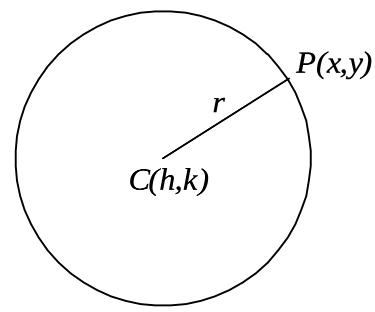
Circle

The set of all point in the plane that are equally distant from a fixed point is called a *circle*.

The fixed point is called *centre* of the circle and the distance from the centre of the circle to any point on the circle is called the *radius* of circle.

Equation of Circle

Let r be radius and $C(h,k)$ be centre of circle. Let $P(x,y)$ be any point on circle then



$$|PC| = r$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{(x-h)^2+(y-k)^2} = r$$

On squaring

$$(x-h)^2+(y-k)^2 = r^2$$

This is equation of circle in **standard form**.

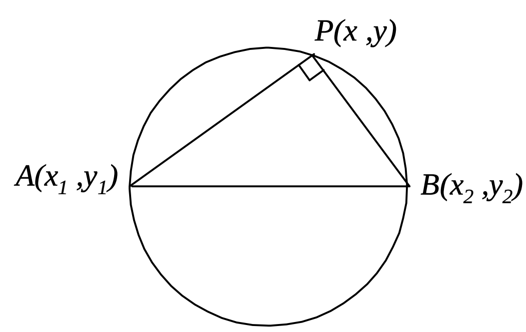
If centre of circle is at origin i.e. $C(h,k)=C(0,0)$ then equation of circle becomes

$$x^2+y^2 = r^2$$

Equation of circle with end points of diameter

Let $A(x_1,y_1)$ and $B(x_2,y_2)$ be end points of diameter.

Let $P(x,y)$ be any point on circle then



$m\angle APB = 90^\circ$

(***Note**: An angle in a semi circle is a right angle – see Theorem 4 at page 270*)

Thus the line AP and BP are $\perp$ ar to each other and we have

$$(\text{Slope of } AP)\,(\text{Slope of } BP) = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{y-y_1}{x-x_1}\right)\left(\frac{y-y_2}{x-x_2}\right) = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow (y-y_1)(y-y_2) = -(x-x_1)(x-x_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-x_1)(x-x_2)+(y-y_1)(y-y_2) = 0$$

is the required equation of circle with end points of diameter $A(x_1,y_1)$ & $B(x_2,y_2)$.

General form of an equation of a circle

The equation

$$x^2+y^2+2gx+2fy+c = 0$$

represents a circle.

$$\Rightarrow x^2+2gx+g^2+y^2+2fy+f^2+c = g^2+f^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (x+g)^2+(y+f)^2 = g^2+f^2-c$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-(-g))^2+(y-(-f))^2 = \left(\sqrt{g^2+f^2-c}\right)^2$$

This is equation of circle in standard form with

centre at $(-g,-f)$ and radius $=\sqrt{g^2+f^2-c}$

Question # 1(a)

Given: centre $C(h,k) = (5,-2)$, radius $= r = 4$

Equation of circle:

$$(x-h)^2+(y-k)^2 = r^2$$
$$\Rightarrow (x-5)^2+(y+2)^2 = (4)^2$$
$$\Rightarrow x^2-10x+25+y^2+4y+4 = 16$$
$$\Rightarrow x^2+y^2-10x+4y+25+4-16 = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow x^2+y^2-10x+4y+13 = 0$$

Question # 1(b)

Given: centre $C(h,k) = (\sqrt{2},-3\sqrt{3})$, radius $= r = 2\sqrt{2}$

Equation of circle:

$$(x-h)^2+(y-k)^2 = r^2$$
$$\Rightarrow \left(x-\sqrt{2}\right)^2+\left(y+3\sqrt{3}\right)^2 = \left(2\sqrt{2}\right)^2$$
$$\Rightarrow x^2-2\sqrt{2}x+2+y^2+6\sqrt{3}y+27 = 8$$
$$\Rightarrow x^2+y^2-2\sqrt{2}x+6\sqrt{3}y+2+27-8 = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow x^2+y^2-2\sqrt{2}x+6\sqrt{3}y+21 = 0$$

Question # 1(c)

Given end points of diameter:

$$A(x_1,y_1) = (-3,2) \quad , \quad B(x_2,y_2) = (5,-6)$$

Equation of circle with ends of diameter is

$$(x-x_1)(x-x_2)+(y-y_1)(y-y_2) = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow (x-(-3))(x-5)+(y-2)(y-(-6)) = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow (x+3)(x-5)+(y-2)(y+6) = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow x^2+3x-4x-15+y^2-2y+6y-12 = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow x^2+y^2-2x+4y-27 = 0$$

