EE25BTECH11023 - Venkata Sai

Question:

A circle is given by $x^2 + (y - 1)^2 = 1$, another circle C touches it externally and also the X axis, then the locus of its centre is

1)
$$\{(x,y): x^2 = 4y\} \cup \{(x,y): y \le 0\}$$
 3) $\{(x,y): x^2 = 4y\} \cup \{(0,y): y \le 0\}$ 2) $\{(x,y): x^2 + (y-1)^2 = 4\} \cup \{(x,y): y \le 0\}$ 4) $\{(x,y): x^2 = 4y\} \cup \{(0,y): y \le 0\}$

2)
$$\{(x,y): x^2 + (y-1)^2 = 4\} \cup \{(x,y): y \le 0\}$$
 4) $\{(x,y): x^2 = 4y\} \cup \{(0,y): y \le 0\}$

Solution:

As the circle touches X-axis, Distance of a point from x-axis is given by

$$r = |\mathbf{n}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{c}|\tag{1}$$

1

where **n** is the unit vector normal to x-axis

For the given circle with radius r_1 and center c_1

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

$$\mathbf{p} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{n} \text{ and } r_1 = 1 \tag{3}$$

Distance between their centers equal to sum of their radius

$$\|\mathbf{c} - \mathbf{p}\| = r + r_1 \tag{4}$$

$$\|\mathbf{c} - \mathbf{n}\| = |\mathbf{n}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{c}| + 1 \tag{5}$$

$$\|\mathbf{c} - \mathbf{n}\|^2 = (|\mathbf{n}^\top \mathbf{c}| + 1)^2$$
 (6)

$$(\mathbf{c} - \mathbf{n}) \left(\mathbf{c}^{\mathsf{T}} - \mathbf{n}^{\mathsf{T}} \right) = \left(|\mathbf{n}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{c}| + 1 \right)^{2} \tag{7}$$

$$\mathbf{c}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{n}\mathbf{n}^{\mathsf{T}} - \mathbf{c}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{n} - \mathbf{n}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{c} = \left(|\mathbf{n}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{c}|\right)^{2} + 2|\mathbf{n}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{c}| + 1$$
 (8)

$$\mathbf{c}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{n}\mathbf{n}^{\mathsf{T}} - \mathbf{c}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{n} - \mathbf{n}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{c} = \left(\mathbf{n}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{c}\right)^{\mathsf{T}}\left(\mathbf{n}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{c}\right) + 2|\mathbf{n}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{c}| + 1 \tag{9}$$

$$\mathbf{c}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{c} + ||\mathbf{n}||^2 - 2\mathbf{n}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{c} = (\mathbf{c}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{n}\mathbf{n}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{c}) + 2|\mathbf{n}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{c}| + 1$$
 (10)

$$\mathbf{c}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{c} + 1 = (\mathbf{c}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{n}\mathbf{n}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{c}) + 2\mathbf{n}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{c} + 2|\mathbf{n}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{c}| + 1$$
 (11)

$$\mathbf{c}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{c} - \left(\mathbf{c}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{n}\mathbf{n}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{c}\right) = 2\mathbf{n}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{c} + 2|\mathbf{n}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{c}| \tag{12}$$

$$\mathbf{c}^{\mathsf{T}} \left(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{n} \mathbf{n}^{\mathsf{T}} \right) \mathbf{c} = 2 \mathbf{n}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{c} + 2 |\mathbf{n}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{c}| \tag{13}$$

$$\mathbf{c}^{\mathsf{T}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{c} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{c} + 2 \begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{c}$$
(14)

$$\mathbf{c}^{\top} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{c} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{c} + 2 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{c}$$
 (15)

$$\begin{pmatrix} x & y \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \pm 2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$
 (16)

$$\begin{pmatrix} x & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = 4 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \quad (\mathbf{or}) \quad \begin{pmatrix} x & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} - 2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \tag{17}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = 4y \quad (\mathbf{or}) \quad \begin{pmatrix} x & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = 0 \tag{18}$$

$$x^2 = 4y \text{ (or) } x^2 = 0 \implies x = 0$$
 (19)

Case (1)

$$x^2 = 4y \implies y \ge 0 \tag{20}$$

Case (2)

$$x = 0 \tag{21}$$

$$\mathbf{n}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{c} \le 0 \implies \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \le 0 \implies y \le 0$$
 (22)

Hence from Case (1) and Case (2)

$$\{(x,y): x^2 = 4y\} \left\{ \begin{cases} (x,y): x = 0 \text{ AND } y \le 0 \end{cases} \right\}$$
 (23)

$$\{(x,y): x^2 = 4y\} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \{(0,y): y \le 0\} \end{array} \right. \tag{24}$$

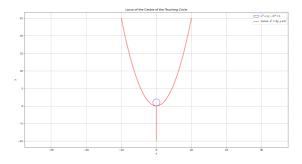


Fig. 4.1