## Precalculus

## 7-02 Parabolas

## Parabolas

- Set of all points in a plane that are $\qquad$ from a fixed line, called the $\qquad$ and a fixed point, called the $\qquad$
- Vertex
- max or min point
- midpoint between the $\qquad$ and $\qquad$ -.
- Axis of symmetry
- line perpendicular to the $\qquad$
- goes through the $\qquad$ and $\qquad$ -.
- Parabola bends $\qquad$ the focus and $\qquad$ from the directrix.


Vertical Parabola


- $\quad p=$ directed $(+,-)$ distance from vertex to focus
- Vertex $(h, k)$
- Focus (h, $p+k$ )
- Directrix $y=k-p$

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

Horizontal Parabola


- $\quad p=\operatorname{directed}(+,-)$ distance from vertex to focus
- Vertex $(h, k)$
- Focus $(p+h, k)$
- Directrix $x=h-p$

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

Find the vertex, focus, and directrix of the parabola given by $y=\frac{1}{2} x^{2}$.

Find the standard form of the equations of a parabola with vertex at $(0,0)$ and focus $(-2,0)$.

$\qquad$

Find the vertex, focus, and directrix of the parabola given by $x^{2}-2 x-16 y-31=0$.

Graph $(x-1)^{2}=16(y+2)$


Write the standard form of the equation of the parabola with focus $(1,2)$ and directrix $x=3$.


