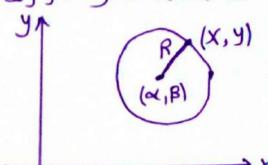
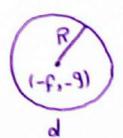
### الدائرة the circle (R)

· الدائرة : - هي المحل الهذي لنقطات تترك من مستوى بديث يكون بعدها عند نقلت ثابتة مساوية لنفنى القفر

Π معادلة الدائرة صركزها (α,β) ونعنق قطرها ٦:-



2 العسورة لعامة لمسادلة الدائرة:-

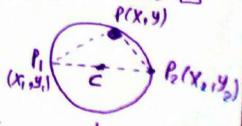


→ سُروط المعادلة ﴿ تَمِثْلُ دَائِرَةً: -

عادلة الدائرة بدلالة المقطين fi, f يمثلان نهاية قطرفيها:-

$$(x-x_1, y-y_1) \cdot (x-x_2, y-y_2) = 0$$

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



ال معادلة دائرة تمر بثلاث نقالم في الحري المراق المرا

Examples

Examples

Examples

Find both the center and radius of the Circle  $x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 8y = 41$ 

d:  $x^2 + y^2 + 2fx + 2fy + C = 0 \rightarrow 0$  example lead of the lead o

d: x2+y2-4x-8y-41=0 ->@ =010661

2 = 1/16 | - 0 = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/16 | = 1/1

Find the equation of the Citcle

(A) Its center at (4, -6) and its Radius 7:-  $(X - \alpha)^2 + (Y - \beta)^2 = R^2$   $(X - 4)^2 + (Y + 6)^2 = 49$   $X^2 - 8X + 16 + Y^2 + 12Y + 36 = 49$   $X^2 + Y^2 - 8X + 12Y + 3 = 0$ 

(B) It Passes through the three Points (1,1), (2,-1), (3,2)

جه المعاولة المعاول

⊕ (1,11) →  $(11)^2 + (11^2 + 2f + 2g + C = 0)$  $2f + 2g + C = -2 \rightarrow 0$ 

(2,-1) (2,-1) (2)2+(-1)2+4f-2g+C=0

4F-2g+C=-5 -> 2

(3,2) → (3)2+2f(3)+2g(2)+<=0

6F+47+C=-13->3

50 ming 0, 0, 0 = Julo 2/1 f= = 5 2 9=-1 C= 4

d: x2+y2-5X-y+4=0 #

(4) (C) It Passes through the two Points (1,-2), (4,-3) and its Center is

$$\otimes$$
  $(1,-2)$   $\Rightarrow$   $(1)^{2}+(-2)^{2}+2f-4g+C=0$   
 $2f-4g+C=-5→0$ (19-2)

$$C = \frac{11}{3}$$

(D) the two Points (1,-2), (4,-3) are the end of adiagonal in it. (x1,14) (X2,142)

$$(X - X_1)(X - X_2) + (Y - Y_1)(Y - Y_2) = 0$$

$$(X-1)(X-4) + (Y+2)(Y+3) = 0$$

$$x^{2} + y^{2} - 5x + 5y + 10 = 0 *$$

#### المعادلة البارمترية Parametric equation

$$(\alpha,\beta)$$
  $(\beta,\beta)$   $(\beta,\beta$ 

الهمادلة المبارمترية للما كأن مركزها (١٥) 
$$X^2 + Y^2 = R^2$$
  
 $X = R GSG$   
 $Y = R SING$ 

### 5

• معادلة خط المحاس ووتر النهاس والخط القطبى:-

To tangent line equation From P(X1, Y1) on the circle:

$$\frac{P_{1}P \cdot \overline{CP_{1}} = 0}{(x-x_{1}, y-y_{1}) \cdot (x_{1}+f, y_{1}+g) = 0}$$

$$\frac{(x-x_{1})(x_{1}+f) + (y-y_{1})(y_{1}+g) = 0}{(x-x_{1})(x_{1}+f) + (y-y_{1})(y_{1}+g) = 0}$$

