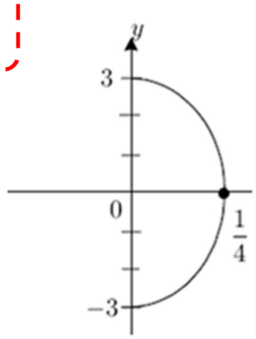
12.2: (Ellipses)

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) $\frac{(x+2)^2}{4} + \frac{(y-1)^2}{9} = 1$ (c) $\frac{(x-2)^2}{4} + \frac{(y-1)^2}{25} = 1$ (b) $\frac{(x+2)^2}{4} + \frac{(y-1)^2}{25} = 1$ (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 horizontal 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) $\left(7+\sqrt{3},\ -5\right)$ and $\left(7-\sqrt{3},\ -5\right)$ B) $\left(-7+\sqrt{3},-5\right)$ and $\left(-7-\sqrt{3},-5\right)$ C) $\left(7,\ -5+\sqrt{2}\right)$ and $\left(7,\ -5-\sqrt{2}\right)$ D) $\left(-7,-5+\sqrt{2}\right)$ and $\left(-7,-5-\sqrt{2}\right)$ E) $\left(7+\sqrt{3},\ 5\right)$ and $\left(7-\sqrt{3},\ 5\right)$	The equation of an Ellipse.