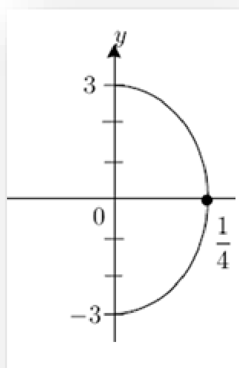
12.2: (Ellipses)

The eccentricity of the ellipse $8(x-3)^2+(y+1)^2=2$, is A) $\frac{\sqrt{14}}{4}$ B) $\frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}$ C) $\frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}$ D) $\frac{\sqrt{14}}{2}$ E) $\frac{\sqrt{18}}{4}$	The equation of an Ellipse.
The equation of the ellipse with foci $(-2,7)$ and $(-2,1)$ and minor axis of length 8 is A) $\frac{(x+2)^2}{16}+\frac{(y-4)^2}{25}=1$ B) $\frac{(x-2)^2}{16}+\frac{(y+4)^2}{25}=1$ C) $\frac{(x-2)^2}{25}+\frac{(y+4)^2}{16}=1$ D) $\frac{(x+2)^2}{25},\frac{(y-4)^2}{16}=1$ E) $\frac{(x+2)^2}{25}+\frac{(y+4)^2}{16}=1$	The equation of an Ellipse.

If $[a,b]$ is the domain and $[c,d]$ is the range of the equation $4x=\sqrt{1-\frac{y^2}{9}}$, then $a+b+c+d=$ A) $\frac{1}{4}$ B) $-\frac{1}{4}$ C) 0 D) 3 E) -3	The equation of an Ellipse.
The equation of the ellipse in the standard form with vertices $(-2,4)$ and $(-2,-2)$, and passing through $(0,1)$ is (a) $\frac{(x+2)^2}{4}+\frac{(y-1)^2}{9}=1$ (b) $\frac{(x+2)^2}{4}+\frac{(y-1)^2}{25}=1$ (c) $\frac{(x-2)^2}{4}+\frac{(y-1)^2}{25}=1$ (d) $\frac{(x+2)^2}{3}+\frac{(y-2)^2}{12}=1$ (e) $\frac{(x-2)^2}{4}+\frac{(y+1)^2}{9}=1$	The equation of an Ellipse.

If (h, k) is the center of the ellipse $25x^2 + 16y^2 - 150x + 64y - 111 = 0$ and e is its eccentricity, then $h + k + e$ is equal to: A) $\frac{8}{5}$ B) $-\frac{2}{5}$ C) $-\frac{1}{5}$ D) $\frac{3}{5}$ E) $\frac{7}{5}$	The equation of an Ellipse.
The equation, whose graph is shown on the right, is equal to (a) $4x = \sqrt{1 - \frac{y^2}{9}}$ (b) $2x = \sqrt{1 - \frac{y^2}{9}}$ (c) $\frac{x}{4} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{y^2}{9}}$ (d) $\frac{x}{4} = \sqrt{1 - 9y^2}$ (e) $4x = \sqrt{1 - 9y^2}$ 	The equation of an Ellipse.
The length of the major axis of an ellipse with foci at $(-1,2)$ and $(3,2)$ that passes through the point $(3,5)$ is A) 8 B) 12 C) 4 D) 10 E) 6	The equation of an Ellipse.

An ellipse has its center at $(3,-2)$. If its major axis is borizontal of length 10 and one of the end points of the minor axis is $(3,1)$, then one of its foci is A) $(7,-2)$ B) $(-1,2)$ C) $(3,2)$ D) $(-2,3)$ E) $(3,-6)$	The equation of an Ellipse.
The vertices of the ellipse $2x^2+3y^2-28x+30y+167=0$ are A) $(7+\sqrt{3},-5)$ and $(7-\sqrt{3},-5)$ B) $(-7+\sqrt{3},-5)$ and $(-7-\sqrt{3},-5)$ C) $(7,-5+\sqrt{2})$ and $(7,-5-\sqrt{2})$ D) $(-7,-5+\sqrt{2})$ and $(-7,-5-\sqrt{2})$ E) $(7+\sqrt{3},5)$ and $(7-\sqrt{3},5)$	The equation of an Ellipse.