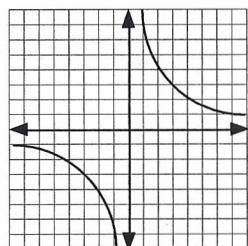


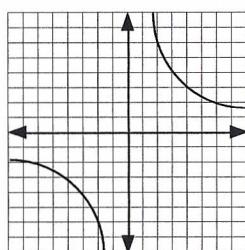
26A

Most decimal amounts are approximate.



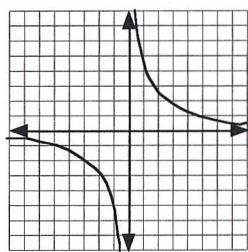
1) $XY = 8$

X	Y
1	8
2	4
4	2
8	1
-1	-8
-2	-4
-4	-2
-8	-1



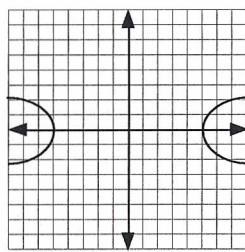
2) $XY - 12 = 0$
 $XY = 12$

X	Y
2	6
3	4
6	2
-2	-6
-3	-4
-6	-2



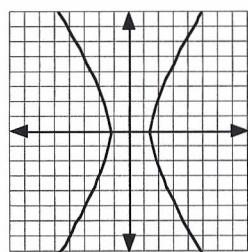
3) $-XY = -5$
 $XY = 5$

X	Y
1	5
2	5/2
4	5/4
5	1
-1	-5
-2	-5/2
-4	-5/4
-5	-1



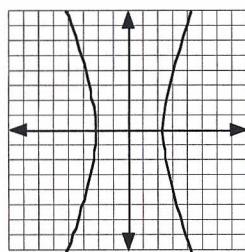
4) $X^2 - 5Y^2 = 25$

X	Y
±5	0
±5.5	±1
±6.7	±2



5) $3X^2 - Y^2 = 6$

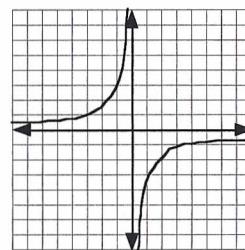
X	Y
±1.4	0
±1.8	±2
±2.7	±4
±3.7	±6



6) $5X^2 - 25 = Y^2$

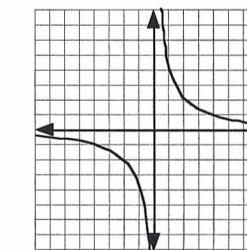
26B

Most decimal amounts are approximate.



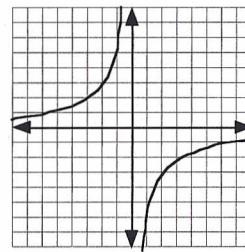
1) $Y = \frac{-3}{X}$
 $XY = -3$

X	Y
-3	1
-1	3
1	-3
3	-1



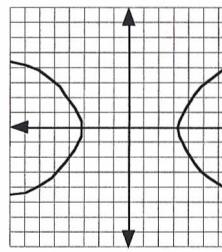
2) $0 = 4 - XY$
 $XY = 4$

X	Y
1	4
2	2
4	1
-1	-4
-2	-2
-4	-1



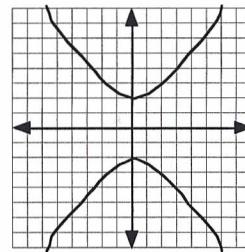
3) $-3XY = 18$
 $XY = -6$

X	Y
1	-6
2	-3
6	-1
-1	6
-2	3
-6	1



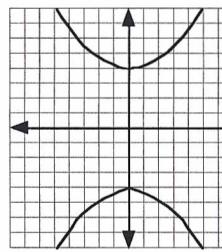
4) $\frac{1}{10}X^2 - \frac{1}{5}Y^2 = 1$
 $X^2 - 2Y^2 = 10$