$$\frac{xx_{1}+fx-x_{1}^{2}-fx_{1}+yy_{1}+gy-y_{1}^{2}-gy_{1}=0}{(x-y_{1})^{2}-gy_{1}-x_{1}^{2}-y_{1}^{2}=0}$$

$$\frac{xx_{1}+yy_{1}+fx-fx_{1}+gy-gy_{1}-x_{1}^{2}-y_{1}^{2}=0}{(x-y_{1})^{2}-gy_{1}+2fx_{1}+2gy_{1}+C=0}$$

$$\frac{xx_{1}+yy_{1}+fx-fx_{1}+gy-gy_{1}+2fx_{1}+2gy_{1}+C=0}{(x-y_{1})^{2}-gy_{1}+2fx_{1}+2gy_{1}+C=0}$$

$$\frac{xx_{1}+yy_{1}+f(x+x_{1})+g(y+y_{1})+C=0}{(y+y_{1})^{2}-gy_{1}+2fx_{1}+C=0}$$

#### و تعلقنانه قالما سامتا بتع عا seam chord of Acitcle From P(X1, 4):

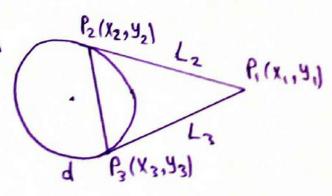
Aco Colod bis Eusles

the tangent line equation

From P2:

XX2 + y y2 + f(X + X2)

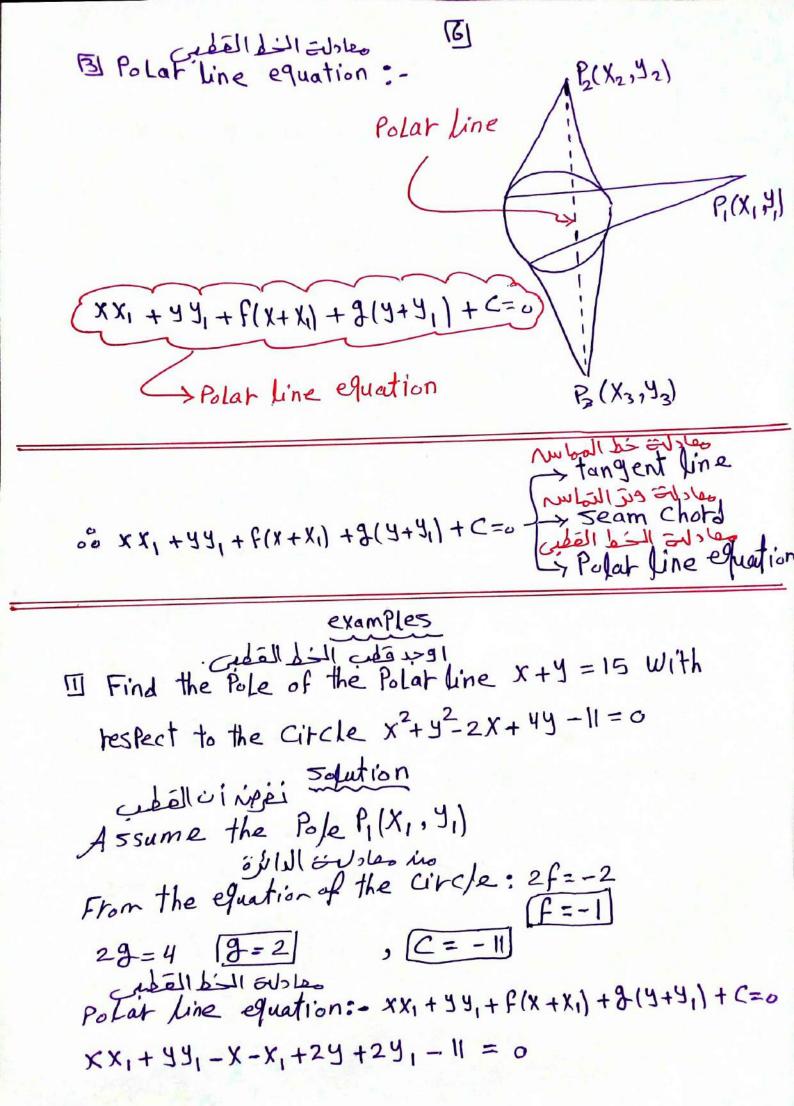
+9(y+y2) + C=0



Pon the line La:

X, X2+ y, y2+f(x,+X2) +3(y,+y2)+C=0 ->0

. the tangent line equation From P3:



$$(x_{1}-1)x + (y_{1}+2)y = x_{1}-2y_{1}+11 \rightarrow 0$$

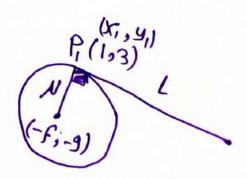
$$x + y = 15 \rightarrow 2$$

$$\frac{x}{y} = 20$$

PI Find the tangent line equation and normal line equation to the circle x2+y2+2x-3y-3=0 atp(1.3)

Solution  

$$f = 1$$
,  $g = \frac{3}{2}$ ,  $C = -3$   
 $L^2 = 11)^2 + 13)^2 + 2(1) - 3(3) - 3 = 0$   
Pronthe circle



18

tangent line equation:

$$XX_1 + YY_1 + f(X+X_1) + f(Y+X_1) + f(Y+X_$$

$$2X + \frac{3}{2}y - \frac{13}{2} = 0 + 2$$

$$4X + 3y - 13 = 0 + 4$$

Normal Line equation

$$\frac{y - y_1}{x - x_1} = \frac{y_1 + 3}{x_1 + f}$$

$$\frac{y - 3}{x - 1} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$4y - 12 = 3x - 3$$

B) Draw the two tangents of 80B From the origin to the circle x2+y2-20X-20y+160=0 Find

(i) the equation of the seam Chord AB

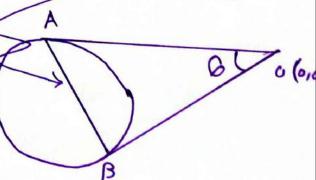
(ii) the equation of the two tangent of & oB

(iii) the Area of the triangle oAB

(i) Jeam Chord AB:

 $XX + YY_1 + f(X+X_1) + g(Y+Y_1) + C=0$  X(0) + Y(0) + Io(X+0) - Io(Y+0) + I60 = 0-IoX - IoY + I60 = 0

x+y-16=0 #



Seam Chotd

[3] (iil tangent line oA, oB :-بعل معادلة وتر التها سر AB مع معادلة الدائرة لا يجاد نقال التقاطع A,B X+4=16  $y = 16 - x \rightarrow 0$ X2+42-20X-20Y+160=0  $x^{2} + (16 - x)^{2} - 20x - 20(16 - x) + 160 = 0$ x2+256-32X+X2-20X-320+20X+160=0 حل بالمحاسبة  $2x^{2} - 32x + 96 = 0$ X = 12 Y = 16-12 = 4 X = 4 Y = 12 A = (12, 4) X = 4 Y = 12 B = (4, 12)tangent oA: 12X + 44 - 10(X+12) - 10(Y+4) + 160 = 0 2x = 6y  $\{y = \frac{1}{3}x\}$   $m_1 = \frac{1}{3} \#$ tangent oB: 4x+12y-10(x+4)-10(y+12)+160=0 -6X =24 (Y=3X) m2=3#  $\tan \theta = \frac{m_2 - m_1}{1 + m_1 m_2} = \frac{3 - \frac{1}{3}}{1 + 1} = \frac{4}{3}$   $\theta = 53.13^{\circ} \#$ (iii) Area of oAB 0A = V(12)2 + (4)2 = 4VTO 2 0B = \((4)^2 + (12)^2 = 4 \(\text{To}\) Area =

B(4,12)

A(12,4)

