Circles

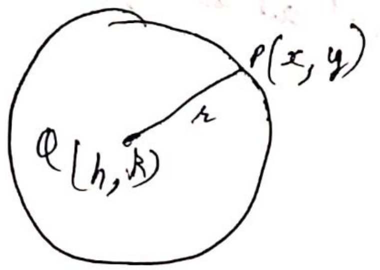
Equation of Circle

① Center - radius form (Central form):-

$$\boxed{(x-h)^2+(y-k)^2=r^2} \quad \text{①}$$

$(h, k) \Rightarrow$ Center
$r \Rightarrow$ radius

Proof:-



$$PQ = r$$

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

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

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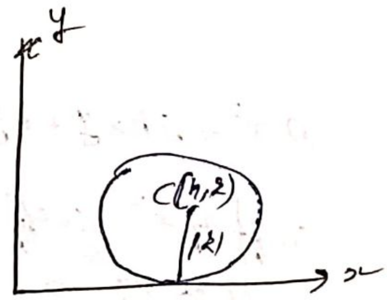
i) Circle touch x-axis
C_y = radius

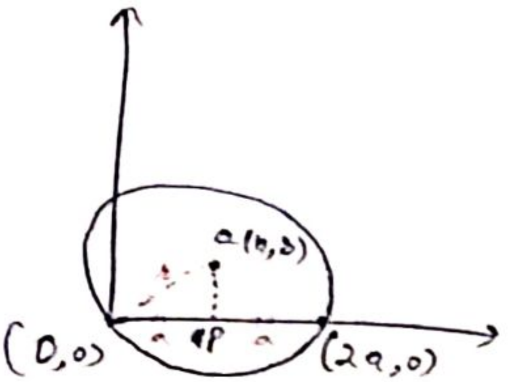
ii) Circle touch y-axis
C_x = radius



iii) Circle touch x & y axes both

$C_x = C_y$ = radius

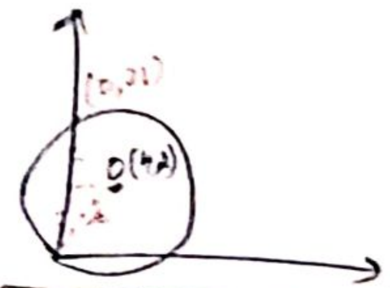
iv) when circle passes through origin & cut intercept '2a' on x axis.



$$\boxed{a^2 + k^2 = r^2}$$

$$\boxed{a = h}$$

v) when circle passes through origin & cut intercept '2b' on y axis



$$\boxed{h^2 + b^2 = r^2} \qquad \boxed{k = b}$$

vi) If radius of the circle is 0 then, circle is point circle.

(2) General form

$$ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$$

coeff of x^2 = coeff of y^2 & coeff of $xy = 0$ } $a = b$, $h = 0$

$$\boxed{x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0} \quad (2)$$

Note:-

$$x^2 + 2gx + g^2 + y^2 + 2fy + f^2 + c - g^2 - f^2 = 0$$

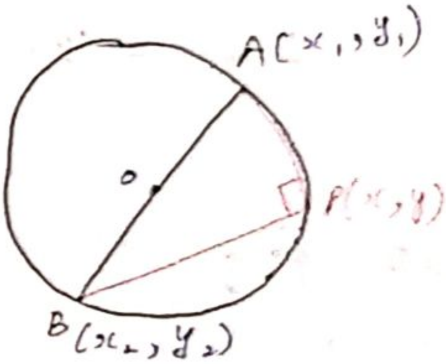
$$(x+g)^2 + (y+f)^2 = \left(\sqrt{g^2+f^2-c^2}\right)^2$$

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

$\boxed{\text{Center } (-g, -f)}$ $\boxed{r = \sqrt{g^2+f^2-c}}$

- >0 real circle
- <0 imaginary circle
- $=0$ point circle
- c is $\ominus$ve real circle

③ Diametric Form



$m_{AP} \cdot m_{BP} = -1$

$$\frac{y-y_1}{x-x_1} \cdot \frac{y-y_2}{x-x_2} = -1$$

$$\boxed{(y-y_1)(y-y_2) + (x-x_1)(x-x_2) = 0}$$

$A(x_1, y_1)$ & $B(x_2, y_2)$ are end points of diameter.

④ Parametric form

→ Assuming (x, y) in terms of $\sin\theta$ and $\cos\theta$ which satisfy the circle equation. $(\theta \in R)$

eg. ① $x^2 + y^2 = 4$

~~x = 2si~~

$x = 2\cos\theta$ $y = 2\sin\theta$

② $x^2 + y^2 = 10$

$x = \sqrt{10}\cos\theta$ $y = \sqrt{10}\sin\theta$

③ $(x-3)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 1$

$x-3 = \cos\theta$ $\quad$ $y-2 = \sin\theta$

$\boxed{x = 3+\cos\theta}$ $\quad$ $\boxed{y = 2+\sin\theta}$

④ $(x-2)^2 + (y+4)^2 = 8$

~~$x-2 = \cos\theta$~~

$\frac{x-2}{2\sqrt{2}} = \cos\theta$ $\quad$ $\frac{y+4}{2\sqrt{2}} = \sin\theta$

$\boxed{x = 2\sqrt{2}\cos\theta + 2}$

~~$y+4 = \sin\theta$~~

$\boxed{y = 2\sqrt{2}\sin\theta - 4}$

General form -

$$\boxed{(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2 \rightarrow x = h + r\cos\theta, \quad y = k + r\sin\theta}$$

Q. find the eqn of circle

① $r = 10$
Centre $(-5,-6)$

$\boxed{(x+5)^2 + (y+6)^2 = 100}$

② Having centre is POI of $2x-3y+4=0$ & $3x+4y-5$ & passes through $(0,0)$

Centre:-

$8x - 12y + 16 = 0$

$9x + 12y - 15 = 0$

$17x = -1$

$x = \frac{-1}{17}$

$y = \frac{2x+4}{3}$

$y = 22/17$

centre $\left(\frac{-1}{17}, \frac{22}{17}\right)$

$r = \sqrt{\frac{1+484}{17}}$

$r = \sqrt{\frac{485}{17\times17}}$

$r = \frac{1}{17}\sqrt{485}$

$$\boxed{\left(x+\frac{1}{17}\right)^2+\left(y-\frac{22}{17}\right)=\frac{485}{17^2}}$$

(3) which touches the x & y axes at distance 3 units from (0,0)

$r^2 = 9$

Center (3,3) (3,-3) (-3,3) (-3,-3)

$$\boxed{(x\mp3)^2+(y\pm3)^2=9}$$

$(x+3)^2+(y+3)^2=9$

$(x-3)^2+(y+3)^2=9$

$(x+3)^2+(y-3)^2=9$

(4) One end of diameter (6,-3) & center (-3,-5)

$\frac{x+6}{2}=-3$	$\frac{y-3}{2}=-5$
$x+6=-6$	$y-3=-10$
$x=-12$	$y=-7$

other end (-7,-12)

$$\boxed{(x-6)(x+7)+(y+12)(y+3)=0}$$

H.W. 30-9-24

Q-1 [22, 23, 24, 28, 30] all left

Q-2 full

H.W. 01-10-24

JM full

Q find the centre and radius of the circle whose eqⁿ is.

(1) $(x+3)^2+(y-4)^2=5$

(2) $x^2+y^2-6x+8y+14=0$

(3) $3x^2+3y^2-12x+6y+11=0$

② $\cancel{\boxed{\text{Center} = (-6, -8)}}$

$\cancel{\text{radius} = \sqrt{36+64-14}}$

$\cancel{\boxed{\text{radius} = \sqrt{86}}}$

② center $(3, -4)$

$r = \sqrt{9+16-14}$

$r = \sqrt{11}$

③ $\cancel{3x^2+3y^2-12x+6y+11=0}$

$\cancel{x^2+y^2-4x+2y+\frac{11}{3}=0}$

$\cancel{\boxed{\text{Center} = (4, -2)}}$

$\cancel{\text{radius}(r) = \sqrt{16+4-\frac{11}{3}}}$

$\cancel{= \sqrt{\frac{49}{3}}}$

$\cancel{\boxed{r = \sqrt{\frac{49}{3}} = \frac{7}{\sqrt{3}}}}$

③ $x^2+y^2-4x+2y+\frac{11}{3}=0$

Center $\equiv (2, -1)$

$r = \sqrt{4+1-\frac{11}{3}}$

$r = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$

① $(x+3)^2 + (y-4)^2 = 5$

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

$\boxed{r = \sqrt{5}}$

Center $= (h, k) = \boxed{(-3, 4)}$

Q for what values of K for the eqn $Kx^2 + Ky^2 - x - y + K = 0$ will be a real circle.

$\cancel{g^2+f^2-c \geq 0}$

$\cancel{1+1-K \geq 0}$

$\cancel{2 \geq K}$

$\cancel{K \leq 2}$

$\cancel{K \in (-\infty,}$

~~$x^2+y^2-\frac{K}{x}=$~~

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

$\frac{1}{4K^2}+\frac{1}{4K^2}-\frac{K}{K} \geq 0$

$\cancel{\frac{2}{K^2} \geq K}$

$\cancel{K^3 \leq 2}$

$\cancel{\boxed{K \leq \sqrt[3]{2}}}$

$\frac{1}{2K^2} \geq 1$

$K^2 \leq \frac{1}{2}$

$\cancel{\boxed{K \in R}}$

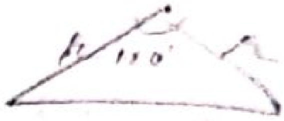
$K \in \left[-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right]$

⑥

Q find the area of Equilateral Δ inscribed in $x^2+y^2-2x=0$

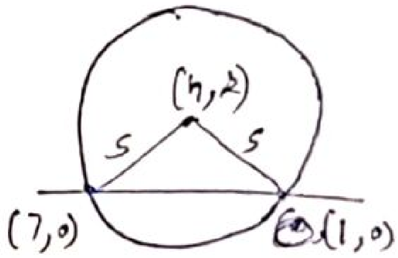
$$\cancel{r=\sqrt{g^2+f^2-c}}$$
$$\cancel{r=\sqrt{4}}$$
$$\cancel{r=2}$$
$$\cancel{\Delta=\frac{1}{2}\times 2\times 2\times\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}$$
$$\cancel{\Delta=\sqrt{3}}$$
$$\cancel{\boxed{\Delta_{Total}=3\sqrt{3}}}$$

$$r=\sqrt{1^2+0-0}$$
$$r=1$$



$$\Delta=\frac{1}{2}\times 1\times 1\times\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$
$$\Delta=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$
$$\boxed{\Delta_{Total}=\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}}$$

Q find the eqn of the circle of radius 5 & cut x axis at A(1,0) & B(7,0)



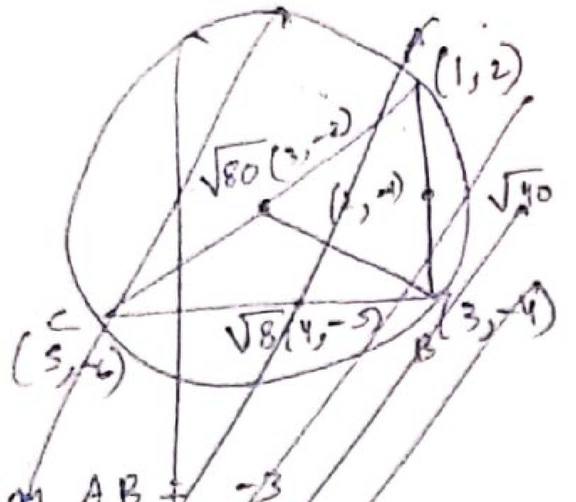
$$(h-1)^2+k^2=25 \quad\Big|\quad (h-7)^2+k^2=25$$
$$h^2+k^2-2h=24 \quad\Big|\quad h^2+k^2+49-14h=25$$
$$h^2+k^2-14h=-24$$

$$12h=48$$
$$h=4$$
$$k=\pm 4$$

~~Center (4, 4)~~ Center $(\pm 4,\pm 4)$

$$\boxed{(x\pm 4)^2+(y\pm 4)^2=25}$$

Q find the Eq^n of the circle passing through 3 points $(1,2)$ $(3,-4)$ $(5,-1)$



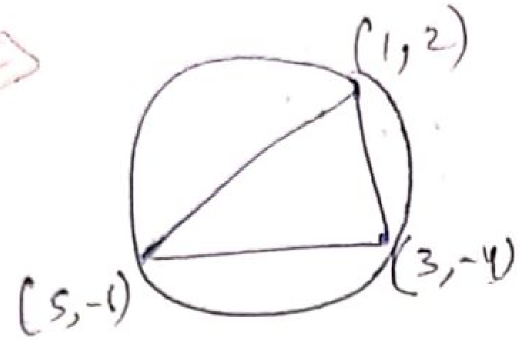
$m_{AB} = -3$

$m_{BC} = 1$

$m_{AC} = -2$

⊥ bisector of BC =

M I



Sol ⊥ bisector eq^n for centre.

