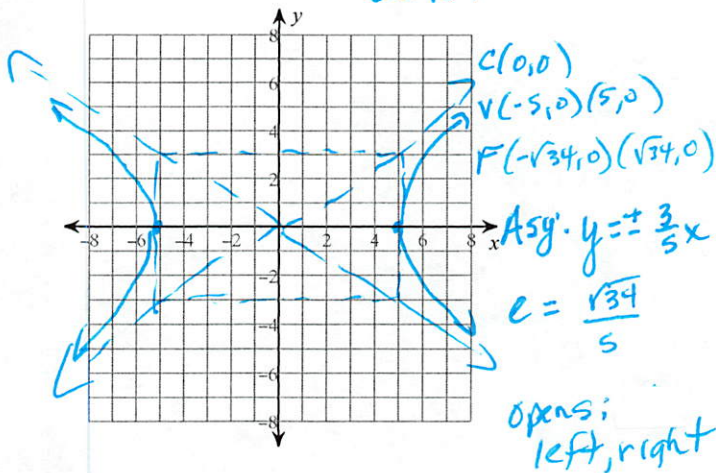


Hyperbolas

Identify the center, vertices, foci, eccentricity, equation of the asymptotes, and direction of opening. Then sketch the graph.

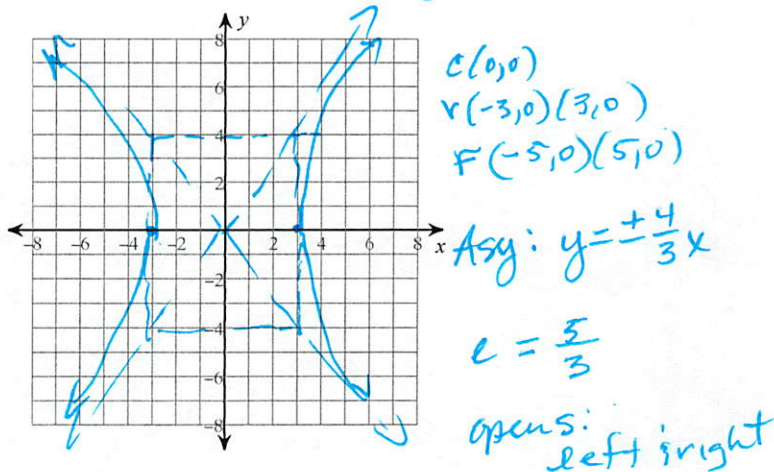
1)  $\frac{x^2}{25} - \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$

$c^2 = 25 + 9$   
 $c = \sqrt{34}$



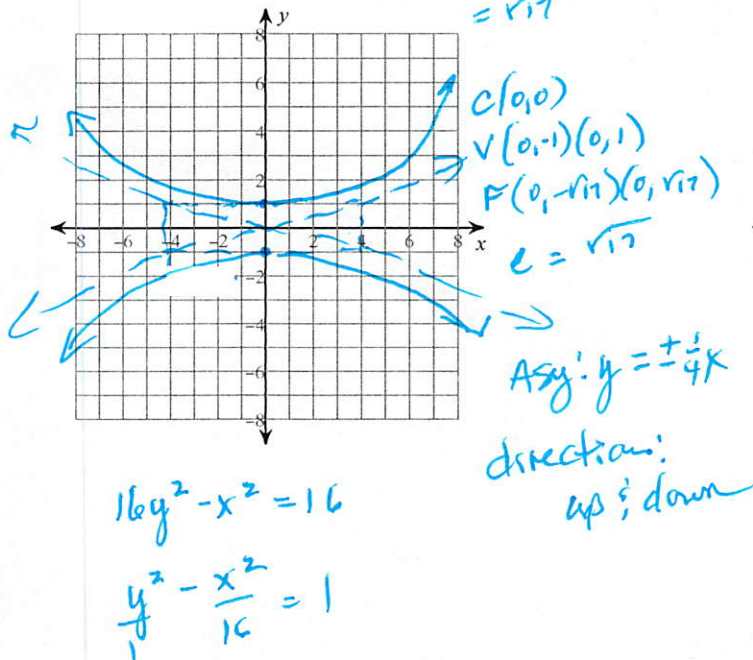
2)  $\frac{x^2}{9} - \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$

