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Trova l'equazione della circonferenza con centro $C(-1; -2)$ e raggio 5. $[x^2 + y^2 + 2x + 4y - 20 = 0]$

$P(x, y)$ generico punto della circonferenza

$$\overrightarrow{PC}^2 = r^2$$

$$(x+1)^2 + (y+2)^2 = 5^2$$

$$x^2 + 2x + 1 + y^2 + 4y + 4 - 25 = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + 2x + 4y - 20 = 0$$

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Determina il raggio e scrivi l'equazione della circonferenza di centro $C(0; 3)$ e passante per $P(2; -1)$.

$$[2\sqrt{5}; x^2 + y^2 - 6y - 11 = 0]$$

$$\overrightarrow{PC} = \sqrt{(2-0)^2 + (3+1)^2} = \sqrt{4+16} = \sqrt{20} = 2\sqrt{5} \text{ maggior}$$

$$(x-0)^2 + (y-3)^2 = 20$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 6y + 9 - 20 = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 6y - 11 = 0$$

Trovare l'eq. della circonferenza per i punti $A(-1, 2)$ $B(0, 1)$ $C(3, -1)$

$$x^2 + y^2 + ax + by + c = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} A \rightarrow & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1+4-a+2b+c=0 \\ 1+b+c=0 \end{array} \right. & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5-a+2b+c=0 \\ c=-1-b \end{array} \right. \\ B \rightarrow & \\ C \rightarrow & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9+1+3a-b+c=0 \\ 10+3a-b+c=0 \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5-a+2b-1-b=0 \\ // \\ 10+3a-b-1-b=0 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -a+b+4=0 \Rightarrow b=a-4 \\ // \\ 9+3a-2b=0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$9+3a-2(a-4)=0$$

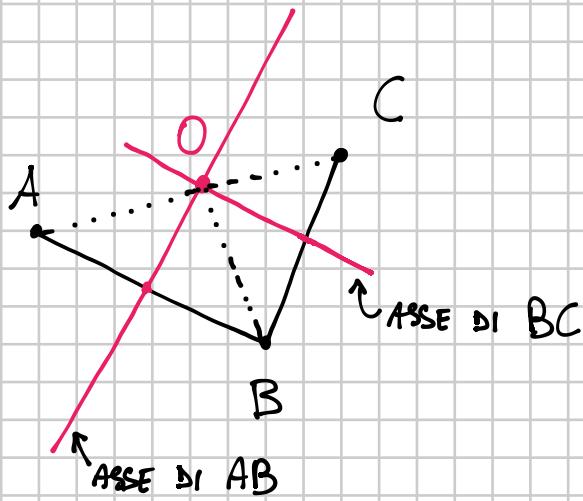
$$9+3a-2a+8=0$$

$$a = -17$$

$$\begin{cases} a = -17 \\ b = -17 - 4 = -21 \\ c = -1 + 21 = 20 \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 17x - 21y + 20 = 0$$

ALTERNATIVO



O = intersezione dei due assi e quindi è il centro della circonf. per A, B, C

$$\overline{OA} = \overline{OB} = \overline{OC} = \text{raggio}$$

$$A(-1, 2) \quad B(0, 1) \quad C(3, -1)$$

ASSE DI AB

$$(x+1)^2 + (y-2)^2 = (x-0)^2 + (y-1)^2$$

$$\cancel{x^2} + \cancel{y^2} + 2x + \cancel{y^2} + 4 - 4y = \cancel{x^2} + \cancel{y^2} + \cancel{x} - \cancel{2y}$$

$$2x - 4y + 4 = 0 \quad x - 4y + 2 = 0$$

ASSE DI BC

$$(x-0)^2 + (y-1)^2 = (x-3)^2 + (y+1)^2$$

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

$$6x - 4y - 9 = 0$$

CENTRO O

$$\begin{cases} x - 4y + 2 = 0 \\ 6x - 4y - 9 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = y - 2 \\ 6(y-2) - 4y - 9 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{17}{2} \\ y = \frac{21}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$O\left(\frac{17}{2}, \frac{21}{2}\right)$$

$$6y - 12 - 4y - 9 = 0$$

$$2y = 21$$

$$r^2 = \overline{OB}^2 = \left(\frac{17}{2} - 0\right)^2 + \left(\frac{21}{2} - 1\right)^2 = \left(\frac{17}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{19}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{289 + 361}{4} =$$

RAGGIO

AL QUADRATO

$$= \frac{650}{4} = \frac{325}{2}$$

EQ. CIRCONFERENZA

$$\left(x - \frac{17}{2}\right)^2 + \left(y - \frac{21}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{325}{2}$$

$$\boxed{x^2 + y^2 - 17x - 21y + 20 = 0}$$

EQ. DI PRIMA :)

$$x^2 + \frac{289}{4} - 17x + y^2 + \frac{441}{4} - 21y - \frac{325}{2} = 0$$

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Nel fascio di rette di equazione $y = -2x + k$, determina le rette sulle quali la circonferenza di equazione

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

stacca delle corde di misura $\sqrt{5}$.

