Parametric Equations, Symmetric Equations, and Polar Conics

Parametric models, symmetric equations, and conics in alternate polar or parametric representations.

Name _____ Date _____

32 main | 2-up grid | 11 pages | visible side quests

Completion Reward

Shown here as a small pack artifact, not a preview destination.

1. What do parametric equations do?

A. Always describe circles only
B. Describe x and y in terms of a third parameter
C. Replace trigonometry
D. Give only one point

1.1. As t increases on a parametric curve, the point usually:

A. stays fixed
B. moves along the path
C. must move right only
D. must move upward only

1.2. Symmetric equations in 3D commonly describe:

A. a line
B. a circle only
C. a parabola only
D. a histogram

1.3. Which pair commonly parameterizes a unit circle?

A. x = cos t, y = sin t
B. x = t, y = t^2
C. x = 2t + 1, y = 3t
D. x = 1/t, y = t

1.4. A trig parameterization is useful when a curve has:

A. circular behavior
B. only straight-line behavior
C. no graph
D. a constant slope

1.5. A polar conic equation often tracks:

A. distance from the pole as angle changes
B. slope from intercept
C. matrix rows
D. only x-values

2. What do symmetric equations in 3D commonly describe?

A. A parabola in the plane
B. A circle centered at the origin
C. A line in space
D. A probability model

2.1. As t increases on a parametric curve, the point usually:

A. stays fixed
B. moves along the path
C. must move right only
D. must move upward only

2.2. Symmetric equations in 3D commonly describe:

A. a line
B. a circle only
C. a parabola only
D. a histogram

2.3. Which pair commonly parameterizes a unit circle?

A. x = cos t, y = sin t
B. x = t, y = t^2
C. x = 2t + 1, y = 3t
D. x = 1/t, y = t

2.4. A trig parameterization is useful when a curve has:

A. circular behavior
B. only straight-line behavior
C. no graph
D. a constant slope

2.5. A polar conic equation often tracks:

A. distance from the pole as angle changes
B. slope from intercept
C. matrix rows
D. only x-values

3. What does increasing the parameter usually do?

A. Always increases x only
B. Always increases y only
C. Makes the graph disappear
D. Moves the point along the curve in a chosen direction