$c^2 = 9 + 16$   
 $c = 5$



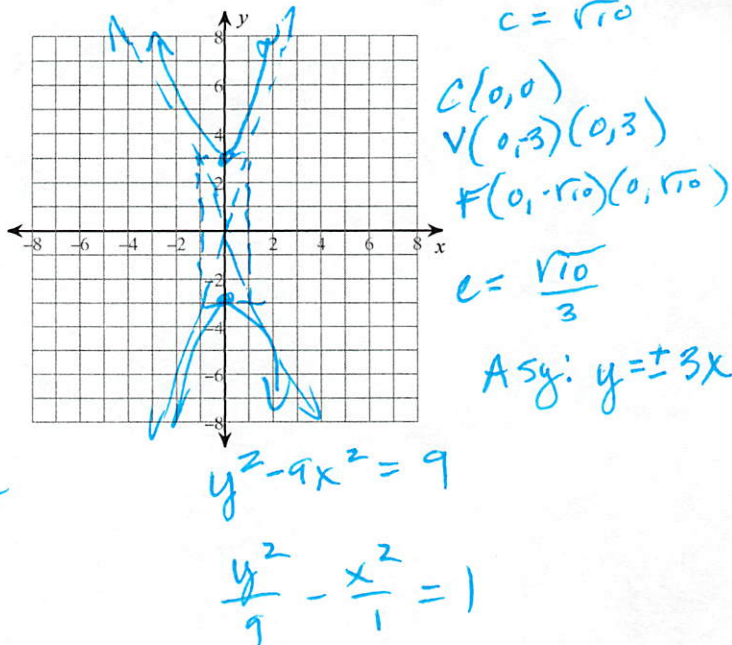
3)  $-x^2 + 16y^2 - 16 = 0$

$c^2 = 1 + 16$   
 $= \sqrt{17}$

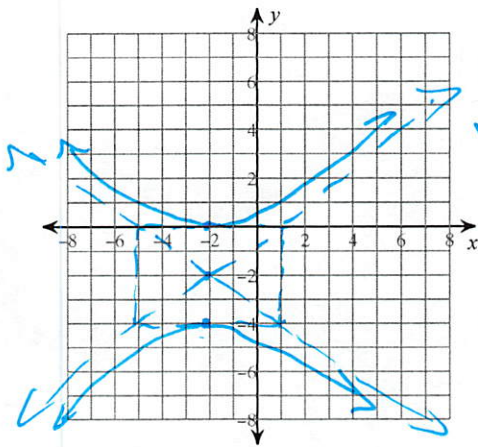


4)  $-9x^2 + y^2 - 9 = 0$

$c^2 = 9 + 1$   
 $c = \sqrt{10}$



$$5) \frac{(y+2)^2}{4} - \frac{(x+2)^2}{9} = 1 \quad c^2 = 4+9 \\ c = \sqrt{13}$$



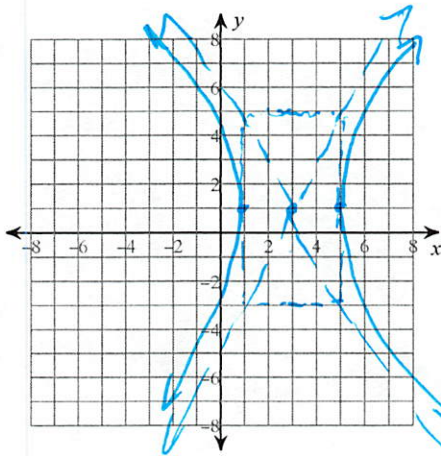
$$C(-2, -2) \\ V(-2, 0) (-2, -4) \\ F(-2, -2-\sqrt{13}) (-2, -2+\sqrt{13})$$

$$\text{Asy: } y = \pm \frac{2}{3}(x+2) - 2$$

$$e = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{2}$$

Direction: up ; down

$$6) \frac{(x-3)^2}{4} - \frac{(y-1)^2}{16} = 1 \quad c^2 = 4+16, \quad c = \sqrt{20} = 2\sqrt{5}$$