# · tangent Line Length From P, (X1, Y1):-

$$L^{2} = (P_{1}c)^{2} - R^{2}$$

$$= (X_{1}+f)^{2} + (Y_{1}+3)^{2}$$

$$- (F^{2}+g^{2}-c)$$

$$L^{2} = X_{1}^{2} + Y_{1}^{2} + 2FX_{1} + 2gY_{1} + C$$
if  $L^{2} = 0 \Rightarrow P_{1}(X_{1},Y_{1})$  on the circle
if  $L^{2} > 0 \Rightarrow P_{1}(X_{1},Y_{1})$  outside the circle
if  $L^{2} < 0 \Rightarrow P_{1}(X_{1},Y_{1})$  inside the circle

## الدوائر المتعاصرة - orthogonal circles -

• تتقاطع الدائرتان على النفاهد اذا كاست المهامات متعامده كندنقط التقاطع

$$R_{1}^{2} + R_{2}^{2} = (0, 0_{2})^{2}$$

$$F_{1}^{2} + g_{1}^{2} - C_{1} + F_{2}^{2} + g_{2}^{2} - C_{2}$$

$$= (F_{1} - F_{2})^{2} + (g_{1} - g_{2})^{2}$$

$$f_{1}^{2} + g_{1}^{2} - C_{1} + f_{2}^{2} + g_{2}^{2} - C_{2} = f_{1}^{2} + f_{2}^{2} - 2f_{1}f_{2}$$

$$f_{1}^{2} + g_{1}^{2} - C_{1} + f_{2}^{2} + g_{2}^{2} - C_{2} = f_{1}^{2} + f_{2}^{2} - 2f_{1}f_{2}$$

$$f_{1}^{2} + g_{1}^{2} - C_{1} + f_{2}^{2} + g_{2}^{2} - C_{2} = f_{1}^{2} + f_{2}^{2} - 2f_{1}f_{2}$$

$$f_{1}^{2} + g_{1}^{2} - C_{1} + f_{2}^{2} + g_{2}^{2} - C_{2} = f_{1}^{2} + f_{2}^{2} - 2f_{1}f_{2}$$

$$f_{1}^{2} + g_{1}^{2} - C_{1} + f_{2}^{2} + g_{2}^{2} - C_{2} = f_{1}^{2} + f_{2}^{2} - 2f_{1}f_{2}$$

$$f_{1}^{2} + g_{1}^{2} - C_{1} + f_{2}^{2} + g_{2}^{2} - C_{2} = f_{1}^{2} + f_{2}^{2} - 2f_{1}f_{2}$$

شركم التقالمع كالتعامد كل

# • Radical axis For two Circles d1 & d2:-

هو المحل الهندس للنقطاة (٢،١٧) بحيث لكون طول المحاسر منه النقطات الإلى الدائرة اله ساوى لمول المهاس من النقطاة الحائرة اله المراكزة الهاس من النقطاة

$$L_{1}^{2} = L_{2}^{2}$$

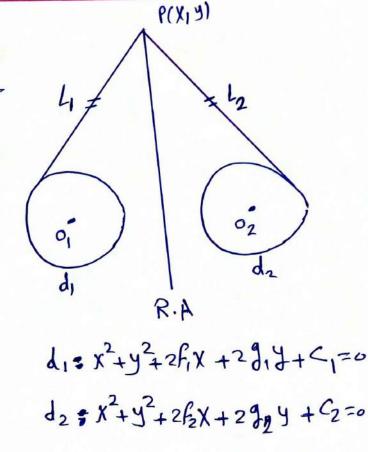
$$X^{2} + Y^{2} + 2f_{1}X + 2g_{1}Y + C_{1}$$

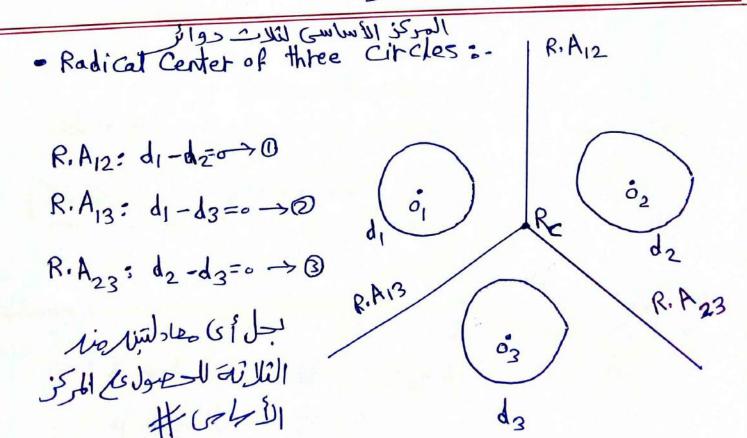
$$= X^{2} + Y^{2} + 2f_{2}X + 2g_{2}Y + C_{2}$$