3.1. As t increases on a parametric curve, the point usually:

A. stays fixed
B. moves along the path
C. must move right only
D. must move upward only

3.2. Symmetric equations in 3D commonly describe:

A. a line
B. a circle only
C. a parabola only
D. a histogram

3.3. Which pair commonly parameterizes a unit circle?

A. x = cos t, y = sin t
B. x = t, y = t^2
C. x = 2t + 1, y = 3t
D. x = 1/t, y = t

3.4. A trig parameterization is useful when a curve has:

A. circular behavior
B. only straight-line behavior
C. no graph
D. a constant slope

3.5. A polar conic equation often tracks:

A. distance from the pole as angle changes
B. slope from intercept
C. matrix rows
D. only x-values

4. Which parametric system describes the line y = 2x + 1?

A. x = t, y = 2t + 1
B. x = 2t + 1, y = t
C. x = t^2, y = 2t + 1
D. x = cos(t), y = sin(t)

4.1. As t increases on a parametric curve, the point usually:

A. stays fixed
B. moves along the path
C. must move right only
D. must move upward only

4.2. Symmetric equations in 3D commonly describe:

A. a line
B. a circle only
C. a parabola only
D. a histogram

4.3. Which pair commonly parameterizes a unit circle?

A. x = cos t, y = sin t
B. x = t, y = t^2
C. x = 2t + 1, y = 3t
D. x = 1/t, y = t

4.4. A trig parameterization is useful when a curve has:

A. circular behavior
B. only straight-line behavior
C. no graph
D. a constant slope

4.5. A polar conic equation often tracks:

A. distance from the pole as angle changes
B. slope from intercept
C. matrix rows
D. only x-values

5. Which parametric system traces the unit circle?

A. x = t, y = t^2
B. x = sec(t), y = tan(t)
C. x = cos(t), y = sin(t)
D. x = 1 + t, y = 1 - t

5.1. As t increases on a parametric curve, the point usually:

A. stays fixed
B. moves along the path
C. must move right only
D. must move upward only

5.2. Symmetric equations in 3D commonly describe:

A. a line
B. a circle only
C. a parabola only
D. a histogram

5.3. Which pair commonly parameterizes a unit circle?

A. x = cos t, y = sin t
B. x = t, y = t^2
C. x = 2t + 1, y = 3t
D. x = 1/t, y = t

5.4. A trig parameterization is useful when a curve has:

A. circular behavior
B. only straight-line behavior
C. no graph
D. a constant slope

5.5. A polar conic equation often tracks:

A. distance from the pole as angle changes
B. slope from intercept
C. matrix rows
D. only x-values

6. Why eliminate the parameter?

A. To rewrite the curve in rectangular form when possible
B. To remove all points except one
C. To force the curve to become linear
D. To guarantee x and y are both increasing

6.1. Eliminating the parameter means rewriting the relation using:

A. x and y only
B. t only
C. slope only
D. the derivative

6.2. If x = 2t + 1, a good first step for elimination is:

A. solve for t
B. set t = 0
C. square both sides
D. differentiate

6.3. Why eliminate the parameter?

A. to make a single x-y equation
B. to force x = y
C. to remove the graph
D. to create a slope

6.4. In parametric equations, the parameter usually controls:

A. color only
B. motion along the curve
C. the axis labels
D. the number of variables

6.5. A valid line parameterization should make x and y change:

A. independently with no relation
B. in a coordinated way from the same parameter
C. only upward
D. only at whole numbers

7. What does a polar conic equation often track?

A. Distance from a focus as the angle changes
B. Only the x-intercept as time changes
C. The determinant of a 2x2 matrix
D. A sequence of probabilities

7.1. As t increases on a parametric curve, the point usually:

A. stays fixed
B. moves along the path
C. must move right only
D. must move upward only

7.2. Symmetric equations in 3D commonly describe:

A. a line
B. a circle only
C. a parabola only
D. a histogram

7.3. Which pair commonly parameterizes a unit circle?

A. x = cos t, y = sin t
B. x = t, y = t^2
C. x = 2t + 1, y = 3t
D. x = 1/t, y = t

7.4. A trig parameterization is useful when a curve has:

A. circular behavior
B. only straight-line behavior
C. no graph
D. a constant slope

7.5. A polar conic equation often tracks:

A. distance from the pole as angle changes
B. slope from intercept
C. matrix rows
D. only x-values

8. If x = 2t + 1 and y = 3t - 4, what is the best first step to eliminate t?

A. Square both equations
B. Differentiate both equations
C. Convert to polar form
D. Solve one equation for t

8.1. Eliminating the parameter means rewriting the relation using:

A. x and y only
B. t only
C. slope only
D. the derivative

8.2. If x = 2t + 1, a good first step for elimination is:

A. solve for t
B. set t = 0
C. square both sides
D. differentiate

8.3. Why eliminate the parameter?

A. to make a single x-y equation
B. to force x = y
C. to remove the graph
D. to create a slope

8.4. In parametric equations, the parameter usually controls:

A. color only
B. motion along the curve
C. the axis labels
D. the number of variables

8.5. A valid line parameterization should make x and y change:

A. independently with no relation
B. in a coordinated way from the same parameter
C. only upward
D. only at whole numbers

