

3

1 $x^2 + y^2 + 4x - 6y - 12 = 0$

$g = -2$

$f = 3$

Let circle's equation,

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

Center (4,5) satisfies,

$x^2 + y^2 - 8x - 10y + c = 0 \quad \text{--- (1)}$

① Let (-2,3) lies on the circle,

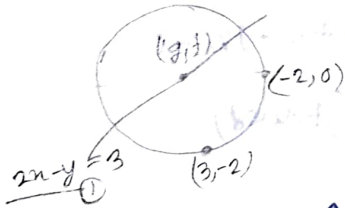
$4 + 9 + 16 - 30 + c = 0$

$c = 1$

∴ required circle's equation,

~~$x^2 + y^2 + 4x - 6y + 1 = 0$~~
 $x^2 + y^2 - 8x - 10y + 1 = 0$

(2)



② Let (0,3) lies on the circle,

① Let (g, f) lies on the circle,

$2g - f - 3 = 0$

Circle (0,3) lies on the circle,

$0 + 9 - 6g + 4f + c = 0$

(-2,0) lies on the circle,

$4 + 0 + c = 0$

$g = -\frac{3}{2}, f = -6, c = 2$

∴ $x^2 + y^2$

∴ circle's equation,

$x^2 + y^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{3}{2}x + 12y + 2 = 0$

$x^2 + y^2 + 3x + 12y + 2 = 0$ (Ans)

(3)

$(g, f) = (6, 0)$

$x = 3$

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

$9 + y^2 - 12 = 0$

$y = \pm\sqrt{3}$

Let circle's equation,

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

Center (6,0) satisfies,

$x^2 + y^2 - 12x + c = 0$

(3, ±√3) lies on the circle,

$9 + 3 - 36 + c = 0$

∴ $c = 24$

∴ circle's equation,

$x^2 + y^2 - 12x + 24 = 0$ (Ans)

(4) লেখ প্রান্তর সমীকরণ,

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

(6,5) বিন্দুগামী,

$$36 + 25 + 12g - 10f + c = 0 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

(-3, -4) বিন্দুগামী,

$$9 + 16 + 6g + 8f + c = 0 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

(2,1) বিন্দুগামী,

$$4 + 1 - 4g - 2f + c = 0 \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

from (1) (2) (3)

$$\therefore g = -3$$

$$f = 1$$

$$c = -15$$

$$\therefore \text{কেন্দ্র } (g, f) = (-3, 1)$$

$$r = \sqrt{g^2 + f^2 - c}$$

$$r = \sqrt{9 + 1 + 15}$$

$$\therefore r = \sqrt{25} = 5$$

$$\therefore \text{প্রান্তর ব্যাস} = 5 \times 2 = 10$$

$c < 0$ হওয়ায়

কেন্দ্র বিন্দুটি প্রান্তর ভিতরে অবস্থিত।

(Ans)

(5) প্রান্তর সমীকরণ,

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

$$\Rightarrow (x+4)(x-12) + (y-13)(y+1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 8x - 48 + y^2 - 2y - 13 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 - 8x - 2y - 61 = 0$$

[Ans]

$$f = 1$$

$$c = -51$$

যে অক্ষের সাপেক্ষে অংশ (অংশ) দেওয়া

$$2\sqrt{f^2 - c} = 2\sqrt{1 + 51} = 4\sqrt{13}$$

(Ans)

(6)

A(1,1) বিন্দুটি প্রান্তর থেকে দূরত্ব নির্ণয়,

$$1 + 1 + 4 + 6 - 12 = 0$$

$$= 0 \text{ (shown)}$$

$$g = 2$$

$$f = -3$$

Now,

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

$$\Rightarrow m = -4 - 1 = -5$$

$$-3 = \frac{y+1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -6 - 1 = -7$$

$$\therefore \text{প্রান্তর ক্ষেত্রফল } (-5, -7)$$

(Ans)

⑧ কেন্দ্র x অক্ষের উপর শন $f=0$ হলে $c=0$

(৩,৫) বিন্দুগামী হলে,

$$9+25-6g+c=0$$

(৬,৭) বিন্দুগামী,

$$36+16-12g+c=0$$

$$g=3 \quad c=-16$$

∴ সমীকরণ,

$$x^2+y^2-6x-16=0 \quad (\text{Ans})$$

(৭) ~~কেন্দ্র~~ মূলকেন্দ্রে,
 $2\sqrt{g^2-c}=3$

$$\sqrt{g^2-c}=\frac{3}{2}$$

$$g=\frac{3}{2}$$

২য় মতে,

$$2\sqrt{g^2-c}=5$$

$$g=\frac{5}{2}$$

∴ বৃত্তের সমীকরণ,

$$x^2+y^2-2\frac{3}{2}x-2\frac{5}{2}y \neq 0$$

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

(৯)