X	Y
±3.2	0
±4.2	±2
±6.5	±4



5) $2Y^2 - 3X^2 = 8$

X	Y
0	±2
±2	±3.2
±4	±5.3
±5	±6.4



6) $Y^2 - 2X^2 = 16$

26C

1-2) $XY = 4$

X	Y
1	4
2	2
4	1
-1	-4
-2	-2
-4	-1

see graph

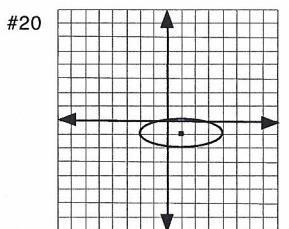
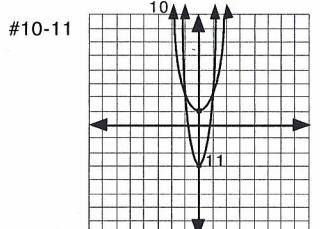
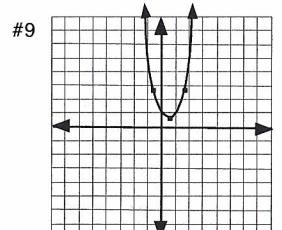
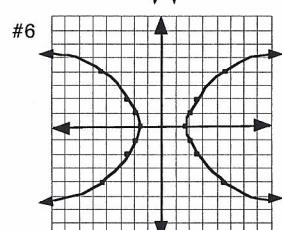
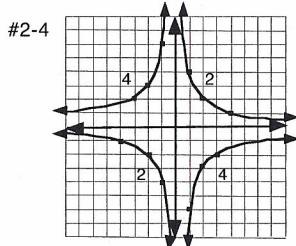
3-4) $XY = -6$

X	Y
1	-6
2	-3
3	-2
-1	6
-2	3
-3	2

see graph

5-6) $X^2 - Y^2 = 3$

X	Y
$\approx \pm 1.7$	0
± 2	1
$\approx \pm 2.7$	2
± 2	-1
$\approx \pm 2.7$	-2
± 4.4	4
± 4.4	-4



7) $\frac{(-3)}{2(2)} = \frac{3}{4}$

8) $Y = 2(3/4)^2 - 3(3/4) + 2 = 7/8$

9) on the graph

10) $[1/3 Y = 2/3 X^2 + 1/3] \times 3$
 $Y = 2X^2 + 1$

11) $[2Y - 6X^2 = -6] \div 2$
 $Y = 3X^2 - 3$

12) $[5(X - 1)^2 + 5(Y + 2)^2 = 500] \div 5$
 $(X - 1)^2 + (Y + 2)^2 = 10^2$
 $C = (1, -2)$ $R = 10$

13) $(X - 5)^2 + (Y + 2)^2 = 9$

14-15) $[9X^2 + 9Y^2 - 36X - 36Y = 252] \div 9$
 $X^2 - 4X + 4 + Y^2 - 4Y + 4 = 28 + 8 = 36$
 $(X - 2)^2 + (Y - 2)^2 = 6^2$
 $C = (2, 2)$ $R = 6$

16) $AC^2 = [-2 - (-2)]^2 + [-2 - 5]^2 = 49$
 $AC = \sqrt{49} = 7$

17) $\left(\frac{-2 - 2}{2}, \frac{5 - 2}{2}\right) = (-2, 1\frac{1}{2})$

18) $Y = X + b \Rightarrow (3) = (-2) + b$
 $5 = b$ $Y = X + 5$

19) $X = 1, Y = -1$ $C = (1, -1)$
 $Y = \pm 1$ from center of ellipse
 $X = \pm 3$

20) on the graph

26D

1-2) $XY = -10$

X	Y
1	-10
2	-5
5	-2
-1	10
-2	5
-5	2

see graph

3-4) $XY = 8$

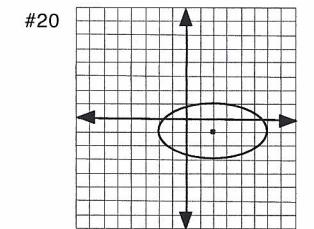
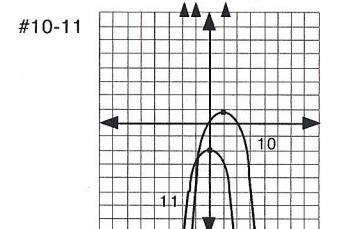
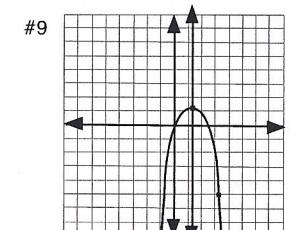
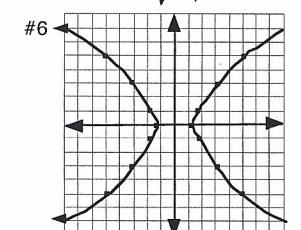
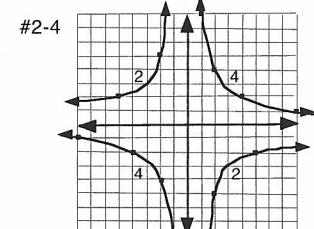
X	Y
1	8
2	4
4	2
8	1
-2	-4
-4	-2