9. If x = 3cos(t) and y = 3sin(t), what is the best way to eliminate t?

A. Solve each equation for t separately
B. Add x and y
C. Use the Law of Cosines
D. Use cos^2(t) + sin^2(t) = 1

9.1. As t increases on a parametric curve, the point usually:

A. stays fixed
B. moves along the path
C. must move right only
D. must move upward only

9.2. Symmetric equations in 3D commonly describe:

A. a line
B. a circle only
C. a parabola only
D. a histogram

9.3. Which pair commonly parameterizes a unit circle?

A. x = cos t, y = sin t
B. x = t, y = t^2
C. x = 2t + 1, y = 3t
D. x = 1/t, y = t

9.4. A trig parameterization is useful when a curve has:

A. circular behavior
B. only straight-line behavior
C. no graph
D. a constant slope

9.5. A polar conic equation often tracks:

A. distance from the pole as angle changes
B. slope from intercept
C. matrix rows
D. only x-values

10. A student has x = t + 2 and writes t = x + 2. What is wrong?

A. t should equal 2x
B. You cannot solve for t
C. It should be t = x - 2
D. Nothing is wrong

10.1. Eliminating the parameter means rewriting the relation using:

A. x and y only
B. t only
C. slope only
D. the derivative

10.2. If x = 2t + 1, a good first step for elimination is:

A. solve for t
B. set t = 0
C. square both sides
D. differentiate

10.3. Why eliminate the parameter?

A. to make a single x-y equation
B. to force x = y
C. to remove the graph
D. to create a slope

10.4. In parametric equations, the parameter usually controls:

A. color only
B. motion along the curve
C. the axis labels
D. the number of variables

10.5. A valid line parameterization should make x and y change:

A. independently with no relation
B. in a coordinated way from the same parameter
C. only upward
D. only at whole numbers

11. A student says x = 3cos(t), y = 3sin(t) traces a line because x and y both change. What is wrong?

A. Those equations keep x^2 + y^2 fixed at 9, so the graph is a circle
B. The graph is a parabola because sine is nonlinear
C. Parametric equations can only make lines
D. Nothing is wrong because both coordinates change

