# $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}$

#### Conic Menu

Q = (a+a):(+=)= (6+c) ad

The Conic Menu will graph conics in an (H, K) form, such as  $x = A(y - K)^2 + H$ , a standard form such as  $x = Ay^2 + By + C$ , or the general form,  $Ax^2 + Bxy + Cy^2 + Dx + Ey + F = 0$ . The general form includes rotated conics. The easiest way to input the equation for the relation is to insert a form, and edit the coefficients.

The G-Solve commands will display important features related to conics, such as a center, vertices, foci, and asymptotes.

1. Graph 
$$. \frac{(x-2)^2}{6^2} - \frac{(y+1)^2}{8^2} = 1$$

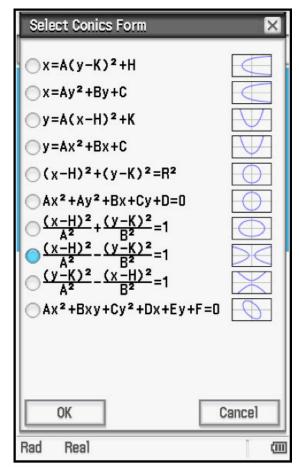
Tap ∰, then the Conics icon.

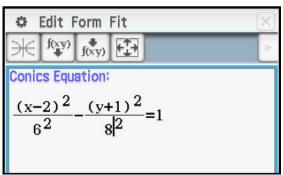
Tap (f(xy)).

Select the form for this hyperbola, and tap **OK**.

Edit the coefficients **A**, **B**, **H**, and **K**. Highlight the letter and press the key for the number. For **K**, also change from subtraction to addition.

Tap to set the window, or use shortcuts after graphing.





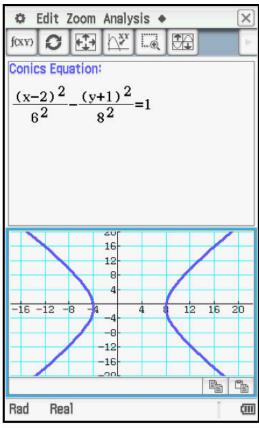
1201 = (a+a): (+ =) = (6+c) ad

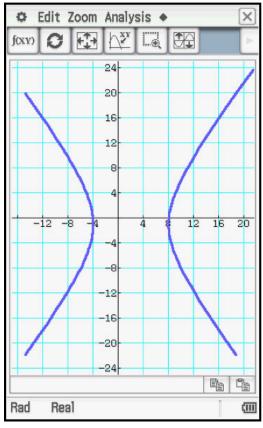
### Conic Menu

Tap  $\overline{\mathbb{H}}$  to graph.

Tap esize to plot the graph in a full screen. You may wish to adjust the window.

The window can be easily changed by using ▲ to scroll in any of the four directions, + to zoom in, and - to zoom out.





12Q1 = (a+a): (7+2)= (8+c) ad

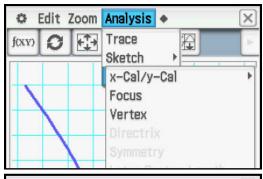
## Conic Menu

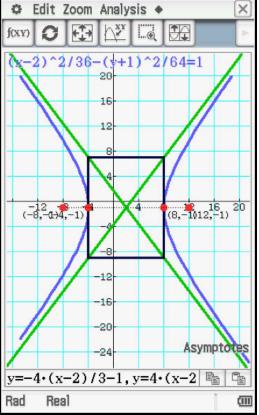
2. Display the vertices, foci, and asymptotes.

For vertices, tap Analysis, G-Solve, Vertex.

Press **EXE** to mark the point and keep the coordinates on the display. Press <a> to display the other</a> vertex.

Use G-Solve in the same manner for foci and asymptotes.





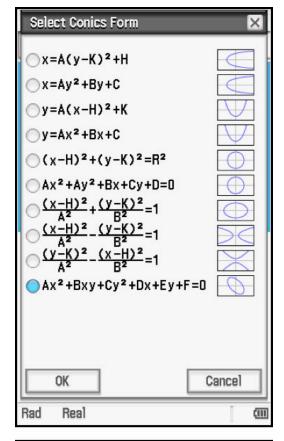
## Conic Menu

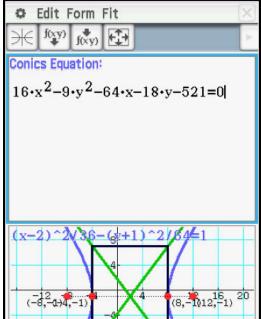
[ZQ] = (a+a): (e+c)= (b+c) ad

3. Convert the equation to a standard form.

Tap  $\stackrel{\text{Resize}}{\blacksquare}$ , then tap the equation window.

Tap f(x), then select the bullet for general form, then tap **OK**.





12Q1 = (a+a): (e+c)= (6+c) ad

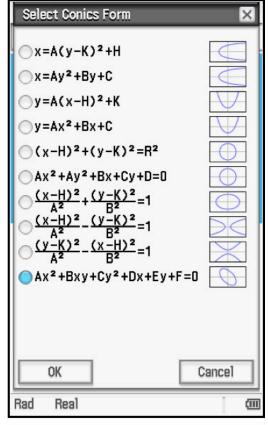
## Conic Menu

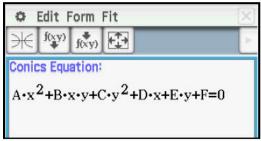
4. Graph the rotated conic  $2x^2 - 3xy + 4y^2 - 5x + 6y - 7 = 0.$ 

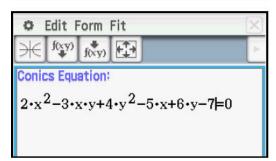
Tap  $\begin{bmatrix} f(xy) \end{bmatrix}$ .

Tap the bullet for general form, then tap **OK**.

Edit the coefficients and the signs. The addition sign and the number can be highlighted together.







12Q1 = (a+a): (t+z)= (6+c) ad

## Conic Menu

Edit Zoom Analysis •

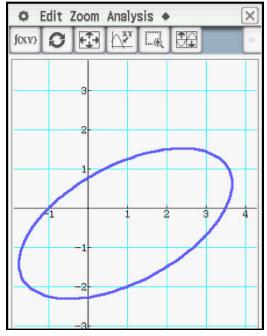
Tap  $\rightarrow$  to graph.

Conics Equation:  $2 \cdot x^2 - 3 \cdot x \cdot y + 4 \cdot y^2 - 5 \cdot x + 6 \cdot y - 7 = 0$ 4 Rad Real

Again, you may tap resize to plot the graph in a full screen. You may wish to adjust the window.

The window can be easily changed by using

- ▼ ▲ to scroll in any of the four directions,
- + to zoom in, and to zoom out.





## Conic Menu

**G-Solve** commands may be used on rotated conics.