M II

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

$(1,2)$ $(3,-4)$ $(5,-6)$

$$5+2g+8f+c=0$$
$$2g+8f+c=-5$$

$$6g-8f+c=-25$$
$$8g+2c=-30$$
$$4g+c=-15$$

$$25+36+10g-12f+c=0$$
$$10g-12f+c=-61$$

Solve 3 eq^n

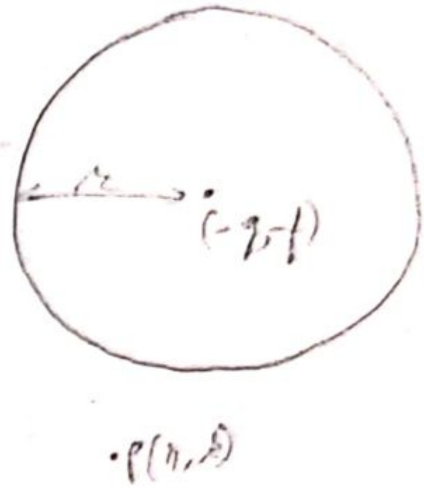
(8)

Power & Position of a point w.r.t circle

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

S_1 ~~=0~~ or $h^2+k^2+2gh+2fk+c$ ~~=0~~

Power of circle.



$OP=\sqrt{(h+g)^2+(k+f)^2}$

$OP^2=h^2+g^2+2hg+k^2+f^2+2kf+c-c$

$OP^2=r^2+h^2+k^2+2gh+2fk+c$

$\boxed{OP^2-r^2=S_1}$

$\rightarrow$ ~~$S_1>0$~~. $OP>r$

$S_1>0$ Point outside the circle.

$\rightarrow S_1=0$ $\quad OP=r$

Point on the circumference

$\rightarrow S_1<0$ $\quad OP<r$

Point inside the circle

Note:- before applying the formula, make coefficient of x^2 & y^2 1.

Q. find ~~the~~ the power & position of $P(2,3)$ wrt given circles.

① $x^2+y^2-4x+2y-6=0$

$S_1 = (2)^2+(3)^2-4(2)+2(3)-6$

$= 4+9-8+6-6$

$\boxed{S_1 = 5}$

$r = \sqrt{(2)^2+(1)^2+6}$

$r = \sqrt{11}$

× not needed

$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} S_1 > 0 \\ \text{P lies outside the circle} \end{array}}$

② $x^2+y^2-4x+6y-3=0$

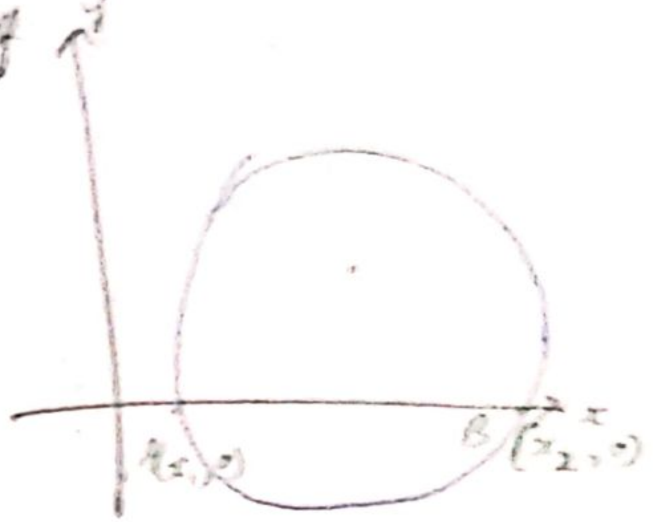
$S_1 = 4+9-8+18-3=0$

$\boxed{S_1 = 20}$

$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} S_1 > 0 \\ \text{Point lies outside the circle} \end{array}}$

* Intercepts made by circle

Case 1 – when circle make intercept of $2p$ on x-axis.



$AB = 2p$

$AB = |x_1 - x_2|$

$y = 0$

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

$x_1 \qquad x_2$

$|x_1 - x_2| = \frac{\sqrt{D}}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{4g^2 - 4c}}{1}$

$$\boxed{2p = 2\sqrt{g^2 - c}}$$

when circle make intercept $2p$ on y-axis

$$\boxed{2p = 2\sqrt{f^2 - c}}$$

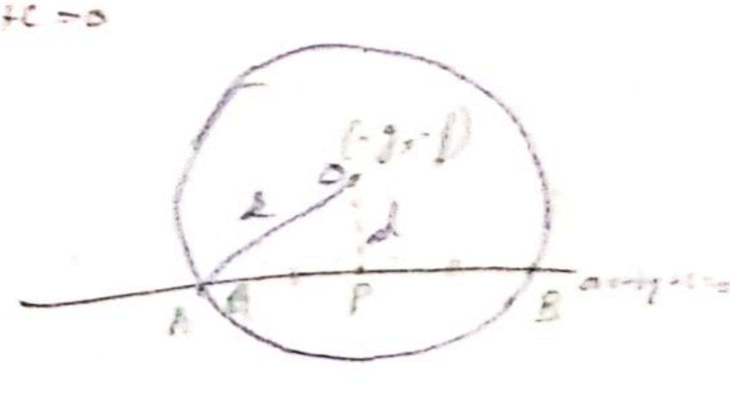
Case 2 – On general line $ax + by + c = 0$

In $\triangle OAP$

$AO^2 = AP^2 + OP^2$

$AP = \sqrt{r^2 - d^2}$

$$\boxed{AB = 2\sqrt{r^2 - d^2}}$$



$d \to$ ⊥ distance of $(-g, -f)$ from AB

Note when circle touch x-axis $\Rightarrow g^2 = c$
when circle touch y-axis $\Rightarrow f^2 = c$

Q find x intercept, y intercept on by circle.

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

$x = 2\sqrt{1+4}$

$\boxed{x = 2\sqrt{5}}$

$y = 2\sqrt{4+4}$

$\boxed{y = 4\sqrt{2}}$

Q find intercept made by $x-y=0$ on $x^2+y^2-9=0$

$r=3$

$d=0$

intercept $= 2\sqrt{9}$

$\boxed{= 6}$

Q $S_1 = x^2+y^2-4x+6y-3=0$

$S_2 = x^2+y^2+4x-6y-3=0$

$P(1,2)$

Point P lies

(1) inside S_1 & S_2

(3) Inside S_1 & outside S_2

(2) Outside S_1 & S_2

✓ (4) Outside S_1 & Inside S_2

$S_1 = 1+4-4+12-3 = 10$

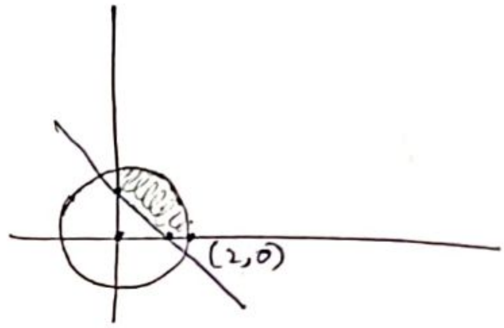
$S_2 = 1+4+4-12-3 = -6$

. Outside S_1
Inside S_2

$\boxed{4}$

(12)

Q for what values of the point $(a, a+1)$ lies insid region bounded by circle $x^2+y^2=4$ & the line $x+y=2$ in first quadrat.



$S_1 = a^2+a^2+1+2a-4=0$

$S_1 = 2a^2+2a-3=0$

$a = \frac{-2\pm\sqrt{4+24}}{4}$

$a = \frac{-2\pm\sqrt{28}}{4}$

$a = \frac{-2\pm2\sqrt{7}}{4}$

$a = \frac{-1\pm\sqrt{7}}{2}$

$a = \frac{\sqrt{7}-1}{2}$

$S_1 = \boxed{2a^2+2a-3>0}$

$a+a+1-2 \gtrless 0$

$2a \gtrless 1$

$a \gtrless \frac{1}{2}$

$r=\sqrt{4}$

$r=2$

$S_1 = 2a^2+2a-3>0$

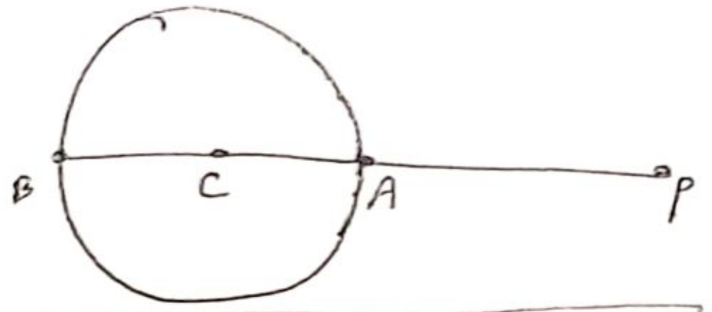
$\cancel{\boxed{a<\frac{1}{2}}}$

$2a+1-2 \geq 0$

$\boxed{a>\frac{1}{2}}$

$\boxed{a\in\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{7}-1}{2}\right)}$

* Greatest & least distance of a point from a circle.



$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \text{max distance} \Rightarrow PB = PC + r \\ \text{min distance} \Rightarrow PA = |PC - r| \end{array}}$$

DYS-2

Q2. $P(7,3)$ $x^2+y^2-8x-6y+16=0$

~~Power of wrt circle. obs~~

Center $C \equiv (-g,-f)$

$C(4,3)$

$\cancel{r = \sqrt{64+36-16} = \sqrt{84} = 2\sqrt{21}}$

$r = \sqrt{16+9-16} = 3$

~~max = PC + r =~~

$PC = \sqrt{9+0} = 3$

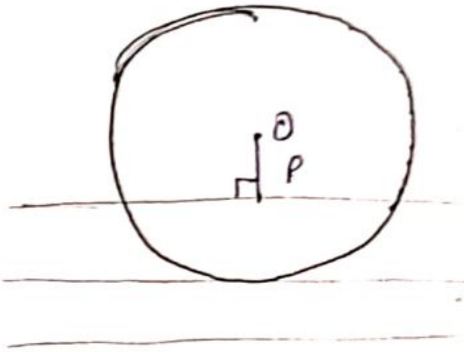
$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \text{max} = 6 \\ \text{min} = 0 \end{array}}$$

Tangent line of circle (Imp)

Cond of tangency | Eqⁿ of Tangent

Condition Of Tangency -

(1) $\boxed{M\ I}$



$OP > r$ — line outside circle

$OP = r$ — tangent

$OP < r$ — Secant

$OP = 0$ — diameter

$OP \Rightarrow \perp$ length from center

(2) $\boxed{M\ II}$

Line Eqⁿ $\Rightarrow$ $ax+by+c=0$

Circle Eqⁿ $\Rightarrow$ $x^2+y^2=r^2$

$$x^2+\left(\frac{ax+c}{b}\right)^2 = r^2$$

Quad in x

- real & diff roots — line is secant
- ~~real & diff~~ real & equal — tangent
- roots imaginary — outside

Q $x^2+y^2=25$ find position of following lines wrt circle

(1) $x+y+1=0$ (2) $x+y+5\sqrt{2}=0$ (3) $x+y+10=0$

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

$x^2+x^2+1+2x-25=0$

$2x^2+2x-24=0$

$D=\sqrt{b^2-4ac}$

$=\sqrt{1+48}=7$

$D=(+)$ve

$\boxed{\text{Secant}}$

(2) $x+y+5\sqrt{2}=0$

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

$x^2+x^2+50+10\sqrt{2}x-25=0$

$2x^2+10\sqrt{2}x+25=0$

$\cancel{x^2+5\sqrt{2}x+}$

$D=\sqrt{200-200}=0$

$\boxed{\text{tangent}}$

(3) $y=-(x+10)$

$x^2+x^2+100+20x-25=0$

$2x^2+20x+75=0$

$\sqrt{400-600}=D$

$\boxed{\text{outside}}$

Q find eq^n of circle center $(6,1)$ ~~&~~ touches $5x+12y=3$.