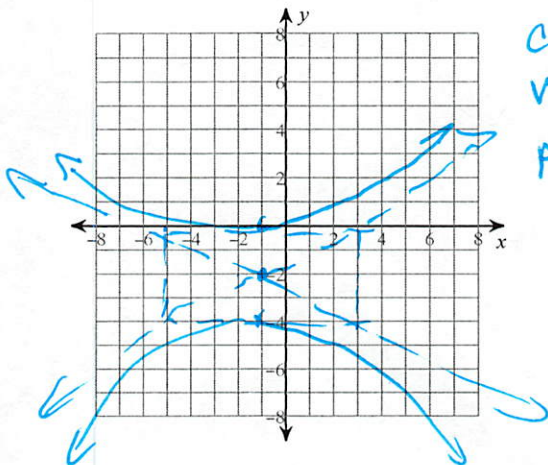
$$C(3, 1) \\ V(1, 1) (5, 1) \\ F(3-2\sqrt{5}, 1), (3+2\sqrt{5}, 1)$$

$$e = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{2} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$\text{Asy: } y = \pm 2(x-3) + 1$$

Direction: left ; right

$$7) \frac{(y+2)^2}{4} - \frac{(x+1)^2}{16} = 1 \quad c^2 = 4+16, \quad c = \sqrt{20} = 2\sqrt{5}$$



$$C(-1, -2) \\ V(-1, 0) (-1, -4) \\ F(-1, -2-2\sqrt{5}) (-1, -2+2\sqrt{5})$$

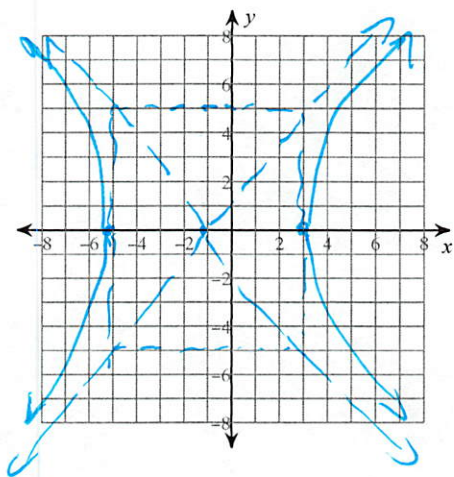
$$e = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{2} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$\text{Asy: } y = \pm \frac{1}{2}(x+1) - 2$$

Direction: up ; down

$$8) \frac{(x+1)^2}{16} - \frac{y^2}{25} = 1$$

$$c^2 = 16 + 25 \\ c = \sqrt{41}$$



$$c(-1, 0)$$

$$v(3, 0), (-5, 0)$$

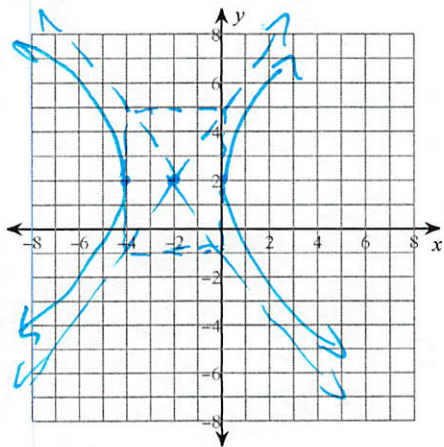
$$F(-1 + \sqrt{41}, 0), (-1 - \sqrt{41}, 0)$$