কেন্দ্র y অক্ষের উপর শন $g=0$ হলে

$$9+25-10f+c=0 \quad [(3,5) \text{ বিন্দুগামী}] \quad (10)$$

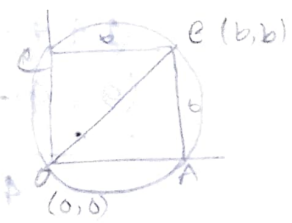
$$36+16-6f+c=0 \quad [(6,7) \text{ বিন্দুগামী}]$$

$$f=-9$$

$$c=-124$$

∴ সমীকরণ,

$$x^2+y^2+18x-124=0 \quad (\text{Ans})$$



∴ বৃত্তের সমীকরণ,

$$(x-0)(x-b) + (y-0)(y-b) = 0$$

$$x^2-xb+y^2-yb=0$$

$$x^2+y^2=b(x+y) \quad (\text{Ans})$$

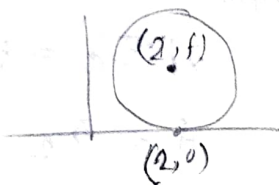
$$(11) \quad x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 6y + c = 0$$

$$g = 2$$

$$f = 3$$

এ অক্ষ স্পর্শক বসালে,

$$g^2 = c = 4 \quad (\text{Ans})$$



$g = 2$ (যদি
অক্ষ স্পর্শক হয়)

এ অক্ষের উপর $y = 0$

\therefore স্পর্শক $(2, 0) \quad (\text{Ans})$

(12)

এ অক্ষ স্পর্শক হলে $g^2 = c$

$$(1+4) - 2g - 4f + g^2 = 0 \quad (1, 2) \text{ for } g$$

$$(9+9) - 6g - 4f + g^2 = 0 \quad (3, 2) \text{ for } g$$

$$\frac{- \quad + \quad + \quad (-)}{4g^2 = 8}$$

$$g = 2$$

$$c = 2^2 = 4$$

আবার,

$$5 - 4 - 4f + 4 = 0$$

$$f = 5/4$$

\therefore সমীকরণ

$$x^2 + y^2 - 8x - 5y + 4 = 0$$

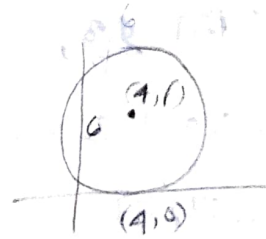
$$x^2 + y^2 - 8x - 5/2 y + 4 = 0$$

$$2x^2 + 2y^2 - 16x - 5y + 8 = 0$$

$$2x^2 + 2y^2 - 8x - 5y + 8 = 0 \quad (\text{Ans})$$

(13)

$$g^2 = c \quad / \quad c = 4^2 = 16$$



অর্থাৎ

$$2\sqrt{f} - c = 6$$

$$2\sqrt{f} - 16 = 6$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{f} - 16 = 9$$

$$\Rightarrow f = 25$$

\therefore স্পর্শক সমীকরণ,

$$x^2 + y^2 - 8x - 10y + 16 = 0$$

(Ans)

(14)

$$g^2 = f^2 = c = a^2$$

(1, 8) বিকসারী,

$$1 + 64 - 2a - 16a + a^2 = 0$$

$$65 - 18a + a^2 = 0$$

$$a = 13, 5$$

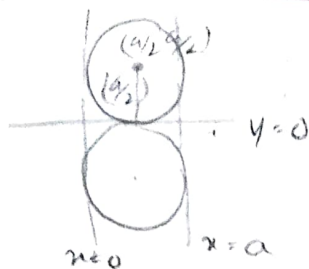
সমীকরণ,

$$x^2 + y^2 - 26x - 26y + 169 = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 10x - 10y + 25 = 0$$

(Ans)