Question # 2(a)

$$x^2+y^2+12x-10y = 0$$

Here $2g=12$, $2f=-10$, $c=0$

$\Rightarrow g=6$, $f=-5$

So centre $= (-g,-f) = (-6,5)$

Radius $= \sqrt{g^2+f^2-c} = \sqrt{(6)^2+(-5)^2-0}$
$= \sqrt{36+25} = \sqrt{61}$

Question # 2(b)

$$5x^2+5y^2+14x+12y-10 = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow x^2+y^2+\frac{14}{5}x+\frac{12}{5}y-2 = 0 \qquad \div\text{ing by } 5$$

Here $2g=\frac{14}{5}$, $2f=\frac{12}{5}$, $c=-2$

$\Rightarrow g=\frac{7}{5}$, $f=\frac{6}{5}$

Centre $= (-g,-f) = \left(-\frac{7}{5},-\frac{6}{5}\right)$

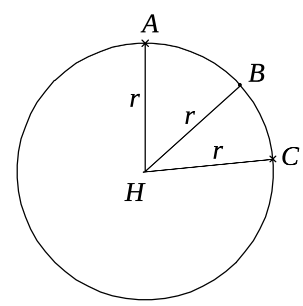
Radius $= \sqrt{g^2+f^2-c} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{7}{5}\right)^2+\left(\frac{6}{5}\right)^2-(-2)}$

$= \sqrt{\frac{49}{25}+\frac{36}{25}+2} = \sqrt{\frac{27}{5}} = 3\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}$

Question # 2(c) & (d)

Do yourself as above.

Question # 3



Given: $A(4,5)$, $B(-4,-3)$, $C(8,-3)$

Let $H(h,k)$ be centre and r be radius of circle, then

$$\left|\overline{AH}\right| = \left|\overline{BH}\right| = \left|\overline{CH}\right| = r$$

$$\Rightarrow \left|\overline{AH}\right|^2 = \left|\overline{BH}\right|^2 = \left|\overline{CH}\right|^2 = r^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (h-4)^2+(k-5)^2=(h+4)^2+(k+3)^2=(h-8)^2+(k+3)^2=r^2 \quad \ldots\ldots (i)$$

From eq. (i)

$$(h-4)^2+(k-5)^2 = (h+4)^2+(k+3)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow h^2-8h+16+k^2-10k+25 = h^2+8h+16+k^2+6k+9$$

$$\Rightarrow h^2-8h+16+k^2-10k+25-h^2-8h-16-k^2-6k-9 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -16h-16k+16 = 0 \qquad \Rightarrow h+k-1 = 0 \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (ii)$$

Again from (i)

$$(h+4)^2+(k+3)^2 = (h-8)^2+(k+3)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (h+4)^2 = (h-8)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow h^2+8h+16 = h^2-16h+64$$

$$\Rightarrow h^2+8h+16-h^2+16h-64 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 24h-48 = 0 \qquad \Rightarrow 24h = 48 \qquad \Rightarrow \boxed{h = 2}$$

Putting value of h in (ii)

$$2+k-1 = 0 \qquad \Rightarrow k+1 = 0 \qquad \Rightarrow \boxed{k = -1}$$

Again from (i)

$$r^2 = (h-4)^2+(k-5)^2$$

$$= (2-4)^2+(-1-5)^2 \qquad \because h=2,\ k=-1$$

$$= (-2)^2+(-6)^2 = 4+36 = 40 \qquad \Rightarrow r = \sqrt{40}$$

Now equation of circle with centre at $H(2,-1)$ & $r=\sqrt{40}$

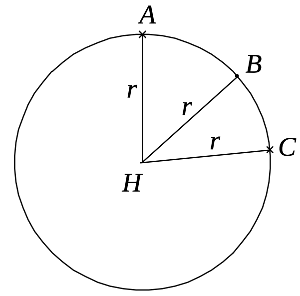
$$(x-2)^2+(y+1)^2 = \left(\sqrt{40}\right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2-4x+4+y^2+2y+1 = 40$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2+y^2-4x+2y+4+1-40 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2+y^2-4x+2y-35 = 0 \qquad \textit{Ans.}$$

Question # 3(b)



Given: $A(-7,7)$, $B(5,-1)$, $C(10,0)$

Let $H(h,k)$ be centre and r be radius of circle, then

$$\left|\overline{AH}\right| = \left|\overline{BH}\right| = \left|\overline{CH}\right| = r$$

$$\Rightarrow \left|\overline{AH}\right|^2 = \left|\overline{BH}\right|^2 = \left|\overline{CH}\right|^2 = r^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (h+7)^2+(k-7)^2=(h-5)^2+(k+1)^2=(h-10)^2+(k-0)^2=r^2 \quad \ldots\ldots. (i)$$

From equation (*i*) we have

$$(h+7)^2+(k-7)^2 = (h-10)^2+(k-0)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow h^2+14h+49+k^2-14k+49 = h^2-20h+100+k^2$$

$$\Rightarrow h^2+14h+49+k^2-14k+49-h^2+20h-100-k^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 34h-14k-2 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow 17h-7k-1 = 0 \ \ldots\ldots\ldots (ii)$$