R. A: 
$$2(f_1-f_2) \times +2(g_1-g_2) Y + G - K_2 = 0$$

R.d: [d1-d2=0]

المحدود الأساس لدا نوتىب





· For the two circle d, &d2

$$d_1: x^2 + y^2 + 2f_1x + 2g_1y + C_1 = 0$$
,  $O_1 = (-f_1, -g_1)$ 

(i) if 
$$0,0_2 = R_1 + R_2 \Rightarrow$$
 the circles touth each other

$$\begin{array}{lll}
O_{1} O_{2} = \sqrt{(-f_{1} + f_{2})^{2} + (-g_{1} + g_{2}^{2})} & R_{1} & R_{2} \\
R_{1} = \sqrt{f_{1}^{2} + g_{1}^{2} - C_{1}} & d_{1} & d_{2}
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
R_{2} & R_{2} & R_{2} \\
O_{1} & O_{2} & O_{2}
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
R_{1} & R_{2} & R_{2} \\
O_{1} & O_{2} & O_{2}
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
R_{2} & R_{3} & R_{2} \\
O_{1} & O_{2} & O_{2}
\end{array}$$

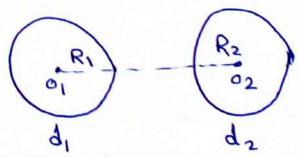
$$\begin{array}{lll}
R_{2} & R_{3} & R_{2} \\
O_{1} & O_{2} & O_{2}
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
R_{2} & R_{3} & R_{2} \\
O_{1} & O_{2} & O_{2}
\end{array}$$

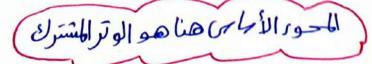
$$\begin{array}{lll}
R_{2} & R_{3} & R_{2} \\
O_{1} & O_{2} & O_{2}
\end{array}$$

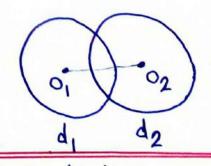
$$\begin{array}{lll}
R_{2} & R_{3} & R_{2} \\
O_{1} & O_{2} & O_{2}
\end{array}$$

(ii) if 0,02 > R, + R2 > the circles are separate



الذان if 0,02< R,+R2 > the circles intersect each other





• معادلة مجوعة الدوائر متحدة المحور الأساسى:-ع لم الم دائرتين هي المحوية ﴿ و= 2 لم + 1 لم ط + MR. A) = ٥ ﴿ و= ( HR. A) = ٥ examples

(-1,2) The all of the last as a poly of the point of the circle Passing through the Point (-1,2) and the two Point of intersection between the two Circles. d1: x2+y2+2x-4y+11=0

d2: x2+y2-3x+6y-2=0

Solution

مها دله الدائرة التي تمر بنقط مين ر تقالمع الدائر تين رهي مها + لا طو = ٥

 $x^{2}+y^{2}+2x-4y+11+\lambda(x^{2}+y^{2}-3x+6y-2)=0$ (-1,2) Satisfies this Circle

 $(-1)^2 + (2)^2 + 2(-1) - 4(2) + 11 + \lambda ((-1)^2 + (2)^2 - 3(-1) + 6(2) - 2 = 0$ 

1+4-2-8+11+2(1+4+3+12-2) =0

 $\lambda = \frac{-6}{18} = \frac{-1}{3}$ 

 $8 x^{2}+y^{2}+2x-4y+11-\frac{1}{3}(x^{2}+y^{2}-3x+6y-2)=0 +3$   $3x^{2}+3y^{2}+6x-12y+33-x^{2}-y^{2}+3x-6y+2=0$   $2x^{2}+2y^{2}+9x-18y+35=0 +4$ 

ملحو للان

() اذاكانت الدائرتين متفالمنتين فإن المحورالأساس هو الوترالمشرك () اذاكانت الدائرتين متماستين فإن المحور الأساس هو المماس المشترك () اذاكانت الدائرتين متماستين فإن المحور الأساس هو المماس المشترك () الحدور الأساس عمودى كالخط الوامل بين الدائرتين .