$$e = \frac{\sqrt{41}}{4}$$

$$\text{asy: } y = \pm \frac{5}{4}(x+1)$$

Direction: left ; right

$$9) 9x^2 - 4y^2 + 36x + 16y - 16 = 0$$



$$9x^2 + 36x - 4y^2 + 16y = 16 \\ 9(x^2 + 4x + 4) - 4(y^2 - 4y + 4) = 16 \\ \quad \quad \quad +36 \quad -16$$

$$9(x+2)^2 - 4(y-2)^2 = 36$$

$$\frac{(x+2)^2}{4} - \frac{(y-2)^2}{9} = 1$$

$$c(-2, 2)$$

$$c^2 = 4 + 9, c = \sqrt{13}$$

$$v(-4, 2), (0, 2)$$

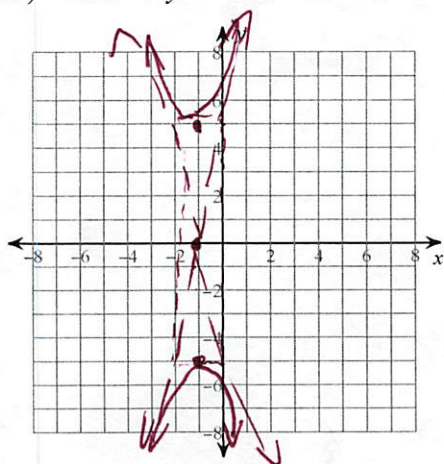
$$F(-2 - \sqrt{13}, 2), (-2 + \sqrt{13}, 2)$$

Direction: left ; right

$$e = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{2}$$

$$\text{asy: } y = \pm \frac{3}{2}(x+2) + 2$$

$$10) -25x^2 + y^2 - 50x - 50 = 0$$



$$y^2 - 25x^2 - 50x = 50$$

$$y^2 - 25(x^2 + 2x + 1) = 50 \\ \quad \quad \quad -25$$

$$y^2 - 25(x+1)^2 = 25$$

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

$$c^2 = 25 + 1$$

$$c = \sqrt{26}$$

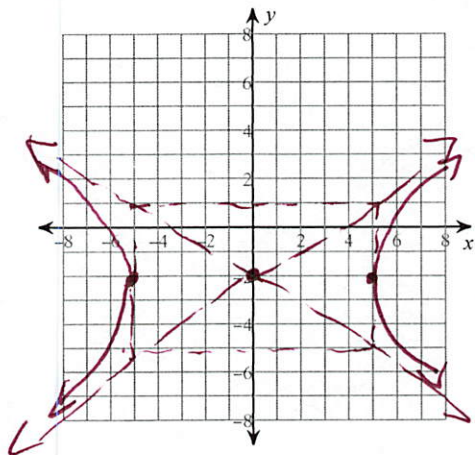
$$e = \frac{\sqrt{26}}{5}$$

$$\text{asy: } y = \pm 5(x+1)$$

Direction: up ; down

$$c(-1, 0) \\ v(-1, 5), (-1, -5) \\ F(-1, \sqrt{26}), (-1, -\sqrt{26})$$

11)  $9x^2 - 25y^2 - 100y - 325 = 0$



$9x^2 - 25y^2 - 100y = 325$

$9x^2 - 25(y^2 + 4y + 4) = 325 - 100$

$9x^2 - 25(y+2)^2 = 225$

$\frac{x^2}{25} - \frac{(y+2)^2}{9} = 1$

$c^2 = 25 + 9$   
 $c = \sqrt{34}$

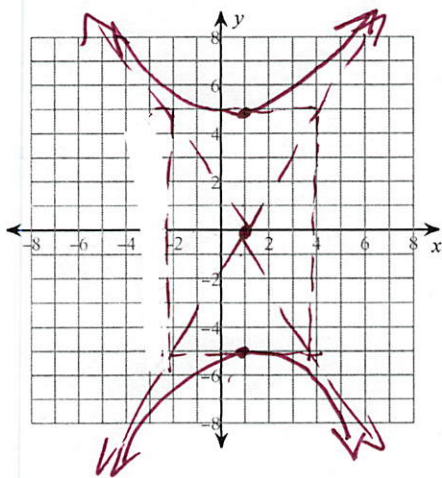
C (0, -2)  
V (5, -2) (-5, -2)  
F ( $\sqrt{34}$ , -2) (- $\sqrt{34}$ , -2)

