Period:	Date:	

Ellipses and Circles Guided Notes

An **Ellipse** is a curve formed by the intersection of a plane and a double cone such that the plane cuts the cone at an angle.



Ellipse

Equations Representing Ellipses

The equations representing the ellipses are given below:

• Ellipse with Horizontal Axis (a > b)

$$\frac{(x-h)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y-k)^2}{b^2} = 1$$

Ellipse with Vertical Axis (b > a)

$$\frac{(x-h)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y-k)^2}{b^2} = 1$$

Foci of Ellipse

Foci are two fixed points such that the sum of distances between any point on Ellipse and these two points is a constant.

For **vertical ellipse**, foci are given as:

 $(h, k \pm c)$ For **horizontal ellipse**, foci are given as:

$$(h \pm c, k)$$

where,

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

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Major Axis and Minor Axis

Vertices are the points on the ellipse where the line passing through the foci and called Major Axis intersects the ellipse.

Minor Axis is the line perpendicular to major axis and intersects the ellipse at points called Co-vertices.

Ellipse	Vertices	Co-Vertices
Vertical	$(h, k \pm a)$	$(\boldsymbol{h} \pm \boldsymbol{b}, \boldsymbol{k})$
Horizontal	$(h \pm a, k)$	$(h, k \pm b)$

Problem 1: Graph $4x^2 + 25y^2 = 100$. Identify the center, vertices, co-vertices and foci of the ellipse.



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A Circle is a curve formed by the intersection of a plane and a double cone such that the plane is perpendicular to the axis of cone.



The equation of a circle is given as:

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

- (**h**, **k**) is the **center** of the circle and is the point that is equidistant from all the points on the circle. ٠
- r is the radius of the circle and is the distance between the center and any point on the circle.



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Problem 2: Graph $(x - 2)^2 + (y + 1)^2 = 16$. Identify the center and radius of the circle.