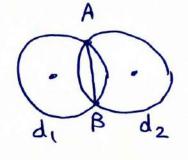
1

14

Prove that the two circles are intersecting orthogonally  $d_1: x^2+y^2-2x-2y-2=0$   $8^2x^2+y^2+x+2y-1=0$  then find the equation and Length of the Common chord

$$f_1 = -1$$
 $f_2 = \frac{1}{2}$ 
 $f_1 = -1$ 
 $f_2 = 1$ 
 $f_2 = 1$ 
 $f_2 = 1$ 
 $f_2 = 1$ 

اله حورالأساس) هوالوترالمشترك لأن الدائرتين متقاطعتين الدائرتين متقاطعتين معادلة الوتر لمشترك معادلة الوتر لمشترك معادلة الموتر لمشترك معادلة الموتر لمشترك معادلة الموتر لمسترك



$$d_{1}-d_{2}=0$$

$$x^{2}+y^{2}-2x-2y-2-(x^{2}+y^{2}+x+2y-1)=0$$

$$x^{2}+y^{2}-2x-2y-2-x^{2}-y^{2}-x-2y+1=0$$

$$-3x-4y-1=0$$

$$3x+4y+1=0$$

نوجد التعلق بين الوتر المشترك وأحدى الدا فرتين لايجاد  $3 \times 3 = \frac{1-3 \times 1}{4}$   $3 \times 0$ عوم ب 0 في الم لم

$$x^{2} + \left(\frac{-1 - 3X}{4}\right)^{2} - 2X - 2\left(\frac{-1 - 3X}{4}\right) - 2 = 0 \qquad *16$$

$$16X^{2} + (-1 - 3X)^{2} - 32X - 8(-1 - 3X) - 32 = 0$$

$$16X^{2} + 1 + 6X + 9X^{2} - 32X + 8 + 24X - 32 = 0$$

$$25X^{2} - 2X - 23 = 0 \qquad \text{ID 3 and } = 0$$

$$X = 1 \qquad X = -0.92$$

$$Y = \frac{-1 - 3}{4} = -1 \qquad Y = \frac{-1 + 3 \times 0.92}{4} = 0.44$$

$$A(13 - 1) \qquad B = (-0.92, 0.44)$$

$$length = \sqrt{(1 + 0.92)^{2} + (-1 - 0.44)^{2}} = 2.4$$

B Find the Radical Axis of the two circles  $d_1$ :  $x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 4y + 1 = 0$   $d_2$ :  $x^2 + y^2 + 6x - 10y + 33 = 0$  50 Lution R. A:  $d_1 - d_2 = 0$   $x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 4y + 1 - x^2 - y^2 - 6x + 10y - 33 = 0$  -8x + 6y - 32 = 08x - 6y + 32 = 0

मा given the equations of two members of acommon axis Set of circles in the Form: d: x2+42-4x-44+4=0 d2: x2+ y2+6x+6y+9=0 المحورالأساسى المشترك Find: (A) the two limit Points and the Common radical axis: (B) the two Polar lines equations to the given two circles From the Pole P, (2,-3) Solution (A) نقطة النفاية للم جموعة عبارة عند دائرة مفنور فيلم ها معت R = 1/2+92-c =0 R.A: -10X-104-5=0 o= A R + A R اى دائرة في العجوعة 2x+2y+1=0  $x^{2}+y^{2}-4x-4y+4+\lambda(2x+2y+1)=0$  $x^{2} + y^{2} + (2\lambda - 4) X + (2\lambda - 4) Y + (\lambda + 4) = 0$  = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0  $f = \lambda - 2$ ,  $g = \lambda - 2$ ,  $C = \lambda + 4$ Limit Point: R = 0 = 1/2+ g2 - C  $(\lambda - 2)^2 + (\lambda - 2)^2 - \lambda - 4 = 0$  $2(\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 4) - \lambda - 4 = 0$  $2\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 8 - \lambda - 4 = 0$ 212-91 +4=0

