In Chapter 9, you will apply the big ideas listed below and reviewed in the Chapter Summary on page 668. You will also use the key vocabulary listed below.

Now

Big Ideas

- Writing equations of conic sections
- Contemporary Content of Conten
- 🗿 Solving quadratic systems

KEY VOCABULARY

- distance formula, p. 614
- focus, foci, pp. 620, 634, 642
- directrix, *p. 620*
- circle, *p. 626*
- ellipse, *p. 634*

- vertices, pp. 634, 642
 major axis, p. 634
- co-vertices, *p.* 634
- minor axis, *p.* 634
- IIIIIOI axis, p. 054
- hyperbola, *p. 642*
- transverse axis, p. 642
- conic sections, p. 650
- general second-degree equation, *p. 653*
- quadratic system, p. 658

You can use conic sections to describe the shapes of real-world objects. For example, you can use a parabola to model the cross section of a radio telescope.

Why?

Animated Algebra

The animation illustrated below for Exercise 58 on page 625 helps you answer this question: How do the dimensions of a radio telescope determine the equation that models its cross section?

	Diameter of dish: 25 meters Vetex of the dish: (0, 0) Ratio of the focal length to the diameter: 0.36 Focal length = Diameter of dish × Ratio of focal length to diameter Focal length = ×
	0.36 25 Not drawn to scale
Radio telescopes have a parabolic cross section that concentrates radio waves.	Calculate the focal length and depth of the telescope dish.

Animated Algebra at classzone.com

Other animations for Chapter 9: pages 615, 621, 635, 643, 649, and 651