

# Assignment 3 Presentation

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## Power of a point

The power of a point is a real number that reflects the relative distance of a given point from a given circle. Specifically, the power  $\Pi(P)$  of a point  $P$  with respect to a circle  $C$  with center  $O$  and radius  $r$  is defined by

$$\Pi(P) = |PO|^2 - r^2 \quad (1)$$

- $\Pi(P) > 0 \Leftrightarrow P$  is outside the circle
- $\Pi(P) = 0 \Leftrightarrow P$  is on the circle
- $\Pi(P) < 0 \Leftrightarrow P$  is inside the circle

For a circle  $S = 0$ , (1) boils down to,

$$\Pi(P) = S_{11} \quad (2)$$

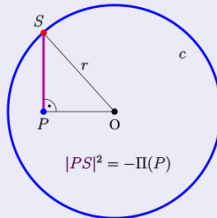
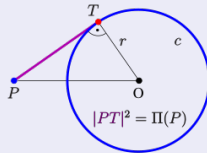


Figure: Geometric interpretation of power of a point with respect to a circle

## Radical axis

The radical axis of two non-concentric circles is the set of points whose power with respect to the circles are equal. i.e, points for which,

$$\Pi_1(P) = \Pi_2(P) \quad (3)$$

For two non-concentric circles  $S = 0, S' = 0$ , the radical axis is given by

$$L = S - S' = 0 \quad (4)$$

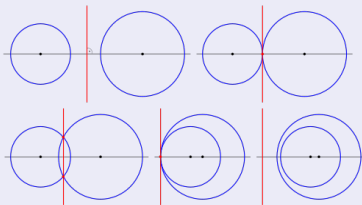


Figure: Variations of radical axis

# Question

## Ramsey/4.4 Systems of circles/Q4 (a)

Write down the equation of the radical axis of the following pair of circles:

$$x^T x - (4 \quad -5) x - 2 = 0$$

$$x^T x - (5 \quad -6) x = 0$$

## Solution

Given, two circles with equations,

$$S = x^T x - (4 \quad -5) x - 2 = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$S' = x^T x - (5 \quad -6) x = 0 \quad (6)$$

To find: The radical axis of the pair of circles.

Using (4), the required equation is

$$\left( x^T x - (4 \quad -5) x - 2 \right) - \left( x^T x - (5 \quad -6) x = 0 \right) = 0 \quad (7)$$

$$(1 \quad -1) x - 2 = 0 \quad (8)$$

$\therefore L = (1 \quad -1) x - 2 = 0$  is the equation of the required radical axis.

## Solution Contd.

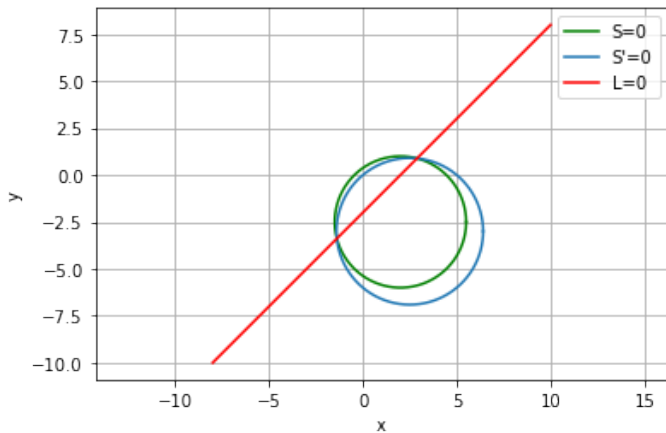


Figure: Pair of Circles and their radical axis