 $(2\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 4) = 0$ 

J= = + X= 4 #

at 
$$\lambda = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \text{Limit Point} = (\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}) \not$$
  
at  $\lambda = 4 \Rightarrow \text{Limit Point} = (-2, -2) \not$ 

(B) Polar lines equation to the given two circles

From the Pole P(2,-3)

$$XX_1 + YY_1 + f(X + X_1) + g(Y + Y_1) + C = 0$$
 $2X - 3Y - 2(X + 2) - 2(Y - 3) + 4 = 0$ 
 $-5Y + 6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+3(X + 2) + 3(Y - 3) + 9 = 0$ 
 $-5X + 6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 
 $+6 = 0$ 

العجماد الما الما الله في الما في الما الله في الله ف

Solution

R.A: 
$$d_1 - d_2 = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + 6x - 4y - 3 - x^2 - y^2 + 2x - 2y + 2 = 0$$

$$8x - 6y - 1 = 0 \#$$

$$9 = 0 \text{ list is labeled in ore so possible of } d_1 + \lambda (R.A) = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + 6x - 4y - 3 + \lambda (8x - 6y - 1) = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + (6 + 8\lambda)x + (-4 - 6\lambda)y - 3 - \lambda = 0$$

$$F = 3 + 4\lambda , \quad g = -2 - 3\lambda , \quad C = -3 - \lambda$$

$$R = 5 = \sqrt{F^2 + g^2 - C}$$

$$F^2 + g^2 - C = 25$$

$$(3 + 4\lambda)^2 + (-2 - 3\lambda)^2 + 3 + \lambda = 25$$

$$9 + 16\lambda^2 + 24\lambda + 4 + 9\lambda^2 + 12\lambda + 3 + \lambda = 25$$

$$25\lambda^2 + 37\lambda - 9 = 0$$

$$\lambda = 0.2 \qquad \lambda = -1.7$$

$$\Delta + \lambda = 0.2 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + 7.6x - 5.2y - 3.2 = 0 \#$$

at 1 = -1.7 > x2 + y2 -7.6x + 6.24 -1.3 = 0 #

( اوجد معلالت الرائزة التي تتمر بالأمل B find the equation of the Circle Passes through the origin and has same axis as the two Citcles x2+42+6x-44-3=0 and  $x^2 + y^2 - 2x + 2y - 2 = 0$ 

Solution

معادلة أى دائرة في المحمدية

 $d_1 + \lambda (R \cdot A) = 0$ Culuil 13=d1 41-d2=0

 $x^2+y^2-18x+14y=0$ 

8X-64-1=0#

$$x^{2}+y^{2}+6x-4y-3+\lambda(8x-6y-1)=0 \qquad (0,0) = 0$$

$$(0)^{2}+(0)^{2}+6(0)-4(0)-3+\lambda(0-0-1)=0 \qquad (\lambda=-3)$$

$$x^{2}+y^{2}+6x-4y-3-24x+18y+3=0$$

(19)

• مجوىة من الدوائر مركزها عاصدور X · the center on the X-axis:-

$$x^2 + y^2 + 2fx + C = 0$$

معادل فرجهونة الدوائق اللى موكزها على صوء X

الى كابئة لجميع الدوائل Soll center = (-f, 0) Radius = \F2-C

d<sub>1</sub>: x<sup>2</sup>+y<sup>2</sup>+2f<sub>1</sub>X + C=0 عادلت دانوتيند d<sub>2</sub>: x<sup>2</sup>+y<sup>2</sup>+2f<sub>2</sub>X + C=0 عادلت دانوتيند