$\perp$ dis $= \dfrac{30+12-3}{13} = 3$

$r=3$

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

$x^2+36-12x+y^2+1-2y-9=0$

$$\boxed{x^2+y^2-12x-2y+28=0}$$

Q1. find the eq^n of the tangent to the circle $x^2+y^2-6x+4y-12=0$

& which are

i) $\parallel$ to $4x-3y+6=0$

ii) $\perp$ to $12x-5y+9=0$

~~Center~~

Q2. find 'c' if line $3x-4y-c=0$ will meet the circle

$(x-2)^2+(y-4)^2=25$

Q1

Center $(3,-2)$

$r=\sqrt{9+4+12}$

$r=5$

~~i) $3a-2b+c$~~

i) $4x-3y+C_1=0$

$\dfrac{12+6+C_1}{5} = \pm 5$

$C_1 = 25-18$

$C_1 = 7$

$C_1 = -25-18$

$C_1 = -43$

$$\boxed{4x-3y+7=0} \qquad \boxed{4x-3y-43=0}$$

ii) $-5x-12y+c_1=0$

$5x+12y-c=0$

$15-24-c = 5\times 13$

$-9-c = 65$ $\qquad$ $9-c=-65$

$\cancel{-c=26}$ $\qquad$ $\cancel{c=104}$

$\cancel{c=-26}$ $\qquad$ $\boxed{\cancel{5x+12y-104=0}}$

$\boxed{\cancel{5x+12y+26=0}}$ $\qquad$ $\boxed{5x+12y+56=0}$

$\boxed{5x+12y+74=0}$

Q2. Centre $(2,4)$

$r=5$

$3(2)-4(4)-c \leq \pm 5\times 5$

$\cancel{-7-c=\pm 25}$

$\cancel{c=-7\pm 25}$

$\boxed{\cancel{c=-32,\ 18}} \rightarrow$ Tangent

$-10-c \leq 25$ $\qquad$ $-10-c \leq -25$

$c \geq -35$ $\qquad$ $-c \leq -15$

$\therefore \boxed{c \geq 15}$

$\boxed{\cancel{c \in [15, \infty)}}$

$c \in [-35, 15]$

DYS-3

Q16.

$x - 2y - 5 = 0$

$7x + y = 50$

$14x + 2y - 100 = 0$

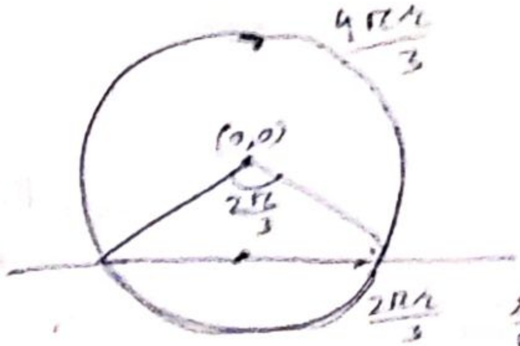
$15x = 105$

$x = \frac{21}{3}$

$x = 7$

$y = 1$

$(7, 1)$



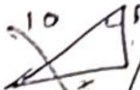
$\frac{2\pi}{\theta} \times \frac{2\pi r}{\cdot} = \frac{2\pi r}{\cdot}$

$r = 10$

$\cancel{\frac{\theta}{360}} \times 2\pi r = \cancel{\frac{2\pi r}{3}}$

$\frac{\theta}{2\pi} \times 2\pi r = \frac{2\pi r}{3}$

$\theta = \frac{2\pi}{3}$



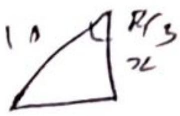
$\cancel{\frac{1}{2} = \frac{x}{10}}$

$\cancel{\sin\frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{x}{10}}$

$\cancel{x = 5\sqrt{3}}$

$\cancel{2x = 10\sqrt{3}}$

$\cancel{10\sqrt{3} = 2\sqrt{\ }}$



$x = 5$

⊥ dis $\frac{(1-7m)}{\sqrt{m^2+1}} = 5$

$25(m^2+1) = 49m^2 + 1 - 14m$

$24m^2 - 14m - 24 = 0$

$12m^2 - 7m - 12 = 0$

$m = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{49+576}}{24}$

$y - 1 = (x - 7)m$

$y - 1 = mx - 7m$

$mx - y + (1 - 7m) = 0$

$m = \frac{7 \pm 25}{24}$

$m = \frac{32}{24}, \frac{-18}{24}$

$m = \frac{4}{3} \quad m = -\frac{3}{4}$

$\frac{4}{3}x - y + \left(\frac{3-28}{3}\right) = 0$

$\boxed{4x - 3y - 25 = 0}$

$-3x - 4y + 25 = 0$

$\boxed{3x + 4y - 25 = 0}$

Equation of Tangent

① Point form

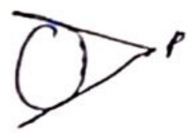
Point $P(x, y)$ lies

① On circle
1 tangent

$T = 0$

② inside circle
no Tangent

③ outside circle.
pair of tangent
(2 tangent)



$SS_1 = T^2$

Note. – Trick ★★ when point on circle
Meaning of $T = 0$
→ Replace in circle equation.

$x^2 \longrightarrow x x_1$

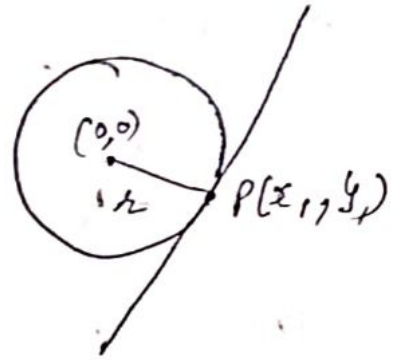
$y^2 \longrightarrow y y_1$

$x = \dfrac{x + x_1}{2}$

$y = \dfrac{y + y_1}{2}$

$xy \longrightarrow \dfrac{x y_1 + x_1 y}{2}$

अभ्यास



Of ⊥ line.

$m_{OP} \, m_L = -1$

$\dfrac{y_1}{x_1} \cdot m_L = -1$

$m_L = \dfrac{-x}{y_1}$

$P(x_1, y_1)$

$y - y_1 = \dfrac{-x_1}{y_1}(x - x_1)$

$y y_1 - y_1^2 = -x x_1 + x_1^2$

$x x_1 + y_1 y = \underbrace{x_1^2 + y_1^2}$

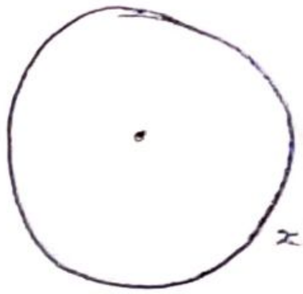
x_1, y_1 lies on circle

$x x_1 + y y_1 = r^2$

आगे सिद्ध

② Slope form

$y = mx + c$ --①



$x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ -②

by ① & ②

$x^2 + (mx+c)^2 = a^2$

$x^2 + m^2x^2 + 2mcx + c^2 - a^2 = 0$

$\boxed{D = 0}$

$4m^2c^2 - 4\cdot(1+m^2)(c^2 - a^2) = 0$

$4\cancel{m^2c^2} - 4c^2 + 4a^2 - 4\cancel{m^2c^2} + 4a^2m^2 = 0$

$\boxed{a^2(1+m^2) = c^2}$ only for $x^2+y^2=a^2$ circle i.e. centre $(0,0)$

tangent $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{y = mx \pm a\sqrt{1+m^2}}$ a = radius.

③ For $(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = a^2$

point outside circle

tangent $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{(y-k) = m(x-h) \pm a\sqrt{1+m^2}}$

→ ye constant nahi hai pura

Q find the eqn. of tangent in point & slope form for:-

① circle:- $(x-4)^2 + (y-6)^2 = 25$ & $P(1,2)$

② Circle:- $x^2 + y^2 - 2x + 4y = 0$ & $Q(0,1)$.

Note- If only 1 value of m comes either $m \to \infty$ so ⊥ to x-axis

$(1-4)^2 + (2-6)^2 - 25 =$

$9 + 16 - 25 = 0$

on circumference.

~~Point Form~~:-

$T = 0$

$x^2 + y^2 - 8x - 12y = 25 + 16 + 36 = 0$

$x^2 + y^2 - 8x - 12y + 27 = 0$ (Circle)

$(x)(1) + (y)(2) - 8\left(\frac{x+1}{2}\right) - 12\left(\frac{y+2}{2}\right) + 27 = 0$

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

$$\boxed{3x + 4y - 11 = 0}$$

Slope form:-

$P(1, 2)$

slope $\ni m$

$y - 2 = m(x - 1)$

$mx - y + 2 - m = 0$

$\hookrightarrow r = p$

$\cancel{5 = \left|\frac{m - 2 + 2 - m}{\sqrt{m^2+1}}\right| = 5}$

$\cancel{m = \frac{-3}{4}}$

$\cancel{\boxed{3x + 4y - 11 = 0}}$

$5 = \left|\frac{4m - 6 + 2 - m}{\sqrt{1+m^2}}\right|$

$m = \frac{-3}{4}$

$3x + 4y - 11 = 0$

(2) lies outside

Point form:-

~~$SS_1 = T^2$~~

$SS_1 = T^2$

$(x^2+y^2-2x+4y)(0+1-0+4) = \left(0\cdot x+1\cdot y-2\left(\frac{x+0}{2}\right)+4\left(\frac{y+1}{2}\right)\right)^2$

Too lenthy

~~Slope form:-~~

~~$x^2+y^2-2x+4y=0$~~

~~center $=(1,-2)$~~

~~$r=\sqrt{5}$~~

~~$y+2 = m(x-1)\pm\sqrt{5}\sqrt{1+m^2}$~~

Slope Form:- (Galat Hai)

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

$(x-1)^2+(y+2)^2=5$

$y+2 = m(x-1)\pm\sqrt{5}\sqrt{1+m^2}$

put $(0,1)$

$3 = -m\pm\sqrt{5+5m^2}$

$m+3 = \pm\sqrt{5+5m^2}$

square

$m^2+9+6m = 5+5m^2$

$2m^2-3m-2=0$

$m = 2, \frac{-1}{2}$

Put in this

$y+2 = 2x-2\pm 5$

$\boxed{2x-y+1=0}$ $\quad$ $2x-y-9=0$ X

$y+2 = -\frac{1}{2}x+\frac{1}{2}\pm\frac{5}{2}$

$2y+4 = -x+2\pm 5$

$\boxed{x+2y-3=0}$ $\quad$ $x+2y+8=0$ X

H.W. 7-10-24

DYS0-1, 2, ~~3~~

DYS-3 (Q1, 2, 3, 4, 5, ~~6~~, 7, 8, 9, 10)

Note:- when slope is given Then we use formula

$$y = mx \pm a\sqrt{1+m^2}$$

or

$$y-k = m(x-h) \pm a\sqrt{1+m^2}$$

Q $x^2+y^2-2x+4y=0$ $(0,1)$

let tangent is $y-1 = m(x-0)$

$$mx-y+1=0$$

~~$r = \sqrt{5}$~~

It is tangent, so $\boxed{r=p}$

$$\sqrt{5} = \left|\frac{m(1)-(-2)+1}{\sqrt{1+m^2}}\right|$$

$$\sqrt{5} = \left|\frac{m+3}{\sqrt{1+m^2}}\right|$$

$$5+5m^2 = m^2+9+6m$$

$$2m^2-3m-2=0$$

$$m = 2, -1/2$$

$$\boxed{2x-y+1=0}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}x-y+1=0$$

$$\boxed{x+2y-2=0}$$

Q1. find the point of contact (Point of tangent) of $3x-4y-15=0$ for $x^2+y^2-4x-8y-5=0$

Q2. find the eq^n of the tangent drawn to the circle $x^2+y^2-6x+4y-3=0$ at $(7,4)$ outside the circle.

