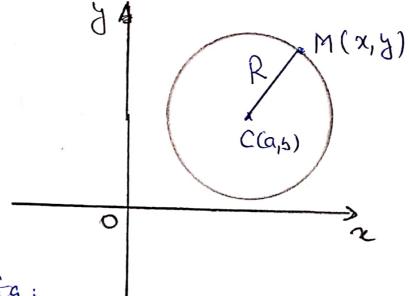
## Curs 8 Cercul

19.11.2020

Definitie. Cercul est locul germètric al punctelor din plan egal departate de un punct fix runnit central cercului.



Ecuatia:

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$$CM = R = \sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2} = R = R$$

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

(=) 
$$\chi^2 + y^2 - 2a\chi - 2by + a^2 + b^2 - R^2 = 0$$
  
Notam  $M = -2a$   
 $M = -2b$   
 $P = a^2 + b^2 - R^2$ 

$$=7 | \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2 + mx + my + p} = 0 | (2)$$

Ecuplia cercului prin trei puncte (mecoliniare) Proparitie. Their puncte mecolinian M: (xi, yi), i=1,3, determinà un che (chal ancumsais thunghinlin M, M, Mz). Ecuatia: Tie x2+y2+ mx+ny+p=> ecuation musi elic. Sakā M; (n; y;), i=1,3 apartir cheuleu atumei x2+y2+mx;+my;+p=0, i=1,5. Aceste 3 relatir suprema un ecuatia cerculair formeata un sistem de 4 ecuatir cu mecanos cutele m, n, P. matricea sistemular 5 = (x y 1) are (x2 y2 1) are naugul 3 pentin et | 21 de 1 | 70 | Matricea extrasa est  $\overline{S} = \begin{pmatrix} \chi & 3 & 1 & \chi^2 + y^2 \\ \chi_1 & 31 & 1 & \chi_1^2 + y_1^2 \\ \chi_2 & 32 & 1 & \chi_2^2 + y_2^2 \\ \chi_3 & 33 & 1 & \chi_3^2 + y_3^2 \end{pmatrix}$ 

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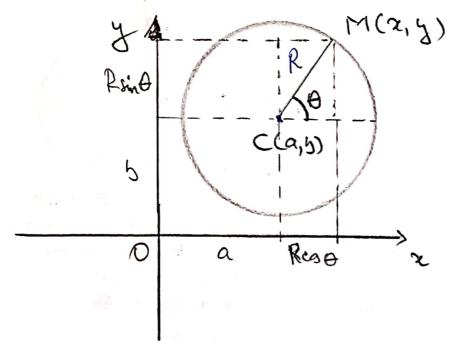
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Br.

rangul lui 
$$S$$
 trebuie  $S$  of fix tot  $S$ , dia:

$$\frac{1}{\chi_{1}^{2}+y_{1}^{2}} \chi_{1} \chi_{1} \chi_{1} \chi_{1} \chi_{1} \chi_{2} \chi_{2} \chi_{2} \chi_{2} \chi_{2} \chi_{3} \chi_{3}$$

## Ecuatile paramétrice ale muni che



$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{R} = \alpha + R \cos \theta \\ y = b + R \sin \theta \end{cases}, \theta \in [0, 2\pi).$$

Observative Daca se elimina perameteul 
$$\theta$$
  
aven:  $1x-a=R\cos\theta$   $1^2=(x-a)^2+(y-b)^2=R^2$ .  
 $1x-b=R\sin\theta$   $1x^2=(x-a)^2+(y-b)^2=R^2$ .

## Jangente la cerc

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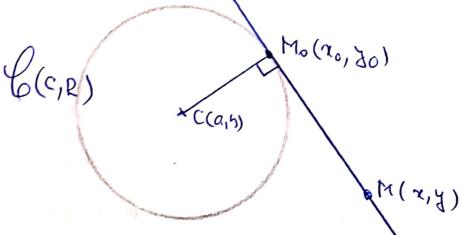
1) Jangenta la che Intr-un punct de pe che.

