All conic sections can be described as fixed distances from points/lines

Circle: __Set of All points EQUIDISTANT from a point (the center)__

Standard Form	Translated Equations	
$x^2 + y^2 = r^2$	$(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$	

Center: __(0,0)__   Center: __(h,k)__   Center: _____

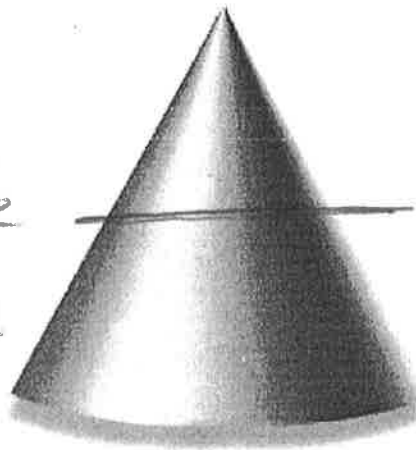Radius: __r__   Radius: __r__   Radius: _____

Why is a circle called a
conic section?
(use diagram to right)

If you cut a cone
parallel to the base
you get a circle

How does the statement at the
top of the page apply to circles?

Do circles exhibit any symmetry?   Describe.