Q2. $S_1 = 49+16-42+16-3 = 36$.

outside.

let tangent $= y-4=(x-7)m$

$mx-y+\cancel{(4-7m)}(4-7m)=0$

$\boxed{r=p}$ center $(3,-2)$

$$\sqrt{9+4+3} = \left|\frac{3m+2+4-7m}{\sqrt{1+m^2}}\right|$$

$16+16m^2=(6-4m)^2$

$\cancel{16m}\ 16+16m^2 = 16m^2-48m+36$

$48m = 20$

$m=\frac{5}{12}$, $m \to \infty$

$\frac{5}{12}x - y + \left(4-\frac{35}{12}\right)=0$

$\frac{5}{12}x-y+\frac{13}{12}=0$.

$\boxed{5x-12y+13=0}$

$\boxed{x=7}$

Q1 M I

$3x-4y-15=0$

$x = \frac{4y+15}{3}$

in circle

$\frac{16y^2+225+120y}{9} + y^2 - \frac{(16y+60)}{3} - 8y - 5 = 0$

$16y^2+120y+225+9y^2-48y-180-72y-45=0$

$25y^2=0$

$y=0$

$x=5$

$\boxed{(5,0)}$

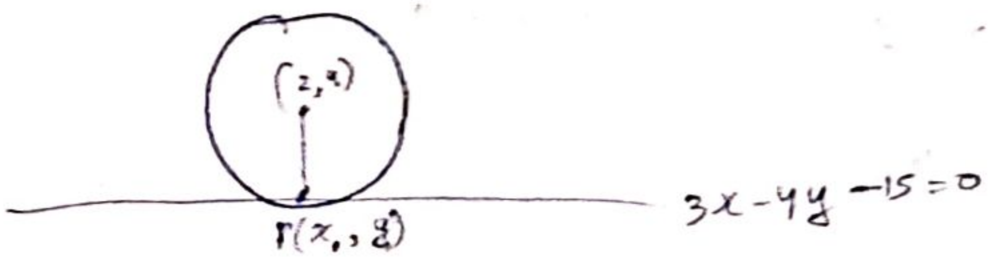
M II At POC = $P(x_1, y_1)$ write tangent eqn

$xx_1+yy_1-2(x+x_1)-4(y+y_1)-5=0$

$xx_1+yy_1-2x-2x_1-4y-4y_1-5=0$

$(x_1-2)x+(y_1-4)y-2x_1-4y_1-5=0$

M III



$\frac{(x_1-2)}{3} = \frac{(y_1-4)}{-4} = \frac{-3x_1+4y_1+15}{5} = \lambda$

$x_1-2=3\lambda$ | $y_1-4=-4\lambda$

$x_1=3\lambda+2$ | $y_1=4-4\lambda$

$9\lambda + 6 - 16 + 16\lambda - 15 = 0$

$25\lambda - 10 - 15 = 0$

$\lambda = 1$

$x_1 = 3 + 2 = 5$

$y_1 = 4 - 4(1) = 4 - 4 = 0$

$\boxed{(5, 0)}$

Normal of Circle :-

→ line ⊥ to tangent at Point of contact.

→ Passes through Center. (Always)

Q find eq^n of tangent & normal to Circle of $x^2 + y^2 - 5x + 2y - 48 = 0$ at $(5, 6)$

tangent ⇒ $y - 6 = m(x - 5)$

$y - 6 = mx - 5m$

$mx - y + (6 - 5m) = 0$

Center $(5/2, -1)$

$$\sqrt{\frac{25}{4} + 1 + 48} = \left| \frac{5m - 6 + 6 - 5m}{\sqrt{1 + m^2}} \right|$$

$$\frac{221}{4}(1 + m^2) = 0$$

$m^2 = -1$

$$\sqrt{\frac{25}{4} + 1 + 48} = \left| \frac{\frac{5}{2}m + 1 + 6 - 5m}{\sqrt{1 + m^2}} \right|$$

$\cancel{\frac{2y+...}{4}}$

On circumference

$T = 0$

$$xx_1 + yy_1 - \frac{5}{2}(x + x_1) + (y + y_1) - 48 = 0$$

$$5x + 6y - \frac{5}{2}x - \frac{5}{2}\cdot 5 + y + 6 - 48 = 0$$

$$\frac{5}{2}x + 7y - \frac{109}{2} = 0$$

$$\boxed{5x + 14y - 109 = 0}$$

$$m = -\frac{5}{14}$$

normal $\Rightarrow$ $(5, 6)$ $m = \frac{14}{5}$

$$y - 6 = (x - 5)\frac{14}{5}$$

$$5y - 30 = 14x - 70$$

$$\boxed{14x - 5y - 40 = 0}$$

Q Find the Eqn of normal ∥ to $3x + 4y - 7 = 0$ for circle $x^2 + y^2 - 6x + 4y - 12 = 0$

Center $(3, -2)$

$$m = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$y + 2 = (x - 3)\frac{-3}{4}$$

$$4y + 8 = -3x + 9$$

$$\boxed{3x + 4y - 1 = 0}$$

Q find the eqⁿ of tangent & normal to circle $x^2+y^2=25$

at $(4,3)$

on circumference.

$T=0$

$xx_1 + yy_1 - 25 = 0$

$\boxed{4x + 3y - 25 = 0} \Rightarrow$ Tangent

Normal

centre $(0,0)$ $m = \frac{3}{4}$

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

$\boxed{3x - 4y = 0}$

Q find value of c if $3x + 4y = 4c$ is tangent to $x^2+y^2=25$.

~~$m_{normal} = \frac{4}{3}$~~

~~Centre $(0,0)$~~

~~normal $\Rightarrow$ $4x - 3y = 0$~~

~~$12x + 16y = 16c$~~

~~$12x - 9y = 0$~~

~~$7y = 16c$~~

~~$y = \frac{16}{7}c$~~

~~$x = \frac{12}{7}c$ lie on circle~~

~~$\frac{144c^2}{49} + \frac{256c^2}{49} = 25$~~

~~$400c^2 = 1225$~~

~~$c^2 = \frac{1225}{400}$~~

~~$c = \frac{35}{20}$~~

~~$c = \frac{7}{4}$~~

Center $(0,0)$

$\perp$ dis $= r = 5$

$5 = \left| \frac{-4c}{5} \right|$

$\boxed{c = \pm \frac{25}{4}}$

M II

$x^2+y^2=a^2 \quad y=mx+c$

$$\boxed{c^2=a^2(1+m^2)}$$

Eqⁿ of chord with mid point (x_1, y_1).

$$\boxed{T=S_1}$$

Q find the eqⁿ of chord having midpoint $(4,3)$ for circle $x^2+y^2-8x=0$

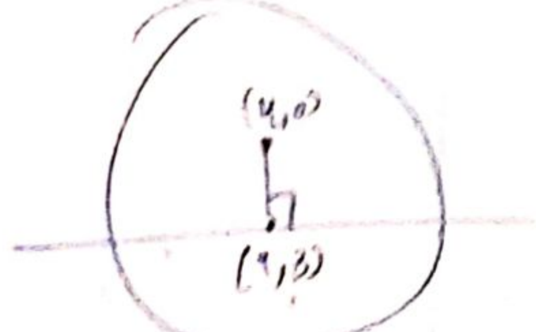
M I

$4x+3y-4x-16 = 16+9-32$

$3y=9$

$$\boxed{y=3}$$

M II



$m_{OP}\, m_L=-1$

$\infty \times m_L=-1$

$m_L=0$ & point $(4,3)$

$y-3=0$

$$\boxed{y=3}$$

(1) find mid of chord which cuts the circle $x^2+y^2-2x+2y-2=0$ by line $y=x-1$.

$\cancel{P(x_1, y_1)}$

$\cancel{(x_1)^2+(y_1)^2-2x_1+2y_1-2 = xx_1+yy_1-x-x_1+y+y_1-2}$

$\cancel{x^2+y^2 \ldots = xx_1+yy_1}$

$\cancel{P(h, h-1)}$

$\cancel{h^2+h^2-2h+1-2h+2h-2-2=}$

M I

$$x^2+x^2+1-2x-2x+2x-2-2=0$$

$$2x^2-2x-3=0$$

$$\cancel{x=\frac{2\pm\sqrt{4+24}}{4}}$$

$$\cancel{x=\frac{1\pm\sqrt{7}}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\text{Sum}}{2}=\frac{1}{2}$$

$$y^2+2y+1+y^2-2y-2+2y-2=0$$

$$2y^2+2y-3=0$$

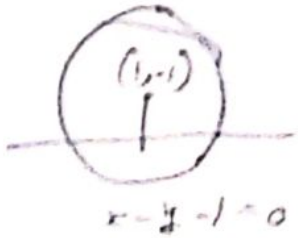
$$\frac{\text{Sum}}{2}=-\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\boxed{M\left(\tfrac{1}{2}, -\tfrac{1}{2}\right)}$$

M II Centre $(1,-1)$

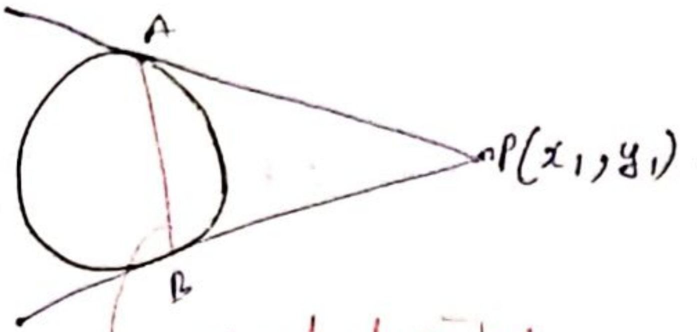
$$\frac{x_1-1}{1}=\cancel{\frac{-x+y+1}{\sqrt{2}}}=\frac{1+1-1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\boxed{x_1=\frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{\sqrt{2}},\ \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{2}}}$$



$x-y-1=0$

Chord of contact of Tangents from external Point $P(x_1, y_1)$



Chord of contact.

$\boxed{T=0}$ Only when Point is external.

Eqn of AB.