Again from (*i*)

$$(h-5)^2+(k+1)^2 = (h-10)^2+(k-0)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow h^2-10h+25+k^2+2k+1 = h^2-20h+100+k^2$$

$$\Rightarrow h^2-10h+25+k^2+2k+1-h^2+20h-100-k^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 10h+2k-74 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 5h+k-37 = 0 \ \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (iii)$$

Multiplying eq. (*iii*) by 7 and subtracting from (*ii*)

$$\begin{array}{l} 17h - 7k - 1 = 0 \\ 35h + 7k - 259 = 0 \\ \hline 52h \qquad - 260 = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow 52h = 260 \quad \Rightarrow \boxed{h = 5}$$

Putting value of h in eq. (*iii*)

$$5(5)+k-37 = 0 \Rightarrow 25+k-37 = 0 \Rightarrow k-12 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{k = 12}$$

Again from eq. (*i*), we have

$$r^2 = (h+7)^2+(k-7)^2$$

$$= (5+7)^2+(12-7)^2 = (12)^2+(5)^2 = 144+25 = 169$$

$$\Rightarrow r = 13$$

Now equation of circle with centre $(5,12)$ and radius 13:

$$(x-5)^2+(y-12)^2 = (13)^2$$

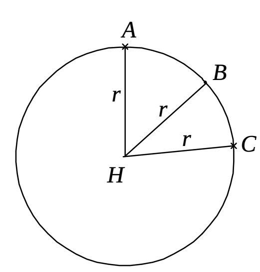
$$\Rightarrow x^2-10x+25+y^2-24y+144 = 169$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2+y^2-10x-24y+25+144-169 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2+y^2-10x-24y = 0$$

is required equation.

Question # 3(c)



Given: $A(a,0)$, $B(0,b)$, $C(0,0)$

Let $H(h,k)$ be centre and r be radius of circle, then

$$\left|\overline{AH}\right| = \left|\overline{BH}\right| = \left|\overline{CH}\right| = r$$

$$\Rightarrow \left|\overline{AH}\right|^2 = \left|\overline{BH}\right|^2 = \left|\overline{CH}\right|^2 = r^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (h-a)^2+(k-0)^2=(h-0)^2+(k-b)^2=(h-0)^2+(k-0)^2=r^2$$

$$\Rightarrow\ (h-a)^2+k^2=h^2+(k-b)^2=h^2+k^2=r^2\ \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ (i)$$

From equation (i)

$$(h-a)^2+k^2 = h^2+k^2$$

$$\Rightarrow\ h^2-2ha+a^2+k^2 = h^2+k^2$$

$$\Rightarrow\ -2ha+a^2 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow\ -2ha = -a^2 \quad \Rightarrow\ h = \frac{a^2}{2a} \quad \Rightarrow\ \boxed{h=\frac{a}{2}}$$

Again from equation (i)

$$h^2+(k-b)^2 = h^2+k^2$$

$$\Rightarrow\ h^2+k^2-2bk+b^2 = h^2+k^2 \quad \Rightarrow\ -2bk+b^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow\ 2bk = b^2 \quad \Rightarrow\ k = \frac{b^2}{2b} \quad \Rightarrow\ \boxed{k = \frac{b}{2}}$$

Again from equation (i)

$$r^2 = h^2+k^2$$

$$= \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2+\left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{a^2}{4}+\frac{b^2}{4} \quad \Rightarrow\ r = \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{4}+\frac{b^2}{4}}$$

Now equation of circle with centre $\left(\frac{a}{2},\frac{b}{2}\right)$ and radius $\frac{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}{2}$

$$\left(x-\frac{a}{2}\right)^2+\left(y-\frac{b}{2}\right) = \left(\sqrt{\frac{a^2}{4}+\frac{b^2}{4}}\right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow\ x^2-ax+\frac{a^2}{4}+y^2-by+\frac{b^2}{4} = \frac{a^2}{4}+\frac{b^2}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow\ x^2-ax+\frac{a^2}{4}+y^2-by+\frac{b^2}{4}-\frac{a^2}{4}-\frac{b^2}{4} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow\ x^2+y^2-ax-by = 0$$

Alternative Method

Given point on circle: $A(a,0)$, $B(0,b)$, $C(0,0)$

Consider an equation of circle in standard form

$$x^2+y^2+2gx+2fy+c = 0\ \ldots\ldots\ldots\ (i)$$

Since $A(a,0)$ lies on circle, therefore

$$(a)^2+(0)^2+2g(a)+2f(0)+c = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow\ a^2+2ga+c = 0\ \ldots\ldots\ (ii)$$

Also $B(0,b)$ lies on the circle, then

$$(0)^2+(b)^2+2g(0)+2f(b)+c = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow\ b^2+2fb+c = 0\ \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ (iii)$$