(15)



$$g = \frac{a}{2}$$

$$f = \pm \frac{a}{2}$$

$$r = \frac{a}{2}$$

\therefore প্রাক্তন সমীকরণ,

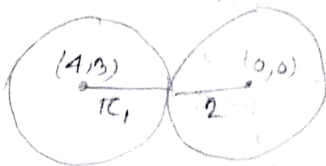
$$(x-g)^2 + (y-f)^2 = r^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (x - \frac{a}{2})^2 + (y \pm \frac{a}{2})^2 = \frac{a^2}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 2x \cdot \frac{a}{2} + \frac{a^2}{4} + y^2 \pm 2x \cdot \frac{a}{2} + \frac{a^2}{4} = \frac{a^2}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 - ax \pm ay + \frac{a^2}{4} = 0$$

(16)



২য় প্রক, $x^2 + y^2 = 2^2 \therefore r = 2$

কেন্দ্রদ্বয়ের দূরত্ব,

$$= \sqrt{(4-0)^2 + (3-0)^2}$$

$$= 5$$

$$\therefore r_1 = 5 - 2 = 3$$

$$\therefore \text{সমীকরণ}$$

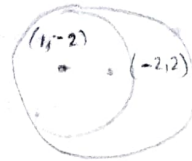
$$C = 4^2 + 3^2 - 9$$

$$= 16$$

সমীকরণ

$$x^2 + y^2 - 8x - 6y + 16 = 0 \quad (\text{Ans})$$

(17)



২য় প্রক,

$$g_1 = 1$$

$$f_1 = -2$$

$$r_1 = 3$$

$$r_1 = \sqrt{1^2 + (-2)^2 + 3^2}$$

$$= 6$$

২য় প্রক,

$$g_2 = -2$$

$$f_2 = 2$$

$$r_2 = 7$$

$$r_2 = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 2^2 - 7^2}$$

$$= 1$$

কেন্দ্রদ্বয়ের দূরত্ব $= \sqrt{(1+2)^2 + (-2-2)^2}$

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

কেন্দ্রদ্বয়ের দূরত্ব $= 6 - 1$

$$= 5$$

(Showed)

(18)

$$r = 2a \cos \theta$$

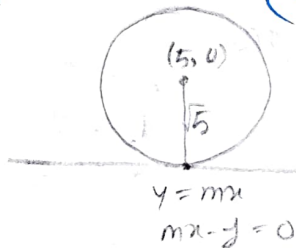
$$r^2 = 2a r \cos \theta$$

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

$$(\text{center } (g, f)) = (a, 0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{radius} &= \sqrt{a^2 + 0 + 0} \\ &= a \quad (\text{Ans}) \end{aligned}$$

(19) * #



(सूत्रादि से मने)

$$x^2 + y^2 - 10x + 20 = 0$$

$$g = 5$$

$$f = 0$$

$$c = 20$$

$$r = \sqrt{5^2 + 0 - 20} = \sqrt{5}$$

अब मने,

$$\sqrt{5} = \frac{+ |mx - y|}{\sqrt{m^2 + 1}}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow 5 = \frac{25m^2}{m^2 + 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow 25m^2 - 5m^2 - 5 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 20m^2 - 5 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 5(4m^2 - 1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (2m+1)(2m-1) = 0$$

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

$$m = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ मने},$$

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

$$2y + x = 0$$

अतः,

$$m = \frac{1}{2} \text{ मने},$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}x$$

$$2y - x = 0$$

$$\therefore x - 2y = 0$$

(Ans)

अभीष्ट रेखाएँ,

$$x + 2y = 0$$

$$x - 2y = 0$$

(20)

$$x^2 + y^2 = 81$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 9^2$$



AB रेखा पर अभीष्ट रेखा,

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{2} = \frac{y}{-3}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2y + 3x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x + 2y = 0 \quad \text{--- ①}$$

① पर एक अन्य रेखा,

$$2x - 3y + k$$

$$-4 - 9 + k \quad (+2, 3) \text{ बिन्दु पर}$$

$$k = 13$$

अतः अभीष्ट रेखा,

$$2x - 3y + 13 = 0$$

(Ans)

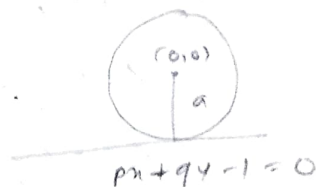
(21)

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

$$x^2 + y^2 - 3ax + 5ay + c = 0$$

$$ax - ay - c = 0$$

(22)



જાણીએ,

$$a = \frac{+ |px + qy - 1|}{\sqrt{p^2 + q^2}}$$

$$a^2 = \frac{+ |p^2 - 1|}{\sqrt{p^2 + q^2}}$$

$$a^2 = \frac{1}{p^2 + q^2}$$

$$\therefore p^2 + q^2 = \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^2$$

આથી જાણીએ કે, કોઈ પણ સમીકરણ સુધારીને
 (p, q) સુધારી દિધું અર્થમાં.