see graph

5-6) $X^2 - Y^2 = 2$

X	Y
$\approx \pm 1.4$	0
± 1.7	1
$\approx \pm 3.3$	3
± 5.2	5

see graph



7) $\frac{(-2)}{2(-3/4)} = \frac{4}{3}$

8) $Y = -3/4(4/3)^2 + 2(4/3) = 4/3$

9) on the graph

10) $-4Y = 4X^2 - 8X + 1 \Rightarrow Y = -X^2 + 2X - 1/4$

$$\frac{-(2)}{2(-1)} = 1$$

$$Y = -(1)^2 + 2(1) - 1/4 = 3/4$$

11) $Y = -X^2 - 2$
vertex $(0, -2)$

12) $[2/3(X + 2)^2 + 2/3(Y + 2)^2 = 54] (3/2)$
 $(X + 2)^2 + (Y + 2)^2 = 9^2$
 $C = (-2, -2)$ $R = 9$

13) $(X - 4)^2 + (Y - 3)^2 = 8^2$

14-15) $X^2 + Y^2 - 2Y + 1 = 3 + 1$

$$(X - 0)^2 + (Y - 1)^2 = 2^2$$

 $C = (0, 1)$ $R = 2$

16) $BC^2 = (-2 - 3)^2 + (-2 - 1)^2 = 25 + 9 = 34$
 $BC = \sqrt{34}$

17) $\left(\frac{-2 + 3}{2}, \frac{-2 + 1}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$

18) $2Y = -5X + 3 \Rightarrow Y = -5/2X + 3/2$

 $m = -5/2$ so perpendicular is $2/5$

$$Y = 2/5X + b \Rightarrow (2) = 2/5(1) + b$$

$$1 3/5 = b$$
 $Y = 2/5X + 1 3/5$

19) $X = 2, Y = -1$ $C = (2, -1)$

$$Y = \pm 2$$
 from center of ellipse
 $X = \pm 4$

20) on the graph

26E

1-2) $XY = -12$

X	Y
2	-6
3	-4
6	-2
-2	6
-3	4
-6	2

see graph

3-4) $XY = 3$

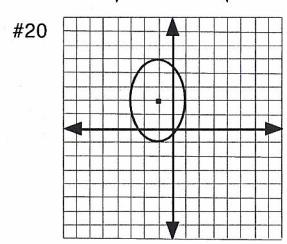
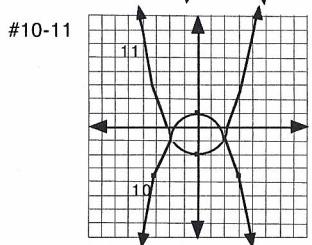
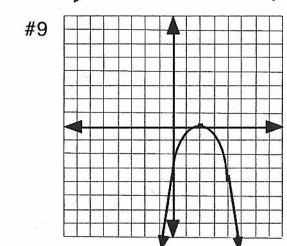
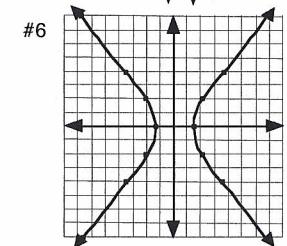
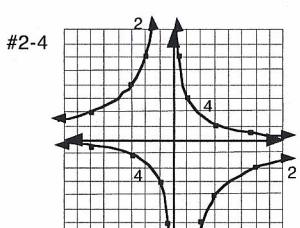
X	Y
1/2	6
1	3
3	1
-1/2	-6
-1	-3
-3	-1

see graph

5-6) $3X^2 - 2Y^2 = 6$

X	Y
~±1.4	0
~±2.2	±2
~±3.6	±4
~±6.7	±8

see graph



7) $\frac{-4}{2(-1)} = 2$

8) $Y = -(2)^2 + 4(2) - 4 = 0$

9) on the graph

10) $Y = -1/2 X^2 + 1$

11) $[1/4 Y = 1/8 X^2 - 1/2] \cdot 4$
 $Y = 1/2 X^2 - 2$

12) $[1/2 (X+2)^2 + (Y-3)^2 = 32] \cdot 2$
 $(X+2)^2 + (Y-3)^2 = 64 \text{ or } 8^2$
 $C = (-2, 3)$ $R = 8$