11.1. As t increases on a parametric curve, the point usually:

A. stays fixed
B. moves along the path
C. must move right only
D. must move upward only

11.2. Symmetric equations in 3D commonly describe:

A. a line
B. a circle only
C. a parabola only
D. a histogram

11.3. Which pair commonly parameterizes a unit circle?

A. x = cos t, y = sin t
B. x = t, y = t^2
C. x = 2t + 1, y = 3t
D. x = 1/t, y = t

11.4. A trig parameterization is useful when a curve has:

A. circular behavior
B. only straight-line behavior
C. no graph
D. a constant slope

11.5. A polar conic equation often tracks:

A. distance from the pole as angle changes
B. slope from intercept
C. matrix rows
D. only x-values

12. If x = 2t + 1 and y = t^2, find x when t = 3. Answer with a number.

12.1. As t increases on a parametric curve, the point usually:

A. stays fixed
B. moves along the path
C. must move right only
D. must move upward only

12.2. Symmetric equations in 3D commonly describe:

A. a line
B. a circle only
C. a parabola only
D. a histogram

12.3. Which pair commonly parameterizes a unit circle?

A. x = cos t, y = sin t
B. x = t, y = t^2
C. x = 2t + 1, y = 3t
D. x = 1/t, y = t

12.4. A trig parameterization is useful when a curve has:

A. circular behavior
B. only straight-line behavior
C. no graph
D. a constant slope

12.5. A polar conic equation often tracks:

A. distance from the pole as angle changes
B. slope from intercept
C. matrix rows
D. only x-values

13. If x = 2t + 1 and y = t^2, find y when t = 3. Answer with a number.

13.1. As t increases on a parametric curve, the point usually:

A. stays fixed
B. moves along the path
C. must move right only
D. must move upward only

13.2. Symmetric equations in 3D commonly describe:

A. a line
B. a circle only
C. a parabola only
D. a histogram

13.3. Which pair commonly parameterizes a unit circle?

A. x = cos t, y = sin t
B. x = t, y = t^2
C. x = 2t + 1, y = 3t
D. x = 1/t, y = t

13.4. A trig parameterization is useful when a curve has:

A. circular behavior
B. only straight-line behavior
C. no graph
D. a constant slope

13.5. A polar conic equation often tracks:

A. distance from the pole as angle changes
B. slope from intercept
C. matrix rows
D. only x-values

14. If x = 5cos(t) and y = 5sin(t), find x when t = 0. Answer with a number.

14.1. As t increases on a parametric curve, the point usually:

A. stays fixed
B. moves along the path
C. must move right only
D. must move upward only

14.2. Symmetric equations in 3D commonly describe:

A. a line
B. a circle only
C. a parabola only
D. a histogram

14.3. Which pair commonly parameterizes a unit circle?

A. x = cos t, y = sin t
B. x = t, y = t^2
C. x = 2t + 1, y = 3t
D. x = 1/t, y = t

14.4. A trig parameterization is useful when a curve has:

A. circular behavior
B. only straight-line behavior
C. no graph
D. a constant slope

14.5. A polar conic equation often tracks:

A. distance from the pole as angle changes
B. slope from intercept
C. matrix rows
D. only x-values

15. If x = 5cos(t) and y = 5sin(t), find y when t = pi / 2. Answer with a number.

15.1. As t increases on a parametric curve, the point usually:

A. stays fixed
B. moves along the path
C. must move right only
D. must move upward only

15.2. Symmetric equations in 3D commonly describe:

A. a line
B. a circle only
C. a parabola only
D. a histogram

15.3. Which pair commonly parameterizes a unit circle?

A. x = cos t, y = sin t
B. x = t, y = t^2
C. x = 2t + 1, y = 3t
D. x = 1/t, y = t

15.4. A trig parameterization is useful when a curve has:

A. circular behavior
B. only straight-line behavior
C. no graph
D. a constant slope

15.5. A polar conic equation often tracks:

A. distance from the pole as angle changes
B. slope from intercept
C. matrix rows
D. only x-values

16. For x = 1 + t, y = 2 - t, z = 3t, find z when t = 2. Answer with a number.

16.1. As t increases on a parametric curve, the point usually:

A. stays fixed
B. moves along the path
C. must move right only
D. must move upward only

16.2. Symmetric equations in 3D commonly describe:

A. a line
B. a circle only
C. a parabola only
D. a histogram

16.3. Which pair commonly parameterizes a unit circle?

A. x = cos t, y = sin t
B. x = t, y = t^2
C. x = 2t + 1, y = 3t
D. x = 1/t, y = t

16.4. A trig parameterization is useful when a curve has:

A. circular behavior
B. only straight-line behavior
C. no graph
D. a constant slope

16.5. A polar conic equation often tracks:

A. distance from the pole as angle changes
B. slope from intercept
C. matrix rows
D. only x-values

17. For x = 1 + t, y = 2 - t, z = 3t, find y when t = 2. Answer with a number.

17.1. As t increases on a parametric curve, the point usually:

A. stays fixed
B. moves along the path
C. must move right only
D. must move upward only

17.2. Symmetric equations in 3D commonly describe:

A. a line
B. a circle only
C. a parabola only
D. a histogram

17.3. Which pair commonly parameterizes a unit circle?

A. x = cos t, y = sin t
B. x = t, y = t^2
C. x = 2t + 1, y = 3t
D. x = 1/t, y = t

17.4. A trig parameterization is useful when a curve has:

A. circular behavior
B. only straight-line behavior
C. no graph
D. a constant slope

17.5. A polar conic equation often tracks:

A. distance from the pole as angle changes
B. slope from intercept
C. matrix rows
D. only x-values

18. If x = t + 1 and y = 2t - 3, what is y when x = 5? Answer with a number.

18.1. Eliminating the parameter means rewriting the relation using:

A. x and y only
B. t only
C. slope only
D. the derivative

18.2. If x = 2t + 1, a good first step for elimination is:

A. solve for t
B. set t = 0
C. square both sides
D. differentiate

18.3. Why eliminate the parameter?

A. to make a single x-y equation
B. to force x = y
C. to remove the graph
D. to create a slope

18.4. In parametric equations, the parameter usually controls:

A. color only
B. motion along the curve
C. the axis labels
D. the number of variables

18.5. A valid line parameterization should make x and y change:

A. independently with no relation
B. in a coordinated way from the same parameter
C. only upward
D. only at whole numbers

