α. Με κέντρο $K(2,-3)$ και ακτίνα $\rho = 4$ ο κύκλος έχει εξίσωση

$$(x-x_K)^2+(y-y_K)^2=\rho^2 \Rightarrow (x-2)^2+(y-(-3))^2=4^2 \Rightarrow (x-2)^2+(y+3)^2=16$$

β. $(x-x_K)^2+(y-y_K)^2=\rho^2 \Rightarrow (x-(-4))^2+(y-5)^2=3^2 \Rightarrow (x+4)^2+(y-5)^2=9$

γ. $(x-x_K)^2+(y-y_K)^2=\rho^2 \Rightarrow (x-1)^2+(y-1)^2=\sqrt{5}^2 \Rightarrow (x-1)^2+(y-1)^2=5$

δ. $(x-x_K)^2+(y-y_K)^2=\rho^2 \Rightarrow (x-0)^2+(y-(-2))^2=\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \Rightarrow x^2+(y+2)^2=\frac{1}{4}$

ε. $(x-x_K)^2+(y-y_K)^2=\rho^2 \Rightarrow (x-7)^2+(y-0)^2=\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)^2 \Rightarrow (x-7)^2+y^2=\frac{1}{3}$

στ. $(x-x_K)^2+(y-y_K)^2=\rho^2 \Rightarrow \left(x-\frac{3}{2}\right)^2+\left(y-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2=1^2 \Rightarrow \left(x-\frac{3}{2}\right)^2+\left(y-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2=1$