Fie chail de écratie (x-a)2+(y-5)=R2.

Fie Mo (20, yo) un punct de pe che.

Petulta (20-a)2+ (40-6)2= 22 (=,

(= >  $70^2 + y_0^2 - 2ax_0 - 2by_0 + a^2 + b^2 - R^2 = 0$  (1)



Fix M(x,y) un punct al taugentei in Mola che. Aven CMo I Mom (=, CMo I Mom (=) CMo. MoM = 0 (=)

$$(x_0-a),(y_0-b))\cdot(x_1-x_0,y_1-y_0)=0 <= 0$$

Diu (1) resulta  $-\chi_0^2 - y_0^2 = -2a\chi_0 - 25y_0 + a^2 + b^2 - R^2$ Infommed in (2) retulta: 20x+y0/- 9x-by-29x0-25y0+02+52-R2+970+640=0 (=) 70x+y0y-a(x+x0)-5(y+y0)+ a2+62-R2=0 (=)  $x_0x + y_0y + \frac{m}{2}(x+x_0) + \frac{m}{2}(y+y_0) + p = 0$ (Ecuatia dedublata a ecuatiei 22+y2+ mx+ my+p=0. Dedublacea presuperie  $\chi^2 \longrightarrow \chi \chi_0$ ,  $\chi^2 \longrightarrow \chi \chi_0$ ,  $\chi \longrightarrow \frac{\chi + \chi_0}{2}$ ,  $\chi \mapsto \frac{1 + \chi_0}{2}$ . 2). Jangente la cerc duse dinti-un punct exterior. Mo (70, 40) Se formeaté distenuel ) x2+y2+mx+ny+p=0 y-yo = & (x-x0)

Se infocureste (de exempla) y de a doua ecuatie in prima ecuative si se abline o ecuatie de gradul 2 in x. de pune condition D=0 si se obtin donà valori les si lez pentre pantele tangentelor din punctul exterior Mo(20, yo) la chc. Exemply Sã se determine ocuature tangentelos dust din Mo (1,6) la charl x+y+2x-19=0 Solutie. y-6=k(x-1) écuatule cheptela cone the prin Mo. ) y= kx-k+6 Lx2+ x2+2x-19=0 =>  $x^2 + (kx-k+6)^2 + 2x-19=0 \leftarrow$ (=)  $\chi^2 + k^2 \chi^2 + k^2 + 36 - 2k^2 \alpha - 12k + 12k \alpha + 2\alpha - 19 = 0$ =  $(1+l^2)x^2-2(k^2-6k-1)x+l^2-12l+l7=0$  $\Delta = 4(b^2 - 6b - 1)^2 - 4(1+b^2)(b^2 - 12b + 17) = 0$ (=) ... <=> 2 le2 + 3 le - 2 = 0 <=> (=)  $k_{1,2} = \langle -\frac{2}{2} \rangle = \langle -\frac{$ 

3) Jangente la che paralele en o directie data. Ex. Formati écuatile tangentela la chaul  $\chi^2 + \chi^2 + 10\chi - 2\chi + 6 = 0$ paralele en dreaptad: 2x+y + 7=0 Retolvare. ) y = -2x + k equatile chaptelor paralle on d  $(\chi^2 + \chi^2 + 10\chi - 2\chi + 6 = 0)$  $\chi^2 + (-2\chi + k)^2 + 10\dot{\chi} - 2(-2\chi + k) + 6 = 0$  $x^2 + 4x^2 - 4kx + k^2 + 10x + 4x - 2k + 6 = 0$  $5x^2 - 2(2k - 7) + k^2 - 2k + 6 = 0$  $\Delta = 0 \leftarrow 4(2k-7)^2 - 20(k^2-2k+6) = 0$  $(=) \cdots (=) k^2 + 18k - 19 = 0 < k_1 = -19$ y=-2α-19<=) 2x+j+19=0

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