R.A: d1 - d2 = 0 (X =0)  $2(f_1 - f_2) X = 0$ 

> بحل المحور الأساسى مع معادلة مجوىة الدوائر 0 + y2 + 0 + C = 0 y2=-c {y=+1-c

ifcyo

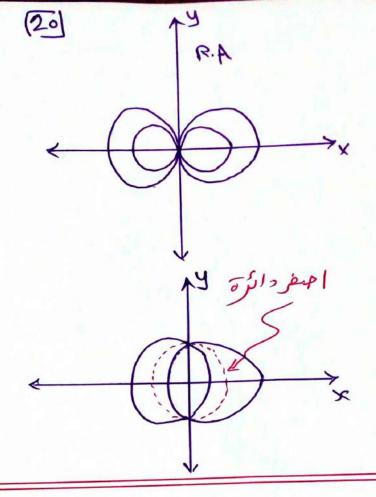
لايوجد تقاطع بين المحموعة وال R.A ويوجد تقلمتن مفايتين slike - triof timil out فطرها جنفر R=0=182-C

F= +10 8= center = (-f, -g) = (vz, 0) (-12,0) (-1(0)

if C = 0

if c < 0

يوحدثقاله برر RA والهجواترر ولايوجدنقاله نهاية ولكن يوجد اصفردائرة نقاط التقاطع تمثل فطرفيها



Thind circle touches x2+y2-44+2=0 at P(1,3)

and Passes P2(3,-1)

solution

اذا كانت الدائر تين متما متين فإن معادلة خط المما سه هي الحدورالأمام)

# 0= N- K+X

ه معادلة أى دائرة لها عادلة أى دائرة لها عند الله المحور

 $x^{2}+y^{2}-49+2+\lambda(x+9-4)=0$ 

(١- ٦٥) المستقى المعادلة

 $(3)^{2}+(-1)^{2}-4(-1)+2+\lambda(3-1-4)=0$   $X^{2}+Y^{2}-4Y+2+8X+8Y-32=0$  $X^{2}+Y^{2}+8X+4Y-30=0$  λ= 8

[2] اوجد معادلة الدائرة التي تهس الخطه ١٤٤٧ عنوالنقلة [2] 12) find the equation to the circle tangent to the line 4x+3y=40 at the Point P(4,8) and touches the x-axis.

4X+ 4=40

### 5 oLution

نغرضد الأة بعنف فطرها صغر تمسر الخط P, (4,8) (4,8) = thei is 4x+ 4=40  $(X-4)^2 + (y-8)^2 = 0$  $x^2 - 8x + 16 + y^2 - 16y + 64 = 0$ d: X2+ y2-8X-164 +80 =0 R.A: 4X + 84 - 40 =0 معادلت معوكة الدوائر d,+ 1 R.A = 0 متعدة الحسور X2+y2-8X-164+80+2(4X+34-40)=0  $X^2 + Y^2 + (41 - 8) x + (31 - 16) 4 + (80 - 401) = 0$ f=21-4, g=31-8, C=80-401 R = 1F2+g2-c -g= [F2+q2-c 92 = f2+ g2-C F2 - C = 0 (21-4/2-80+40)=0  $4\lambda^{2} - 16\lambda + 16 - 80 + 40\lambda = 0$ 422+242 -64=0 ( = 2) ( = - B)

at 1=2 => x2+y2=104=0 #

of >=-8 = x2+42-40x -40A +400=0 #

Find the center and radius of the smallest circle that combined with the two circles  $x^2+y^2+2x-4=0$  and  $d:-x^2+y^2-3x-4=0$ 

Solution

$$R \cdot A : d_1 - d_2 = 0$$

$$X = 0$$

معادلت اصفر دائرة بدلالت AB يمثلان نهاية وَطُوفَيها

$$(X-X_1)(X-X_2) + (Y-Y_1)(Y-Y_2) = 0$$
  
 $X^2+Y^2-Y=0$   $F=9=0$   $C=-4$   
 $Center = (-F,-9) = (0,0)$   
 $Radius = (F^2+9^2-C) = (4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 2 + 4 =$