H.W. 8-10-24

DYS-4, 3 left

O-1 {Q1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 2, 8, 9, 10, 11}

Q find the eqn of chord of contact of tangents drawn from the point $(2, -3)$ to the circle

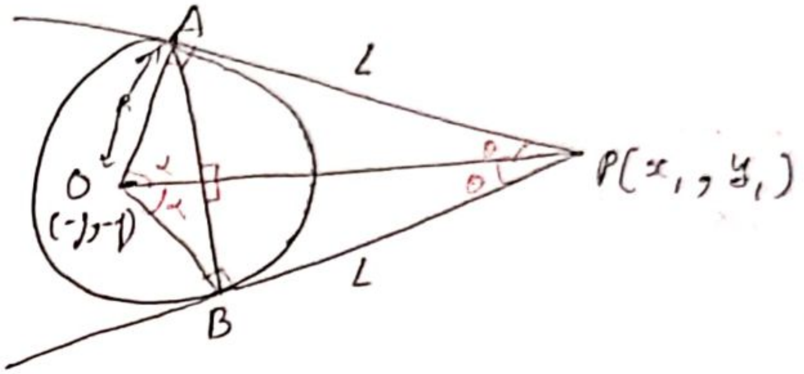
$$x^2 + y^2 + 4x - 6y - 12 = 0$$

$$2x - 3y + 2x + 4 - 3y + 9 - 12 = 0$$

$$\boxed{4x - 6y + 1 = 0}$$

System of tangents ~~&~~ & chord of ~~centre~~ contact

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



$\triangle OPA \cong \triangle OPB$ & $\triangle OAQ \cong \triangle OBQ$

1. Length of ~~Triangle~~ Tangent

$$OP^2 = R^2+L^2$$

$$(x_1+g)^2+(y_1+f)^2 = L^2+g^2+f^2-c$$

$$x_1^2+g^2+y_1^2+f^2+2gx_1+2fy_1 = L^2+f^2+g^2-c$$

$$L^2 = x_1^2+y_1^2+2gx_1+2fy_1+c$$

$$\therefore \boxed{L=\sqrt{S_1}}$$

2. Area of Triangle OPA

$$\boxed{ar(\triangle OPA) = \frac{1}{2}\times L\times R}$$

$$\boxed{\text{area Quadrilateral} = LR}$$

3. Angle btw Tangents (2θ):

in ΔOPA

$$\boxed{\tan\theta = \frac{R}{L}}$$

4. Length of chord AB

$$AB = 2AQ \quad -①$$

In ΔAQP:- $\sin\theta = \frac{AQ}{L}$

$$AQ = L\sin\theta \qquad \left\{\sin\theta = \frac{R}{\sqrt{L^2+R^2}}\right\}$$

$$\boxed{AB = \frac{2LR}{\sqrt{L^2+R^2}}}$$

5. length OQ:-

$$\Delta AQO, \quad \cos\alpha = \frac{OQ}{R}$$

$\cancel{\sin\theta}$

$$OQ = R\sin\theta$$

$$\boxed{OQ = \frac{R^2}{\sqrt{L^2+R^2}}}$$

6. Area of ΔPAB

$\cancel{\text{Area}}$ $\cos\theta = \frac{L}{\sqrt{L^2+R^2}}$

$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2}\times\times\sin\theta \;\Big|\; L^2 \times \frac{L}{\sqrt{L^2+R^2}} \times \frac{R}{\sqrt{L^2+R^2}} = \frac{RL^3}{L^2+R^2}$$

~~Area =~~ $$\boxed{\text{Ar } \Delta PAB = \frac{RL^3}{L^2+R^2}}$$

~~A~~ A circle is always available ~~where~~ which passes through O, A, P & B. Where OP is diameter.

Eqⁿ of ~~concyclic~~ circle :-

$$\boxed{(x - x_1)(x+g) + (y - y_1)(y+f) = 0}$$

Q1. find the length of tangent drawn from the point (1, 5) to the circle $2x^2 + 2y^2 = 3$.

Q2. find the length of chord of contact of tangents from (3, 4) to the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 4$

Q3. Let A be the center of the circle $x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 4y - 20 = 0$ & B (1, 7) & D (4, −2) are points of circle from which two tangents are drawn. which meets at C.

i) find the area of Quad ABCD

ii) find the Eqn of circle passing through A B C & D

Q1. $S = \frac{2 + 50 - 3}{2} = \frac{49}{2}$

$\boxed{L = \frac{7}{\sqrt{2}}}$

Q2. $L = \sqrt{9 + 16 - 4} = \sqrt{21}$

$R = 2$

Chord $= \frac{2 \times 2 \times \sqrt{21}}{\sqrt{21 + 4}} = \boxed{\frac{4\sqrt{21}}{5}}$

Q3 $x^2+y^2-2x-4y-20$

$A(1,2)$ $\quad B(1,7)$ $\quad \cancel{C\left(\frac{17}{4}\right)}$ $\quad D(4,-2)$

$C(16,7)$

$BC \Rightarrow y-7 = \frac{(x-1)}{0} \times 0$

$y = 7$

$CD \Rightarrow y+2 = (x-4)\frac{3}{4}$

$4y+8 = 3x-12$

$3x-4y-20=0$

$\cancel{L = \sqrt{1+\frac{289}{16}-2+17-20} = \sqrt{\frac{289-64}{16}} = \frac{15}{4}}$

$\cancel{R = 5}$

$\cancel{\text{area} = L\times 5R = \boxed{\frac{125}{4}}}$

$\cancel{(x-1)(x-1)+\left(y+\frac{17}{4}\right)}$

$L = \sqrt{256+49-32-28-20} = 15$

$R = 5$

i) $\boxed{\text{area} = 75}$

ii) $(x-16)(x-1)+(y-7)(y-2)=0$

$x^2-17x+16+y^2-9y+14=0$

$\boxed{x^2+y^2-17x-9y+30=0}$

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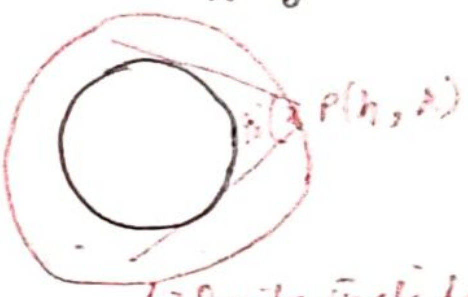
Director Circle

→ It is a locus of point of intersection of two ⊥ tangents of a given curve.

$x^2+y^2=a^2$



↳ Director circle for black circle

Let P(h, k)

tangent : $y = mx \pm a\sqrt{1+m^2}$

$\cancel{k = m}$

$k = mh \pm a\sqrt{1+m^2}$

$\cancel{k^2 = m^2h^2}$

$k^2+m^2h^2-2hkm = a^2+a^2m^2$

$m^2(h^2-a^2) - 2hkm + k^2-a^2 = 0$

$m_1 m_2 = -1$

$\frac{k^2-a^2}{h^2-a^2} = -1$

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

$h^2+k^2 = 2a^2$

$h^2+k^2 = (\sqrt{2}a)^2$

Locus :- $\boxed{x^2+y^2 = (\sqrt{2}a)^2}$ Director circle

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

Note - Director circle is always concentric circle.

Q find the Eqⁿ of director circle for the circle

① $x^2+y^2=9$

② $x^2+y^2=\sqrt{2}\log_2^3$

③ $x^2+y^2=a^2+b^2$

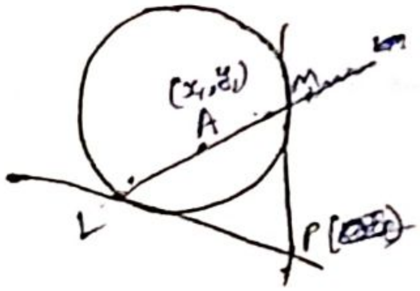
① $x^2+y^2=18$

② $x^2+y^2=\left(\sqrt{2}\times\sqrt{\sqrt{2}\log_2^3}\right)^2=\left(\sqrt{2\sqrt{2}\log_2^3}\right)^2 \cancel{=2\sqrt{2}}$

$x^2+y^2=2\sqrt{2}\log_2 3$

③ $x^2+y^2=2a^2+2b^2$

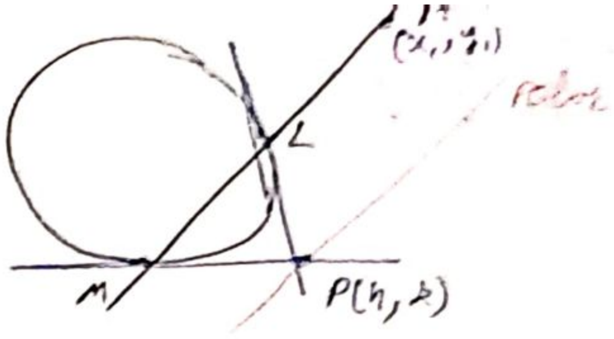
Pole & Polar



~~→ Pole is point ... & Polar is line~~

→ Let A is a point inside or outside the circle & LM be a chord drawn from A which intersect the circle at 2 points. (L & M)

→ If two Tangents are drawn from L & M then they intersect at point P.
Then locus of point P is called Polar of A & A is called Pole



Eqⁿ of Polar / Eqⁿ of locus of P(h, k) wrt A

Eqⁿ :- $\boxed{T=0}$

Q find the Eqⁿ of Polar wrt point A (3, -1) for circle

$2x^2 + 2y^2 - 3x + 5y - 7 = 0$

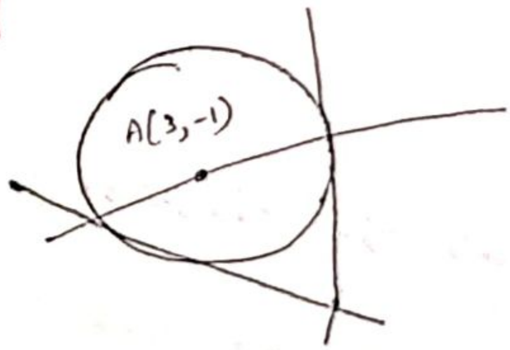
MI

$6x - 2y - \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{9}{2} + \frac{5}{2}y - \frac{5}{2} - 7 = 0$

$12x - 4y - 3x - 9 + 5y - 5 - 14 = 0$

$\cancel{9x + y - 28 = 0}$ $\boxed{9x + y - 28 = 0}$

MII



get POI of two tangents then get locus.