asy:  $y = \pm \frac{3}{5}(x) - 2$

$e = \frac{\sqrt{34}}{5}$

Direction: left, right

12)  $-25x^2 + 9y^2 + 50x - 250 = 0$



$9y^2 - 25x^2 + 50x = 250$

$9y^2 - 25(x^2 - 2x + 1) = 250 - 25$

$9y^2 - 25(x-1)^2 = 225$

$\frac{y^2}{25} - \frac{(x-1)^2}{9} = 1$

$c^2 = 25 + 9$   
 $c = \sqrt{34}$

C (1, 0)  
V (1, 5) (1, -5)  
F (1,  $\sqrt{34}$ ) (1, - $\sqrt{34}$ )

asy:  $y = \pm \frac{5}{3}(x-1)$

$e = \frac{\sqrt{34}}{5}$

Use the information provided to write the standard form equation of each hyperbola.

13) Vertices: (-1, 9), (-15, 9)

Endpoints of Conjugate Axis: (-8, 18), (-8, 0)

$2a = 14$   $a = 7$   
 $2b = 18$   $b = 9$

C (-8, 9)

$\frac{(x-h)^2}{a^2} - \frac{(y-k)^2}{b^2} = 1$   
 $\frac{(x+8)^2}{49} - \frac{(y-9)^2}{81} = 1$

14) Vertices: (2, 4), (-18, 4)

Foci: (-8 +  $10\sqrt{2}$ , 4), (-8 -  $10\sqrt{2}$ , 4)

C (-8, 4)  $a = 10$   $c = 10\sqrt{2}$

$(10\sqrt{2})^2 = 10^2 + b^2$   
 $b^2 = 100$

$\frac{(x-h)^2}{a^2} - \frac{(y-k)^2}{b^2} = 1$   
 $\frac{(x+8)^2}{100} - \frac{(y-4)^2}{100} = 1$

15) Vertices: (3, 17), (3, -3)

Asymptotes:  $y = \frac{5}{3}x + 2$   
 $y = -\frac{5}{3}x + 12$

$\frac{(y-k)^2}{a^2} - \frac{(x-h)^2}{b^2} = 1$   
 $\frac{(y-7)^2}{100} - \frac{(x-3)^2}{36} = 1$

$\frac{(y-7)^2}{100} - \frac{(x-3)^2}{36} = 1$

16) Foci: (1 +  $2\sqrt{61}$ , 6), (1 -  $2\sqrt{61}$ , 6)

Endpoints of Conjugate Axis: (1, 16), (1, -4)

$c = 2\sqrt{61}$

(h, k) = (1, 6)

$b = 10$

$(2\sqrt{61})^2 = a^2 + 10^2$   
 $a^2 = 144$

$\frac{(x-h)^2}{a^2} - \frac{(y-k)^2}{b^2} = 1$   
 $\frac{(x-1)^2}{144} - \frac{(y-6)^2}{100} = 1$

17) Center at (-10, 7)

Vertex at (3, 7)

Eccentricity =  $\frac{5\sqrt{10}}{13}$

$a = 13$  C (-10, 7)

$c = 5\sqrt{10}$   $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$   
 $(5\sqrt{10})^2 = 13^2 + b^2$ ;  $b^2 = 81$

$\frac{(x-h)^2}{a^2} - \frac{(y-k)^2}{b^2} = 1$   
 $\frac{(x+10)^2}{169} - \frac{(y-7)^2}{81} = 1$

18) Center at (6, 4)

Transverse axis is vertical and 18 units long

Conjugate axis is 20 units long

$2a = 18$   
 $2b = 20$   
 $b = 10$

$a = 9$

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

$\frac{(y-4)^2}{81} - \frac{(x-6)^2}{100} = 1$