(23)

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

$$g = 1$$

$$f = 2$$

$$c = -4/r = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + 4} = 3$$

① નવ પ્ર. મેં (સુધાર -

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

જાણીએ,

$$3 = \pm \left| \frac{4x + 3y + k}{5} \right|$$

$$3 = \pm \left| \frac{4 + 6 + k}{5} \right|$$

4 નો,

$$15 = 10 + k$$

$$k = 5$$

(-) નો,

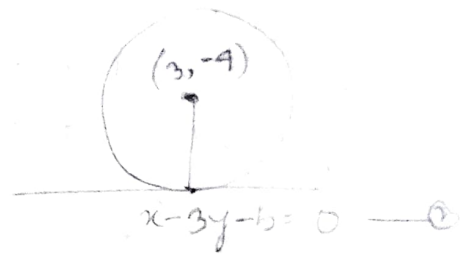
$$15 = -10 - k$$

$$k = -25$$

∴ সম্মিলিত সমীকরণ, (২৫)

$$4x + 3y + 5 = 0$$

$$4x + 3y - 25 = 0 \quad (\text{Ans})$$



(24)

২(৩০) সমীকরণ,

$$(x-3)(x-9) + (y-4)(y-1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 12x + 27 + y^2 - 8y + 7 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 - 12x - 8y + 34 = 0$$

$$g = 6$$

$$f = 4$$

$$c = 34$$

$$r = \sqrt{6^2 + 4^2 - 34}$$

$$= 3\sqrt{2}$$



$$r_2 = \frac{|x+y-4|}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$r = \frac{6+4-4}{\sqrt{2}}$$

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

$$\text{কর্মসি (r)} = \text{কর্মসি (r)} \quad (\text{proved})$$

① নং ২০ নম্বর (১০ম),

$$x - y + k = 0$$

$$6 - 4 + k = 0$$

$$k = -2$$

$$x - y + 2 \quad x - y + 2 = 0 \quad \text{--- (11)}$$

from ① & ②

∴ সম্মিলিত সমীকরণ (৩১)

$$x^2 + y^2 - 6x + 8y + 15 = 0$$

$$g = 3$$

$$f = -4$$

$$c = 15$$

$$r = \sqrt{3^2 + (-4)^2 - 15}$$

$$= 10$$

Again,

$$\text{কর্মসি (r)} = \frac{|x-3y-5|}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$r = \frac{3+12-5}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$= \frac{10}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$= \sqrt{10}$$

∴ কর্মসি = কর্মসি (proved)

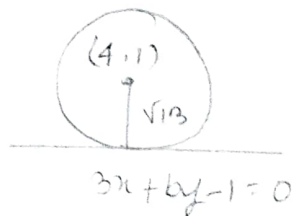
① নং ২০ নম্বর (১০ম),

$$\begin{cases} 3x + y + k = 0 \\ 9 - 4 + k = 0 \end{cases} \quad (3, -4) \text{ সম্মিলিত}$$

$$k = -5$$

$$3x + y = 5 \quad (\text{Ans})$$

26)



$$x^2 + y^2 - 8x - 2y + 4 = 0$$

$$g = 4$$

$$f = 1$$

$$c = 4$$

$$r = \sqrt{4^2 + 1^2 - 4} = \sqrt{13}$$

જાણીએ,

$$\sqrt{13} = \pm \left| \frac{3x + by - 1}{\sqrt{9 + b^2}} \right|$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{13} = \pm \left| \frac{12 + b - 1}{\sqrt{9 + b^2}} \right|$$

$$\Rightarrow (\sqrt{13})^2 = \frac{(11 + b)^2}{9 + b^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 117 + 13b^2 = 121 + 22b + b^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 12b^2 - 22b - 4 = 0$$

$$b = 2, -\frac{1}{6} \text{ (Ans)}$$

(29)