H.W. 10-10-24

DYS - 5, 6, 7

O-1 {13, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26}

Q If $3x+5y+17=0$ is polar for circle $x^2+y^2+4x+6y+9=0$ then find pole

$P(x_1, y_1)$

Polar ⇒ $[T=0]_{(x_1,y_1)}$

$$x_1x + y_1y + 2x + 2x_1 + 3y + 3y_1 + 9 = 0$$

$$(x_1+2)x + (y_1+3)y + (2x_1+3y_1+9) = 0$$

Polar ⇒ $\lambda(3x+5y+17) = 0$

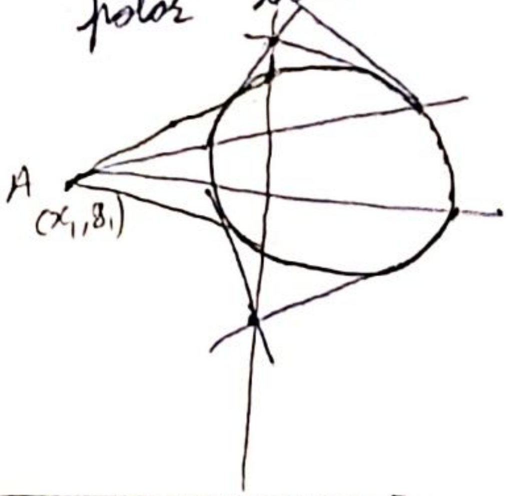
$$x_1 = 3\lambda - 2$$
$$y_1 = 5\lambda - 3$$

$$17\lambda = 6\lambda - 4 + 15\lambda - \cancel{9} + \cancel{9}$$
$$17\lambda = 21\lambda - 4$$
$$4 = 4\lambda$$
$$\lambda = 1$$

$$x_1 = 1$$
$$y_1 = 2$$

$$\boxed{(1,2)}$$

Note:- (1) If Point A is outside then chord of contact & polar both are same



chord of contact

Polar

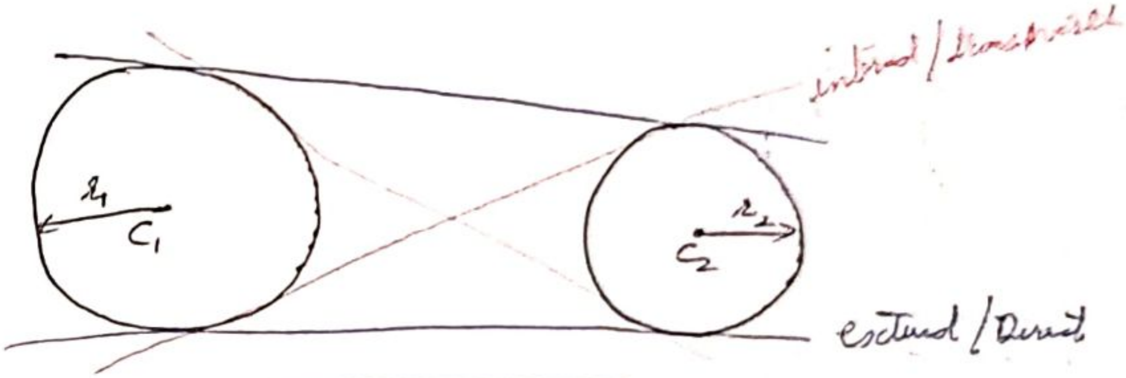
(2) when point is inside then chord of contact do not exist but Polar exists

(3) when Point A is on the circle then, Polar, chord of contact and tangent are on same point.

(4) Polar of A wrt circle passes through P then the Polar of P will pass through A. Hence, P & A are Conjugate Points of Each other.

System of Circle:

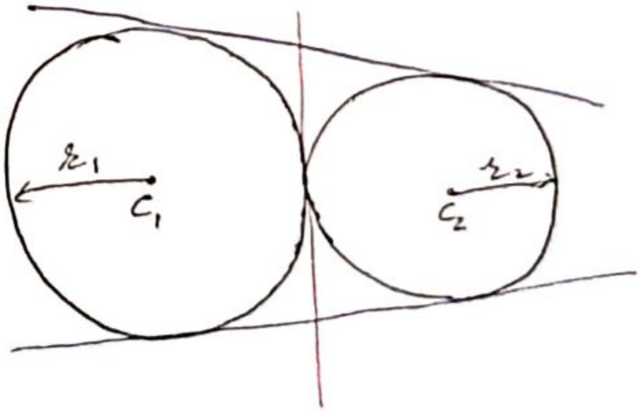
(1) Externally Seperated



$$\boxed{C_1C_2 > r_1 + r_2}$$

4 C.T (Common Tangent)

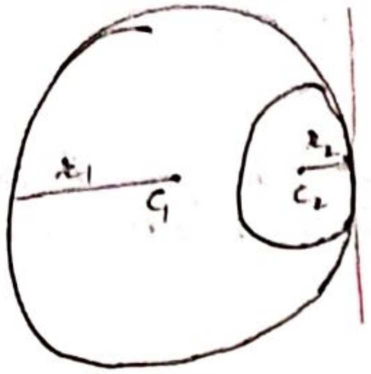
(2) Externall touch



3 CT

$$\boxed{C_1C_2 = r_1 + r_2}$$

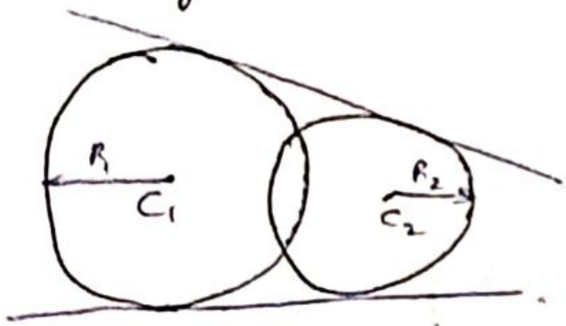
(3) Internally Touch



1 C.T.

$$\boxed{C_1C_2 = |r_1 - r_2|}$$

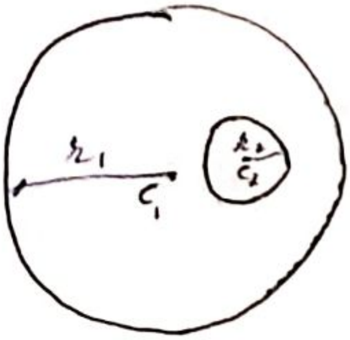
(4) Intersecting circles



2 C.T.

$$\boxed{|r_1 - r_2| < C_1C_2 < r_1 + r_2}$$

(5) Internally Seperated

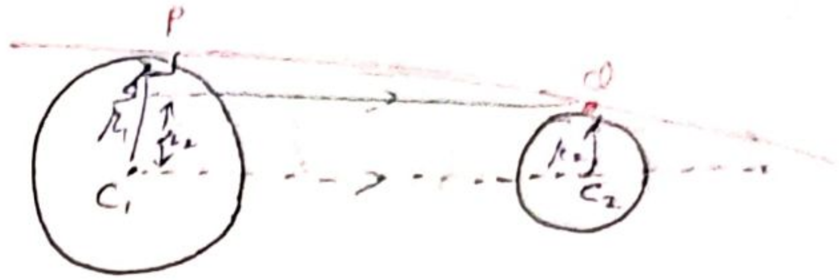


0 C.T.

$$\boxed{C_1C_2 < |r_1 - r_2|}$$

Note:

(1)



$PS = R_1 - R_2$

in ΔPSQ

$(C_1C_2)^2 = (R_1 - R_2)^2 + PQ^2$

$\cancel{PQ^2 = (C_1C_2)^2 - R_1^2 - R_2^2 + 2R_1R_2}$

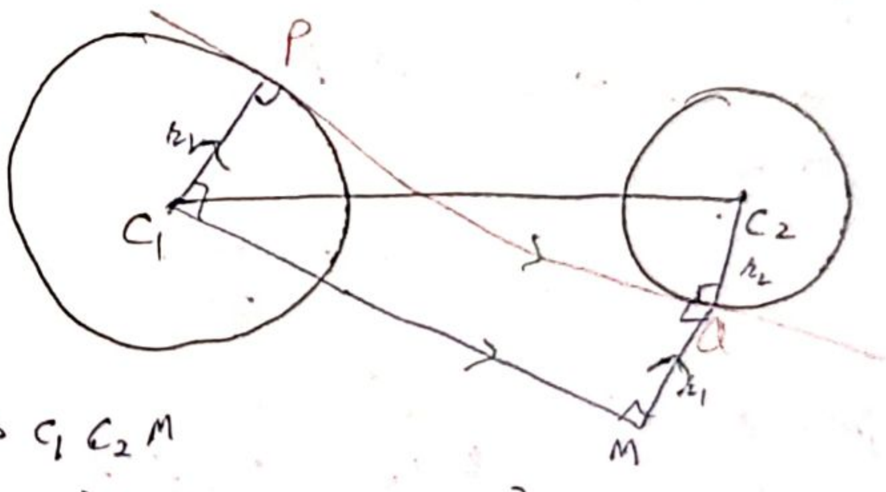
$\cancel{PQ = \sqrt{(R_1 - R_2)^2}}$

$PQ = \sqrt{(C_1C_2)^2 - (R_1 - R_2)^2}$

$$\boxed{PQ = \sqrt{D^2 - (R_1 - R_2)^2}}$$

$d = C_1C_2$

(2)



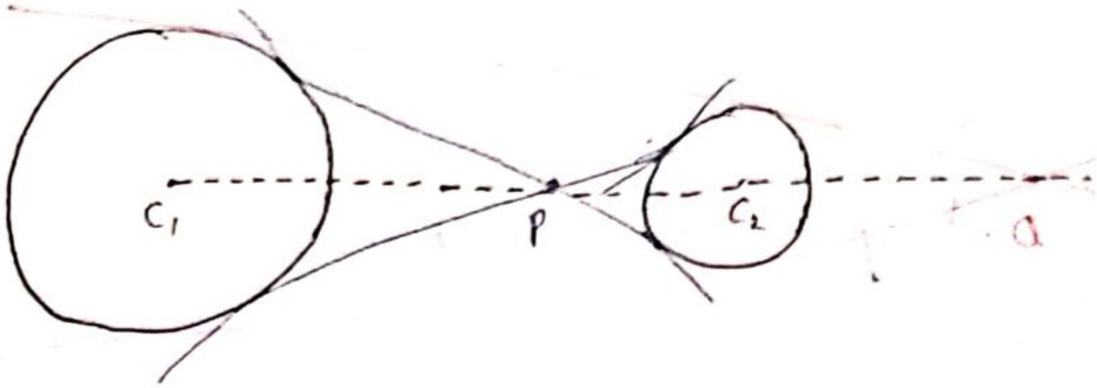
in ΔC_1C_2M

$(C_1C_2)^2 = (R_1 + R_2)^2 + (C_1M)^2$

$PQ^2 = (C_1C_2)^2 - (R_1 + R_2)^2$

$$\boxed{PQ = \sqrt{D^2 - (R_1 + R_2)^2}}$$

③.



$$\boxed{\frac{C_1P}{C_2P} = \frac{C_1Q}{C_2Q} = \frac{r_1}{r_2}}$$

→ P & Q are Harmonic Conjugate of each other w.r.t C_1 & C_2

→ for Tangent Eqn, use slope form i.e.

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

then, r = p

Q Find the range of r such that the circles $(x-1)^2 + (y-3)^2 = r^2$ & $(x-4)^2 + (y+1)^2 = 9$ have:-

① 4 CT ② 3 C.T. ③ intersect at 2 points
④ 1 C.T ⑤ no C.T.

① $C_1(1,3)$
$C_2(4,-1)$
$C_1C_2 = \sqrt{9+16} = 5$
$C_1C_2 > r_1 + r_2$
$5 > 3 + r$
$r < 2$
$\boxed{r \in (0,2)}$

② $C_1C_2 = r_1 + r_2$
$5 = 3 + r$
$\boxed{r = 2}$

③ $|3 - r| \le 5 \le r + 3$
$r \le 8$ & $r \ge 3$ $\quad r \ge 2$
$r \ge -2$ & $r \le 3$

$r \in (2, 8)$

(5) $5 < |3-r|$

Case I

$r < 3$

$5 < 3-r$

$r < -2$

~~$r<3$~~ (1)
ostranteleor

Case II

$r \geq 3$

$5 < r-3$

$r > 8$ - (2)

Union

$\boxed{r \in R - [0, 8]}$

(4) $5 = |3-r|$

C.I $r < 3$

$5 = 3-r$

$r = -2$ ✗

C.II $r > 3$

$5 = r-3$

$\boxed{r = 8}$

Q find the no. of commont tangents to $x^2+y^2=1$ &

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

Also, find the length of tangents too.

$C_1(0,0) \quad C_2(1,3)$

$C_1C_2 = \sqrt{1+9} = \sqrt{10} \simeq 3.$ Som

$r_1 = 1$

$r_2 = 2$

$C_1C_2 > r_1 + r_2$

$\boxed{\text{4 common tangents}}$

$L_{int} = \sqrt{10-9} = \boxed{1}$

$L_{ext} = \sqrt{10-1} = \boxed{3}$

Q1. $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ & $(x-1)^2 + (y-3)^2 = 4$. find eqⁿ of internal & external CT.

Q2.

