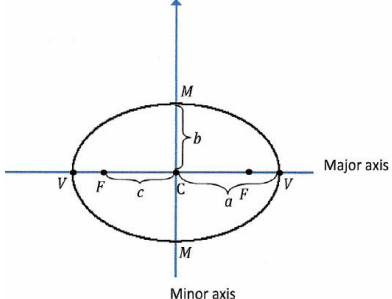
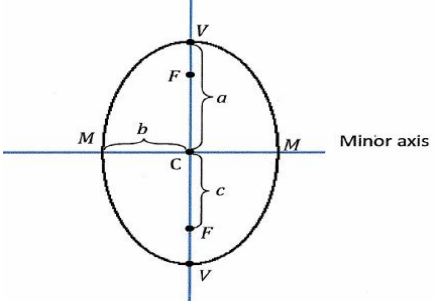
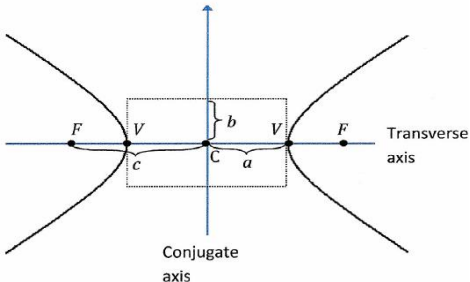
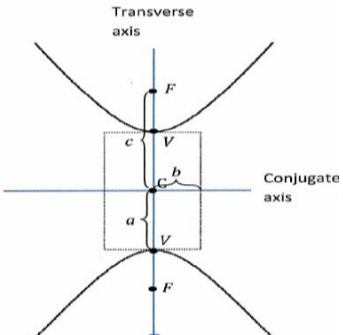


<u>PARABOLA</u>	Equation	Vertex	Focus	Directrix	p and a
	$(y - k)^2 = 4p(x - h)$	(h, k)	$(h + p, k)$	$x = h - p$	$p = \frac{1}{4a}$
	$(x - h)^2 = 4p(y - k)$	(h, k)	$(h, k + p)$	$y = k - p$	$p = \frac{1}{4a}$

<u>CIRCLE</u>	Equation	Center	Radius
	$(x - h)^2 + (y - k)^2 = r^2$	(h, k)	r

<u>Ellipse</u>	Equation	Center	Foci	Vertices
	$\frac{(x-h)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y-k)^2}{b^2} = 1$ $a^2 > b^2 \text{ and } c^2 = a^2 - b^2$	(h, k)	$(h-c, k)$ $(h+c, k)$	$(h-a, k)$ $(h+a, k)$
	$\frac{(x-h)^2}{b^2} + \frac{(y-k)^2}{a^2} = 1$ $a^2 > b^2 \text{ and } c^2 = a^2 - b^2$	(h, k)	$(h, k-c)$ $(h, k+c)$	$(h, k-a)$ $(h, k+a)$
<u>Hyperbola</u>	Equation	Center	Foci	Vertices
	$\frac{(x-h)^2}{a^2} - \frac{(y-k)^2}{b^2} = 1$ $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$	(h, k)	$(h-c, k)$ $(h+c, k)$	$(h-a, k)$ $(h+a, k)$ Asymptote: $y = \pm \frac{b}{a}(x-h) + k$
	$\frac{(y-k)^2}{a^2} - \frac{(x-h)^2}{b^2} = 1$ $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$	(h, k)	$(h, k-c)$ $(h, k+c)$	$(h, k-a)$ $(h, k+a)$ Asymptote: $y = \pm \frac{a}{b}(x-h) + k$