$$[k = -2; k = 3]$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 + y^2 - x + y - 2 = 0 \\ y = -2x + k \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 + (-2x + k)^2 - x + (-2x + k) - 2 = 0 \\ y = -2x + k \end{array} \right.$$

$$x^2 + 4x^2 + k^2 - 4kx - \underbrace{x - 2x}_{-3x} + k - 2 = 0$$

$$5x^2 - (4k+3)x + k^2 + k - 2 = 0$$

$$\Delta = (4k+3)^2 - 20(k^2 + k - 2) =$$

$$= 16k^2 + 9 + 24k - 20k^2 - 20k + 40$$

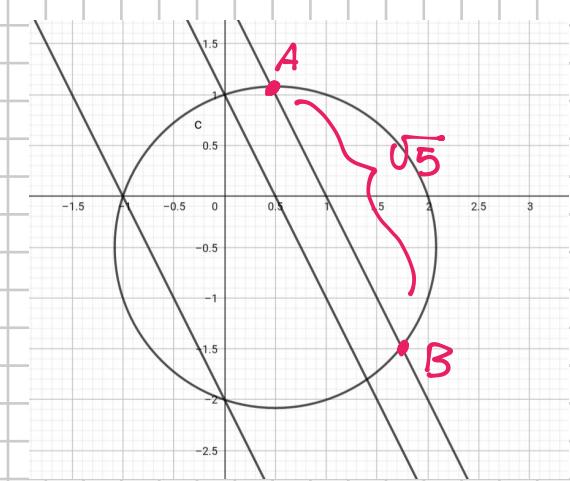
$$= -4k^2 + 4k + 49$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{4k+3 \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{10} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = -2 \cdot \frac{4k+3 \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{10} + k = \frac{-4k - 3 \pm \sqrt{\Delta} + 5k}{5} = \frac{k - 3 \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{5} \end{array} \right.$$

$$A \left(\frac{4k+3 - \sqrt{\Delta}}{10}, \frac{k - 3 + \sqrt{\Delta}}{5} \right)$$

$$B \left(\frac{4k+3 + \sqrt{\Delta}}{10}, \frac{k - 3 - \sqrt{\Delta}}{5} \right)$$



$$A\left(\frac{4K+3-\sqrt{\Delta}}{10}, \frac{K-3+\sqrt{\Delta}}{5}\right) \quad B\left(\frac{4K+3+\sqrt{\Delta}}{10}, \frac{K-3-\sqrt{\Delta}}{5}\right)$$

Dato insieme $\overline{AB} = \sqrt{5} \iff \overline{AB}^2 = 5$

$$(x_A - x_B)^2 + (y_A - y_B)^2 = 5$$

$$\left(\frac{4K+3-\sqrt{\Delta}}{10} - \frac{4K+3+\sqrt{\Delta}}{10}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{K-3+\sqrt{\Delta}}{5} - \frac{K-3-\sqrt{\Delta}}{5}\right)^2 = 5$$

$$\left(\cancel{\frac{4K+3-\sqrt{\Delta}-4K-3-\sqrt{\Delta}}{10}}\right)^2 + \left(\cancel{\frac{K-3+\sqrt{\Delta}-K+3+\sqrt{\Delta}}{5}}\right)^2 = 5$$

$$\left(-\frac{2\sqrt{\Delta}}{10}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2\sqrt{\Delta}}{5}\right)^2 = 5$$

$$\frac{\Delta}{25} + \frac{4\Delta}{25} = 5 \quad \frac{5\Delta}{25} = 5 \Rightarrow \Delta = 25$$

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$$-4K^2 + 4K + 49 = 25$$

$$-4K^2 + 4K + 24 = 0$$

$$K^2 - K - 6 = 0$$

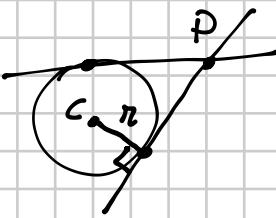
$$(K-3)(K+2) = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{K=3 \vee K=-2}$$

Determina l'equazione della circonferenza di centro $C(-3; 0)$ e raggio 5 e scrivi le equazioni delle rette tangenti condotte dal punto $P(7; 5)$.
 $[x^2 + y^2 + 6x - 16 = 0; y = 5; 4x - 3y - 13 = 0]$

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

$$x^2 + 9 + 6x + y^2 - 25 = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + 6x - 16 = 0$$



FASCO PER \hat{P} $y - 5 = m(x - 7)$

$$y - 5 = mx - 7m$$

$$\Delta: mx - y - 7m + 5 = 0 \quad \text{F. IMPLICATA}$$

Bisogna che la distanza di C da Δ sia uguale al raggio

$$\frac{|ax_0 + by_0 + c|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \quad C(-3, 0) \quad r = 5$$

$$\frac{|-3m - 0 - 7m + 5|}{\sqrt{m^2 + 1}} = 5$$

$$|-10m + 5| = 5\sqrt{m^2 + 1}$$

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

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

→ eleva al quadrato

$$(2m - 1)^2 = m^2 + 1$$

~~$$4m^2 + 1 - 4m - m^2 - 1 = 0$$~~

$$3m^2 - 4m = 0$$

$$m(3m - 4) = 0$$

$$m = 0$$

$$m = \frac{4}{3}$$

✓

$$y - 5 = m(x - 7)$$

$$m = 0 \Rightarrow y - 5 = 0$$

$$y = 5 \quad 1^{\text{a}} \text{ tangente}$$

$$m = \frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow y - 5 = \frac{4}{3}(x - 7)$$

$$y = \frac{4}{3}x - \frac{28}{3} + 5$$

$$y = \frac{4}{3}x - \frac{13}{3} \quad 2^{\text{a}} \text{ tangente}$$