$$x^2 + y^2 - 3x + 10y = 15$$

$$g = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$f = -5$$

$$c = -15$$

AB નો સમીકરણ,

$$\frac{x - \frac{3}{2}}{\frac{3}{2} - 4} = \frac{y + 5}{-5 + 11}$$

$$= \frac{2x - 3}{3 - 8} = \frac{y + 5}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2x - 3}{-5} = \frac{y + 5}{6}$$

$$= 12x - 18 + 5y + 25 = 0$$

$$= 12x + 5y + 7 = 0 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

① નો નો નો સમીકરણ,

$$5x - 12y + k = 0$$

$$20 + 132 + k = 0 \quad (4, -11 \text{ લેવામાં})$$

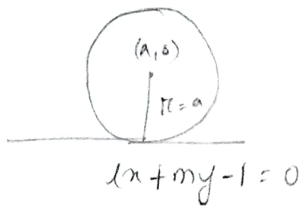
$$k = -152$$

∴ નિર્ણય સમીકરણ

$$5x - 12y - 152 = 0$$

(Ans)

(28)



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

$$g = a$$

$$f = 0$$

$$c = 0$$

$$r = a$$

अब हम

$$a = \frac{+ |lx+my-1|}{\sqrt{l^2+m^2}}$$

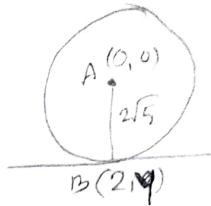
$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{|la-1|}{\sqrt{l^2+m^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{(la-1)}{\sqrt{l^2+m^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow a\sqrt{l^2+m^2} + am = la - 2la + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a\sqrt{l^2+m^2} + 2la = 1 \quad (\text{proved})$$

(29)



$$x^2 + y^2 = 20$$

$$(2\sqrt{5})^2 = (2-0)^2 + (4-0)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 20 = 4 + y^2$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \pm 4$$

(+) निम्न, AB 20 समीकरण,

$$\frac{x-0}{0-2} = \frac{y-0}{0-4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{-2} = \frac{y}{-4}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x - y = 0$$

नम्ब समीकरण,

$$x + 2y + k = 0$$

$$2 + 8 + k = 0$$

$$2 + 8 + k = 0$$

$$k = -10$$

$$\therefore x + 2y - 10 = 0$$

(-) निम्न,

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

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

$$2x + y = 0$$

नम्ब समीकरण,

$$x - 2y + k = 0$$

अब

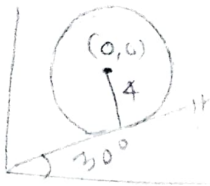
$$2 + 8 + k = 0$$

$$k = -10$$

$$\therefore x - 2y - 10 = 0$$

Ans

(30)



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

let समीकरण,

$$y = mx + c$$

अतः,

$$\tan 30 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}x + c$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{3}y = x + c$$

$$\Rightarrow x - \sqrt{3}y + c$$

अतः,

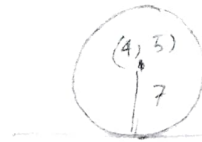
$$4 = \pm \left| \frac{x - \sqrt{3}y + c}{\sqrt{1 + (\sqrt{3})^2}} \right|$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 \pm \pm \frac{c}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow c = \pm 8$$

$$\therefore \text{समीकरण, } x - \sqrt{3}y \pm 8 = 0 \quad (\text{Ans})$$

(31)



$$5x - 12y + k = 0$$

$$5x - 12y - 9 = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 8x - 10y - 8 = 0$$

$$g = 4$$

$$f = 5$$

$$c = -8$$

$$k = \sqrt{4^2 + 5^2} + 8 = 7$$

अतः,

$$7 = \pm \left| \frac{5x - 12y + k}{13} \right|$$

$$\Rightarrow 7 = \pm \left| \frac{20 - 60 + k}{13} \right|$$

$$\Rightarrow 7 = \pm \left| \frac{-40 + k}{13} \right|$$

(+) लिए,

$$k = 131$$

(-) लिए,

$$-40 - k = 51$$

$$k = -51$$

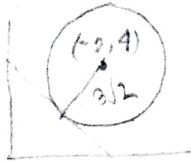
अतः,

$$5x - 12y + 131 = 0$$

$$5x - 12y - 51 = 0$$

(Ans)