19. If x = t^2 and y = t, what is x when y = -3? Answer with a number.

19.1. As t increases on a parametric curve, the point usually:

A. stays fixed
B. moves along the path
C. must move right only
D. must move upward only

19.2. Symmetric equations in 3D commonly describe:

A. a line
B. a circle only
C. a parabola only
D. a histogram

19.3. Which pair commonly parameterizes a unit circle?

A. x = cos t, y = sin t
B. x = t, y = t^2
C. x = 2t + 1, y = 3t
D. x = 1/t, y = t

19.4. A trig parameterization is useful when a curve has:

A. circular behavior
B. only straight-line behavior
C. no graph
D. a constant slope

19.5. A polar conic equation often tracks:

A. distance from the pole as angle changes
B. slope from intercept
C. matrix rows
D. only x-values

20. If r = 2 / (1 + cos(theta)), find r when theta = pi / 2. Answer with a number.

20.1. As t increases on a parametric curve, the point usually:

A. stays fixed
B. moves along the path
C. must move right only
D. must move upward only

20.2. Symmetric equations in 3D commonly describe:

A. a line
B. a circle only
C. a parabola only
D. a histogram

20.3. Which pair commonly parameterizes a unit circle?

A. x = cos t, y = sin t
B. x = t, y = t^2
C. x = 2t + 1, y = 3t
D. x = 1/t, y = t

20.4. A trig parameterization is useful when a curve has:

A. circular behavior
B. only straight-line behavior
C. no graph
D. a constant slope

20.5. A polar conic equation often tracks:

A. distance from the pole as angle changes
B. slope from intercept
C. matrix rows
D. only x-values

21. If r = 6 / (1 + 2cos(theta)), find r when theta = pi / 2. Answer with a number.

21.1. As t increases on a parametric curve, the point usually:

A. stays fixed
B. moves along the path
C. must move right only
D. must move upward only

21.2. Symmetric equations in 3D commonly describe:

A. a line
B. a circle only
C. a parabola only
D. a histogram

21.3. Which pair commonly parameterizes a unit circle?

A. x = cos t, y = sin t
B. x = t, y = t^2
C. x = 2t + 1, y = 3t
D. x = 1/t, y = t

21.4. A trig parameterization is useful when a curve has:

A. circular behavior
B. only straight-line behavior
C. no graph
D. a constant slope

21.5. A polar conic equation often tracks:

A. distance from the pole as angle changes
B. slope from intercept
C. matrix rows
D. only x-values

22. If x = 4 - t and y = 1 + 2t, find x when t = -2. Answer with a number.

22.1. As t increases on a parametric curve, the point usually:

A. stays fixed
B. moves along the path
C. must move right only
D. must move upward only

22.2. Symmetric equations in 3D commonly describe:

A. a line
B. a circle only
C. a parabola only
D. a histogram

22.3. Which pair commonly parameterizes a unit circle?

A. x = cos t, y = sin t
B. x = t, y = t^2
C. x = 2t + 1, y = 3t
D. x = 1/t, y = t

22.4. A trig parameterization is useful when a curve has:

A. circular behavior
B. only straight-line behavior
C. no graph
D. a constant slope

22.5. A polar conic equation often tracks:

A. distance from the pole as angle changes
B. slope from intercept
C. matrix rows
D. only x-values

23. If x = 4 - t and y = 1 + 2t, find y when t = -2. Answer with a number.

23.1. As t increases on a parametric curve, the point usually:

A. stays fixed
B. moves along the path
C. must move right only
D. must move upward only

23.2. Symmetric equations in 3D commonly describe:

A. a line
B. a circle only
C. a parabola only
D. a histogram

23.3. Which pair commonly parameterizes a unit circle?

A. x = cos t, y = sin t
B. x = t, y = t^2
C. x = 2t + 1, y = 3t
D. x = 1/t, y = t

23.4. A trig parameterization is useful when a curve has:

A. circular behavior
B. only straight-line behavior
C. no graph
D. a constant slope

23.5. A polar conic equation often tracks:

A. distance from the pole as angle changes
B. slope from intercept
C. matrix rows
D. only x-values

24. Write a parametric system for the line y = 3x - 2 using x = t. Answer as an equation.

24.1. As t increases on a parametric curve, the point usually:

A. stays fixed
B. moves along the path
C. must move right only
D. must move upward only

24.2. Symmetric equations in 3D commonly describe:

A. a line
B. a circle only
C. a parabola only
D. a histogram

24.3. Which pair commonly parameterizes a unit circle?

A. x = cos t, y = sin t
B. x = t, y = t^2
C. x = 2t + 1, y = 3t
D. x = 1/t, y = t

24.4. A trig parameterization is useful when a curve has:

A. circular behavior
B. only straight-line behavior
C. no graph
D. a constant slope

24.5. A polar conic equation often tracks:

A. distance from the pole as angle changes
B. slope from intercept
C. matrix rows
D. only x-values

25. Eliminate t from x = t + 2 and y = 3t - 1. Answer as an equation.

25.1. Eliminating the parameter means rewriting the relation using:

A. x and y only
B. t only
C. slope only
D. the derivative

25.2. If x = 2t + 1, a good first step for elimination is:

A. solve for t
B. set t = 0
C. square both sides
D. differentiate

25.3. Why eliminate the parameter?

A. to make a single x-y equation
B. to force x = y
C. to remove the graph
D. to create a slope

25.4. In parametric equations, the parameter usually controls:

A. color only
B. motion along the curve
C. the axis labels
D. the number of variables

25.5. A valid line parameterization should make x and y change:

A. independently with no relation
B. in a coordinated way from the same parameter
C. only upward
D. only at whole numbers

