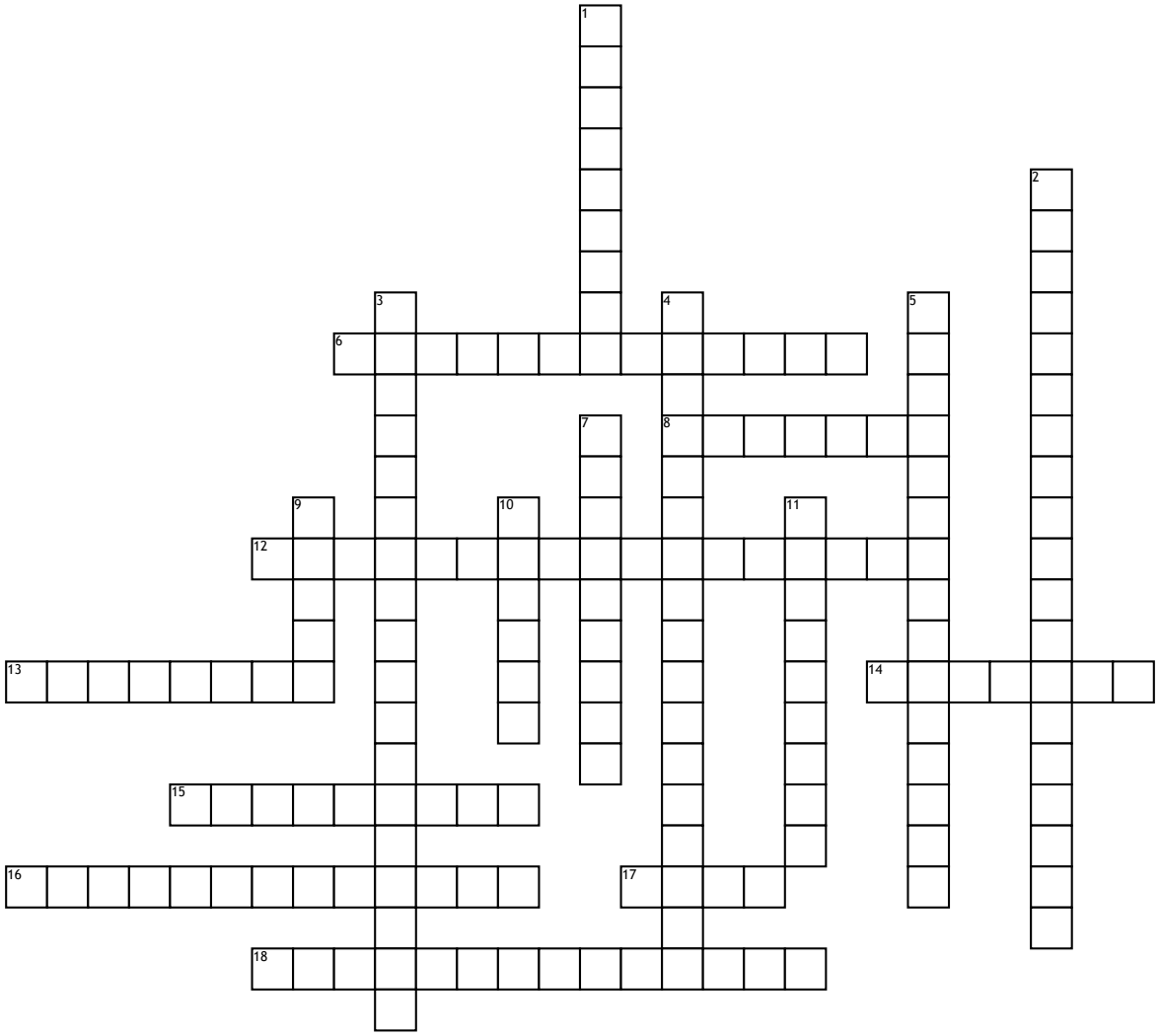
Name: _____ Date: _____

# 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.