(32)



$$x^2 + y^2 + 4x - 8y + 2 = 0$$

$$g = -2$$

$$f = 4$$

$$c = 2$$

$$r = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 4^2 - 2}$$

$$= 3\sqrt{2}$$

અભાંકર અભીકર,

$$x + y = a$$

અભાંકર,

$$3\sqrt{2} = \pm \left| \frac{x+y-a}{\sqrt{2}} \right|$$

$$3\sqrt{2} = \pm \left| \frac{-2+4-a}{\sqrt{2}} \right|$$

$$3\sqrt{2} = \pm \left| \frac{2-a}{\sqrt{2}} \right|$$

(+) નિર,

$$-a = 6 - 2$$

$$a = -4$$

(-) નિર,

$$-2 + a = 6$$

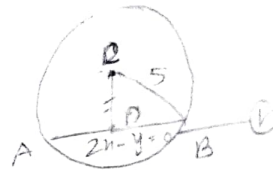
$$a = 8$$

અભીકર,

$$x + y + 4 = 0$$

$$x + y - 8 = 0$$

(33)



$$x^2 + y^2 - 10x = 0$$

$$g = 5$$

$$f = 0$$

$$c = 0$$

$$r = 5$$

① નર 20 નર અભીકર,

$$x + 2y + k = 0$$

$$5 + k = 0$$

$$k = -5$$

$$\therefore x + 2y - 5 = 0 \quad \text{--- (i)}$$

② નર અભીકર = (1, 2)

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

$$= 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$BD = \sqrt{5^2 - (2\sqrt{5})^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{5}$$

અભીકર,

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

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 + y^2 - 4y + 4 - 5 = 0$$

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

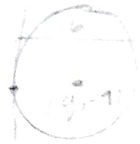
(Ans)

(35)

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

(37)

$$2x + 3y + 1 = 0$$



$$\therefore x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 4y - 4 + k(2x + 3y + 1) = 0$$

$$(0, 0) \Rightarrow 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 - 4 + k(0 + 0 + 1) = 0$$

$$k = 4$$

k નો મૂલ્ય ① નો ઉપયોગ કરી,

$$x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 4y - 4 + 8x + 12y + 4 = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + 6x + 8y = 0 \quad (\text{Ans})$$

$$2\sqrt{g^2 - c} = 6$$

અહીં ગુણકો સમાન

$$f^2 - c = 16$$

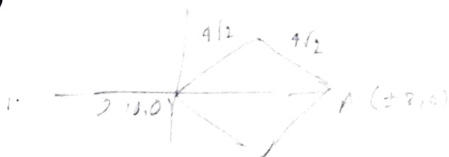
$$\therefore 2\sqrt{g^2 - 16} = 6$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{g^2 - 16} = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow g^2 = 25$$

$$g = \pm 5$$

(36)



$$OA = (4/2)i + (4/2)j$$

$$OA = \pm 8$$

સમીકરણ,

$$x^2 + y^2 \pm 10x + 8y + 16 = 0$$

(Ans)

(38)



\therefore સુકોચ સમીકરણ, $x^2 + y^2 \pm 10x + 8y + 16 = 0$

$$(x-0)(x \pm 8) + (y-0)(y-0) = 0$$

$$x^2 \pm 8x + y^2 = 0 \quad (\text{Ans})$$

$$2x^2 + 2y^2 - 3x - 4y + 1 = 0$$

$$g = x^2 + y^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{3}{4}x - 2y + \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$g = \frac{3}{4}, f = 2, c = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$r_1 = \sqrt{\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 + 1^2 - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{17}}{4}$$

$$16x^2 + 16y^2 - 32x - 1 = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 2x - \frac{1}{16} = 0$$

$$g = 1 \quad f = 0$$

$$c = -\frac{1}{16}$$

$$r_2 = \sqrt{1^2 + \frac{1}{16}}$$

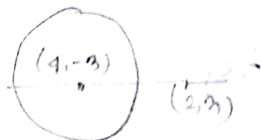
$$= \frac{\sqrt{17}}{4}$$

$$AB = \sqrt{\left(\frac{3}{4} - 1\right)^2 + (1 - 0)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{17}}{4}$$

$$AB = r_1 = r_2 \text{ (shown)}$$

(39)



$$x^2 + y^2 - 8x + 6y + 21 = 0$$

$$g = 4$$

$$f = -3$$

$$c = 21$$

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

$$\frac{x-4}{2} = \frac{y+3}{-6}$$

$$\rightarrow 6x + 2y - 2y - 6 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow 6x + 2y - 18 = 0$$

$$3x + y = 9 \text{ (Any)}$$