$C_1C_2 = 35$ ① find $\frac{C_1P}{C_2P}$ ② ~~t.C.E~~ C_1P

Q2. ① $\frac{C_1P}{C_2P} = \frac{r_1}{r_2} = \frac{12}{7} = \boxed{\frac{4}{3}}$

②

② $C_1P = 4x$

$C_2P = 3x$

$4x + 3x = 35$

$7x = 35$

$x = 5$

$C_1P = 5 \times 4$

$\boxed{C_1P = 20}$

Q1. $C_1(0,0)$ $r_1 = 1$

$C_2(1,3)$ $r_2 = 2$

$C_1C_2 = \sqrt{10}$

$C_1C_2 > R_1 + R_2$

$\frac{C_1Q}{C_2Q} = \frac{1}{2}$

$\cancel{Q_x = \frac{0-1}{-1} = \frac{1}{3}}$

$\cancel{Q_y = \frac{0-3}{-1} = -1}$

$\cancel{Q(-1/3, -1)}$

$Q(-1, -3)$

$y + 3 = mx + m$

$mx - y + m - 3 = 0$

$r = p$

$1 = \frac{|m-3|}{\sqrt{1+m^2}}$

$1 + m^2 = m^2 + 9 - 6m$

$6m = 8$

$m = \frac{4}{3}$

$\frac{4}{3}x - y + \frac{4}{3} - 3 = 0$

$\boxed{4x - 3y - 5 = 0}$

$\boxed{x = -1}$

$0 - 2P_x = P_x - 1$

$\frac{1}{3} = P_x$

$0 - 2P_y = P_y - 3$

$P_y = 1$

$P(1/3, 1)$

$y - 1 = m(x - \frac{1}{3})$

$r = p$

$1 = \frac{|-\frac{1}{3}m + 1|}{\sqrt{1+m^2}}$

$m^2 + 1 = \frac{m^2}{9} + 1 - \frac{2}{3}m$

$9m^2 + 9 = m^2 + 9 - 6m$

$8m^2 + 6m = 0$

$8m + 6 = 0$

$m = -\frac{3}{4}$

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

$\frac{3}{4}x + y - 1 + \frac{1}{4} = 0$

$\boxed{3x + 4y - 3 = 0}$

$\boxed{y = 1}$

H.W 11-10-24

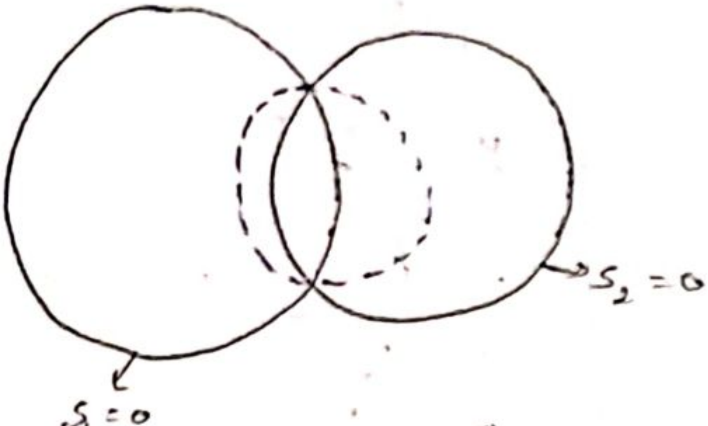
O-2 (1-10)

PYS - 9(1-9)

Family of Circles

(1) POI of two circles

→ Family of Circles passes through POI of two circles.



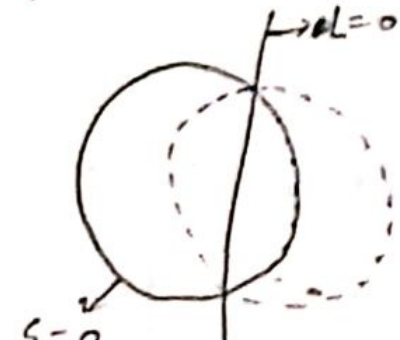
→ Infinite no. of circles through both the POI.

$$\boxed{S_1 + \lambda S_2 = 0}$$

$\lambda \in R - \{-1\}$

x^2 & y^2 ke terms cancel ho jayenge.

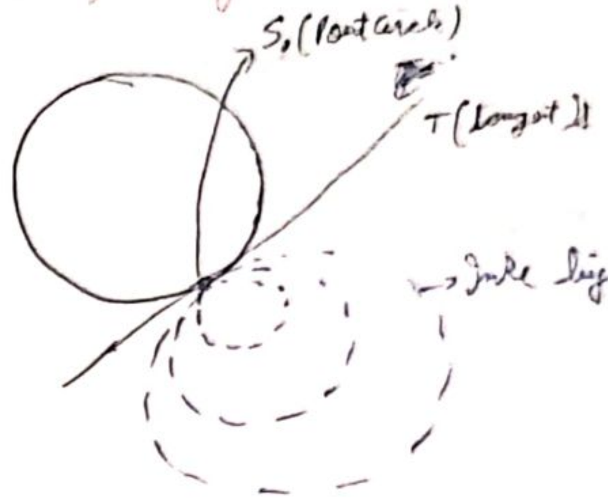
(2) POI of a line & a circle



$$\boxed{S + \lambda L = 0}$$

$\lambda \in R$

③ Passing through Point of Contact & Tangent



$$S_0 + \lambda T = 0$$
$$\lambda \in R$$

Q Find the Eqⁿ of circle passes through

① POI of $x^2+y^2-8x-2y+7=0$ & $x^2+y^2-4x+10y+8=0$ & passes through $(2,3)$

$(1+\lambda)x^2+(1+\lambda)y^2-(8+4\lambda)x-(2-10\lambda)y+(7+8\lambda)=0$

$4+4\lambda+9+9\lambda-16+8\lambda-6-30\lambda+7+8\lambda=0$

$\lambda=-2$

$-x^2-y^2-22y-9=0$

$\boxed{x^2+y^2+22y+9=0}$

② POI of $x^2+y^2=1$ & $x^2+y^2-2x-4y+1=0$ & touches line $x+2y=0$

③ $(0,0)$ & touches the line $2x-y=4$ at point $(1,-2)$

① $x^2+y^2-8x-2y+7+\lambda(x^2+y^2-4x+10y+8)=0$

$P(2,3)$

$4+9-16-6+7+\lambda(4+9-8+30+8)=0$

$-2+\lambda(43)=0$

$\lambda=\frac{2}{43}$

$x^2+y^2-8x-2y+7+\frac{2}{43}(x^2+y^2-4x+10y+8)=0$

②

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

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

Centre $(\lambda,2\lambda)$ $\quad r=\sqrt{5\lambda^2-\lambda+1}$

Distance from centre $=r$

$5\lambda^2-\lambda+1=\frac{|\lambda+4\lambda|}{\sqrt{5}}$

$5\sqrt{5}\lambda^2-\sqrt{5}\lambda+1-5\lambda=0$

$5\sqrt{5}\lambda^2-(\sqrt{5}+5)\lambda+1=0$

$x^2+y^2+\left(\frac{-2\lambda}{\lambda+1}\right)x+\left(\frac{-4\lambda}{\lambda+1}\right)y+\left(\frac{\lambda-1}{\lambda+1}\right)=0$

$r=p$

$C\left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda+1},\frac{2\lambda}{\lambda+1}\right)\quad r=\sqrt{\frac{\lambda^2}{(\lambda+1)^2}+\frac{4\lambda^2}{(\lambda+1)^2}-\frac{(\lambda-1)(\lambda+1)}{(\lambda+1)^2}}$

$$\frac{\lambda^2+4\lambda^2-\lambda^2+1}{(\lambda+1)^2} = \left(\frac{\frac{\lambda}{\lambda+1}+\frac{4\lambda}{\lambda+1}}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^2$$

$$\cancel{\frac{4\lambda^2+1}{\lambda^2+2\lambda+1} = \frac{5\lambda}{\sqrt{5}\lambda+\sqrt{5}}}$$

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

$$\frac{\lambda^2+4\lambda^2-\lambda^2+1}{\cancel{(\lambda+1)^2}} = \frac{25\lambda^2}{\cancel{5\lambda^2+10\lambda+5}\ \ 5\cancel{(\lambda+1)^2}}$$

$$20\lambda^2+5 = 25\lambda^2$$

$$5 = 5\lambda^2$$

$$\lambda^2 = 1$$

$$\lambda = \pm 1$$

$\lambda = -1$ ashombhob

$$\lambda = 1$$

$$\boxed{x^2+y^2-x-2y=0}$$

(3) $S_0 = (x-1)^2+(y-2)^2 = 0$

$$S_0 = x^2+y^2-2x-4y+5=0$$

$$T = 2x-y-4=0$$

$$x^2+y^2-2(1-\lambda)x-(4+\lambda)y+(5-4\lambda)=0$$

$$5 = 4\lambda$$

$$\lambda = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$x^2+y^2+\frac{1}{2}x-\frac{21}{4}y=0$$

$$\boxed{4x^2+4y^2+2x-21y=0}$$

DYS-9

Q5. $C_1(-1,1)$ $\quad r_1 = r_1$

$C_2(2,-3)$ $\quad r_2 = 4$

$$C_1C_2 = \sqrt{9+16} = 5$$

$$5 = 4 + r_1$$

$$r_1 = 1$$

$$5 = 0$$

$$\cancel{x^2+y}$$

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

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

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

$$\cancel{2x = 2\sqrt{4-1} = 2\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\cancel{2y = 2\sqrt{4-1} = 2\sqrt{3}}$$

$$2x = 2\sqrt{1-1} = \boxed{0}$$

$$2y = 2\sqrt{(-1)^2-1} = \boxed{0}$$

$\cancel{(0,0)}$

Q6. $C_2(2,3)$ $r_2 = 5$

$C_1(h,k)$ $r_1 = 3$

$C_1C_2 = 2$

$(h-2)^2 + (k-3)^2 = 4 \rightarrow h^2+k^2+4h+6k+9=0$ — ①

$(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = 9$

$(h+1)^2 + (k+1)^2 = 9$

$h^2+k^2+2h+2k = 7$ — ②

$h = \frac{4}{5}, k = \frac{7}{5}$

$$\boxed{5x^2+5y^2-8x-14y-32=0}$$

PYS-8

Q6 b) $x^2+y^2+4x-6y-\cancel{8}^{12}+\lambda(x^2+y^2-5x+17y-19)=0$

$(\lambda+1)x^2+(\lambda+1)y^2+(4-5\lambda)x-(6-17\lambda)y-(12+19\lambda)=0$

$x^2+y^2+\left(\frac{4-5\lambda}{\lambda+1}\right)x-\left(\frac{6-17\lambda}{\lambda+1}\right)y-\frac{(12+19\lambda)}{(\lambda+1)}=0$

$\cancel{\frac{-8+10\lambda}{(\lambda+1)}}$

$$\frac{5\lambda-4}{2\lambda+2}+\frac{6-17\lambda}{2\lambda+2}=0$$

$$\frac{2-12\lambda}{2\lambda+2}=0$$

$\boxed{\lambda = 1/6}$

$$\boxed{x^2+y^2+\frac{19}{7}x-\frac{19}{7}y-\frac{91}{7}=0}$$

Q7. $(x-1)^2+(y-1)^2=0 \to S_0$

$2x-3y+1=0 \to T$

$S_0+\lambda T=0$

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

$(1-\lambda)^2+\frac{(2+3\lambda)^2}{4}-(\lambda+2)=13$

$4\lambda^2+4-8\lambda+9\lambda^2+12\lambda+4-4\lambda-8=52$

$13\lambda^2=52$

$\lambda^2=4$

$\lambda=\pm 2$

$\boxed{x^2+y^2-6x+4\lambda=0}$ $\boxed{x^2+y^2+2x-8y+4=0}$

H.W. 12-10-24

~~DYS-8 (1,9) double Score~~

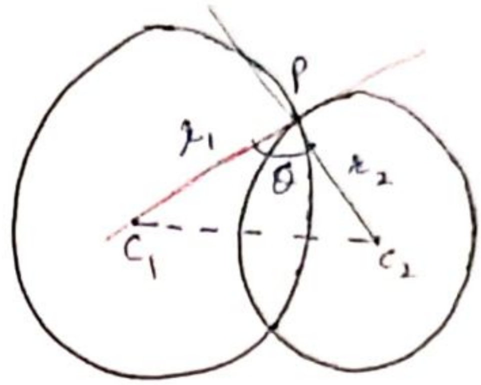
DYS-8 R - {1, 9, 7, 6(6)}

DYS-10 (9,7)

O-1 {12, 18, 19, 23, 27, 28, 29, 30} full.

