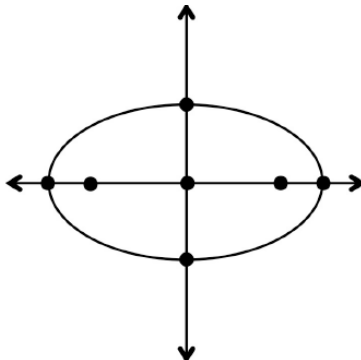
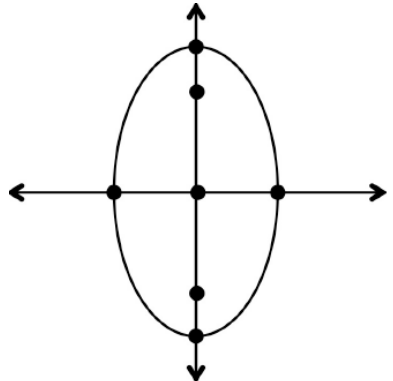


Ellipses

- An Ellipse is sometimes referred to as an _____.
- The denominators of the equation determine how _____ and _____ the graph is.
- The major axis is the _____ axis of the ellipse.
- The minor axis is the _____ axis of the ellipse.
- The Vertices are the end points of the _____ axis.
- The Co-vertices are the end points of the _____ axis.
- The _____ of an ellipse are the 2 points whose sum of distances from any point on the ellipse is always the same.
- The Foci points always lie on the _____ axis.
- For ellipses, "a" is always _____.

Standard Form	Orientation	Description
$\frac{(x - h)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y - k)^2}{b^2} = 1$ <p>Where $c^2 =$</p>		<p>Center:</p> <p>Foci:</p> <p>Major Axis:</p> <p>Major Axis vertices:</p> <p>Minor Axis:</p> <p>Co-vertices:</p>
$\frac{(x - h)^2}{b^2} + \frac{(y - k)^2}{a^2} = 1$ <p>Where $c^2 =$</p>		<p>Center:</p> <p>Foci:</p> <p>Major Axis:</p> <p>Major Axis vertices:</p> <p>Minor Axis:</p> <p>Co-vertices:</p>

Graph the following:

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

a = ____ b = ____

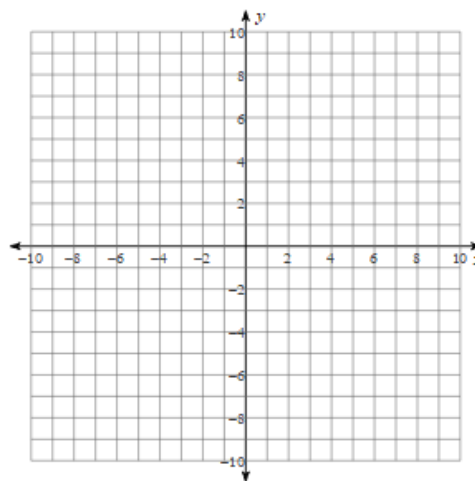
Center: (____, ____)

Vertices:

Co-Vertices:

Foci Distance: $c^2 = a^2 - b^2$

Foci Points:



Graph the following:

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

a = ____ b = ____

Center: (____, ____)

Vertices:

Co-Vertices:

Foci Distance: $c^2 = a^2 - b^2$

Foci Points:

