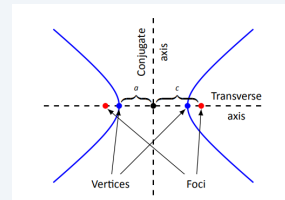
Asymptotes  $y-k = \pm (a/b)(x-h)$

$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$ ,  $|a| \neq 0$ ,  $|b| \neq 0$

Formulas for foci generate two different points (+c and -c), formulas for vertices generate two different points (+a and -a), and formulas for asymptotes generate two different asymptotes (+a/b and -a/b) or + (b/a) and -(b/a))

Distance of a focal point to a point on either hyperbola branch, minus distance of the other focal point to that same point on that same hyperbola branch, gives a value whose magnitude is constant for any point on either hyperbola branch

### Horizontal pair of Hyperbolas



### Horizontal Hyperbola Asymptotes

