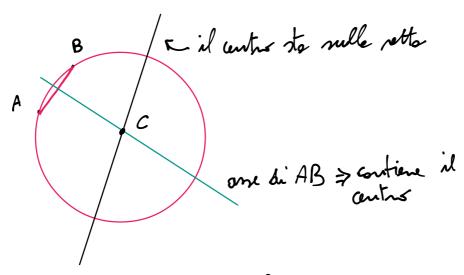
25/1/2018

434 Dati i punti A(3; 3) e B(1; -1), determina:

- a. l'equazione della circonferenza γ passante per A e B e con il centro sulla retta di equazione y = 2x 3;
- **b.** l'equazione della retta tangente a γ in A;
- c. l'equazione della circonferenza tangente in A a γ che ha centro sulla retta di equazione 4x + y 18 = 0;
- **d.** l'equazione della retta PQ, essendo P e Q vertici del triangolo equilatero APQ inscritto in γ .

[a)
$$x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 2y = 0$$
; b) $x + 2y - 9 = 0$; c) $x^2 + y^2 - 7x - 8y + 27 = 0$; d) $4y + 2x - 3 = 0$]



$$(x-3)^{2} + (y-3)^{2} = (x-1)^{2} + (y+1)^{2}$$

$$x^{2} + 9 - 6x + y^{2} + 9 - 6y = x^{2} + 1 - 7x + y^{2} + 1 + 2y$$

$$-4x - 8y + 16 = 0 \qquad x + 7y - 4 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x + 2y - 4 = 0 & x + 4x - 6 - 4 = 0 & 5x = 10 \\ y = 2x - 3 & (2,1) & -\frac{a}{2} = 2 & -\frac{b}{2} = 1 \\ & & \alpha = -4 & b = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$x^{2} + y^{2} - 4x - 2y + C = 0$$

impones il
$$9+9-12-6+c=0 \implies c=0$$
 forsees is for $A(3,3)$

$$(x^{2} + y^{2} - 4x - 2y = 0)$$

$$x^{2}+y^{2}-4x-2y=0 \qquad A(3,3)$$

$$y-3=m(x-3)$$

$$y-3=mx-3m$$

$$mx-y+3-3m=0$$

$$ol(C, alt=bl)=\sqrt{5}$$

$$2m-1+3-3m[=\sqrt{5}$$

$$\sqrt{m^{2}+1}$$

$$|-m+2|=\sqrt{m^{2}+1}.\sqrt{5}$$

$$m^{2}+4-4m=5m^{2}+5$$

$$4m^{2}+4m+1=0$$

$$(2m+1)^{2}=0 \implies m=-\frac{1}{2}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}x-y+3+\frac{3}{2}=0$$

$$x+2y-6-3=0 \qquad x+2y-9=0$$

$$y-3=2(x-3)$$

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$$y-3=2(x-3)$$

$$y-3=2(x-3)$$

$$y-3=2(x-3)$$

$$x+2y-18=0 \qquad x+2y-18=0$$

$$(x+2y-18=0)$$

$$B_{1}\left(\frac{7}{2},4\right)$$

a=-7

$$-\frac{d}{z} = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$-\frac{k}{z} = 4$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$3 = -7$$

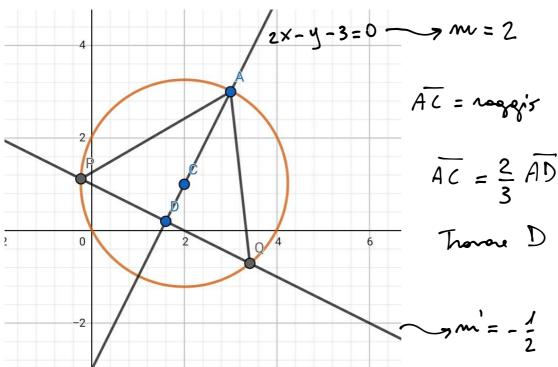
$$k = -8$$

A(3,3)

$$x^{2}+y^{2}-7x-8y+c=0$$

 $8+9-21-24+c=0$
 $c=27$

$$\sqrt{x^2+y^2-7\times-8y+27=0}$$



$$\overline{D} = \frac{\text{regis}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

 $\subset (z,1)$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 y - 9 = 0$$

$$\frac{2}{2} \times 4y - 9 = 0$$

$$\frac{\left|\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 + 1 - 9\right|}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + 1}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\frac{12-q1}{\sqrt{\frac{5}{4}}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{5}{4}}$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{2} \times + 9$$
RETTE PARAMETE

cerco quelle che olistero de C estamente 5

$$|2-q| = \frac{5}{4} \Rightarrow q = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$|2-q| = \frac{5}{4} \Rightarrow q = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$|2-q| = \frac{5}{4} \Rightarrow q = \frac{13}{4}$$

$$\sqrt{2-q} = -\frac{5}{4} \rightarrow q = \frac{13}{4}$$