26. Eliminate t from x = 2cos(t), y = 2sin(t). Answer as an equation.

26.1. As t increases on a parametric curve, the point usually:

A. stays fixed
B. moves along the path
C. must move right only
D. must move upward only

26.2. Symmetric equations in 3D commonly describe:

A. a line
B. a circle only
C. a parabola only
D. a histogram

26.3. Which pair commonly parameterizes a unit circle?

A. x = cos t, y = sin t
B. x = t, y = t^2
C. x = 2t + 1, y = 3t
D. x = 1/t, y = t

26.4. A trig parameterization is useful when a curve has:

A. circular behavior
B. only straight-line behavior
C. no graph
D. a constant slope

26.5. A polar conic equation often tracks:

A. distance from the pole as angle changes
B. slope from intercept
C. matrix rows
D. only x-values

27. Write the symmetric equations for x = 1 + 2t, y = -3 + 4t. Answer as an equation.

27.1. As t increases on a parametric curve, the point usually:

A. stays fixed
B. moves along the path
C. must move right only
D. must move upward only

27.2. Symmetric equations in 3D commonly describe:

A. a line
B. a circle only
C. a parabola only
D. a histogram

27.3. Which pair commonly parameterizes a unit circle?

A. x = cos t, y = sin t
B. x = t, y = t^2
C. x = 2t + 1, y = 3t
D. x = 1/t, y = t

27.4. A trig parameterization is useful when a curve has:

A. circular behavior
B. only straight-line behavior
C. no graph
D. a constant slope

27.5. A polar conic equation often tracks:

A. distance from the pole as angle changes
B. slope from intercept
C. matrix rows
D. only x-values

28. Write a standard parameterization of the unit circle. Answer as an equation.

28.1. As t increases on a parametric curve, the point usually:

A. stays fixed
B. moves along the path
C. must move right only
D. must move upward only

28.2. Symmetric equations in 3D commonly describe:

A. a line
B. a circle only
C. a parabola only
D. a histogram

28.3. Which pair commonly parameterizes a unit circle?

A. x = cos t, y = sin t
B. x = t, y = t^2
C. x = 2t + 1, y = 3t
D. x = 1/t, y = t

28.4. A trig parameterization is useful when a curve has:

A. circular behavior
B. only straight-line behavior
C. no graph
D. a constant slope

28.5. A polar conic equation often tracks:

A. distance from the pole as angle changes
B. slope from intercept
C. matrix rows
D. only x-values

29. Write a simple polar conic form with eccentricity e and directrix parameter d. Answer as an equation.

29.1. As t increases on a parametric curve, the point usually:

A. stays fixed
B. moves along the path
C. must move right only
D. must move upward only

29.2. Symmetric equations in 3D commonly describe:

A. a line
B. a circle only
C. a parabola only
D. a histogram

29.3. Which pair commonly parameterizes a unit circle?

A. x = cos t, y = sin t
B. x = t, y = t^2
C. x = 2t + 1, y = 3t
D. x = 1/t, y = t

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30. Write a standard parameterization of y = x^2. Answer as an equation.

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31. If x = t - 1 and y = 2t + 3, which rectangular equation is correct?

A. y = 2x + 1
B. y = 2x + 5
C. y = x + 5
D. y = x - 5

31.1. Eliminating the parameter means rewriting the relation using:

A. x and y only
B. t only
C. slope only
D. the derivative

31.2. If x = 2t + 1, a good first step for elimination is:

A. solve for t
B. set t = 0
C. square both sides
D. differentiate

31.3. Why eliminate the parameter?

A. to make a single x-y equation
B. to force x = y
C. to remove the graph
D. to create a slope

31.4. In parametric equations, the parameter usually controls:

A. color only
B. motion along the curve
C. the axis labels
D. the number of variables

31.5. A valid line parameterization should make x and y change:

A. independently with no relation
B. in a coordinated way from the same parameter
C. only upward
D. only at whole numbers

32. If x = 4cos(t) and y = 4sin(t), which rectangular equation is correct?

A. x + y = 4
B. y = 4x
C. x^2 - y^2 = 16
D. x^2 + y^2 = 16

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