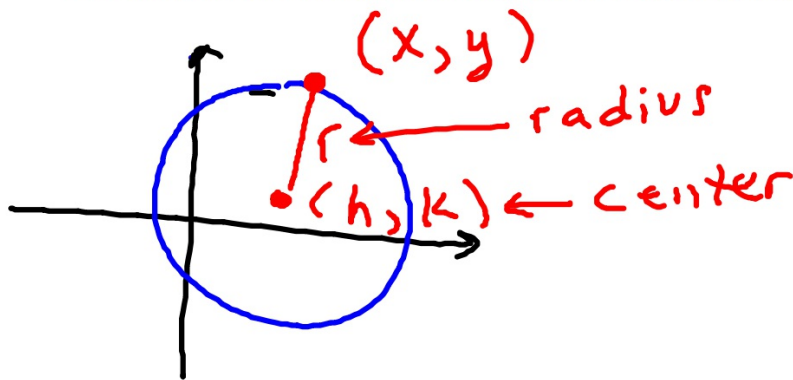


## Section 2.4: Circles

A circle is a set of points in the  $xy$ -plane that are a fixed distance  $r$  from a fixed point  $(h, k)$ .

The fixed distance  $r$  is called the radius, and the fixed point  $(h, k)$  is called the center of the circle.



distance formula from  $(h, k)$  to  $(x, y)$

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

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

standard form  
of eqn. of a circle

When center is on the origin  $(0,0)$

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

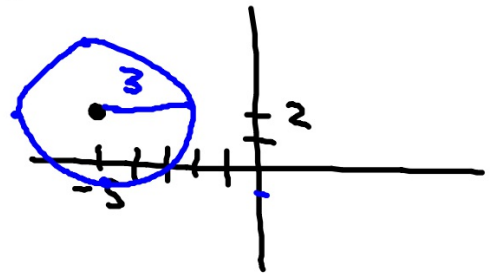
when center is on origin & radius = 1

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1 \leftarrow \text{unit circle}$$

Ex: Write the standard equation of a circle with radius 3 and whose center is  $(-5, 2)$

$$(x - (-5))^2 + (y - 2)^2 = 3^2$$

$$(x + 5)^2 + (y - 2)^2 = 9$$



Ex: Find the center and radius of the circle with the given equation.

i)  $(x-2)^2 + (y+3)^2 = 81$

$$(x-\underset{h}{2})^2 + (y-\underset{k}{-3})^2 = r^2$$

center  $(2, -3)$  radius: 9

ii) Find the intercepts.

$$(0-2)^2 + (y+3)^2 = 81$$

$$4 + (y+3)^2 = 81$$
$$(y+3)^2 = 77$$

$$(y+3)^2 = 77$$

$$y+3 = \pm\sqrt{77}$$

$$y = -3 \pm \sqrt{77}$$

$$(x-2)^2 + (y+3)^2 = 81$$

$$(x-2)^2 + (3)^2 = 81$$

$$(x-2)^2 + 9 = 81$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \cdot 9 \\ \sqrt{2} \sqrt{4} \sqrt{9} \\ \sqrt{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \end{array}$$

$$\sqrt{(x-2)^2} = \sqrt{72}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x-2 = \pm \sqrt{72} \\ x = 2 \pm \sqrt{72} \end{array}$$

$$x = 2 \pm 6\sqrt{2}$$

General Form of an equation of a circle.

$$x^2 + y^2 + ax + by + c = 0$$

it is possible to have a circle,  
a point, or no circle at all.

a point  $x^2 + y^2 = 0$  (0,0)

no circle at all  $x^2 + y^2 = -5$

Ex: Graph the equation by finding the center and radius of the circle.

$$x^2 + y^2 + 4x - 6y + 12 = 0$$

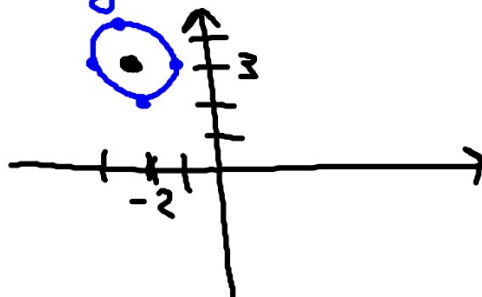
$$x^2 + y^2 + 4x - 6y + 12 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 4x + \underbrace{4}_{\left(\frac{4}{2}\right)^2} + y^2 - 6y + \underbrace{9}_{\left(\frac{-6}{2}\right)^2} = -12 + 4 + 9$$

$$\underbrace{(x^2 + 4x + 4)} + \underbrace{(y^2 - 6y + 9)} = 1$$

$$(x+2)^2 + (y-3)^2 = 1$$

center:  $(-2, 3)$   
radius:  $1$



Ex: Graph

$$\frac{2x^2}{2} + \frac{2y^2}{2} - \frac{12x}{2} + \frac{8y}{2} - \frac{24}{2} = \frac{0}{2}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 6x + 4y - 12 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 6x + 9 + y^2 + 4y + 4 = 12 + 4 \cdot 9$$

$$(x-3)^2 + (y+2)^2 = 25$$

center (3, -2)

$$r=5$$

