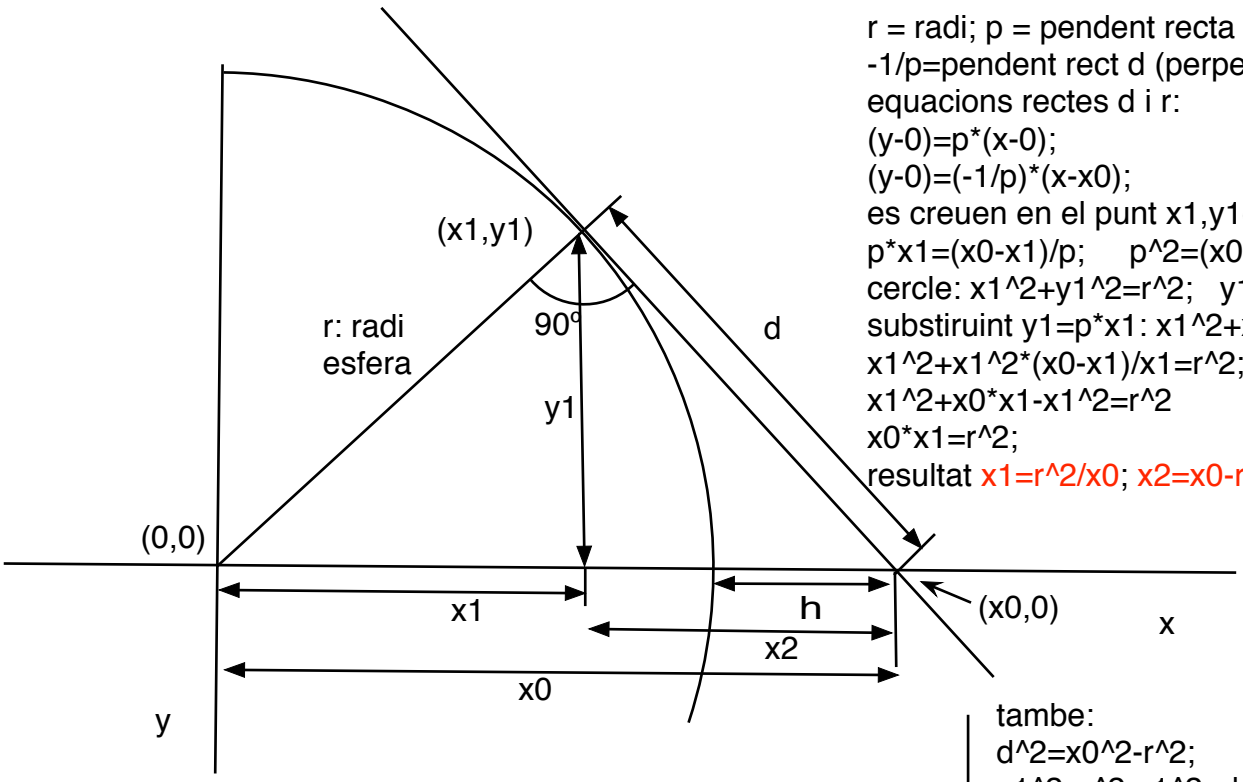
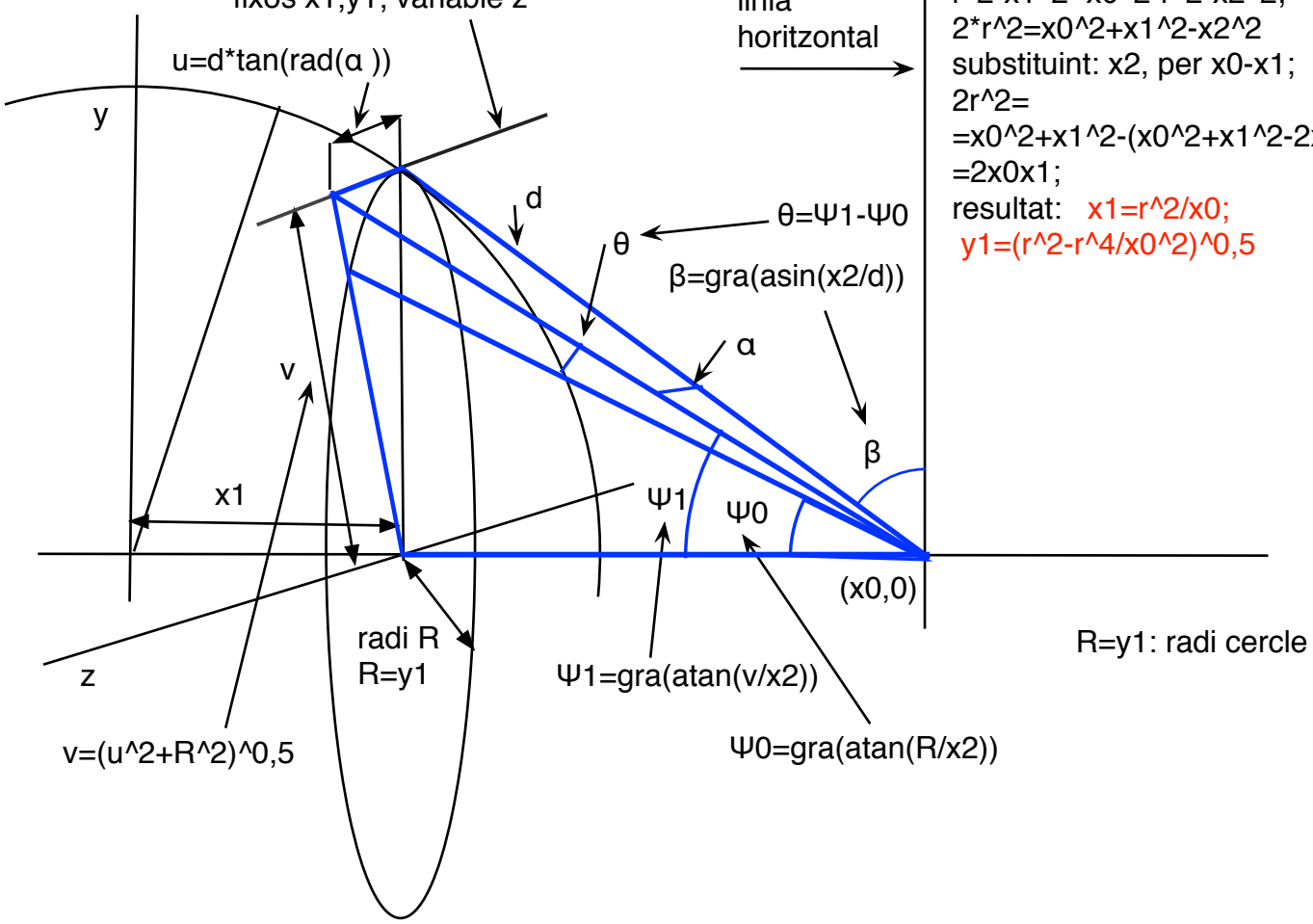


r = radi; p = pendent recta r
-1/p=pendent rect d (perpendicular a r)
equacions rectes d i r:
(y-0)=p*(x-0); y=p*x
(y-0)=(-1/p)*(x-x0); y=(x0-x)/p
es creuen en el punt x1,y1combinant
p*x1=(x0-x1)/p; p^2=(x0-x1)/x1
cercle: x1^2+y1^2=r^2; y1^2=r^2-x1^2
substiruint y1=p*x1: x1^2+x1^2*p^2=r^2;
x1^2+x1^2*(x0-x1)/x1=r^2;
x1^2+x0*x1-x1^2=r^2
x0*x1=r^2;
resultat x1=r^2/x0; x2=x0-r^2/x0

tambe:
d^2=x0^2-r^2;
y1^2=r^2-x1^2=d^2-x2^2;
r^2-x1^2=x0^2-r^2-x2^2;
2*r^2=x0^2+x1^2-x2^2
substituint: x2, per x0-x1;
2r^2=
=x0^2+x1^2-(x0^2+x1^2-2x0x1)
=2x0x1;
resultat: x1=r^2/x0;
y1=(r^2-r^4/x0^2)^0,5