Also $C(0,0)$ lies on the circle, therefore

$$(0)^2+(0)^2+2g(0)+2f(0)+c = 0 \quad \Rightarrow\ c = 0$$

Putting value of c in (ii)

$$a^2+2ga+0 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow\ 2ga = -a^2 \quad \Rightarrow\ g = -\frac{a^2}{2a} \quad \Rightarrow\ g = -\frac{a}{2}$$

Putting value of c in (iii)

$$b^2+2fb+0 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow\ 2fb = -b^2$$

$$\Rightarrow\ f = -\frac{b^2}{2b} \quad \Rightarrow\ f = -\frac{b}{2}$$

Putting value of g, f and c in (i)

$$x^2+y^2+2\left(-\frac{a}{2}\right)x+2\left(-\frac{b}{2}\right)y+0 = 0$$

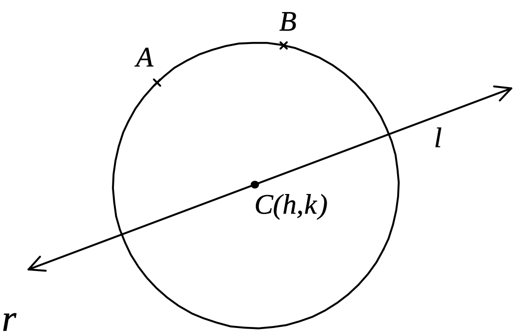
$$\Rightarrow x^2+y^2-ax-by = 0$$

is required equation of circle.

Question # 4(a)

Given: $A(3,-1)$, $B(0,1)$

$l:\ 4x-3y-3 = 0$



Let $C(h,k)$ be centre and r be radius of circle

$\because$ A & B lies on circle

$\therefore$ $|\overline{CA}| = |\overline{CB}| = r$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{(h-3)^2+(k+1)^2} = \sqrt{(h-0)^2+(k-1)^2} = r$$

…….. (i)

$$\Rightarrow (h-3)^2+(k+1)^2 = h^2+(k-1)^2 \quad \text{on squaring}$$

$$\Rightarrow h^2-6h+9+k^2+2k+1 = h^2+k^2-2k+1$$

$$\Rightarrow h^2-6h+9+k^2+2k+1-h^2-k^2+2k-1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -6h+4k+9 = 0 \ \ldots\ldots\ldots (ii)$$

Now since $C(h,k)$ lies on given equation l

$$\therefore 4h-3k-3 = 0 \ \ldots\ldots\ldots (iii)$$

×ing equation (ii) by 3 & (iii) by 4 then adding

$$-18h+12k+27 = 0$$
$$16h-12k-12 = 0$$
$$-2h \qquad +15 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2h = 15 \Rightarrow \boxed{h = \frac{15}{2}}$$

Putting in (iii)

$$4\left(\frac{15}{2}\right)-3k-3 = 0 \Rightarrow 30-3k-3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -3k+27 = 0 \Rightarrow 3k = 27 \Rightarrow \boxed{k = 9}$$

Now from eq. (i)

$$r = \sqrt{h^2+(k-1)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(\frac{15}{2}\right)^2+(9-1)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{225}{4}+64} = \sqrt{\frac{448}{4}}$$

Now equation of circle with centre at $C(h,k)=\left(\frac{15}{2},9\right)$ and radius $\sqrt{\frac{481}{4}}$

$$\left(x-\frac{15}{2}\right)^2+(y-9)^2 = \left(\sqrt{\frac{481}{4}}\right)^2$$

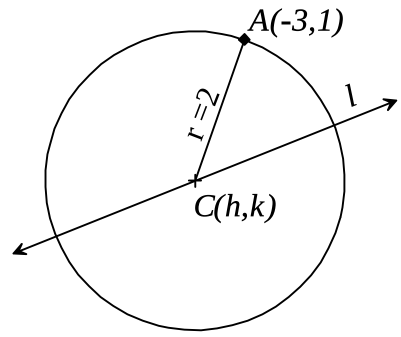
$$\Rightarrow x^2-15x+\frac{225}{4}+y^2-18y+81-\frac{481}{4} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2+y^2-15x-18y+17 = 0$$

Question # 4(b)

Given: $A(-3,1)$ lies on circle , radius $= r = 2$

$l:\ 2x-3y+3 = 0$



Let $C(h,k)$ be centre of circle.

Since $A(-3,1)$ lies on circle

$\therefore\ r = \left|\overline{AC}\right|$

$\Rightarrow\ 2 = \sqrt{(h+3)^2+(k-1)^2}$

$\Rightarrow\ 4 = (h+3)^2+(k-1)^2$

$\Rightarrow\ 4 = h^2+6h+9+k^2-2k+1$

$\Rightarrow\ h^2+6h+9+k^2-2k+1-4 = 0$

$\Rightarrow\ h^2+6h+9+k^2-2k-3 = 0$ …….. (i)

Since centre $C(h,k)$ lies on l

$\therefore\ 2h-3k+3 = 0$

$\Rightarrow\ 2h = 3k-3 \quad \Rightarrow\ h = \dfrac{3k-3}{2}$ ………. (ii)

