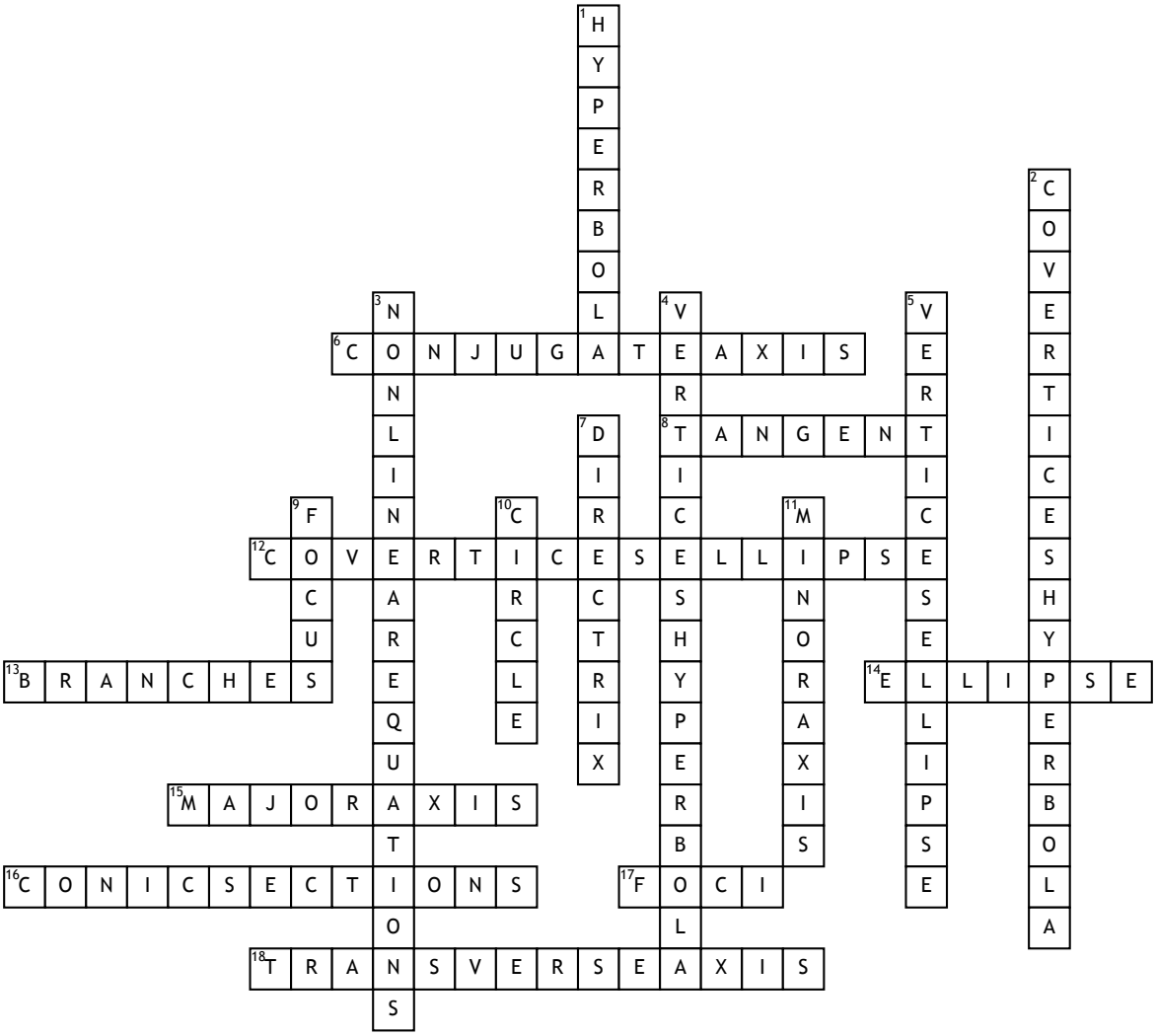
Name: _____ Date: _____

Conic Sections



Across

6. the axis of symmetry of a hyperbola that separates the two branches of the hyperbola.

8. a line that is in the same plane as a circle and intersects the circle at exactly one point.

12. the endpoints on the minor axis.

13. one of the two symmetrical parts of the hyperbola.

14. the set of all points P in a plane such that the sum of the distances from P to two fixed points F and G, called the foci is constant.

15. the longer axisof an ellipse. the foci of the ellipse are located on the major axis, and its endpoints are the vertices of the ellipse.

16. a plane figure formed by the intersection of a double right cone and a plane. examples include circles, ellipses, hyperbolas, and parabolas.

17. one of two fixed points F and G that are used to define a hyperbola. for every point P on the hyperbola PF - PG is constant.

18. the axis of symmetry of a hyperbola that contains the vertices and foci.

Down

1. the set of all points P in a plane such that the difference of the distances from P to two fixed points F and G called the foci, is a constant d=[PF - FG]

2. the endpoints of the conjugate axis.

3. a system in which at least one of the equations is not linear.

4. the endpoints of the transverse axis of the hyperbola

5. the endpoints of the major axis of the ellipse.

7. the fixed line used to define a parabola. every point on the parabola is equidistant from this and a fixed point called the focus.

9. a fixed point F used with a directrix to define a parabola.

10. the set of points in a plane that are a fixed distance from a given point called the center of the circle.

11. the shorter of axis of an ellipse. its endpoints are the co-vertices of the ellipse.