13) $(X+2)^2 + (Y+2)^2 = 5^2$

14-15) $[4X^2 - 32X + 64 + 4Y^2 - 24Y = 0] \div 4$
 $X^2 - 8X + 16 + Y^2 - 6Y + 9 = 9$
 $(X-4)^2 + (Y-3)^2 = 3^2$
 $C = (4, 3)$ $R = 3$

16) $CD^2 = [-2-4]^2 + [-2-(-4)]^2 = 36 + 4 = 40$
 $CD = 2\sqrt{10}$

17) $\left(\frac{-2+4}{2}, \frac{-2-4}{2}\right) = (1, -3)$

18) $Y = 1/3 X - 3 \Rightarrow m = 1/3$
 $(1) = 1/3 (4) + b$
 $-1/3 = b$ $Y = 1/3 X - 1/3$

19) $C = (-1, 2)$
 $Y = \pm 3$ from center of ellipse
 $X = \pm 2$

20) on the graph

27A

$$\begin{aligned} X(2X-5) &= 12 \\ 2X^2 - 5X - 12 &= 0 \\ (2X+3)(X-4) &= 0 \\ 2X+3 &= 0 \quad X-4 = 0 \\ X = -3/2 & \quad X = 4 \\ (-3/2)Y &= 12 \quad (4)Y = 12 \\ Y = -8 & \quad Y = 3 \end{aligned}$$

1) $XY = 12$
 $Y = 2X - 5$
Solutions: $(-1.5, -8), (4, 3)$

$$\begin{aligned} 4X^2 + 9Y^2 &- 36 = 0 \\ -4X^2 &- 4Y - 8 = 0 \\ 9Y^2 - 4Y - 44 &= 0 \\ \frac{(-4) \pm \sqrt{(-4)^2 - 4(9)(-44)}}{2(9)} &= Y \\ Y \approx 2.44, -2 & \\ (-2) = -X^2 - 2 & \\ X = 0 & \end{aligned}$$

3) $4X^2 + 9Y^2 = 36$
 $(2.44) = -X^2 - 2$
 $Y = -X^2 - 2 \Rightarrow -4X^2 - 4Y - 8 = 0$
 $-4.44 = X^2 \Rightarrow$
no real solution
Solution: $(0, -2)$

$$\begin{aligned} X &= 2Y^2 - 5 \\ X &= -2Y^2 - 1 \\ 2X &= -6 \\ X &= -3 \\ (-3) &= -2Y^2 - 1 \\ 3 &= 2Y^2 + 1 \\ Y &= \pm 1 \end{aligned}$$

5) $X = 2Y^2 - 5$
 $X = -2Y^2 - 1$
Solutions: $(-3, 1), (-3, -1)$

$$\begin{aligned} (Y-4)^2 &= 4 \\ Y^2 - 8Y + 16 &= 4 \\ Y^2 - 8Y + 12 &= 0 \\ (Y-2)(Y-6) &= 0 \\ Y-2 &= 0 \quad Y-6 = 0 \\ Y = 2 & \quad Y = 6 \end{aligned}$$

2) $(X-4)^2 + (Y-4)^2 = 4$
 $5X = 20$
 $X = 4$
Solutions: $(4, 2), (4, 6)$

$$\begin{aligned} X^2 + Y^2 &= 49 \\ -X^2 + 4Y^2 &= -16 \\ 5Y^2 &= 33 \\ Y \approx \pm 2.57 & \\ X^2 + (\pm 2.57)^2 &= 49 \\ X^2 &= 42.4 \\ X \approx \pm 6.5 & \end{aligned}$$

4) $X^2 - 4Y^2 = 16 \Rightarrow -X^2 + 4Y^2 = -16$
 $X^2 + Y^2 = 49$
Solutions: $(6.5, 2.57), (6.5, -2.57), (-6.5, 2.57), (-6.5, -2.57)$

$$\begin{aligned} (X+4) &= 1/2 X^2 + 3 \\ 1/2 X^2 - X - 1 &= 0 \\ \frac{(-1) \pm \sqrt{(-1)^2 - 4(1/2)(-1)}}{2(1/2)} &= X \\ X \approx 2.73, -0.73 & \\ Y = 2.73 + 4 &= 6.73 \\ Y = -0.73 + 4 &= 3.27 \end{aligned}$$

6) $Y = 1/2 X^2 + 3$
 $Y = X + 4$
Solutions: $(2.73, 6.73), (-0.73, 3.27)$