Putting value of h in (i)

$$\left(\frac{3k-3}{2}\right)^2+k^2+6\left(\frac{3k-3}{2}\right)-2k+6 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow\ \frac{9k^2-18k+9}{4}+k^2+9k-9-2k+6 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow\ 9k^2-18k+9+4k^2+36k-36-8k+24 = 0 \qquad \times\text{ing by 4}$$

$$\Rightarrow\ 13k^2+10k-3 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow\ 13k^2+13k-3k-3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow\ 13k(k+1)-3(k+1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow\ (k+1)(13k-3) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow\ k = -1 \quad \text{or} \quad k = \frac{3}{13}$$

Putting value of k in (ii)

$h = \dfrac{3(-1)-3}{2}$

$= \dfrac{-6}{2}$

$= -3$

$\Rightarrow\ (-3,-1)$ is centre of circle

$h = \dfrac{3\left(\frac{3}{13}\right)-3}{2}$

$= \dfrac{\frac{9}{13}-3}{2} = \dfrac{-\frac{30}{13}}{2} = \dfrac{-15}{13}$

$\Rightarrow\ \left(-\dfrac{15}{13},\dfrac{3}{13}\right)$ is centre of circle.

Now equation of circle with centre at $(-3,1)$ and radius 2

$$(x+3)^2+(y+1)^2 = (2)^2 \quad \Rightarrow\ (x+3)^2+(y+1)^2 = 4$$

Now equation of circle with centre at $\left(-\dfrac{15}{13},\dfrac{3}{13}\right)$ and radius 2

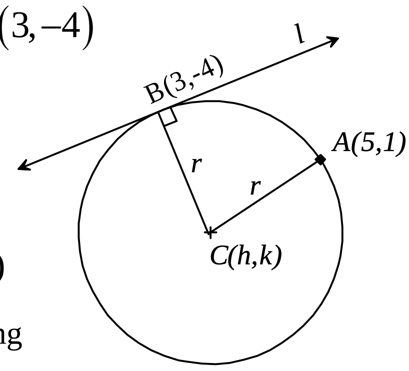
$$\left(x+\frac{15}{13}\right)^2+\left(y-\frac{3}{13}\right)^2 = (2)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow\ \left(x+\frac{15}{13}\right)^2+\left(y-\frac{3}{13}\right)^2 = 4$$

Question # 4(c)

Given: $A(5,1)$ and $l:\ 2x-y-10=0$ is tangent at $B(3,-4)$

Let $C(h,k)$ be centre and r be radius of circle.



$\because$ $A(5,1)$ and $B(3,-4)$ lies on circle

$\therefore$ $|AC| = |BC| = r$

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{(h-5)^2+(k-1)^2} = \sqrt{(h-3)^2+(k+4)^2} = r$ ..... (i)

$\Rightarrow (h-5)^2+(k-1)^2 = (h-3)^2+(k+4)^2$ On squaring

$\Rightarrow h^2-10h+25+k^2-2k+1 = h^2-6h+9+k^2+8k+16$

$\Rightarrow h^2-10h+25+k^2-2k+1-h^2+6h-9-k^2-8k-16 = 0$

$\Rightarrow -4h-10k+1 = 0$ ……….. (ii)

Now slope of tangent $l = m_1 = -\dfrac{a}{b} = -\dfrac{2}{-1} = 2$

And slope of radial segment $\overline{CB} = m_2 = \dfrac{k+4}{h-3}$

Since radial segment is perpendicular to tangent therefore

$m_1 m_2 = -1$

$\Rightarrow 2\left(\dfrac{k+4}{h-3}\right) = -1 \quad \Rightarrow 2k+8 = -h+3$

$\Rightarrow h-3+2k+8 = 0$

$\Rightarrow h+2k+5 = 0$ ……….. (iii)

Multiplying eq. (iii) by 4 and adding in (ii)

$$\begin{array}{rrrr} 4h & +\ 8k & +\ 20 & = 0 \\ -4h & -10k & +1 & = 0 \\ \hline & -\ 2k & +21 & = 0 \end{array}$$

$\Rightarrow 2k = 21 \quad \Rightarrow \boxed{k = \dfrac{21}{2}}$

Putting value of k in (iii)

$h+2\left(\dfrac{21}{2}\right)+5 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow h+21+5 = 0$

$\Rightarrow h+26 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \boxed{h = -26}$

Now from eq. (i)

$r = \sqrt{(h-3)^2+(k+4)^2}$

$= \sqrt{(-26-3)^2+\left(\dfrac{21}{2}+4\right)^2} = \sqrt{(-29)^2+\left(\dfrac{29}{2}\right)^2}$

$= \sqrt{841+\dfrac{841}{4}} = \sqrt{\dfrac{4205}{4}}$

Now equation of circle with centre at $\left(-26,\dfrac{21}{2}\right)$ and radius $\sqrt{\dfrac{4205}{4}}$

$(x+26)^2+\left(y-\dfrac{21}{2}\right)^2 = \left(\sqrt{\dfrac{4205}{4}}\right)^2$

$\Rightarrow x^2+52x+676+y^2-21y+\dfrac{441}{4}-\dfrac{4205}{4} = 0$

$\Rightarrow x^2+y^2+52x-21y-265 = 0$

Question # 4(d)

Given; $A(1,4)$, $B(-1,8)$

$l:\ x+3y-3 = 0$

Let $C(h,k)$ be centre and r be radius of circle then

$$\left|\overline{AC}\right| = \left|\overline{BC}\right| = r$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{(h-1)^2+(k-4)^2} = \sqrt{(h+1)^2+(k-8)^2} = r \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots. (i)$$

Also l is tangent to circle

$\therefore$ radius of circle = $\perp$ar distance of $C(h,k)$ form l

$$\Rightarrow r = \frac{|h+3k-3|}{\sqrt{(1)^2+(3)^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \frac{|h+3k-3|}{\sqrt{10}} \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots. (ii)$$

Now from (i)

$$\sqrt{(h-1)^2+(k-4)^2} = \sqrt{(h+1)^2+(k-8)^2}$$

On squaring

$$(h-1)^2+(k-4)^2 = (h+1)^2+(k-8)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow h^2-2h+1+k^2-8k+16 = h^2+2h+1+k^2-16k+64$$

$$\Rightarrow h^2-2h+1+k^2-8k+16-h^2-2h-1-k^2+16k-64 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -4h+8k-48 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow h-2k+12 = 0 \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \ (iii)$$

Now from (i) & (ii)

$$\sqrt{(h-1)^2+(k-4)^2} = \frac{|h+3k-3|}{\sqrt{10}}$$

On squaring

$$(h-1)^2+(k-4)^2 = \frac{|h+3k-3|^2}{10}$$

$$\Rightarrow 10\left[(h-1)^2+(k-4)^2\right] = h^2+9k^2+9+6hk-18k-6h$$

$$\Rightarrow 10\left[h^2-2h+1+k^2-8k+16\right] = h^2+9k^2+9+6hk-18k-6h$$

$$\Rightarrow 10h^2-20h+10+10k^2-80k+160-h^2-9k^2-9-6hk+18k+6h = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 9h^2+k^2-14h-62k-6hk+161 = 0 \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots. (iv)$$

From (iii)

$$h = 2k-12 \quad \ldots\ldots.. (v)$$

Putting in (iv)

$$9(2k-12)^2+k^2-14(2k-12)-62k-6(2k-12)k+161 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 9(4k^2-48k+144)+k^2-28k+168-62k-12k^2+72k+161 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 36k^2-432k+1296+k^2-28k+168-62k-12k^2+72k+161 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 25k^2-450k+1625 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow k^2-18k+65 = 0 \qquad \div\text{ing by } 25$$

$$\Rightarrow k^2-13k-5k+65 = 0 \qquad \Rightarrow k(k-13)-5(k-13) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (k-13)(k-5) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow k=13 \quad \text{or} \quad k = 5$$

Putting in eq. (v)

$h = 2(13) - 12$

$= 26 - 12 = 14$

Now from (i)

$r = \sqrt{(h-1)^2 + (k-4)^2}$

$\Rightarrow \ r = \sqrt{(14-1)^2 + (13-4)^2}$

$= \sqrt{(13)^2 + (9)^2} = \sqrt{169+81}$

$= \sqrt{250}$

Now eq. of circle with centre $(14,13)$ and radius $\sqrt{170}$

$(x-14)^2 + (y-13)^2 = \left(\sqrt{250}\right)^2$

$\Rightarrow (x-14)^2 + (y-13)^2 = 250$

Putting in (v)

$h = 2(5) - 12$

$= 10 - 12 = -2$

Now from (i)

$r = \sqrt{(h-1)^2 + (k-4)^2}$

$= \sqrt{(2-1)^2 + (5-4)^2}$

$= \sqrt{1+1} = \sqrt{2}$

Now eq. of circle with centre $(2,5)$ and radius $\sqrt{2}$

$(x-2)^2 + (y-5)^2 = \left(\sqrt{2}\right)^2$

$\Rightarrow (x-2)^2 + (y-5)^2 = 2$

Question # 5

Radius of circle $= r = a$

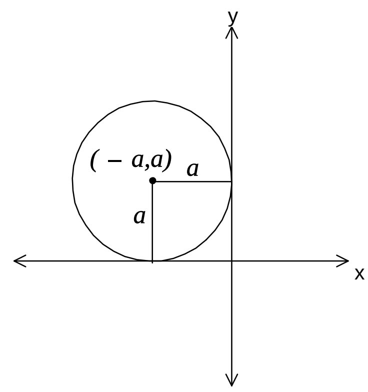
$\because$ circle lies in second quadrant and touching both the axis therefore centre of circle is $(-a,a)$

So equation of circle

$(x-(-a))^2 + (y-a)^2 = (a)^2$

$\Rightarrow x^2 + 2ax + a^2 + y^2 - 2ay + a^2 - a^2 = 0$

$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + 2ax + 2ay + a^2 = 0$



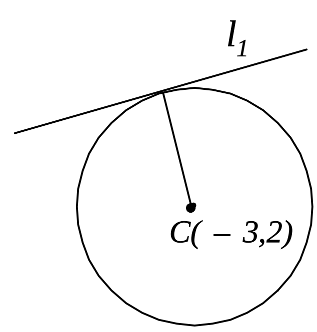
Question # 6

Suppose

$l_1: \ 3x - 2y = 0$

$l_2: \ 2x + 3y - 13 = 0$

$S: \ x^2 + y^2 + 6x - 4y = 0$



From S

$2g = 6 \ , \ 2f = -4 \ , \ c = 0$

$\Rightarrow \ g = 3 \ , \ f = -2 \ ,$

Centre $C(-g,-f) = C(-3,2)$

Radius $= r = \sqrt{g^2 + f^2 - c}$

$= \sqrt{(3)^2 + (-2)^2 - 0}$

$= \sqrt{9+4=0} = \sqrt{13}$

Now to check l_1 is tangent to circle, we find

$\perp$ar distance of l_1 from centre $= \dfrac{|3(-3) - 2(2) + 0|}{\sqrt{(3)^2 + (-2)^2}}$

$= \dfrac{|-9-4|}{\sqrt{9+4}} = \dfrac{|-13|}{\sqrt{13}} = \dfrac{13}{\sqrt{13}}$

$= \sqrt{13}$ = radius of circle

$\Rightarrow \ l_1$ is tangent to given circle.

Now to check l_2 is tangent to circle, let

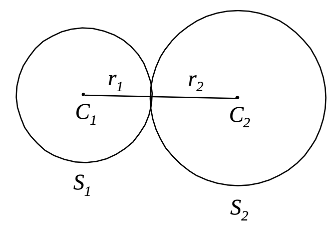
$$\perp\text{ar distance of } l_2 \text{ from centre} = \frac{|2(-3)+3(2)-13|}{\sqrt{(2)^2+(3)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{|-6+6-13|}{\sqrt{4+9}} = \frac{|-13|}{\sqrt{13}}$$

$$= \frac{13}{\sqrt{13}} = \sqrt{13} = \text{Radius of circle}$$

$\Rightarrow$ l_2 is also tangent to given circle.

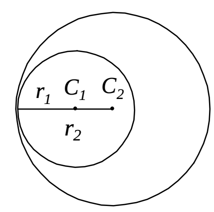
Circles touching each other externally or internally



Let C_1 be centre and r_1 be radius of circle S_1 and C_2 be centre and r_2 be radius of circle S_2.

Then they touch each other externally if

$$\left|\overline{C_1C_2}\right| = r_1 + r_2$$



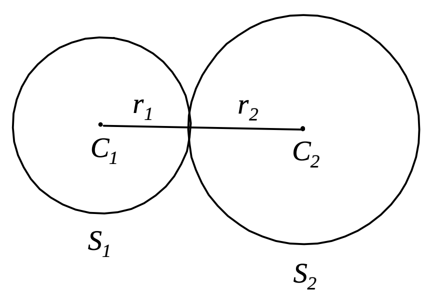
And they touch each other internally if

$$\left|\overline{C_1C_2}\right| = |r_2 - r_1|$$

Question # 7

Let $S_1:\ x^2+y^2+2x-2y-7 = 0$

$S_2:\ x^2+y^2-6x+4y+9 = 0$



For S_1:

$$2g = 2 \quad , \quad 2f = -2 \quad , \quad c = -7$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad g = 1 \quad , \quad f = -1 \ ,$$

Let C_1 be centre and r_1 be radius of circle S_1, then

$$C_1(-g,-f) = C_1(-1,1)$$

$$\text{Radius} = r_1 = \sqrt{g^2+f^2-c}$$

$$= \sqrt{(1)^2+(-1)^2-(-7)} = \sqrt{1+1+7} = \sqrt{9} = 3$$

For S_2:

$$2g = -6 \quad , \quad 2f = 4 \quad , \quad c = 9$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad g = -3 \quad , \quad f = 2$$

Let C_2 be centre and r_2 be radius of circle S_2 then

$$C_2(-g,-f) = C_2(3,-2)$$

$$\text{Radius} = r_2 = \sqrt{g^2+f^2-c}$$

$$= \sqrt{(-3)^2+(2)^2-9} = \sqrt{9+4-9} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

Now circles touch each other externally if

$$|C_1C_2| = r_1 + r_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{(3+1)^2+(-2-1)^2} = 3+2$$

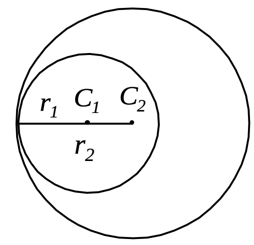
$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{16+9} = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{25} = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow 5 = 5$$

Hence both circles touch each other externally.

Question # 8



Suppose $S_1: \; x^2+y^2+2x-8 = 0$

$S_2: \; x^2+y^2-6x+6y-46 = 0$

For S_1:

$2g=2 \quad , \quad 2f=0 \quad , \quad c=-8$

$\Rightarrow \; g=1 \quad , \quad f=0$

Let C_1 be centre and r_1 be radius of circle S_1 then

$C_1(-g,-f) = C(-1,0)$

Radius $= r_1 = \sqrt{g^2+f^2-c}$

$= \sqrt{(1)^2+(0)^2+8} \;=\; \sqrt{9} \;=\; 3$

For S_2:

$2g=-6 \quad , \quad 2f=6 \quad , \quad c=-46$

$\Rightarrow \; g=-3 \quad , \quad f=3$

Let C_2 be centre and r_2 be radius of circle S_2 then

$C_2(-g,-f) = C_2(3,-3)$

Radius $= r_2 = \sqrt{g^2+f^2-c}$

$= \sqrt{(3)^2+(-3)^2-(-46)} \;=\; \sqrt{9+9+46} \;=\; \sqrt{64} \;=\; 8$

Now circles touch each other internally if

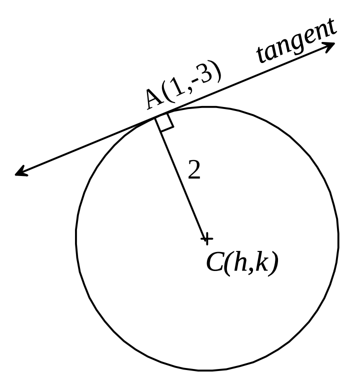
$\left|\overline{C_1C_2}\right| = \left|r_2-r_1\right|$

$\Rightarrow \; \sqrt{(3+1)^2+(-3-0)^2} = \left|8-3\right|$

$\Rightarrow \; \sqrt{16+9} = \left|5\right| \quad \Rightarrow \; \sqrt{25} = 5 \quad \Rightarrow \; 5 = 5$

Hence circles are touching each other internally.

Question # 9



Given: Radius $r = 2$,

Tangent: $x-y-4 = 0$ at $A(1,-3)$

Suppose $C(h,k)$ be the centre then

$\left|AC\right| = 2$

$\Rightarrow \; \sqrt{(h-1)^2+(k+3)^2} = 2$

On squaring

$(h-1)^2+(k+3)^2 = 4$

$\Rightarrow \; h^2-2h+1+k^2+6k+9-4 = 0$

$\Rightarrow \; h^2+k^2-2h+6k+6 = 0$ …….. (*i*)

Now slope of radial line $AC = \dfrac{k+3}{h-1}$

Slope of line tangent $= -\dfrac{1}{-1} = 1$

Since radial line is $\perp$ ar to tangent, therefore

(Slope of radial line) (Slope of tangent) $= -1$

$\Rightarrow \; \left(\dfrac{k+3}{h-1}\right)(1) = -1$

$\Rightarrow \; k+3 = -(h-1) \quad \Rightarrow \; k = -h+1-3$

$\Rightarrow \quad k = -h - 2$ …….. (ii)

Putting in (i)

$$h^2 + (-h-2)^2 - 2h + 6(-h-2) + 6 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad h^2 + h^2 + 4h + 4 - 2h - 6h - 12 + 6 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad 2h^2 - 4h - 2 = 0 \qquad \Rightarrow \quad h^2 - 2h - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad h = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{(-2)^2 - 4(1)(-1)}}{2(1)}$$

$$= \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4+4}}{2} \qquad = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{8}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2 \pm 2\sqrt{2}}{2} \qquad = 1 \pm \sqrt{2}$$

Putting $h = 1 + \sqrt{2}$ in (ii)

$$k = -1 - \sqrt{2} - 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad k = -3 - \sqrt{2}$$

Now equation of circle with centre $\left(1+\sqrt{2}, -3-\sqrt{2}\right)$ and radius 2.

$$\left(x - (1+\sqrt{2})\right)^2 - \left(y - (-3-\sqrt{2})\right)^2 = (2)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \left(x - 1 - \sqrt{2}\right)^2 - \left(y + 3 + \sqrt{2})\right)^2 = 4$$

Putting $h = 1 - \sqrt{2}$ in (ii)

$$k = -1 + \sqrt{2} - 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad k = -3 + \sqrt{2}$$

Now equation of circle with centre $\left(1-\sqrt{2}, -3+\sqrt{2}\right)$ and radius 2.

$$\left(x - (1-\sqrt{2})\right)^2 - \left(y - (-3+\sqrt{2})\right)^2 = (2)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \left(x - 1 + \sqrt{2}\right)^2 - \left(y + 3 - \sqrt{2})\right)^2 = 4$$

Book: *Exercise 6.1 (Page 255)*
Calculus and Analytic Geometry Mathematic 12
Punjab Textbook Board, Lahore.
Edition: May 2005.

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