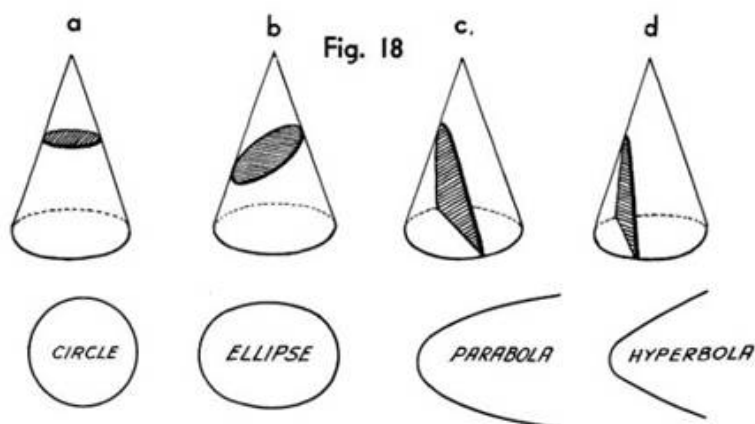


Chapter 9: Conic Sections

Definition: A conic section is the intersection of a plane and a right circular cone.



<https://youtu.be/ky5Q6hEtjKk>

9.1 Parabolas

TODAY

- You will write the standard form of the equation of a parabola given the vertex, focus and/or directrix
- You will identify the vertex, focus and directrix of a parabola given the equation in standard form
- You will graph the parabola given the vertex, focus and/or directrix

What do we already know?

a is pos. \rightarrow a is neg.
 quadratic x^2
 y^2

Vertex
max/min
axis of sym

$$y = c + bx + c$$

$$y = a(x-h)^2 + k$$

(h, k) vertex
 $x = h$ axis of symmetry

Vertical Axis of Symmetry

$$(x-h)^2 = 4p(y-k)$$

(h, k) vertex

p is the distance to the focus

focus is inside

(EX1) Find the vertex, focus, and directrix of the parabola

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

$$(x-h)^2 = 4p(y-k)$$

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

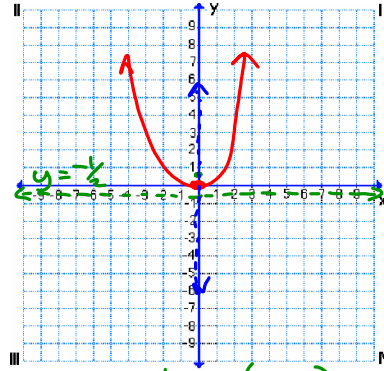
$$x^2 = 2y$$

$$(x-0)^2 = 2(y-0)$$

$$4p = 2$$

$$p = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(x-0)^2 = 4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)(y-0)$$



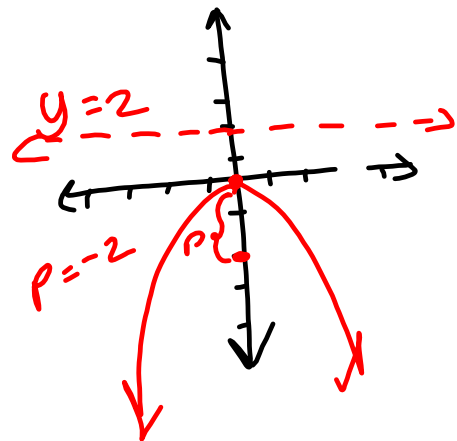
Vertex: $(0,0)$
 focus: $(0, \frac{1}{2})$
 directrix: $y = -\frac{1}{2}$
 axis: $x=0$
 direction: up

(EX2) Find the standard form of the equation of the parabola with vertex of $(0,0)$ and focus at $(0,-2)$

$$(x-h)^2 = 4p(y-k)$$

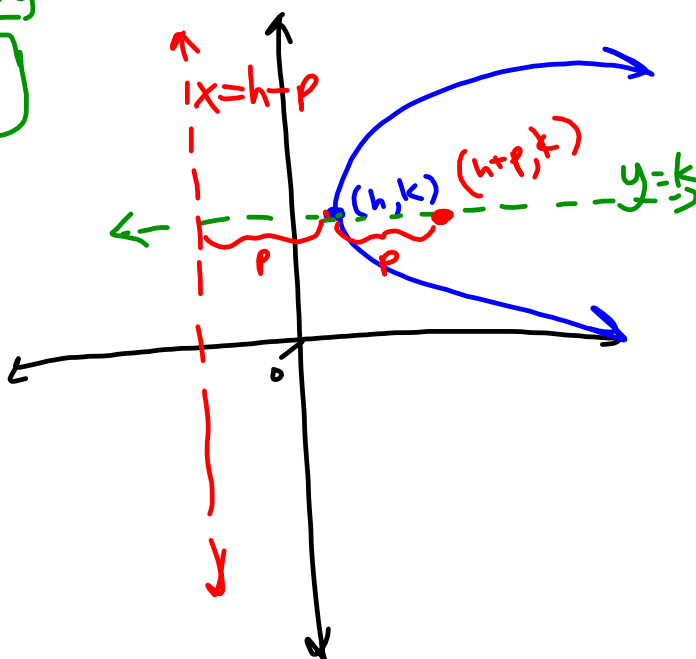
$$x^2 = 4(-2)y$$

$$x^2 = -8y$$



Horizontal Axis of Symmetry

$$(y-k)^2 = 4p(x-h)$$



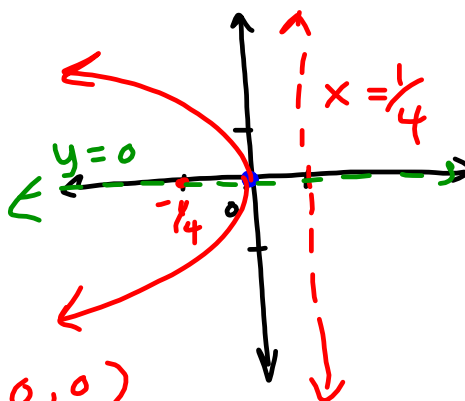
HW #2 $(y-k)^2 = 4p(x-h)$

$$-x = y^2$$

$$(y-0)^2 = -1(x-0)$$

$$-1 = 4p$$

$$p = -\frac{1}{4}$$



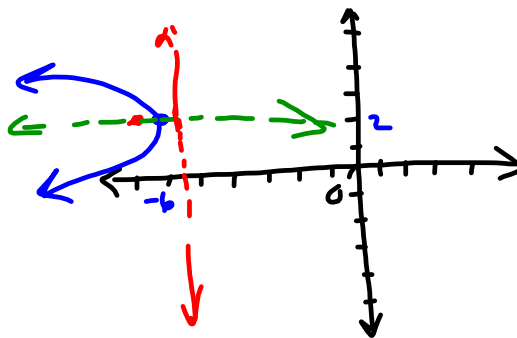
Vertex $(0, 0)$
 Focus $(-\frac{1}{4}, 0)$
 Directrix $x = \frac{1}{4}$

#5 $-\frac{1}{2}(x+6) = (y-2)^2$

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

$$4p = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$p = -\frac{1}{8}$$



Vertex $(-6, 2)$
Focus $(-6\frac{1}{8}, 2)$

Directrix: $x = -5\frac{7}{8}$
AOS: $y = 2$
Opens: left

EX3 Find the vertex, focus + directrix of

$$x^2 - 2x - 16y - 31 = 0 \quad \leftarrow \text{need to complete the square}$$

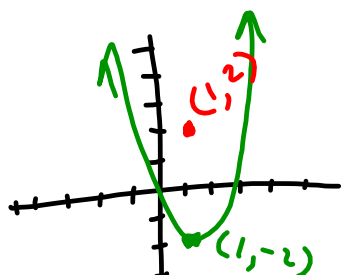
needs to be in the form $(x-h)^2 = 4p(y-k)$

$$x^2 - 2x = 16y + 31 \quad \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} x's \text{ on one side} \\ y's \text{ on the other} \end{array}$$

$$x^2 - 2x + \frac{1^2}{1} = 16y + 31 + \frac{1}{1}$$

$$(x-1)^2 = 16y + 32$$

$$(x-1)^2 = 16(y+2) \quad \leftarrow \text{GCF}$$



$y = -6$
 $\rightarrow 4p = 16$
 $p = 4$

Vertex: $(1, -2)$
focus: $(1, 2)$
directrix: $y = -6$