Angle Between Circles

→ The angle between the tangents of the two circles at POI at POI is called the angle of intersection of 2 circles.



$$\boxed{\cos\theta = \frac{r_1^2 + r_2^2 - d^2}{2r_1r_2}}$$ $d \to C_1C_2$

→ at 90°,

$\underline{r_1^2 + r_2^2 = d^2}$

Curves are Orthogonal
↳ ⊥

~~$\cos\theta = \frac{g_1^2 + f_1^2 - c_1 + g_2^2 + f_2^2 - c_2 - (g_1-g_2)^2 + (f_1-f_2)^2}{}$~~

For genera eqn of circle

$r_1 = \sqrt{g_1^2 + f_1^2 - c_1}$ $\quad C_1(-g_1, -f_1)$

$r_2 = \sqrt{g_2^2 + f_2^2 - c_2}$ $\quad C_2(-g_2, -f_2)$

$d = \sqrt{(g_1-g_2)^2 + (f_1-f_2)^2}$

$r_1^2 + r_2^2 = d^2$

Hence, $g_1^2 + f_1^2 - c_1 + g_2^2 + f_2^2 - c_2 = g_1^2 + g_2^2 - 2g_1g_2 + f_1^2 + f_2^2 - 2f_1f_2$

$-(c_1 + c_2) = -(2g_1g_2 + 2f_1f_2)$

$$\boxed{c_1 + c_2 = 2(g_1g_2 + f_1f_2)}$$ orthogonal

DYS-10

Q1.

$r_1 = \sqrt{2}$

$r_2 = 2$

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

$$\cos\theta = \frac{2+4-2}{2\times 2\times\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\boxed{\theta = 45°, 135°}$$

Q4.

$r_1 = \sqrt{10}$

$r_2 = \sqrt{5}$

$d = \sqrt{1+4} = \sqrt{5}$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{10+5-5}{2\times\sqrt{10}\sqrt{5}} = \frac{10}{10\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

$$\boxed{B}$$

~~Ans~~

H.W 14-10-24

O-2 full

Note:- If any line is orthogonal to circle then surely the line will be a normal & passes through the center

11YS-11

Q1. $\cancel{3 + c = 2(2 \times 3 + 1)}$

$\cancel{3 + c = 8}$

$\cancel{\boxed{c = 5}}$

Q1. $c_1 + c_2 = 2\,(g_1 g_2 + f_1 f_2)$

$3 + \frac{c}{2} = 2\left(2 \times \frac{3}{2} + 1 \times 3\right)$

$\frac{6 + c}{2} = 12$

$6 + c = 24$

$\boxed{c = 18}$

Q 3. $c_1 + c_2 = 2(10 + 18)$

$c_1 + c_2 = 56$

$r = \sqrt{4 + 9 \pm c_1} = \sqrt{25 + 36 \pm c_2}$

$13 \mp c_1 = 61 \mp c_2$

$c_1 - c_2 + 48 = 0$

$c_1 - 46 = 0$

$c_1 = 64$

$r = \sqrt{4 + 9 - 4}$

$r = 3$

$\boxed{B}$

Q5.

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

$c+11=2(-2g-3f)$ and $c+21=2(-5g-2f)$

$-2g-3f-7=0$

$2g+3f+7=0$

$C+11=2(7)$

$\boxed{C=3}$

$24=-10g-4f$

$10g+4f+24=0$

$10g+15f+35=0$

$11f+11=0$

$f=-1$

$g=-2$

$$\boxed{x^2+y^2-4x-2y+3=0}$$

~~Q6. i) (g, f) on $x-y-3x+2y-6=0$~~

Q7. $x^2+y^2+2gx+2fy+c=0$

$C_1-4=2(0,0)$

$C_1=4$

$-2g+2f+9=0$

$2f=2g-9$

$x=\frac{2y-9}{2}$

$x^2=\frac{4y^2+81-36}{4}$

$x^2+y^2+2gx+2gy-9y+4=0$

~~$4y^2+81-36y+4y^2+$~~

$x=-g$ (to cut g)

$x^2 + x^2 + 9x + 4 = 0$

$2x^2 + 9x + 4 = 0$

$x = \frac{-9 \pm \sqrt{81 - 32}}{4}$

$x = \frac{-9 \pm 7}{4}$

$x = -\frac{1}{2}, -4$

$y = \frac{1}{2}, 4$

$\boxed{\left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \ (-4, 4)}$

Q8. a) $x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + \cancel{c} = 0$

$gf + 3g - 2f - 6 = 0$

$g(f+3) - 2(f+3) = 0$

$g = 2, f = -3$

$\boxed{x^2 + y^2 + 4x - 6y = 0}$

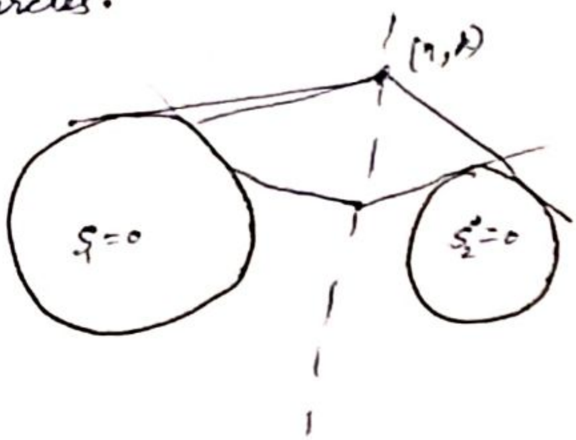
$+8 = 2(\cancel{f}\, 2k_9 + 6k)$

$8 = 8k$

$\boxed{k = +1}$

* Radical Axis & Radical Centre

→ It is the locus of a point which moves such that the length of tangent from it is same for given circles.

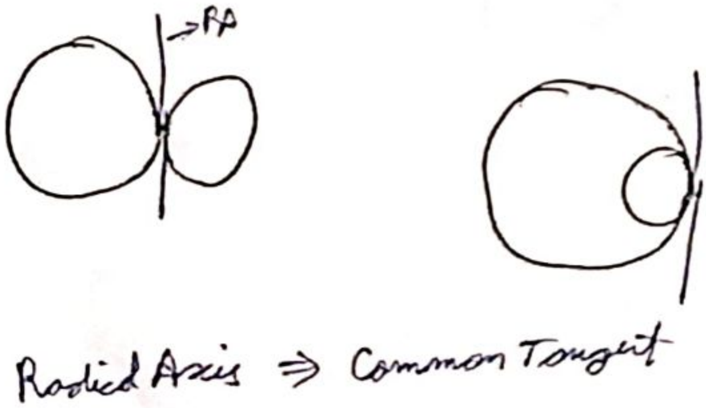


$$\boxed{\sqrt{S_1} = \sqrt{S_2}}$$ Eqn of radical axis.

$$\boxed{S_1 - S_2 = 0}$$

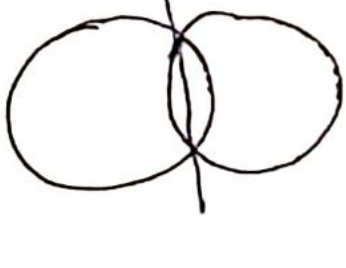
Note :-

(1) when circles touch each other



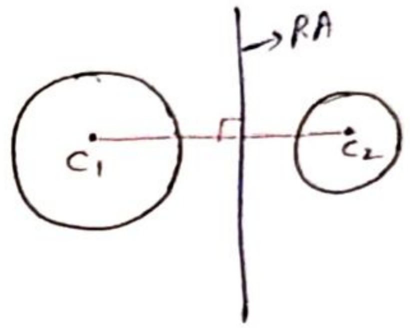
Radical Axis ⇒ Common Tangent

(2) Intersecting each other.

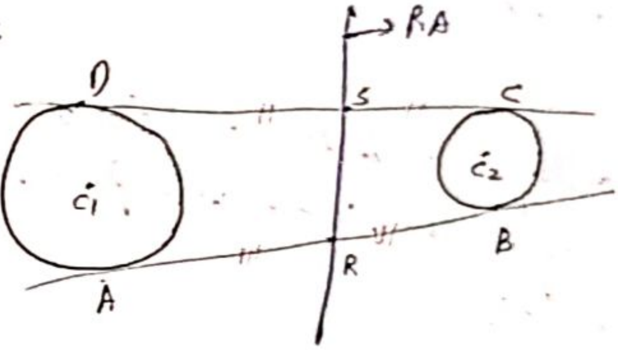


RA ⇒ common chord

(3) Radical Axis is always $\perp$ to the line joining centers of the circle.



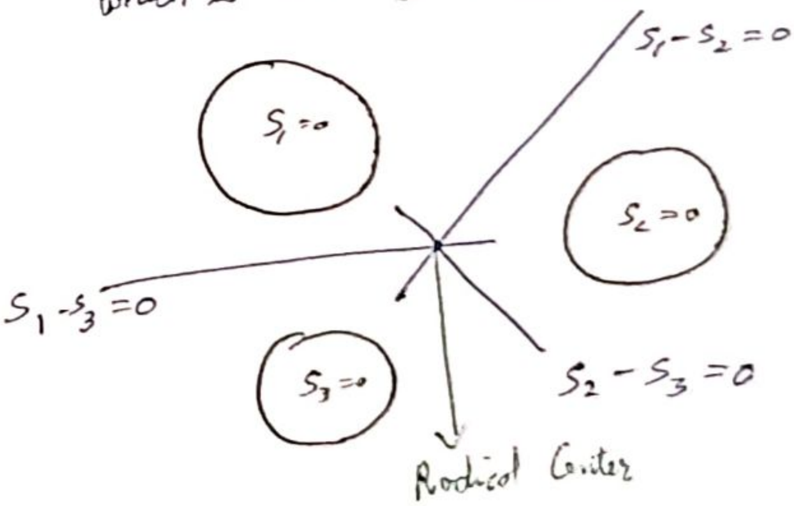
(4) Radical Axis ~~bet~~ bisects only common tangents to two circle



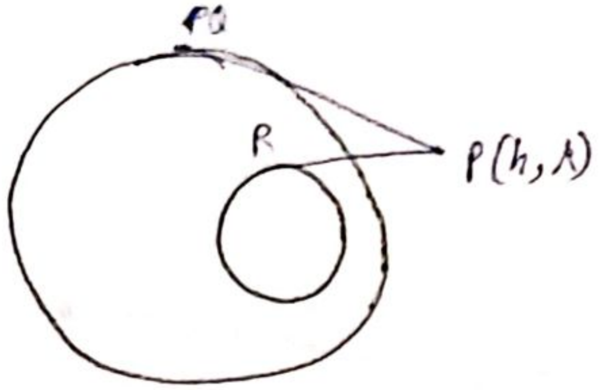
$DS = SC$

$AR = BR$

(5) Radical Axes of 3 circles taking 2 at a time meet at a point which is called radical center.



(6) If one circle lies in another circle (but not concentric) then radical axis exists



PQ can be equal to PR

→ not possible when concentric.

(7) When two circles are orthogonal to the 3rd circle then radical axis of both circles will pass through the center of the 3rd circle.